

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ
УКРАЇНИ
ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМ. Б. ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКОГО**

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**МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ПОСІБНИК З ПРАКТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ ДРУГОГО КУРСУ ЗАОЧНОГО ВІДДІЛЕННЯ
з дисципліни « ППРАКТИКА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ»
ЧАСТИНА 2**

Кафедра фонетики та граматики англійської мови

Черкаси – 2018

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Методичний посібник з практики англійської мови для студентів другого курсу заочного відділення. – Черкаси, 2018. - с.

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри фонетики та граматики англійської мови навчально-наукового інституту іноземних мов ЧНУ.

Протокол № від 2018 р.

Рекомендовано до друку на засіданні Ученої ради ЧНУ

Протокол № від 2018 р.

ВІД АВТОРА

Даний посібник призначений для студентів та викладачів 2 курсу філологічних факультетів університетів. Посібник розраховано на студентів, які поглиблено вивчають англійську мову, і передбачає систематизоване вивчення матеріалу з тем ‘The British Isles’, ‘London’, ‘Sport’, ‘Hotel’ .

Мета розробки – забезпечити практичне оволодіння студентами лексичними та мовленнєвими моделями, необхідними для вільного спілкування по вказаним темам на англійській мові. Матеріал даного посібника сприятиме оволодінню студентами навичками та вміннями читання, мовлення та письма по цим темам.

Посібник складається з 4 юнітів, які включають основний та додатковий вокабуляр по темам, тексти для читання і переказу, що можуть використовуватись як основа для екзаменаційних тем, мовні та мовленнєві вправи для роботи з текстом. Лексичні вправи спрямовані на детальне відпрацювання матеріалу текстів: для тренування граматичних та лексичних структур і моделей, а також для тренування окремих мовних одиниць. Мовленнєві та творчі вправи, які пропонуються на продвинутому етапі вивчення теми, дадуть можливість студентам використовувати засвоєний лексичний матеріал у різних ситуаціях.

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UNIT 1

Topic Area 1 : The British Isles

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is an island state: it is composed of some 5.500 islands, large and small. The two main islands – Great Britain and Ireland - are separated by the Irish Sea. The biggest island consists of three main parts – England, Scotland and Wales, with capital cities in London, Edinburgh and Cardiff respectively.

GB has almost no land borders. It is separated from the continent of Europe by the British Channel and the Strait of Dover. On the South the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and on the East by the North Sea. Waters round GB are mostly shallow, which is a great advantage. It provides good fishing grounds and keeps the shores from the extreme colds. Due to this fact and under the influence of the warm current of Gulf Stream Britain enjoys moderate and humid climate.

The UK is one of the world's smallest countries (it is twice smaller than France or Spain), but it has a great variety of scenery. Here you can find flat plains, gently rounded fields, rocky cliffs, wild desolate mountains. The most mountainous part of the country is Scotland, where the highest mountain Ben Nevis is situated. The Cheviot mountains separate Scotland from England. The Pennines go down England like a backbone. And most part of the territory of Wales is occupied by the Cambrian mountains.

Most of British rivers flow into the North Sea and they are of no great value as water ways as they are hardly navigable for anything but small vessels. The longest and deepest of all are the Thames and the Severn.

Of all the natural resources GB is rich in coal, iron, copper, and granite. GB is the 5th largest trading nation in the world. About 1/4 of its domestic product comes from export of goods and services. Nowadays GB exports motorcars, agricultural tractors, railways and motor vehicles, cotton and woolen fabrics. Its chemical industry is the 3rd largest in Europe and the 5th in the western world. The aerospace industry is the 3^d largest in the world.

Over 3/4 of British landscape is used for agriculture. Arable farming is concentrated in the East and South. Its rich fertile brown land is deeply cultivated, the most important crops being wheat, potatoes and sugar beet. Dairy farming is most common in the west of England, sheep and cattle are reared in the hilly and moorland areas of the North and south West.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The Queen is the head of the state. But according to the constitution, power in the country belongs to the Parliament. The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Members of the House of Commons are elected by the voters at the general elections held every 5 years. Members of the House of Lords are not elected. Most of them are “life peers”, whose titles are not passed on to their descendants. They are officially appointed by the Queen on the advice of the government, for various services to the nation.

In reality, the House of Commons has true power. New bills are introduced and debated here. If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill it goes to the House of Lords to be debated and then to the Queen for signing.

English is the official language but not the only one used in the UK. Some people speak Gaelic in western Scotland and Welsh – in parts of northern and central Wales.

The flag of the UK, known as the Union Jack, is made of three crosses. The upright red cross is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is that of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

Vocabulary Notes

1. shallow adj.

1. having a short distance from the top to the bottom, “неглибокий”,
as *a shallow water, a shallow dish*

Ant. deep

2. smb or smth. that doesn't show serious or careful thought (is used showing disapproval) ”несерйозний, поверховий”

as *a shallow mind, argument, shallow interests; a shallow man, person*

Ant. serious (about a person, book, argument),

deep (about love, feelings)

Note: the Ukrainian word “неглибокий, дрібний”, has several English equivalents:

1). Fine – consisting of small particles, as *a fine sand, buckwheat;*

2). Small – money of little denomination, as *a small change*

3). Flat – not deep, as *a flat pan (plate).*

2. to differ

1. To be unlike in some way, “відрізнятися” (from smb. or smth. in smth.),
e.g. The two brothers differ in their tastes.

2. To disagree about smth, “не погоджуватися, мати різні точки зору”,
(from/with smb. in smth),

e.g. I differ from (with) you in this matter.

Ant. agree (with smb; to smth),

e.g. Let's agree to differ (Нехай кожен залишиться при своїй думці)

different (adj.)

1. To be unlike the other things (people) in some way, “несхожий, не такий; той, який відрізняється від”,

e.g. He is quite different from what I thought him to be.

Our views on life are different.

Ant. alike, *e.g. Our tastes are alike.*

Note: *Don't confuse the words “different” and “another” which may be translated by the same Ukrainian word “інший”;*

e.g. I want another (ще один) piece of cake. It is so tasty.

I want a different (іншого сорту, виду) piece of cake. This one is too big.

2. various, ‘різноманітний, різний’,

e.g. A department store sells many different things.

3. To make (made, made)

1. To perform an action, ‘готувати, виконувати, робити’,

e.g. What is the box made of?

2. To become, ‘ставати’,

e.g. I'm sure she'll make an excellent teacher.

3. To force smb. to do smth., ‘примушувати’,

e.g. Make him listen!

The verb “to make” can be used in such word combinations:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - to make a mistake | помилятися |
| - to make a report | робити доповідь |
| - to make noise | шуміти |
| - to make bed | стелити постіль |
| - to make friends with smb. | потоваришувати з |
| - to make a joke | шуткувати |
| - to make a start | починати |
| - to make a bargain | сторгуватися |
| - to make peace with smb. | помиритися |
| - to make fun of smb. | висміювати |
| - to make haste | поспішати |
| - to make progress | робити успіхи |
| - to make a good (bad) job | зробити щось добре (погано) |
| - to make one happy, miserable | зробити когось щасливим, нещасним |

Topical Vocabulary

- to be situated \ to be located
- to consist of
- the total area
- to be separated from smth. by smth.
- to be washed by
- to provide good fishing grounds
- land borders
- to keep the shores from extreme colds
- flat plains
- rocky cliffs
- desolate mountains
- to enjoy moderate humid climate

- to be of no great value as water ways
- to be navigable for small vessels
- natural resources
- arable farming
- rich fertile soil
- to be deeply cultivated
- to rear cattle
- constitutional monarchy
- to be elected by the voters at the general elections
- life peers
- to pass the title to the descendants
- to introduce and debate the bills
- to be in favour of the bill

Exercises

1. Fill in *another* or *different*:

- 1) The teacher tried to explain the rule in a ... way.
- 2) The boy returned the book he had read and asked for ... book, but of a ... kind.
- 3) I asked for a pair of shoes of ... kind, but the shop-girl said that the rest of the shoes were not my size.
- 4) I ate a plate of soup but still felt hungry, so I asked for ... one.
- 5) The meeting was ... from any that had gone before.
- 6) Parents usually say one thing and do
- 7) This hotel is too expensive. Let's find ... place to stay.
- 8) Picasso's latest painting are in a very ... style from his early work.
- 9) Maggie's views are ... from mine.

2. Give (a) antonyms and (b) synonyms to the following words and word-combinations:

- a. Deep love, to agree, to make enemies, to do bad, a shallow person, to get along with smb., deep water, to be quiet, a serious man, to quarrel with somebody, we have the same opinions, deep feelings, to keep quiet, of the same kind, to become enemies, to move slowly.
- b. It's all the same for me, unlike, to be in a hurry, to force smb to do smth, to begin, to disagree, various, not serious, unlike, of little depth, to be in a hurry, a superficial person, to begin, to become friends, to disagree.

3. Choose the correct expression from among those in brackets:

- 1) To make haste is (to stop, to hurry, to walk slowly).

- 2) To make fun of somebody means (to speak well of somebody, to laugh at somebody, to praise somebody).
- 3) The seas round the British Isles are shallow means they are (full of shells and fish, not deep, very cold).
- 4) If we say that something makes no difference to us we mean that (we don't care, we are anxious about it, we want to change it).
- 5) A shallow man is usually a person who is (serious and responsible, silly, not serious and reliable).

4. Paraphrase the following:

1. It is of no importance.
2. French is unlike English in having far more verbal flexions.
3. I disagree with you.
4. These are not the same people with the same name.
5. She never used flat pan cooking buckwheat.
6. I don't like your behaviour. What forces you to act so?

5. Use the following in the situation of your own:

- 1) to make a mistake, to make a start, to make oneself at home, to make progress, to make a good job;
- 2) different points of view, to make much difference, let's agree to differ, shallow interests, shallow feelings.

6. Transcribe and translate the following words:

Island, channel, to separate, Edinburgh, advantage, extreme, influence, moderate, humid, variety, value, navigable, vessel, the Thames, the Severn, resource, granite, vehicle, fabric, chemical, fertile, to rear, descendant, majority, favour, diagonal, machine building, textile, monarchy.

7. Pick up all proper names and arrange them into two groups – nouns with the definite article and without it; explain the use of the article.

8. Answer the following questions:

- 3) What is the official name of the country? What parts does it consist of?
- 4) Where is the country situated? What divides it from the Continent?
- 5) Why are the shallow waters round GB an advantage?
- 6) How can you describe British climate?
- 7) What are the main mountain chains of Britain?
- 8) Why are the rivers of the country of no great value?
- 9) What manufactures does GB export?
- 10) What are the main branches of British industry?
- 11) Where is arable farming concentrated and why?
- 12) What Houses does the British Parliament consist of?
- 13) Whom does the true power belong to and why?
- 14) Whom does the House of Commons consist of?
- 15) How can a person become a member of the House of Lords?
- 16) What is the official language of the UK?

9. Supply articles where necessary:

- 1) Look at ... map of ... British Isles.
- 2) What sea is east of ... Great Britain?
- 3) Towards ... bottom of ... map is ... South. What is towards ... top of ... map?
- 4) Find ... Thames. ... Rivers always flow towards ... sea. In what direction does ... Thames flow?
- 5) ... Severn flows into ... Bristol Channel, doesn't it?
- 6) What do we call ... highest part of ... Scotland?

- 7) Where are ... Cheviot Hills located?
- 8) Some rivers of ... Great Britain are joined by ... canal.
- 9) What country is west of ... England?
- 9) What water body separates ... British Isles from ... Continent?

10. Translate the following sentences in writing. Respond to the questions and statement using the conversational formulas:

- 1) Ви можете показати на карті найважливіші порти Великобританії?
- 2) Які моря та океани омивають Великобританію?
- 3) Що впливає на клімат Великобританії?
- 4) Яка частина країни найбільш гориста?
- 5) Які гори відділяють Англію від Шотландії?
- 6) Англійські річки судноходні для великих суден?
- 7) Куди впадає більшість річок?
- 8) Як можна охарактеризувати політичну систему Великобританії?
- 9) Кому належить справжня влада в країні?
- 10) Як обираються члени палати общин?
- 11) Усі пери передають свій титул нащадкам?
- 12) Чому землеробство сконцентровано в південно-східній частині країни?
- 13) Які отрасли промисловості найкраще розвинуті у Великобританії?

Prompts: I think (suppose, guess, believe, assume, figure, dare say)...; Well, my opinion is that ... ; True, but ...; You may be right ... but all the same ...; I wouldn't say that ...; But on the other hand...

11. Fill in prepositions where necessary. Make up questions to the text.

Although Scotland takes ... one third ... the territory ... the British Isles, its population is not very big. It is the most northern part ... the island ... Great Britain and is not far away ... the Arctic Circle. That's why it is not densely populated: its population is a little ... 5 million people. The Cheviot Hills mark the boundary... England and Scotland. Apart ... this land link with England, Scotland is surrounded ... sea.

Scotland is divided ... three regions: the Highland, the Lowlands and the Southern Uplands. Most ... the population ... Scotland is concentrated ... the lowlands. Here, ... the Clyde, is Glasgow, Scotland's biggest city.

Scotland had been an independent state and was joined ... the UK ... 1707, ... a long struggle... its independence.

One ... the things that people associate ... Scotland is the kilt. The kilt is a relic ... the time when the clan system existed ... the Highlands. Everybody ... the clan had the same family name, like MacDonald or MacGregor (Mac means "son of"). The clan had its own territory and was ruled ... a chieftain.

12. The table below shows some similarities and differences between the four countries of Great Britain. Using the table and the text after it make small stories about England, Wales, Scotland and the Northern Ireland.

	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Area (sq km)	130,439	78,772	20,768	14,121
Population	46,221,000	5,117,000	2,790,000	1,547,000

Highest mountain (height)	Scafell Pike 978m	Ben Nevis 1,342m	Snowdon 1,085m	Slieve Donard 852m
Largest city (population)	London (Greater London) 6,696,000	Glasgow 762,200	Cardiff 273,900	Belfast 297,000

We can point out the similarities like this:

In spite of the obvious differences in size and population, the countries of the UK have quite a lot in common. Wales and Northern Ireland are fairly similar in size, though the area of Wales is slightly larger. There isn't much difference in population between Cardiff and Belfast, though Belfast is just a little larger.

Scafell Pike and Snowdon are more or less the same height, though Snowdon is just a few metres higher. Both Snowdon and Ben Nevis are over 1,000 m. height, though neither of them is all that high compared with the Alps, for example.

13. Discuss with your group-mates:

- 1) The British Isles and the seas washing their coast.
- 2) The rivers and lakes of England.
- 3) The relief of England, its mountains.
- 4) The climate of Great Britain.
- 5) Political system of Great Britain.

14. Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian:

The population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is over 57 million people. The population lives mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs. Four out of every five people live in town.

The distribution of the population is rather uneven. Over 46 million people live in England, over 3 million in Wales, a little over 5 million in Scotland and about 1.5 million in Northern Ireland.

Greater London, the south and southeast are the most densely populated areas. London's population is nearly 7 million. Most of the mountainous parts of the UK including much of Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Pennine Chain in northern England are very sparsely populated.

The UK is inhabited by the English, the Scots, the Welsh, and the Irish who constitute the British nation. British are the descendants of different peoples who settled in the British Isles at different times.

The earliest known people of Britain were of Iberian origin. Then followed a long succession of invaders including the Celts, the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Danes and at last in 1066 the Normans. It was the last time Britain was invaded.

Now there are also many people of all colours and races in the UK. These are mostly former inhabitants of the former British colonies. These people, called 'the coloureds', came to the UK in search of better living standards.

English is the official language of the UK. Besides standard literary English there are many regional and social dialects. A well-known example is the cockney of East Londoners. The Scottish and Irish forms of Gaelic survive in some parts of Scotland and Ireland.

Wales is officially bilingual. Welsh is spoken by about a fifth of its population. Welsh is the first language in most of the western counties of Wales

and at least formally has the same status as English. Nowadays there is growing movement in Wales and Scotland for a revival of national culture and languages.

15. Quiz “Across the British Isles.”

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main difference between the Cumbrians and the Cambrians?
2. What is the difference between Loch Ness and Loch Lomond?
3. Do Englishmen go up or down to get to Edinburgh?
4. Do Englishmen bring coal to Newcastle?
5. Which is closer to London, Oxford or Cambridge?
6. What is Liverpool famous for?

16. Speech situations:

1. You are standing by the map of the British Isles. What can you say about the geography of the country?
2. You are a teacher of geography. Tell your pupils about the population, industry and climate of Great Britain.
3. Being a member of the English-speaking club, speak about the political and economical structure of Great Britain.
4. You are just back from Great Britain. Tell your groupmates everything you learnt about the country.
5. You are at a lecture on England. Ask questions to get more information to clarify certain details, for example: the climate, the history, the population, etc.

Theme: The City

Text A: Introducing London

London is one of the biggest and most interesting cities in the world. Traditionally it is divided into the West End and the East End, the City and Westminster. The West End is famous for its beautiful avenues lined with big stores, rich mansions, expensive restaurants, hotels, theatres and night clubs. The East End used to be a poor area filled with warehouses, factories, slums and miserable houses. Quite a lot of people lived from hand to mouth here. In recent years this area including Dockland has turned into a new housing development.

The heart of London is the City – its commercial and business center. Here is situated the Tower of London that comes first among the historic buildings of the city. If you want to get some more glimpses of London it's just from here that you had better start sightseeing. The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal residence and a prison. Now it is a museum of armour and also the place where the Crown Jewels are kept. In present days just as many centuries ago, the Ceremony of the Keys takes place at its gates. Every night when the guard is changed at each gate there is the cry: "Halt! Who goes there?" "Queen Elizabeth's Keys!" "Pass, Queen Elizabeth's Keys! All's well." And so the Tower of London is safely closed for the night.

A twenty minutes' walk from the Tower will take you to another historic building – St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English churches. It was built by a famous English architect, Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723). St. Paul's Cathedral with its huge dome and rows of columns is considered to be a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture. In one of its towers hangs one of the

largest bells in the world, Great Paul, weighing about 17.5 tones. Wellington, Nelson and other great men of England are buried in the Cathedral.

Not far away, in Westminster, where most of the Government buildings are situated, is Westminster Abbey. Many English sovereigns, outstanding statesmen, painters and poets (Newton, Darwin and Tennyson among them) are buried here.

Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster Palace, the seat of the British Parliament. Its two graceful towers stand high above the city. The higher of the two contains the largest clock in the country and the famous bell Big Ben that strikes every quarter of the hour.

If now we walk along Whitehall, we shall soon come to Trafalgar Square. It was so named in memory of the victory in the battle of Trafalgar, where on October 21, 1805 the English fleet under Nelson's command defeated the combined fleet of France and Spain. The victory was won at the cost of Nelson's life. In the middle of Trafalgar Square stands Nelson's monument – a tall column with the figure of Nelson at its top. The column is guarded by four bronze lions.

Not far away is the British Museum – the biggest Museum in London. It contains a priceless collection of different things (ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures, etc.). The British Museum is famous for its library – one of the richest in the world.

And now, even if you have almost no time left for further sightseeing, you can not leave the city without visiting Hyde Park or “the Park” as Londoners call it. When you are walking along its shady avenues, sitting on the grass, admiring its beautiful flower-beds or watching swans and ducks floating on the ponds, it seems almost unbelievable that all around there is a large city with its heavy traffic and smoke.

Text B. Kyiv

The city of Kyiv is an industrial, scientific, administrative and cultural centre of Ukraine. It is the capital of Ukraine and the seat of the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers. Kyiv, which is called “The Mother of All Rus Cities”, is one of the largest and oldest cities of Europe. In 1982 it was 1500 years old. It has the population of 2.6 million and occupies the area of 790 square kilometers. Kyiv is situated on both banks of the Dnipro, one of the longest and most beautiful European rivers. Many bridges connect the right-hand and left-hand sides of the city.

If you have never been in Kyiv, you should come to the capital in spring. The city looks especially beautiful with its fresh abundant greenery and chestnut trees in blossom. The city’s emblem features a chestnut leaf as its symbol.

The main street of Kyiv is certainly Khreshchatyk. The street is only 1 kilometer long but very impressive. Besides government offices and administrative buildings one can find here cinemas, restaurants, shops and cafes in this street, all built after the architectural design.

Khreshchatyk begins in Independence Square which looks very picturesque with its cascades of fountains surrounded by high-rise buildings.

Of all the city’s historical monuments the most ancient is the Golden Gate. It is the newly reconstructed remnants of the ancient wall-tower that guarded the entry into the city.

Numerous churches remind that Kyiv has always been the centre of Slavonic culture and Orthodox Church. Among them one should mention St. Volodymyr’s Cathedral, St. Sophia’s Cathedral, St. Andrew’s Church and Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra, which was founded by Prince Yaroslav the Wise in honour of victory over the Pechenigs. Originally it was a cave monastery.

If you are keen on fine art you should visit the Museum of Ukrainian Culture, the Russian Art Museum, the Museum of Western Art. If you are interested in architecture you'll be delighted to see Catherine's Palace and St. Andrew's Church built by the famous architect Rastrelli.

Apart from being a mecca for a museum-goer, Kyiv is a busy industrial city. Its numerous enterprises produce heavy machinery, TV-sets and computers, planes and railway carriages, chemicals and textiles and all kind of consumer goods.

Text C. Washington D. C.

Washington D. C. is the capital of the United States of America. It was founded in 1790. The site of the city was chosen by George Washington as the national capital when he was the President. His choice was accepted by Congress in the act of 1790 having established the Federal District of Columbia. The District of Columbia was named in honour of Christopher Columbus who discovered America. It is a piece of land ten miles square which does not belong to any state. By 1800 the north section of Washington was completed and Congress moved from Philadelphia to the new capital. The city was named in honour of the first President George Washington.

Washington is a beautiful city. The houses of marble and white stone make a great impression on those first visiting it. The city was planned carefully and differs from some other cities of the USA with their sky-scrapers. The buildings are not very high because of the law forbidding to build houses more than 90 feet high. The wide avenues are lined with old shady trees and in parks there are many beautiful flowers.

Washington is the residence of the President and the Congress of the United States, of all government departments and other important institutions. The

Congress seats in the Capitol. Washington is known to be a centre of culture and science as there are many research institutes, some universities and the National Academy of Science.

The Library of the USA Congress, built to hold five million books, is known all over the world as the Library of the British Museum. It is famous for its vast collections of books, documents and modern scientific equipment.

Washington is the headquarters of the USA Military Department – the Pentagon. Pentagon is a huge building in the shape of five pentagons. It is situated in the south of the Potomac River. Washington is the centre of atomic, electronic, light and food industries. The places of interest in Washington are the Washington Monument, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, there are many museums and theatres.

In the political scene Washington is the centre and the most important city in the United States. It is the centre of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government of the United States of America.

VOCABULARY NOTES

1. To find *v*

1) To learn, to discover, ‘довідатися’,

e.g. He was delighted to find I was an American.

2) To see, ‘побачити’,

e.g. When I visited Kyiv I found many places of interest there.

3) To judge, reach a decision, ‘виносити рішення’,

e.g. They found him guilty.

The verb “find” can be used in the following word combinations:

- to find it easy (difficult, impossible, necessary) ‘вважати’,

e.g. I find it useful to spend much time out – of – doors.

- to find fault with – to complain, to criticize, ‘придиратися’,

e.g. She was constantly finding fault with her husband.

2. way *n*

1) A road, street or passage, ‘шлях, дорога’,

e.g. I'll buy some bread on my way home.

2) A route or road used between two places; direction, ‘напрямок, сторона’,

e.g. Look this way please.

4). A method or plan, a course of action, ‘метод, спосіб, манера’,

e.g. This is the wrong way to do it.

The noun “way” can be used in the following word combinations:

- to be on one’s way, to go one’s way – to depart, to go, ‘йти, відправлятись’

- to be (stand) in one’s way – to be an obstacle, ‘стояти поперек дороги, заважати’

- to get out of the way - to remove the obstacle, make the road clear, ‘відійти з дороги’
- to have way with smb. – to be able to win the confidence and affection of people, ‘мати особливий підхід до когось’
- to make way – allow freely to pass, ‘дати дорогу’

Proverbs:

Where there is a will there is a way – Було б бажання, а можливість знайдеться.

The longest way round is the shortest way home - Тихіше їдеш, далі будеш.

3.To turn v

1). To move round in a given direction, ‘повертатися, повертати’,

e.g. Turn to the right at the end of the block.

2). To become, to change into, ‘ставати, робитися’,

e.g. The milk has turned sour.

The verb “to turn” can be used in the following word combinations:

- to turn the corner – to go round the corner, ‘завернути за ріг’
- to turn a person’s head – to unsettle him, to make him vain, ‘заморочить когось голову’
- to turn one’s back on – to abandon, to change to a directly opposite course, ‘відмовлятися, відвертатися’
- to turn a matter over in one’s mind – to consider it carefully and look at it from all sides, ‘продумати, обміркувати’
- to turn a deaf ear to – to refuse to listen, to ignore, ‘ігнорувати, не звертати увагу’
- to turn away – to turn in a different direction, ‘відвернутися’

- to turn down – to refuse to consider (a proposal), ‘зменшити; знехтувати’
- to turn off – to leave a road along which one is travelling, ‘звернути з дороги’ ; to switch off, ‘вимкнути світло’
- to turn on – to switch on, ‘ввімкнути’; to face in a hostile manner, ‘накинутися’
- to turn over – to overturn, place upside down, ‘перевернути(ся)’
- to turn up – (of people) appear, arrive; (of object) happen, ‘раптово з’явитися, приїхати, прийти’

Topical Vocabulary

- to be famous for smth.
- to be lined with (trees, houses)
- to live from hand to mouth
- to have (get, catch) a glimpse of
- fortress
- residence
- armour
- to be 20 minutes’ walk from smth
- huge dome
- specimen
- to be the seat of the British Parliament
- across the road
- in memory of
- at the top
- to occupy an area of...kilometers
- fresh abundant greenery
- government offices, administrative buildings
- to be built after the architecture design

- cascades of fountains surrounded by high-rise building
- reconstructed remnants
- originally
- to be keen on smth
- consumer goods
- numerous enterprises
- to mention smth
- to connect smth with smth
- to be delighted to do smth
- among smb or smth
- in honour of
- research institutes
- vast collection of
- atomic, electronic, light and food industries
- executive, legislative, judicial branches

Essential Vocabulary

- town, city, capital, suburb, district, block, slums, narrow (wide) streets
- a sky-scraper, a high-rise building, an apartment house, cottage, a fashionable mansion
- street, thoroughfare, avenue, boulevard, pavement, highway, embankment, crossroad
- inquiry office
- metro (underground) subway
- river (air) port, railway station
- night club, discotheque, gambling house
- church, cathedral, chapel, temple

- to go along the street \ past the park
- to go (walk) down (up) along (across) (past) straight
- to turn left (right) at the crossroad
- to take the first (second) turning on the left (right)
- it's only one stop from here
- to take tram N 7
- to get on (out of) a bus
- to get off for "Rus" hotel
- to change on to bus N 5

Asking the Way:

Can (could) you direct me to...?

Can (could) you tell me the way to...?

How can I get to...?

Does this street go to (lead to)...?

Am I going the right way to...?

Excuse me, which is the shortest way to...?

Where is the nearest...?

I am looking for...

Is it a long way to...?

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks using a proper word-combination with the verb 'to turn':

- 1) After being hit by a huge wave the rowing boat...
- 2) The sight was sickening and I...
- 3) The manager ... his request for a day off.
- 4) I waited half an hour for my friend, but he didn't...
- 5) Although it looked like rain this morning, it ... to be a fine day.
- 6) Shall I ... the radio or are you still listening to it?
- 7) This road ... to the right.
- 8) Although the dog appeared to be friendly, it would ... anyone who tried to fondle it.

2. Choose the correct expression from among those in brackets:

1. It is very easy to find fault with the work of others means that it is easy to (criticize the work of others, praise the work of others, speak well of the work of others).
2. If we say that he turns his back on his former friends we mean that he (likes his friends, is afraid of his former friend, abandons his former friends).
3. If someone is able to win the confidence and affection of people we say he (is very cunning, is shy, has a way with people).
4. To make way for somebody means (to stop him, to delay him, to let him pass).
5. If someone turns a deaf ear to whatever is said to him he (ignores it, cannot hear it, because he is deaf, listens to it carefully).
6. If we turn a matter over in our mind we (think hard, refuse to think, look at it from all sides).

7. To turn the corner means (to go round the corner, to come up close to it, to stop at it).
8. To turn a person's head is to make the man (extremely happy, vain, noble).
9. If you are on your way it means that (you are going somewhere, you stand in one's way, you are very special about something).
10. If you say 'They found him guilty' you mean that (they found him somewhere, they saw him guilty, they judged him to be guilty).

3. Give (a) antonyms and (b) synonyms:

- (a) to switch off, to overturn, to be attentive and friendly, to appear, to allow freely to pass, to make the road clear;
- (b) to go round the corner, to adopt a proposal, to refuse to listen, to stand in one's way, to change into, distance, to make smb vain, to switch on, to complain, to ignore, to treat smb aggressively, respect.

4. Use the following in the dialogues of your own:

- a) to turn down a proposal, to turn on somebody, to turn out, to turn up (of an object);
- b) to go one's way, to be in one's way, to get out of the way, to make way.

5. Change the underlined expressions according to the pattern. Add some words developing the idea.

Pattern: It is difficult for me to understand what he is saying.

I find it difficult to understand what he is saying. He has got a strong foreign accent.

1. It is easy for him to speak about the British Parliament.
2. It is impossible for her to find out what he has written.
3. It is useful for me to go sightseeing in London.

4. It is necessary for her to take a taxi if she doesn't want to miss the train.
5. It was possible for them to visit Washington D.C. in summer.

6. Paraphrase the sentences using expressions from your Vocabulary

Notes:

1. His hair is quickly becoming gray.
2. Water changes into ice by freezing.
3. The soup has become sour.
4. I'm glad to say he has abandoned his bad habits.
5. Success has made him vain.
6. Would you lower the gas when the kettle boils?
7. The police told the thief to empty his pockets.
8. The jury reached the decision that the prisoner was innocent.
9. Will you please learn what time the train arrives?
10. Our visit proved to be a waste of time.
11. I'll find a method to do it.
12. We lost the road in the dark.
13. His wife scolded him all day for his laziness but he ignored her scolding.
14. There is no need to hurry with your decision. We'll give you some days to think the matter over.

7. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. What makes you think he knows the truth? – Everything. His look. The way he talked at dinner.
2. She smiled in that charming way of hers.
3. I didn't know which way to look.
4. I really can't get used to the new ways.

5. Is that the way you feel towards us?
6. She threw the slippers into my face. She behaved in the most outrageous way.
7. Isabel didn't want to stand in Larry's way.
8. Sophie pushed her way through the crowd.
9. They were on their way back to Paris.

8. Study Text A and explain the meaning of the words and phrases listed below:

Mansion, to live from hand to mouth, miserable houses, to line the streets, dome, slums, the Crown Jewels, huge, statesman, the seat (of the government), at the cost of smb's life.

9. Transcribe the following words:

mansion, restaurant, jewel, guard, halt, column, ton, sovereign, sculpture, conqueror, specimen.

10. Answer the questions:

- 1) In what way do the parts of London differ from each other?
- 2) Who founded the Tower and when was it rebuilt?
- 3) What was the Tower of London used for?
- 4) What is the City?
- 5) What do you know about St. Paul's Cathedral?
- 6) What is Whitehall and in which part of London is it situated?
- 7) What does the Ceremony of the Keys consist of?

- 8) What do you call the building in which the Houses of Parliament are situated? It is one building, why then do we say “The Houses of Parliament”?
- 9) What is Big Ben?
- 10) Why did Trafalgar Square receive this name?
- 11) What kind of museum is the British Museum?

11. Choose the correct answer:

1. Where are Government offices situated? (Downing street, Trafalgar street, Whitehall)
2. What street is the residence of the Prime Minister located in? (Strand, Oxford street, Downing street)
3. What is the official residence of the Queen in London? (Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Westminster Palace)
4. Where can we find the monument to Nelson? (Trafalgar square, Hyde Park, the Tower)
5. Where is Big Ben situated? (Westminster Abbey, St. Stephen’s Tower, Buckingham’s Palace)
6. Where does the Thames flow into? (The North Sea, the Irish Sea, the English Channel)
7. Where did Sherlock Holmes live? (Piccadilly Circus, Baker street, Strand)

12. Read the text and put down all places of interest mentioned in it:

Trafalgar Square is the natural centre of London. Could we but stand 168 feet (about 50 metres) above the traffic, beside the figure of the Admiral, we really could see all the great landmarks of London. Whitehall, which leads out of the square to the south, is the site of many Government offices including Prime Minister’s residence, Foreign Office, War Office; at the far end of Whitehall

stand, beside the Thames, the Houses of Parliament with the Big Clock Tower, and Westminster Abbey; to the left Covent Garden fruit market and Covent Garden Opera House, and beyond the Bank of England; another slight turn left would enable your eye to fall on the British Museum; further left still we should see theatreland around Piccadilly Circus (it is not at all a circus but an open space of a circular form) and those expensive shopping promenades – Regent Street, Oxford Street, Bond Street; a little further, and into view would come Hyde Park in the distance, with, nearer, Buckingham Palace, and Royal Drive known as the Mall, which leads into Trafalgar Square.

13. Translate into English:

- 1) Лондон є важливим адміністративним, промисловим, науковим і культурним центром.
- 2) У нас є можливість подивитися визначні місця Лондона.
- 3) В самому центрі Сіті, навпроти головного банку Англії, стоїть статуя Веллінгтона – видатного англійського генерала і державного діяча 19 століття. Під його командуванням англійські війська разом зі своїми союзниками (allies) отримали перемогу над армією Наполеона.
- 4) Офіційною резиденцією королеви є Букінгемський палац.
- 5) Лондон виріс із старовинного центру Сіті. Зараз це діловий район міста, де розташовані банки, офіси різних фірм та компаній.
- 6) В минулому Тауер був королівською резиденцією, потім тюрмою, а зараз це музей зброї.
- 7) Найприємніший район міста – Вест Енд. Там можна побачити розкішні особняки, красиві парки, дорогі крамниці. Майже всі лондонські музеї та театри розташовані у Вест Енді.

14. Say if it is true or false:

- 1) The Tower of London was founded by Sir Christopher Wren.
- 2) The Ceremony of the Keys takes place every night at the Tower of London.
- 3) If we walk along Whitehall, we shall soon come to Trafalgar Square.
- 4) As its name implies, Trafalgar Square commemorates the naval victory of 1805.
- 5) The British Museum contains the collections of animals, minerals and plants.
- 6) The heart of London is the City.
- 7) There are beautiful avenues, big stores and rich mansions in the East End.
- 8) Westminster Abbey is the seat of the British Parliament.
- 9) The Mall leads to Trafalgar Square.
- 10) Buckingham Palace is the principal residence of the British Sovereign.

15. Complete the following dialogue:

– Excuse me. I am a stranger in London. Is it possible to see anything of London in a day or two?

- ...
- What do you think I ought to see first?
- ...
- How long will it take me to get there?
- ...
- Thank you very much.

16. Give the Ukrainian equivalents for the following:

“No Left Turning”

“No Parking”

“Cross Here”

“No Passage”

“Parking”

“Keep Left”

“One Way Only”

“Used Tickets”

“Beware of Cars”	“Bus Stop Request”
“Look Out When Crossing”	“Keep Off the Grass”
“Two Line Traffic”	“Filling Station”
“Road Under Construction”	“Tickets and Trains”
“Taxi-stand”	“Keep Our Town Clean”

17. Read the announcements and decide where you can meet them.

1. <i>No Smoking</i>	<i>Zoo</i>
2. <i>Please, Do Not Feed The Animals, As Unsuitable Food Will Make Them Ill</i>	<i>bus theatre</i>
3. <i>Passengers Are Requested Not To Alight Whilst The Vehicle Is In Motion</i>	<i>cafe</i>
4. <i>Meals, Snacks, 24 Hours Service</i>	<i>park</i>
5. <i>Used Cars</i>	<i>shop</i>
6. <i>Walking On The Grass Is Forbidden</i>	<i>hotel</i>
7. <i>Red Horse</i>	<i>private</i>
8. <i>Works Of Art Are Seriously Damaged By Repeated Touching</i>	<i>garden museum</i>
9. <i>Mind Your Head When Rising From Seat</i>	<i>the gates of</i>
10. <i>Ticket Box</i>	<i>the house</i>

18. In what situations would you say the following:

- 1) I think your best way from here is...
- 2) Are you going my way?
- 3) Excuse me, sir, how do I get to..?
- 4) You can't miss it.

- 5) There is no bus in sight.
- 6) You get off at the next stop but one.
- 7) Straight down this way and then cross the street.

19. Translate into English:

- 1) Вибачте, будь ласка, де мені пересісти на автобус 4?
- 2) Цей автобус доведе вас прямо до музею.
- 3) Я їду до станції метро “Дарниця”.
- 4) Ми виходимо на наступній зупинці.
- 5) Автобус був переповнений, і ми не змогли ввійти.
- 6) Ви виходите через зупинку?
- 7) Якщо ви поїдете туди на трамваї, то будете на місці за 5 хвилин.

20. Communicative Situations:

- 1) Write a letter to your friend who is coming for a stay in Kyiv. Explain how to get to your place from the railway station or the airport.
- 2) Ask a passer-by to tell you the way to the nearest metro station.
- 3) You are on a bus. Ask a passenger if this is the right bus.
- 4) You show the way to a stranger.
- 5) You are in a taxi. You have an appointment at 9.30. Ask the taxi-driver to hurry.

21. Role-Plays:

1)A: You are a tourist. You're in Kyiv (Washington D.C.) for the first time. You want to see some places of interest. Ask a passer-by for directions.

B: You are a local resident. The passer-by asks you for directions. Help him.

2)**A:** You have just come back from a trip to London (Washington D.C.). You're talking over the telephone with your friend sharing your impressions.

B: You're talking over the telephone with your friend, who visited London (Washington D.C.). Try to learn as much as you can about the city and your friend's impressions.

3)**A:** You are a tourist from Great Britain. It's the first time you've been to Kyiv and you are going to stay for a week here. You want to go on an excursion about the capital with your friend, a Kyivite. Your hobby is history. Agree where to go.

B: You are a Kyivite. You want to go out with your British friend. He (she) is going to stay in Kyiv for a week. You must agree where to go and what to see.

Theme: Sport

Text A: Sports and Games

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. It has been developing with the development and growth of the mankind. In times immemorial men fought each other to find out who was the strongest and therefore the worthiest. Physical strength can no longer solve the present-day problems, yet sport doesn't lose its appeal. It's not a secret that exercises are very helpful to make our bodies strong, as well as to keep us well mentally. The modern stress on appearances is enough motivation for many amateurs to keep up their level of exercises. It is not necessary for people to become fanatical joggers or keep-fit enthusiasts to enjoy improved health; the key is in having a more active lifestyle. Participation in sports gives many people a chance to realize and develop their talents and abilities, to feel themselves a part of a team, to gain support and respect within their communities.

So if we want to keep ourselves fit we must go in for sports and games. No list can be made of all the games people play. In some games (such as lawn tennis, draughts) each person is for himself in others there are teams (rugby, soccer, baseball). Some games are quiet, (like chess) and others are lively (like basketball). Some are played indoors (such as darts and dominoes) and others outdoors (like cricket and squash). Winning and losing is always a part of game, but every game has its own rules. For example golf is a game in which a small rubber ball must be driven into each of 9 holes by striking with a golf-club; lawn tennis is a game for two persons played by striking a tennis ball with rackets over a net stretched across a walled court and so on. In most games it's necessary to keep the score as the competing sides win by goals or by points.

Besides numerous games there are many different sport events. The most popular winter sports are skating, skiing and ski-jumping.

Summer gives excellent opportunities for swimming, yachting, cycling, sky diving and many other sports.

All the year round people indulge in gymnastics, wrestling, boxing and track and field events.

Text B: Sports in Britain

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

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

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

Rugby football is also very popular, but is played mainly by amateurs.

Next to football, the chief spectator sport in Britain life is horse- racing. A lot of people are interested in the races and risk money on the horse, which they

think, will win. The Derby is perhaps the most famous single sporting event in the whole world.

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

The British also like to play baseball, hokey, grass-hockey. Various forms of athletics, such as running, jumping, swimming, boxing are also popular. You can sometimes hear that there are no winter sports in England. Of course the English weather is not always cold enough to ski, skate, or toboggan, but winter is a good season for hunting and fishing.

Indeed sport in one form or another is an essential part of daily life in Britain.

Text C: The Olympic Games

In 776 BC the first Olympics were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honor the Greek's chief God, Zeus. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honored by having olive wreaths placed on their heads and having poems sung about their deeds. Women were forbidden to be present, and the male contestants were naked. Originally these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games take place.

The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called "Olympiads".

In 394 AD Games were abolished and were not renewed until many centuries later.

Renewal of the Games came in 1896, when the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens due to the French educator Baron Pierre de Coubertin. The first Olympiad was held in Athens and followed the pattern set by the ancient Olympic Games. Some events, like marathon race and the series of winter sports, have been added, and women were allowed to take part also. The modern Games have maintained the original idea of amateurism.

In 1896 the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policy – making body of the Olympic movement, formed by the representatives of participant countries.

Much importance is attached to opening ceremony. The national anthem of the host country is played, and all the participants march past the Lodge of Honor. The head of the host country declares the Games open, then the Olympic flag is raised and the Olympic hymn is sung. Then the Olympic flame is lit that will burn till the end of the Games. The Olympic torch has been carried from Olympia by torchbearers, one for each kilometer, about 340 in all.

The Olympic flag has five colored interlaced rings, representing the five parts of the world, on a white background. The motto of the Olympic Games is “Citius, Altius, Fortius” (Faster, Higher, Stronger).

The importance of the Olympic Games was well expressed by Coubertin: “The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win, but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle.”

VOCABULARY NOTES

1. to lose, v

a) to have no longer, to have smth taken away from one – загубити

I thought I had lost you – my right hand.

b) to waste, spend uselessly or without result – марнувати час, втрачати можливість

Hurry up! There is not a moment to lose.

c) to fail to win, to be defeated – програвати

They are sure to lose the game.

d) to fail to keep correct time by going too slowly – відставати (про годинник)

Does your watch gain or lose?

e) to be deeply occupied or filled with - глибоко зануритися

He was lost in thought.

Some word combinations with the verb “to lose”:

a) **to lose one’s head** – to become too excited to act wisely – втратити голову

If he hadn’t got angry and lost his head, he would have never said such things.

b) **to lose one’s way** – not to know where one is – заблукати, загубитися

How did you manage to lose your way in this wood?

c) **to lose one’s temper** – to get angry or impatient – розсердитися

Don’t lose your temper, have another try. I’m sure you’ll be put through this time.

2. Point, n

a) a detail, question, item - пункт, питання

Now – another point. Did your wife go on ahead with the children because you had to stay in London to attend to this affair?

b) any small dot or mark on a surface – крапка

a full point = a full stop

a decimal point – крапка, що відділяє ціле число від дробу

His temperature is 38.1 (thirty-eight point one).

c) the essential thing, the most important thing (in a speech, story) – головне, суть, смисл

I can easily see your point.

I'm sorry you've missed the whole point.

Some word combinations with the noun point:

to come to the point – to pass over to the main topic – дійти до суті

I wish he would come to the point at once.

to keep to the point – to speak directly referring to the subject – говорити по суті, доречно

Your answer is not to the point.

Will you keep to the point, please?

to be on the point of doing smth. – to be about to do smth. – збиратися щось зробити

I was on the point of leaving when the telephone rang.

a point of view - an opinion – точка зору

I'd like to hear your point of view about it.

to point v

a) (at) to show, direct or call attention to – показувати

He pointed to the shop on the opposite side of the street.

The girl pointed her finger at the dog.

b) (out) вказувати, звертати увагу на щось

He pointed out one of two mistakes in her essay.

3. to keep v

a) to take care of, not to lose or throw away – зберігати

Where do you keep your records?

b) not let people know, conceal – тримати в таємниці

Can you keep a secret?

c) to keep + direct object expressed by present participle- ‘to continue doing something or cause something to be continued’ – продовжувати робити щось

He kept smiling.

I'm sorry I kept you waiting.

Some word combinations with the verb “to keep”:

to keep something in mind – to remember, not to forget – пам'ятати

You should keep in mind that he is not as strong as he used to be.

to keep one's temper – not to get angry, excited or nervous, to keep cool – залишатися холоднокривним

Try to keep your temper when you speak to your pupils.

to keep an eye on smb. or smth. – to watch smb., to guard – слідкувати за чимось

Keep an eye on the milk, otherwise it will boil over.

to keep one's head – to remain calm during some emergency – не втратити голову

Helen kept her head and telephoned immediately to the fire department, otherwise the whole house might have burned down.

to keep the house – to do the usual work of running a home, cooking, cleaning, etc. – вести господарство

Mother keeps house but we all help her, of course.

to keep early (good, bad, late) hours – to be habitually early (or late) in returning home at night, or in going to bed – рано (пізно) закінчувати роботу, лягати спати

Schoolchildren should keep early (good) hours.

4. mind n

Some word combinations with the noun “mind”:

to make up one’s mind – to come to a decision – вирішити

It’s high time to make up our minds where to go for the summer holidays.

to change one’s mind - to change one’s decision – передумати, змінити рішення

She had come with the hope that at the last moment he would change his mind and call the trip off

to be in two minds – to hesitate – вагатися

I’m still in two minds which scarf to choose. Will you help me?

to bear (keep) something in mind – to remember something, to keep in the memory – пам'ятати, мати на увазі

Please keep in mind that you promised to call her at two o’clock.

to give a person a piece of one’s mind – to tell him frankly what one thinks of him, his behaviour – відверто висловлювати комусь свою точку зору

I’m afraid I’ll have to give him a piece of my mind – I’m getting sick and tired of his laziness.

to one’s mind – in one’s opinion – з цієї точки зору

Now, with the new curtains on the window your room, to my mind, looks very cosy.

presence of mind – the ability to decide quickly when there is danger – присутність духу

Helen never loses her presence of mind.

Proverb: Out of sight, out of mind. (Геть з очей, геть із серця)

to mind v

(a) to pay attention to; be careful (about) – пам'ятати, бути обережним

Mind the step! – Обережно, сходинка!

Mind the dog! – Обережно, собака!

Mind your own business! – Не втручайся не в свою справу.

a) When used in polite requests, interrogative, negative and conditional sentences

mind means ‘to object to, to dislike, to be troubled by’ – заперечувати

He doesn't mind the cold weather a bit.

Do you mind if I smoke?

Topical Vocabulary

games

baseball
cricket
soccer
rugby
ice hockey
basketball
volleyball
squash
lawn / table tennis

combat sports

fencing
judo
boxing
wrestling

sport terms

amateur / professional sport
competition / contest / championship
spectator / fan
support / shout for

athletics

track and field events
gymnastics
weight lifting
race
shooting
high / long jumping
discus throwing

winter sports

skating
skiing
ski-jump

indoor games

chess
draughts
darts
billiards (snooker)
bowling
card games

water sports

swimming
diving
rowing
yachting
windsurfing
water polo

* scoring system

team / crew
opponent / rival
official / judge

to win / to defeat smb./to lose

to win by 3 points

to draw the game

to break /set up a record

to score a goal

to keep the score

the score of the game is 5:4 in our

favour

Exercises

1. Give (a) antonyms and (b) synonyms:

- a) to speak irrelevantly; to win; to remain calm; to break one's word; to lose one's head; to be sure of doing something; to forget something;
- b) to go on working; the essence of the story; to be about to do something; to pass over to the main topic; from that angle; to show; to waste; to get impatient; to remember; to remain cool; to watch something; to stay in bed; to hesitate; to be strongly disposed to do something; to tell smth frankly.

2. Choose the correct expression from among those in brackets.

1. "He was on the point of leaving" means that he (spoke of leaving, was about to leave, didn't intend to leave).
2. If anyone loses his head, he (becomes sad, loses his self-control, goes mad).
3. If a person loses his temper, it means he (gets impatient, is pleased, is greatly surprised).
4. If a watch keeps good time, it (needs winding, often stops, goes accurately).
5. To keep the house is to (refuse to sell it, repair the house, do the usual work in a house).
6. If I keep an eye on something, I (see it, watch, put it away).
7. To keep one's head is to (remain calm, talk very little, get excited).

8. To keep on doing something is to (stop doing it, continue doing it, begin doing it).
9. To be in two minds is to (decide, change one's decision, hesitate).
10. To change one's mind is to (come to a decision, alter one's decision, argue with somebody).
11. To bear something in mind is to (discuss it, remember it, forget it).
14. If you give a person a piece of your mind, you (argue with him, praise him, tell him frankly what you think of him).
15. If you ask somebody to *mind the dog* it means that you want him to (be on his guard against it, feed it, stroke it).

3. Replace the words italicized by appropriate words and expressions from the Vocabulary Notes.

1. When we understood that we *were unable to find our way* in the dark, we decided to camp.
2. Their rivals are much stronger. They are sure *to be defeated*.
3. You are simply *wasting time* trying to get tickets for this performance.
4. Don't give these unimportant details. *Start speaking about the essence of the story*.
5. She likes *to do the usual work about the house* and has the reputation of an excellent housekeeper.
6. Please *don't forget* that you promised to call on her at two o'clock.
7. I went down with a chill and had *to stay in bed* for a week.
8. *They work until late* at the laboratory to complete the experiment.
9. Are you the type of person who, in an emergency, *remains calm* or loses his head?
10. They never like people who can't *keep cool* when talking with children.

11. We've *decided* to go to the country for the weekend, and nothing will make us *change our decision* but cold rainy weather. – Is everybody coming? – Yes, only Bill is *still hesitating*.

12. Will you *object to* my borrowing your suitcase? – Not at all, but be careful with its lock – it sometimes opens quite unexpectedly. – All right. I'll *remember about it*.

13. Why don't you want to *tell Peter frankly what you think of his behaviour*?

14. *Be careful! There is a bus coming!*

4. Transcribe the following words:

Mankind, immemorial, worthiest, appeal, tobogganing, yachting, cycling, billiards, canoeing, wrestling, archery, rival, amateur, spectator, Wembley, Derby, Zeus, innumerable.

5. Give English equivalents of the following expressions:

- в незапам'ятні часи;
- вирішувати сьогоденні проблеми;
- не втрачати привабливості;
- допомагати зміцнити тіло і дух;
- надавати чудові можливості для занять спортом;
- вести активний спосіб життя;
- користуватися підтримкою і повагою суспільства;
- підтримувати гарну фізичну форму;
- захоплюватися різними видами спорту;

* * *

- взірець поведінки;
- привертати найбільше уваги;
- підтримувати улюблені команди;

- справжні болільники;
- професіональні та любительські футбольні клуби;
- цікавитися перегонами;
- незліченні тенісні корти;
- ступінь майстерності;
- важлива складова повсякденного життя;

* * *

- проводитися біля підніжжя гори Олімп;
- робити наголос на гарній фізичній формі;
- змагатися з метання списа;
- честувати переможців;
- призупиняти діючі війни;
- відміняти (поновлювати) традиції;
- підтримувати початкову ідею аматорства;
- заснувати міжнародний олімпійський комітет;
- олімпійський вогонь (факел);
- дивіз: швидше, вище, сильніше;
- приєднатися до олімпійського руху;
- побити численні рекорди.

6. Name the following using the given clues:

- a person who trains sportsmen for contests;
- a group of people acting together in a game;
- a person who is fond of a certain team;
- a person who controls matches;
- a person who competes with you;
- a place where people do physical training inside the building;

- a piece of land used for physical training;
- to take part in competition;
- to do better than others in sport;
- to keep a record of goals or points;
- to end the game without either winning or losing

a supporter, a coach, a team, referee, a gym, a rival, a sports ground, to draw the game, to keep the score, to complete, to set a record.

7. a) Pay attention to the verbs and their collocations in the context of sports:

Our team won/lost by three goals/points. He broke the Olympic record last year. He holds the record for the 100 metres breast-stroke. The team has never been defeated. How many goals have you scored this season? Who'll keep the score? The two teams drew.

b) Fill the gaps with suitable verbs:

1. Were many records ... at the Olympics?
2. They've been ... so many times they deserve to be bottom of the league!
3. Congratulations! How many points did you ... by?
4. Who ... the world record for 100 metres? Is it a Ukrainian?
5. He has only once ... a goal, and that was meer luck.
6. Neither side ... in the game. So it ended in a
7. The ... of the game was 5:6 in our favour.
8. – Do you ...? Can you tell me who is winning?

- Our team is losing with the ... 4:5. But there are still 5 min till the end of match, and I hope they'll ... the game.

8. Complete the following sentences:

1. He shows very high results at the training, at the Olympics he is sure to
2. Tomorrow our favour team will play with its rivals. We shall
3. Supporters often feel disappointed when their favourite team
4. The result of yesterday's game was
5. –Can you tell me how the football match ended? – Of course,
6. The most popular sports in Britain are
7. Dynamo Kiev beat their rivals yesterday. They
8. Lawn tennis is a game for two persons
9. In most games it's necessary to keep the score because
10. Golf is a game in which a small rubber ball
11. Summer gives excellent opportunities for
12. All the year round people indulge in

9. Guess what sport these people are probably talking about.

1. "The ball has natural curve on it, so it doesn't go in a straight line on the grass".
2. "Provided it's not too windy at the top, there's no problem".
3. "It's incredibly noisy, fast and dangerous, but it's really exciting to watch."
4. "It's all a matter of balance really."
5. "You need a good eye and a lot of concentration"
6. "You start by kicking a ball against a wall on your own. Then a friend appears and you have a game of seeing how long you can keep the ball up. Then, one by one, other friends appear and you play, say, four against four."

7. “A Japanese martial art sport which developed from traditional fighting system. There are 8 major styles recognized in the world today.”

8. “It’s not only a relaxing game, it’s educational – it requires a lot of concentration, self-control and sharp sight.”

Use the prompts: volleyball, hand-gliding, judo, motor-races, chess, wind surfing, archery, darts, shooting.

10. From the list given below choose sports facilities necessary for the following kinds of sport:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| - golf; | - cricket; |
| - badminton; | - billiards; |
| - darts; | -fishing; |
| - archery; | - weight lifting; |
| -rowing; | -base-ball. |

(club, dart, racket, bat, cue, line, bow, barbell, arrow, oar)

Try to add one word of your own for every kind of sport.

Make up a small dialogue between a shop-assistant from the sports-ware department and a customer who came to buy a present for his son who decided to go in for sport but is not sure yet what kind of sport it will be.

11. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Develop your idea.

1. A goalkeeper acts as a judge in football.
2. There is no difference between “soccer” and “football”.
3. Hockey is one of the most popular winter games.
4. We use a ball to play badminton.

5. Summer affords excellent opportunities for sky-diving and wind-surfing.
6. Boxers fight with bare hands.
7. Badminton can be played only indoors.
8. Sport fans come to the stadium to support their favourite team.
9. You can touch the ball with your hands when playing football.
10. Referee is a person who keeps the score during the game.
11. Every player dreams of losing the game.
12. In hockey a handball and rackets are used.

12. When will you say:

- Our team lost the game.
- The game ended in a draw.
- Our rivals won by 3 points.
- A sportsman from Ukraine broke the record in long jump.
- “Spartac” – Champion!
- Shoot the Referee!
- Put that forward on pension!

13 Insert prepositions. Translate the underlined sport terms. Are you a sport fan? Speak about it using the lexis underlined.

1. Exercises help ... people to shake ... their tiredness and feel fresh and energetic again.
2. All the year round the people indulge ... boxing, wrestling, athletics, gymnastics and track and field events.
3. Scores ... young girls and women go ... calisthenics.
4. John does a lot ... sport to keep himself fit.

5. Are you good ... playing basketball? I am afraid, not. I used to be, but now I am out ... form.
6. You can hardly find a grown-up person or a youngster who does not support ... his favourite sports club.
7. ...out-of-door games football takes the first place ... public interest.
8. Football is played ... Sunday afternoon ... most British towns and fans or supporters ... a particular team will travel ...one end ... the country ... the other to see their team play.
9. ... the last 20 years the attendance ... football matches has fallen ... sharply. This is because ... changing lifestyles and football hooligans. As violence ... and ... the football grounds increased, there was a tendency ... people to stay ..., leaving the grounds ... football fans. Today many people are only interested ... football because ... the pools and the chance ... winning a lot ... money.

14. Translate the sentences.

1. Багато молодих чоловіків захоплюються боксом та боротьбою.
2. Я мрію поставити рекорд по плаванню.
3. - Я вболіваю за футбольну команду «Динамо». Їх остання гра закінчилась з рахунком 3:1 на їхню користь. Хто забив перший гол? - Здається Іванов.
4. Скільки людей приймуть участь в Інститутському шаховому чемпіонаті?
5. - Ми не можемо змагатися з вами: ми недостатньо підготовлені. - Але ж вас тренує такий гарний тренер!
6. Я впевнений, що гра закінчиться в нічию. Ні вони, ні їх суперники не зможуть перемогти один одного.

7. Обидві команди приймали участь в турнірі, який відбувся в столиці.
8. Багато людей у всьому світі слідкують за Олімпійськими іграми, на яких б'ється багато старих та встановлюється багато нових рекордів.
9. Літо надає чудові можливості для занять греблею, віндсерфінгом, альпінізмом, парашутним та яхтовим спортом.
10. Ніхто не сподівався, що вони виграють з перевагою в 20 очків.
11. Виграш та програш - це завжди частина гри, але кожна з них має свої правила. Проте в більшості з них треба вести рахунок, так як один з суперників виграє з допомогою голів або очків.

15. Speak about the last world football match game, using the key expressions. Make up a chain story.

- to be exciting;
- to hold the attention of the sporting world;
- to be still leading;
- not to lose a single game;
- to open the score;
- to be one of the top scores;
- to go on attacking;
- to build up an iron defense;
- to score the goal;
- to win the game will the score of.

16. Situation. You are a very physically active person: You have joined a sports club, start your working day with jogging & a cold shower, spend a lot of time outdoors. Your group-mate prefers “to be fat rather than fit”.

Persuade him to start practicing sport immediately using the following lexis.

to go in for, to indulge in, to participate in;

to enjoy smth greatly, to be popular with;

to keep oneself fit and healthy;

physically inactive people, to get old earlier;

to do daily exercises, to feel refreshed, to have good posture, to lead an active life style;

“Good health is better than the best medicine”

“A sound mind in a sound body”

17. Situation. You are talking to a famous Ukrainian sportsman. Find out, how he benefits from going in for sport; what opportunities and facilities a person who wants to take up sport can be offered. Share your own experience of doing sport. You may use the following lexis.

to be a professional sportsman;

to spend a lot of time on physical activities;

to be out of / in a good form;

to shake off tiredness / to relieve stress;

to feel fresh and energetic again;

to have one's body and mind in a good working order;

to develop will power;

to make smb more disciplined and better organized;

to develop and realize inborn talents and abilities;

to work with others as a part of a team;

to gain support and respect within one's community.

18. Role-play.

You are a sportsman and you follow all sport events with great enthusiasm. You have just watched a “Euro news” sporting program. Tell your fellow–student about it. Give the information on the following items:

2. What kind of sport was it about?
3. What kind of competition was it?
4. Was the sporting event televised live?
5. What countries participated in the competition?
6. What was the best result? (What team played (won, lost) the game; scored a larger number of points (goals); set (broke, improved) a record?
7. Were you satisfied or disappointed by the results of the game?

Theme:Hotel.

When people travel they may stay at hotels, motels, inns or resorts. Motels have plenty of parking space and are usually near a free way or a high way. Resorts are in the mountains, on the coast or near lakes.

But no matter where you are going to stay it's necessary to remember the following: the first thing you have to do is to book a room in advance by letter, telephone or telegram or you may arrive at the hotel and be told that there are no rooms available.

At good hotels they usually have a well-trained staff. On arriving at the hotel you go to the reception-desk to confirm your reservation. The clerk gives you a registration form to fill in and sign. The desk clerk will give you out your keys, then a porter or a bell-boy will take your luggage and show you up to the room.

It may be an outside room facing a beautiful view of a city or you may have a back room if you don't want to be disturbed by the noise of traffic. It may be a single-room if you travel alone and a two-bedded or double-bedded room if you have a companion. Or it may be a suite if you can afford it.

At large hotels the rooms are completed with private bathrooms, automatic telephone system and air-conditioning to provide maximum comfort for the guests.

Usually hotels offer a lot of facilities such as 24-hours daily room service (which you may call if you want to have meals to your room or to have your dress pressed or cleaned), a beauty parlour, a barber's, a swimming-pool and so on.

Your room is kept in order by the chambermaid and on every floor there is a floor attendant whom you may address your complaints if the TV set breaks down or you need an adapter.

You may pay for your room in advance, by week or when signing out but you must let the hotel manager know in advance the day of your departure. Before

you leave you must settle your bills at the cashier's desk and hand in the keys at the porter's desk.

Usually they ask to vacate the room by noon or the further charge is usually made. If you want the porter may call you a taxi and send the luggage to the station.

Vocabulary extension

1. to attend, v

a) be present at – бути присутнім, відвідувати.

All children over seven attend school in our country.

b) give care, serve – піклуватися, турбуватися

1. *She was tired of attending to rich old ladies who never knew exactly what they wanted.*

2. *Are you being attended to?*

attendant, n

servant or companion - служник.

The attendant will show you to your seats.

attendance, n

a) act of attending- відвідування

Attendance at schools is compulsory. The attendance has fallen off. Your attendance is requested.

a) service - послуга

Now that the patient is out of danger the doctor is no longer in attendance.

3. to travel, v

To go from place to place, make a journey, especially a long one' – подорожувати

“I’m travelling first-class,” said Mrs G.

travel, n

A long journeys especially in foreign or distant places – подорож. It implies greater distance than *journey* and very often is used in the plural.

He is writing a book about his travels.

Syn. – **journey, tour, tip, voyage.**

Journey, n

A travel from one place to another; a trip of considerable length, mainly by land – поїздка, подорож переважно по суші. It differs from *travel* as it has the appointed destination.

I expect you’d like to rest after your long journey.

Tour, n

A long journey in which short stays are made at a number of places; a round of visits – поїздка, турне, екскурсія. At the end of the tour the traveller usually returns to the place from which he started.

We made a tour round the island.

Trip, n

A short business or pleasure journey, an excursion – поїздка, екскурсія.

What about a week-end trip to the seaside?

Voyage, n

A journey, especially a long one, by sea, or along a river – морська подорож, плавання.

When does he start on his voyage to Australia?

3. to face, v

a) to turn or to be turned in a certain direction; to look out upon – стояти обличчям до, виходити вікнами на..., зтикатися з (проблемою)

The room faces the yard, doesn't it?

Our house faces the West.

Entering an institute or choosing a job is a question facing every school-leaver.

b) to stand bravely against, show no fear of - сміливо зустрічати

I wonder how he will face danger.

c) 'to recognize the existence of smth' – признавати, враховувати обставини

Why don't you want to face altered circumstances?

Face, n

a) the front of the head – обличчя

His head was turned to the window, so I couldn't see his full face

(анфас). I saw only his half face(profile).

b) expression of one's face – вираз обличчя

I didn't like his sad (long) face – сумний вигляд

c) grimace – гримаса

Stop making faces at me.

d) a surface, an outer part – передня сторона, вигляд зпереду, циферблат

The face of your clock wants cleaning.

A cube has six faces.

Is this the face of the cloth?

e) boldness, impudence – нахабство

He had the face to ask me about it.

Some word combinations with the noun *face*:

face to face (with) – in the presence of – лицом до лиця

At last the two opponents met face to face.

to pull (make) a long face – to look very unhappy or as if one does not approve

– мати засмучений, кислий вигляд

The boy pulled a long face when his mother made him stay at home.

in one's face – openly, straight against one – прямо

I'm afraid he'll laugh in our faces.

Topical Vocabulary

to put up at

to sign in / out, check in

to register at

to cancel reservation

to fill in registration card / arrival form

to arrange everything before the trip

to make reservation beforehand to make sure of your room

it's advisable to book accommodation in advance

to have accommodation available

to keep a room for smb

to be full (about a hotel)

to have some cancellations

to confirm reservation at the receptionist desk on arrival

well-trained staff:

floor attendant

receptionist - receives guests, gives accommodation, doing all formalities

porter - keeps the door, helps visitors to get out of car or get a taxi

bell-boy - shows the guests up to the room and carries the luggage

chambermaid - keeps bedrooms in order

- outside (back) / inside (front) / single / double-, two-bedded room, suite
- to include the following facilities in their rates: room-phone/air-conditioning /dining facilities
- to be completed with a private bathroom
- How much is the room?

We charge ... per night / breakfast included

the rate is ... per night / breakfast in your room is extra

- How would you like to pay - in advance / by week / fortnightly / when signing out
- to ask for any service by telephone

room service - if you want to have meals sent to your room / to have your dress cleaned or pressed

car-rental desk - hire a car

banking-office (housed on the lobby) - change currency

- to check out

to make out bill / to make bill ready

to let hotel manager know in advance the day of your departure

to settle the bills at the cashier's desk

to vacate the room by noon (or the further charge will be made)

to hand in the keys at the porter's desk

to take down the luggage and call a taxi

EXERCISES

1. Give (a) antonyms and (b) synonyms to the following words and word combinations:

- a) to face west, full face, behind one`s back, to be neglected by, to take care of the customers;
- b) to deal with a problem, journey, to show no fear of, to skip a lesson, to grimace, openly, to look unhappy, leave it to us, to be looked after.

2. Choose the correct expression from those in brackets.

- 1. If you want to get good marks, you must do your translations (with more care, quicker, less regularly).
- 2. If we say «it`s written all over the face» we mean that she (is very secretive, can`t hide her feelings, is very open-hearted).
- 3. The headlights of the car that was approaching him (shone right in the driver`s face, were very dim, were not switched on), so he became quite blind.
- 4. I think (care, exhaustive walks, idleness) makes the man look so worried.
- 5. «The girl cares for ice-cream and sweets» means that she (never eats, seldom buys, likes) them.
- 6. «I don`t care to go to the party» means that I am (eager to go there, indifferent to the idea, not willing to go there).
- 7. «He had the face to address me» means he had (courage, heart, impudence) to do it.
- 8. «To look somebody in the face» means to (lower your eyes, look at smb steadily, hide your thoughts).

3. Insert the right word: journey, travel(s), trip, tour, voyage.

- 1. When do you think he will be back from his ... to Latin America?

2. I'd rather see countries with my own eyes than read lots of books on
3. I heard you've had a ... by sea. What was it like?
4. During our motor ... we visited some 6 or 7 towns. Movement was combined with rest because we stayed for two or three days in every town.
5. He described his ... across the Atlantic Ocean as long but very interesting.
6. The ... to Portland took us two hours.

4. Replace the italicized words by appropriate words and word combinations from the Vocabulary Extension.

1. Are you going to ask Mary *to look after your sick dog*?
2. He *looked so unhappy* when they said they hadn't a single vacant room.
3. Your little girl *will be well looked after* at the sanatorium.
4. They sang songs to cheer *the journey*.
5. The man *opposite us* is Nina's brother.
6. What does this room *look out upon*?
7. When they *met* a lion they turned away in panics.
8. We must buy some products for the picnic. *You'll be responsible for this*.
9. You should *pay more attention* to your handwriting.
10. And he *dared* to say such things about his friend!

5. Transcribe the following words:

Hotel, motel, resort, available, staff, registration, reservation, suite, automatic, parlour, facility, chambermaid, floor attendant, departure, cashier.

6. Give English equivalents of the following expressions:

- місце для парковки
- зупинитися в готелі

- замовити кімнату заздалегідь
- мати 2 вільні одномісні кімнати, 3 двумісні і люкс
- заповнити картку прибуття
- добре підготовлений персонал
- потурбуватися про багаж і провести гостя в його номер
- передня кімната з чудовим видом міста
- задня кімната з двома ліжками
- бути потурбованим шумом вуличного руху
- забезпечувати максимальний комфорт
- пропонувати гостям багато послуг
- цілодобове щоденне кімнатне обслуговування
- звертатися зі скаргами до чергового по поверху
- платити за кімнату наперед (щотижня, виїжджаючи з готелю)
- заздалегідь повідомити менеджера про дату відїзду
- оплатити рахунки у касира
- звільнити кімнату до полудня
- викликати таксі і відправити багаж на вокзал

7. Name the following using the given clues:

- gives and receives the keys;
- keeps bedrooms in order;
- is in charge of lifting visitors to all floors;
- helps visitors to get out of the car, keeps the door;
- receives the guests, gives accommodations, does all formalities;
- shows the guests up to their rooms and takes care of their problems;
- makes out the bills.

floor-attendant, lift-boy, porter, bell-boy,
--

chambermaid, receptionist, desk-clerk, cashier

8. Ask your fellow students and let them answer:

- where people may stay when they travel;
- if it is a good idea to book a room in advance;
- what form one should fill in if he wants to put up at the hotel;
- what the principal duties of a bell-boy are;
- if he prefers to have a back or a front room when staying at the hotel and why;
- when people take single/ two-bedded/ double-bedded rooms;
- what provides maximum comfort for the guest at large hotels;
- what facilities hotels usually offer to their guests;
- how a guest may pay for his room;
- what a guest must do before he leaves the hotel;
- why a room must be vacated by noon.

9. Respond to the following sentences according to the pattern, use the hints given in brackets.

Pattern:

- The receptionist asked me to fill in the registration form once again (to write in block letters).

- Haven't I told you to write in block letters?

1. There is no parking lot near this inn, so I have to leave my car two blocks down the street (to put up at the motel).

2. Can you imagine? There is not a single vacant room available at this hotel! (to book a room in advance).

3. I have a terrible headache but I can't have a good rest because of the traffic noise. (to take a back room)

4. My alarm clock went out of order, and I got up an hour later than I had planned (to call the room service and ask them to wake you up).
5. This heat draws me mad! (to take a room completed with airconditioner).
6. Incredible! I left the hotel at 1p.m. and they made me pay for another twenty-four hours! (to vacate the room by noon).
7. My room is dirty again and the bed linen hasn't been changed (to complain the manager of the chambermaid's work).

10. Complete the following sentences:

1. When people travel they may stay ...
2. It's advisable to book a room in advance or ...
3. At large hotels the rooms are completed with ...
4. Usually hotels offer a lot of facilities, such as ...
5. If you want to have meals to your room ...
6. If you have an outside room ...
7. You may pay for your room ...
8. It's necessary to let the hotel manager know ...
9. Before you sign out you must ...
10. If you don't vacate the room by noon ...

11. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Develop your idea.

Pattern: - Motels are usually situated near freeways.

- So it is. Motels are really situated near freeways and they usually have plenty of parking space, as they are meant for the people who travel by car.

1. When you plan to go to another city you must buy a ticket and you have nothing else to worry about.
2. Resorts are always situated near highways.
3. At good hotels they usually have well-trained staff.
4. If you don't want to be disturbed by the noise of traffic you should ask for a front room.
5. Newly married couples are usually settled in two-bedded rooms.
6. Fashionable hotels offer their guests a lot of facilities.
7. At large hotels rooms are completed with private bathrooms.
8. You may call the room service if you want to have meals to your room.
9. If you need an adapter you may address a chambermaid.
10. You must pay for your room only in advance.
11. The room must be vacated by noon.

12. When will you say or hear:

- I want to make a reservation.
- Have you any vacant rooms available?
- What room would you like?
- You must fill in this registration form.
- We are full up at present.
- What is the rate per day?
- I'll take the room by week.
- Who'll take care of my luggage?
- Can I have my bill, please?
- Your room has a beautiful view of the central square.
- Could you bring my supper to my room?

13. What will you say if:

- you want to book a room in advance;
- you want to find out if there are any vacant rooms available;
- you want to confirm your reservation;
- you don't want to be disturbed by the noise of traffic;
- you want all your family to stay together;
- you want to know what conveniences there are in your room;
- you want to know about facilities provided in your hotel;
- you want to know how you can pay for your room;
- you want to settle your bills;
- you are leaving the hotel and you want your luggage to be taken to the station.

14. Translate into English:

1. Добрий день. Я хотів би зупинитися у вашому готелі. Мені потрібна кімната на одного з ванною і телефоном.
2. Ви замовляли у нас номер? -Так, я посилав телеграму з Харкова два тижні тому. Ваше прізвище? - Костенко. – Так, на ваше ім'я заброньовано кімнату. Заповніть, будь ласка, картку прибуття.
3. Я не знаю напевне, скільки я пробуду у вашому місті. Ви не заперечуєте, якщо я оплачу рахунок виїжджаючи з готелю?
4. - Я хочу, щоб мені випрали білизну. Як скоро я зможу забрати її? - У готелі є пральня. Речі пруть, прасують і доставляють протягом 24 годин. Подзвоніть покоївці, вона потурбується про ваше прання.
5. - Ми від'їжджаємо завтра вранці. Приготуйте рахунок, я хочу оплатити його.
- Звичайно, тільки пам'ятайте, що номер має бути звільнено до полудня.

6. Наш готель пропонує гостям безліч послуг: цілодобова кімнатна послуга, салон краси, перукарня, хімчистка, басейн, сауна, гараж. Готель може організувати аренду автомобіля і екскурсію по місту.

7. - Доброго ранку. Мені потрібно кімнату на двох. - Здається, у нас немає вільних номерів, але я зараз подивлюсь. Як довго ви збираєтесь залишитись у нас? - Я думаю, приблизно тиждень. - У нас є анульоване замовлення. Ви можете поселитися у двомісному номері з вікном у двір, укомплектованому особистою ванною, телефоном та кондиціонером. - Скільки він коштує? - 50 доларів за ніч, включаючи сніданок. Ви можете заплатити наперед або платити щотижня. - Добре, ми його беремо. - Тоді заповніть, будь ласка, реєстраційні картки. Вкажіть ваше ім'я, прізвище та постійну адресу.

15. Translate Ukrainian sentences into English and reproduce the dialogues:

Mr. Brown: Good afternoon. My name is Mr. Brown. Can't I have a room booked in my name?

Hotel Clerk: Добрий день, Мр. Браун. Хвилинку, зараз я перевірю. Так, ваша кімната 1012. Заповніть, будь ласка картку реєстрації. Вкажіть ваше повне ім'я і постійну адресу. Ось ключ від вашої кімнати. Носій віднесе ваш багаж і проведе вас у вашу кімнату.

Mr. Brown: Can I have dinner in my room?

Hotel Clerk: Звичайно. Кімнатна обслуга працює цілодобово.

* * *

Mr. S.: Excuse me, please.

Floor Attendant: До ваших послуг.

Mr. S.: Не могли б ви розбудити мене завтра о сьомій ранку?

F. A.: Certainly, sir. I'll make a note and we shall call you up at that time.

Mr. S.: Can we get our coffee at about eight?

F. A.: Звичайно. Сніданок подається з 8 до 10.

Mr. S.: Дякую.

* * *

Mr. A.: Excuse me, sir. Can you tell me, what services you offer to your guests.

Hotel Clerk: Звичайно. Якщо вам щось потрібно, у вас у кімнаті є електричний дзвінок. Нажміть на кнопку один раз, щоб покликати покоївку, двічі, щоб покликати носильщика і тричі, щоб покликати офіціанта.

Mr. A.: А якщо я захочу почистити пальто?

H.C.: A 24 hour daily laundry and cleaning service is available. For that you may ask the floor attendant.

* * *

Mr. B.: Я виїжджаю сьогодні ввечері. Підготуйте, будь ласка, рахунок.

Hotel Clerk: Very well, sir, but the room must be vacated by noon, otherwise a further charge will be made.

Mr. B.: Кімната мені більше не потрібна. Будь ласка, віднесіть мій багаж вниз і викличте машину.

H.C.: Well, sir. I'll take care of that .

Mr. B.: Дякую.

H.C.: Перш ніж поїхати з готелю залиште ключі у швейцара.

16. A. Read the description of the Sheraton-Damascus hotel.

Sheraton-Damascus

You can find Sheraton hotels on all the continents of the world. They are famous for their good food and services. The Sheraton-Damascus in Syria was built to satisfy the growing need for hotel living both for individual guests and those travelling in groups. The hotel is situated near the commercial center of the capital and is an ideal place for conferences, shows and exhibitions.

The Sheraton-Damascus is a first-class hotel and can accommodate up to 800 guests in its rooms and suites. All the rooms have private bathrooms and an automatic telephone system. The hotel is air-conditioned to provide maximum comfort for its guests. The Sheraton-Damascus offers a lot of facilities, such as 24 hours daily room service, a coffee bar for quick meals and grill rooms, a beauty parlour, a barber's shop, shoe-repair shop, dry cleaning, etc. For conferences or banquets the hotel can accommodate up to 1.000 guests and there are smaller rooms for seminars and individual parties.

Among the facilities, there is a swimming-pool, a sauna and a garage. The hotel can organize car hire and sightseeing tours.

B. Answer the questions:

- 1) What are Sheraton hotels famous for?
- 2) Why was Sheraton-Damascus built in Syria?
- 3) Where is it situated and why? Is it spacious?
- 4) What provides maximum of comfort for the guests?
- 5) What facilities does Sheraton hotel offer?
- 6) How many guests can the hotel accommodate?

C. Retell the text.

D. Describe the hotel in which you stayed last time. Speak on the following items:

- *name of the hotel;*
- *town, location;*
- *services and facilities;*
- *your room;*
- *your best (worst) impressions.*

You may use the following key-phrases:

- to be situated near the commercial centre of the town / within five minutes' walk from the center of the town / to be located in the suburb / to stand away from the cross-road;
- to provide maximum of comfort for the guests;
- to offer a lot of facilities;
- a first-class hotel;
- 24 hours daily room service;
- dry-cleaning;
- information desk (to be staffed 7 days a week);
- rent-a car office (to organize car hire);
- travel agency (to organize sightseeing tours);
- swimming-pool, sauna, beauty parlour, barber;
- front/back/outside/inside room;
- single/two-bedded /double-bedded room/ suite;
- to be completed with a private bathroom and air conditioning;
- friendly, helpful staff, quick service, low prices;
- not to like the view, high prices, to shout loudly (chambermaid), not to change bed linen in time, to be rude and careless, to need repairing.

18. Role-play.

1. You arrive at the hotel and want to check in. A clerk offers you several rooms but you can't decide on any of them because each time you dislike something.

You can use the following phrases:

- I can't manage the stairs;
- I don't want to be disturbed by the noise of traffic;
- I want to have a beautiful view of the city;
- presence of another man in my room annoys me;
- spending all my time alone gets on my nerves;
- a room is not completed with a private bathroom and airconditioning.

2. A wife and a husband are trying to decide where they'll stay during their visit to London: at a hotel or at their friend's place. Each of them gives his arguments.

You can use the following prompts:

- to feel uneasy, to interfere with somebody's life;
- to enjoy home-made meals and homely atmosphere and comfort;
- not to depend on anybody, to take advantage of numerous facilities, to get meals to one's room, to get new impressions, to meet new people, to be free to come late, to listen to loud music without being afraid to disturb somebody;
- to cause extra expenses, not to find a vacant room if it hasn't been reserved beforehand.

Theme: Having Things Done

Everywhere in Ukraine we have what we call multiple service establishments. There are tailor shops, shoemaker's, barber shops, dyers', dry cleaners', watch repair's and other service shops combined in one. Service is generally good, and they'll fix you up in no time. But sometimes it leaves much to be desired and they fall behind with orders. However, such service establishments are really useful for busy men, especially since all the little things are done while-you-wait.

The tailor shop will take care of major and minor alterations and repairs: put on patches, mend rips and tears, press creased clothing, and even sew on buttons. They will do everything in the most skillful way. They will take in or let out a coat at the seams, lengthen or shorten the sleeves. Here you can also order a suit or a dress to be made for you. Tailored clothes are always unique and that's why they've always been very popular.

At these service establishments they also have a dyer's and cleaner's shop (dyeing and cleaning service). If you want any stains to be removed, dry cleaners will take care of them. With the help of new chemicals they can remove even the most stubborn stains without leaving any traces. The dyer's will make a neat job of dyeing material from one colour to another.

Then you'll find a watchmaker at your service. He will set your watch, if it's slow or fast, replace a glass (crystal), or clean and polish it, if it needs it. The watchmakers make a good job of the watches they handle and when a watch comes out of the watchmaker's hands it'll keep perfect time.

A busy spot is the shoemaker's. They stitch burst seams, heel and tap shoes and boots and also clean and polish them. Usually they don't charge much for their services. Prices are quite reasonable.

Another service we need quite often is the barber's for men and the hairdresser's (or beauty parlour) for women. At the barber's you can get a shave,

haircut and shampoo. The services you could expect to find at the hairdresser's are: permanent wave (perm), manicure, skin treatment (massages both hand and electric) with various creams. A hairdresser can colour and cut your hair and offer a new hairset.

Vocabulary extension

1. loose, adj

a) not tight, not fitting close – широкий, вільного покрою

as a loose collar, a loose coat; loose-fitting clothes

b) free, not tied up or fastened – вільний, на волі

The dog is too dangerous to be left loose.

c) not firmly fixed or tied, likely to come undone – не щільно прикріплений, незв'язаний

a loose tooth, a loose window, a loose end of rope

d) vague, inexact, not strict – вільний, неточний, надто загальний (переклад)

a loose translation.

e) not controlled by rules, law or morality – розпутний, безпринципний

loose morals (conduct, behaviour, talk)

f) not in a purse, box or other container; not packed or fastened together – не у гаманці, коробці

I always carry about with me matches, odd keys and loose change.

2. to treat, v

a) to act or behave towards – ставитися, відноситися:

to treat smb. well, kindly, coldly, etc.,

Don't treat me as if I were a child.

Better treat his words as a joke.

b) to give medical or surgical care to, in order to cure - лікувати; **to treat smb. for smth. with smth.,**

Who treated your child for scarlet fever?

What medicine are you treated with?

c) to supply with food, drink or entertainment at one's own expense -
пригощати; **to treat smb. to smth.**,

I'll treat you all to some ice-cream.

Wouldn't you like him to treat you (=to pay for your ticket) to a ballet?

I shall treat myself to a week-end holiday.

Treat, n.

a) anything that gives pleasure – задоволення, насолода

I've never had a treat like that!

Every chance to listen to good music is a great treat to her.

b) the act of treating - пригощання

This is my treat (i.e. I'm going to pay).

Treatment, n

a) dealing with smb. or smth. – ставлення, обходження

Her treatment of the pupils is always kind and patient.

b) medical care - лікування

Have you heard of a new treatment for pneumonia?

Topical Vocabulary

1. General

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. have smth done | робити на замовлення , |
| 2. do (make) smth | робити самому |
| | <i>Did Anne make that dress herself or did she have it made?</i> |
| | <i>I'd like to have my hair cut.</i> |
| 3. express service = while-you-wait | терміновий ремонт |
| | <i>Can you do it while-you-wait?</i> |
| | <i>Ви можете зробити це терміново?</i> |

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 4. charge (v) | брати плату за послуги |
| <i>How much do you charge for this (service)?</i> | |
| 5. be out of order (break down) | зламатися, вийти з ладу |
| come off | відламатися |
| tear | розірватися |
| <i>He tore a hole in his jacket.</i> | |
| 6. fix (repair; mend) | лагодити |
| 7. call for | забирати (з ремонту) |
| <i>You can call for your pictures in a week's time.</i> | |
| 8. fall behind with an order | не виконати замовлення вчасно |

2. At the Hairdresser's (at a Barber's)

(В жіночій (чоловічій) перукарні)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ladies' hairdressing salon
and beauty salon (AmE: beauty
parlor, beauty shop) | жіночий салон краси й
косметичний салон |
| 2. men's salon
(men's hairdressing salon,
barber shop) | чоловічий салон
(перукарня) |
| 3. hairdresser | жіночий перукар |
| 4. barber | чоловічий перукар |
| 5. have a 3 o'clock appointment | бути записаним до майстра
на 3 години |

Hairstyles and Beards

Зачіски і бороди

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. loose hair | розпущене волосся |
| 2. curls | завите волосся (кучері) |
| 3. wig | перука |

shaving foam	пінка для гоління
shaving cream	крем для гоління
shaving lotion	лосйон для гоління
razor	бритва
blade	лезо
8. massage	масаж
9. manicure	манікюр
10. to do one's nails	робити манікюр

The polish has almost come off, it has to be removed.

Лак майже зовсім стерся, зніміть його, будь ласка.

3. At the Shoemaker's

(У взуттєвій майстерні)

1. shoemaker's	взуттєва майстерня (де шиють та ремонтують взуття)
2. shoerepairer's	майстерня по ремонту взуття
3. to mend (repair)	лагодити

My shoes are rather worn, I'd like to have them mended.

Мої туфлі дуже зносились, я хотів би їх полагодити.

4. heel	каблук
to heel	прибивати каблук
5. to come off	(тут) відклеїтися, відставати
6. sole	підощва

The sole has almost come off.

Майже вся підощва відстала.

7. seam	шов
---------	-----

The seam has burst in two places.

Шов лопнул в двух месяцах.

8. patch	заплата
to patch	ставити заплату
9. to tap	ставити набойки
10. to polish, to shine	чистити, натирати взуття до блиску

4. At the Photographer's (Studio)

(У фотомайстерні)

1. photographer	фотограф
2. to make a picture (a photo, a photograph)	зробити фотографію (надрукувати)
to take a picture	фотографувати
3. snapshot	знімок
4. to develop	проявляти
5. print	знімок
to print	друкувати

5. Washing and cleaning

(Прання та чистка одягу)

1. dry-cleaner's	хімчистка
2. stain	пляма
grease stain	жирна пляма
to remove a stain	видаляти пляму
stain remover	засіб для видалення плям
3. to shrink	сідати, зжиматися
shrinkable	сідаючий (матеріал)

shrinkproof	несідаючий
4. laundry	пральня
5. to stretch	накрохмалювати
6. to iron	прасувати
7. to crease	прасувати, відпарювати
crease-resistant	те, що не мнеться
8. waterproof	непромокаючий
9. to rinse	полоскати
10. to dry	сушити
11. to fade = to lose colour	вицвітати
colourproof	стійкий фарбник

6. At the Watch-Maker's

(В годинниковій майстерні)

1. to set the watch	заводити годинник
2. to be right (exact)	(тут) йти правильно
(keep good time)	
keep bad time	(годинник) йде неправильно
(to go wrong)	
- My watch is right (exact).	
3. to be fast	спішити (про годинник)
to be slow	відставати
- <i>The watch is 5 minutes fast (slow).</i>	
<i>Годинник спішить (відстає) на 5 хвилин.</i>	
- <i>It gains a minute in two days.</i>	
<i>За два дні він набирає хвилину.</i>	
4. to crack	тріснути, лопнути

Proverbs and Sayings

1. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

Поганий робітник з приладами не ладить.

2. A stitch in time saves nine.

Зроблене вчасно зберігає багато праці.

3. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.

Якщо хочеш, щоб діло було зроблено добре – роби його сам.

Exercises

1 a) Answer the questions.

1. What services does the multiple service shop offer to its customers?
2. Why are these establishments a great convenience for the public?
3. What can you do at the tailor's?
4. How can a watchmaker help you?
5. Is it expensive to repair a watch?
6. What is the difference between the barber's and the hairdresser's?
7. What is a beauty parlour?
8. What can you have done at the barber's/ the hairdresser's?

b) Make up questions to which the following sentences might be answers.

1. Service is generally good and they fix you up in no time. But sometimes it leaves much to be desired and they fall behind with orders.
2. These are minor alterations and repairs which can be made at the tailor's.
3. You may have stains removed and clothes cleaned.
4. If you need to replace a broken glass in your watch, go to the watchmaker's.
5. Usually when a watch comes out of the watchmaker's hands it will keep perfect time.
6. They may tap your shoes while-you-wait.
7. At the barber's you can have a shave or haircut.
8. Skin treatment and manicure are also available at a beauty parlour.

2. Use the expression *to have smth done* in these sentences:

Constant Maintenance!

The more you own, the more there is to go wrong. You invest in a new hi-fi system and in no time you have to (*it repair*) get it repaired. You (*a new washing*

machine install).....and you have to buy expensive insurance to maintain it. You buy a car and need to (*it service*) regularly..... It's not only things that need constant attention. How often we have to (*our eyes test*)....., (*our teeth fill*).....and (*our chests X-ray*).....! But I had to smile last time I went to (*my hair cut*)..... . A bold notice in the window announced: "All our customers promptly executed!" You certainly wouldn't need to (*any jobs do*).....after that!

3. What do we call:

1. an arrangement to meet or visit at the particular time;
2. a cosmetic care and treatment of the hands and fingernails;
3. an establishment fitted with washing machines to be used by customers for a fee;
4. rubbing the body to lessen pain or stiffness;
5. a person whose job is to repair things;
6. to scrape (growing hair) off the skin with a razor, to remove hair from the face.

What do you say when:

1. your soles are worn through;
2. they have fallen behind with your order again at the dry-cleaner's;
3. you want to have your hair trimmed and set at the hairdresser's;
4. you want to have your raincoat dyed black;
5. you want your shoes to be tipped quickly;
6. your CD-player is out of order;
7. you want to know when your trousers will be ready;

4. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding words:

1) You have had your hair ... too short. 2) Your shoes need to be 3) This dress is a bit too long. It has to be 4) My TV set is I've tried to ... but it was dead. 5) I want a big change. So I want to have my hair ..., and 6) Your vacuum-cleaner is out of order. It needs to be taken to 7) There is an awful grease stain on my coat. It has to be 8) I'm afraid I have a flat I need to have it 9) In the morning, I left my jacket to be cleaned. I had a lot of things to do, and couldn't wait. So I took advantage of the ... service, and went back to ... later on.

5. Complete the following sentences:

1) Short sleeves have to be 2) Long dress needs 3) A hole in a piece of clothing must be 4) A rip is usually 5) Buttons that come loose need 6) Worn down heels want 7) Shoes with soles worn through are either discarded or 8) Creased outer clothes (garments) want 9) Skirts and ties, which are creased, have to be 10) A run in a panty-hose needs 11) A hole in a sock must be 12) A stained jacket wants 13) A broken windshield has to be 14) I want this snapshot to be 15) I'd like to have this TV set

6. Fill the prepositions or adverbs where necessary.

1) My watch doesn't go very well just now, it has been gaining about 10 minutes a day for some time, and every now and then it stops ... no reason at all. I took it ... the watchmaker's just off Park Lane so that he could have a look at it. He said it wanted cleaning, so I left it ... him. 2) Good shoes last ... a long time... repairs. They wear well and you always feel quite comfortable ... them. 3) You needn't be ... the drier ... more than ten minutes. As soon as you come ... I'll take ... the rollers and brush ... your hair. Would you like it curled ... the ends? 4) The jacket seats very badly. It's too tight ... the shoulders, too short ... the sleeves, and gets wrinkled all over ... the back. 5) I'm having a new suit made ... order

and have to go ... a fitting ... the tailor's. 6) How would you like to have your hair cut? – Not too short ... back and ... the sides just a trim, really, but shorten it a bit, will you? 7) I had to do a lot of pushing around ... the crowd. Two coat buttons have come I want a needle and some thread to sew them8) Your sole has nearly come off. We shall nail it ... while-you-wait. 9) Come this way ... the fitting room, I'll take your measurements ... a suit. You may call ... a week ... the first fitting. I think your suit will be ready ... the end ... this month. 10) – What can I do for you? – I take size 5 ... shoes. These are too tight, they pinch. I'd like to have them stretched. 11) I want to have this blouse dyed dark blue. Then it will go very well ... my new costume. 12) A pair of shoes I bought last month has worn ... too quickly. I must take it ... the shoe repair's to have them 13) You failed me twice. You are 5 days behind ... my order. 14) The barber usually begins ... a haircut and finishes ... shaving ... the client's beard. 15) – You'd better take ... the buttons before taking your cardigan ... the dry-cleaner's. They may come ... there, you know. – It's better to have one of them come ... that sew all the buttons ... when I get my cardigan back. 16) I had my dress cleaned ... our local dry-cleaner's and waited ... seven days to get it back. The stains were removed ... completely. They had made a very good job ... it.

7. Translate the following sentences into English.

1) Мені потрібно полагодити черевики. У них відривається підошва. 2) Час від часу мій годинник зупиняється без причини. Потрібно віднести його в майстерню. 3) Я хочу випрасувати костюм. Коли він буде готовий і скільки це буде коштувати? 4) Вам шили це пальто на замовлення? – Так, але мені потрібно було 3 рази ходити в ательє на примірку. Пальто було готове на місяць пізніше вказаного терміну, а робота залишає бажати кращого. 5) У мене відірвався гудзик. Мені потрібно його пришити. 6) Я хочу зачесати

волосся як минулого разу. Ця зачіска мені до лиця. 7) Ви не знаєте, де тут можна почистити черевики? 8) Подивись! Я поставив дві жахливі жирні плями на видному місці. Що робити? – Не хвилюйся. Віддай костюм до хімчистки, і вони все видалять. 9) Мені почистили костюм так погано, що він збігся і навіть полиняв. Боюсь, що тепер потрібно його перешити і перефарбувати. Добре, якщо можна перефарбувати в синій колір. 10) Ви робите ремонт в присутності замовника? 11) Ви хочете перешити спідницю? – Так, я б хотіла зменшити її в талії та вкоротити. 12) Сьогодні мені обов'язково треба встигнути зробити манікюр: я йду в гості. 13) Тобі потрібно накрутити волосся. Пряме волосся тобі не личить. В тебе є бігуді? Якщо ні, то візьми мої. 14) Давайте я вам розчешу волосся. Так вам подобається? А тепер я покрию його лаком, і зачіска готова. 15) Дітей в школі навчають латати, лагодити білизну, пришивати гудзики, шити, перероблювати речі, в'язати та вишивати. 16) Мій годинник спішить. Мені потрібно його почистити, замінити стрілки і вставити нове скло. Я його об щось вдарив, і воно тріснуло (got cracked). 17) Я ввімкнула фен і раптом почула запах диму. Я відразу витягнула його з розетки. Завтра потрібно буде віднести його в майстерню. Ти не знаєш, скільки вони зараз беруть за такий ремонт?

8. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do you usually have your footwear repaired?
2. Which usually wear down and want repairs sooner, the heels or the soles of shoes?
3. Does the manner of walking tell, among other things, on the wear of one's shoes?
4. What alterations does a misfitting suit usually require?

5. Do you press your clothes or do you have them pressed?
6. If a hand of your wrist-watch comes off, will you fix it yourself?
7. What does the watchmaker do to clean your watch?
8. What services are available at the dry-cleaner's?
9. How often do you usually have a haircut? A shave?
10. What kind of a hairstyle do most men seem to follow now (short or long hair, combed back or parted on the side, beards and moustaches are in or out-of-fashion)?
11. How often do you have your hair trimmed (styled)? How do you like to have your hair set?
12. Can you brush out your hair as well as they do at the hairdresser's?
13. Do you like to wear your hair smooth or waved? Do you often use rollers?
14. Where do you get your nails done?
15. Can they remove all the stains at the dry-cleaner's? Why do they ask the customer to take off all the buttons before cleaning?
16. What services does your laundry run? Have they got a home delivery? Do you take all your linen to the laundry?

9. Translate Ukrainian phrases into English and reproduce the dialogues.

1. At the Shoemaker's.

Customer: Я хотіла б відремонтувати ці туфлі і черевики.

Shoemaker: Let me see them, please. This pair can be mended, but this pair is beyond repair.

Customer: Справді? А чому?

Shoemaker: They have to be soled, but the soles won't hold.

Customer: Не будуть?

Shoemaker: No. The inner soles are no good, you see. Besides, they are out of shape altogether.

Customer: Дуже шкода. А ці?

Shoemaker: They'll stand a good deal of wear yet. Now, this seam will have to be stitched.

Customer: Так, в лівому черевіці маленька дірка.

Shoemaker: Yes, here it is. Well, that seems to be all, doesn't it?

Customer: Скільки все це разом буде коштувати?

Shoemaker: 14 dollars, please.

Customer: Ось, будь ласка. Коли буде готове?

Shoemaker: In two days' time. Here's the receipt. Good bye.

Customer: Good bye.

2. At the Hairdresser's

Hairdresser: Good morning. Would you sit here, please. What would you like to have done?

Client: Думаю, мені потрібно освіжити стрижку, помити волосся і укласти.

Hairdresser: We'll wash your hair first, madam. Could I help you to put on this cap?

Client: Мені нахилитися?

Hairdresser: I'll just dry your hair slightly before cutting it. How short would you like it?

Client: Мені потрібно тільки підрівняти кінці. Я стриглася тут тільки 2 тижні тому.

Hairdresser: How would you like to have it set, madam?

Client: Мені б не хотілося, щоб це було схоже на завивку.

Hairdresser: I see. You'd prefer it smooth and just curled under at the ends. Would you like the fringe to be brushed slightly off your face?

Client: Так, будь ласка. І не робіть, будь ласка, проділу.

Hairdresser: I won't put in too many rollers. *(Some minutes later)*

Hairdresser: Could you come this way to the drier, please? You'll only need to be under the drier a few minutes as your hair is short.

Hairdresser: It's dry now. If you come back to your chair, I'll take out the rollers and brush out your hair. Is this how you'd like it?

Client: Дякую. Просто чудово. Скільки я вам винна за роботу?

Hairdresser: \$50. Could you take this to the desk and pay there?

Client: Дякую. До побачення.

Hairdresser: Do come again. You're always welcome. Good bye.

TEXTS FOR INDIVIDUAL READING

The Tower of London

Vast, aloof and grandiose, the Tower of London rises above the other grey buildings of the capital. Occupying an important place in history of England, it was built shortly after the battle of Hastings in 1066 by William the Conqueror of Normandy. Over the next 900 years it was transformed to suit various functions: a royal mint, a royal residence, a notorious prison, a zoo and finally an armory and repository for the Crown Jewels.

Perhaps the Tower is most famous for its former prisoners who were locked up due to their religious beliefs or because of suspected treason – Anne Boleyn, the

second wife of Henry VIII, Sir Walter Raleigh, the honourable navigator who brought the humble potato to Britain, and Elizabeth I, former queen of England.

Instruments of torture were used on some unfortunate prisoners to extract confessions of treason from them.

King Henry VIII was particularly fond of sending his subjects to be beheaded on Tower Hill.

In 1483 the young king Edward V and his brother, the Duke of York were imprisoned in the Bloody Tower by their cruel and crippled uncle, who later crowned himself Richard III. The much-maligned king had been dead for two centuries when the skeletons of the two young boys were unearthed beneath a staircase in the White Tower.

Nowadays the Tower of London has a different role; that of safeguarding the Crown Jewels, which are kept in the Jewel House at the Tower and are on public display. The collection includes Saint Edward's Crown which is used for the coronation ceremony and the Imperial State Crown that holds 3000 precious jewels. The royal scepter holds the biggest cut diamond in the world named the "The Star of Africa".

The jewels are protected by the Yeoman Warders of the Tower popularly known as Beefeaters (a medieval nickname for well-fed servants). They still wear the high ruffs and scarlet tunics first assigned to them during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. Their duties have little changed since the 16th century.

The Ceremony of the Keys which for centuries has been taking place every night at 10 p.m., adds to the attraction of the Tower. It was said that whoever held the keys to the Tower, holds the keys to the kingdom. Five minutes before the hour the Chief Warder and an escort of four approach the gates. The sentry calls out:

"Halt, who comes there?"

”The keys”.

“Whose keys?”

“Queen Elizabeth’s keys”.

“Advance Queen Elizabeth’s keys. All is well”.

All towers are locked and the keys are finally carried by the Chief Warder to the Queen’s House where they are secured for the night.

Visitors can also enjoy the company of ravens that wander about the Tower’s grounds. They are an impressive sight to see. Tradition goes that if they disappear the building will collapse!

Exercises

1. Answer the comprehension questions:

- 1) Who was the Tower of London built by? When?
- 2) What function did it perform over the next 900 years?
- 3) What famous prisoners were locked up in the Tower?
- 4) What was King Henry VII particularly notorious for?
- 5) What happened to the young King Edward V and his brother, Duke of York in 1483?
- 6) What is the role of the Tower nowadays?
- 7) How many precious jewels does the Imperial State Crown hold? What is the “Star of Africa”?
- 8) Who are the jewels protected by?
- 9) What is the impressive sight to see in the Tower of London?
- 10) What is the Ceremony of the Keys? How does it take place?

2. Find in the text beginnings for the following endings:

- 1) ...and repository for the Crown Jewels.
- 2) ...and are on public display.
- 3) ...the building will collapse.
- 4) ...the keys to the kingdom.
- 5) ...where they are secured for the night.

3. Pick out the sentences in which these words and phrases are used in the text. Translate them:

Aloof; religious beliefs; to extract confessions of treason; to be beheaded; the royal scepter; adds to its attractions; an escort; the coronation ceremony.

4. Give another word or a phrase of similar meaning. Use them in the sentences of your own:

- well-known (especially for smth bad);
- to change the shape or quality;
- betrayal of one's country or ruler;
- saying or admitting that smb has done wrong;
- protecting, guarding;
- public show or exhibition;
- to go from place to place without any special purpose;
- to fall down or break to pieces suddenly;
- a person to be treated or dealt with;
- to be safe, protected;

5. Ask questions to get as much information as possible about:

- the functions of the Tower over the years of its existence;
- the reasons why the Tower of London attracts crowds of sightseers;

- the ceremonies and traditions which are kept in the Tower;

6. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases in English:

- to suit various functions;
- to be assigned;
- to be on public display;
- to extract confessions;
- tradition goes;

7. Situation.

You've just returned from your trip to London. Write a letter to your friend and share your impressions of visiting London sights. You were greatly impressed by your visit to the Tower. Describe it in your letter. Mention the history of the Tower, the ceremonies held there. By the way, observe the rules of writing a letter.

Buckingham Palace

Buckingham Palace, facing The Mall and the white marble and gilded Queen Victoria Memorial flies the royal standard when The Queen is in residence. It is named for the Duke of Buckingham, who erected it in the eighteenth century, selling it to George III in 1761. George IV had his architect, John Nash, remodel it in the early nineteenth century. The cost grew to a horrendous 700,000 pounds, when extravagances included such items as 500 massive blocks of veined Carrara marble. When Queen Victoria came to the throne a few years later in 1837 it was hardly habitable. Many of the 1,000 windows would not open. By 1853 the ballroom block had been added.

Despite its expensive apartments, containing generations of royal treasures, not all its residents were happy. In his memoirs The Duke of Windsor wrote that the vast building “with its stately rooms and endless corridors and passages, seemed pervaded by a curious, musty smell that still assails me whenever I enter its portals”.

Today the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh have private suites in the North Wing, overlooking Green Park. Their home is open to around 30,000 guests in summer, attending garden parties. The gardens have a lake, cascading water and the wild life includes flamingoes – apparently not disturbed by frequent of the queen’s Flight. Buckingham Palace is a working setting for the monarchy – with a large staff involved in tasks from running the household to organizing banquets for visiting heads of state, arrangements for ambassadors to present their credentials and subjects to receive awards. From here the Queen leaves on ceremonial duties such as the State Opening of Parliament in early winter and Trooping the Colour to mark her official birthday in June.

The Queen's Gallery, built on part of the site where the chapel stood before it was bombed during the war, houses changing exhibitions taken from the Royal Collections. This is open to the public.

So are the Royal Mews with the Queen's horses, their trappings, the breathtaking State Coach, painted by Cipriani, and more modern royal carriages and cars.

Kensington Palace

Kensington Palace is another London landmark with Wren associations – and with William and Mary connections, as well. King William III had Wren make additions and alterations to the palace when he took it over in 1689. His successor and sister-in-law, Queen Anne, made enlargements during her reign, as did Anne's successor, George I, who commissioned William Kent to decorate the interiors with sumptuous painted walls and ceilings.

The park like gardens are lovely (they include the Orangery that Queen Anne had built), and there are surprises within, like Queen Victoria's bedroom and nursery; Victoria was born at Kensington, as was Queen Mary, wife of George V, and grandmother of Queen Elizabeth II. (Kensington seemed to spawn strong-willed royal ladies.) Kensington is the only inhabited royal palace in town whose state apartments are visitable, and it's a wonder how few visitors attracted to a place so much in historic associations, not to mention historic decorations and furnishings, and the Gallery of Court Dress, with mannequins costumed as courtiers in the course of reigns spanning several centuries.

St. James's Palace

St. James's Palace, an irregular, picture-pretty brick building was created by Henry VIII. The gate-house, parts of the Chapel Royal and the Tapestry Room survive from the 16th century, much as they were when Mary I died here in 1558. Charles I spent his last days at this Palace, and since then, happier royal connections continued.

The Queen Mother is seen on her birthday, gathering greetings from waiting children and waving to the crowd. Britain's favourite grandmother, as old as the century, lives in Clarence House, built by Nash in 1825 for William IV when he was Duke of Clarence. The Queen lived here as Princess Elizabeth after her marriage, and the Princess of Wales spent days here before her marriage. Early risers may hear the piper who plays in the garden at 9 am when the Queen Mother is at home in London.

Exercises

1. Answer the comprehension questions:

- 1) When was Buckingham Palace built and then remodeled?
- 2) What marks that the Queen is in residence?
- 3) Where do the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh have private suites?
- 4) What official ceremonies take place in Buckingham Palace?
- 5) What parts of the Buckingham Palace are open to public?
- 6) What is the Queen's Gallery? What does it house?
- 7) What famous royal ladies were born in Kensington Palace?
- 8) Whose names are associated with the alternations and enlargements made to Kensington Palace?
- 9) What is the Gallery of Court Dress?
- 10) Who can be often seen in St. James's Palace? On what occasions?

2. Find in the text the beginnings for the following endings:

- 1) ...when the Queen is in residence.
- 2) ...overlooking Green Park.
- 3) ...and subjects to receive awards.
- 4) ...and grandmother of Queen Elizabeth II.
- 5) ...at home in London.

3. Pick out the sentences in which these words and phrases are used in the text. Translate them:

Habitable; private suites; a working setting; to leave on ceremonial duties; changing exhibitions; the course of reign; to make alternations (to); picture-pretty; to survive.

4. Give another word or a phrase of similar meaning. Use them in the sentences of your own.

- to raise (a flag) so that it waves in the air;
- a person who lives in a place (not a visitor);
- an object that can be easily seen (e.g. by travellers);
- (to decorate) the inside of the building;
- to produce in great numbers;
- to continue to live or exist;
- (to present) letters or papers showing that a person is what he claims to be;
- extending over several centuries;

5. Ask questions to get as much information as possible about:

- the events that are held in Buckingham Palace;

- the past and the present of Kensington Palace;
- the residents of St.James's Palace;

6. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases in English:

- the royal standard;
- to come to the throne;
- apparently;
- breathtaking;

7. Situation.

You were lucky to visit London. After your coming back you were invited to the English Speaking Club meeting. Share your impressions of your touring London. Describe the royal palaces, speak on their present and past.

The Gateway to England

The white cliffs of Dover, the gleaming whiteness of the Kentish shore, which made the Roman invaders name Britain *Albion*¹ – these are the striking features of the Chalk Country. You see the same snowy whiteness in the forested Weald on the hills of Surrey and Sussex, further on as far as the hills of Dorset.

The Chalk Country, strictly speaking, comprises Kent – the ancient kingdom of the Cantii, Sussex – the South Saxon Kingdom, Surrey... This part of England, the part nearest to Continental Europe, is not only beautiful, it is saturated with English history.

Here the very ancient and the very modern are side by side, in such close proximity as perhaps nowhere else in the world. The fashionable and the popular

seaside resorts: Margate, Ramsgate and many other smaller ones are only a stone's throw from the most ancient building of England: Dover Castle.

Noisy, gay, very modern seaside places run like a string of pearls along the seashore, right down to Brighton, one of the oldest and largest of them all with brilliantly lit modern hotels, dance halls and concert halls, sports grounds and swimming-pools, sun and sea bathing.

Within a few miles there is the jewel of medieval architecture, Bodiam castle. Snow-white water lilies float on the dark waters of the moat. Now the castle is state-owned and turned into an observatory.

Then there comes Pevensey, a Roman fortress. It was here that William of Normandy pitched his tent in the year 1066. From here he and his warriors marched inland, to Hastings, to meet Harold, the Saxon king, and it was here that William became the Conqueror and the Normans became the rulers of England.

Scotland

Scotland is a country with an intense national tradition, a tradition very much alive even now and rather rare in the modern world. Scotland is part of Britain. But Scotland is not England. The *Scotishness* is a real thing, not an imaginary feeling, kind of picturesque survival of the past. It is based on Scots' law which is different from the English; Scotland has her own administration of government, which is centred in Edinburgh. She has her own national heroes; these heroes fought in endless battles against the English.

Scotland has her own national drink, and you only need to ask for *Scotch*, and that's quite enough, you get what you want. There is also a distinctive national dress, the kilt. Strictly speaking it should be worn *only* by men.

Scotland has its own typical musical instrument, the *pipes* (sometimes called the bagpipes); its own national dances, Highland dances and Scottish

country dances, its poetry (some of which is famous throughout the English-speaking world), traditions, food and sports, even education, and manners. To put it in a nutshell: *Scotland is not England*.

There is far more to Scotland than just the two geographical distinctions, the Highlands and the Lowlands. It is the land of many faces. There is, for example, the Old Scotland and the New Scotland. The New Scotland is quite different from the traditional traveller's vision of bagpipes, kilts, tartans and the like. New Scotland is a land of steel and ships and coal and power, of factories and great ports; of modern literature and music and the *Great International Art Festival*. The Old is the land of ballads, endless border battles, legendary heroes defending its independence, legendary knights, beautiful queens, brave and cruel kings. And the shadow of Old has its place in the New Scotland. With all its variety, Scotland is most of all a land of romance. Some tourists say, "He who has not seen Venice has not seen the world!" And others say, "See Naples and die!" And now there is Scotland! "He who has not seen Scotland does not really know Great Britain," announces a guide-book.

It is high time a few words were said about the Highlands. For centuries the Highlands were a strange land, where the king's law, common to all the rest of the country, wasn't even known; where wild men spoke a language no one could understand, where anything might, and did happen. And the kings of Britain were afraid of this land.

The Highlands are a mountainous country, and people who live there, were cut off not only from the rest of Britain but to a large extent they were cut off from each other. Arable areas were divided by mountains, the people who toiled on them, lived sometimes in complete isolation. This explains the origin of the clan system. The members of the community all bore the same surname, they were all MacDonels, Mackenzies, or MacLeod's, and such like, - they had one chief.

The Highlands were covered with clans, and the chiefs made their own laws and fought their own wars. Occasionally they combined and raided the Lowlands together. This lasted for centuries.

The Tartan and the Kilt

The tartan? It was briefly like that. The Romans recorded that the Celts were fond of bright colours. They were very good weavers. They died their wool before weaving it; they dyes were made from various roots which grew in this or that part of land. Therefore, one clan dyed its wool in reddish colours, another in green, and so on. And they decorated them differently so as to distinguish the clansmen in battle (especially between neighbouring clans). That is why every Scottish clan has its own tartan. And out of this tartan (of softest wool and of vivid colouring) plaid is made for the kilt – the most essential part of the Scottish national dress, to be more exact, the national dress of the Highlands. It is probably the best walking-dress yet invented by man: there is up to 5 metres of material in it; it is thickly pleated at the back and sides; it is warm, it is airy, leaves the legs free for climbing; it stands the rain before it gets wet through; it hangs well above the mud and wet grass; briefly it is warm for a cold day, and cool for a warm one. And, what is more, if a Highlander is caught in the mountains by night, he has but to unfasten his kilt and wrap it around him – 5 metres of warm wool, imagine! – he'll sleep comfortably enough the night through.

Exercises

1. Answer the comprehension questions.

1. Why do they say that “Scotland is not England”?

2. Why is Scotland called “ the land of many faces”?
3. What is so special about the Old Scotland?
4. What do people call the New Scotland?
5. What made the Highlands a strange land?
6. What was the origin of the clan system in the Highlands?
7. What was the origin of the tartans? Why do they have different colours?
8. What is made out of the tartan?
9. Why is the kilt considered to be the best walking-dress for the Highlanders?

2. Find in the text the beginnings for the following endings :

1. ... and rather rare in the modern world.
 1. ... and the Great International Art Festival.
 2. ... announces a guide-book.
 3. ... they were cut off from each other.
 4. ... the national dress of the Highlands.

3. Pick out the sentences in which these words and phrases are used in the text. Translate them.

An intense national tradition; to defend the independence; to announce; to be cut off; to a large extent; to raid; to dye the wool; to distinguish; vivid colouring; thickly pleated.

5. Give another word or a phrase of similar meaning. Use them in the sentences of your own.

- unreal feeling
- vivid survival of the past

- sth. that has no end; never stopping
- sth. that makes one thing different from another
- to be isolated
- the people living in one place or district, considered as a whole
- to see the difference

5. Ask questions to get as much information as possible about:

- the national distinctions that are called the Scottishness;
- the clan system and its origin;
- the national dress;

6. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases in English:

- survival of the past;
- to put it in a nutshell;
- the land of many faces;
- to stand the rain;
- he who has not seen Scotland doesn't really know Great Britain;

7. Make up a dialogue:

You've just returned from your trip to Great Britain. You meet your friends at a tea party. They want to know about your impressions of this country, especially of Scotland where you stayed for two weeks. Answer all the questions they ask.

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