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***ПРАКТИКА УСТНОЙ И ПИСЬМЕННОЙ РЕЧИ  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА***

Практическое пособие  
для студентов заочного факультета  
специальности 1- 02 03 06 01 «Английский язык»

В двух частях

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Пособие включает упражнения и задания на совершенствование  
навыков в чтении и устной речи и на развитие умений в письменной  
речи на основе текстов по специальности.

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Предлагаемое практическое пособие предназначено для занятий по практике устной и письменной речи со студентами 1 курса заочного факультета по специальности 1- 02 03 06 01 «Английский язык» и направлено на развитие и совершенствование навыков чтения и устной речи и развитие умений в письменной речи. Оно разработано в соответствии с практической направленностью обучения иностранному языку как средству общения, информационного обмена и познавательной деятельности.

Целью пособия является развитие умений монологической, диалогической и письменной речи по темам, предусмотренным учебной программой курса.

Практическое пособие представляет собой композицию трех тематических разделов: “Weather”, “Person’s accommodation” и “Shopping”. Каждый из разделов имеет одинаковую структуру и состоит из тематических ситуаций, объединенных единым вокабуляром и едиными речевыми единствами. Объем словаря, над которым проводится работа, распределен равномерно по разделам пособия. Все задания и упражнения, отдельновзятой ситуации общения, располагаются по принципу возрастающей сложности и в конечном итоге подготавливают к устному и/ или письменному высказыванию по данной ситуации.

При составлении данного пособия авторы использовали аутентичные тексты из современных учебных пособий.

Практическое пособие может использоваться как для работы на практических занятиях, так и для самостоятельной работы.

## PART I WEATHER

### UNIT I TOPICAL VOCABULARY AND LEXICAL EXERCISES

#### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

current	weather forecast/ outlook
sunny, sunshine	humidity
sunny periods	moisture
bright intervals	humid
bright periods	moist
fair weather	moderate
spell	damp
shower	dry
possible showers	snowfall
storm	snow showers
fog patches	icicle
dense/thick fog	snowflake
dull	to melt
oppressive	ice-drift
heat	tobogganing
drought	to go sledging
to drizzle	to glitter
(a) thunderstorm	(a) thaw
rainfall	sleet
lightning	slippery
rainbow	(a) flood
dew	to blossom
hail	to bud
hurricane	indoors
breeze; gentle wind	outdoors
gale; strong wind	at sunset / sundawn
at sunrise / dawn	at twilight /dusk
it is cold/ warm/ hot/ cool/ chilly/ slippery/ sloppy / gloomy/ frosty/ foggy/ rainy/ snowy/ windy/ sunny / sultry / suffocating	
the sky is overcast (with clouds)	
a nasty-looking cloud	
the clouds promise rain	
the sun is trying	
it is coming on to pour	

it is raining heavily (hard)  
the sky is veiled itself since the morning  
I've got wet to the bone / I've got soaked to the skin  
my clothes are dripping wet (soaked wet)  
a flash of lightning  
it sounds like thunder  
it is sleeting  
frost is expected at night  
we are having a bitter frost  
What a severe (mild) winter we are having this year!  
How bitterly cold it is!  
the snow is half a meter deep  
there's a nip in the air  
I am chilled to the bone  
my teeth are chattering with cold  
the temperature is 5 degrees below (above) zero  
the temperature rises (goes up)  
the temperature falls (goes down), the snow is beginning to melt  
thaw sets in  
the weather is improving  
it's too good to last  
it's going from bad to worse  
we are in for a spell of fine weather  
There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes.  
After rain or cloud comes fair weather.  
Everybody talks about weather, but nobody does anything about it.  
Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather.

### ***LEXICAL EXERCISES***

#### **Ex.1 Give the opposites to the following phrases.**

Above zero, dry climate, fresh flowers, in the sun, at sunset, cloudless, chilly wind, high temperature, fair weather, frost, bright day, melt, close air, rise, go up, blow, awake, still weather, drought, heavy rainfall, be in season.

**Ex.2 Find the word with the strongest meaning in each of these groups of words.**

unpleasant, bad, beastly, wretched, nasty;  
 breeze, squall, gust, storm, hurricane, gale;  
 cold, chilly, cool, frosty, freezing;  
 downpour, rain, shower, drizzle;  
 evening, twilight, sunset, dusk, night;  
 stuffy, warm, close, sultry, hot;  
 waterfall, flood, stream, whirlpool;  
 splendid, glorious, fine, pleasant, nice;  
 haze, dim, fog, mist, smog.

**Ex. 3 Read the following sentences. List them according to the sort of weather they describe.**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) fine weather | c) bad weather |
| b) cold weather | d) hot weather |

1 It's raining cats and dogs. It's nice weather for ducks. 2 It's freezing. We're having a cold snap. 3 There's hardly a breath of air. Not a leaf is stirring. No wonder, with such a blazing sun. 4 What a clear night. Not a cloud in the sky. 5 Oh, my teeth are chattering with the cold. 6 What a thick fog. One can almost cut it with a knife. 7 I expect we'll have a fine day. The sun is coming out. 8 It's 30 degrees in the shade and the temperature is still rising. 9 Dull morning, isn't it? Rather nasty out. Beastly weather. 10 There's a nip in the air. Don't get frost-bitten.

**Ex.4 Chose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Give one answer only to each question.**

- 1 The sun ..... in the East and sets in the West.  
**a** raises      **b** rises      **c** arises      **d** arouses
- 2 Wear warmer clothes to ..... yourself from the cold.  
**a** defend      **b** hide      **c** protect      **d** shelter
- 3 The sky was ..... and it looked as if it was going to rain.  
**a** outcast      **b** downpour      **c** overcast      **d** downcast
- 4 With the drop in temperature the rain ..... to sleet.  
**a** came      **b** went      **c** passed      **d** turned
- 5 I never pay much attention to the weather ..... as it's usually wrong.  
**a** forecast      **b** prediction      **c** warning      **d** news
- 6 We ..... together in an attempt to keep warm.  
**a** huddled      **b** bundled      **c** heaped      **d** squeezed
- 7 I was caught in a(n) ..... and I got soaked to the skin.  
**a** downfall      **b** outflow      **c** downpour      **d** outpouring

8 Suntan cream can prevent your skin from being damaged by the harmful effects of the sun's .....

**a** beams      **b** strokes      **c** rays      **d** waves

9 There were ..... of fog which made driving hazardous.

**a** clouds      **b** patches      **c** sheets      **d** blocks

10 .. , April tends to be a rainy month in England.

**a** As a rule      **b** For a rule      **c** In a rule      **d** Like a rule

**Ex.5 Put one of the following preposition in each space in the passage below.**

/ out / for / with / from / of / under / on / in /

**A**

- It's close here. Let's go ... .. a walk.
- Very well, but let's not walk ... the sun. The heat and the strong light are very unpleasant.
- We can sit down ... that large tree. Its dense foliage will protect us ... the sun. You see how cool it is ... the shade. Last week it rained a great deal, so that the plants have grown very fast. The ground is covered ... the grass. Let us sit down ... it. The sight ... the beautiful green meadows is very pleasant ... the eyes.
- What do you call those white flowers ... yellow centers ... England?
- They are daisies, and the others that are all yellow are called buttercups. Pick some ... them and make a bouquet; we'll take it home.

**B**

- So, Trevor, you are ... sunny California, aren't you? Tell me, is it really hot ... California all year round?
- No, it can get cold. But never freezing cold. It never snows ... Los Angeles ... example. But it's chilly ... winter, especially ... the evenings.
- And what 's the summer like?
- It can be boiling hot ... the summer. Too warm ... me. ... Los Angeles it gets smoggy, too. Your eyes hurt and you can't see the sun ... the sky.
- How awful.

**Ex. 6 Use *shade* or *shadow* in the given sentences.**

1 These flowers do best when they are grown in the ... . 2 It was 27 degrees above zero in the ... on that day. 3 Where is he? He is in the ... asleep. 4 The birch tree is casting a long ... on the road. 5 The dog saw his



... in the water. 6 The sun is very hot. Let's walk in the ... . 7 The ... cast by the house grows longer and longer. 8 She was put in the ... by her brother. 9 Peter is in love with Ann. He follows her like a ... .

**Ex.7 Read the following short dialogues and act them out.**

- I think I must change my shoes. They've got completely wet/ Wait a bit/ I'll drop in at my place.
- But what's the use? Look at the clouds! It's going to rain again.
- Well, probably it is, but I'm afraid I can catch a cold.
  
- Have you ever been out in a thunderstorm?
- Yes, but I would not repeat it for the life of me.
- You got scared?
- And very much so/ You would, too, with the lightning striking here and there and those deafening peals of thunder.
  
- Oh, that's you, Tony? What is it like outdoors?
- It's just nasty/
- What do you mean by 'nasty'?
- Well, it's drizzling, and it's rather chilly and slippery.
- That's awful! I must go to the station to see Jimmy off.
- You'll have to put a rain-coat on and take the umbrella.
  
- How can you stand that climate of yours?
- Nothing doing. The weather is really nasty here in autumn, though we've got used to it somehow.
- Well, but they say it's rather awful here in spring, too.
- Oh, no, I wouldn't say that. It's usually sunny and warm in spring and it doesn't rain very often.
  
- Have you heard the weather forecast for today?
- Why certainly. We're going to have a clear day.
- Fine. And what about the temperature?
- Eighteen to twenty Centigrade.
- What a thick fog! I can't see anything beyond two or three yards.
- Yes, one can almost cut it with a knife.
- Do you often have such fogs, I wonder?
- As often as not. London is famous for fogs, you know.

**Ex. 8 Translate the Russian replies into English and act the following dialogues out.**

**1**

- Чудесный день, не правда ли? Солнечно, тепло и легкий ветерок.
- I think it's one of the loveliest days this month.
- Интересно, будет ли тепло завтра и послезавтра. Я собираюсь на дачу на субботу и воскресенье.
- I've just heard the weather forecast on the radio: warm in the morning and in the evening, hot in the afternoon, clear sky and a lot of sunshine.
- Вы не хотели бы присоединиться ко мне? Позагораете, побудете на свежем воздухе, отдохнете.
- I'd love to but I'm going to my grandparents. Thank you very much for your invitation.

**2**

- I think the weather will change soon.
- И я тоже. Эта зима была очень холодная, с сильными морозами и пронизывающим ветром. И снег пошел только в феврале.
- That's true. But winter has already passed, hasn't it?
- Да, но сейчас конец марта, а температура все еще ниже нуля, ветрено и снег повсюду. Выгляни в окно.
- Oh, it's snowing again. I hope to go for a walk but now I won't go out. I'd rather stay indoors.
- Конечно, это лучше. Но мне надо встретиться с Мэри на вокзале. Она сегодня приезжает из Канады.
- Then put on your warm coat and don't forget to take an umbrella for Mary.
- Постараюсь.

**3**

- Какая сегодня погода?
- Rather cool, cloudy and it's drizzling. It has been drizzling since morning. Do you like such weather?
- Конечно же нет. Но ведь прогноз и обещал дождь, не так ли? - Кстати, вчера погода была намного хуже. Целый день лил проливной дождь.
- Do you know the weather forecast for tomorrow?
- Никаких изменений к лучшему. Холодно и дождливо утром, ветрено днем и сильный град вечером.

**Ex. 9 How many words can you make out “weather”? The minimum number of letters in a word is three and the maximum is seven. We did the first one for you.**

1 are

**Ex. 10 Find in the right hand column English equivalents for the Russian sentences given in the left hand column.**

**I**

1 Довольно тепло (прохладно, холодно), правда?

1 A fine morning (evening), isn't it? It's wonderful out.

2 Стоит прекрасная (жаркая, чудесная) погода.

2 Rather warm (cool, cold) isn't it?

3 Какой прекрасный (хороший, очаровательный, восхитительный) день (ночь).

3 What a clear (starlit, cloudless) night! Not a cloud in the sky!

4 Я думаю, что хорошая погода постоит. Я бы сказал, что погода улучшается.

4 I expect we'll have a fine day. The sun is coming out.

Постепенно проясняется. Проясняется.

5 Какая ясная (звездная, безоблачная) ночь! На небе ни облачка!

5 What a fine (nice, most lovely, glorious) day (night)!

6 Чудесное утро (вечер), не правда ли? На улице чудесно!

6 We are having a spell of fine (hot, wonderful) weather.

7 Я думаю, что день будет чудесный. Солнце выходит.

7 I think it will continue (keep) fine. The weather is improving, I should say. It will clear up by and by. It's cleaning up.

**II**

1 Небо все в облаках. На небе низко висят облака.

1 It's beginning to drizzle. There's a fine drizzling rain. The rain is still falling. It's coming down hard (in torrents, in buckets). It's lovely weather for ducks.

2 Дождь (снег) прекратился (перестал). Но погода такая

2 It seems a dull (wet, damp, gloomy) day. What a rainy (cloudy,

неопределенная (не установлена), переменчивая.

3 Начинает моросить. Идет мелкий моросящий дождь. Все еще идет сильный дождь. Льет как из ведра. Дождливая погода (шутл.)

4 Кажется, день сегодня пасмурный (серый, мрачный). Какой дождливый (облачный, туманный, ветреный, штормовой) день. Туманный день (туманно).

5 Я думаю, что будет дождь (ливень, гроза). День окажется серым. Хорошая погода не продержится. Плохой (холодной, дождливой, морозной) погоды не миновать.

6 Мрачное утро (день), правда? На улице довольно пасмурно. Отвратительная погода. Какая ужасная (жуткая, неприятная) погода!

7 Дождь все еще идет. Идет сильный дождь (сверкает молния, гремит гром, идет град). Сверкает вспышка молнии. Слышишь раскат грома? Какой сильный удар грома! Всю неделю то и дело идет дождь. Дождь идет уже целую неделю.

8 Не попади под дождь (ливень!) Ты промокнешь насквозь. Я вымок (промок

foggy, windy, stormy) day. It's hazy (misty).

3 I expect well have rain (a shower, a thunderstorm). It will turn out a wet day. It won't keep fine. We are in for bad (cold, rainy, freezing) weather.

4 It's a dull morning (day), isn't it? Rather nasty out! Beastly weather! What wretched (frightful, terrible awful) weather!

5 The rain is still falling. It's pouring (lightning, thundering, hailing). There goes a flash of lightning! Do you hear the crashing of the thunder? What a tremendous clap of thunder! It's been raining off and on for a week now. We've been having rain for a week now.

6 The sky is overcast. The clouds are hanging low in the sky.

7 Don't get caught in the rain (in a shower). You'll get wet through and through. I'm drenched (soaked, wet to the skin). My clothes are soaking wet.

8 It has stopped (ceased, left off) raining (snowing). But the weather is so uncertain (unsettled, change-

насквозь, до костей). Моя able).  
одежда насквозь мокрая.

### Ш

1 Идет жаркая волна. 1 There's hardly a breath of air  
Установилась жаркая (There's not a breath of air). Not a  
погода. leaf is stirring. No wonder, with  
such a blazing (scorching) sun.

2 Жаркий (душный, 2 A heat wave is coming on. Hot  
пыльный, знойный, жар- weather has set in.

кий и влажный) день.  
Воздух влажный.

3 Дышать нечем (ни 3 It's a hot (close, stifling, dusty,  
дуновения ветерка). Ни sultry, sticky) day. The air is hu-  
листочек не колышется. mid.

Не удивительно, такое  
палящее (обжигающее)  
солнце.

4 30° тепла в тени. Темпера- 4 The heat is unbearable (oppress-  
тура повышается. sive).

5 Жара невыносимая (гне- 5 It's 30 (degrees) in the shade. The  
тущая). temperature is rising (going up).

## UNIT II BRITISH CLIMATE

### *PRETEXT EXERCISES*

#### **Ex.1 Pronounce the words correctly.**

Lovely, wonderful, nasty, dreadful, beastly

#### **Ex. 2 Read the text and find out whether weather is the main theme for discussion for the English.**

### **TEXT A ENGLISH WEATHER**

When two English people meet, their first words are: "How do you do?" or "How are you?" And after the reply: "Very well, thank you. How are you?" the next remark is almost certain to be about the weather.

For good weather the remarks are: "Lovely day, isn't it?", "Isn't it beautiful?", "Wonderful, isn't it?". "It's so nice and hot". "Nice day, isn't it?", "Isn't it lovely?". And the other person will reply: "Yes, it's wonderful weather we are having". "I hope it will keep fine". "It seems almost too good to last".

For bad weather when the day is dull, or a thick fog is spreading over the city, one says: "Nasty day, isn't it?", "Isn't it dreadful?", "The weather is beastly today, isn't it?"

When it is raining one says: "It's raining cats and dogs", "I hate the rain" "I'm wet through", "I am wet to the skin", "It's lovely weather for ducks".

On the continent the people who want to describe someone as exceptionally dull remark: "He is a type who would discuss the weather with you". In England discussing the weather is an ever interesting, even thrilling topic.

Now observe a very important rule: never contradict when discussing weather. If someone remarks: "Nice day, isn't it?" when the weather is rainy, answer without hesitation: "Isn't it lovely?"

Most of the days it is raining in London, and everyone is wearing or carrying an umbrella. As the cars and busses go along the street, they splash the water and mud on the passers-by.

The foggy weather is even dangerous in London. A thick fog is spreading over London. As one friend meets another, he says: "Isn't it beastly day?" "Yes", replies the other, "You can hardly see a yard in front of you".

In winter there are sometimes heavy snowfalls, sometimes it is a hard frost. It is just the day for a good country walk. The ground is like iron and rings under your feet. When it is freezing hard the ponds are frozen over. It is a good time for sliding and skating. There are crowds of people on the ponds sliding and skating.

The last month of the calendar year, December, is the month when winter officially begins. Traditionally associations with December are the Christmas holidays. Nostalgic references to days gone by, to past December, and to Christmases spent with loved ones make of December a month when sentiment and romanticism can reign unchecked.

### ***EXERCISES ON THE TEXT***

#### **Ex.1 Answer the questions.**

1 Is the attitude to the weather the same for the English and for the people who live on the continent? 2 Are the English always carrying an umbrella? Why? 3 Is the foggy weather dangerous in London? 4 Is winter severe in Great Britain? 5 Is December a special month for the English? Why?

**Ex. 2 Start a conversation with your group mate talking about the weather.**

Today it is a) a nice day; b) a dull day; c) a rainy day.

**Ex. 3 Put away the text and try to recollect as many remarks about the weather as possible.**

### ***SPEECH EXERCISES***

**Ex. 1 Talk about the English weather as if you were:**

- a) an Englishman;
- b) a person from the Continent.

**Ex.2 Express your opinion on the following statements.**

1 Talking about the weather is a way of reaching agreement. 2 Remarks about the weather are a safe way of opening communication with a stranger.

## ***PRETEXT EXERCISES***

### **Ex.1 Read and translate the following word combinations.**

Influence, go up to, is covered with clouds, get wet to the bone, find the place where you can hide yourself, the weather becomes very hot, peals of thunder are the signs of a thunderstorm, the wind that brings freshness, fly to warm countries, it is 8 degrees below zero.

### **Ex.2 Read text B and be ready to compare the climate in England and Belarus.**

#### **TEXT B THE CLIMATE OF ENGLAND**

The Gulf Stream, a warm current flowing from the Gulf of Mexico round the North of Europe affects the climate of the west coast of Europe, the British Isles and Iceland.

In these western countries, summers are not so warm and winters are not so cold as in the rest of Europe.

Spring is the season when nature returns to life. Vegetation grows rapidly, for there are periods of sunshine broken by occasional showers. Clouds are continually floating across the sky, and after the rain we see a magnificent rainbow.

It seldom gets unbearably hot in summer, as there is generally a cooling breeze from the South-West, but nevertheless the temperature may rise to 32 degrees in the shade. The weather becomes sultry, the heat grows oppressive, and the air gets stifling. The sky is suddenly overcast with low, black clouds and distant peals of thunder indicate the approach of a thunderstorm. Later, dazzling flashes of lightning are followed almost immediately by a clap of thunder directly overhead, and it pours with rain. Anyone caught in the rain takes shelter, otherwise he may get wet to the skin.

After the thunderstorm the air is remarkably fresh. The thunder has cleared the air. We are in for a spell of good weather again.

In autumn the leaves turn yellow and reddish, and fall to the ground. Then most birds migrate to warm countries. Autumn is the season of mist, of windy days, of biting winds, of beautiful sunsets, and miserable chilly days when it drizzles.

A spell of sunny weather in October is called an Indian Summer.



The climate of the South of England is milder than the climate of Scotland. In the North, the winters are harder. When there are eight degrees of frost in England, they say it is freezing hard, and everyone complains about the cold. This is because their damp climate makes them feel the cold more.

On a frosty morning the country is covered with hoarfrost. Icicles hang from the roofs of houses. The rivers and lakes are frozen over. The snow falls, but sometimes it does not last long. The thaw sets in, the snow turns to slush, and walking is extremely unpleasant owing to the puddles of water in the streets, and to the constant fear of being splashed with mud by a passing car.

The English often grumble about the weather but you should not pay too much attention to an Englishman's complaints about his own climate. The devil is not so black as he is painted.

### ***EXERCISES ON THE TEXT***

#### **Ex.1 Match English and Russian word combinations.**

a warm current	моросить
vegetation	мягкий
turn to slush	идет сильный дождь
thaw sets in	желтеть
grumble	теплое течение
turn yellow	растительность
complain of (about)	покрыто инеем
occasional showers	превращаться в грязь со снегом
splash with mud	устанавливается оттепель
drizzle	ворчать
it pours with rain	жаловаться на
is covered with hoarfrost	брызгать грязью
mild	местами дожди

#### **Ex.2 Describe the following nature phenomena:**

a thunderstorm, Indian Summer, hoarfrost, thaw.

#### **Ex.3 Compare the climate of England with that of Belarus.**

- 1 What do they have in common?
- 2 In what do they differ?

## UNIT III WEATHER AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

### *PRETEXT EXERCISES*

**Ex. 1 Write down the terms connected with weather, transcribe and learn to pronounce correctly.**

**Ex. 2 Close your copy-books and recollect as many words from your list as possible.**

**Ex.3 Read the text to answer the question what weather is.**

Mark Twain once said: “The weather is always doing something... always getting up new designs and trying them on the people to see how they will go”.

### **TEXT A WHAT IS WEATHER?**

Weather is blue skies, and puffy white clouds; torrential rains with gale force winds; twisters; flashes of lightning; or snow gently falling to the ground. The weather is the state of the atmosphere at any given time, it is experienced everywhere on Earth, it varies considerably from place to place, day to day, and season to season.

Weather is the heat we feel on a summer day. It's the rain that delays our ball game. It's the wind that blows leaves off the trees. It's all this and more. Weather is the condition of the air at any given time and place.

To understand weather, we need to know about air. Air is the mixture of invisible gases all around us. Layers of air form the atmosphere that surrounds the Earth. The atmosphere has five layers, but almost all of our weather occurs in the troposphere, which is the layer of air closest to the Earth's surface. The air in the troposphere changes constantly. There are four major ingredients that interact to produce this constant change: temperature, wind, air pressure, and moisture (which includes clouds, precipitation, and humidity). These are four major ingredients of weather.

How does weather affect us? A thunderstorm can ruin plans for a picnic. It can be a little more serious for someone who makes a living mowing lawns. Having an accurate weather forecast is important to people doing many different kinds of work. For example, farmers can save millions of dollars a year by knowing when to expect a frost so that they can protect their crops.

Knowledge of the future weather can do more than save money, though. It also can save lives. Advance warning of a tornado can give people time to take shelter in a basement or cellar. People who know a hurricane is coming often have time to prepare their houses and get out of the hurricane's path. And knowing that storm-force winds are expected gives boaters time to reach a safe harbor.

Depending on where your community is located, you might have seen the effects of extreme weather conditions – such as blizzards (high winds and blinding snow), which might have led to school closings; tornadoes (violent rotating columns of air in which the wind speed usually is 160 – 240 kilometers per hour – though it can be twice as strong), which sometimes destroy entire neighborhoods; or droughts (long periods of dry weather), which often cause farmers to lose their crops.

### ***EXERCISES ON THE TEXT***

#### **Ex. 1 Guess the word.**

- measured or perceived degree of heat or cold.
- air in natural motion
- visible mass of condensed watery vapour floating in air
- dampness, degree of moisture
- rain, snow falling to ground
- condensation, dampness, humidity
- pressing; force on or against something

#### **Ex.2 Give synonyms.**

To put off, to influence, to spoil, to take care, to take place, way, extraordinary.

#### **Ex.3 Say in one word.**

Always, all the time; combination, mixing; advance notice; act on each other; outing including outdoor meal; to cut grass; a floor below ground level; underground storage room; component part in mixture.

#### **Ex. 4 Guess the word according to the description.**

1 a long period of dry weather

- 2 a violent windstorm
- 3 a violent rotating column of air in which the wind speed usually is 160-240 kilometers per hour
- 4 a high wind and blinding snow
- 5 a storm of thunder and lightning, usually with heavy rain.

## ***SPEECH EXERCISES***

### **Ex. 1 Answer the questions.**

1 What is atmosphere? What does it consist of? 2 What are the major ingredients that interact to produce the constant change of the air? 3 How does weather affect us? 4 How can people use the weather forecast? 5 What kinds of storms do you know?

### **Ex.2 Speak about the most important things given in the text.**

**Ex.3 Use the words to the right of the text to form a word that fits in the same number in the text.**

### **TEXT B HOW WEATHER FORECASTS ARE DONE?**

Forecasting the likelihood of different types of weather coming in the near future can only be done with an understanding of what is happening 1. To acquire this, regular and accurate 2 are needed, taken in different places to expose patterns of weather change. Weather 3 have placed instruments all over the world for the 4 and transmission of 5 data to weather stations. Many of these sites are staffed by meteorologists. However, in some sparsely 6 or completely uninhabitable areas of the world, readings are often sent back by automatic equipment. For the 7 of data, various instruments are used which can measure air-pressure, wind-speed, temperature and rainfall and observations are made at least every day, in some cases 8.

- 1. current
- 2. measure
- 3. special
- 4. receive
- 5. precision
- 6. population
- 7. collect
- 8. hour

### **Ex.4 Read the text and be ready to talk about the events given in it.**

### **TEXT C STRONG WINDS IN BELARUS**

Now that Belarus has hardly recovered from the spring flood, another disaster plunged the country. A recent hurricane turned out to be very harmful to agriculture.

About 190 cities and villages located all round Belarus fell victims to the severe winds. More than 200 houses were ruined and electricity lines were damaged. In total 48 localities remained without electricity as a result of the hurricane. According to the data provided by the Ministry of Emergencies, 36 cattle breeding farms were damaged. No deaths have been reported so far.

This time the Brest region suffered more than others too, as was the case during the flood. In Grantsevichi and Baranovichi districts the velocity of the wind reached the 23-24 m/s level.

The Ministry of Emergencies emphasized the damage caused to the agricultural sector. Actually, about 2,500 hectares of crops were ruined. Losses could have been minimized, if local authorities had reacted promptly.

**Ex.5 Read the text and decide which of these headlines would be best for it.**

**TEXT E**  
**AVOIDING THAT UNLUCKY STRIKE**  
**THUNDER AND LIGHTNING**  
**DOES AND DON'TS IN A STORM**

Fortunately we suffer relatively few lightning casualties in the UK, but the story in America is a lot more serious. More than 200 people a year are killed there on average by lightning, and surveys of the figures upset a few cherished beliefs.

One revelation is that houses by no means safe. Most indoor lightning casualties occur while talking on the telephone, particularly in rural areas, because outdoor cables can catch a lightning strike and send the electric current surging down into the telephone itself. The next most dangerous indoor situation is in the kitchen, because of the metal pipes, taps and sink units which can pass current. Watching television carries their hazard that lightning strikes the aerial on the roof. And, of course, open windows and doors are open invitation to a direct lightning strike.

There are even cases of deaths and injuries of people inside moving cars and, in one case, the rear window was smashed by lightning and the driver injured. Another case was more indirect, lightning knocked over a tree which knocked over a high voltage power line, electrocuting the driver. A number of people have been temporarily blinded by a lightning flash, causing accidents and injuries.

But direct strikes are much more frequent in open locations and three times as many males as females are killed in total because more men do outdoor work or recreation. One surprise is that twice as many anglers are killed than golfers by lightning, although golfers are more likely to suffer non-fatal injuries.

The advice to avoid lightning is clear. Stay away from metal fixtures in the home or outdoors. Avoid exposed shelters, open fields, open boats, lone trees and large trees in woods. Get off golf carts, bikes, horses and take cover. Do not swim.

**Ex.6 Which of these activities are dangerous in a thunderstorm, according to the article? Tick the ones that are mentioned or implied.**

talking on the phone	climbing stairs	sheltering under isolated tree
washing up	working outdoors	sheltering in a building
watching television	climbing a ladder	sailing
sitting near a closed window	fishing	cycling
looking out of the open door	playing golf	swimming

**Ex.7 Work in pairs. Where do you think are the best and worst places to be in a thunderstorm?**

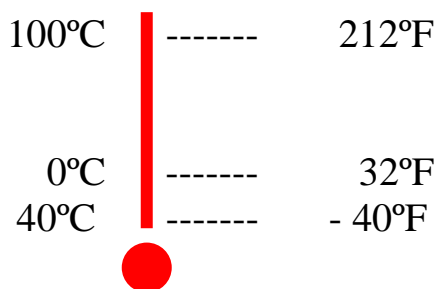
**Ex. 8 Work in pairs. Compare your answers. Which of the activities is the most dangerous? What does the article *not* tell you that you would like to know?**

## UNIT IV WEATHER FORECAST

**Ex.1 Study the temperature conversion and be ready to make some of the conversions.**

### TEMPERATURE CONVERSION

Officially temperature is measured in degrees Centigrade (°C), but many people still use degrees Fahrenheit (°F).



To convert Fahrenheit to Celsius subtract 32°, multiply by 5 and divide by 9.

$$70^{\circ}\text{F} - 32^{\circ} = 38^{\circ} \cdot 5 = 190^{\circ} : 9 = 21^{\circ}\text{C}$$

To convert Celsius to Fahrenheit multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32°.

**Ex.2 Read the dialogue and find words which describe a) the sky; b) the temperature; c) precipitations; d) winds; e) humidity**

### TEXT A SPEAKING ABOUT THE WEATHER FORECAST

Carol and Nathan live in Washington, D.C. They're planning a weekend trip.

Nate: I know, Carol! Why don't we go to the Pennsylvania Dutch country?

Carol: It's a long way, Nate.

Nate: Oh, it isn't too far. Anyway, the highway's an Interstate, so we can get there quickly.

Carol: But Pennsylvania's often cold at this time of the year. It might snow.

Nate: Well yes, It might, but I don't think it will.

Carol: I'm not sure. It is December, and I'm afraid of driving in the snow. And we might not be able to find a hotel. They might be closed.

Nate: Oh, that's no problem. I can make a reservation by phone tonight.

Carol: Well, maybe it's not a bad idea. We might have beautiful weather.

Nate: Oh, we'll enjoy ourselves anyway. Let's watch the weather forecast on TV. We might not go to Pennsylvania. We might go to Virginia or North Carolina. We can decide after the forecast. Let's look now at the map. It's generally clear in the Washington area with some rain over here in the mountains of Virginia. It's 43° now outside our studio. That's 6°Celsius. Tonight will be 34°. The humidity is a damp 75 percent, with winds from the northwest. Now let's look at the forecast for tomorrow. It'll be colder, with a high of 36°. They'll be getting snow in northern Pennsylvania and in upstate New York. We might get some of the snow, but probably we'll have a little rain instead. The rest of the Northeast and Middle Atlantic states will be gray and overcast, except it'll be partly cloudy with occasional sunshine south of us in Virginia and North Carolina. We might get some cold winds tomorrow from the northwest, and they might bring us some of that snow. So keep that in mind if you're driving this weekend, because Sunday looks more of the same.

### ***SPEECH EXERCISES***

**Ex.1 Describe the winter in the USA, compare it with that in our republic.**

**Ex.2 Dramatize the dialogue.**

**Ex.3 Compose the weather forecast for a) tomorrow. b) a hot summer day; c) a rainy May day; d) an Indian Summer day; e) a day in March.**

**Ex.4 Use the map of Belarus and make up a report about the weather at the week-end.**

### ***PRETEXT EXERCISES***

**Ex. 1 Read the text and recall some weather signs  
a) you knew before; b) you have just learnt.**

**Ex.2 While reading the text find the information how country people learn to read weather signs?**

### **TEXT B WEATHER SIGNS**



Everyone talks and worries about weather. In England we are lucky really, because it is always changing, and although sometimes it is a nuisance to take a raincoat whenever we want to go for a walk, it is more fun to have a varied climate than to live in the country where you know that rain is going to come for certain at the same time each year, and when it will be hot and when it will be cold. The incomparable beauty of our land is largely due to the weather, and in the country all farmer's work depends upon it. And so, through years, country people have passed down from father to son all sorts of quaint prophecies and sayings about weather, and some of them you will find most reliable. You can soon learn to read weather signs for yourself, and, of course, clouds are the best guide if you want to become a weather prophet.

When studying the weather you will remember, of course, that the direction of the wind will help you to forecast what weather is on the way. You know that the wind from the West or South-West is likely to bring rain and unsettled weather. The east wind is colder, but in summer it generally brings fine days. In winter the east wind is a prophet of frost and snow storms. The north-east is the coldest wind we know.

On a summer night, if the stars seem brighter than usual, then wind and rain are on the way. In winter, when the wind blows from the North or East and stars blaze and twinkle, then the weather will turn colder and the earth will be gripped with great frosts.

When the moon shines clear without a misty rim it will be fine weather. When she is compassed round with a halo, wind or rain follows soon. If at sun-rising it is cloudy and clouds vanish as the sun rises, it will be a fine day.

A red sunset foretells fine weather, unless it is muddy and misty, then rain will follow.

### ***SPEECH EXERCISES***

#### **Ex.1 Answer the questions.**

1 Can you characterize English weather in one word? 2 Why is it so important for country people to know the weather forecast? 3 The direction of the wind will help you to forecast what weather is on the way, won't it? 4 What weather can stars forecast? 5 Is the sun or the moon important for predicting weather?

#### **Ex.2 Share your own nature observations with the class.**

## UNIT V SEASONS OF THE YEAR

### *PRETEXT EXERCISES*

**Ex.1 Name the things you know:** a) birds; b) flowers; c) fruit, d)berries; e) winter entertainments.

**Ex.2 Read the text about seasons and do the exercises after it.**

### **TEXT A SPRING**

In May the weather is finest and all nature is loveliest. The trees put forth little buds and new leaves; the meadows grow green again; the flowers begin to bloom. The collective farmers till the soil and sow the seed. The nightingale, swallow, cuckoo and other birds come back from Italy or Africa and build their nests, all the while singing their merry songs. Meanwhile the new crop is shooting up, and if there are no sharp frosts during the night, nature looks full of promise, and the corn-fields are made bright by blue cornflowers and red poppies.

Spring flowers! The lilacs unfold their pale hearts. There shines the wild daffodil – soft, slim, yellow; there is the starry narcissus, the hiacinth almost lost in the herbs; among them stand tulips – the red bubbles of dark wine; the yellow, more cup-like; the large parti-coloured gold and red, noble and sombre.

### **SUMMER**

By the end of June, when the days become considerably warmer, summer has come. If the heat gets too oppressive, we can go and bathe in running water. And many people enjoy a game of tennis in summer. In the summer the hot sun ripens the corn and fruit, and the farmer gets ready for the harvest. There are plenty of strawberries, cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, apricots, peaches, plums and blackberries, which are ripe and afford a treat for the old and the young. And what pleasure can compare with that of watching the glorious sunrise and sunset! Clouds? Rain? Well, well, it isn't always cloudy, and there is no such thing as perpetual rain.

### **AUTUMN**

There are some drawbacks, I admit, - the shorter days and longer nights for instance. The weather also leaves much to be desired. But is there anything more beautiful than an Indian summer – when we have one! We miss the songs of the birds, you say. Well, I can and do enjoy the sparrow, bluebird, crossbill and the few others that remain with us. Oh, I know what you want to say. The November fogs, and mist, and sleet are not pleasant

things. But what should we do without apples, pears, walnuts, grapes, which get ripe in September and October and may be picked. I, for one, could not get along without fruits or nuts, and for the sake of these I'm willing to put up with some discomforts.

### **WINTER**

I know it is the season of snowstorms, and of ice, of frozen rivers and ponds, and of slippery streets. But think of the skating on the ice, or skiing in the country, and the sledging. In snowy weather, tobogganing is my favourite pastime. Then think of the joy of the children. At the first heavy snowfall, they are out making snowmen, building snowhuts, and pelting one another with snowballs. Of course, if the winter is severe, one must take care not to get frost-bitten. To me, winter has its own peculiar interest and beauty, and there is no reason to feel bored to death when there are interesting books, theatres and concerts, and the cinema.

### ***SPEECH EXERCISES***

**Ex.1 Describe:** a) lilacs; b) wild daffodils; c) tulips.

**Ex.2 Paraphrase.**

The heat gets too oppressive; the hot sun ripens the corn and fruit; the farmer gets ready for the harvest; .. afford a treat for the old and the young; perpetual rain (use the antonym).

**Ex.3 Answer the questions about autumn.**

1 How does the weather change in autumn? 2 What is that you don't like in autumn? 3 Is there anything that you like? 4 Describe the weather in winter. 5 What is the favourite children's pastime in winter? 6 Do you agree that "Every season is beautiful in its own way"?

**Ex. 4 Say what in your opinion the advantages and disadvantages of each season are.**

**Ex.5 Read the poem by and try to give your version of the poem in Russian**

### **THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR**

*by Sara Coleridge (1802-1852), daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge  
This is an account of the months of the year as seen in England.*

January brings the snow;  
Makes the toes and fingers glow.  
February brings the rain,  
Thaws the frozen ponds again.  
March brings breezes loud and shrill,  
Stirs the dancing daffodil.  
April brings the primrose sweet,  
Scatters daisies at our feet,  
May brings flocks of pretty lambs  
Skipping by their fleecy dams.  
June brings tulips, lilies, roses,  
Fills the children's hands with posies.  
Hot July brings cooling showers,  
Strawberries and gilly-flowers.  
August brings the sheaves of corn,  
Then the Harvest home is borne.  
Warm September brings the fruit,  
Sportsmen then begin to shoot.  
Fresh October brings the pheasant,  
Dull November brings the blast,  
**Then to gather nuts is pleasant,**  
Then the leaves are falling fast.  
Chill December brings the sleet,  
Blazing fire and Christmas treat.

**Ex. 6 Say what the following proverbs and phrases mean. Use a dictionary. Think of the situations where you can use them.**

1 Every cloud has a silver lining. 2 A storm in a tea cup. 3 To skate on thin ice. 4 To get one's second wind. 5 A bolt from the blue. 6 It never rains, but pours. 7 If there were no clouds, we should not enjoy the sun. 8 Small rain lays great dust. 9 After rain comes fair weather.

## **PRETEXT EXERCISES**

**Ex.1 Read the following story and find a topic sentence in each paragraph. Do the assignments after the text.**

**Ex.2 While reading the text, divide the text into logical parts, give a title to each part.**

### **TEXT B SEPTEMBER MOOD IN ENGLAND**

It's Monday morning. Miss Goodbody walks into the office. Her holiday is over and she has just returned to work. She looks brown and relaxed and happier than usual. The other girls stand round her. "Where did you go?" one asks. "Italy. Little place near Naples". "What was the weather like?" "Not, of course." "Where did you go?" "Oh, Eastbourne." "Did you enjoy it?" "Yes, quite. It rained a bit though."

It's September. The holidays are over and the girls are restless. Their job-changing season has begun.

Mr. Wetherington comes in ten minutes later. He is not very happy. Every Monday morning since early June he has heard the same conversation in the train on his way to the office in London. Someone is just back from holiday. Everyone else is asking where he went and what was the weather like and did he enjoy himself? A bit tedious really – especially if, like Mr. Wetherington, you had your holiday two months ago.

But it isn't only holiday talk that is worrying him. He is thinking about the winter. Five years ago he had central heating installed in his house. Now his wife wants them to put in double glazing. She tells him it will save fuel as well as keep the house warmer.

She's right of course. But to double-glaze all the windows will cost quite a lot of money. Perhaps he can leave it for the moment. After all, it's still quite warm. May be October – or even the whole winter – will be mild and they'll hardly notice the necessity for double glazing. Mr. Wetherington isn't very good at making decisions.

At home his wife is thinking about all the jobs she has to do at this time of year, like buying school uniforms for the children, seeing how much of their last year's winter outfits are still big enough and making sure that winter overcoats, gloves and heavy shoes are clean and ready for use.

Old Mr. Hart, the retired bank manager, who lives opposite the Wetheringtons is busy in his trim and always tidy garden. He's tying up roses just now and thinking that soon he'll have thousands of leaves to sweep up and born and shrubs to be pruned and everything made ready for the winter. "Autumn's a fine time", he says to himself. "No worrying now about how the plants will do. That's all over. There's lots of colour still left in the garden. The leaves will be showing their autumn colours soon and

I'll see the beechwood on the hill behind all red and yellow and brown like a forest fire in the setting sun. It's a great time of year".

It's September and a typical English weather is about to begin.

### ***SPEECH EXERCISES***

**Ex.1 Explain the title of the text.**

**Ex.2 From the suggested vocabulary choose the words which pertain to your situations from the previous exercise, retell them. You are welcome to enlarge on the story.**

**Ex.3 Dramatize the text.**

Role 1. Miss Goodbody returns to work after holidays feeling happier and more relaxed than usual.

Role 2. Mr. Wetherington comes to the office in a gloomy mood. He looked annoyed and worried.

Role 3. Mrs. Wetherington is eager to put in double glazing. She is trying to convince Mr. Wetherington of the necessity for double glazing. But the latter isn't very good at making decisions.

**Ex.4 Explain how the description of the weather helps to bring out the emotional state of the characters.**

**Ex.5 Remember your autumn mood. Write a composition, begin it with the sentence: Autumn is the best time for ...**

## PART 2 PERSON'S ACCOMODATION

### UNIT I ROOMS AND FURNITURE

**Ex.1** What are the rooms and places in the left column for? Match them with the words from the right column.

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 The kitchen       | is - a place to keep your car.  |
| 2 The hall          | - a room for sleeping in.   |
| 3 The bathroom      | - a room used for reading, writing etc.   |
| 4 The study         | - a place for children to live.   |
| 5 The bedroom       | - a place to have meals.  |
| 6 The dining room   | - a part of a building with glass walls and roof in which plants are protected from cold. |
| 7 The sitting-room  | - a room in which food is kept.   |
| 8 The nursery       | - a small room for storing things.  |
| 9 The garage        | - a passage space into which the main entrance or front door of a building opens.         |
| 10 The closet       | - a place to relax, watch TV and talk.  |
| 11 The conservatory | - a place to wash yourself.   |
| 12 The patio        | - a room in which meals are cooked.   |
| 13 The pantry       | - a paved area near a house used for eating outside etc.                                  |
| 14 The cloakroom    | - a place where coats etc. may be left.   |

**Ex. 2** You are going to furnish your new flat. Choose the pieces of furniture for:

**a) a dining room; b) a sitting-room; c) a bedroom.**

suite of furniture/ 3 suite piece set

two/three seater sofa

sofa bed

chest of drawers (3 drawer cabinet/ 2+5 drawer chest)

tall boy

divan-bed

wardrobe

light fitting

dressing table

wall light

bedside cabinet

duvet

drop leaf table

chandelier

(oval) butterfly table

desk lamp

dining suite (a table + 4 chairs)

table lamp

dresser  
display cabinet  
lounge unit  
sideboard  
Hi-Fi / entertainment unit

standard lamp  
floor standing uplighter  
decorative ceiling fan with  
triple lights  
shoe storage cabinet

**Ex.3 Guess the word according to the description. The prompt is in the right column.**

1 an object operated by an electric motor for making a current of air to cool a room.

2 a piece of kitchen furniture with shelves for dishes and cupboards, below often with drawers for cutlery.

3 a bed quilt (filled with feathers or an artificial substitute) used in place of blankets.

4 a cupboard or a case for storing or displaying things.

5 branched hanging support for lights.

6 sofa that can be converted into bed.

7 long upholstered seat with raised back and ends.

8 a set of furniture

9 a cabinet of shelves for books.

10 a small table for use as required

sofa bed  
suite  
cabinet  
sofa  
duvet  
chandelier  
dresser  
fan  
shelf bookcase  
occasional table

**Ex.4 Think of the possible word-combinations with the following words.**

sofa, cabinet, table, suite, unit, lamp, room.

**Ex 5: Explain the difference between:**

two seater sofa – three seater sofa; coffee table – butterfly table;  
3 drawer cabinet – 2+5 drawer cabinet; chandelier – light fitting;  
dressing table – occasional table; wall light – floor standing uplighter.

**Ex. 6 Fill in letters and you'll get words denoting pieces of furniture.**

d \_ \_ \_ \_ r;

s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ d – l \_ \_ p;



c _ _ _ d _ _ _ _ r;	e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ t u _ _ t;
w _ _ _ r _ _ e;	b _ _ _ _ _ e c _ _ _ _ _ t;
t _ _ l _ _ _ y;	b _ _ _ _ _ .y t _ _ _ e;
s _ _ a;	o _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ l t _ _ _ e.

**Ex. 7 Give English equivalent to:**

мебельный гарнитур; диван-кровать; туалетный столик; стол-книга; журнальный столик; кухонный буфет; музыкальный центр; книжный шкаф; торшер с освещением, направленным вверх; тумба для обуви; настольная лампа; пуховое одеяло; комод; набор мебели для гостиной; люстра (канделябр).

**Ex. 8 Give the opposite of:**

in the left-hand corner, on the right, to the left of, behind, above.

**Ex. 9 Insert words given below and you'll get the description of a living-room.**

Our living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have ... . To the right of it there is ... . At the opposite wall there is/are ... . Between the two large windows there is ... . ... is in the left-hand corner. We have... on the walls. There is a beautiful ... on the ceiling. On the windows there are ... of pink colour. We have ... of the latest model in the right-hand corner. There are two comfortable ... in front of it. Nothing is more pleasant in rainy weather than to sit in a comfortable armchair and watch TV.

*a lounge unit, an entertainment unit, a corner cabinet, an occasional table, a floor standing uplighter, a shelf bookcase, water colours, a three seater sofa, chandelier, venetian blinds, a TV-set, an armchair.*

**Ex. 10 Make a written description of a room in not more than 200 words.**

- a dining room;
- a sitting-room;
- a bedroom.

**Ex.11 Write an essay "The Room I Like Best in Our Flat".**

## UNIT II KITCHEN AND BATHROOM

### Ex. 1 Form nouns from the given verbs.

blend, mix, make, toast, steam, process, slice, light, open, cook, extract, drain, wash, clean, freeze, refrigerate, chop, sharpen.

### Ex. 2 Combine the words in order to compose the names of electric appliances.

tea, coffee, espresso,  
cappuccino, cordless, corded,  
food, mini, gas, can, knife  
microwave, pressure, juice  
dish, vacuum

cleaner, washer, maker  
kettle, lighter, slicer  
chopper, opener, oven  
sharpener, cooker,  
processor, extractor

### Ex. 3 Think of the word-combinations with the following words.

an organizer, a bin, a seat, a set, a curtain, a unit, a basket, a scale, a ring, a rail, a holder.

### Ex. 4 What is the difference in the usage of the following appliances.

- a freezer – a fridge;
- a slicer – a chopper;
- a blender – a mixer;
- a cooker – an oven;
- a pedal bin – a swing bin;
- a corded kettle – a cordless kettle – a whistling kettle;
- a coffee maker - a cappuccino coffee maker;
- a pressure cooker – a casserole

### Ex. 5 Explain the meaning of the words according to the pattern.

*Model: A shoe storage bin is a piece of furniture to keep shoes in.*

a bathroom cabinet, a linen storage bin, a waste bin, a kitchen cabinet, a biscuit barrel, a draw spice chest, a laundry basket, a soap dish holder.

### Ex.6 What would you use the following appliances for if you had them.

*Use the construction: if I had ... I would ... with it.*

a steamer, electric kitchen scales, a knife sharpener, a fryer, a toaster, a gas lighter, a can opener, a microwave oven, dish washer, a (vacuum) cleaner.

**Ex. 7 You've bought a house, but your spacious bathroom is still empty. What would you like to buy to make it comfortable and attractive.**

**Ex. 8 Say which electric appliances you have in your kitchen and which ones you would like to buy .Why?**

**Ex. 9 Read the text and say:**

- a) what is typical about the kitchen;**
- b) if you have the same things in your kitchen. What are they?**
- c) In what way your kitchen is different from this one;**
- d) What would you like to have what is mentioned here?**

My kitchen is of medium size but the space is being used very efficiently. All pieces of furniture are arranged in a most convenient way. There is a gas-cooker and a sink-unit with a draining board and some cupboards. In the cupboards which form the lower part of the sink unit buckets, scrubbing brushes, floor cloths, soda powder and other things are kept. On the left hand side cupboards stretch the whole length of the wall. They contain saucepans, frying pans, jugs, mixing bowls, tea-pots, labour-saving devices of various kinds and food. Fixed to the wall above these cupboards there is another one, containing food and crockery. On the opposite wall there is a washing machine, a fridge and a small chest of drawers in which cutlery, table-cloths, towels and the like are kept. A built-in cupboard contains an electric iron, an ironing board, a vacuum cleaner or a Hoover, brooms, aprons, overalls, dusters, tins of furniture polish and other odds and ends.

**Ex. 10 Write an essay "The Kitchen Every Woman dreams about."**

## UNIT III HOME

### Ex.1 Study the topical vocabulary.

wall	dwelling
balcony	flat / apartment
banister	block of flats
pergola	terraced house
fence	semi-detached house
tile n/v	cottage
gate	detached house
garage	bungalow
lawn	roof
flowerbed	storey
chimney	floor
window-sill	ceiling
patio	basement
spy hole / peephole	stairs

### Ex. 2 Read the text, be ready to answer the question given below.

No visitor to Britain can help being struck by the many building sites and the relatively large number of new houses and flats that he sees in the suburbs of towns and cities all over the country. The overwhelming majority of these dwellings are two-story houses built either in rows (terraced houses), in pairs (semi-detached houses), or singly (detached houses), with a small enclosed garden at the front and the back. In recent years a considerably higher proportion of new housing has been in the forms of flats, and blocks of flats have not become a common feature of the urban scene. Nevertheless, the traditional British prejudice in favour of house has only been modified, not fundamentally changed. An increasing number of people chiefly elderly persons and childless, prefer to live in bungalows.

*What types of dwellings exist in Britain?*

### Ex. 3 Give the names to the accommodations described here.

1 A house where all the rooms are on the ground floor, there are no stairs.

2 There houses are attached to each other in a long row. They are usually found in towns and cities and were earlier called townhouses.

3 It is a large building divided into separate parts (especially flats and offices).

4 There houses share a central wall, they are usually built in pairs. A house has a small garden in front and a fence divides a larger garden at the back.

5 This house has land all around it.

6 It is a house situated in the countryside. Lots of people prefer to live in such houses and work in towns.

**Ex. 4 Choose the best alternative to fill the gaps in these sentences.**

1 Some buildings have a basement room where things are stored called a ...

attic cave cellar grave loft

2 Some rooms don't have curtains at the windows, they have ... instead.

blinds carpets glass stores wallpaper

3 We haven't got a garage, so we leave our car outside the flat in the

....

drive garden parking patio pavement

4 He keeps all his tools and do-it-yourself equipment in a .... In the back garden.

barn bungalow hut shack shed stable

5 In your own garden, you can sunbathe on the ... in the summer.

field flowerbed lawn meadow pasture

**Ex 5 Talk about the house you'd like to have in future. Use the given words.**

A cottage, a flat, a terraced house, bungalow, a storey, a balcony, stairs, a banister, a pergola, a fence, a garage, a lawn, a flower bed, a patio.

**Ex. 6 Read the words and answer the questions.**

Conveniences: electricity, gas, (central) heating, hot and cold running water a chute, a telephone, a lift, a security system, a video entry phone.

1 Which modern conveniences have you got in your house (flat)?

2 Which ones would you like to have?

**Ex. 7 Fill in these sentences with a suitable word. There may be several possibilities.**

The Clarks live in a tiny *apartment* on the top f... of a b... of flats in the city centre. It has c... h... so it is very warm in the winter. It does not have a... c... because the summers are never very hot. They were lucky to find it because a... is very scarce in the city and it's easier to find a flat in a new estate on the o... of the city or in the s... .

Their dream is to m... to the country and live in an old c... in a little v... . Where they live now, their n...-d... n... are always c... about the noise when Jane plays her trumpet, and they haven't got r... for their things: there aren't enough s... in the l... for all the children's books and the ... in the bedroom aren't big enough for all Tom's clothes.

But if they didn't find a place in the country, they'd have to buy it and pay the m... every month – more than the r... they pay to their l... at the moment. Still they wouldn't mind this if they could live somewhere that was more

**Ex. 8 Read the following dialogues and act them out.**

- I hear you are moving into a new flat, aren't you?
- Why, surely. We've got a new four-room flat not far from the railway station.
- Is there any district in that area?
- Yes, come and see how we've settled. Will you?
- Certainly, I will, with pleasure.
  
- Do you like this sofa, Kate?
- Oh, it's king-sized and looks very comfortable. Where did you manage to buy it?
- At the furniture Exhibition last Thursday. And the price isn't high. Well, but what do you think about the colour?
- You are lucky, Mary. It matches the curtains and the carpet on the floor. Your living-room is extremely cozy now.
  
- There you are at last. The flat is in a mess and nobody is going to help me.
- Oh, I 'm very sorry, Mum. What can I start with?

- Take the vacuum cleaner and clean all the carpets at first. Then wipe the dust off every surface in the rooms. Don't forget to wet the duster.
- Well, what about the furniture? Shall I polish it?
- Of course, my dear. And I'm tidying up the kitchen. Come on.
  
- Your room seems bare. Why not put more furniture in it?
- But I don't like much furniture in my room. The more furniture, the less space.
- Then put a carpet on the floor to make it cosy.
- Let me see. Oh, yes, you are right. A large woolen carpet will really be good here.
  
- Why such a mess in your room? What have you been doing, I wonder?
- Don't worry, Mum. I'll put everything in order in no time.
- So step on it. You have little time and you still have to heat the stove and go shopping.
- Be sure. Everything will be done as I promised.
  
- Well, sonny, don't you think we should help Mother today?
- Yes, Pa. But I am of little help, you know. What could I do?
- A great many things: to air the room and beat the carpets, to begin with.
- To beat the carpets with us having a new vacuum cleaner?
- Oh, it's gone out of my mind. Well, come on, fetch it then, I'll fix it for you.
  
- I wonder what's wrong with the fridge. It won't keep the cold at all.
- Let me have a look. Yes, it looks like being out of order, indeed.
- Then don't waste time on it. You will never manage to fix it, I'd better get a repairman in.
- Wait a little. Look, it works already. Somebody just pulled out the plug.

**Ex. 9 Think of your own short situations with the following words and word – combinations.**

to make the room cosy; to be in a mess, it's my turn to .... , to put in order, to begin with, to be out of order, to burn out, to move into a new flat, to wipe the dust off, to wet the duster, to tidy up the room, to start with.

**Ex. 10 Translate the following dialogues into English.**

- А, Фред, привет, входи. Раздевайся, вешай куртку на вешалку. Проходи, пожалуйста. Вот наша гостиная.
- Очень уютная комната! И обои такие красивые, они очень оживляют гостиную.
- Ты прав, хотя комната и так достаточно светлая. А вот эта стеклянная дверь ведет на балкон.
- Ну и балкон у вас. Он больше, чем ваша прихожая.
- Да, действительно, здесь просторно и приятный вид на парк.
  
- Я слышала, вы хотите купить удобное кресло.
- О, да, но, по-моему, это трудно сделать. А что, ты можешь помочь нам?
- Думаю, что да. Моя тетушка сейчас собирается покупать гостинный гарнитур – большой диван, журнальный столик и два кресла. Кстати, два очень удобных кресла. Но кресла у нее уже есть.
- Ну, спасибо. Мне действительно повезло. Когда я смогу забрать кресла?
- Думаю, что в четверг или пятницу. Я тебе позвоню.
- Спасибо.
- Вы когда-нибудь видели более аккуратную комнату, чем эта?
- Интересно, кто тут живет?
- Мой двоюродный брат. Каждое утро он всегда наводит в комнате порядок, проветривает ее, поливает цветы и только потом идет в институт.
- А я и не заметил цветы. Он, что увлекается комнатными цветами?
- Да, это его хобби.
  
- Привет, Анна, ты куда так спешишь? И почему ты расстроена?
- Привет, Джейн. Я спешу домой. Нам привезут стиральную машину и холодильник через 20 минут, а я не могу найти ключи от квартиры.
- А дома кто-нибудь есть?
- Да, мой брат. Но он любит слушать музыку в своей комнате, и я боюсь, что он не услышит звонка.
- А ты позвони ему. У вас же дома есть телефон.
- А ведь ты права. Я и не подумала об этом.



**Ex 11 Try:**

a) to help your friend. She has moved into a new flat but she has no idea how to furnish it.

b) calm down your mother who is upset, because haven't tidied up your room yet Give your reasons why you haven't done it, promise to do it in an hour.

c) convince your husband to buy a new fridge as your fridge has been out of order for two days.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

## UNIT IV HOW TO SELL AND HOW TO BUY A HOUSE

### *PRETEXT EXERCISES*

#### **Ex. 1 Discuss the questions.**

- 1 Do you want to break away from your parental family and live in a house of your own?
- 2 Would you prefer to rent a flat or buy it? Why?
- 3 Is it a big problem for you to buy a flat or a house?

#### **Ex. 2 Read the text and find where it is said about:**

- a) an estate agent's business; b) main functions of a building society.

### **TEXT A HOW TO SELL AND HOW TO BUY A HOUSE**

Let us imagine that Mr. and Mrs. Smith want to sell their house. First, they ask one or more local estate agents to visit the house and tell them how much they should be able to sell it for. They will also want to know how much the agent will charge for his services (usually between 1% and 2% of the selling price). If the Smiths are happy with his proposals, the agent will publish details of the house in the form of giveaway leaflets and possibly in the local or even national newspapers. The leaflet will describe the house in detail: the position, the number and sizes of its rooms, the garden and so on.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith then wait for prospective buyers to arrive.

Imagine that Mr. and Mrs. Johnson want to buy a house in the same area. They go to the estate agency and inspect the details of the houses on offer. If they are attracted by the description of the Smiths' House, they will visit the property to look at it. If they are still interested after seeing the house they may make an offer to the Smiths via the estate agent. Often the offer will be slightly less than the official "asking" price. If the Smiths agree, the house can be sold.

But the Johnsons probably do not have enough money to pay for the house immediately, so what do they do? They go to the second type of institution involved in house buying and selling - the building society.

A building society's main function is to lend people like the Johnsons enough money to buy a house. Banks also offer a similar service.

Building societies make their money by borrowing money from some members of the public - their “depositors”- and lending it to others. Many British people have building society savings accounts. They save their money with a building society, which pays them interest. The society then lends this money to people who want to buy a house or flat and charges them an interest rate on the amount borrowed. This long-term loan is called a “mortgage”.

So Mr. and Mrs. Johnson go to a local building society where they will be asked a number of questions - what type of jobs do they have? How much do they earn? What are their monthly expenses? And so on. The society will also inspect the house to see if it is worth the money they are being asked to lend. All being well, it will offer to lend the Johnsons up about 90 per cent of the price of the house to be paid back with interest over 25 years, or sometimes less. When all is agreed and the papers signed, the money is paid to the Smiths or to their legal representative - usually a solicitor - and the Johnsons can move in.

Over the 25 years, the Johnsons, because of the interest on the loan, will pay far more than the original price of the house - but since they are paying it in fairly small sums once a month they are, at least, able to afford it.

### ***EXERCISES ON THE TEXT***

**Ex. 1 Find the equivalents of the following words and phrases in the text.**

- 1 to describe the position of the house, number and size of its rooms, the garden and so on;
- 2 to examine the details;
- 3 at once;
- 4 a legal representative;
- 5 payment made by a borrower for a loan expressed as a percentage;
- 6 to get something on the understanding that it is to be returned;
- 7 to give on the understanding that it or its equivalent will be returned;
- 8 a person who deposits money in a bank;
- 9 a long-term loan;
- 10 to keep money for future use;
- 11 documents.

**Ex. 2 Explain the difference between:**

to borrow money – to lend money; the price of the house on mortgage – the original price; the asking price – selling price

**Ex. 3 Explain how you understand the following statements.**

- 1 I'd like to know how much the agent will charge for his services.
- 2 Mr. and Mrs. Smith then wait for prospective buyers to arrive.
- 3 If they are attracted by the description of the Smiths' house they will visit the property to look at it.
- 4 Often the offer will be slightly less than the official "asking" price.
- 5 Banks also offer a similar service.
- 6 They save their money with a building society, which pays them interest.
- 6 A building society charges them a higher interest rate on the amount borrowed.
- 7 What are monthly expenses?
- 8 They may make an offer via the estate agent.

**Ex. 4 Insert prepositions.**

1 An estate agency is, essentially, a shop which arranges the sale ... houses. 2 The agent will charge ... his services, usually ... 1% and 2% ... the selling price. 3 The leaflet will describe the house ... detail. 4 Mr. and Mrs. Smith then will wait ... prospective buyers to arrive. 5 They will go ... the estate agency and inspect the details ... the houses ... offer. 6 You can make an offer ... the estate agent. 7 Building societies make their money ... borrowing it ... some members ... the public - their "depositors" – and lending it ... others. 8 The building society charges a higher interest rate ... the amount borrowed. 9 All being well the building society will offer to lend the Johnson's ... ... 90 per cent ... the price of the house, to be paid back ... interest ... 25 years, or sometimes less.

***SPEECH EXERCISES***

**Ex. 1 Answer the questions.**

1 What is an estate agency? 2 If Mr. and Mrs. Smith want to sell their house, what will they do first? 3 What will they want to know from an estate agent first? 4 What will the agent start his work with? 5 How can Mr. and Mrs. Johnson know about the houses on offer? 6 Can the price be

negotiated? 7 Where can people get money to buy a property? 8 How do building societies function? 9 What is a mortgage? 10 What questions will Mr. and Mrs. Johnson be asked at a local building society and why? 11 How will the mortgage be paid back? 12 Why do people want to get mortgages?

**Ex. 2 You are a) an estate agent; b) the manager of a building society. Advertise your organization.**

**Ex. 3 You are a representative of a building society. Convince your friend who wants to buy a house but doesn't have the necessary sum of money to come to your office and settle the business.**

**Ex. 4 Practice the following dialogue, speak about Mr. Palmer's impressions about the house and make a conclusion if he is going to buy it.**

### **TEXT B A REAL BARGAIN**

Mr. Palmer is looking for a new house. He's tired of living in the city and he wants to live in a quiet village. He's with the estate agent now.

Estate Agent: Well, Mr. Palmer. This is the semi-detached house that I told you about... Number 26, Richmond Road. The owners are away, but I've got a key.

Mr. Palmer: Hmm... when was it built?

A.: It was built in 1928.

P.: Who built it?

A.: I'm not really sure. Is it important?

P.: No, not really. Is that a new roof? It looks new.

A.: It is really new. It was put on last year. You can see that it's in very good condition. The previous owner was a builder.

P.: It's quite an old house. I'm worried about the electrical wiring. Has it been rewired?

A.: Yes, it has.

P.: Oh, when was it done?

A.: Five years ago. Also, it's been redecorated. Central heating has been put in, and a new garage has been built.

P.: Oh, when was it done?

A.: Last year... I think. It's a very solid house. It's built with a tiled roof...

P.: It's a long way from a big town. What are the services like?

A.: Hold on... I've got the details here. Yes... let me see... the dustbins are emptied every Thursday.

P.: It's important for me to see the post before I go to work. When is it delivered?

A.: It's usually delivered at about 7.30. The milk is delivered about six o'clock... so you'll have fresh milk for breakfast.

P.: It's certainly very cheap. I've seen a lot of similar houses... and they're more expensive.

A.: Ah, yes... it's a real bargain.

P.: Are there any plans for the area?

A.: Pardon? Plans... well, a new school is going to be built in the village next year...

P.: Anything else?

A.: ... and a new road, a motorway actually, will be built next year, too. You'll be able to get to London easily.

P.: Where exactly will the motorway be built?

A.: Well, actually, it'll be built behind the house. A bridge will be constructed over the house. It'll be very interesting. You'll be able to watch the traffic...

**Ex. 5 You want to buy a house but you can't find anything to your liking in the newspaper. That's why you've decided to apply to an estate agent. Make up a list of details (the type of the house and conveniences) you are interested in. The estate agent is trying to help you.**

**Ex 6 You are to interview a famous actress (your group mate) who always talks willingly about her home. Ask her**

- what her address is;
- if she lives in a flat or a house of her own;
- what kind of house it is;
- what modern conveniences she has;
- if she lives in the centre of the city or in the suburbs;
- if she has got a security system, a video entry phone.

**Ex. 7 Make a written report (200 words) about the actress's housing conditions.**

## UNIT V RENTING A FLAT

### *PRETEXT EXERCISES*

**Ex.1 Translate the following sentences. Compare the ways of expressing the same idea in English and in Russian.**

1 Anna is working in the London sales office of Lufthansa, the big German airline. 2 ... she cannot find a room of her own. 3 At the moment she is staying with a cousin in Putney, a suburb of London. 4 The two girls do not get on well together. 5 Can she find a room in Putney for a reasonable rent? 6 Anna asked the manager for the morning off. The manager said that she could have the whole day free. She left the house and got a bus to Putney Bridge. 7 Anna set off for the offices of the Echo, the local newspaper to put an advertisement. She arrived at the office of the Echo at twenty past nine and went up to the advertising department on the second floor. 8 They crossed the bridge over the river and walked along the busy High Street. Then they climbed a steep hill and took the third turning on the left. 9 It was a tall, well-built house. Anna liked the look of it immediately. Susan walked up a short flight of steps and opened the front door. Anna followed her into the hall. 10 She walks over to the window and looks at the view... "Doesn't the river look beautiful when the sun's shining on it? I do like to live near the water". 11 Anna pulled back the curtain and looked at the rest of the room. 12 The curtains were also red, but of a lighter shade. 13 There were two reading lamps and a few pictures on the walls. 14 She had already decided that she wanted the room. 15 Anna got a room with a view over the river Thames.

**Ex. 2 Read the text and do the exercises after it.**

### **TEXT A A ROOM WITH A VIEW**

Anna is working in London sales office of Luffthansa, the big German airline. She is going to be in London for at least two years. She likes the job; she likes London. The reason she is not happy is that she cannot find a room of her own. She has looked at many flats but they have all been so expensive. At the moment she is staying with a cousin in Putney, a suburb of London. The two girls do not get on well together. Anna knows that she must find a room of her own. She likes Putney. The journey to her office only takes twenty minutes. So the question is: Can she find a room in Putney for a reasonable rent?

On Tuesday, April the 15<sup>th</sup>, Anna asked the manager for the morning off. The manager said that she could have the whole day free. She left the house and got a bus to Putney Bridge. Anna set off for the offices of the Echo, the local newspaper, to put an advertisement. She arrived at the offices of the Echo at twenty past nine and went up to the advertising department on the second floor.

Opposite her she saw a pretty, dark-haired girl and smiled at her. The girl was also filling a form.

Anna looked at the girl for a while and finally said:

Anna: Excuse me. I'm not quite sure how you say this in English. Do you say : "I want to let a room" or "I want to rent a room?"

Girl: Well, that depends. Have you got a room, or...

Anna: No, I want one ...

Girl: Then you want to rent a room. You rent a room *from* someone, you let a room *to* someone.

Anna: I see. I always mix up those two verbs.

Susan: You speak very good English. Where do you come from?

Anna: Germany. My home's in Hamburg. My name's Anna Clein.

Susan: How do you do? I'm Susan Bond. (They shake hands) You say you're looking for a room?

Anna: Yes.

Susan: Furnished or unfurnished?

Anna: Furnished.

Susan: Hm. How much do you want to pay?

Anna: Not more than five pounds a week.

Susan: That's funny. We want to let a room, and the rent is five pounds a week. Why don't you come and see it? It's quite near here.

Susan and Anna left the offices of the Echo together. They crossed the bridge over the river and walked along the busy High Street. Then they climbed a steep hill and took the third turning on the left. The name of the street was Chestnut Avenue.

It was a tall, well-built house. Anna liked the look of it immediately. Susan walked up a short flight of steps and opened the front door. Anna followed her into the hall.

Susan: Mother's out. But I can show you the room. It's on the top floor. (They climbed the stairs). Here we are. (She opens a door on the landing at the top of the stairs).

Anna: What a lovely room!

Susan: You like it?



Anna: Yes, I do. Very much. (She walks over to the window and looks at the view). And such a marvelous view! Doesn't the river look beautiful when the sun's shining on it? I do like to live near the water. You've got a very nice garden, haven't you?

Anna liked the room very much. It was bigger than she expected - about twenty feet (6 meters) long by sixteen feet (5 meters) wide. One end had a curtain in front of it. Anna looked behind the curtain. In one corner there was a wash-basin. She turned on the taps. The water from the hot tap was really hot. There was also an electric cooker, and on a shelf above it there were three new saucepans and a frying pan. Beside the cooker there was a small cupboard. Anna opened it. In it there were plates, cups, saucers and a teapot. In a drawer at the top there were knives, forks and spoons. This part of the room was really a small kitchen. Anna pulled back the curtain and looked at the rest of the room.

The carpet was light grey and covered most of the floor. In front of the gas fire there was a thick red rug. The curtains were also red - but of a lighter shade. The walls were white. The sun was now shining brightly through the window. It was a cheerful comfortable room.

Beneath the window there was a dressing-table with three drawers and a mirror. There were two armchairs, a small table with reading lamps and a few pictures on the walls. Anna did not like the pictures. "I'll soon change those", she thought, for she had already decided that she wanted the room. Next to the gas fire there was a large built-in cupboard for clothes.

That evening Anna met Mrs. Bond. The two of them got on very well.

Mrs. Bond: Well, that's fine, Anna. We'll be very pleased to have you. When do you want to move in?

Anna: May I come on Saturday?

Mrs. Bond: Yes, of course. I'll be in all Saturday morning. I hope you'll like it here.

So, Anna got a room with a view over the river Thames.

### ***EXERCISES ON THE TEXT***

**Ex. 1 Find in the text English equivalents for the following Russian phrases. Arrange them into groups according to the subject matter.**

По крайней мере; своя собственная комната; посмотреть много квартир; дорогой (о цене); дорога на работу занимает 20 минут; умеренная плата за квартиру; во вторник 15 апреля; можете быть

свободны весь день; отправиться куда-либо; редакция местной газеты; поместить объявление; отдел объявлений на третьем этаже; заполнить бланк(анкету); напротив кого-либо; улыбнуться кому-либо; смотреть на кого-либо некоторое время; сказать что-либо по-английски; сдавать комнату кому-либо; меблированная комната; шесть метров в длину и 5 метров в ширину; на верхнем этаже; заглянуть за занавес; повернуть краны; рядом с чем-либо; в ящике наверху; ковер покрывал почти весь пол; быть более светлым по тону; настольная лампа; въехать в квартиру.

**Ex.2 Arrange the points in logical order. Reproduce the original text using the key words below.**

1..to ask for the morning off, to get a bus, to set off for, to put an advertisement, to sit down examining the form.

2 to speak good English, to come from, to shake hands, a furnished room, five pounds a week, to be quite near here.

3 a room of her own, at the moment, not to get on well together, the journey to her office, for a reasonable rent.

4 opposite her, a dark-haired girl, to smile at her, to fill in the form, to say smth, in English, not to be quite sure, to rent a room, to let a room to someone.

5 to climb the stairs, on the landing, what a lovely room, to walk over to the window, to stay here.

6 She liked the look of it, to walk up a short flight of steps, to follow sob, to be out, to show the room, on the top floor.

7 to leave the office, to cross the bridge, to climb a steep hill, to take the third turning on the left.

8 to cover most of the floor, in front of the gas-fire, of a lighter shade, through the window, beneath the window, next to the gas-stove.

9 to be pleased, to move in, to be in, you'll like it here, to get a room, a view over the river.

10 to be bigger than she expected, to look behind the curtain, in the corner, turn on the tap, a shelf above, beside the cooker, in a drawer at the top, to pull back the curtain.

**Ex. 3 Disagree with the following statements and correct them. Give reasons for your disagreement. Make sure you begin your answer with such commonly accepted phrases as:**

*I don't think that's quite right.*

*You are not quite right (there).*

*I'm afraid I don't agree with you.*

*That's not quite right.*

*I wouldn't say so.*

*Oh no, quite on the contrary.*

*As far as I remember.*

1 When Anna asked her manager for the morning off, he refused.

2 Anna is staying at the hotel but she wants a room of her own.

3 Anna doesn't like Putney.

4 On the morning of April the 15<sup>th</sup> Anna set off for shopping.

5 Susan was the first to start the conversation.

6 Anna left the office of the Echo alone and went to her office.

7 When the girls arrived Mrs. Bond was busy in the kitchen.

8 At first Anna didn't like the house and the room.

9 Anna decided not to change anything in the room.

10 Anna decided to move in the next day.

11 When Mrs. Bond met Anna, she was disappointed

#### **Ex.4 Answer the following questions.**

1 What is Anna doing in London? How long is she going to be in London? 2 Why does Anna want to find a room of her own? 3 Why does she want to find a room in Putney? 4 What makes her difficult to find a room? 5 Why did Anna ask the manager for the morning off? When did she do it? 6 The manager let her have the whole day free, didn't he? 7 Where and when did Anna meet Susan? What was Susan doing in the advertising department of the local paper? 8 Why did Anna agree to go and see the room? 9 What was the name of the street where Susan lived and how did the girls get there? 10 What did the house look like? 11 Susan's mother was out when the girls arrived, wasn't she? 12 Did Ann like the room? What did she like about the room? 13 What made the room cheerful and comfortable? 14 What did Anna want to change in the room? 15 When was Anna going to move in? 16 What is Anna's address in England now?

#### ***SPEECH EXERCISES***

**Ex.1 Talk about a) Anna's decision to have a room of her own; b) Anna's meeting with Susan; c) Susan's house and the room Anna got.**

**Ex. 2 Read the text and retell it on the part of Mary.**

Mary and Tom are a young married couple. They are looking for a flat. This is quite a problem for them because furnished flats in London are not only difficult to find but they are nearly always very expensive.

Flats are usually advertised in the local paper and in the London evening papers. Mary and Tom are looking under “Furnished Flats to Let”. There are advertisements about several flats in today’s newspaper. But Mary and Tom are looking for a self-contained flat with its own entrance, one bedroom, one living-room and a kitchen and bathroom. Their flat must be in a house (detached, semidetached or terrace) close to a shopping centre and a tube station; besides it must not be too far from Tom’s office as fares in London are very expensive, especially for students and people with low-paid jobs. Here is one of the advertisements they are reading now: “Flat over shop to Let. Fully furn. Incl. Fridge, cooker, 1 room, kit. & bath. No children or pets. 40 pounds pw. 23 Rosewood st.” Mary is going to see that flat today. It is in quite a good neighbourhood, not far from Tom’s office, so it may suit them...

**Ex. 3 You want to let a room. Make up an advertisement to a local newspaper.**

## UNIT VI THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE

### *PRETEXT EXERCISES*

#### **Ex 1 Study the topical vocabulary.**

air-conditioner	get in touch
automated	high-tech
automatic	lazy
automation	light switch
break in	operate
button	program
call up	put in
check	run
console	sensor
convenient	set up
exhibit	smoke alarm
fire alarm	spot
gas leak	system

#### **Ex. 2 Answer the questions.**

Automation is the use of automatic equipment and machines to do work previously done by people.

- 1 How much automation is there in your home?
- 2 What would you expect to find in a fully automated house?

#### **Ex.3 Read the text and do the exercises after it.**

### **TEXT A THE HOUSE THAT THINKS FOR ITSELF**

Home automation is big business in Japan. The Ozakis had a dream house which was built a few months ago. In the kitchen, they have put in a 128-button computer console that allows them to control every light switch in the house, start the bath or shower running at precisely the temperature that they choose, lock all the doors and program the air-conditioners. The doors open and shut automatically as they approach. If they are out, they can call up and check that they have locked all the doors and if somebody breaks in, the security system will get in touch with them and the police.

Smoke and fire alarms, gas leak sensors and panic buttons are also wired in. Mrs. Ozaki says home automation has great advantages.

Automation has changed our lives. We don't have to waste our energy. The more rooms you have, the more convenient it is. You can operate everything from one spot.

Does it make you lazy?

I think it's convenient. That's a bit different from being lazy. Even with home automation you can't do everything lying down.

However fantastic the house may seem, the fact is that Japanese scientists are already setting up systems that make the Ozakis home seem old-fashioned by comparison, and if all goes well, by the end of this decade they will have developed not only a thinking house but intelligent home appliances as well.

### ***EXERCISES ON THE TEXT***

**Ex. 1 Replace the words in italics with the correct form of a phrasal verb from the text.**

- a) The thieves *entered* without permission.
- b) They can *telephone* the computer and order it to lock the doors.
- c) The couple *installed* a computer.
- d) The system can *contact* the police.
- e) Scientists *are establishing* new systems.

**Ex.2 Find in the text expressions in which the following words (attributes) are used and translate them.**

Dream, button, light, air, security, smoke, fire, panic, gas.

**Ex. 3 Answer the following questions on the text.**

- 1 What is the function of the computer console in the Ozakis Kitchen?
- 2 What is the security system for?
- 3 What reasons does Mrs. Ozaki give for an automated house.

### ***SPEECH EXERCISES***

**Ex. 1 Discuss with you friend if you would like to have something similar in you house. Give your reasons for and against automation in our houses.**

**Ex.2 Read the dialogue and remember the appliances, furniture and parts of the home that are mentioned.**

JE. Home automation is big business in Japan. By the end of this decade, it will be worth at least 4 billion a year in Japan alone. So what can we hope to see? Earlier this week our correspondent spoke to Dr. Nakamura, an expert on home automation.

M. Well, I have been working on a thinking house for five years now. I've completed the initial plans and if all goes well we will have built and completed three in the Tokyo area by the year 2010.

JE. What will the houses be like?

M. Well, from the outside they will look like ordinary houses but each house will be governed by 1,000 computers, sensors, and electronic switches.

JE. What will they do?

N. Well, basically, they will control the house for the owner. For example, the windows will open and close themselves depending on the weather. When it gets dark, the curtains will close automatically and the lights will come on, and if you decide to play the drums late at night, the central computer will shut all the doors and windows to avoid disturbing the neighbours. We'll also have other features like an intelligent kitchen which will show you how to cook and measure the ingredients, and a central cleaning system that sucks up dust as soon as it lands. We're still working on the design but I expect we'll have thought of most things by the time we finish.

LE. I'm sure Dr. Nakamura will. Naturally, the intelligent house requires a new generation of home appliances, and a group of Japanese companies hope that by the end of the century they will have perfected and put on the market 'intelligent' home appliances which crudely imitate human thinking. For example, they already have a prototype of an intelligent washing-machine which adjusts the temperature, length, and soapiness of the wash, depending on the fabrics and how dirty it thinks the laundry is, and if all goes well, it won't be long before we can buy a television set that raises or lowers its volume when it senses the viewer moving from or towards the set. The revolution goes beyond convenience and in five years' time the same group of companies will have introduced

an intelligent super-bed with sensors which will monitor your heart rate, weight, body temperature, and blood pressure. Another sensor will perform analysis and tell you if anything is wrong, and in ten years' time they will have perfected a system to transmit all this information to a computer in a medical centre for further analysis. If the success of other Japanese products is anything to go by, home automation will affect us all in the near future – or will it? I rather like being in control – don't you?

**Ex. 3 Complete the phrases with the necessary words.**

In the automated house:

- the windows will ... depending on the weather ;
- the curtains will ... and the lights will ... when it gets dark;
- the windows and doors will ... not to disturb the neighbors if you want to play the drums at night;
- the intelligent kitchen will show you how to ... ;
- a cleaning system will ... ;
- an intelligent washing machine will adjust ... of the water and the ... of the wash;
- a television set will raise or lower the ... when the viewer ... to or from the set.
- a super bed will sensor your ... , perform ... and ... all the information to the computer in the medical centre for further analysis.

**Ex.4 Answer the following questions.**

- 1 How long has Dr. Nakamura been working on his thinking house?
- 2 When will he have completed the first three?
- 3 How will the house be controlled?
- 4 Give two examples of what his house will be able to do.
- 5 When will Japanese companies have perfected and marketed:
  - an intelligent washing-machine?
  - a super-bed?

**Ex. 5 Write a composition (200-300 words) on the topic: My attitude to home automation.**



## PART 3 SHOPPING

### UNIT I TOPICAL VOCABULARY

**Types of shops:** grocer's, baker's, butcher's, greengrocer's, dry goods store, dairy products, chemist's, newsagent's, florist's etc.

**Central Department Store:** linen and underwear, stationery, haberdashery, hosiery, leather-wear, furs, knitwear, ready-made clothes, perfumery, household goods, crockery, china, electric appliances, gift and souvenir department, hats, millinery, textiles, glassware, jewellery, toys, deli, men's outfitter's, record shop, florist's.

**In the shop:** purchase, to buy on hire purchase, a counter, a check-out counter, foodstuffs, a shop-window, to be on sale, to be (of) the latest fashion, a shop-assistant, salesman, a water-colour, to suit, to fit, to become, a price, to buy at a certain price, a cash-desk, a till, a cashier, a receipt, a sales slip, a queue, consumer goods, a customer, a supervisor, a label, a tag – ярлык, a trolley cart, loose (too wide), tight, smooth, cut, style, to try on, to run out of, to stand in the line, to be on the list, to cover the expenses, cash (наличные), currency, currency exchange, change – мелочь, сдача, coin, expensive, dear, cheap, to display, to haggle over the price, bargain deal – выгодная сделка, retail price – цена в розницу, wholesale price – цена при покупке оптом, reduction – скидка, shopping mall – крытый торговый центр, chain store – один из филиалов, rag fair, boot fair – "толкучка", show-case, case – витрина-прилавок, shopping spree – "прогулка" по магазинам с совершением многочисленных покупок и тратой больших сумм денег, impulse buying – незапланированная покупка, to be in (full) stock – быть в продаже, to be out of stock – не иметься в продаже, sales tax – налог на продажу, mark-down – уценка, boutique.

**Textiles:** cotton, printed cotton, satin, silk (natural, artificial), baize, wool, cambric, all-wool (pure wool), cloth, cotton velvet – вельвет, tweed, worsted ['wustid] – тонкая шерсть, nylon, linen – полотно, velvet – бархат, suede [sweid], chamois – velour, to stretch, to shrink, to be shrink proof (colour-fast, fade-proof, crease-resistant) – быть из несадящейся (нелиняющей, немнущейся) ткани.

**Perfumery:** eye shadow, mascara, lipstick, powder, gel, face (hand) cream, hair dye, lotion, beauty kit, make-up, toothpaste, perfume, cologne, shampoo, soap, scented soap, nail polish (varnish), polish remover, hair spray, deodorant (deospray).

**Haberdashery:** electric shaver (razor), wallet, purse, pin, needles, thread (reel), umbrella, tie, hair dryer, watch-band, tape measure, buttons,

gloves, mittens, nail file, muffler – теплый шарф, knitting-needle – спица (вязальная), ribbon – лента.

**Baby Clothes (до 2-х лет):** sleeveless – майка, playsuit – ползунки, two-piece suit – костюмчик из 2х предметов, hood – шапочка, капюшон, jersey dress – вязаное платье.

**Teenagers' Clothes:** Blouse, overblouse (блуза поверх брюк, юбки), trousers, jeans, denims, coat, shirt, knee-length socks, belt, quilted suit – куртка-комбинезон, socks, pyjamas, wind-jacket, wind-cheater – ветровка, raincoat.

**Women's Clothes:** trouser suit, suede jacket замшевая куртка, fur jacket – полушубок, fur coat, sheepskin – дубленка, leather jacket, winter coat, overcoat – пальто, two-piece dress – платье-костюм, jumper, sweater, pullover, pleated skirt, tights, bathing suit, shirt, denim suit, apron, house-frock (dress) – домашний халат (платье), a dressing gown, vest – майка, pantie briefs (pants, knickers) – трусы, night gown – ночная рубашка, underwear, outerwear, panty-hose, bra, cardigan.

**Men's Clothes:** cardigan – джемпер на пуговицах, suit, dinner dress (evening suit) – вечерний костюм, tails, tracksuit – спортивный костюм, lounge suit – (повседневный) пиджачный костюм, long (short) – sleeved jacket (shirt), single (double) – breasted suit, shorts, swimming trunks, corduroy trousers (corduroys) – вельветовые брюки.

**Footwear:** high (low) heeled shoes, sandals – босоножки, trainers (sneakers), ladies' boots – сапоги, platform shoes – туфли на платформе, slippers, pattern shoes – модельные, pumps – "лодочки, leather-soled – на кожаной подошве, laced shoes, casual shoes – повседневные туфли, hiking boots – туристические ботинки, shoelaces, shoe polish – крем, high fur lined boots – сапоги на меху, overshoes – галоши, Wellingtons – резиновые сапоги (до колена), shoe + horn – рожок для обуви.

**Hats:** hat, straw hat, beret ['berei], cap, fur hat, scarf, kerchief, shawl.

**Jewellery:** bracelet, brooch, ring, necklace, engagement ring – кольцо в знак помолвки (с драгоценным камнем) ear-rings, chain, cuff links, pendant – кулон, silver ware – посуда и столовые приборы из серебра .

### **Helpful Words and Phrases**

closing (opening) time,

to attend (to), to serve – обслуживать

to be stock size – иметь стандартную фигуру,

to take size ... gloves – носить ... размер перчаток,

to wear shoes size ... - носить размер обуви,

to be dress size ... - носить размер платья,

to be misfit – плохо сидеть ,

to come into fashion – войти в моду  
all the vogue ['voug] – крик моды  
dowdy – непривлекательный  
to afford – иметь возможность, быть в состоянии, позволить себе  
can't afford smth, to buy smth – не по средствам что-то купить,  
canned beer – баночное пиво,  
off – licence shop – винный магазин,  
bunch of flowers – букет цветов,  
of grapes – гроздь винограда,  
of parsley – пучок петрушки,  
joint of beef – кусок говядины,  
to stock up – запастись (продуктами),  
to sell smth by weight – продавать на вес, by head – поштучно.

### **Idiomatic Expressions**

to pay through the nose – платить бешеные деньги,  
to pay the devil – поплатиться за что-то,  
to pay for one's whistle – дорого заплатить за свою прихоть,  
to pay smb in his own coin – отплатить той же монетой,  
into the bargain – к тому же, в придачу,  
a bargain is a bargain – уговор дороже денег,  
no bargain (sl) – не бы весть что (о непривлекательном человеке),  
to sell smb short – подводить, продавать  
кого-то, to sell one's rival short – недооценивать противника,  
to buy a pig in a poke – купить кота в мешке,  
to make both ends meet – сводить концы с концами.

## UNIT II LEXICAL EXERCISES

### Ex.1 Match the definition in column A with the terms in column B

A	B
1 available immediately for sale	a) a mark-down
2 sheltered shopping area	b) sales tax
3 lovely outing with much spending of money	c) bargain
4 reduction of price	d) impulse shopping
5 thing acquired on terms advantageous for buyer	e) shopping spree
6 sudden tendency to buy without reflection	f) shopping mall
7 small fee added to the cost of purchases	g) in stock
	h) out of stock
	i) stall
	j) booth

### Ex.2 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 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 cannot find real ... at ... stores or at ... ; it means that you must ... carefully at all items.

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

### Ex. 3 Name 10-12 things you might buy at:

- 1 Men's outfitter's
- 2 Household goods department
- 3 Children's department

- 4 Haberdasher's
- 5 Textiles
- 6 Shoe shop

**Ex.4 Fill in prepositions or 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 What have you got ... latest things ... skirts? 5 These slacks will stand no comparison ... those beige [bei ] corduroys. 6 This coat will last ... years. 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 ... What make are these high furlined boots? 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 metres, please. 15 3 metres ... that striped print please. 16 I can never tell natural silk ... artificial. 17 Let me try that parka ... . 18 ... what size are these vests? 19 Give me another one, ... 2 sizes bigger. 20 I'd like a cardigan ... this very shade but this is ... a size too big ... me.

**Ex.5 What do we call:**

1 a very large self-service shop which deals with foods and household goods; 2 a shop, which sells liqueurs, spirits and wine; 3 a weighing instrument; 4 a wire-basket on wheels used in shops for transporting customers' purchases; 5 the space in the supermarket where goods on sale are displayed; 6 a machine in shops with a drawer for money, recording the amount of each sale.

**Ex.6 Give synonymous words or phrases for the following.**

To go with; a dress, trousers, night dress; house coat, raincoat, rubber boots, to sell at a lower price; to buy a good-thing at a reasonable price, to suit smb (about some piece of clothes); a sweet-shop; a large self-service food store; a drug store; to spend a large amount of money when shopping; haven't enough money for smth; to buy; seller; buyer.

**Ex.7 What do we say or do when:**

1 We don't feel comfortable in some garments; 2 Somebody doesn't look smart in the clothes she/he is wearing; 3 We want to attend some

showy event and haven't got proper clothes for the occasion; 4 We bought something off the regular price; 5 We decided not to buy the item we were looking at; 6 We want to see whether some garment fits. 7 Our jumper doesn't shrink after washing.

**Ex. 8 Read the following dialogues, see the difference in usage of 'fit', 'suit', 'become' and 'match' and use them in your own dialogues with the fellow-students.**

- Why not buy this lovely dress? It's your size and the latest fashion.
- I don't think it'll suit me. And the price is too high, I can't afford such a sum at once.
- But you may buy it by hire-purchase.  
\* \* \*
- Try on this velvet hat. Does it fit you?
- No, it's too small. I need a size larger.  
\* \* \*
- I think I'll take this pair of black shoes.
- You'd better not. They won't match your new dress.
- I can't agree with you. Black goes well with all colours.  
\* \* \*
- Look, what a lovely hat Ann has on!
- Yes, it awfully becomes her.

**Ex.9 Fill in the blanks with "fit", "match", "suit", "become".**

1 I don't feel comfortable in these shoes. Do you think they ...me? 2 Could you show me a pair of gloves ...my bag? 3 Bu a blue scarf; this colour ...more than any other and ... your coat. 4 The carpets should ...the curtains. 5 She was wearing a brown dress with hat and gloves ... 6 Oh, yes, the size is all right; it ... you very well but it does not ... you to wear such a short skirt. 7 You should also have shoes that ... well when you intend to go for a long walk. 8 Does the climate ... you (your health)? 9 It does not ... you to have your hair cut short.

**Ex.10 Imagine you are a shop assistant. What would you do**

- 1 if the customer was impolite to you?
- 2 if the customer could not choose a present for his friend?
- 3 if the customer could not remember the title of the book he'd like to

buy?

- 4 if the customer forgot to pay for his purchase?
- 5 if the customer was too long in choosing a hat?
- 6 if the customer chose a coat which was too loose for him?

**Ex.11 Read the dialogues. Dramatize them.**

- 1 – Will you show me those black shoes?
  - Leather-soled or rubber-soled?
  - Those ones, black leather-soled shoes, please.
  - What size do you wear?
  - Thirty-eight.
  - Here you are.
  
- 2 - Well, how do I look in this coat?
  - Very nice indeed. It suits you perfectly. And the material is of high quality. It will wear for years, I am sure.
  - Isn't it too loose in the shoulders?
  - I wouldn't say that. But you may try (on) a size smaller.
  
- 3 - Good morning, madam. What can I do for you?
  - A pound of apples at one shilling and these oranges for three shillings.
  - Yes, madam. Wouldn't you like some peaches? They are so juicy and sweet. Just from the country.
  - I think I'll take some. Add half a dozen.
  - Anything else, madam?
  - No, thank you.
  
- 4- Excuse me, how do I get to the footwear department?
  - Straight on end, then right.
  - Do they sell stockings there, too?
  - No, stockings are sold at the haberdashery department. This way. Second floor.
  
- 5 - Can you show me some blouses, please?
  - Will that light green one do?
  - I don't care much for the colour. It's rather too loud for me.
  - Here's one a shade darker.
  - Oh, that's just the thing I've been looking for.

- 6 - How much is that blue striped suit over there?
- Let me see . . . roubles.
  - Oh, that's more than I can afford. I'd like something of the same cut, but cheaper.
  - Then have a look at this grey one. The quality is excellent for the price.
  - Can I buy it on hire-purchase?
  - I am afraid not.
- 7 - What can I do for you?
- I need gloves.
  - What gloves would you like: leather or suede?
  - I haven't made my choice yet. What could you advise?
  - I think these suede gloves are good. And the colour is very nice.
  - Thank you and the size is just mine. I'll buy them.
  -

**Ex.12 Complete the dialogues.**

**1 At the stationery's.**

- I'd like some picture postcards.
- ...
- I'd like to have a look at them and I need some writing paper too.
- ...
- I'll take these postcards and that writing paper. Can I get also stamps?
- ...
- Is there a post near by?
- ...

**2 At the department store.**

- I'd like to have a pair of woollen trousers.
- ...
- I should like these in grey. Where could I try them on?
- ...
- They are a bit too long. I'll have to try on another size.
- ...
- When would they be ready?
- ...
- Well, then I'll take them.



**3.** - Could you show me a nice vase?

- ...

- I like this one. How much is it?

- ...

- Well, and let me have this set. How much is it all?

- ...

- All right. You can make one parcel of it.

**Ex.13 Discuss with your mate the following situations.**

a) You are going to do some shopping. You are not sure whether there is enough food in your refrigerator.

b) Have a talk with your friend about the latest fashion and style in clothes and shoes.

c) Act as an interpreter and help an Englishman in his talk with a shop-assistant at the ready-made clothes' department.

## UNIT III WHAT IS SHOPPING?

### *PRETEXT EXERCISES*

**Ex. 1 Practise aloud the following word combinations from the text.**

Hate shopping; about shopping; last Saturday; bought some bacon; what they are getting; out themselves; good dinner; place their orders; is therefore; I thought the assistants; went home feeling.

**Ex.2 Read the text and be ready to express your opinion on the following.**

- 1 Shopping: a “must” or a pleasure?
- 2 Can shopping tours be made a hobby? Why? Why not?

### **SHOPPING: A MUST AND A PLEASURE**

Shopping can be both a “must” (необходимость) and a pleasure. Those who hate shopping place their orders by telephone and it saves them a lot of time. Ordering food products by telephone is therefore growing more popular. Some make a hobby of shopping tours, whether they actually buy any things or are just window-gazing. Besides, most housewives would like to see what they are getting for their money and do their shopping out themselves.

Different as people’s feelings about shopping are, you somehow couldn’t think of shopping for provisions in terms of pleasure, you always think of it in terms of necessity. In case you’re not a gourmand (гурман), you certainly feel happier just merely window-shopping at an expensive jeweller’s than actually buying a joint of beef from your butcher’s, with all your folks at home hoping for a good dinner after their day’s work at an office, school or college.

My friend Alice Turner and me, we both do our shopping together, generally on Saturday morning. Last Saturday I went to the butcher’s for a small joint of beef and then to the greengrocer’s, which is also a fruiterer’s, for some eating apples and cooking apples, a dozen oranges, beans, potatoes and a good-sized head of cabbage.

Then we went together to the baker’s and paid for the bread that we had had, two brown loaves, two white loaves and six rolls, and bought some

fruit-cake and half a dozen small cakes (he's a confectioner as well as a baker) – and then went home feeling rather tired.

I am also a regular customer at one of the big London stores. I went there today and enjoyed myself very much wandering from one department to another, looking at various articles on the counters. I thought the assistants were very helpful. There must have been hundreds of salesmen and saleswomen and dozens of different departments including china, haberdashery, confectionery, hardware and even provisions.

We all wear clothes, and that is another necessity next to provisions. We all do our shopping for clothes in that same big department store. Last month we bought a nice summer frock (платье) for myself. The assistant showed me a green frock which I liked very much, and all the more so when I tried it on and admired myself in the dressing-booth mirror. What a darling it was! It said I'd wear it then and there, so there was no trouble changing again. My husband suggested we also buy a hand-bag to match which we did.

### ***EXERCISES ON THE TEXT***

#### **Ex.1 Make up questions to the given answers.**

- 1 It saves a lot of time.
- 2 It is growing more popular.
- 3 I can't think of it in terms of pleasure.
- 4 It is buying for clothes.
- 5 Then and there.
- 6 At one of the big London stores.
- 7 A head of cabbage.

#### **Ex. 2 Insert prepositions.**

1 Those who hate shopping place their orders ... telephone and it saves them a lot ... time.

2 Different as people's feelings ... shopping are, you somehow couldn't think ... shopping ... provisions ... terms ... pleasure, you always think ... it ... terms ... necessity.

3 ... case you're not a gourmand, you certainly feel happier just merely window-shopping ... an expensive jeweller's than actually buying a joint ... beef ... your butcher's ... all your folks at home hoping ... a good dinner ... their day's work ... an office, school or college.

4 I went ... one department ... another, ... and ..., ... lifts and ... escalators.

5 I am also a regular customer ... one ... the big London stores.

6 I went ... the butcher's ... a small joint ... beef.

**Ex. 3 Enlarge on the following.**

1 Shopping for me is ...

2 To save my time I would like ...

3 Some housewives do it themselves because ...

4 I think of shopping for provisions in terms of ...

5 You go to the butcher's for...

6 For a head of cabbage you go ...

7 I do my shopping at ...

8 Another necessity next to provision is ...

**Ex. 4 Give your opinion on the following.**

1 Would you like to see what you are getting for your money?

2 Which shop windows do you find most interesting? Why?

## UNIT IV WHERE TO BUY?

### *PRETEXT EXERCISES*

#### **Ex.1 Explain who or what is:**

Supermarket; assistant; bargain; junk; shopkeeper; stock; local community

**Ex.2 Read the text and while reading write out all the places where one can shop and mention their advantages and disadvantages.**

### **TEXT A DIFFERENT PLACES TO DO THE SHOPPING**

In practice, where you shop will depend on where you live, how much time you have and what shops are available. But what will suit you best will depend on what kind of person you are too. For example, *the supermarket*; this is very convenient if you are working as well as shopping for a family, because you can buy everything you need from the one shop. There will also be a very good choice, as the shop has enough space to carry a large stock. You can take your time choosing what you want and have a good look round, because you are serving yourself. You can compare prices, too. Usually the standard of hygiene is high and the food will be fresh and wrapped. If you haven't made a shopping list, you are still unlikely to forget anything, as everything is displayed.

A machine will add up the prices when you reach the exit, but you should nevertheless check that the items have been correctly entered on the slip of paper that is your bill. When you are at home check the goods and the prices again. Do this as you unpack them if you want to keep an account. If you find you have overspent when you are at the paying counter, you can return some of the goods.

If you know what you want and choose a time of day when you won't have to queue too long to pay, you can do all your shopping very quickly. As most supermarkets are large and buy in bulk, they can afford to offer many genuine bargains and cut prices from time to time.

What about the disadvantages? In a supermarket it is very easy to overspend and buy much more than you set out to do. There are unlikely to be any helpful assistants to advise you if you cannot make up your mind – it's all very impersonal. You may find yourself falling for bargains which turn out not to be bargains at all; prices may be marked down, but unless you know how much you would pay elsewhere, you cannot tell whether it

is a saving or not. Buying something you don't really want because there is a free artificial flower or plastic cup given away with it is unlikely to be a bargain. Then there is so much displayed and sometimes such a wealth of choice can be confusing – where can you begin? Or if you only want to buy flour and potatoes, it may be difficult to find them – they are likely to be tucked away at the back of the shop. You may even find that going into a large supermarket which has music playing in the background and lavish displays of tempting goods is like entering a dream world – and that you only wake up when you get to the cash register and ring up a large bill!

### ***Buying from barrows***

Some people prefer to buy from the street market. This is a place for browsing and enjoying the sights, sounds and smells. A good place, probably, for buying fresh, locally-produced food and flowers. A good place for looking for odds and ends that you may not be able to find in ordinary shops – but keep your wits about you, for there's sure to be a lot of junk. When you get to know a market, you will discover which stall holders are reliable and sell good produce at reasonable prices.

### ***Meet your friends here***

If you come from the country, or just out of town, the local general shop is probably the one you are familiar with. Where buses to town are not all that frequent the local shop provides all the essential goods needed by the local community together with a very personal service. The shopkeeper will know the family and will like to exchange news when you go to buy. And there you will meet all your neighbours, who enjoy a chat while waiting to be served. It's unlikely that you will be able to shop in a hurry, but you will probably be able to telephone an order from home and have it delivered. The shop may be open on Sundays and in the evenings as well. Your family's likes and dislikes will be very well known, so your friend, the shopkeeper, will always let you know when he has the kind of cheese you like or a good piece of ham. On the whole he is likely to have fewer bargains and a smaller choice of stock than larger shops in town, but he offers a very personal and convenient service to his customers who would otherwise have to spend bus fares going into town and have the bother of carrying a large load. As a regular customer, you will probably have the convenience of an account and pay him once a month.

### ***Take your choice***

You may enjoy a visit to town more, and if you prefer the High Street or main shopping centre, you will have a large choice of shops and goods. If you have time, you can look in all the windows and visit several shops, comparing prices and quality. As you get to know your own High Street,

you will discover which shop is best for particular things. It is not always the most expensive-looking shops that charge the most. Sometimes these shops have items that you can't buy anywhere else – special cheeses or jams, for instance. Not all the cut-price shops really cut prices – it's up to you to find out what prices are generally. Through experience you will learn where you are likely to get the freshest food – in the supermarket, with its large turnover of stock, or perhaps at a market stall which may sell locally-produced vegetables.

### ***EXERCISES ON THE TEXT***

#### **Ex.1 Comprehension questions.**

- 1 What shopping places are available a) in town b) in the country
- 2 What are the disadvantages of a supermarket?
- 3 Why is a supermarket compared with a dream world?
- 4 What food is best to buy from barrows?
- 5 What is the only place where you can have the conveniences of having an account and paying it once a month?
- 6 Why should you be careful about the cut-price shops?

#### **Ex.2 Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

- 1 The largest stock of goods can be found only in the supermarket.
- 2 The best fruit in season are available only in the High Street.
- 3 Shopping in the supermarket is swift.
- 4 In the supermarket it isn't easy to make up your mind what to buy as music playing in the background attracts your attention.
- 5 Keep your wits about you not to buy junk in the street market.
- 6 You can have your provisions delivered both in town and in the country.
- 7 The shop keepers of a local village shop knows you family likes and dislikes.
- 8 The turnover of a local market is larger than that of a supermarket.
- 9 Going to different places and comparing prices and quality you may choose the best place for you to shop.

#### **Ex. 3 Enlarge on the following.**

- 1 The atmosphere of a local village shop is very friendly.

2 Browsing along the stalls in the supermarket and enjoying the sights, sounds and smells is not the only advantage of this place.

3 If you want to find genuine bargains – go to the supermarket.

4 Keep your wits about you in the supermarket.

5 Only through your experience you are likely to get freshest fruit.

### ***SPEECH EXERCISES***

**Ex. 1 Work in groups of 4. Choose one shopping place and try to prove it's the best place to make purchases.**

**Ex. 2 Make up situations with the following word – combinations. Give a title to each situation.**

1) to keep an account, to overspend, to queue, to make up your mind, to be confused, in the background;

2) to look for odds and ends, reliable stall-holders, at reasonable prices, in season, to browse, to exchange news;

3) to order from home, to have something delivered, to let somebody know, essential goods, bus fares, to pay the account;

4) a large turnover, through one's experience, expensive – looking shops, to be best for something, cut-price shops, to suit somebody best, to compare prices and quality.

**Ex. 3 Write a composition about the places to go shopping in our city.**

### ***PRETEXT EXERCISES***

**Ex.1 Translate into Russian, make up sentences with these expressions.**

To be on sale, a suitable purchase, the window-dressing, in the way of clothes, commercial counters, to run out of something, to produce a receipt, to stand in the line, to join the queue.

*Use the following conversational phrases:*

*I must confess, to tell you the truth, frankly speaking, I must admit.*

**Ex.2 Read text B and find where it is said about:**



The central department store, a shop assistant, the process of making a purchase, the grocer's.

### **TEXT B IN THE DEPARTMENT STORE**

My friend will have a birthday party in a week, so I have decided to look for a birthday present for her. I went to the Central Department Store which is situated in the centre of our city. It's a multistoreyed building where one can get everything in the way of food and manufactured goods. I must confess it was so difficult to make a suitable purchase in such a huge shop with a lot of counters and shelves. When I arrived at the Central Department Store I first admired the window dressing. Then I went along the ground floor and looked into the shop – windows of the grocery, where I could see all kinds of food stuffs: meat, fish, tinned food, sausage, fruit, wine, sweets, chocolates, etc. There were some commercial counters on the ground floor and I found myself in a fantastic motley city of different things. Then I went upstairs to the first floor, where I couldn't help admiring at seeing various goods. There were on sale: haberdashery, stationery, hosiery, leather-wear, knitwear. To tell you the truth, I was impressed by a great choice of silk skirts and shirts, different kinds of frocks and coats, leather boots and shoes, woolen pullovers and sweaters, jeans and suits, jackets and blouses, bags and wallets. There one can get everything in the way of clothes wanted by men, women and children: footwear, knitwear, ready-made clothes, furs, and what not. I admired the cut and the style of a light summer frock. It was the latest fashion and I made up my mind to try it on. A pleasant-looking shop-assistant proposed me to put the frock on and look in the mirror. But unfortunately it was a bit loose on me and did not suit me perfectly. On the second floor of the Department Store I could see all kinds of household utensils: crockery, china, electric appliances, cutlery, pots and pans, vacuum-cleaners, washing-machines, cameras, radio and television sets, computers, stereo cassette recorders and many other things one may want in the house. Besides, there were perfumery, florist's gift and souvenir departments. The shop-assistant suggested looking at a beautiful water-colour. I liked that nice picture very much and I was sure my friend would like it too. The price of the present was not very high, I must admit. So I paid the money at the cash-desk. The cashier gave me a receipt and I came up to the shop-assistant with it again. I produced my receipt and obtained a wrapped parcel with a shirt. She thanked me and added they were always glad to see

me at their shop. I felt very excited at the thought that I had bought a very nice birthday present and left the shop.

On my way home I suddenly remembered that my mother had given me a few errands.

We've run out of bread and I had to drop in at the baker's to buy a loaf of white bread, a loaf of brown one, five rolls and half a dozen small cakes. There was a long queue at the grocer's, but I had nothing to do but stand in the line for half an hour to buy a kilo of sugar and some sausage. Then I bought some fruit (bananas and apples) at the vegetable stall near the bus stop.

I was lucky to buy everything I wanted. Frankly speaking, I like to go shopping.

### ***SPEECH EXERCISES***

#### **Ex.1 Say whether the statements are true or false.**

- 1 The Central Department Store is a two storeyed building where you can get everything in the way of food and manufactured goods.
- 2 It's not a problem to make a suitable purchase.
- 3 The Department Store is a fantastic motley city of different things.
- 4 You can get everything in the way of clothes but not for children.
- 5 What I admired most was the colour of a summer frock.
- 6 It suited me perfectly.
- 7 I chose a water-colour but I couldn't afford it as it was very expensive.
- 8 After producing my receipt I got a wrapped parcel with a shirt.
- 9 I dropped in the baker's to buy a loaf of bread.

#### **Ex.2 Say what else you can buy in a big Department Store.**

**Ex. 3 Compare our Central Department Store with the one described.**

**Ex. 4 You are invited to a birthday party. Discuss with your group-mate what present will be the most suitable for the occasion and what department you are going to visit.**

**Ex. 5 Describe your visit to a supermarket. Use the following words and phrases.**

To go to a supermarket to buy ...; to be back soon; not to have been there for more than 30 minutes; it's one of the best things about them; had I gone to half a dozen different shops I would have taken much longer; not to be overcrowded; brightly lit; well laid out; there is plenty of room for the customers to walk about; to move along the aisles of goods; to push one's little cart (or to carry a basket in one's hand); to fill it with packets; a few assistants; there is no need for many assistants; ready-packed; the goods are tidily arranged on trays and long shelves; the shelves are well stocked with a very wide selection of attractively packed goods; the goods are within easy reach; the price is printed on every packet; the prices are clearly marked; the assistants fill up (the) shelves and cases that become empty; they see that everything has a price stamped on it.

**Ex. 6 Read the dialogue and retell it on the part of a) Nina; b) Vera.**

### TEXT C MARKETING

Vera: Good morning, Nina!

Nina: Oh, that's you, Vera! How nice that you have come.

V. I haven't seen you of late so I thought I'd –

N. I say, Vera, have you time to go with me to the market? Ma feels unwell and she wants me to do the shopping.

V. Why, yes! I am quite free.

N. Just wait a minute while I get ready the bag. Where can it be, I wonder? I'll go and ask –

V. It cannot be in the larder, Nina, can it?

N. Of course, it must be there. (Comes back with the bag). Well, let's go.

V. Have you taken the money?

N. Oh! What a silly I am! Going to the market without a kopeck in my pocket. Nice, indeed! (Goes out and shortly comes back). Well, seems to be all. Come on.

*(At the market)*

V. What do you want to buy?

N. Some meat, eggs, vegetables and some berries.

V. Are berries in season now?

N. They are. Now, what shall we buy first, vegetables?

V. I think so. Where do they deal in vegetables?

N. I don't know. This is the first time I'm out marketing. Over there, it seems.

V. Say, Nina, let's go over to that woman over there. See what a wealth of vegetables she has.

N. (To the saleswoman). How do you sell the cabbage, by the head or by the kilogramme?

Saleswoman: By the head. Here is a nice head, young lady.

N. Show me that one over there, please.

S. Here you are. See how firm it is.

N. Yes, I shall take it.

S. What else would you like?

N. A bunch of carrots, please. No, those are overgrown. Give me the bunch next to it. Yes, that one.

S. What else, young lady?

N. Now pick out ten cucumbers, please.

S. Here, please. Right from the garden. Some onions?

N. Yes. How do you sell them?

S. These – by the tens, and these of the smaller size – by the kilogramme.

N. I'll take ten of these.

S. Here you are.

N. Thank you.

**Ex.7 Write an essay "My last visit to the market".**

### ***PRETEXT EXERCISES***

**Ex. 1 Answer the questions.**

1 Do you like to go shopping? Why?

2 Are you always satisfied with the shops you visit?

3 How would you like to improve the process of shopping?

**Ex. 2 Read the text and do the exercises after the text.**

### **TEXT D I'M ADDICTED TO SHOPPING FROM HOME**

Shopping from your living room used to be decidedly unglamorous. But with the explosion of top quality catalogues, the Internet and TV shopping channels. That's not the case any more ...

*Ali Quinn 38, from Surbiton, Surrey, is married to Paddy, 50. She's a community nurse and they have two children.*

My nickname at home is Catalogue Quinn. Paddy thinks it's hilarious that I'm so addicted to catalogue shopping. Before we married five years ago, I wasn't the least bit interested in any of the catalogue that arrive with the weekend papers. Now, though, Paddy throws them across the room to me and I spend the next half-hour fantasizing about what I can buy from McCord or The Costwold Company.

As I was working long hours, this was easier said than done. I didn't have time to wander around the shops – and if I had, I'd never have found all the wonderful things I've now bought from catalogue land.

Since having children my life has been so chaotic and I'm so short of time that I scour the catalogues for anything that will help simplify things. I also do virtually all my gift shopping from catalogues. The only things I don't buy from catalogues are my own clothes. I used to but I found that they often didn't fit the way I wanted them to, so now I force myself to go clothes shopping. But the children's clothes come from catalogues and I even bought a sofa from Argos catalogue because it saved Paddy and me from spending our day off together trekking around department stores. Maybe one day I'll convert to Internet shopping but there's something special about being able to curl up in an armchair with a catalogue on your knees, your shopping list in one hand and a cup of coffee in the other.

*Val Moody, 57, from Peterborough, is married to Brian, 56. The couple have two grown-up children.*

I've always been a shopaholic – I get a real thrill out buying something new and I can't help buying on impulse if I see something that really takes my fancy. But four years ago I had major surgery on my back and I was laid up in bed for several weeks. I was so bored that the only thing I could do to fill the time was flick between TV channels. Then one day while I was doing this, I discovered the world of TV shopping and since then, I haven't looked back. Even though I'm now back on my feet, I'm still a total TV shopping addict. I spend at least three hours a day watching the shopping channels, Ideal World TV, and I shell out around 5000 pounds a month on goods I've seen advertised on it. We don't have a mortgage to pay but my daughter Lisa thinks I'm mad. She asked the other day why I've bought myself another bread maker. I explained that the one I've already got (also bought from TV shopping) takes two hours to make bread and this new one takes just 58 minutes. I couldn't resist it. The great thing is that, unlike department stores where the assistants never seem to know anything about the products they are selling, on TV you get a complete demonstration of the item before you

buy it. I'm always on the lookout for more new cleaning equipment – we've got four Great Danes, a small dog and four cats. So far I've bought six vacuum cleaners and a fantastic steam cleaner that does everything from curtains and carpets to work surfaces and the oven! My husband is a plumber and he always needs new tools. They come up for sale on the TV a lot, so I buy him anything useful I see.

I've never been a browser and I can't understand anyone who goes window shopping when the shops are closed. Why bother if you can't buy anything? No, for me the buzz is in the purchase and if it's a bargain, I've got to have it.

*Sharon Burns, 27, from Woking in Surrey, is a marketing director. She's engaged to Kieron, 28.*

Without the Internet, I'd be the world's worst shopper. I used to work in the West End of London but I found it so stressful at lunchtimes trying to beat my way through the crowds, make a halfway decent purchase and get back to my office in time, that I gave up altogether. Then, about four years ago, I discovered the Internet shopping and I was hooked. I started by buying books and CDs for my mum. She lives in Coventry and sending presents to her was always a hassle. But by shopping online, I could get gifts directly to her – and I could afford to buy more too because prices were so competitive. I then started doing all my food shopping online. Having worked in finance in the past, I know your credit details are safer on the Net than over the phone, so I've never had any qualms about that. I shop every week at Tesco's website – it only takes a few minutes to do and my groceries are delivered to my kitchen, saving me trouble of having to lug them upstairs to my second-floor flat. People wonder how I can bear to let someone else choose my vegetables and fruit. What if they're bruised or overripe? Well, I get round that by making fussy notes on every order, I even state the sell-by date I want. I've bought everything from theatre tickets and holidays to Kieron's engagement present online. One thing I'm still waiting for is an online clothes facility that will tempt me away from old-fashioned department stores. So far I haven't plucked up the courage to buy clothes online because I know that if they don't fit I'll have to deal with returning them. But I've dipped my toes in the water by visiting a shoe website, so I'm sure it's just a matter of time before I finally take the plunge!

### ***EXERCISES ON THE TEXT***

**Ex. 1 Think of the possible attributes to the word "shopping".**

(catalogue, gift, clothes, Internet, TV, window, food, online)

**Ex.2 In the text find the phrases synonymous to the following ones.**

Appealing, attractive, to stop, to be involved, to do smth without being able to stop wanting to, to make things easier, to go window shopping, to be pressed for time, to doubt, smth that I like very much, to make smb do what you want.

**Ex. 3 Give English equivalents to the following words and phrases.**

Фактически, скоротать время, тащить сумки наверх, перехитрить, собраться с духом, тщательно просматривать каталоги, легче сказать, чем сделать, рекламировать, покупать одежду по компьютеру.

### ***SPEECH EXERCISES***

**Ex. 1 Explain in your own words.**

Shopaholic, mortgage, browser, it's a bargain, I couldn't resist it, to make a halfway decent purchase, shopping online, prices are competitive.

**Ex. 2 Talk about the advantages and disadvantages of:**

- a) buying things from catalogues;
- b) shopping online.

**Ex. 3 Give expanded answers to the following questions. Express your opinion.**

1. Do you think that TV advertisements influence people?
2. If you had a possibility which kind of shopping would you prefer: shopping from catalogues or shopping online?

**Ex. 4 Write an essay: "New trends in shopping"**

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## **УЧЕБНОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ**

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