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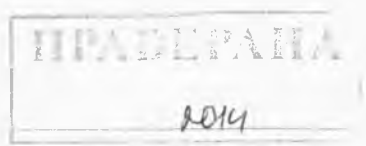
Т. М. ПОЗНЯКОВА, Г. В. ЛОВГАЧ

**ПРАКТИКА УСТНОЙ И ПИСЬМЕННОЙ
АНГЛИЙСКОЙ РЕЧИ**

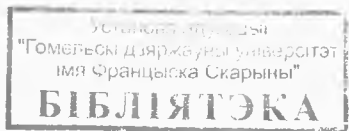
**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ для слушателей
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Part 4 Meals

Unit 1 Topical vocabulary

national dishes	to string
to lay the table	chop
sauce	dice
cutlery	tail
napkin	top
serviette	shred
salt-cellar	simmer
sugar basin	skin
clear soup	bone
broth	peel
fried/roasted/ grilled	pour
baked	slice
stewed	grate
boiled	spread
starter	sprinkle with
appetizer/hors d'oeuvres	season
salad	stew
chop	stuff
meat-ball	scrape
pancake	combine
sandwich	mix
soft drink/hard drink	add
juice	sieve
beer	crush
to treat	drain
to try/ taste	heat
delicious	melt
helping	crumble
menu	strain
order	stir
pan	roll out
kettle	blend
mincer	whip
grater	blanch
saucepan/pot/casserole	rinse
bowl mug	

saucer
underdone/rare
overdone
sour, bitter, salty, sweet

BAKERY

a loaf of bread(white, brown, rye /stale, fresh)
baking, pastry
pastry/dough
bun, scone, roll, rusk, pie, cake, ring, dough nuts, pastry, biscuits, sponge
cake, cookies(Am.), plum cake
crisps
pudding
custard
crust (of bread)

BUTCHERY

meat
pork, beef, veal, mutton
ham, bacon
rasher
rump-steak
beefsteak
sirloin, fillet
minced meat
sausage
fat, lard, suet
frankfurter
hot-dogs
chops, cutlets, rissoles,
liver
heart
tongue
tender/tough/fat/lean meat
hamburger

POULTRY

turkey
broiler
chicken
duck
goose

GROCERY

cereal
castor/ granulated/lump sugar
buckwheat, rice, semolina

DAIRY

milk
whipped/sour cream
curds/cottage cheese

pasta , macaroni, noodles, spaghetti
millet
flour
oats/porridge
Indian/China/Ceylon/Georgian tea
black/white/ready ground coffee
instant coffee
cocoa, hot chocolate
pepper
vinegar
sunflower/vegetable/ olive oil
spice
cinnamon
mustard
bay leaf
mayonnaise
margarine

FISH

herring
shrimps/prawns. scallop
smoked /marinated fish
lobster
perch
pike
trout
cod
salmon
sprats
caviar
eel
fish jelly
broiled fish

VEGETABLES

tomatoes
cucumber
carrot
potato
radish/garden radish/white radish

cheese
fresh/new laid eggs
hard/soft boiled eggs
fried/scrambled /poached eggs
omelet
yogurt
butter

FRUIT

apricot water melon,
pear
pumpkin-fruit
plum
peach
cherry
grapes
banana
pineapple
tangerine
persimmon
pomegranate
kiwi fruit
water melon
grape fruit

BERRIES

strawberry
raspberry
gooseberry
blackberry
black/white/red currants

aubergine/egg plant (Am.)
turnip,
beetroot, sugar beet
beans/French beans
lettuce, leek
asparagus, celery
cabbage
fennel
garlic (a clove of garlic)
spinach
cauliflower
green/brown onion
capsicum
vegetable marrow/ courgette
celery
pumpkin
parsley
mushroom
sauerkraut

blueberry
bilberry
cranberry

NUTS

walnut
almond
nutmeg
cashew nut

HARD DRINKS (spirits)

dry/brut, sweet wine
white/red/sparkling/vintage/fortified wine
whisky
vodka
brandy
liqueur
champagne, vermouth
rum
beer/lager/ginger beer/dark (bitter) beer
gin and tonic
sherry
shandy
gin and lime

SOFT DRINKS

beverage
lemonade
coca-cola
Pepsi (on the rocks)
juice
stewed fruit
jelly
cocktail/milk cocktail
mineral water/soda

CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES

To tip a waiter

Breakfast/lunch/brunch/elevenses/high tea dinner/supper consists of/includes.....

Menu includes (consists of...)
For the first /second course/dessert
Where can we get a quick meal?
Can you tell me if there's a restaurant around here?
I am hungry/starving/thirsty.
Can I reserve a table for two for 2 o'clock today?
What's the house specialty/speciality?
What shall we start with?
What wine do you recommend to go with meat?
Would you like a refill?
Help yourself to some more ...
Please, pass me ...
The meal is delicious/tasty/gorgeous/splendid
May I have the bill?
I'll treat you/ it's on me.
Let's go Dutch.
To your health/Cheers!
I don't care for fish in any shape or form.
I leave the choice to you
I am into chocolate.
I am an immense/great/small eater.
I have a sweet tooth.
This dish makes my mouth water.
I'd like to have a bite/snack.
Let's go to the snack-bar/buffet/cafeteria/restaurant/pub/luncheonette.
Do they serve dishes a la carte or table d'hote?
Would you like some more gravy/dressing?
How is it prepared?
The cake is filling
I'll die from overeating.

Unit 2 Vocabulary exercises

Ex. 1 Explain the difference between:

A plate - a saucer, a tea-pot - a kettle, marmalade - jam, a cake - a pie,
chops - cutlets, macaroni - pasta, to be at table - to be at the table.

Ex. 2 A) Give a general name for the words:

- a plate, a saucer, a cup
- a fork, a spoon, a knife
- salt, mustard, pepper
- milk, tea, coffee
- pudding, cake, sweet, cookies
- apples, pears, plums,
- pumpkin, watermelon, raspberry
- brandy, shandy, lager.

B) Give a word for the definition.

- to scrape into small pieces
- to cut or chop with the help of revolving blades
- to beat or flop(eggs, cream)
- to take the skin off
- to cook in water at 100C
- to cook in water or juice in a closed pot on very low fire.

C) Remember the groups of vegetables that grow underground, on the ground;

D) Sort out the dishes you remember under the headings starters, main courses, desserts etc.

E) What do we call meat of these animals?

Calf, sheep, pig, cow, hen, turkey.

F) Which are fish and which are called seafood?

Prawns, sardines, oysters, mackerel, mussels, crab, plaice, trout, lobster, cod, sole.

Ex. 3 Find an odd word

Pastry, biscuits, pudding, cake, baking

Buckwheat, flour, rice, semolina, oats, millet

Hard boiled eggs, fried eggs, fresh eggs, pouched eggs, omelet
Combine, add, mix, rinse, blend
Pan, kettle, tea-pot, pot, grater, casserole, saucepan
Walnut, almond, dough nut, cashew nut

Ex. 4 Which of these cooking methods would you use for the ingredients below:

Steam boil fry bake grill barbecue toast roast

Use the phrases:

I think I'd ... it/them.

You could either ... or ... that/those.

It's possible to ... them but I'd rather ... them.

Bread, fish, cereal, potatoes, carrots, chicken, meat, eggs, prawns, mushrooms.

Ex. 5 Work in groups of 4. Make up a list of things to eat that begin with each letter of the alphabet.

Example: 1st student: apples

2nd student: bread

3^d student: cheese etc. Use the words of the active vocabulary.

Ex. 6 Choose the best alternative.

1 I love Thai food – but sometimes it's too ... for me.

hot pepper sharp warm

2 Japanese sushi (raw fish) is one of my favourite ...

bowls courses plates sauces

3 That was absolutely delicious. Can you give me the ...?

formula instructions prescriptions receipt recipe

4 How would you like your steak cooked? Well done, medium or....

bloody blue rare raw red

5 A lot of food you buy nowadays contains all sorts of artificial ...

additions additives extras spices supplements

6 Waiter, could I see the ..., please?

card of wines list of wines wine card wine list wine menu

7 The reason why he always eats so much is simply that he's very

eager greedy hungry starving

- 8 She liked the dessert so much that she asked for a second
dish go helping plate serving try
- 9 If you are on a diet, there are some foods you have to ...
avoid deny escape lack stop
- 10 You forgot to put the milk in the fridge and now it has gone
away back down off out
- 11 Would you prefer sparkling mineral water or ...
still fizzy dull gassy flat
- 12 Every person can recognize only tastes: sweet, salty, sour and ...
savoury sugary rich oily bitter
- 13 The special bread used for a hot dog is a ...
sausage bun roll dachshund

Ex. 7 Guess the word according to its definition.

- a) To compress violently so as to break
to cut into small pieces with an axe
to cut into small cubes
to immerse briefly in boiling water
to cook in the open fire
to cook in the oven

- b) a thin slice of bacon or ham
a cake of minced beef usually eaten in a soft bread roll
eggs cooked without a shell in boiling water
oily substance, especially in animal bodies
a thick slice of beef for grilling or frying
butter substitute made from edible oils
creamy dressing of oil, egg yolk, vinegar
thin fried or dried slices of potatoes
strips of potatoes deep fried in oil
slices of bread rebaked as light biscuits especially for infants
a table napkin made of paper
a piece of cloth for wiping lips at table.

Ex. 8 Complete each sentence a) to j) with one of the endings 1) to 10)

- a) Dinner's nearly ready. Can you lay
- b) There's some meat in the fridge. Just warm

- c) Keep an eye on the milk or it might boil.....
- d) Jack likes his steak rare but I prefer mine well.....
- e) When we finish lunch, I'll do the washing.....
- f) I always cut roast beef with an electric carving.....
- g) Mary bought a lovely set of cups and.....
- h) They serve a very cheap three course.....
- i) I really enjoyed that freshly ground
- j) If you have finished eating I'll clear ...

- 1) ... up if you dry and put the dishes away.
- 2) ... it up in the microwave oven for a few minutes.
- 3) ... coffee you made for me this morning.
- 4) ... meal at the pub opposite the supermarket.
- 5) ... knife as it makes really thin slices.
- 6) ... the small table in the dining room?
- 7) ... saucers in the sales last week.
- 8) ... done, but not burnt if you see what I mean.
- 9) ... away the plates and bring the next course.
- 10) ... over and make a mess on the cooker.

Ex. 9 Complete each sentence with a suitable word

- a) I am trying to cut down ... fatty food.
- b) Don't worry! The smell of garlic wears ... after a while.
- c) Let's look... the market before we buy any vegetables.
- d) I can't understand this recipe. Can you work... what it means?
- e) I'm afraid I don't feel up ... eating another cream cake.
- f) I visited a farm once, and it put me ... eating meat for a week.
- g) I haven't got... to cleaning the fish yet,
- h) Why don't we warm.... last night's leftovers for lunch?
- i) Keith usually makes ... his recipes as he goes along.
- j) The waiter seemed a bit put... when we didn't leave a tip.

Ex. 10 Choose the best alternative

- a) Do you prefer instant or ...coffee?
A) poached B) ground c) mashed D) powdered
- b) I bought this bread four days ago and now it's...
A) stale B)off c)bad D) rotten
- c) Don't forget to buy a packet of...peas.

- A) chilled B) frozen c) frosted D) chilly
- d) Can you give me the ... for this pie? It's delicious.
A) prescription B) instructions c) ingredients D) recipe
- e) There was a wonderful smell of... bread in the kitchen.
A) cooking B) roasting c) baking D) grilling
- f) Don't buy those fish, they aren't very...
A) fresh B) new C) recent D) young
- g) I'd like to eat more of this cake, but it's very...
A) fat B) fatty C) fattened D) fattening
- h) Waiter, I can't eat this meat. It's under...
1. done B) developed c) nourished D) weight
- i) Is the hamburger for you to eat here, or to...?
A) take away B) go out C) carry on D) sit down
- j) That was fantastic! Could I have a second ... please?
A) plate B) course C) helping D) service

Ex. 11 Complete each sentence with a word from the list. Use the words once only.

add beat cool grate heat melt peel pour slice sprinkle

- a)the potatoes and.... them thinly.
- b) ...the eggs in a bowl, and then....them to the mixture.
- c) ... the butter in a saucepan and... gently for two minutes.
- d) ...the mixture into a bowl and leave to...
- e) ...some cheese, and...over the potatoes.

Ex. 12 Make a word or a compound word to match the description.

- a) A spoon used for putting sugar in tea.
- b) A cloth put on the table at meal times.
- c) A metal device for opening bottles.
- d) A pot in which tea is made.
- e) An electrical appliance for making toast
- f) A cup specially made for coffee.
- g) An omelette containing mushrooms.
- h) An electrical appliance for mixing food.
- i) A napkin made of paper.
- j) The amount contained in a tablespoon.
- k) An electrical appliance for washing dishes.

Ex. 13 Ask your mate

- if he/she usually takes the 1st and the 2nd course for dinner
- what kind of soup she likes
- what fruit she prefers to apples
- what fruit can be bought in autumn, summer and winter
- when she takes a second helping of a dish
- what kind of appetizers we can get at our refectory
- what dishes the menu card offers for dessert
- is he/she (has) enjoyed the food in the refectory today (yesterday).

Ex. 14 Translate the sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the food metaphors.

Inviting Joe and his ex-wives to the same party was a recipe for disaster. [the situation sure to lead to]

The film has all the ingredients of a box office hit. [all the necessary characteristics]

Let's invite lots of friends to our wedding to dilute the relatives a bit. [make less dominant]

I'm not going to call him. I'm going to let him stew for another few days at least. [worry of suffer especially about something you think is his fault]

The police grilled the suspect for hours, but eventually let him go. [asked a lot of questions]

I'm sure this is going to be another of his half-baked schemes that never comes to anything. [unrealistic or not thought properly]

Let's hire a karaoke machine – that'll spice up the office party. [make more lively]

Rick has started hanging around with some unsavoury characters. [unpleasant, morally offensive]

They started their business with high hopes but thing soon turned sour. [went wrong]

Let's go for a coffee and you can tell me all the juicy gossip. [exciting and interesting]

Ex. 15 Rewrite these sentences using the metaphors.

1. My mother asked me a lot of very searching questions about where I had been last night.

2. Let's make the evening more interesting by organizing some party games.

3. What's been happening while I was on holiday? You must fill me in on all the interesting gossip.

4. Don't tell her that her briefcase has been found. Let her suffer for a bit longer – perhaps she'll be more careful in the future.

5. It might be a good idea to make these investments a bit less dominant in your portfolio by exchanging some of them for others in a different line of business.

6. They lived together happily for many years, but things changed for the worse when his mother came to live with them.

7. Patience combined with interest in your pupils is bound to lead to success for a teacher.

8. Lance's ideas are never thought through properly.

Ex. 16 Write a story using as many metaphors as you can.

Ex. 17 Put each of the following colloquial words or phrases in its correct place in the sentences below.

The salt of the earth

Cup of tea

Peanuts

A butter-fingers

A vegetable

The cream

A piece of cake

Full of beans

In a jam

Money for jam

Nuts

Sour grapes

1. Oh, I've dropped it! I am ...

2. I said I'd pay him today, but my money's in the bank and it's just closed. Now I'm ...

3. That's a high salary for an easy job. It's...

4. He never wants to do anything interesting. He just sits around all day. He is a bit of...

5. To me \$ 1000 is a lot of money, but to a million it's...

6. That firm only employs the very best graduates. They only take...

7. I think people who help the old, sick and homeless are...

8. He's a bit tired and lifeless now, but after a nap he'll be ...

9. She now says she didn't really want the job that she failed to get, but I think it's just...

10. That's a crazy idea of hers. She must be...

11. She likes literature and classical music. Discotheques are not her ...
12. The exam was very easy. It was ...

Ex. 18 Complete the colloquial similes below with the correct items from the following list.

Mustard	Cucumber	Hot cakes	Water
Beetroot	Toast	Chalk and cheese	Jelly
Sardines	Pancake		

1. She was very embarrassed. She went **as red as a ...**
2. He never panics in a difficult situation. He stays **as cool as ...**
3. No, we aren't cold. Your flat's very warm. We're **as warm as ...**
4. There are no hills or slopes for miles around. It's **as flat as a ...**
5. Some students are not very interested in the subject. Others are **as keen as ...**
6. John and his brother are **as different as ...**
7. That singer's new record is in a great demand. It's **selling like ...**
8. In the rush-hour buses, people are **packed like ...**
9. I was terrified. I was **shaking like a ...**
10. She's very extravagant. She **spends money like ...**

Unit 3 British Meals

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Recollect what you know about English meals.

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

1. What is a continental breakfast?
2. What is a usual English breakfast?
3. What is the difference between lunch and dinner?
4. What do they call "high tea"?

TEXT A ENGLISH MEALS

The usual British meals are breakfast, lunch, tea and supper. Breakfast is generally bigger than you have on the Continent, though some English people like a "continental" breakfast of rolls and butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is porridge or corn flakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade with buttered toast, and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham, or perhaps fish.

We generally have lunch at about one o'clock. The businessmen in London usually find it impossible to come home for lunch, and so they go to a cafe or a restaurant; but if I am making lunch at home I have cold meat (left over probably from yesterday's dinner, the so-called leftovers), potatoes, salad and pickles, with a pudding or fruit to follow. Sometimes we have a mutton chop, or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.

Afternoon tea you can hardly call a meal, but it is a sociable sort of thing, as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea, cake or biscuit.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. We sometimes begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, a sweet, fruit and nuts.

In my house as in great many English homes we make the midday meal the chief one of the day, and in the evening we have the much simpler supper – an omelette, or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs and sometimes just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

But Uncle Albert always has "high tea". He says he has no use for these "afternoon teas" where you try to hold a cup of tea in one hand and a piece of bread and butter about as thin as a sheet of paper in the other. He's a Lancashire man, and nearly everyone in Lancashire likes high tea, they have it between 5 and 6 o'clock. They have ham or tongue and tomatoes and salad, or sausages, with good strong tea, plenty of bread and butter, then stewed fruit, or a tin of pears, apricots or pineapple with cream or custard and pastries or a good cake. And that's what they call a good tea.

(From C.E.Eckersley)

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Give the best continuation to the sentences.

1. The national Ukrainian dish is:

Beefsteak porridge borshch clear soup

2. The English afternoon “high tea” is:
 - a) the first meal of the day
 - b) the chief and the most substantial
 - c) the meal we have during the break
 - d) the meal between five and six o'clock
3. A “continental” breakfast consists of
 - a) porridge or “Corn Flakes” with milk, bacon and eggs, marmalade with buttered toast, and tea or coffee
 - b) rolls and butter and coffee
 - c) a boiled egg, cold ham, or perhaps fish, and a glass of orange juice
 - d) a ham sandwich, fried eggs and mashed potatoes
4. English people generally have lunch at:
 - a) ten o'clock
 - b) one o'clock
 - c) two o'clock.
5. When we lay the table we put the knives and the soup-spoons
 - a) on the left-hand side
 - b) in the middle of the table
 - c) on the right-hand side
 - d) across the top
6. When I want to have a bite I go
 - a) to a restaurant
 - b) to a snack-bar
 - c) to the cinema
 - d) to a shop
7. We buy cereals at the
 - a) fishmonger's
 - b) butcher's
 - c) grocer's
 - d) baker's
8. If you want some more tea you'll say:
 - a) give me another cup of tea, please
 - b) no more, thanks
 - c) could you pass me some more sugar, please?
 - d) enjoy your tea!

Ex. 2 Compare the English and Belarusian meals. Is there much difference between them.

Ex. 3 Discuss in groups what Belarusian people have for breakfast, dinner and supper.

Unit 4 Writing recipes

Ex 1 Study the recipes of some English dishes (see Album “Meals”) and choose one for you to cook. Explain your choice.

Ex. 2 Explain the abbreviations: tblsp, oz, pt, ml, g, lb, tsp, prep:, cal, mins etc.

Ex. 3 Learn the way how to write the recipes properly.

What are the structural of the recipes? What types of sentences are used to describe the succession of the actions. Mind the absence of articles and prepositions in the part of a recipe concerning ingredients.

Ex. 4 In the following recipe everything is mixed. Correct the mistakes.

Ingredients: 50g/oz fresh basil leaves
8tblsp extra virgin olive oil
2tblsp pine nuts
2 garlic cloves, peeled and crushed
50g/oz Parmesan cheese, finely grated
2 tbsp freshly grated pecorino cheese
350g/12oz pasta, cooked and drained
grated Parmesan cheese to serve.

1. Add 1 tsp of salt.
 2. Transfer the mixture into the bowl.
 3. Stir in the cheeses.
 4. Place the basil, olive oil, pine nuts and garlic in a food processor or blender.
 5. Blend until smooth and almost creamy.
 6. Season to taste with black pepper.
 7. Serve with grated Parmesan cheese.
 8. Toss with the freshly cooked pasta.
- Serves 4; Prep: 15 mins; Cook: none; Cost: 5.20; Cals per serving 634;
Fat per serving 34 g.

Ex. 5 Choose the best alternative

Pea soup

This is just right for a cold winter's day, and is both (1)..... and cheap. If you use dried chick-peas, (2)..... them for at least twelve hours in cold water. Drain them and put them in a large (3)..... with plenty of water. Bring them to the boil, and then let them simmer gently (4)..... the chickpeas are soft. I find it easier to use (5)..... chickpeas, which are already cooked. This (6)..... time, and also guarantees that the chickpeas will be soft, since it can take hours of boiling before they (7)..... Two small 450 gram cans are usually (8)..... Strain the chickpeas, but keep some of the liquid for the soup. (9)..... about three tablespoons of olive oil in a clean saucepan, and gently heat a chopped (10)....., two or three cloves of garlic and some (11)..... carrot. (12)..... half the chick peas and turn them in the oil over a low heat. Meanwhile blend the remaining chickpeas in a food (13)..... until they make a smooth cream. Add about half a litre of water to the vegetables and bring to the boil. Mix in the creamed chickpeas and cook slowly. Add salt and (14)..... and a pinch of mixed herbs. You can also add a stock cube or other vegetables. Some (15)..... add lemon juice at the end. Serve hot with plenty of bread.

1) tasty/worth/cold

2) soak/burn/worth/cold

3) kettle/mug/sink/saucepan

4) when/until/if/enough

5) the /to/canned/crude

6) makes/takes/saves/gives

7) soften/harden/widen

8) much/enough/mine/few

9) Grate/Beat/Pour/Peel

10) Onion up/one/water

11) melted/ beaten/poached/sliced

12) One/Then/Add/Serve

13) just/not/dish/mixer

14) paper/puppy/ pepper/poppy

15) cookers/cooks/cookery/chiefs

Ex. 6 Listen to the text *Mary Makes Onion Soup* twice.

Work in pairs. Make notes to be able to write down the proper recipe for a cooking book. One of you may be responsible for the ingredients and the other for the process of cooking. Produce your recipe to another pair and work out the best variant.

Ex. 7 Write down your favourite recipe into the magazine or your friend's cookery book.

To avoid the difficulty while translating the name of the dish, use the given extract from an English book.

RUSSIAN RECIPES

Bortch (Beetroot soup without meat)

Shchi (Fresh cabbage soup)

Krapivnie Shchi (Nettle soup)

Ouha (Fish soup)

Botwinia (Spinach, sorrel and beetroot soup)

Kuoulebiaka s Siemgoi (Koulibiak of selmon)

Lestsh s Khrenom e Yablokami (Bream with horseradish and apples)

Paschet eze Rakov (Crayfish pie)

Zalovnoye s Solonine (Zalovnoye of salt beef)

Zalovnoye s Riabchik (Zalovnoye of hazel bens)

Varenniki s Twarogom (Varenniki with cream cheese)

Krechneva Kascha (Buckwheat kascha)

Paschet eze Indeiki (Turkey pie)

Paschet eze Zaitza

Potchki v smetanie (Kidneys with sour cream)

Cotletki (Rissoles)

Porossenok (Sucking pig)

Indeika s Vishniovim Sousom (Turkey with cherry sauce)

Outka Farshirovani Grouzdiami (Duck stuffed with salt mushrooms)

Unit 5 English tea

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Complete the sentences with the proper verbs given below:

to stir, to enjoy, to boil, to add, to leave, to pour, to put, to warm, to fill.

How to make a cup of tea

1... the water. 2. ...the teapot. 3. ... the tea in the teapot. 4. ... the pot with boiling water. 5. ... the tea. 6. ... the tea for five minutes. 7. ... the tea into the cup. 8. ... milk and sugar. 9. ... your cup of tea.

Ex.2 Insert prepositions and post-verbal adverbs where necessary. Retell the text

It will probably surprise you to learn that when the mistress ... the house ... England offers ... her visitors a cup ... tea, she sometimes asks "Russian or English tea?".

..."Russian tea " the English mean tea... a slice ... lemon ...it.

Tea drinking is quite a tradition with the English. Tea is served... almost every house... the same time, ... 5 o'clock... the afternoon. ...the table the tea-cups and saucers, with the tea-spoons, are laid. The milk-jug and the sugar-basin are also ... the table. There are small plates ... bread and butter, or bread and jam, or biscuits. Tea is ready.

The hostess pours the tea ... the cups.

"Do you take milk?" "Yes, please."

"How many lumps ... sugar?" "No sugar, thank you", or: "Two lumps, please".

"Help yourself ... some bread and jam," or "Have some toast and honey." But one cup ... tea is not enough.

"Would you like another cup?" "Yes, please," or: "Half a cup, thank you."

But if you have had enough, you answer:

"No more, thank you."

Ex. 3 Read the text and define the general mood of the narration (serious, humorous, sarcastic, elevated etc).

TEXT A THE TROUBLE WITH TEA

The trouble with tea is that originally it was quite a good drink. So a group of the most eminent scientists made complicated biological experiments to find a way of spoiling it.

To the eternal glory of British science their labour bore fruit. They suggested that if you not drink it clear or with lemon or rum and sugar, but pour a few drops of milk into it, and no sugar at all, the desired object is achieved.

Once this refreshing aromatic, oriental beverage was successfully transformed into colourless and tasteless water, it suddenly became the national drink of Great Britain and Ireland – still retaining the high-sounding title of tea.

There are some occasions when you must not refuse a cup of tea, otherwise you are judged an exotic and barbarous bird without any hope of being able to take your place in civilized society.

If you are invited to an English home, at five o'clock in the morning you get a cup of tea. When you are disturbed in your sweet morning sleep

you must not say: "Madam? I think you are a cruel and spiteful person who deserves to be shot." On the contrary, you have to say with your best five o'clock smile: "Thank you so much. I do love a cup of early morning tea, especially so early in the morning." If they leave you alone with the liquid, you may pour it down the wash-basin.

Then you have tea for breakfast; then you have tea at eleven o'clock in the morning, then you have tea for tea, then after supper, and again at eleven o'clock at night.

You must not refuse any additional cups of tea under the following circumstances: if it is hot, if it is cold; if you are tired; if you are nervous; before you go out; if you are out; if you have just returned home; if you feel like it; if you don't feel like it; if you had no tea for some time; if you have just had a cup.

You definitely mustn't follow my example. I sleep at five o'clock in the morning; I have coffee for breakfast; I drink innumerable cups of black coffee during the day.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Translate the following phrases and read sentences with them:

Quite a good drink, eminent scientists, the desired object, to be judged, oriental beverage, high – sounding title, to be disturbed, a cruel and spiteful person, to deserve, additional cups.

Ex. 2 Translate into English:

Давать плоды, чай с лимоном или ромом и сахаром, бесцветная и безвкусная вода, цивилизованное общество, при следующих обстоятельствах, утренний чай, улыбка в 5 часов утра.

Ex. 3 Paraphrase using the Gerund or Participle I:

the way how to spoil tea
the beverage that refreshes
the title that sounds high
the circumstances that follow.

Ex. 4 Agree or disagree:

1. The most eminent scientists made complicated scientific experiments to find the way of improving tea.
2. They suggest that if you drink it clear and add some lemon and sugar, you achieve the desired effect.
3. The refreshing oriental beverage was transformed into colourless and tasteless liquid.
4. If you refuse a cup of tea you are judged as an exotic and barbarous person.
5. The author considers you can refuse a cup of tea under some circumstances.
6. The author of the story is an Englishman.

Ex. 5 Learn the poem by heart.

At eight o'clock in the morning
For our breakfast we'll see
Cornflakes and buttered toast
And let's have a cup of tea!

At four o'clock in the afternoon,
There'll be food for you and me!
Cream cakes and sandwiches
And let's have a cup of tea!

At seven o'clock in the evening
A lovely supper we'll see:
Chips, peas and fish-fingers –
And let's have a cup of tea!

At ten o'clock at night
We'll have a piece of bread,
And I'll make a cup of tea,
And then we'll go to bed.

Speech exercises

Ex. 1 Discuss the following questions with your group-mate:

1. Do you like tea?

2. What is meant by Russian tea, English tea, oriental tea?
3. What do you know about English tradition of drinking tea?
4. Is drinking tea a very important tradition in England?
5. Can you refuse a cup of tea in an English family? Under what circumstances?
6. What's your recipe of preparing tea?

Ex. 2 Imagine you have been in England for several days and have learnt already about English tea. Write a letter to your friend sharing your impressions.

Unit 6 The food people eat and drink

Pretext exercisers

Ex. 1 Answer the questions

- a) Do you worry about your weight? Do you consider yourself overweight or underweight?
- b) Have you ever dieted?

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

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

TEXT A WHAT PEOPLE EAT

There is a wide range of nutritious foods in the world. However eating habits differ from country to country. At different times in different countries there have been different ideas of beauty. The rich would always want to look fat in a society where food was scarce and to look thin where food

was plentiful. The current interest in losing weight is because of fashion as well as health. However, overeating causes a variety of illnesses.

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

People who diet know that if they stick to a low-fat, high-fibre intake they will be able to eat well without putting on weight. "One should eat to live, not live to eat" instead of going on crash diets they are learning to educate their stomachs by eating sensible food. They can still enjoy chocolates and cream cakes once a week or so, but they know they have to cut down their intake slightly the next day.

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

Now evidence shows that it is especially vitamins C and E which control the probability of attacks of angina – the severe chest pains which are usually a warning of heart-disease. The value of vitamins C and E was shown in a recent survey of Scotsmen. Scientists studied 110 people who suffered chest pain but had not consulted their doctors or changed their diets. The results showed that the people with low levels of each vitamin had experienced three and a half times more angina than those in the control group of men who had consumed food with high levels of vitamins, they had not had chest pain. The answer seems to be cut down on meat, cheese, lard and butter and stuck to fruit, vegetable olive oil and other vitamin C and E – rich foods.

There's nothing wrong with being healthy and keeping fit but with some people it's almost a religion.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Are these statements true or false?

- The Scotsmen tend to have a diet that is low in animal fat.
- Heart disease is a widespread problem in Italy.
- Food tastes and preferences are established very early in life.
- The usual between-meal snacks are low in nutritive value and too high in calories and refined sugar.
- It is especially vitamins A and B which control the probability of attacks of angina.
- Yogurt is less nutritious and too high in refined sugar and calories.

Ex. 2 Make up questions for these answers:

- Between 30 and 50 %
- Salted peanuts, I think.
- Heart disease.
- In Scotland.
- 110 people
- Vitamins C and E.

Ex. 3 Match the words in column A with the explanation in column B.

snack *	fermented liquor made from milk
stodge (sl.) *	heavy and solid food
yogurt *	light, hurriedly eaten meal
cereal *	sort of food usually eaten (by a person, community)
diet *	any of a number of organic substances which are presented in certain food stuffs and are essential to the health of man
calorie *	any kind of grain used for food.
vitamin *	unit of heat, unit of energy supplied by food

Speech exercises

Ex. 1 Read and discuss:

A) An English proverb says: "One man's meat is another men's poison". Do you agree with it?

B) In some societies certain foods are taboo. An eccentric millionaire once invited guests from several countries to a banquet and offered them this menu. All the foods are popular in some parts of the world, but are not eaten in others.

MENU

Starters

Snails
Frog legs
Pig feet

Main courses

Whale's brains
Whole stuffed roast dog
Roast snake
Kangaroo veal

Soups

Birds nest soup
Shark fin soup
Sea-weed soup

Desserts

Chocolate covered Ants
Salad of flower petals
Black pudding (made from blood)
100-year old eggs

If you had been there, which items could you have eaten? Which items couldn't you have eaten? Why not? Do you know which countries are they popular in? Would you eat them, if you were starving? What usual things are eaten in your country? Has your country a national dish? How do you make it?

Ex. 2 Give your opinion of the following quotations:

- 1) "The one way to get thin is to re-establish a purpose in life".
(Cyril Connoly)
- 2) " Part of the secret of success in life is to eat what you like and let the food fight it out inside you".
(Mark Twain)
- 3) "There is no love sincerer than the love of food".
(George Bernard Shaw)
- 4) "My advice if you insist on slimming: Eat as much as you like – just don't swallow it".
(Harry Secombe)

Ex. 3 Here are some common ideas about food. Have you heard similar expressions? What are they? Do you agree with them? Why?

- Eating carrots is good for your eyes.

- Fish is good for the brain.
- Eating cheese at night makes you dream.
- Garlic stops you getting cold.
- Drinking coffee stops you sleeping.
- Yogurt makes you healthy.
- An apple a day keeps your doctor away.
- A hot milky drink helps you go to sleep.
- A cup of tea revives you.
- Crusty bread makes your hair curl.
- Brown eggs tastes better than white ones.

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Name the most popular drinks in Belarus.

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

- 1 What are popular drinks in Britain?
- 2 When was wine associated with expensive restaurants?
- 3 What is still the most popular alcoholic drink?
- 4 What kind of beer is known as "lager"?
- 5 Whom do they call "lager louts"?
- 6 Which is the other the most common drink in pub?
- 7 What drink is very good for quenching the thirst?
- 8 What is the attitude to alcohol in Britain?
- 9 What made the British agree that alcohol was a serious social problem?

TEXT B WHAT PEOPLE DRINK

As well as large amounts of hot drinks such as tea, coffee and cocoa, British people – especially children – drink squash (a sweetened fruit concentrate that has to be diluted with water) and brand - name "soft" (non – alcoholic) drinks. They also expect to be able to drink water straight from the tap.

Before the 1960s, wine was drunk only by the higher social classes and was associated in most people's minds with expensive restaurants. Since that time it has increased enormously in popularity.

Beer is still the most popular alcoholic drink. The most popular pub beer is bitter, "which is draught (i.e. from the barrel), has no gas in it and is conventionally, as are all British beers, drunk at room temperature. A sweeter, darker version of bitter is "mild". These beers have a comparatively low alcoholic content. People are able to drink so much of them! In most pubs, several kinds of bottled beer, usually known as "ales", are also available.

Beer which has gas in it and is closer to continental varieties is known as "lager". During the 1980s strong lager became popular among some young people. Because these people were used to drinking weaker traditional beer, they sometimes drank too much of it and became aggressive and even violent. They therefore became known as "lager louts".

In some pubs, cider is available on draught and in some parts of Britain, most typically in the English west country, it is this, and not beer, which is the most common pub drink. Shandy is half beer and half fizzy lemonade. It has the reputation of being very good for quenching thirst.

Strong Drinks. The attitude to alcohol in Britain is ambivalent. On the one hand, it is accepted and welcomed as an integral part of British culture. The local pub plays an important role in almost every neighbourhood – and pubs, it should be noted are predominantly for the drinking of beer and spirits. The nearest pub is commonly referred to as "the local" and people who go there often are known as "regulars". The action in both the country's most popular television soaps revolves around a pub. Even a certain level of drunkenness is acceptable. Provided this does not lead to violence, there is no shame attached to it.

On the other hand the puritan tradition has led to the widespread view that drinking is something potentially dangerous which should therefore be restricted, in terms of both who can do it and where it can be done. Most people, including regular drinkers, consider that it would be wrong to give a child even half a glass of beer. When, in 1993, research was published showing that nearly 70 % of fifteen-year-old children in the country drank some alcohol in an average week, it was generally agreed that this was a serious "social problem". People cannot be served in pubs until the age of eighteen and they are not even allowed inside one (unless it has a special children's certificate) until they are fourteen.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Are these statements true or false? Begin your answers with "Yes, it's true; I guess, ...; I don't think it's true; I'm afraid it's wrong."

- 1) Squash is a strong drink that has to be diluted with fizzy lemonade;
- 2) Wine has increased its popularity since 1960s;
- 3) The most popular alcoholic drink is whisky;
- 4) In most pubs several kinds of bottled beer are known as "ales";
- 5) Beer which has gas in it and is closer to continental is known as "lager";
- 6) The people who go often to the local pub are known as "lager louts".

Ex. 2 Make up questions for these answers:

- A sweetened fruit concentrate which has to be diluted with water;
- Before the 1960;
- the beer which is draught, has no gas and drunk at room temperature;
- During the 1980s;
- They became known as "lager louts";
- This drink is half beer and half fizzy lemonade;
- Nearly 70 % of fifteen-year old children in the country.

Ex. 3 Match the word in column A with the explanation in column B:

A	B
"Ale"	is half beer and half fizzy lemonade
"lager"	a sweetened fruit concentrate that has to be diluted with water.
Squash	beer which is draught (from the barrel)
Shandy	a kind of bottled beer
Beer	most has gas in it.
"bitter"	the most popular alcoholic drink

Speech exercisers

Ex. 1 Respond to the following statements, Express your agreement, partial agreement, or disagreement (use the supplement).

- 1) A couple of drinks a day not only prevent some serious diseases, but improve your skills.
- 2) No meal is complete without a glass of wine.

- 3) Yogurt is a nutritious, natural product that is high in protein and relatively low in calories.
- 4) Fruit and vegetables are the best source of fibre.
- 5) English food is boring.
- 6) It is not necessary to add salt to foods since there is plenty of natural salt already there.
- 7) It is sometimes hard to resist hot chips with salt and vinegar.

Ex. 2 Make up short stories to prove the following proverbs.

- 1) Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.
- 2) An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- 3) Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- 4) The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

Ex. 3 Write the passage out as a conversation with the person holding the tray, and include punctuation. Be ready to do the tasks after the text.

No just a tonic for me yes quite sure no really I'd rather not if you don't mind you see the way I look at it is this I've given my old liver a bit of a hard time these last thirty years and I suddenly woke up one evening and asked myself do I really need it no I don't mind you having one God knows how much of that stuff I've poured down my throat if I had a penny for every Scotch I've drunk I'd be a rich man today I tell you no I don't miss it at all it's not so much willpower as common sense isn't it have you ever seen that thing they do with a coin and a bottle of gin it's a bit of an eye opener oh all right just to be sociable but just a small one if you insist

...

(From Private Eye (adapted))

1. What is the man being offered?
2. What, in general, is he telling the other person?
3. Explain what he means when he says:
 - a) I've given my old liver a bit of a hard time.
 - b) God knows how much of that stuff I've poured down my throat.
 - c) I suddenly woke up one evening.
 - d) It's a bit of an eye opener.
4. Give an example of your own of (a) willpower (b) common sense.

5. What is the man doing when he says “Oh all right, just to be sociable”?
Why does he say that?
6. What do you think is “that thing they do with a coin and a bottle of gin”?
7. a) Mark the places where the person holding the tray speaks (or tries to speak).
b) What do you think he says?
8. In what ways is the man a “bore”?

Unit 7 Table manners

Speech exercises

Ex. 1 Study the rules

1. Don't attract undue attention to yourself in public.
2. When eating take as much as you want but eat as much as you like.
3. Never stretch over the table for something you want, ask your neighbour to pass it.
4. Take a slice of bread from the bread plate by hand, don't harpoon your bread with a fork.
5. Don't eat too fast or too slowly, cut as you eat.
6. Chicken requires special handling. First cut as much as you can, and when you can't use a knife and fork any longer, use your fingers.
7. Don't use a knife for fish, cutlets or omelettes.
8. Take a little of every dish that is offered to you.
9. When you are being served, don't pick. One piece is as good as the next.
10. Never read while eating (at least in company).
11. When refusing a dish say, “No, thank you”. Don't say “I don't eat this stuff”, don't make faces or noises to show that you don't like it.
12. Don't lick your spoon. If you really feel that way about it ask for a second helping.
13. Sit straight and face the table, do not put your elbows on the table while eating.

14. At a small party do not start eating until all are served. At a large party it is not necessary to wait for all. The hostess gives a signal to her guests by saying: "Start eating, please (your food will get cold)".

15. There is a rule about eating everything on your plate, to indicate that you have had enough place your knife and fork together, not criss-cross.

16. After stirring your tea remove the spoon, and place it on the saucer.

17. Do not empty your glass too quickly – it will be promptly refilled.

18. Vegetables, potatoes, macaroni are placed on your fork with the help of your knife.

19. Try to make as little noise as possible when eating. Don't sip your soup as though you wanted the whole house to hear.

20. Don't talk with your mouth full. First chew and then swallow.

21. And, finally, don't forget to say "thank you" for every favour or kindness.

Ex. 2 You have learnt 21 table manners. Say which of them you always follow, which don't.

Use the model: I always follow the table manners.

Or: I sometimes break (don't follow) the table manners.

Ex. 3 Answer the questions:

1. Is it difficult to follow good manners at table? What manners are the most difficult for you to follow?

2. Do you use a knife for fish, cutlets or omelets? And for chicken?

3. If you want to have something which isn't near you, what phrases do you use to ask for it?

Ex. 4 Name 7 or 8 manners which you think are most important.

Ex. 5 Give your opinion of the role of good manners in general and at the table, in particular. Who should teach people good manners?

Ex. 6 Translate:

Груши и яблоки едят с помощью ножа и вилки. Плод нарезают на четвертинки и только после этого, взяв небольшой кусочек на вилку,

счищают ножом кожицу. При этом надо быть очень осторожным – ведь удержать фрукт на вилке не так просто. Затем очищенный кусок опускают на тарелку и едят с помощью ножа и вилки. Можно очистить фрукт и в руке. Однако есть следует только с помощью ножа и вилки.

Апельсин надо чистить, надрезая кожуру крестообразно, снимая ее, и разделяя фрукт на дольки.

Грейпфрут разрезают поперек. Серединка отделяется от кожуры, оставаясь внутри. Ее посыпают сахаром и кушают десертной ложкой.

Персики и абрикосы разрезают на тарелке, удаляют из них косточки, аккуратно снимают кожицу и после этого съедают, отрезая по маленькому кусочку.

Очищенный банан также едят с помощью ножа и вилки, отрезая кусочки.

Сливы осторожно разламывают пальцами, косточки оставляют в тарелке.

Клубнику предварительно освобождают от «хвостиков» и кушают ложечкой.

Дыню и арбуз режут на продолговатые кусочки и едят с тарелки с помощью ножа и вилки, отрезая небольшие кусочки.

Фруктовый салат, который подается в розетке или вазочке, едят исключительно десертной ложечкой.

Ex. 7 Role play: You've invited your friends to dinner but you are afraid that your little brother (sister) will break table manners. Explain to him (her) what (s)he should do to follow table manners.

Unit 8 Eating out

Vocabulary exercises

Ex. 1 Complete the following dialogues using the words below them.

1

- (1)... to order now?
- Yes, I think so. (2)... to start with, Helen?
- What's the (3)... ?
- Vegetable, Madame.

- O.K. Vegetable soup for me, please.
- And (4)..., please.
- And for the main course, madam?
- (5)... roast chicken with mashed potato and peas, please.
- And I'll have spaghetti bolognese.

for me, too; What would you like; I'd like; Are you ready; soup of the day.

2

- (1)... but I'm afraid we haven't got any left, sir.
- Oh, dear. (2)... . Then I'll have the rump steak.
- (3)... , sir?
- Medium, please.
- And which vegetables would you like with that, sir?
- French fries and peas, please.
- Would you like (4)... ?
- A glass of red wine, please.
- And a bottle of mineral water for me, please.
- (5)... .

What a pity; something to drink; Thank you very much; How would you like it? I'm very sorry.

3

- May I take your (1)... , sir?
- I haven't seen (2)... yet. May I have one, please?
- I'm sorry. Here is one, sir.
- There are so many (3)... that it's hard to decide. Well, I'll have (4)... . I'm pretty hungry.
- Yes, sir. The regular dinner includes (5)... , soup, salad, (6)... , tea or coffee.
- I'll try beefsteak with fried potatoes. And I think tomato salad (7)... .
- Very good, sir. Anything for (8)... ?
- No, thanks. Just (9)... .

dessert, different dishes, black coffee, appetizer, the menu: order, a choice of desserts, the regular dinner, will do nice.

4

- May I take your order, sir?
- I'll just take (1)... , please.
- We (2)... of lettuce and tomato or cucumber and beet.

- (3)... lettuce, please.
- Do you want any (4)... ?
- Apple pie and custard (5)... . Could I have some coffee, please?
- Yes, sir. Black or white?
- White, please. And as I'm (6)... , could you have (7)... ready?
- Yes, sir.

the bill, would be nice, have a choice, sweet, in a hurry, I'd like, a small salad.

Ex. 2 Use suitable prepositions in the sentences below:

to / at / into / of / for / out / in / up

1) I asked ... the menu. 2) I like to eat ... 3) He took ... the order. 4) I prefer a simple cafe ... a big restaurant. 5) I like to go... self-service places. 6) Let's invite the Smiths ... dinner. 7) I looked ... the menu. 8) I'm very fond ... Chinese food. 9) Could you help me set ... the plates? 10) Put the used cutlery ... the sink. 11) I'll wash them ... later.

Ex. 3 Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passages below.

A) Bill, take away, fast food, cookery books, ingredients, waiter, eat out, snack, dish, tip, menu, recipe.

I'm a terrible cook. I've tried hard but it's no use. I've got lots of ..., I choose a ... I want to cook, I read the ..., I prepare all the necessary ... and follow the instructions. But the result is terrible, and I just have a sandwich or some other quick So I often ... I don't like grand restaurants. It's not the expense, it's just that I don't feel at ease in them. First the ... gives me a ... which I can't understand because it's complicated and has lots of foreign words. At the end of the meal when I pay the ... I never know how much to leave as a ... I prefer ... places, like hamburger shops where you pay at once and sit down and eat straightway. And I like ... places, where you buy a meal in a special container and take it home.

B) Cutlery, vegetarian, diet, crockery, entertaining, sink, starter, side dish, napkin, main course, washing up, dessert.

Maureen often gives dinner parties at home. She loves ... She lays the table: puts the ... in the right places, sets out the plates and puts a clean white ... at each place. For the meal itself, she usually gives her guests some kind of ... first, for example soup or melon. Next comes the ..., which is usually meat unless her guests are ... or if they're on a special ... with a ... of salad. For ... it's usually fruit or ice-cream, and then coffee. When everyone has gone home, she must think about doing the ..., as in the kitchen the ... is full of dirty

Ex. 4 Choose the best alternative

- a) Waiter, could you bring me my account/bill/addition please ?
- b) It's a very popular restaurant - we should apply for/book/keep a table.
- c) If you're hungry, why not ask for a large dish/plate/portion?
- d) Please help/serve/wait yourself to salads from the salad bar.
- e) Waiter, can I see the catalogue/directory/menu, please?
- f) This fish is not what I called/commanded/ordered.
- g) This dish/plate/serving is a speciality of our restaurant.
- h) Have you tried the crude/raw/undercooked fish at the new Japanese restaurant? It's great!
- i) Paul never eats meat, he's a vegetable/vegetarian/vegetation.
- j) Have you decided what to have for your main course/food/helping?

Ex. 5 You are going out for a meal. Put the following events into the correct order:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| look at the menu | give the waiter a tip |
| have dessert | have the starter |
| pay the bill | go to the restaurant |
| book a table | have the main course |
| decide to go out for a meal | sit down |
| order the meal | leave the restaurant |
| ask for the bill | |

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Discuss the following questions.

- 1 Where can you go out to eat?

2 Is there much difference between these places?

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

- 1 Where can a person have lunch during his break in Britain?
- 2 What is the difference between a la carte and table d'hôte dinners?
- 3 Are the prices high in restaurants?
- 4 What makes the atmosphere in British pubs so homelike?

TEXT A PLACES TO EAT OUT IN BRITAIN

Eating out in Britain is no problem at all. There are many places to eat. Their names are so different – a restaurant or cafe, cafeteria or coffee shop, pancake house or steakhouse, pizza place or sandwich shop, eatery or simply grill.

Some of them have proper names like «The Pines». Others are named after their owners like «Marie's» or former owners if the place has earned a good reputation. You can also eat at a take away place. When you buy something they ask «Here or to go?» The competition is so strong that you can always find a good meal you can afford. From time to time nearly all restaurants make «Special offers» of cheaper meals. On Sunday one can find in the local paper and take advantage of a «Sunday brunch special».

All restaurants in Britain serve table d'hôte and a la carte dinners. Table d'hôte dinners are cheaper than a la carte ones. When you dine a la carte you order course by course, as you desire. But a table d'hôte dinner consists of several dishes, the choice is limited, and it is served at a fixed price.

In the middle of the day when employees or workers have a short break for lunch, they find it impossible to get home for this meal and so they take it in a self-service cafe, or a fast food restaurant as they just want to eat up quickly and are not much interested in its quality. There are a lot of such places to suit every taste and purse.

There are quite a large number of vegetarians in Britain and an even larger number who are concerned about their health. For them “Health food shops” are abundant in the country as well as delicatessens, or deli for short.

We can't but mention the so-called fish-and-chips shops, which serve this traditional English dish (fish is deep fried in oil and served with chips).

Housewives find it convenient to buy it in the evening and take the meal home thus avoiding the process of cooking.

And, of course, the British pub (short for a «public house»). It is unique. This is not because it is different in character from bars and cafes in other countries. It is because it is different from any other public place in Britain itself. Without pubs, Britain would be a less sociable country. A pub with forty customers in it is nearly much noisier than a cafe or restaurant with the same number of people in it. Pubs used to sell almost nothing but beer and spirits. These days you can get wine, coffee and some hot food as well. At one time it was unusual for women to go to pubs. These days parents can even take children with them if there is a garden at the back and the pub has a special children's certificate. One of their notable aspects is that there is no waiter service. In pubs you have to go and fetch your drinks yourselves, you can get up and walk around - it is like being in your own house. Unlike other eating or drinking place, the staff are expected to know the regular customers personally and chat with them if they are not serving someone. It is also helped by the availability of pub games and, frequently, a television. It is notable that very few pubs have tables outside because the Victorians thought it was somehow not proper for people to be seen drinking.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Find in the text English equivalents for the Russian phrases.

Быть названным в честь, бывшие владельцы, можете себе позволить, воспользоваться преимуществом, выбор ограничен, подходит к любому вкусу и кошельку, вегетарианцы, заботиться о своем здоровье, уникальный, ничего кроме, завсегда, знать кого-либо лично, неприлично.

Ex. 2 Find in the text all the mentioned places where one can have a drink or /and something to eat, choose the most appropriate Russian equivalent.

Ex. 3 Explain the meaning of the word-combinations.

A take-away place, special offers, Sunday brunch special, a vegetarian, deep fried in oil, unique, a sociable country, children's certificate,

"Here or to go?", deli shops are abundant.

Ex. 4 Find expressions in the text synonymous to the given below.

To get a good reputation, here and again, to use an opportunity, as you wish, the same price, a great number, specific character, is supposed to know, to be acquainted.

Ex. 5 Form derivatives from the following words and recollect sentences with them.

To eat(Ger.), to own(n), cheap(compar. degree), to limit(PII) to fix(PII), to employ(n), concern(to be+PII), to take away(adj.), to wait(n), to expect(to be +PII), personal(adv.), available(n).

Ex. 6 Make up questions with the following expressions, ask your classmates to answer them.

Specific character, availability, to be named after, to suit every taste and purse, the choice is limited, a regular customer, fish and chips, children's certificate

Ex. 7 Translate from Russian into English

1) В нашем городе есть места общественного питания, среди них кафе, рестораны, бары, пиццерии, блинные, закусочные, но их число ограничено.

2) Некоторые владельцы кафе и ресторанов называют заведения в честь своих жен.

3) Ресторан заработал хорошую репутацию благодаря своей кухне.

4) Мне нравится, когда кафе имеет столики на свежем воздухе, но я бы предпочел, чтобы они были на заднем дворе, т. к. в нашем обществе считается неприличным когда тебя видят на улице выпивающим.

5) К сожалению у нас нет кафе, в которых продают еду на вынос.

6) Мы не всегда можем позволить себе пойти покушать в ресторан, но наличие комплексных обедов дает возможность покушать дешево.

7) Если вы заботитесь о своем здоровье, не ешьте пищу, жареную в большом количестве масла.

8) Используйте уникальную возможность покушать со скидкой.

9) Предполагается, что штат пабов знает своих завсегдатаев лично.

10) Нельзя не упомянуть о сильной конкуренции среди английских учреждений общественного питания.

Ex. 8 Make up a plan of the text

Ex. 9 Compare eating and drinking places in Britain and Belarus

Unit 9 Visiting a restaurant

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Answer the questions.

1 Which is more expensive: to have dinner at a restaurant or at home?

2 Why do people go to restaurants then?

3 Do you like to go to a restaurant? Why?

4 Do you always enjoy food at a restaurant?

5 What cuisine do you prefer?

Ex. 2 Read the text and say why Bergamo is so popular with the customers.

TEXT A BERGAMO

The Italian restaurant Bergamo, founded by Mauricio Gianini was one of the first private restaurants in Minsk. Rather quickly it gained the reputation of a high quality house, and is considered as one of the most prestigious restaurants in the capital. The new Italian owners are trying to save its reputation.

Bergamo is still very popular. It is beloved by pop stars both Belarusian and foreign. High quality service and cuisine also attract international guests, and the restaurant does not suffer from lack of visitors.

Bergamo specializes in Italian cuisine, though on its wide menu in three languages – Russian, Italian and English – one can find various exquisite courses prepared with special recipes. In early March many new courses appeared on the menu, and many of them are worth mentioning.

Among cold appetizers, along traditionally popular carpaccio, other courses such as lamb liver paste and vegetable salad with cheese are in high demand. Those who love hot soups may choose from Spring Borshch and Grandmother's soup with mushrooms and grated vegetables.

As for main courses, "veal saddle with vegetables" looks rather delicious. You can also try new "liver with grapes", or "pork fillet with apple". Second courses flambee-beef-fillet with mustard sauce, scallop with vermouth and various fish flambees – are extremely popular among regulars.

Desserts are a special pride of Bergamo. Its chefs offer two kinds of cakes, unbelievably tasty and attractive. On the menu one can also find pudding, sorbet, three kinds of ice cream and fruit salad. Among the new desserts are pancakes in chocolate, pears "Helen the Beautiful", and bananas on fire.

During the daytime, popular Italian melodies are heard in Bergamo. Every evening, starting 8pm a local jazz band gives performances. The Saturday show program includes Latin American and Mexican dances, and other entertaining shows which start at 9pm.

The present owners of Bergamo also direct Kofeinaya Lavka at 17 Kalvariyskaya street. Its coziness and high quality coffee with the lowest Minsk price makes it extremely popular. They own the restaurant Pogrebok in Varvasheny street which will be reconstructed in the near future.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Think of the attributes which can be used with the following words:

restaurant, service, course, recipe, appetizers, soup, fillet, cakes.

Ex. 2 Express the same idea in a different way.

Rather quickly Bergamo gained the reputation of a high quality house.

The new Italian owners are trying to save its image.

The restaurant does not suffer from lack of visitors.

Bergamo specializes in Italian cuisine.

One can find various exquisite courses prepared with special recipes.

Traditionally popular carpaccio is in high demand.

As for main courses, “veal saddle with vegetables” looks rather delicious.

Various fish flambees are extremely popular with regulars.

Desserts are a special pride of Bergamo.

Ex. 3 Insert prepositions if necessary.

1. The Italian restaurant Bergamo founded ... Mauricio Gianini, was one ... the first restaurants ... Minsk.

2. ... early March a lot ... new courses appeared ... the menu, and many .. them are worth ... mentioning.

3. ... cold appetizers carpaccio is ... high demand.

4. ... the new desserts are pancakes ... chocolate and bananas ... fire.

5. ... the daytime, popular Italian melodies are heard ... the restaurant.

6. The present owners ... Bergamo also direct Kofeinaya Lavka ... 17 Kalvariyskaya street.

7. They own the restaurant Pogrebok ... Varvasheny street which will be reconstructed ... the future.

Ex. 4 Give the names to the dishes, described in the right column.

Liver paste

sweet creamy frozen food

Fruit salad

an Italian popular cold appetizer

Pudding

salad made of diced fruit

Sorbet

food covered with alcohol and set alight briefly

Ice cream

sweet cooked dish popular in Great Britain

Grandmother's soup

stiff mixture of liver, fat, spices

Carpaccio

1) water-ice; 2) sherbet

Flambee

soup with mushrooms and grated vegetables.

Speech exercises

Ex. 1 Make up a menu. Use the names of the dishes mentioned in the text.

Ex. 2 Imagine that your friend has come to Bergamo to celebrate his(her) birthday. What dishes would you recommend him(her) to order?

Ex. 3 Advertise a restaurant as if you were its owner.

Unit 10 Fast Food

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Discuss the answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. What types of fast food can you buy?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of fast food?
3. What do you think some foods of the future might be?

Ex. 2 Read the text and say what attracts people to the restaurant.

TEXT A AT MCDONALD'S

McDonald's is a joint Russian-Canadian restaurant which was opened on the 31st of January, 1990. It is situated in Pushkin Square in the center of Moscow. The seating capacity of the hall is seven hundred seats. Coming into the restaurant hall you go to the main counter, get the illustrated menu-card and a girl (or a young man) recommends you dishes, beverages, milk cocktails and dessert. You make your choice, pay the money, take the tray with your dishes, beverages, dessert and occupy any vacant table. The service is quick and excellent. The quality is first-class! What's on the menu? For a snack you can have "Big Mac" – minced beefsteak made from beef, sliced lettuce latuk, brown onions, a slice of cheese and pickled cucumbers. All this is placed in a bun. Fillet of fish-delicious white fillet of Atlantic cod in dried bread. Single or double hamburger made from plain beef, slices of pickled cucumbers and brown onions, single or double cheeseburger also made from plain beef of high grade quality, slices of cheese and pickled cucumbers.

For a drink you can order cooling beverages – Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light (made without sugar for diabetics), Sprite and Fanta. There are milk cocktails, thick and nourishing, with chocolate, strawberry and vanilla syrup. If you like you can have dinner consisting of Big Mac, fried crisp potatoes and refreshing beverage. For a change you can have double cheeseburger or if you care for fish – fillet of fish. For dessert you can taste

"Sunday". It's a soft ice-cream poured with hot chocolate, hot caramel or cooling strawberry syrup. There is also tea and delicious apple pies.

Welcome to McDonald's!

Exercises on the text

Ex.1 Find the sentences with the given expressions and read them.

Seating capacity, main counter, to make your choice, high grade quality, nourishing, pickled cucumbers, fried crisp potatoes, to care for.

Ex. 2 Find synonyms.

Drinks, milk shake, sweet dishes, sirloin, a burger with two layers of cheese, a beautifully arranged list of dishes, to advise, to be fond of.

Ex. 3 Recollect the word combinations with the words.

Quality, capacity, menu-card, counter, beverages, beef, potatoes, lettuce, cucumber, fillet, hamburger, bread, cheeseburger, cocktail, syrup, pie, beefsteak.

Ex. 4 Fill in a suitable verb.

For a drink you can ... cooling beverages. Your dinner may ... "Big Mac" and French fries. For dessert we recommend you to ... "Sunday". After you ... your choice, you ... the tray and ... a vacant table.

Ex. 5 Answer the questions.

1. McDonald's is a joint venture, isn't it?
2. Is the service the same as in any other restaurant?
3. What is "Big Mac"?
4. What are the ingredients of a double cheeseburger?
5. What can you take for a drink (for dessert)?
6. Are there any sandwiches with fish?

Ex. 6 Translate.

Совместный российско-канадский ресторан Макдональдс был впервые открыт в Москве. Большое количество посадочных мест позволяет одновременно обслуживать до 700 посетителей. В иллюстрированном меню вы найдете разнообразные прохладительные напитки, также такие фирменные блюда как "Биг Мак", "Санди", "Дабл Чизбургер". Качество обслуживания первоклассное. Этот ресторан относится к ресторанам самообслуживания. Посетитель берет поднос, подходит к прилавку, оплачивает заказ и занимает любой свободный столик. Вас обслужат очень быстро и вам не придется стоять в очереди.

Speech exercises

Ex. 1 Advertise any fast food restaurant you have visited.

Ex. 2 Role play.

1. You suggest your wife going to a restaurant instead of cooking at home. She disagrees with you giving her reasons;
2. You are setting the table for the party. Your friends are offering their help.
3. Complain to your friend about the bad service at the restaurant that you have visited.
4. You are at a restaurant. Your friend wants to reduce her wait and she is on a diet at the moment. You discuss the menu and the dishes suitable for her.

Ex. 3 Write an essay about your last visit to a restaurant.

Ex. 4 Read the following proverbs. Match them with their Russian equivalents. Make short stories to illustrate them.

1. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
2. First come, first served.
3. It's no use crying over spilt milk.
4. Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.
5. Hunger breaks stone walls.
6. Tastes differ.
7. As sure as eggs is eggs.
8. No song, no supper.

1. Обед узнают по кушанью, а ум – по слушанью. 2. На вкус и цвет товарищей нет. 3. Ешь в волю, а пей в меру. 4. Как дважды два – четыре. 5. Под лежачий камень вода не течет. 6. Поздно пришел, кости

нашел. 7. Нужда всему научит. 8. Слезами горю не поможешь.
9. Поздний гость гложет и кость. 10. Голод не тетка.

Situations on the topic

1. Women are constantly slimming. Comment upon this.
2. What you really miss in this country is take away shops.
3. McDonald's is not to your liking.
4. Places to eat out in Belarus don't differ greatly from those in Britain.
5. Yesterday you were out with your friend and after visiting the restaurant you made up your mind to put an end to your relations.
6. Nowadays meals are the same throughout the world.
7. English people are not fond of strong drinks.
8. We are what we eat.
9. Belarusian cuisine differs from that of British.
10. People throughout the world like eggs and use them a lot while cooking.
11. The decor of the restaurant you were in yesterday impressed you greatly.
12. Why would you like to work in a pub?
13. Comment on the proverb "Appetite comes with eating".
14. Some people say that the best cooks in the world are men. Agree or disagree.
15. Eating at restaurants is a waste of time and money. Prove your point of view.
16. You were at an English home. There you were treated to tea. Speak about your impressions.

Part 5 Shopping

Unit 1 Topical vocabulary

Central Department Store

Departments:

stationery	hats
haberdashery	millinery
hosiery	textiles
leather-wear	glassware
furs	jewellery
knitwear	toys
ready-made clothes	Deli
perfumery	men's out fitter's
household goods	CD shop
crockery	florist's
china	DIY shop
electric appliances	self-service store
linen and underwear	news agent's
gift and souvenirs	baker's

Useful words and expressions

a purchase, on hire	cut
purchase	style
a counter, check-out	to try on
counter	an errand –
window dressing	to run out of
foodstuffs	to stand in the line
a shop-window	to be on the list
to be on sale	to cover the expenses
to be (of) the latest	cash
fashion	money
a shop-assistant, sales-	currency
man	currency exchange
a water-colour	change
to suit, to fit, to become	coin
a price (at the price)	expensive, dear

a cash-desk, a till	cheap
a cashier	to display
a receipt, a sales slip	to haggle over the price
a queue	bargain
consumer goods	reduction
a customer	loose (too wide)
a supervisor	tight
a label, a tag	deal
trolley cart	

wholesale price – продажа оптом

retail price – продажа в розницу

retail organization(enterprise) – организация розничной торговли

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

Textiles

Cotton, printed cotton, satin, silk (natural, artificial);

Wool (all-wool, pure wool);

Cotton, velvet, tweed, nylon, linen, velvet, suede;

Plain (chequered, dotted, polka dot, striped) cloth;

To be shrink proof (colour-fast, fade-proof, crease-resistant) – быть из несажающей (нелиняющей, немнущейся) ткани.

Perfumery

eye shadow	toothpaste
mascara	perfume
lipstick	cologne
powder	shampoo

gel	soap, scented soap
face (hand) cream	nail polish (varnish)
hair dye	polish remover
lotion	hair spray
beauty kit	deodorant (deospray)
make-up	

Haberdashery

electric shaver (razor)	tape measure buttons
wallet, purse	gloves, mittens
pin	nail file
needles, thread	knitting-needle
umbrella	ribbon
tie	watch-band
hair dryer	

Baby Clothes (до 2-х лет)

sleeveless – майка
playsuit – ползунки
two-piece suit – костюмчик
hood – шапочка, капюшон

Teenagers' Clothes

blouse	quilted suit
overblouse (блуза по- верх брюк, юбки)	socks
trousers, jeans, denims	pyjamas
coat	wind-jacket
shirt	belt
knee-length socks	raincoat

Women's Clothes

trousers suit	denim suit
suede jacket	apron
fur jacket	house-frock (dress)
fur coat	a dressing gown

sheepskin	panties briefs (pants,
leather jacket	knickers)
winter coat	night gown
overcoat	underwear,
two-piece dress	outwear
jumper	panty-hose
sweater	bra, brassiere
pullover	cardigan
pleated skirt	bathing suit
tights	T-shirt

Men's Clothes

cardigan	long (short) – sleeved
suit	jacket (shirt)
dinner dress	single (double) – breasted
tails	suit
tracksuit	shorts
lounge suit	swimming trunks
	corduroy trousers
	(corduroys)

Footwear

high (low) heeled	laced shoes
shoes	casual shoes
sandals	hiking boots
trainers (sneakers)	shoelaces
ladies' boots	shoe polish
platform shoes	high fur lined boots
pumps	Wellingtons
patent	shoe-horn
leather	slippers
leather-soled	pattern shoes

Jewellery

bracelet	ear-rings
brooch	chain
ring	cuff links

necklace
engagement ring

pendant

Helpful Words and Phrases

closing (opening) time – время закрытия (открытия) магазина
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 – крик моды
dowdy – непривлекательный
off – licence shop – винный магазин
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 вестъ что (о непривлекательном человеке)
I don't buy it (coll) – не верю (объяснениям), разг.
sell one's saddle – впасть в нищету
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 2 London Shops

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

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, a shop, expensive, sale(s) (4), bargain (2) impulse, bargain(s) (2).

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

1. This coffee costs a good deal more than I pay.

2. Yes, there is a food section over there. They usually have a good supply of teas there.

3. They sell all kinds of over-coats on the second floor.

4. I can't drag myself away from this jewellery show-case.

Ex. 4 Name 10-12 things you might buy at

1. Men's outfitter's

4. Haberdasher's

2. Household goods department

5. Textiles

3. Children's department

6. Shoe shop

Ex. 5 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 ... the latest things ... skirts? 5. These slacks will stand no comparison ... those beige 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 fur lined 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. 6 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.7 Name 8-10 products you might buy at

1. a grocery; 2. a confectionery; 3. a butcher's; 4. a greengrocer's; 5. a fishmonger's; 6. an off-licence shop; 7. a baker's.

Ex.8 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. 9 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. 10 Read the following dialogues, see the difference in the 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.

* * *

- 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. 11 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. Buy 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 a 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.

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Recollect the names of the departments in the Central Department Store in your city.

Ex. 2 While reading the text find answers to the questions.

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

TEXT A THE BIG STORES OF LONDON

One of the features of London is the number of big stores, most of which are to be found in or near the West End. These stores are a mixture of tradition and modernity.

They developed in the nineteenth century; they maintain the dignity of that century, yet they are always ready to follow new trends.

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

Departments are carefully named; "Budget Dresses" are really cheap dresses – but no customer likes to be thought of as a "cheap" shopper. The same applies to "Ready-to-wear"; it used to be used for the garments that were not made-to-measure, though now off-the-peg clothes are the rule rather than the exception. "Mother-to-be" or "Lady-in-Wait-ing" will often be found instead of the conventional "Maternity Wear". Then there are newer words for the new trends in fashion – "Mix-and-Match", "Unisex", which are used alongside with the more old-fashioned names: "Haberdashery", "Millinery", "Gowns", and sometimes still the words

derived from French – “Mantles” for coats, “Layette” for baby-wear. Another feature of London’s shopping life is the chain-stores, in which the goods are displayed on open counters. A wide variety of goods is offered – chiefly foodstuffs, household goods, clothing and stationery. These chain-stores have branches in most British towns of importance.

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

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

Most of the food stores, called supermarkets, operate on the self-service system: you go in, pick up a basket, walk round the shop and choose what you want. At the exit there is a check-out point; a cash-desk where you pay for all your goods together.

Exercises on the text

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

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

Ex. 2 Make up questions to which the following sentences might be the answers.

1 These are stores where a wide variety of goods is offered-displayed on open counters.

2 You may also find it at the local chemist’s.

3 Most of the big department stores are to be found in or near the West End.

4 They sell cheap dresses there.

5 You pay for all your goods together at the exit.

6 In this department they sell clothes suitable for both sexes.

- 7 I think you should try the local chain store.
- 8 They have the same supply as in London.

Speech exercises

Ex. 1 Imagine you are a shop assistant. What would you do

- if the customer was impolite to you?
- if the customer could not choose a present for his friend?
- if the customer could not remember the title of the book he'd like to buy?
- if the customer forgot to pay for his purchase?
- if the customer was too long in choosing a hat?
- if the customer chose a coat which was too loose for him?

Ex. 2 Dramatize the dialogues.

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.
 - Which 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.

8. - What would you like, sir?
- I need a suit for everyday wear. Can I have a look at this grey suit?
 - Here you are. It's size 50.
 - Can I try it on?
 - Certainly. The fitting-room is over there.

Ex. 3 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) You are doing some shopping at the butcher's, grocer's etc.
- c) Have a talk with your friend about the latest fashion and style in clothes and shoes.

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

Unit 3 What is shopping?

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Answer the questions:

- 1 Do you like shopping? Why?
- 2 Who does shopping for food in your family?

Ex. 2 Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What do people who hate shopping do? 2. Why do most housewives do the shopping out themselves? 3. Do all the people think of shopping for provisions in terms of necessity? 4. What did Alice go shopping for? 5. Is the author a regular customer at one of the big London stores? 6. What is another necessity next to provisions?

TEXT A 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. 2 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 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 shopping for clothes. 5. Then and there. 6. At one of the big London stores. 7. A head of cabbage.

Ex. 3 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. 4 Make up sentences of your own using the following word combinations.

a "must" and a pleasure; window-gazing; shopping tours; industrial goods; a summer frock; salesmen and saleswomen; another necessity; to match with; to do shopping; to think of something in terms of necessity; to get something for one's money.

Speech exercises

Ex. 1 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. 2 Express your opinion on the following :

1. Shopping: a "must" or a pleasure? 2. Can shopping tours be made a hobby? Why? Why not? 3. Would you like to see what you are getting for your money? 4. Which shop windows do you find most interesting? Why?

Unit 4 Different places to do the shopping

TEXT A WHERE TO BUY?

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 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 where discounts are offered. 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 Write out all the places where one can shop and mention their advantages and disadvantages.

Ex. 3 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's 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. 4 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 the 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.

Unit 5 Buying a present

Ex. 1 Discuss in groups:

- 1 Is it a difficult task to buy a present?
- 2 What is the best place for buying a present?
- 3 What present suits any occasion?

Ex. 2 Read the text and find the word combinations synonymous to the given below.

Pure wool, dark blue, a wide choice of, too wide in shoulders, the sleeves are too long, to make some changes, without payment, it was just his size, to give something to somebody, to call at.

TEXT A SOME MORE SHOPPING Comprehension questions:

1. What do people who hate shopping do? 2. Why do most housewives do the shopping out themselves? 3. Do all the people think of shopping for provisions in terms of necessity? 4. What did Alice go shopping for? 5. Is the author a regular customer at one of the big London stores? 6. What is another necessity next to provisions?

As for suits, my husband prefers all-round wool in grey or navy-blue. In the department store they always have a broad selection of greys and blues in the line of men's clothes there. So we got him that grey suit but it was a bit broad in the shoulders and long in the sleeves so they offered

some slight alterations free. They took his measurements and asked us to leave his purchase in the shop till the next day, when they delivered it to our place all right. We also got him a tie to match.

We had some trouble choosing a pair of quality shoes for our son. He must have overgrown his size. All the shoes that he tried were pinching his toes. But when they offered us a pair a size larger, it fitted him well. We paid for it at the cashier's counter, and while the bill was being receipted, the assistant ran a ribbon two times round the shoe-box and handed it over to us. On the way back we dropped in at the hosiery department and bought him a pair of nice socks to match. We were perfectly outfitted and went home quite happy. We failed to do only one thing – to buy a birthday present for Granny. We decided to think it over and buy it the next day.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Translate into Russian:

A broad selection of greys and blues, to take measurements, to get a tie to mach, to overgrow one's size, to pinch toes, the bill was being receipted, to run a ribbon round the box, to be perfectly outfitted.

Ex. 2 Speak how Mrs. Smith and her family went shopping last Saturday.

Ex. 3 Write a letter to your pen friend describing your recent experience in buying a present.

Unit 6 The advantages of a supermarket

TEXT A SHOPPING IN AN AMERICAN SUPERMARKET

The shopping centre (when she reached it) was all that she could wish for. There was a Woolworth's, and a hardware store that sold every kind of nail the world had ever made, a florist's where she bought her plants, a drugstore with a soda fountain where she treated herself to banana splits, and finally the supermarket. (Which she did not think she would ever cease to enjoy, however long she lived in America.)

The supermarket has become one of the natural phenomena of American life. It would be a small and backward village indeed that did not have one. Children are brought up to it and never know the friendly tea and biscuit smell of a corner grocery.

The first time Christine ventured into her local supermarket she thought she was in heaven. She took her little wire basket on wheels and pushed it round, gazing at the thousands of tins on the shelves, at the vegetables freshly washed and wrapped in cellophane, the deep-freeze locker where you could get whole meals all ready to be thawed out and eaten, and the butcher's glass – a fronted refrigerator with pork chops, lamb chops, legs of veal, breasts of chicken and crimson rounds of the kind of steaks Christine had long since forgotten.

Soon, however, she had to curb her enthusiasm. She had to, because she was spending too much. The prices were terrifying. When you got to the cash register at the end of the store where the incredibly quick man reckoned up the contents of your basket, the final sum that sprang up on the till was always more than you expected.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Comprehension questions.

1. What shops had Christine dropped into before she came into the supermarket? 2. Where did the first supermarkets appear? 3. How soon did they gain popularity in America? 4. Do shopkeepers of small American shops lose some of their trade when big supermarkets appear? Why? 5. What impression did the supermarket produce on Christine when she came there for the first time? 6. Why did she have to curb her enthusiasm very soon?

Ex. 2 Match the words and word combinations with their translation.

hardware	аптека
drugstore	умерить пыл
soda fountain	маг. скобяных изделий
backward village	обычное явление
natural phenomenon	кассовый аппарат
to venture	корзинка
wire basket	холодильник со стеклянной дверцей

A glass fronted fridge	отдаленная деревня
till	автомат газ. воды
to curb one's enthusiasm	осмеливаться

TEXT B BELARUSIAN SUPERMARKETS

When you come to a city supermarket, you see the following picture.

A huge sales floor with pretty pyramids of goods, a lavish assortment of groceries, bakery and confectionery goods, canned vegetables, fruit and dairy products; wines, spirits, mineral water, juices and syrups. Perishables – cold meats, meat, fish, milk and all dairy products – are kept in special reach-in refrigerator units. Fresh vegetables, fruit and citrus fruits are displayed in trolleys. There is a special stand with all sorts of household knick-knacks, where every housewife is bound to buy something. There is a large range of baby foods. The smallest customers, who are led by the hand or sit importantly on special benches or in the trolleys where mother or father deposit their purchases, have not been forgotten. Each item has a label which indicates the date, price, weight and cost. The automatic tills determine the cost of purchases and the amount of change in a flash.

A large number of items on sale, the open display of goods, the possibility to buy everything in one shop and the swift service draw customers to such shops from the day they opened. The equipment on the sales floor, the packaging departments and in the storage premises is of the latest design. The optical and electronic scales have stepped up immeasurably the process of weighing a purchase, and determining the cost of a given weight. The special vacuum packaging ensures that foods retain their quality and look, up to 5 days, unimpaired. All the goods are prepared for sale in the packaging departments which are separated from the sales floor by windows, i.e., the customers can see the process. The population of the district is very pleased with such new shops.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Comprehension questions:

1 What can you say about the assortment of goods in supermarkets? 2 . Where are perishables kept? Fresh vegetables and fruit? 3 What is attached to every item you buy there? 4 How do automatic tills help the cashiers? 5 What scales are used to weigh a purchase and determine its

cost? 6 What helps the foods sold there retain their quality and look unimpaired for 5 days? 7 What draws customers to such shops?

Ex. 2 Give your points of view and find in the text facts to prove that:

- many factors make supermarkets popular with customers,
- supermarkets are stocked with a very wide range of goods.
- all the goods are ready packed.

Ex. 3 Translate into English.

Мне не нравится делать покупки, для меня это скучная необходимость. Но, если мне приходится покупать продукты, я предпочитаю супермаркет. Там можно купить все, что касается еды, в одном здании. И это не единственное его преимущество. Супермаркеты всегда ярко освещены, товары разложены на стеллажах и в тележках, многие товары расфасованы и снабжены этикетками, на которых указаны вес, стоимость товара и дата расфасовки. Там можно купить все, что вам необходимо: бакалейные товары, мясо, колбасы, молочная продукция, напитки и чего только там нет. На фоне приятной музыки вы расслабляетесь и накладываете в свою тележку больше, чем вы можете себе позволить. Умерьте свой энтузиазм, иначе вы будете шокированы суммой, которую увидите на кассовом аппарате. Благодаря большому количеству кассиров вам не приходится стоять в очереди. Одним словом супермаркет – это фантастический, яркий "город" различных товаров.

Speech exercises

Ex. 1 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. 2 Compare the American supermarket with the one you have recently visited.

Unit 7 Marketing

Ex.1 Act out the dialogue on the part of a) Nina; b) Vera.

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. 2 Share your ideas on the following:

- a) how to bargain;
- b) how not to buy a pig in a poke at the market.

Ex. 3 Write an essay "My last visit to the market".

Unit 8 Buying from home

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1. Answer the questions:

1. Are you always satisfied with the shops you visit?
2. What new ways of shopping have recently appeared in our life?

Ex. 2 Read the text and say what new ways are described in the text.

TEXT A 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 catalogues 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 of 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 What attributes can be used with the word "shopping".

Ex. 2 Find in the text 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 Translate the words and phrases:

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

Ex. 4 Translate from English into Russian:

1 Paddy thinks it's hilarious that she is so addicted to catalogue shopping. 2 ... this was easier said than done. 3 I didn't have time to wander around shops. 4 I scour the catalogues for anything that will help simplify things. 5 ... it saved Paddy and me from spending our day off together trekking around department stores. 6 Maybe one day I'll convert to Internet shopping. 7 I can't help buying on impulse if I see something that really takes my fancy. 8 ... on TV you get a complete demonstration of the item before you buy it. 9 They (new tools) come up for sale on the TV a lot ... 10 ... for me the buzz is in the purchase and if it's a bargain, I've got to have it. 11 ... 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 it up. 12 I discovered the Internet shopping

and I was hooked. 13 I shop every week at Tesco's website. 14 What if they are bruised or overripe? 15 Well, I get round that by making fussy notes on every order, I even state the sell-by date I want. 16 So far I haven't plucked up courage to buy clothes online because I know that if they don't fit I'll have to deal with returning them.

Ex. 5 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, hassle, a total TV shopping addict.

Ex. 6 Give the Russian equivalent to the following saying. Think of your own situation where you can use it.

I've dipped my toes in the water ...

Ex. 7 Think of the sentences with the phrases:

To wander around the shop, ... help to simplify things, to convert to Internet shopping, I can't help buying on impulse, TV shopping, I couldn't resist, It's a bargain, to make a halfway decent purchase, shopping online, state the sell-by date, to pluck up the courage to buy clothes online, to have qualms about, to take fancy.

Speech exercises

Ex. 1 Talk about the advantages and disadvantages of

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

Ex. 2 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. 3 Write an essay: "New trends in shopping".

Unit 9 What sort of shopper are you?

Speech exercises

Ex. 1 Discuss the following questions with your group mates:

1 Is shopping anything but a boring necessity for you? 2. What shops do you visit frequently when you go to buy foods? 3 When do you find it necessary to draw up a shopping list? 4 Do you prefer self-service or counter service? 5 What are the advantages of supermarkets for housewives? 6 Why do many housewives prefer to buy food (vegetables and fruit especially) at the market? 7 Are there any kinds of food you find preferable in their frozen or tinned forms to their natural state? 8 Say something about helpful and unhelpful shop assistants. 9 Do you think that shop assistants should act according to the principle "The customer is always right"? 10 How should customers treat shop assistants? 11 Do you like to go shopping alone or do you prefer to have a friend with you? Why?

Ex. 2 Do the quiz to find out what kind of shopper you are.

Quiz

- 1 If you are given money for your birthday do you:
 - (a) Go out as soon as you can to browse around the shops and find something to buy?
 - (b) Put it towards something you are saving up for?
 - (c) Enjoy thinking about what you could do with it before deciding?
- 2 If you had to do the weekend shopping for the family would you:
 - (a) Make a list of everything wanted and keep to it?
 - (b) Make a list, but probably change your mind when you got to the shops?
 - (c) Buy things as you went along and hope the money would work out?

3 When you can choose where to shop, do you prefer:

- (a) The supermarket?
- (b) The street market?
- (c) The local general shop?
- (d) The High Street or main shopping centre?

4 If you are going to buy something that must last a long time – say a tape recorder or a sewing machine, do you:

- (a) Go to a local shop and choose from what they have in stock?
- (b) Spend some time finding out about tape recorders or sewing machines so that you know what to look for and what questions to ask before you buy?
- (c) Choose a shop which specializes in what you want and ask the advice of an experienced sales assistant?

5 If you are going to buy a suit or dress do you:

- (a) Fall in love with something in a shop window and buy it without trying it on?
- (b) Choose several garments and try them all on before deciding?
- (c) Check up on what you already have, decide what you need most and what colour would fit in best and go to as many shops as possible to find what you are looking for?

6 If you want something practical to wear for everyday – say a shirt or a blouse, do you:

- (a) Buy what looks right without checking whether it will wash well, is drip dry, or will need ironing or dry cleaning?
- (b) Look for a label on the garment giving this information and if there isn't one, check with the sales assistant?
- (c) Decide in advance that you need a blouse or shirt that drip dries and only look at that kind when shopping?

7 When buying a gadget or piece of equipment do you:

- (a) Find an advertisement that describes exactly what you want and ask for that particular product when you go shopping?
- (b) Choose a good shop, discuss with the sales assistant what you want and what it will be used for and take his advice into consideration before buying?
- (c) Read carefully any guarantees and keep the receipt?

8 If you buy something that proves unsatisfactory – a gadget that does not work or a garment that falls to pieces, do you:

(a) Think it's just too bad and do nothing more about it?

(b) Go back to the shop, complain about being cheated and demand your money back?

(c) Either write to, or ask to see, the manager and state what has happened as politely as possible?

Quiz-answers

1 Are you safe with money?

If your answer is (a), you are probably impulsive and imaginative with a gift for enjoying yourself. The enjoyment is probably worth a lot, but you may lose in other ways. You probably buy something that you will lose interest in very quickly, that isn't really what you want or very good value for money. If you are like this, try this experiment: On the days you haven't any money to spend, take time to look around at what is available, and read articles about things you are likely to want to buy in the future. Then you will have some idea of what is good value before you rush out and buy. *Score 1.*

This advice also holds good if your answer was (b) or (c), so that when it comes to the point of actually buying something, you know what is available. You are more likely to get good value and choose wisely, because you give yourself more time. *Score 2 each.*

2 Weekend shopping

If (a), then you are strong minded, unlikely to be suddenly tempted by special offers and displays and can probably make a budget work. But you may miss a real bargain or a lot of fun if you are too rigid. *Score 3.*

Answer (b)? Watch what it is that makes you change your mind. Are you pleased you did when you get home, or rather cross about it? Did you get a real bargain or a pig in a poke? Remember the supermarket is specially designed to tempt you and make you buy all sorts of things you don't really want. There may even be background music to put you in a melting mood. You are probably just the sort of customer they hope to get! *Score 2.*

Answer (c)? You could either be a very skilful and experienced shopper, or a very careless one. An experienced housewife, for example, would know the local shops and go out to see what they have in stock that

she could use. Food in season is fresh and often cheap – and she would recognize it and know how to prepare it. She would also know the prices of things very well and would immediately recognize good value. Experience of knowing how much to spend on each item would make it possible for her to budget as she went along: a little extravagance on one item could be saved on another. If you reckon you could be this kind of clever shopper. *Score 4.*

On the other hand, if you haven't a clue about prices, or what is in season or where to shop for good value, and are just being careless and lazy in not making a list, *score 1.*

3 How super is a supermarket?

Whichever answer you gave to this question could be the best one for you and could help you to find out something about yourself and where and how you are most likely to shop wisely. *Score 3 for any answer.*

4 Do you like changes?

If you answered (a), you may be lucky, but the chances are that you will discover when you know more about it that there are models which would have suited your purpose better – and they may even be cheaper, too. Try looking around more. *Score 1.*

Answer (b)? This is a wiser way of going about it. Finding out all you can about the purchase before you buy – from magazine articles, advertisements (though remember they are biased), literature published by an independent body like the Consumers' Association, which publishes WHICH? and, perhaps most effective of all, talking to people who have been using the product you hope to buy and can give you first-hand experience – this pre-shopping preparation well all go a long way towards ensuring that you get what you want and the best your money can buy. *Score 3.*

Answer (c)? Provided your sales assistant really knows his subject, this could be a good way of finding the best buy for you. Only you, of course, know what you really want and how you will use it, and an assistant can't answer questions you don't ask him – so it is a good idea to explore the market for yourself if possible. But, if you asked his advice, the shopkeeper does have some responsibility in law for what you buy being suitable for your purpose. *Score 2.*

5 Buying clothes

If you answered (a), you certainly do take chances and would have to be very lucky indeed for this to work. If you are a stock size and know what suits you, perhaps you would be satisfied, but it's hardly worth risking. Some shops will exchange garments that do not fit you after you have tried them on at home. *Score 1.*

Answer (b)? This is the only safe way of finding clothes that really fit you and look good. Take someone with you if you need moral support and a second opinion. Don't be afraid to say if the clothes are not what you want when you have tried them on. *Score 2.*

Answer (c)? This demands real planning and effort – luck, too, but you would deserve it. *Score 3.*

6 Do you know what you want?

If you set out to buy as in (a), you will probably find out too late that the blouse needs to be dry cleaned (expensive and inconvenient for a blouse) or that it will take hours to iron (so it will never be ready for you to put on when you want to go out in a hurry). *Score 1.*

Answer (b) ? Many garments are labeled these days and give quite precise information about washing, ironing or dry cleaning. If there is no label, beware, and get the assurance of a responsible assistant that the garment will wash without shrinking or the colours running. If this assurance is given, the shop should take responsibility if anything goes wrong. *Score 2.*

Answer (c)? If you know that what you really want is a blouse or a shirt that will never need ironing and that you can wash and dry quickly and easily, then it is best to look for these qualities and not to be tempted by something which may look attractive but will not serve the purpose. Then you are a wise shopper. *Score 3.*

7 Do you know your rights?

Answer (a)? If you buy a particular product by name, it may be exactly what you want, but it is your responsibility. Remember that advertisements are biased and although they may not say anything that is quite untrue, they do not have to advertise the disadvantages or weaknesses of the product they are out to sell. An advertisement by itself is a doubtful recommendation. Better get a second opinion. *Score 1.*

Answer (b)? It is the shopkeeper's job, recognized by law, to sell you something that is suitable for your purpose – provided he knows your purpose is. So if you discuss with him what you want and take his advice, he will be responsible if it proves unsuitable. *Score 3.*

Answer (c)? Guarantees should certainly be read and receipts kept as evidence of purchase. The word 'guaranteed' can be used to lull customers into a false sense of security. It doesn't necessarily mean anything – in fact, by signing a guarantee, you could be signing away the rights you have in law. There are good guarantees – and bad ones. If you sign a guarantee and send it to the manufacturer you have accepted the terms laid down – so be satisfied before you do so that they are to your advantage. *Score 3.*

8 Making a complaint

Answer (a) means you take the easy way out and accept your loss. But a little effort would probably put matters right. *Score 1.*

Answer (b)? You are probably the aggressive type. Quick to feel wronged and to blame somebody for doing you down. The chances are that they will react and there will be a row. A lot of energy is wasted. You may get the goods replaced: only if they are defective may you get your money back. In law, you are reckoned to have accepted them once you have taken them home. *Score 2.*

Answer (c)? Try this method before all others. A reputable shopkeeper is anxious to please his customers and knows their rights. If you have just cause for complaint, the chances are that he will replace the article immediately. And he is much more likely to want to do so if you give him the credit for not wanting to do you down! *Score 3.*

What is your score?

Between 16 and 24. You are already on the way to being a clever shopper. Be careful that your caution does not make you too careful for pleasure and unable to recognize and enjoy a real bargain when it comes your way.

Between 8 and 16. You are an average shopper; you need to take a little more care if you want to get more for your money.

Only 8? Your moods are likely to run away with you and you may easily get caught out or waste money unless you take more care.

Ex. 3 Write an essay on one of the suggested topics :

1 Describe a shopper you would call a) thorough, b) careless c) smart.
2 What kind of purchases would you call "a bargain" and what are the best places to look for bargains.

3 Speak/write on your experience of a shopping spree (real or imaginary one).

4 Create a shopping list for each of the following people (the amount of money to spend is shown in the brackets):

- a) a teenager who walks to the store (\$ 20);
- b) a coach buying for a basketball team (\$ 30);
- c) a camper preparing for a long hiking trip (\$ 60);

Project work

I. Study the layout of the supermarkets in your town, then draw a diagram of a supermarket, marking the arrangements of the display. Say why you have put things where they are. If you were in charge of the supermarket, is there anything else you would do to attract customers and make them buy things?

II. Try to make a collection of guarantees, say, for a lawn mower, electric fire, washing machine, electric kettle, electric blanket, clock and any other guaranteed goods. Study the guarantees and decide whether they are good and worth having, or whether they are worthless or even, perhaps, deprive the shopper of his rights under Common Law.

III. Choose an article you would like to buy one day, say a tape recorder, electric iron, transistor radio, washing machine, or something similar. Find out all you can about the products available: the different prices, advantages and disadvantages of each particular model, reputation for reliability, after-purchase servicing, etc. Do this by every possible means – collect advertisements, look in shops and ask shop assistants, find magazine articles and obtain information from newspapers, reference books and the Consumers Association publications. Having collected all the information, say which model you would choose and why.

IV. At the end of your advertising book, give your opinion of a good advertisement, and design one yourself for a product of your choice.

V. If we are buying some big item that has to last a long time, we cannot afford to make a mistake. We often learn from hard experience, but there are many precautions we can take and tips we can learn to make sure

that we receive value for our money and choose what we really want. What are they?

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

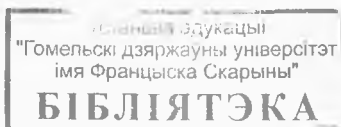
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