

Учреждение образования
«Гомельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины»

Т. В. КУПРИЯНЧИК

HOME SWEET HOME

Практическое пособие

для студентов специальностей
6-05-0231-01 Современные иностранные языки
(английский, немецкий), (английский, французский);
6-05-0113-08 Лингвистическое образование (английский);
6-05-0113-08 Лингвистическое образование (английский)
на основе среднего специального образования

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Практическое пособие включает тематический словарь, тексты актуального и проблемного содержания, систему лексико-грамматических до-текстовых и послетекстовых упражнений, направленных на повторение, закрепление материала по теме “Home sweet home”.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Актуальность подготовленного к изданию практического пособия связана с необходимостью расширения знаний студентов по тематическим разделам учебной программы. Оно направлено на развитие устной речи как монологической, так и диалогической, и состоит из нескольких разделов, объединенных одной темой “Home sweet home”.

Практическое пособие включает в себя 8 разделов по актуальным темам согласно программе. Студентам предлагается изучить активную лексику по темам: описание дома или квартиры; знакомство с различными предметами мебели, с процедурой снятия жилья или покупкой и продажей дома или квартиры; презентация домов будущего. Кроме того, в каждом разделе представлены видеоматериалы и упражнения к ним на отработку лексического материала. Обучающиеся смогут посмотреть различные типы домов, особенности домов Великобритании, познакомиться с самыми необычными домами всего мира. Такая видеоподача материала способствует лучшему его усвоению и повышает интерес к изучаемой теме.

Материал издания также включает аутентичные тексты и диалоги из зарубежной периодики и учебных пособий. Большое внимание уделено усвоению тематической лексики и использованию ее в речи. Выполнение упражнений и заданий каждого раздела имеет своей целью научить студентов высказывать свое мнение, вести беседу, рекламировать дом или квартиру, давать объявления в газету, а также письменно излагать свои мысли.

UNIT 1. ROOMS AND FURNITURE

Ex. 1. What are the rooms and places in the column for? Match them with the definitions.

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

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

dinning room; sitting-room; 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

wardrobe

dressing table

bedside cabinet

sideboard

decorative ceiling fan with triple lights

Hi-Fi / entertainment unit

divan-bed

light fitting

wall light

duvet

chandelier

drop leaf table
(oval) butterfly table
dining suite (a table + 4 chairs)
dresser
display cabinet
lounge unit

desk lamp
table lamp
standard lamp
floor standing uplighter
shoe storage cabinet

Ex. 3. Guess the word according to the description. Use the given words.
Sofa bed; cabinet; duvet; dresser; fan; chandelier; sofa; suite; shelf
bookcase; occasional table.

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.

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;

3 drawer cabinet – 2 + 5 drawer cabinet;

dressing table – occasional table;

coffee table – butterfly table;

chandelier – light fitting;

wall light – floor standing uplighter.

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

1) d _ _ _ _ r;

2) c _ _ _ d _ _ _ _ r;

- 3) w _ _ _ r _ _ e;
- 4) t _ _ l _ _ _ y;
- 5) s _ _ a;
- 6) s _ _ _ _ _ d - l _ _ p;
- 7) e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ t u _ _ t;
- 8) b _ _ _ _ _ e c _ _ _ _ _ t;
- 9) b _ _ _ _ _ _ _ y t _ _ _ e;
- 10) o _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ l t _ _ _ e.

Ex. 7. Give English equivalent to:

Мебельный гарнитур; диван-кровать; туалетный столик; стол-книжка; 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. Insert words given below and you'll get the description of a living-room: 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.

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.

Ex. 9. Make a written description of a room in not more than 200 words.

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

UNIT 2. AROUND THE HOUSE

Watch video 1 (QR code): Around the houses.



Ex. 1. Choose the rooms that were mentioned:

Hall, dining room, sitting room, kitchen, living room, bedroom, study, bathroom, basement, attic, patio, garage, nursery.

Ex. 2. What do they call:

1. A door at the front of the house.
2. The first small room or a hallway in the house.
3. A thing to hang up a coat or a jacket.
4. The place where you wash the dishes.
5. Small appliance that let you heat your food very quickly.
6. The part of the house that connects the rooms.
7. The part of the house that is below the ground level.
8. An appliance that burns oil or gas to heat a house.
9. An appliance that heats water for the house.

Ex. 3. Tell the difference:

Front door / back door;
front entrance / hallway;
furnace / hot water heater;
closet / coat hanger;
stove / oven.

Ex. 4. What do they use it for:

Utensils drawers, dresser, spare room, basement, garage door opener, counter top, patio area, furnace.

Ex. 5. Find the synonyms:

Bedside cabinet, display cabinet, chest of drawers, cutting area, cutlery, the room below the ground.

Ex. 6. Answer the questions:

1. Do you like the house?
2. What do they traditionally do in Canada what we do in our country?
3. What words can be used interchangeably?
4. Let's remember the rooms and what you can see there?
5. In what way does this house differ from houses in our country or your house?
6. What features do you have in common?
7. What time of season was it?
8. What new words have you learned?

Ex. 7. Name the pieces of furniture in the figure 1.



Figure 1 – Living room

Ex. 8. Read the text My study.

This is a picture of my study. As you can see, it is a charming, tidy place, with everything neatly in order. On the bookshelf there are all the books I need, together with a small statue of Tutankhamun. Beside the typewriter you will see my cassette recorder which I use for preparing lessons.

What is that in the out-tray? Letters ready for posting. I should not have left the sandwiches on the chair, I might sit on them! The desk drawer is open, showing where I keep my pens and pencils. Beside the desk hangs the cat's collar; I must have a cat because of the mice! You will see that I am very keen on growing plants, and how successful I am at it. I am also a non-smoker, I can't bear the smell of cigarettes and pollution is a major problem for me.

You can tell I am very house-proud, the room is so clean and charming. Although I am fond of driving, I never have time for hobbies; in fact I disapprove of wasting time in that way.

Sometimes I work very late and get rather cold as there is no means of heating the room and I have no means of boiling water for tea or coffee. But, apart from that, I am lucky that the place is in such good repair.

Ex. 9. Translate the following words from English into Russian: charming tidy place; should not have left; desk drawer; cat's collar; keen on growing plants; pollution; house-proud; disapprove; in such good repair.

Ex. 10. Finish my sentences:

1. Everything in my room is neatly...
2. I use cassette recorder...
3. The desk drawer shows...
4. I am also...
5. Sometimes I...
6. I am lucky that...
7. I never have time for...
8. I disapprove of...

Ex. 11. Answer the questions:

1. Can we see the mess in this room?
2. What are there on the book shelf?
3. What shouldn't he have left on the chair?

4. Where does he keep his pens and pencils?
5. Does he have a pet?
6. Does he have plants in the room?
7. What is the major problem for him?
8. Why is he proud of his room?
9. What is his hobby?
10. Does he have central heating?
11. Why is he lucky?
12. What sounds strange and contradictory in this description?
13. What do you like and dislike in this room?

Ex. 12. Write an essay "The Room I Like Best in Our Flat".

UNIT 3. KITCHEN

Ex. 1. Name as many items in the figure 2 as possible.



Figure 2 – Kitchen

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

A

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

B

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

Ex. 3. 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. 4. What would you use the following appliances for if you had them. Use the construction: if I had... I would... with it.

a steamer, an 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. 5. Say which electric appliances you have in your kitchen and which ones you would like to buy. Why?

Ex. 6. Read the text.

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 hover, brooms, aprons, overalls, dusters, tins of furniture polish and other odds and ends.

Ex. 7. Find English equivalents in the text:

среднего размера; очень эффективно; раковина с сушилкой; ведро; половая тряпка; щетки; посуда; столовые приборы; гладильная доска; веник; халаты; всякая всячина.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions:

1. Is this kitchen convenient? Why?
2. What are there in the cupboards that form lower part of the sink unit?
3. What do the cupboards on the left contain?
4. What are there in the cupboards fixed to the wall?
5. Where are cutlery, table-cloths and towels kept in this kitchen?
6. Where are an electric iron and an ironing board kept?
7. What is typical about the kitchen?
8. Do you have the same things in your kitchen? What are they?
9. In what way your kitchen is different from this one?
10. What would you like to have what is mentioned here?

UNIT 4. BATHROOM

Ex. 1. Match the words with the figure 3:

A bath, a laundry basket, a shower, a bathmat, a lavatory, a sponge, a bathroom cabinet, a nailbrush, a tap, bathroom scales, a plug-hole, a toilet – roll.



Figure 3 – Bathroom

Ex. 2. 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.

UNIT 5. DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOUSES

Study active 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. 1. 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.

Ex. 2. 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. These 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. These 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. 3. Watch video 2 (QR code) and match the houses from table 1 to the definitions from table 2.



Table 1 – Types of Houses

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| A tower | A skyscraper | A hotel | A hut |
| A condominium | A dormitory | An igloo | An apartment building |
| An apartment | A mansion | A chalet | A cabin |
| A tent | A hotel | A mobile home | A terraced house (town house) |
| A villa | An igloo | A yurt | A detached house |
| A cottage | A chalet | A manor | A castle |
| A camper van | A mobile home | A bungalow | A semi-detached house |
| A barn | A skyscraper | A camper van | A tree house |
| A mansion | A dormitory | | A fort |

Table 2 – Definitions

| |
|--|
| A small simple house, made of mud, grass or logs |
| A shelter made of cloth held by ropes and poles |
| A house that is not joined to any other house |
| A large and strong building where a royal family lives |
| A house where all the rooms are on the ground floor, there are no stairs |
| A strong building that is made to defend from the enemy |
| A block of flats where each flat is owned by the people who live in it |
| It is a tall and narrow building |
| A large building for sheltering animals or storing grains |

End of table 2

| |
|---|
| A room or a set of rooms for living on one floor of a building |
| Several houses attached to each other in a long row |
| A large and luxurious house where you spend your holiday |
| A house which is situated in the countryside |
| A house built in pair, sharing the central wall |
| A very, very tall building |
| A building with many bedrooms in a school where students live |
| It is a large and luxurious home |
| A place where you pay to sleep and eat |
| A semi-circular house made up of hard snow |
| A small wooden house in the mountains, where you spend your holiday |
| A large private house in the country on a big piece of land along with other smaller buildings around |
| A large building that has several apartments |

Ex 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. They live in a(n)... house which shares the wall with the other house.
 - a) attached;
 - b) detached;
 - c) detaching;
 - d) semi-detached.

2. Having made his fortune he now... in great luxury in a large house in the country.
 - a) Dwells;
 - b) inhabits;
 - c) leaves;
 - d) lives.

3. My brother lives on the eleventh floor of that... of flats.
 - a) block;
 - b) building;
 - c) house;
 - d) tower.

4. His house is nothing out of the..., it's just an average four-roomed house.
 - a) normal;
 - b) ordinary;
 - c) typical;
 - d) usual.

5. Going down the street, she walked past along... of houses, all exactly alike.

- a) queue;
- b) rank;
- c) row;
- d) train.

6. In the village he was looked up to as the lord of the...

- a) castle;
- b) fortress;
- c) mansion;
- d) tower.

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

- a) barn;
- b) hut;
- c) shed;
- d) stable.

8. Our house isn't joined to the other houses in the street: it's...

- a) attached;
- b) disconnected;
- c) detached;
- d) divided.

9. The new police station is to be built... the main square.

- a) close;
- b) near;
- c) neighborhood;
- d) side.

10. I am staying in a youth... in the center of the town.

- a) hostel;
- b) inn;
- c) pub;
- d) barn.

Ex. 5. What sort of people would you expect to find living in the following? Have you ever stayed in such a house?

A terraced house; an inn; a dormitory; a hut; a hotel; a villa; a tree house; a castle; a cabin; a mansion; a tent; a chalet.

Ex. 6. Put each of the following words or phrases from Table 3 into its correct place in the passage below.

Above; apartments; between; buildings; cities; communities; duplex; expensive; families; floors; homes; land; large; less; quarter; row; side; single; single-family; suburban; wall; detached; condominium.

KINDS OF HOUSING

About two-thirds of the... in the United States live in single-family...: ...houses. About a... of the families live in... that have two to four..., or in... or other commercial buildings that include apartments.

...cities have more apartment housing than small..., because... is scarce and... Small towns and... areas, where land is... expensive than in city centres, have mosily... homes.

Philadelphia and other... have many... houses. These are usually single-family houses, one or two... high, standing... to wall. A... is a building with two apartments, either... by side with a... wall... them, or one... the other.

Ex. 7. Choose the best alternative to fill the gaps in these sentences.

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

- a) attic;
- b) cave;
- c) cellar;
- d) grave;
- e) loft.

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

- a) blinds;
- b) carpets;
- c) glass;
- d) stores;
- e) wallpaper.

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

- a) drive;
- b) garden;
- c) parking;
- d) patio;
- e) pavement.

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

- a) barn;
- b) bungalow;
- c) hut;
- d) shack;
- e) shed;
- f) stable.

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

- a) field;
- b) flowerbed;
- c) lawn;
- d) meadow;
- e) pasture.

Ex. 8. 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. 9. 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. 10. 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 scare 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 quiet.

Ex.11. Watch (QR code) “Confusing things about British homes” and do the following exercises.



Pre-viewing:

Let's explain what do the following words mean:

A plug socket, a plug adapter, a basin, a tap, a pigeon

Have you ever heard of any confusing features about British houses or flats?

Post-viewing: Let's do some quiz to the video:

1. What was the 1st room?
2. Fill in the gap:
It is quite normal to have a... ..in the kitchen.
3. Why do they keep it there?
4. What can you do in your washing machine as well?
5. Why do they use the rope to switch on or off the light in the bathroom?
6. What does she mean “*you need to spend a penny*”?
7. What are other names of WC?
8. Make up the sentence with the following words:
Separate, taps, have, cold, we, water, and, hot.
9. Is it convenient to have such a tap in the bathroom?
10. Fill in the gap:
The... one is a little bit... You need to... it.
11. What difficulties might you have if you need to charge your phone?
12. Do they have any air conditioning at home? Why?
13. Why don't they keep the windows wide open?

Questions to discuss:

1. Let's guess, what type of a house can it be?
2. What things were confusing for you?
3. Would you be surprised if you came across such things somewhere?

UNIT 6. HOW TO SELL AND HOW TO BUY A HOUSE

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.

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.

Ex. 3. Find where it is said about:

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

Ex. 4. 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. 5. 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. 6. 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.

7. A building society charges them a higher interest rate on the amount borrowed.

8. What are monthly expenses?

9. They may make an offer via the estate agent.

Ex. 7. 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.

Ex. 8. 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. 9. You are a) an estate agent; b) the manager of a building society. Advertise your organization.

Ex. 10.

A. Ann saw the advertisement for the flat. She contacted the estate agent and asked to look round it. He showed her round the flat the following day.

1. What do you think Ann will say when she looks round the flat?
2. What do you think the estate agent will say?

B. Now read the text and answer the following questions.

1. What needs doing to the flat?
2. Does Ann decide to buy it?

Estate agent: Well, this is the flat. It's vacant at the moment. I'm afraid the previous owners didn't look after it very well, so it's not in perfect condition.

Ann: Mmm...

Estate agent: As you can see, it's in need of some decoration and repair. There are four rooms altogether: kitchen, living room, bedroom, and bathroom. This is the living room. It hasn't been decorated recently.

Ann: Yes, it certainly needs doing up... All the wallpaper is coming off the walls, and it's very cold and damp. How is the flat heated?

Estate agent: Well, there's an open fireplace, but it could be taken out and central heating could be put in.

Ann: Mmm... It's not very large. I suppose I could put up some shelves for books and things. Do the carpets come with the flat?

Estate agent: Yes, though as you can see, they are rather old and don't add much value to the property.

Ann: Yes, I agree. I think they all need throwing out, to be honest. What's that up there? Is that a hole in the ceiling?

Estate agent: Oh, yes, I'm afraid it is. I didn't notice that the last time I was here.

Ann: Well, that will definitely need seeing to before it does any damage to the property.

Estate agent: Yes, of course. But I do think the flat has potential. It could look very good if it's done up nicely.

Ann: Well, I'm certainly interested. Obviously I'll need to talk it over with my husband. You say it's vacant. Does that mean we could move in immediately?

Estate agent: Yes, the flat is empty so you could move in when you're ready.

Ann: Well, I'll certainly think it over and if we decide to make an offer I'll call you tomorrow. Thank you for showing me round the flat.

Estate agent: No trouble, Mrs Jones. We hope to hear from you tomorrow then. Goodbye.

Ann: Goodbye.

Ex. 11. Replace the words in italics in the sentences below with the following phrasal verbs.

put something in

put something up

see to something

take something out

throw something out

do something up

move in

come off

think something over

talk something over

1. Nothing has been done to this flat for a long time. It needs new curtains and a new carpet. The doors and walls also need painting. It needs... (*decorating / renovating*).

2. The wallpaper was very old and... (*wasn't sticking to / attached to*) the walls.

3. The fireplace was old and ugly, so they... (*removed it*).

4. The house was cold and damp, so they had central heating... (*installed*).

5. There was nowhere to put any books, so they decided to... (*fix in place*) some shelves.

6. The carpets were old and full of holes, so he... (*disposed of them by putting them in the dustbin*).

7. There was a serious problem with the roof. The rain was coming in and making everything wet. It needed... (*repairing / dealing with*) immediately.

8. Before I make a decision I need to talk to my husband about it and see what he thinks. I must... (*discuss it*) with him.

9. We would like to... (*start living there*) as soon as possible.

10. It's a good idea, but I need time to... (*consider it carefully*) before I make a decision.

Ex. 12. Paraphrase the sentences using the phrasal verbs.

1. This room looks terrible. It really needs decorating.

2. Look, the wallpaper isn't sticking to the walls.

3. That fireplace is very ugly. We could remove it.

4. The flat doesn't have any central heating. We must install it.

5. There are no shelves or cupboards. We could fix some to the walls.

6. There's a lot of rubbish in this room. It needs putting in the dustbin.

7. The cooker doesn't work. It needs repairing.

8. We must discuss this before we decide.

9. We could start living here immediately.

10. We must consider it carefully before we decide.

UNIT 7. RENTING A FLAT

Read the text and do the exercises after it.

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 Purney, 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 15th, 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 Klein.

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.

(From "Anna in London" by Alan R. Beesley)

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. 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.

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.

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 15th 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. 3. 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 street look like?
11. Susan's mother was out when the girls arrived, wasn't she?
12. Did Anna 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?

Ex. 4.

A. Tony is a student. He has recently moved into his own flat. He wrote to his friend Paul to tell him about it. When you have read Tony's letter, answer the questions below.

Dear Paul

I've done it! I've got a place of my own at last! I found it through an agency a couple of weeks ago. I was looking through the paper, when I came across an advertisement for flats, so I gave the agency a ring and went to see what they had. I saw several good flats, but I couldn't make up my mind about them. Then I saw one I really liked. I was in two minds about taking it because the rent was rather high, but

I thought it was time I became more independent of my parents, and I'm sure I was getting on their nerves – they said they couldn't put up with the noise from my stereo system any longer!

So I moved out and here I am in my own flat. It's in the suburbs on the outskirts of London, and it's very convenient for the shops. It's on the second floor and consists of a bedroom, a living room, a kitchen, and a bathroom. It's nothing out of the ordinary, but it's in quite good condition. I moved in last week and I've already put up some shelves and new wallpaper in the living room. At present the kitchen is painted dark brown and has a small window, so it needs brightening up. I haven't finished doing up the bedroom yet. I'm going to convert it into a study and paint it blue so that it will go with the curtains my mother has promised to give me. There's a lovely view from the window – it looks out onto the garden, which I share with four other people.

I get on well with the people living above me, but unfortunately, I'm not on good terms with the landlord at the moment. We had an argument about sticking pictures on the wall – he said it would damage the wallpaper. And the people below me say they are fed up with the noise from my stereo! The good thing is that I've got somewhere I can call my own. I can easily put you up any time you're in London. So, don't hesitate – you can drop in any time.

- How did Tony find the flat?
- Why did he decide to take it?
- What are his plans for the flat?
- What offer does he make?
- What invitation does he make?

B. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living away from home when you are a student?

Ex. 5.

A. Now underline the phrasal verbs in the letter and try to work out what they mean.

B. Match the verbs in A with the definitions in B.

- A. 1) to look through something;
- 2) to come across someone / something;
- 3) to put up with someone / something;

- 4) to move out (of somewhere);
- 5) to brighten something up;
- 6) to look (out) onto something;
- 7) to go with something;
- 8) to put someone up;
- 9) to drop in (on someone).

- B.*
- a) to give someone accommodation;
 - b) to have a view of somewhere;
 - c) to visit someone informally, to pay a casual visit;
 - d) to match or suit, to make a good combination (for example, of colours);
 - e) to read something quickly and briefly;
 - f) to find something or meet someone by chance;
 - g) to leave accommodation and take everything with you, to vacate house or flat;
 - h) to make something brighter, less dull, and more full of light;
 - i) to tolerate something, to *accept* something unpleasant or difficult without complaining.

Ex. 6. Paraphrase the sentences using the phrasal verbs.

1. I can't tolerate that noise any longer.
2. You can visit us any time.
3. We leave our flat on Friday.
4. Can I quickly read your history notes?
5. The curtains don't match the wallpaper.
6. Could you let me sleep in your house on Saturday night?
7. I found by accident an old love letter you sent me two years ago.
8. These flowers will help to make the room look brighter.
9. From my bedroom window I can see a garden full of flowers.

Ex. 7. Fill in the gaps below with suitable prepositions.

I live (1)... my own (2)... the suburbs (3)... the outskirts of London. My flat is (4)... the second floor and it's (5)... good condition. It consists (6)... four rooms and is very convenient (7)... the shops. The bedroom looks out onto a garden, which I share (8)... four other people. I want to convert the bedroom (9)... a study. I found the flat (10)... an agency.

Ex. 8. Complete the following sentences so that they illustrate the meaning of the idiomatic expressions in Tony's letter.

Example: I thought the play was *nothing out of the ordinary*, but my friends thought it was great.

1. He really gets on my nerves. He is always...
2. I'm not on good terms with the people who live next door...
3. I'm fed up with my job because...
4. She was in two minds about accepting the job in America because...
5. She couldn't make up her mind about the party. On the one hand...

Ex. 9. You are going to read the article about choosing student accommodation. Read the article and answer questions after the text.

ACCOMODATION FOR STUDENTS IN THE UK

By Gavan Naden

First-year students face a choice of where to live: the parental home, a **hall of residence** or a privately rented flat. We consider the pros and cons.

The bright lights of London may **seem appealing**, but students soon notice they're paying a price for the **privilege**. The cost of accommodation in the capital can seriously dent any loan, so it's no wonder – according to figures from the Higher Education Statistics Agency – almost a quarter of students choose to live at home with mum and dad.

The benefits of living in the parental home include a full fridge, dirty washing sorted, the comfort and support of your family, and debts increasing more slowly. Living in halls or a flat is a luxury some students simply can't afford.

Jordanna Corbella wanted to study law at the University of Westminster but worried about the cost. However, after considering her options, she realised it was cheaper and easier to live at home in south London, even though it was not her **preferred option**.

"I definitely sacrificed a lot by living at home," Corbella says. "It was a very different experience compared to my friends. I think I probably lost a few years of being really young. Instead, I grew up too quickly."

"On the positive side, I got to study a lot more and saved a lot of money, plus I was waitressing and doing bartending jobs. I was also freer to visit my friends because I had a little more money."

“And it turned out, the residence of some of the students was further away than where I lived at home. To find affordable rents in London, people were **spread all over the place.**”

“Given my time again I’d choose a different university, but having said that, the teaching was amazing. I loved it. It would have been great to have Westminster but in a place like Manchester!”

The fear is that students living at home may miss out on the total experience and lose the chance to become independent, gain life skills and the sense of freedom that comes with **Freshmen** who live at home may find it takes a little longer to make friendship groups. While those living in halls of residence can **immerse** themselves in student life from day one, and everything is close at hand 24/7.

But many universities attempt **to redress the balance** by providing special events for students who live at home. Ben Lewis, director of student support and wellbeing at Cardiff University says: “We offer a range of events for new students through our students union, including non-alcoholic events pitched at people who have to travel home at the end of the day.”

“Lots of students can feel isolated, but help is available. We suggest they use social media and actively engage with the union, societies and their academic department, field trips and so on. Stay proactive, and if it doesn’t work out at first, try a different group of friends.”

How to choose between city chic or campus cool? Campus-based universities are proving immensely popular, not just for the courses, but for their safety, sociability and amenities. Although most are slightly out of town, they tend to be contained and self-sufficient. And their other attraction is self-evident: if lectures start at 9 am, anyone waking up bleary-eyed half an hour beforehand can still be seated in time. There’s also no worry about having to catch a night bus home because drinking, eating, partying, and yes, even the library is on the doorstep.

City-based universities hold great appeal for students who want to integrate into the local culture and feel isolated by campus life.

Louise Clare opted for a city university. In fact, she was so impressed by Sheffield, she applied to two universities in the city. “I’m doing LLB law, with a year abroad. I am now in my final year and it’s been great. I love Sheffield and was set upon studying here after coming along to a couple of open days.”

“I’m from Brighton and enjoy city life. Sheffield provided all the things I wanted. I love the atmosphere and enjoy being part of the

community. There are lots of student areas, and apart from the first year when I was in a hall of residence, I've always lived with other students in houses."

"I shop in Meadowhall, which is quick tram ride away where they gear a lot of stuff towards students. There's a cinema, bars and restaurants. And there are food festivals which are really good, like the Peddler Night Market."

"I love going to the bars and clubs and when I get home from lectures I can go to the ballet club in the city. Students are very well accepted and there's good collaboration between us and the locals."

"If you want to experience somewhere lively and vibrant and want to be part of the local community, then a non-campus university gives you the best of both worlds: you can explore the city's culture and be close to student friends."

Ex. 10. Explain the words written in bold.

Ex. 11. Answer these questions:

1. What is it like to live in the UK as a student?
2. What types of accommodation are available for students?
3. What are the main advantages and disadvantages of living in a dormitory / rented apartment ?
4. Do you agree that freshmen who live at home may lose the chance to become independent?
5. Have you ever been homesick?
6. How do students find suitable accommodation?
7. What is the best accommodation for freshmen in Gomel?

Ex. 12. Imagine that you are to rent a flat. Watch (QR code) "Living in a tiny apartment" and answer the following questions.



1. Could you live in an 8 square meter apartment? If not, what is the smallest apartment you can picture yourself in?
2. What are the advantages of living in such a small apartment?
3. What are the disadvantages of living in such a small apartment?
4. Would you choose to live in a tiny apartment downtown or in a more spacious one (=larger) a bit outside the center? Explain your choice.
5. How do you think she can accommodate her love life with her tiny home?

Vocabulary list

confined n.: of a space or area: very small

closet n.: where you keep your clothes

show sy around: show this person your room, house, etc.

earthquake n.: a shaking of the Earth's surface that often causes great damage

yoga mat n.: a small piece of material that you can lie on when doing yoga

sticky pads (or: sticky notes): small pieces of paper used to write short messages to others

stretch v.: extend, make something longer

headspace n.: room for your head (so you can sit up in your bed without bumping your head against the ceiling)

facing sg: opposite

claustrophobic adj.: of a room, space, etc.: not having enough space for people to feel comfortable : causing claustrophobia

clothes line n.: where you hang your wet clothes to dry after washing

slippers n.: a light, soft shoe that is easily put on and taken off and that is worn indoors

unwind v.: relax (especially after a hard day)

struggle with v.: to try very hard to do, achieve, or deal with something that is difficult or that causes problems

have friends over: invite friends to your place

solace v.: someone or something that gives a feeling of comfort to a person who is sad, depressed, etc. : a source of comfort.

Ex. 13. Watch the video again and do the following tasks:

1. This 8-square-meter apartment is... in downtown Tokyo.
 - a) smaller than most apartments;
 - b) one of a multitude of extremely tiny apartments;

- c) the smallest apartment;
- d) may look small to westerners but it's quite normal.

2. What did she find appealing about this apartment?

Answer the question using your own words

3. The reason it doesn't feel so confined to the guy is because...

- a) there are more rooms upstairs;
- b) it has more space upwards;
- c) although it's narrow downstairs, it's wider upstairs;
- d) you can stretch out horizontally.

4. You should take off your shoes at the doorway in a Japanese house...

- a) because otherwise the landlord will not let you rent the apartment;
- b) unless, of course, you come from a culture where people are not expected to take off their shoes indoors;
- c) as a way of respecting their culture;
- d) if your shoes are dirty.

5. Her closet is tiny, too,...

- a) so she can only have few clothes, which keeps life simple;
- b) but she doesn't mind, because at least this way she spends less money on clothes;
- c) so she has to buy really small clothes;
- d) which is why she always wears the same clothes.

6. *Fill the gap:* She puts sticky pads under the toaster oven to prevent it from moving during...

7. She... do yoga in her apartment,...

- a) can; but not all of the exercises;
- b) can't really; so she gave up doing yoga;
- c) can; but for the exercises where she has to extend her arms, she has to go to the balcony;
- d) cannot; which she has come to accept as a fact of life.

8. *Fill the gap:* She can't work... the wall because she gets claustrophobic.

9. It's typical of Japan to...

- a) have a large sink;
- b) value a cutting counter more than a sink;
- c) have a sink but no cutting counter, even in big apartments;
- d) have both a sink and a cutting counter no matter how small an apartment is.

10. *Fill the gap*: She always wears... in the bathroom because she can't keep it dry.

11. She... "coffin".

- a) compared her room to a;
- b) has enough headspace in this;
- c) she was afraid that the bedroom would feel like a;
- d) learnt to cope with living in a.

12. She used to pay...

- a) more in the countryside in Australia;
- b) less for an apartment on the outskirts but 69 thousand yen is still less expensive than any other option;
- c) less when she used to live in a rural town in Japan;
- d) double the rent in her previous apartment.

13. Her rent includes... (MARK ALL RIGHT ANSWERS).

- a) the utilities;
- b) cable TV;
- c) insurance;
- d) repair costs;
- e) wi-fi;
- f) parking in the garage.

Ex. 14. Speak about the flat you would like to rent?

UNIT 8. THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE

Pre-reading task: 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?

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 |

Text 1. 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, look 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.

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

1. The thieves *entered* without permission.
2. They can *telephone* the computer and order it to lock the doors.
3. The couple *installed* a computer.
4. The system can *contact* the police.
5. Scientists *are establishing* new systems.

Ex. 2. Find in the text expressions in which the following words are attributes 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.

Ex. 4. Discuss with you friend if you would like to have something similar in your house. Give your reasons for and against automation in our houses.

Ex. 5. 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.

N. 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?

N. 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.
- JE. 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. 6. 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. 7. Answer the following questions:

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

Ex. 8. Write a composition (200–300 words) on the topic: My attitude to home automation.

Ex. 9. Watch (QR code) about the most unusual houses in the world and do the following tasks.



House 1. What is the adjective used to describe the exterior, walls and ceilings of the house? Which room is not transparent in this house? Answer the question using your own words.

House 2. This house is divided into... spaces.

- a) two;
- b) three;
- c) four.

Who is the owner of this house?

House 3. In this house there are... rooms.

- a) four;
- b) three;
- c) two.

House 4. Match the items:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) rooftop; | a) sight; |
| 2) multi-purpose; | b) place on the top of the building; |
| 3) converted; | c) used for different functions; |
| 4) view. | d) place on the top of the building. |

What does this house include?

House 5. The owner of the house sold it for...

- a) the exact original price;
- b) more than the half of the original asking price;
- c) half of the original asking price.

What inspired the designer of this house?

House 6. The person who designed this house was ...

- a) very little;
- b) a refugee;
- c) in Germany in 2012.

House 7. Fill the gap: In this house you can use... and... as well as stairs.

How many storeys are there in this house?

How are they connected?

House 8. Put the words in order:

Which; made; of; boulders; the; large; foundation; four; as; house; up; is; This: serve.

What is this house now?

House 9. To create this house, the architect used two...

- a) abandoned houses;
- b) cathedrals;
- c) churches.

House 10. Put the words in order:

Is; giant; The; like; shaped; seashell; a; home.

Is this house open to the public?

House 11. Correct the wrong word: There are two separate homes in this house.

Where is it built?

How can you get there?

House 12. Fill the gap: This house is made out of... and...

When was this house built?

House 13. Match the items:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) to overlook; | a) something that you own; |
| 2) to purchase; | b) to transform; |
| 3) property; | c) vehicle you can live in; |
| 4) mobile home; | d) to have a view of; |
| 5) possession. | e) to buy. |

Why did she decide to live in such a house?

House 14. Altogether there are... cube homes in the Netherlands.

- a) 36;
- b) 38;
- c) 40.

What is on the third floor of the house?

House 15. Fill the gap: The bubble house was originally owned by a famous...

What view does it have?

House 16. What is the one-log house made of? Answer the question using your own words.

What is the purpose of this house today?

House 17. The house is made up of... tons of steel which rests on narrow legs.

- a) 150;
- b) 23;
- c) 2 200.

How long did it take to complete this house?

House 18. Match the items:

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) pantry; | a) floor; |
| 2) pickle; | b) round wooden container; |
| 3) barrel; | c) small room used for keeping food; |
| 4) storey. | d) small room used for keeping food. |

How many floors are there in this house?

House 19. There is no... in this house.

- a) roof;
- b) window;
- c) door;
- e) furniture.

How many storeys are there in this house?

Where is it situated?

Ex. 10. What houses did you like most of all?

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