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ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

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Даний посібник призначений для студентів та викладачів першого курсу заочного відділення напряму підготовки 6.020303 Філологія (мова і література (англійська)). Посібник розраховано на студентів, які поглиблено вивчають англійську мову, і передбачає систематизоване вивчення матеріалу з тем Meals, Weather.

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 2 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.

Модульний характер запропонованих розділів та відмова від поурочного планування дозволяє викладачеві більш гнучко планувати заняття, враховуючи рівень підготовки студентів та ступінь володіння ними певними навичками.

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## Unit 1.

### Topic Area 1. British Meals

People of different nations have different tastes in food and different table manners. It is useful for us to know what sort of meals English people have and how they behave at table. Four meals served in English family every day may have different names: breakfast, dinner, tea and supper or breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner.

*A traditional English breakfast* consists of porridge, bacon and eggs, buttered toast with marmalade, tea or coffee. *A continental breakfast* is a small meal and is not cooked: for example, a roll or croissant with cheese or ham and a cup of coffee. The most common drinks at this time of day are orange juice or a cup of breakfast tea.

About 11 in the morning some Englishmen who work have their tea or coffee break. They never call it meal as tea is brought to their working place.

Then at midday, everything is stopped for lunch. Most offices are closed and the streets are full of people on their way to cafes. The usual midday meal consists of 2 courses: first a meat course is served with plenty of vegetables. It may be potatoes, peas, beans or cabbage. This is followed by a sweet dish, perhaps fruit pudding with tea. It is increasingly popular for British people to get a takeaway or go to a restaurant or a pub instead of cooking at home. Pubs serve good cheap food, both hot and cold. School children can have a hot meal at school but many take a lunch bag from home – a sandwich, a drink, apples or bananas.

The evening meal, when all the family gather round the table after their working day, goes under various names - tea, high tea, dinner or supper. It is usually a meat course followed by tinned fruit or cake and tea. But certainly it is not the same in every English home. Tastes differ.

Eating out in Britain is very easy. There are many establishments which cater for most tastes and pockets and are really worth visiting. Often this is used as a chance to try different types of food. Most towns have *an Indian restaurant*, serving foods such as curry and chicken tikka masala. *Chinese restaurants* are also very common; popular dishes include sweet and sour pork and aromatic duck. Many people like *Italian pizza* and pasta dishes. *Fast food restaurants* often serve hamburgers or fried chicken. *Fish and chip shops* are still popular, especially in towns by the coast. There is an old tradition of eating fish on Friday.

## Exercises.

### **1. *Transcribe the following words and learn their pronunciation.***

Marmalade, croissant, juice, pudding, muesli, margarine, course, cabbage, restaurant, establishment, sour, various, vegetable.

### **2. *Find in the text the answers to the following questions.***

1. What is the first meal of the day in Great Britain?
2. What is a traditional English breakfast?
3. What is a continental breakfast?
4. What is a traditional meal eaten by a family at Sunday lunchtime?
5. When do the British have their tea-time?
6. What is supper?
7. What ethnic cuisines are very popular with the British?
8. Where do the British prefer to have their meals instead of cooking at home?

### **3. *Use the proper article:***

1. We have ... breakfast at 7.
2. When ... lunch was over they went upstairs to have some rest.
3. We all agreed that it was ... very pleasant dinner.
4. It is not good to smoke before ... breakfast.
5. Nobody objected to ... light supper.
6. At ... we were sitting far from each other and couldn't talk.
7. All that made ... excellent breakfast.
8. When I came down to ... tea all had already left.
9. ... dinner at the Smiths' was marvelous.
10. She was not sure if she could order ... supper herself.
11. When ... dinner was over she decided to make an important announcement.
12. ... breakfast consisted of ... bacon and ... eggs.
13. That night we had ... lonely little dinner.



14. I will speak to him about it at ... dinner.

**4. MEAL or FOOD. Study the following:**

**Meal** is act of eating: *to have 3 meals a day; the first meal of the day; to have a good meal.*

**Food** is what can be eaten by people or animals: *food and water, food for thought.*

**Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word ( food or meal)**

1. How many ... a day do you have?
2. The English are said to prefer plain... .
3. – Let's go and have our ... at that restaurant over there. – Yes, but do you think they serve good .. ?
4. In England lunch is usually the biggest ... of the day.
5. If you go to India try some of their wonderful ... .

**5. Fill in the table using the following words which describe taste.**

*Hot – bitter – creamy – sweet – greasy – salty – sour*

1. Crisps, nuts, bacon \_\_\_\_\_
2. Pastries, cakes, chocolate, honey \_\_\_\_\_
3. Curry, chilly, Tabasco, chilly peppers \_\_\_\_\_
4. Dark chocolate, olives, black coffee \_\_\_\_\_
5. Chips, fried bacon, fried chicken \_\_\_\_\_
6. Bad milk, lemons, pickled onions \_\_\_\_\_
7. Whipped cream, yoghurt, milk \_\_\_\_\_

**6. The traditional English breakfast is a big meal. Visitors to Britain often find it the best meal of the day. The words below mean the main things served for a traditional English breakfast in many British hotels and bed and breakfast (B&B) places.**

Toasts, tea, cornflakes, marmalade, milk, tomatoes, sausage, eggs, bacon, butter.

*Decide with your group mate how balanced and healthy it is. Suggest a healthier selection of dishes.*

**7. Insert pre- and postpositions where necessary. Retell the text “English Tea.”**

**English Tea**

It will probably surprise you to learn that when the mistress \_\_\_ the house \_\_\_ England offers \_\_\_ her visitors a cup \_\_\_ tea, she sometimes asks: “Russian or English tea?”

\_\_\_ “Russian tea” the English mean tea \_\_\_ a slice \_\_\_ lemon \_\_\_ it. “English tea” means very strong tea \_\_\_ milk \_\_\_ it.

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

The hostess pours the tea \_\_\_ the cups.

“Do you take milk?” “Yes, please.”

“How many lumps \_\_\_ sugar?” “No sugar, thank you,” or: “Two lumps, please.”

“Help yourself \_\_\_ some bread and jam,” or “Have some toast and honey.” But one cup \_\_\_ tea is not enough.

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

But if you have had enough, you answer:

“No more, thank you.”

**8. Insert pre- and postpositions where necessary.**

1. I have dinner \_\_\_ one o'clock. 2. My son's breakfast consists \_\_\_ porridge, a glass \_\_\_ tea or coffee and some sandwiches. 3. What will you take \_\_\_ dessert? 4. I'm fond \_\_\_ ice-cream, if they have it I'll order some. 5. As \_\_\_ me, I prefer fruit \_\_\_ ice-cream. My throat is weak and I'm subject to colds. 6. May I treat you \_\_\_ this delicious fish-jelly or offer you another helping \_\_\_ salad? 7. Thank you. I think I'll trouble you \_\_\_ little fish. \_\_\_ breakfast we had no time to eat properly. 8. The usual time \_\_\_ dinner is one o'clock, but of course, it may be half an hour earlier or later. 9. Dinner was followed \_\_\_ coffee served \_\_\_ small cups. 10. Meat is often served up \_\_\_ vegetables. 11. Where is my spoon? It is \_\_\_ the drawer \_\_\_ the sideboard over there. 12. Health depends \_\_\_ good food, plenty \_\_\_ exercise, fresh air and sound sleep. 13. Mother is always angry \_\_\_ Father when he sits \_\_\_ \_\_\_ breakfast \_\_\_ his morning newspaper. 14. Don't eat so much meat. Leave some room \_\_\_ dessert. 15. The evening meal goes \_\_\_ various names in England. 16. I always forget to put \_\_\_ the salt \_\_\_ the table. 17. When I was learning to cook, my dinners were not very good \_\_\_ first. 18. Let's look through the menu-card \_\_\_ first and then call the waitress.

**9. Fill in the gaps with one of the words given in the box and read about foreigners' impressions of the English cuisine.**

Cooking, described, countries, abroad, changing, justified, overdone, unfair, water, complaints, boil, nobody, provide, jelly, anything, steak, beef, visitor, vegetables, dishes

**The English are not Interested in Food**

The two features of life in England that possibly give visitors their worst impressions are the English weather and English cooking. The former is something that \_\_\_\_ (1) can do anything about but cooking is something that can be learned. English food has often been \_\_\_\_ (2) as tasteless. Although this criticism has been more than \_\_\_\_ (3) in the past, and in many instances still is, the situation is \_\_\_\_ (4) somewhat. One of the reasons that English \_\_\_\_ (5) is improving is that so many people have been spending their holidays \_\_\_\_ (6) and have learned to appreciate unfamiliar \_\_\_\_ (7) .

However, there are still many British people who are so unadventurous when they visit other \_\_\_\_ (8) that they will condemn everywhere that does not \_\_\_\_ (9) them with tea and either fish and chips or sausage, baked beans and chips or \_\_\_\_ (10) steak and chips.

One of the traditional \_\_\_\_ (11) about English food is the way that vegetables are cooked. Firstly, the only way that many British housewives know to cook green vegetables is to \_\_\_\_ (12) them for far too long in too much salt water and then to throw the \_\_\_\_ (13) away so that all the vitamins are lost. To make matters worse, they do not strain the \_\_\_\_ (14) sufficiently so that they appear as a soggy wet mass on the plate. It would be \_\_\_\_ (15) to say that all English food is bad. Many traditional British dishes are as good as \_\_\_\_ (16) you can get anywhere. Nearly everybody knows about roast \_\_\_\_ (17) and Yorkshire pudding but this is by no means the only dish that is cooked well. A visitor if invited to an English home might well enjoy \_\_\_\_ (18) and kidney pudding or pie, saddle of mutton with red-currant \_\_\_\_ (19), all sorts of smoked fish, especially kippers, boiled salt beef and carrots, to mention but a few. A strange thing about English that the \_\_\_\_ (20) may notice is that most of the good restaurants in England are run staffed by foreigners, for example there is a larger number of Chinese, Indian and Italian restaurants and to a less extent French and Spanish ones.

**10. There are many proverbs and sayings about food and eating in any language. Here are some English ones. Match two halves of the proverbs and read them. Choose the one you like best and use it in a situation of your own.**

1. Tastes	a) is the best sauce.
2. All bread	b) without breaking an egg.
3. One man's meat	c) has no ears.
4. Hunger	d) is another man's poison.
5. It's no use crying	e) differ.
6. A hungry belly	f) over the spilt milk.
7. You can't make an omelet	g) spoils its neighbours.
8. The rotten apple	h) is in the eating.
9. The proof of the pudding	i) is not baked in one oven.
10. Every cook	j) and have it too.
11. You can't eat a cake	k) praises his own broth.

**11. Translate the following sentences consulting the text for expressions.**

- Слово "dinner" вживають як іншу назву вечері, але іноді його використовують у значенні «обід».
- Зазвичай англійці йдуть зі своїми друзями на обід до пабу.
- Мармайт – це паста темно-коричневого кольору, виготовлена з дріжджів.
- Уранці англійці люблять їсти грінки з варенням із полуниць, абрикос, малини або чорної смородини.
- Іноді вони намащують грінку маслом, маргарином або апельсиновим повидлом.
- Біля шостої години вечора в англійців – рання вечеря з чаєм.

7. Магазины, де продають смажену рибу із картоплею фрі, все ще популярні, особливо в невеликих містечках на узбережжі. У Британії існує традиція їсти рибу щоп'ятниці.
8. Британці все більше люблять ресторани, де готові обіди можна замовити додому, а також індійські, китайські та італійські ресторани, тому що це гарна можливість спробувати різну їжу.
9. Звана вечеря – це офіційна вечеря, на яку запрошуються гості.
10. Я дуже люблю чай або каву з вершками, перепічку чи тістечко зі збитими вершками.

## **Topic Area 2. Ukrainian Cuisine.**

Ukrainian cuisine is famous for its great variety of dishes. For example the popular Ukrainian borsch has as many as 20 ingredients. Among the 1st course dishes there are different kinds of soups. Some of them are not translated into English: «soup with galushky», «Yushka ala Kyiv» and so on. The 1st course is usually served with sour cream, parsley and dill.

Many meat and fish dishes are fried, roasted, stewed and boiled to give them an original taste. Especially tasty are dishes with meat and vegetables, chicken, cutlets, home - made sausage, roast duck with apples and so on. Very often meat or fish is garnished with various vegetables: potatoes, peas, beans, cabbage, tomatoes.

Ukrainian national cuisine has many dishes made from flour. The most popular are: varenyky, galushky, mlyntsi .

The peculiarities of the Ukrainian cuisine lie mostly in using pork, pork fat, sweet beets and wheat flour. Ukrainians generally avoid exotic meats and spices. Various alcoholic drinks complement the meals. It is customary to offer a drink to guests, who must not refuse it except for health or religious reasons.

Ukrainian culinary tradition abounds in dishes prepared specially to celebrate a holiday – marriage, birth, christening, and others. A Christmas Eve supper consists of 12 meatless dishes, including wheat grain, honey, a poppyseed and raisin dish called kutya, and dried fruit compote – uzvar. Wheat or buckwheat mlyntsi (thin pancakes) and varenyky are musts for the Masliana celebration. On Easter Sunday food that has been previously blessed includes sweet bread called paska, painted eggs, butter, meat, and sausages.

## EXERCISES :

### *1. Transcribe the following words and learn their pronunciation.*

Cuisine, stomach, sausage, poultry, dairy, sour, exquisite, recipe, diverse, cereal, peculiarity, flour, restaurant, stewed, garnish, buckwheat, raisin, compote.

### *2. Use the text to find synonyms to the following words and word-combinations.*

a big choice	special feature
a component	to keep off
to be put on the table	it is a usual thing
smell	rare, unusual
to be served together with	to be rich in

### *3. Find in the text the answers to the following questions.*

1. There is only one recipe of traditional Ukrainian borsch, isn't there?
2. What are the main ingredients of the traditional Ukrainian borsch?
3. What are Ukrainian varenyky usually filled with?
4. What are the peculiarities of Ukrainian cuisine?
5. What does a traditional Christmas Eve supper consist of?
6. What dishes are the musts for Masliana celebration?
7. Why do Ukrainians take food to church on Easter Sunday?
8. What are the most popular traditional dishes in Ukraine?

### *4. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Give reasons to support your viewpoint.*

#### **Word-well**

**Agreeing:** That's true. That's for certain. That's for sure. Right you are. Right on! You got it. You bet. Absolutely. Precisely. By all means. It works for me. Well said. I agree with you completely. I share your opinion.



**Disagreeing:** I don't think so. That's not true. That's not right. You've got it all wrong. I'm afraid not. No way. Not a chance. Nothing of the kind. Far from it. On the contrary.

1. Pork fat is a frequently used ingredient in traditional Ukrainian dishes.
2. Ukrainians aren't fond of pastry.
3. Kutya is a meat dish.
4. People in Ukraine sometimes paint the shell of eggs.
5. Most Ukrainians keep to a diet at Masliana.
6. Paska is a must for Transfiguration.

**5. Cross the odd word out. Explain why.**

- sorrel , peas , parsley , dill ;
- cucumbers , tomatoes , cabbages , mashed potatoes ;
- soda water , beer , champagne , cognac ;
- salmon , hot pot , trout , herring ;
- cauliflower , pepper , peach , egg - plant ;
- tangerine , water melon , lobster , raspberry ;
- lettuce , broth , fried fish , noodle soup ;
- cottage cheese , stewed fruit , whipped cream , new milk .

**6. Match the pairs of antonyms :**

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| • sweet            | • weak           |
| • light            | • stale          |
| • strong           | • to lack salt   |
| • spicy            | • substantial    |
| • juicy            | • sour           |
| • to lay the table | • insipid        |
| • a hearty eater   | • soft - boiled  |
| • fresh            | • to be overdone |

- to be oversalted
- hard boiled
- delicious
- to be undone
- a poor eater
- to clear the table
- tender
- dry

**7. Name four or five kinds of :**

meat dishes ; soup ; fruit ; dishes taken for breakfast ; dessert ; beverages ; appetizers ;  
sweet dishes ; vegetables ; greens ; milk products ; fruit

**8. Use the proper article if necessary.**

1. What shall we have for \_\_\_ dessert today?
2. Let's go to \_\_\_ canteen and have \_\_\_ bite.
3. \_\_\_ cucumber and \_\_\_ tomato are \_\_\_ vegetables.
4. I do not like \_\_\_ mineral water, I prefer \_\_\_ cup of \_\_\_ tea.
5. Pass me \_\_\_ butter, please.
6. \_\_\_ water, \_\_\_ tea, \_\_\_ milk, \_\_\_ coffee are drinks.
7. Is there anything to your taste on \_\_\_ menu?
8. Will you bring \_\_\_ knife from \_\_\_ kitchen?
9. Only after \_\_\_ second course he felt he was not hungry any longer.
10. Is \_\_\_ pudding to your taste?
11. They sat down to \_\_\_ table and began eating.
12. It was \_\_\_ stewed fruit and \_\_\_ ice-cream to follow.
13. \_\_\_ ice-cream was rather melted.

**9. Choose the correct word.**

1. There're *several/few* bottles of milk in the fridge.
2. Could you put *a few/a little* sugar in my tea, please?
3. You need to put *plenty of/many* oil in the pan.
4. *A larger number of/a few* people suffer from food allergies.
5. Sprinkle *many/plenty of* cheese on my pasta, please.
6. There were only *a few/a little* biscuits left, so we bought some more.
7. I need *a couple of/a great deal of* onions for this recipe.
8. Can I have *something/anything* to eat? I'm starving.

9. This recipe is very easy: *someone/anyone* can make this dish.
10. Would you like *some/any* more tea?
11. Please don't put *any/some* sugar in my coffee.
12. He rarely does *nothing/anything* on Sundays.

**10. Insert prepositions or post - verbal adverbs :**

1. My dinner usually consists ... three courses .
2. ... the first course I usually take either cabbage or mushroom soup .
3. He prefers coffee ... tea .
4. Help yourself ... cake . I think it is very tasty .
5. May I trouble you ... a slice ... brown bread ?
6. Dick treated us ... stuffed turkey a few days ago .
7. Weak tea is not ... my taste .
8. May I offer you another cup ...tea ?
9. What will you take ... the second course ?
10. I am fond ... roast chicken .

**11. Match the adjectives with their meaning:**

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1 wholesome  | a) likely to make you healthy                    |
| 2 fattening  | b) food which makes you put on weight            |
| 3 nutritious | c) containing a lot of fat                       |
| 4 fatty      | d) having a pleasant taste and smell             |
| 5 stodgy     | e) making you feel full quickly                  |
| 6 savoury    | f) containing many useful substances             |
| 7 organic    | g) naturally grown, having no chemical additives |

**12. Paraphrase the expressions in italics using one of the words in the box**

Grilled, steam, overcooked ( overdone), well-done, deep-fried, medium-rare (underdone), boiled, roast, done to a turn, fried

1. Frankly speaking, I don't like *meat cooked in water*.
2. My husband prefers *steaks cooked so that the inside is still red and juicy*.
3. Oh, my dear wife has given me *cutlets that have been cooked too much and don't taste nice*.
4. *Cook the chicken in the oven*, place it on a big dish and serve with green vegetables.
5. My doctor recommends me to eat *meat cooked over or under great heat*.
6. If you want to feed your child on meat dishes you'd better *cook meatballs above boiling water* for him.
7. My parents are elderly people and they try to avoid *food cooked in oil, butter or fat*.
8. I think chicken is best when *cooked completely covered with oil*.
9. He prefers his steak *cooked thoroughly and for a long time*.
10. Mmm, this chicken is *just perfect, not overdone*.

**13. What might you say about food if...**

- your bread is just out of the oven?
- your chips had too much oil on them?
- your orange isn't ripe enough?
- your dish has been cooked too much?
- you see blood in your chop?
- if the bottom of your pie is black?
- your dish seems to have no flavor at all?

**14. Read the following text and choose the correct word.**

In today's world, people have less time for eating, let alone **shopping/cooking**. That's why junk food is so popular. Junk food is **high/low** in saturated fat, which is linked with a higher risk of **diabetes/cancer**. Our eating habits have changed due to lack of **money/time**. Also, the amount of exercise we do

has **decreased/increased**. Researchers suggest that the new generation will be more likely to suffer from heart and **kidney/liver** disease. But if we improve our eating habits, we will be better equipped to deal with our **stressful/boring** lifestyles.

*15. Ask your friend to repeat her ( his ) question , because you didn't hear :*

*Model : - I'm fond of mutton chop ;*

*- Pardon ( Sorry ) ? What are you fond of ?*

1. We use a sharp knife for cutting .
2. This restaurant is known for good service .
3. I'm fond of toast with marmalade .
4. We drink fruit juice from glasses .
5. I've already looked through the menu .
6. I'm waiting for the waiter .
7. Noodle soup is not on the menu .
8. We have run out of bread .
9. I want to order only roastbeef garnished with cucumber and tomato salad .
10. I am hungry as a hunter .

*16. Learn Topical Vocabulary (part Bread and Cereals) and answer the questions using this vocabulary.*

1. What kind of bread do you usually buy for your family? What kinds of bread does each member of your family prefer?
2. How often do you buy pastry? What kind of pastry do you like?
3. Most English people begin their morning with a glass of juice, cereals, jam on toast and tea. And what about you?
4. Cheese and cherry dumplings are part of Ukrainian cuisine. Do you often make them in your family? What other kinds of dumplings do you like?
5. What cereals do you prefer? Which of them do you hardly ever eat?

6. How do you like to eat boiled buckwheat: with meat and gravy, with meat, with sugar, with butter?

**17. Fill in the gaps in the recipe using the verbs in the box.**

Mix, add, combine, stir, pour, bake, cool, poke, spoon, beat, cream
---

1. In a mixing bowl ... the butter, sugar, lemon juice and peel.
2. ... the eggs, one at a time; ... well after each addition.
3. ... the flour, baking powder and salt, add to the cream mixture alternately with milk.
4. ... in cranberries and walnuts.
5. ... the dough into a greased loaf pan.
6. ... at 350 degrees for 40-45 minutes or until a toothpick inserted inside comes out clean.
7. ... for 10 min before removing from the pan.
8. With a toothpick, ... 12 holes in the loaf.
9. For glaze, ... sugar and lemon juice until sugar is dissolved.
10. ... the syrup over the loaf.

**18. Learn Topical Vocabulary ( parts Meat, Fish and Dairy products) and answer the questions using the vocabulary.**

1. What kinds of meat do you prefer?
2. What meat products do you like best of all?
3. What meat dishes are cooked quickly?
4. What meat dishes do people usually have for breakfast?
5. What kinds of poultry do you prefer?
6. What kinds of fish do you prefer: freshwater or sea fish?
7. How often and what sea products do you eat?

8. What is your favourite way of cooking fish?
9. Do you always cook fish or meat in the same way or experiment with different recipes?
10. Have you ever tried sushi, the traditional Japanese fish dish?

**19. Translate the sentences into English using the Topical Vocabulary:**

1. Постарайтеся скоротити вживання свинини. Краще їжте варену яловичину, курячі котлети, тушковану морську рибу. Також раз на тиждень бажано їсти морепродукти, особливо корисні креветки.
2. У моїй родині всі вегетаріанці, а я не можу жити без м'яса. Я вважаю, що немає нічого кращого, ніж гарно просмажена теляча відбивна. Коли у мене немає часу готувати м'ясо, я купую сосиски, сардельки чи паштет.
3. З усіх видів м'яса я більш за все люблю птицю: курку, качку чи гусака.
4. По дорозі додому зайти, будь ласка, у магазин і купи молоді баранини, кусячої печінки і шинки на сніданок. Для бабусі купи трохи камбали, вона просила смаженої риби.

**20. Learn Topical Vocabulary ( parts Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts) and answer the questions using the vocabulary.**

1. What fresh vegetables and fruit can you eat in each season in Ukraine?
2. Do you eat vegetables and fruit to season or try to buy your favourites all the year round?
3. Do you prefer to eat fruit fresh, stewed, frozen, dried or in a salad?
4. Why are many people afraid of eating mushrooms?
5. What kind of vegetables can you have *mashed, fried, baked* and even *in jackets*?

**21. If your family had a garden or a kitchen garden, what fruit and vegetables would you grow there? Draw a plan to show where and what fruit trees, bushes and vegetable beds you would have.**

**22. Put down what you can do to each of the foodstuffs by listing the appropriate verbs. Then take each verb and say which of the foodstuffs it can be used with.**

*To roll, to dice, to scramble, to mince, to stew, to squeeze, to stuff, to crack, to steam, to chop, to grind, to grate, to peel, to bone, to mash*

- eggs
- potatoes
- meat
- fish
- cream
- nuts
- a lemon

**23. Speak about dishes and foods which fit the following descriptions:**

- exotic
- simplest to prepare
- you find them uneatable
- make your mouth water
- low-calory
- eaten raw
- most expensive

**24. Use the vocabulary on part Spices to answer the following questions:**

1. Is there a spice rack in your kitchen? What spices are there on it?
2. Every family has its own attitude to using spices in food and drinks. What spices are most often used in yours and what for?
3. Which spices are hot and which are mild ones?
4. What spices and dressings would you put into:



- a vegetable salad
- soup or borshch
- a meat dish
- pastries
- spaghetti with sausages

**25. Fill in the chart.**

<b>Occasion</b>	<b>Foods you eat</b>
When you are tired	
When you are happy	
When you are sick	
When you are nervous	
When you are at a celebration	
When you are walking from the University	

**26. Translate the following sentences consulting the text for expressions.**

**A.**

1. Стіл накритий. Час обідати. Мийте руки й сідайте до столу .
2. На перше сьогодні курячий суп з макаронами . - Чому ти не приготувала мій улюблений грибний суп ?
3. Передайте мені будь ласка хліба . - Чорного чи білого ?
4. Де солонка і перечниця ? - У кухні на столі .
5. Чим краще заправити салат з огірків : олією з оцтом чи майонезом ?
6. Чим мені вас ще пригостити ? Візьміть ще порцію битків з баранини та пюре
7. У нашій їдальні самообслуговування широкий вибір блюд .
8. Ні я , ні моя донька не любимо шпроти. Ми віддаємо перевагу копченій рибі .  
- Про смаки не сперечаються .
9. Що ми замовимо на десерт? Ананаси зі збитими вершками та апельсиновий сік .

10. Я все ще голодний як вовк . Можна мені ще порцію біфштексу та бутерброд з ікрою ?

**B.**

1. Український борщ у різних регіонах нашої країни смакує по-різному, оскільки існує понад 30 рецептів цієї страви.
2. У приготуванні млинців використовують як пшеничне, так і гречане борошно.
3. Українська традиційна кухня багата на святкові страви, які готують спеціально до певних свят та обрядів.
4. Основними інгредієнтами куті є узвар (компот із сухофруктів), зерна пшениці та маку, подрібнені грецькі горіхи, родзинки та мед.
5. Найпопулярніші вареники як в Україні, так і за кордоном – це вареники, начинені домашнім сиром із родзинками, тушкованою капустою, смаженими грибами з цибулею або ягодами.
6. В Україні існує традиція освячувати їжу на такі релігійні свята як Різдво, Великдень, Яблучний Спас тощо.
7. Використання свинини, сала, пшеничного борошна – одна з основних особливостей традиційної української кухні.

*27. Agree or disagree to the following statements using the phrases below :*

**Word-well**

**Agreeing:** That's true. That's for certain. That's for sure. Right you are. Right on! You got it. You bet. Absolutely. Precisely. By all means. It works for me. Well said. I agree with you completely. I share your opinion.

**Disagreeing:** I don't think so. That's not true. That's not right. You've got it all wrong. I'm afraid not. No way. Not a chance. Nothing of the kind. Far from it. On the contrary.

1. Tastes differ , don't they ?

2. Men always think that their mothers are the best cooks.
3. Most young people are addicted to junk food.
4. Women worry more about their diet than men.
5. Vegetarians are healthier than people who eat a lot of meat.
6. If you do a lot of exercise it doesn't matter what you eat.
7. You can often eat better in cheap restaurants than in expensive ones.
8. Men are better cooks than women.
9. Peeling potatoes takes a lot of time , doesn't it ?
10. Seven cooks always spoil the meals , don't they ?
11. Pears are tastier than apples , aren't they ?
12. Hunger is the best sauce , isn't it ?

**28. Answer the questions :**

1. Do you “eat to live” or “live to eat”?
2. Do you keep to any kind of diet?
3. Is there a dish you are never tired of eating?
4. Is there a dish or food you have always hated?
5. Do you watch TV programs where chefs, cooks or famous people offer different recipes? Have you ever tried to cook their dishes? If yes, what was the result? If no, why not?
6. What food is healthy? What food can be dangerous? What is your favourite traditional Ukrainian dish? Why?
7. Have you ever tasted ethnic food (e.g. Chinese, Italian, French, etc)? Which? Did you like it?
8. Does Ukrainian cuisine abound in junk food? Support your viewpoint.

**29. Ask your fellow - students and let them answer the questions :**

- if she is a hearty or poor eater ;
- if she is fond of sweets ( pastry , cookies );
- if she is fond of tangerines ( oranges , bananas );

- what her favourite dish is ;
- what she usually takes for the first course ( the second course , dessert);
- what she usually treats her guests to when she has a party ;
- if she likes her food spicy or insipid ;
- what her breakfast ( lunch , dinner , supper ) consists of ;
- at what time she has her meals ;
- if she prefers strong tea to weak
- if she likes beer ( dry wine , champagne , soda water , wine ) ;
- who lays the table in her family .

***30. Compare Ukrainian and British cuisines by answering these questions.***

1. What are the most common drinks for breakfast / dinner / supper in Ukraine?
2. What is becoming increasingly popular with Ukrainians as far as our eating habits are concerned?
3. What are most popular types of fast food in Ukraine?
4. Is the traditional Ukrainian breakfast more like a traditional British breakfast or a continental one?
5. Which types of meals are common and which are different in Britain and in Ukraine?
6. Compare typical foods and dishes eaten for midday meal in Britain and in Ukraine.

***31. Insert the missing parts of the dialogue :***

-Where shall we sit ?

-...

-Here is the menu-card . Have a look at it . What do they serve today ?

-...

-Shall we take any soup ?

-...

-I don't like soups either .

-...

-And what about desserts ?

-..

-Shall we drink anything ?

-...

-Waiter , will you take our order ? Two roast chickens , two ice-creams , two coffees and a bottle of dry wine .

***32.Read , translate the recipe of English tea and scones . Give more recipes of your favourite dishes :***

*How to make tea :*

- Fill the kettle with cold water ;
- Boil the water ;
- Warm the pot ;
- Put into the pot one teaspoon of tea for each person and one extra for the pot ;
- Pour hot water into the pot ;
- Enjoy your tea .

*How to make your scones :*

- Mix the flour and baking powder;
- Add butter , sugar , an egg , milk , raisins ;
- Roll out the pastry ;
- Cut into rounds ;
- Bake 15-20 minutes in a hot oven .

For scones you need :

350 g flour  
1 teaspoon baking powder  
75 g butter  
1 cup of milk  
1 teaspoon of sugar

***33. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following proverbs and sayings . Make stories to illustrate some of them :***

1. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
2. You cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs .
3. Tastes differ .
4. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow .
5. Never fry a fish before it is caught.

### Topic Area 3. Table Manners

Manner is the way in which a thing is done or happens. On the other hand it is behavior: a person's style of speaking, eating and doing other things. Manners can be good and unfortunately bad. We often say that a person who has bad manners has no manners. Those who have no manners must learn how to behave.

Let's take for example table manners because even little children must know how to behave at table. While eating we mustn't stretch over the table for something we want, we must ask our neighbor to pass it. At table we must take a slice of bread from the bread-plate, by hand, we mustn't harpoon our bread with a fork.

Chicken requires special handling. First we must cut as much as we can and when we can't use a knife and a fork any longer, we must use our fingers. We mustn't use a knife for fish, cutlets or omelets. While eating we must sit facing the table. Also we must keep our feet under us and not stretch them all the way under the table.

While eating stewed fruit we must use our spoon to put the stones on our saucer. We mustn't eat off the knife. Vegetables, potatoes, macaroni are placed on our fork with the help of our knife. Also with the help of the knife we must cut our meat into small pieces.

If our food is too hot, we mustn't blow at it. We must try to make as little noise as possible while eating. We mustn't talk with our mouth full, first we must chew and then swallow. We mustn't push away our plate when we have finished. And finally we mustn't forget to say *Thank you* for every favour and kindness.

## Exercises

### *1. Complete the text with the words below:*

*To lay the table, to spread the table cloth, soup, butter, hors-d'oeuvres, dessert, right-hand side, across the top, to cut the bread*

If you have a special dinner, a housewarming party, for example, you should know how ... on such an occasion.

First you ... and put out table-mats to protect the table from the hot dishes: a tureen of soup, a bowl of hot vegetables, a platter of meat, a boat of sauce, etc. Then you take out of the drawer in the sideboard soup spoons for the ..., spoons for the sweet and all the cutlery – knives and forks, including a small knife for the ..., a small knife and a fork for the ... and a fruit knife for the ... . You should put the knives and the soup spoon on the ... and the fork on the left, except the spoon for the sweet which you should put ... . Then you put out the bread-board and a knife ... . On the left of each guest you put a small plate for bread and on the right a wine-glass. Don't forget to put out the table napkins for each guest and place several salt-cellars. Once again have a look at the table and see if it is laid for each person. Then you are ready for the friends to come and don't forget to put a bowl of beautiful flowers on the table.

### *2. Here are some more rules to study. Attentively read the lists of Table Don'ts and Dos.*

1. Elbows are never put on the table while one is eating.
2. Don't lift your plate up to your mouth.
3. Don't push back your plate when finished. It remains exactly where it is until whoever is waiting on you removes it.
4. Don't lean back and announce, "I'm through". The fact that you have put your fork and knife together on the plate shows that you have finished.



5. Don't wait until all plates are served; after a few guests have been served, it is perfectly all right to start eating.

6. Don't let others see what you have in your mouth.

7. Don't make a noise when eating.

8. Put the food in your mouth with your fork, never with your knife.

a) put your napkin on your lap. Do not wear it around your neck.

b) Gravy should be put on the meat, and the condiment, pickles and jelly at the side of whatever they accompany.

c) All juicy or soft fruit or cake is best eaten with a fork and when necessary a spoon or knife also.

d) When passing your plate for a second helping always leave a knife and a fork on the plate and be sure the handles are far enough on not to topple off.

e) You may use your knife or a piece of dry crust as a pusher to guide and hold each mouthful for the fork to lift.

f) Fish bones are taken between finger and thumb and removed between compressed lips.

g) Bread should always be broken into moderate-sized pieces with the fingers before being eaten.

***3.A. Answer the following questions and then check your answers by comparing them with the answers below:***

1. What is the correct way to sit at table?

2. Should you use your fork or your knife for taking a slice of bread from the bread-plate?

3. How should you get a slice of bread from the plate standing on the far end of the table?

4. What is the correct way of using spoon, fork and knife?

5. How should you cut your meat?

6. What are the dishes for which knife should not be used?
7. What is the way to eat chicken?
8. What is one supposed to do with the stones while eating stewed fruit?
9. What should you do with the spoon after stirring your tea?
10. What should you do if your food is too hot?
11. What should you say to refuse a second helping?
12. What should you say if you like the dish very much?
13. What should you say if you dislike the dish?

***Make up dialogues discussing good and bad table manners. Use the material of part A for questions and that of part B for answers.***

***B. Answers to the exercise above.***

- a) It tastes really fine.
- b) Never eat the stones. Neither would it be a good idea to throw them under the table, put them into your pocket or in your neighbour's glass. Just take them from your mouth on your spoon and place them on your own saucer.
- c) Sit straight and close to the table. Don't put your elbows on the table. Don't cross your legs or spread them all over the place under the table.
- d) Never lean across the table or over your neighbours to get something out of your reach. Just say : "Please, pass the bread." Or , "Would you mind passing the bread, please?"
- e) Fish dishes are generally eaten without using knife. If one does, it is considered a serious breach of good table manners. The same refers to rissoles, cereal and, in general, to anything that is soft enough to be comfortably eaten with spoon or fork.
- f) Neither. Your hand is quite correct for getting a slice of bread for yourself. After all, it is you who is going to eat it.
- g) While eating, one should produce as little noise or sound as possible. It is decidedly bad manners to speak with your mouth full. Don't put your bread in your soup. Don't put your tea in your saucer. Don't leave much on the plate – it is impolite

towards your hostess. If you have liked the dish, it doesn't follow that you should polish the plate with your bread.

h) Don't tilt the spoon so as to spill its contents. The fork should be held in your left hand, the knife in your right.

i) It is wrong first to cut all the meat you have got on your plate in small pieces and then eat it. Cut off a slice at a time, eat it, then cut off another, holding your knife in the right hand and your fork in the left.

j) "No more, thank you."

k) Cut off and eat as much as possible by using knife and fork. The remaining part eat by holding the piece in your hand by the end of the bone.

l) Never cool your food by blowing at it. Just wait a bit, there is no hurry.

m) Don't leave your spoon in the glass while drinking. Put it on your saucer.

## **Topic Area 4. Ordering Food in a Restaurant.**

### **Read and translate the text: Eating out**

*By Clement Harding*

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

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

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

## Exercises.

### **1. Give English equivalents to the words in brackets.**

1. “The Old Mill” *нещодавно відкрився* but it has already received
2. We managed to get a nice table as we *рано замовили столик*.
3. You’ll be surprised that Jeff Dean, *власник ресторану*, runs the kitchen himself.
4. His wife Nelly *провела нас до нашого столику*.
5. *Вибір страв* on the menu was very extensive.
6. The fish *яку ми замовили* ,was spoilt and the roast lamb *був трохи недосмажений*.
7. The bread was fresh because *його пекли тут же*.
8. I was surprised because they *подали салат із свіжих фруктів*.
9. It *заняло багато часу* to prepare, but it looks *чудово*.
10. The bill *був прийнятним* , but it didn’t include *обслуговування*.

### **2. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding words:**

1. What can you recommend for the main ...?
2. Why have you brought fish? I have not ... this.
3. I will settle my ... now, and you’ll pay next time.
4. I don’t eat wheat bread. Have you no ... bread?
5. It’s the most ... dinner I’ve ever eaten.
6. How many ... of sugar do you usually put into your tea?
7. “Compote” is our good old ... fruits.
8. Don’t talk with your mouth full. First ... then swallow.

### **3. Fill in prepositions or adverbs.**

1. I told the waiter that I was leaving the choice ...him.
2. The table d’hote is considerably cheaper and more popular ... the pulic.
3. The salad consisted ... sliced meat, sliced tomatoes and lettuce.

4. ... dessert they look strawberry ice-cream.
5. ... dinner ...Saturday evening he had asparagus and French beans.
6. In a café my boyfriend treated me ... an ice-cream.
7. There was no fish ... the menu.
8. My sister doesn't like fish ... oil, she prefers it ... a tomato sauce.
9. He helped himself ... a large piece of apple-pie.
10. My friends raised their glasses and said "... your health".

***Work with speech patterns. Think of your own examples.***

1. Will you, please	bring the menu bring me another spoon lay the table for 2
2. My friend prefers I'd like to have He usually has	his chicken grilled my coffee black my fruit juice iced his tea strong his steak a bit undone
3. What would you recommend for	hors'd'oeuvres the first course dessert the sweet
4. I can recommend	Strawberries with cream and sugar cviar oysters noddle soup

***Read and translate the dialogue on ordering food in a restaurant, learn useful expressions.***

Waiter: Hello, can I help you?

Kim: Yes, I'd like to have some lunch.

Waiter: Would you like a starter?

Kim: Yes, I'd like a bowl of chicken soup, please.

Waiter: And what would you like for a main course?

Kim: I'd like a grilled cheese sandwich.

Waiter: Would you like anything to drink?

Kim: Yes, I'd like a glass of Coke, please.

Waiter... After Kim has her lunch: Can I bring you anything else?

Kim: No thank you. Just the bill.

Waiter: Certainly.

Kim: Here you are. Thank you very much.

Waiter: you are welcome. Have a good day. `

***Put the parts of the dialogue in the logical order:***

Mother: Would you like some bread and ham, Tommy?

Tommy: All right, pass me the brown bread, please.

Mother: Better take some honey.

Tommy: No, thanks. Two soft-boiled eggs would do for me.

Mother: Another slice of bread, Tommy?

Mother: I'm afraid, these are hard-boiled. But you can have half of the omelette I've made. I'm sure you will find it to your liking.

Tommy: No, thank you. No more for me.

Mother: Very well. Let me pour it out. Some more coffee, Tommy?

Tommy: Thanks, the omelette is pretty good.

Mother: Here you are.

Tommy: May I trouble you for jam?

Mother: A cup of coffee?

Tommy: Yes, please.

Tommy: Oh, no. I never have honey with coffee.

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

a)

-Давай зайmemo столик біля вікна.

-I don't mind.

-Я дуже голодний, а ти?

-Me too. Let's have a substantial lunch.

-Гарна ідея. Що б ти хотів замовити?

-Свинячу відбивну зі смаженою картоплею, салат, каву з тістечками.

-I don't like pork. I'll order a mutton chop with French fries, tossed green salad and coffee with cake.

**b)**

-Are you dining alone, John?

-Так, буду радий, якщо ти приєднаєшся до мене.

-With great pleasure. Have you made the order?

-Так, я щойно замовив обід.

-Власно кажучи, я не голодний. Я дуже хочу пити.

-How about having a cocktail?

-Я віддаю перевагу апельсиновому соку.

- Fine, I'll order an orange juice and a cocktail.

**c)**

-Have you had breakfast already?

-Ще ні. Я збираюся взяти яєчню, тости з маслом і каву з молоком.

-I will follow suit.

-Ти завжди тут снідаєш?

-No, I don't. I'm here for the first time.

-А я приходжу сюди кожен день. Тут чудово готують і обслуговування відмінне.

***Reply to the waiter:***

- You are being served, aren't you?
- Do you like your tea strong?
- The steak is just to your taste, isn't it?
- Do you still need the wine list?
- Shall I add the bill to your hotel bill, sir?



- Will you have strawberries with sugar, madam?

***Translate the dialogue and reproduce it.***

- У вас є столик на 9 осіб?
- Боюсь у нас немає таких великих столів. Є декілька, але вони розташовані дуже близько до оркестру.
- Ось гарний столик. Давай сядемо тут. Які закуски ви можете запропонувати?
- Можу запропонувати овочевий салат, ікру, сардини. Рекомендую справжній російський салат.
- Що це за салат?
- Він готується з томатів, огірків, перцю та цибулі.
- Добре, мені салат з томатів та трохи олив. І ще я хочу спробувати вашу відому окрошку.

***Answer the following questions:***

1. Where do people go if they want to eat out?
2. What do you usually order for the first (second) course and for the dessert?
3. What do visitors usually do while waiting for their meals to be served?
4. When dining in a restaurant do you have dinner a la carte or do you order table d'hote?
5. In what case do you leave the choice of dishes to the waiter?
6. Why do people sometimes like to celebrate their birthday in restaurants?
7. Do you prefer to dine at home or out?

## Topical Vocabulary

Home-made/ ready-to-cook/ takeaway/ junk food

To taste/ to try smth

To taste/ to smell delicious/ raw/ underdone/ over-cooked/ burnt

Tasty/ tasteless/ sour/ / delicious / bitter / spicy / insipid / over salted / sweet  
to lack salt / sugar

Canned/ tinned

To bake/ to boil/ to fry/ to roast/ to grill/ to stew/ to stuff with

to have smth in a milk – jug / sugar – basin / pepper – box / bread – basket / salt –  
cellar / saucepan/ pot with a lid/ frying pan

to prefer smth to smth

### at the Table

To treat smb to smth

- *What shall treat you to ?*

- *Treat yourself to some salad .*

-May I ask you for ...?

-Will you pass me ..?

-How do you find ...?

### Basic Dishes

soup

broth = clear soup

vegetable soup

chicken soup

noodle soup

borsch / borshch

porridge = oatmeal

pasta

macaroni

noodle

stewed fruit

milk shake

mashed potatoes

potatoes in their jackets

### Bread

flour

dough

rich dough

a chunk of bread

a slice of bread

loaf (pl. *loaves*) of bread

unleavened dough  
doughnut  
dumpling  
to bake bread  
to live on bread  
white bread  
brown bread  
rye bread  
new = fresh bread  
stale bread  
bread crumbs

bun  
roll  
puff  
cake  
cheese cake  
pancake  
pie  
toast  
tart  
croissant

grain  
wheat  
barley  
pearl barley  
buckwheat  
rice

### **Cereals**

semolina  
corn = maize  
corn-cob  
corn flakes  
millet  
oats

beef  
tough / tender beef  
pork  
mutton  
lamb  
veal  
joint  
kidney

### **Meat**

liver  
stomach  
tongue  
chop  
cutlet  
beef steak  
roast beef

sausage  
smoked sausage  
summer sausage  
bacon

### **Sausages**

fat / lean bacon  
ham  
smoked ribs

## **Poultry and Game**

chicken  
duck  
goose  
turkey  
hazel hen

partridge  
pheasant  
rabbit  
poultry  
game

### **Fish and Seafood**

bream  
carp  
cod  
eel  
herring  
mackerel  
perch  
pike  
plaice = sole  
salmon  
sardine

sprat  
sturgeon  
trout  
crab  
lobster  
crayfish=crawfish  
oyster  
shrimp = prawn  
caviar  
jellied fish

### **Dairy Products**

milk  
new milk  
sour milk  
cream  
sour cream  
butter

margarine  
cheese  
strong cheese  
processed cheese  
cheese spread  
cottage cheese = curd

### **Eggs**

egg  
egg shell  
the white of an egg  
the yolk of an egg  
hard-boiled eggs  
soft-boiled eggs

fried eggs  
scrambled eggs  
omelette  
to whip/beat an egg  
to shell an egg  
to paint the shell of eggs

## **Vegetables**

tomato  
cucumber  
pickled cucumbers  
pickles  
carrot  
beet  
potato  
egg plant = aubergine  
marrow = squash  
turnip = white radish  
cabbage  
sauerkraut  
Brussels sprouts  
cauliflower  
red cabbage  
kohlrabi  
lettuce  
lettuce leaf

sorrel  
green peas  
beans  
asparagus  
spinach  
radish  
pumpkin  
onion  
leek = spring onion  
garlic  
chicory  
pepper  
sweet pepper  
dill  
parsley  
celery  
mushrooms

## **Fruits, Berries & Nuts**

grapes  
raisins  
seedless raisins  
apple  
grapefruit  
persimmon  
pear  
plum  
prune  
cherry  
sweet cherry  
apricot  
peach  
stone  
pomegranate  
lemon  
lime

tangerine  
banana  
melon  
water melon  
strawberry  
wild strawberry  
raspberry  
currant (white, black, red)  
gooseberry  
blueberry  
blackberry  
cranberry  
mulberry  
nut  
walnut  
peanut  
hazelnut

orange  
pine-apple

cinnamon  
ginger  
horse radish  
mustard  
pepper  
salt  
sugar  
vanilla sugar  
powdered sugar  
soda  
pinch of soda  
cinnamon  
ginger  
horse radish

soft drinks  
mineral water  
spring water  
fruit juice  
lemonade  
beer  
dark / light beer  
a mug of beer  
strong drinks  
brandy (cognac)  
cherry brandy  
sherry  
whisky  
wine  
dry wine  
port wine  
sweet wine  
table wine

almond  
seeds

### **Spices and Seasoning**

vanilla  
vinegar  
yeast  
oil  
sunflower oil  
sauce  
ketchup  
mayonnaise  
to dress a salad with sth  
to season with sth

### **Beverages**

champagne  
liqueur  
tea  
a blend of tea  
to brew tea  
to stir tea  
coffee  
black coffee  
strong coffee  
white coffee  
instant coffee  
decaf (decaffeinated) coffee  
ground coffee  
to grind coffee  
to make coffee  
cocoa  
to take sugar with sth

chocolate  
milk / dark chocolate  
nut chocolate  
a bar of chocolate  
chocolates  
a box of chocolates  
candy  
toffee

## **Sweets**

ice cream  
jam  
a jar of jam  
marmalade  
honey  
pudding  
plum pudding  
ice cream

## Unit 2.

### Topic Area 1: Seasons and weather

The year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter. The weather depends on the season we live in. Each season has its own temperature, precipitation and vegetation.

To my mind every season is beautiful in its own way. As one of the famous poets says: "I see no reason to speak in prize of any season".

In spring nature awakens from its long winter sleep. Little streams flow merrily down the roads. The birds twitter of approaching warm days and sunny weather. The sun shines brightly. Trees and bushes break into leaf and shoot young buds. The fruit trees blossom and fill the air with wonderful perfume. After the first spring shower a magnificent rainbow appears in the sky.

Spring comes into summer, the hottest season of the year. In summer the weather is so changeable: now the sun is shining brightly and it's unbearably hot and now the sky is overcast with black clouds and it pours with rain. Those who are caught in the rain take shelter, otherwise they can get wet to the bone. The cool rainy weather saves people from dusty air and oppressive heat.

Nature gives us one more spell of good weather in autumn, known as an Indian summer. When the earth is covered with a soft carpet of dying leaves and nature is slowly falling asleep. But the gardens are silent and the sky seems sad. Everything begins to fall asleep. The days become drizzly and foggy. The melody of birds is not heard any more because they have flown away to warmer countries. It gets muddy, wet and slippery in the streets. Leaves become yellow and gradually fall off. Autumn is the harvest time and trees in the gardens are laden with ripening fruit.

When winter sets in, we spend more time indoors, because it gets cooler day by day. It keeps on snowing all days long and the ground is covered with deep white snow.



The rivers and lakes freeze frozen into a thick crust. People like to skate on the glassy surface. Occasionally the weather becomes nasty and a snowstorm begins. Roads become slippery, it's easy to slip and fall and break a leg.

## EXERCISES

### ***1. Work with speech patterns containing impersonal “it”.***

*The impersonal “it” is used when we speak about:*

*a) weather conditions:*

1. It is windy (foggy, sunny, etc.) today.
2. It snows and freezes in winter.
3. It's raining now.

*b) time (day, part of the day, date, month, season, year):*

1. It's 2 o'clock.
2. It's still early.
3. It's Monday today.
4. It's the 17th of April.

*c) temperature:*

1. It's 10 degrees above (below) zero.

*d) distance:*

1. It's (not) far from here to the forest.

### *Speech Pattern I*

**It often snows in winter. It is not snowing now.**

*Transfer the sentences according to the pattern:*

1. It often rains in May.
2. It sometimes drizzles in October.
3. It gets dark early in winter.
4. It sometimes pours with rain in July.

5. It freezes hard in January.
6. It gets cold in December.
7. It gets warm in spring.
8. It seldom hails in our region.

*Speech Pattern II*

**Is it frosty today? - No, it isn't. It's warm today.**

*Answer the following questions:*

1. Is it frosty today?
2. Is it chilly in June?
3. Is it cold in December?
4. Is it hot in July?
5. Is it muddy in March?
6. Is it windy now?
7. Is it cool in the early morning?
8. Is it foggy today?
9. Is it sunny today?

*Speech Pattern III*

**It's Monday today. It's 2 o'clock.**

*Answer the following questions:*

1. What day is it today?
2. What day was it yesterday?

3. What day will it be tomorrow?

4. What day was it the day before yesterday?

13 days ago?

17 days ago?

5. What day will it be the day after tomorrow?

in 3 days?

in 7 days?

6. What time is it now?

7. What time is it now by your watch?

by your friend's watch?

**2. Match the English weather words with their Ukrainian equivalents.**

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. dew          | a) мороз           |
| 2. forecast     | b) легкий вітерець |
| 3. blizzard     | c) повінь          |
| 4. thunderstorm | d) роса            |
| 5. hurricane    | e) засуха          |
| 6. earthquake   | i) блискавка       |
| 7. humidity     | g) злива           |
| 8. breeze       | h) імла, серпанок  |

9. rainbow            i) гроза
10. shower           j) прогноз погоди
11. frost              k) вологість
12. flood              l) заметіль, завірюха
13. lightning        m) ураган
14. mist               n) землетрус
15. drought         o) райдуга

**3. Sort out the following adjectives into columns according to the nouns they can go with.**

changeable	foggy	dry	beastly	fine	cold	insular
unfavourable	frosty	fair	bright	mild	hot	tropical
favourable	cloudy	cool	humid	high	rainy	unstable
subtropical	sunny	bad	misty	dull	nasty	
unsettled	windy	fair	starry	warm	moderate	
wretched	chilly	wet	good	dark	gloomy	

weather	climate	season	morning/day	night
nice,	insular,	rainy,	misty,	starry,

**4. Complete the chart using the derivatives of the words.**

	<b>noun</b>	<b>adjective</b>	<b>verb</b>
<b>1.</b>	snow		
<b>2.</b>	rain		
<b>3.</b>	drizzle		
<b>4.</b>	sleet		
<b>5.</b>	fog		
<b>6.</b>	cloud		
<b>7.</b>	thaw	—	
<b>8.</b>	hail	—	
<b>9.</b>	thunder		

**5. Which of the words in the box do you associate with. What seasons do you associate these words with?**

a gale	cold	a cloud	hoarfrost
a shower	a breeze	rain	boiling
a drizzle	mist	a tornado	hail
a downpour	sleet	a blizzard	a sandstorm
hot	freezing	a hurricane	a thunderstorm
cool	a snowstorm	a thaw	lightning

1. temperature
2. precipitation
3. wind

**6. Match the weather and climate words below with their explanations.**

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. atmosphere    | a) rain, snow etc. that falls on the ground, or the amount of rain, snow etc. that falls  |
| 2. weather       | b) the temperature and other conditions such as sun, rain, and wind   |
| 3. precipitation | c) the mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth  |
| 4. water cycle   | d) a large curve of different colours that can appear in the sky  |
| 5. humidity      | e) the ongoing process in which water on land and sea evaporates, forms water vapour, condenses and returns to earth in the form of precipitation |
| 6. rainbow       | f) the amount of water in the air or conditions in which the air is very warm and damp  |
| 7. climate       | g) the regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular place  |

**7. Complete the statements using the vocabulary from the box.**

an valanche	an earthquake	a typhoon	tsunami
a drought	a flood	a volcanic eruption	

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a very large amount of water that covers an area.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is an outbreak of lava from a mountain with a large hole at the top.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water for plants and animals to live.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a large mass of snow, ice, and rocks that falls down the side of a mountain.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sudden shaking of the earth's surface that often causes a lot of damage.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a very violent tropical storm.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a very large ocean wave that flows over the land and destroys things.

**8. *Explain the difference between the words below.***

1. a breeze — a gale — a tornado
2. rain — snow — sleet
3. rain — drizzle — shower
4. snow — hoarfrost
5. a thermometer — a barometer
6. fog — mist
7. a snowfall — a blizzard
8. cold — cool — chilly
9. a snowflake — a snowdrift



**9. Supply one word from those given in the box to fill in the gaps.**

flood	wet	cloudy	to forecast
sultry	hot	shower	Fahrenheit
drizzle	dew	lightning	Centigrade/Celsius
chilly	icy	sunshine	to forecast

1. During a storm, \_\_\_\_\_ is followed by a clap of thunder.
2. The river overflowed and the town had to cope with a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Because of the heavy \_\_\_\_\_ the grass was wet.
4. You can't see the moon and the stars now because the sky is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In summer a spell of very \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ weather usually ends with a thunderstorm.
6. I can't say that it is very cold outside but it's rather \_\_\_\_\_, you'd better put on your coat.
7. You can't sit on the grass it's still \_\_\_\_\_ after the rain.
8. The temperature has fallen down and the roads are so \_\_\_\_\_ that it's dangerous to drive.
9. When it rains hard but for a short period of time we call it a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Water freezes at zero degrees \_\_\_\_\_ but at 32 degrees \_\_\_\_\_.
11. There will be plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains and Dick will return with a fine tan.
12. I can't say that it was really raining, it was \_\_\_\_\_ but we got wet all the same.
13. Ancient people didn't know any other way of \_\_\_\_\_ the weather than watching the behaviour of animals and birds.

**10. Fill in the words: rains, snows, windy, frosty, snowy, sunny.**

1. When it..., people say that the weather is rainy; when it ..., they say it is snowy; when the wind blows, it is...; when the sun shines, the weather is ... .
2. Winter is ... in this country but not in England.
3. There are many ... days in autumn.
4. We had a ... summer last year.
5. When it is ..., we take our brollies with us.
6. Is it... today? - Yes, it is. - Then I'll go to the beach to bask in the sun.

**11. Change the following sentences according to the pattern:**

*When the sun shines ... (sunny)*

*When the sun shines we say that the weather is sunny.*

1. When it rains... (rainy)
2. When it drizzles ... (nasty)
3. When a cold wind blows ... (windy)
4. When the streets are covered with mud and slush ... (muddy and slushy)
5. When the frost is hard ... (frosty)
6. Then the temperature falls below zero ... (to freeze)
7. When the air is unbearably hot ... (sultry)
8. When the weather often changes ... (changeable)
9. When there are heavy snowfalls ... (snowy)

10. When the sky is overcast with low clouds ... ( cloudy)

**12. Change the given statements so that they will mean the opposite.**

**Model:** We are having rough weather. — We are having calm weather.

1. The weather is really nasty today.
2. It's ten degrees below zero.
3. The roads are dry today, it's not dangerous to drive.
4. The sky is clear.
5. The weather will keep fine.
6. It was a bright day.
7. It's 30 degrees in the shade.
8. There is a bad fog in the mountains.
9. The weather is windless today.
10. The frost is going to kill all the flowers in the garden.

**13. Transform these sentences according to the models.**

I do not like autumn as much as (I like) spring.

I like spring more than autumn.

1. He does not like winter as much as summer.
2. It does not rain as much in summer as (it does) in autumn.
3. It does not snow in December as (it does) in January.

4. I do not like the continental climate as much as I like the subtropical climate.

***14. Paraphrase the sentences according to the following patterns.***

- The winter is hither this year.

How hither the winter is this year.

It is such a hither winter this year.

What a bitter winter we are having this year!

1. The weather is dreary today.
2. The winter is monstrous this year.
3. The cold is deathlike this morning.
4. The chill is penetrating today.
5. The climate is wet (damp) there.
6. The rain is crashing (heavy, dense).
7. The weather is changeable here.
8. The air is sultry.
9. The wind is ferocious (fierce, furious).
10. The ice is thick and glassy.
11. The blizzard is humbling (raging, mad, terrible).
12. The wind blows violently (gustily).
13. February is severe this winter.
14. The frost is cracking (killing, singing).

**15.** It is getting dark.

**16.** It was bitterly cold.

**17.** It is raining fast.

**18.** It is getting foggy.

**15. *Insert the articles where necessary.***

**1.** ... greater part of Australia has ... subtropical climate. In ... south of ... country... January average temperature is 20 degrees above zero and ... July average temperature is 9 degrees above zero, it rains hard in ... tropical north in summer.

**2.** Canada is one of ... largest countries in the world. It occupies ... northern part of ... continent of North America. ... northern winds that blow from ... Arctic Ocean influence ... climate of Canada. Canada has ... continental climate with cold winters and hot summers.

**3.** It was ... frosty morning.

**4.** ... morning was warm and sunny and they went for ... hike in ... mountains.

**5.** July is ... hottest month in ... central regions of ... country.

**6.** Did they come back at ... ?

**7.** ... winter is coming. It is getting colder and cooler.

**8.** It was ... very cold winter. ... average temperature was around 22 degrees below zero.

**9.** It was ... Friday before he left for ... south.

**10.** ... spring will come again and with ... spring freedom and reunion.

**11.** The weather was wet and cold as it often can be in ... early summer.

12. During ... summer I always feel uneasy.
13. In ... summer of his sophomore year he was quite happy.
14. ... winter passed into ... spring and ... passed into ... summer.
15. It ... early spring when she chanced to meet Walter Fane.
16. It was ... terrible summer with uninterrupted heavy rains.
17. It was ... when he came there another time.
18. The hotels were open for ... summer.
19. It was ... late autumn when she fell ill.

***16. Fill in the blanks with expressions given in brackets:***

1. The weather ... the season we live in. Each season has its own temperature ... and ... .
2. In spring nature ... from its long winter sleep. The fruit trees ... and fill the air with wonderful ... .
3. It becomes unbearably hot and ... , the sky ... with black clouds and it ... with rain.
4. When the thaw ... the snow turns to ... .
5. Autumn is the season of ... weather, ... fogs and ... days when it drizzles. In the morning the grass is covered with ... hoar-frost and ... with all colours of the ... . The parks are ..., the ponds are ... .
6. Only those who enjoy gathering mushrooms ... in the autumn forest under the ... rain.

(to glitter, to blossom, to awaken, to be overcast, to depend on, to set in, to pour, to feel at home; rainbow, vegetation, rainfalls, slush, perfume; sultry, silvery, miserable, chilly, dense, empty, drizzling, quiet)

**17. Read the following sentences and put their numbers in the corresponding column.**

**All is good in its season**

spring	summer	autumn	winter

1. It is a good time for sledding and tobogganing, making snowmen and playing snowballs.
2. People enjoy picking mushrooms and berries in the woods and forests.
3. Gradually it gets colder and colder and rains more often.
4. It is the time for nature to awake from its sleep.
5. The rivers and lakes are frozen over and you can see a lot of fishermen on the ice.
6. The days become shorter and the nights become longer.
7. The nightingales start to sing their beautiful melodies.
8. It's a wonderful time when the air is transparent and the trees stand red, brown, golden and yellow against the beautiful cloudless sky.
9. After several chilly weeks people look forward to the wonderful warm days of Indian Summer.
10. There are occasional storms with thunder and lightning but people usually welcome them as they bring a relief from the heat.

11. It is so pleasant to see snowdrops in the woods and to enjoy the fresh breath of the new season.
12. The sun sets very early and rises very late, it's still dark in the morning when you get up.
13. In this season people particularly dislike the sleet and slush under the feet and the dull grey sky.
14. Most nations usually celebrate the shortest night in the year with special rituals.
15. The trees start blossoming and everything around looks festive in white and pink garments.
16. Strawberries are the first fresh fruit that you eat in this season.
17. The roads are icy and it is the most dangerous time for drivers.
18. Most birds fly away to warm countries
19. New green grass covers the ground and all parks and gardens look pretty spotted with the yellow dandelions.
20. The dry winds usually bring droughts which are bad for crops.

**18. Complete the following sentences.**

1. It looks like ... . Take your umbrella.
2. Autumn is a harvest time, when fruit and vegetables ... .
3. London is famous for ... .
4. When the thaw sets in the snow ... .
5. After a hard frost everything is covered ... .
6. The temperature has fallen to ... . Everybody complains of ... .



- 7. The sky is dark, it is... .
- 8. If you are caught in the rain ... .
- 9. When the nature returns to life the trees ... .
- 10. After the thunderstorm ... .

**19. What will you say if:**

- it is unbearably hot;
- the sky is overcast with low clouds;
- the trees are in full leaf;
- the vegetables and fruit have turned ripe;
- the temperature has risen to zero;
- a cooling breeze is blowing from the sea;
- the winters are not hard and in summer, it seldom gets unbearably hot;
- it is snowing heavily and a howling wind is blowing;
- the puddles are frozen over;
- you are wet to the skin.

**Suggestions:**

- the thaw has set in;
- the harvest time has come;
- it is becoming sultry;
- the thunderstorm is coming;
- they fill the air with perfume;
- it is slippery;
- the blizzard is dense;
- I was caught in the rain;
- the country has a mild climate;
- it's pleasant to breathe in fresh air.

**20. When will you say:**

1. What a magnificent rainbow!
2. At last the nature returns to life!
3. What miserable weather we are having!
4. How lovely the park is looking!
5. I hate to go out in thunderstorm!
6. What a lovely winter morning!

**You may use the following expressions:**

-thunderstorm; to clear up;

-vegetation; to grow rapidly; to put for the buds;

-to break in blossom; to fill the air with wonderful perfume;

-to drizzle; to be chilly; gloomy; dense fog; to be overcast with low clouds; to turn to slush;

-to turn yellow; to fall to the ground; to be covered with a multi-coloured carpet;

-a howling violent wind; a dense blizzard; to be frozen over; slippery;

-heavy snowfalls; to be covered with a white sparkling carpet; to be frozen over; to be covered with a hoar-frost; icicles (to hang from the roofs).

***21. Ask your fellow students and let them answer:***

-what the weather is like when the winter is hard;

-what the black-frost is;

- if he likes when the thaw sets in winter and why;
- how he can guess that a thunderstorm is coming;
- if he likes to be caught in rain;
- how the nature returns to life in spring;
- if it usually gets unbearably hot in summer in his native place;
- what she likes to do on a fine winter day;
- if the weather is changeable in autumn;
- if autumn is a busy time for farmers;
- what the weather is like today;
- if he knows the weather forecast for tomorrow.

**22. Agree or disagree with the following. Extend your sentences whenever possible.**

**Use the following phrases:**

*So it is*

*Nothing of the kind*

*Right you are*

*I don't share your opinion*

*I agree with you completely*

*I'm afraid you are wrong*

1. The climate of England is affected by the warm current of Gulf Stream.
2. Spring is the season when nature returns to life.
3. The weather is changeable in spring.
4. Autumn is the season of warm sunny days and lovely gorgeous weather.
5. Autumn is a busy time.

6. In winter people usually complain of a biting cold wind and a cracking frost.
7. Black-frost is better than snowstorm.
8. It's not very pleasant to walk about the streets when the thaw sets in.
9. The best thing to do on a frosty winter morning is to stay at home.

**23. Ask questions to the underlined words:**

1. The year is divided into 4 seasons.
2. The weather depends on the season we live in.
3. In spring the weather returns to life.
4. The icicles hang from the roofs of the houses.
5. The leaves are falling down silently from the trees.
6. Autumn is the harvest time as most of fruit and vegetables turn ripe.
7. In spring most birds build nests and hatch their eggs.
8. Sometimes the temperature may rise to 32 degrees in the shade in summer.
9. The periods of sunshine are followed by occasional showers.

**24. Fill in the necessary prepositions into the weather jokes below and enjoy them.**

**April in Paris**

One April, a friend \_\_\_\_\_ (1) a famous American composer Vernon Duke's, inspired \_\_\_\_\_ (2) his famous song "April in Paris", decided to spend the month there. The weather was terrible.

\_\_\_\_\_ (3) his return, the traveller complained \_\_\_\_\_ (4) great length \_\_\_\_\_ (5) his disappointing trip. “Whatever made you go \_\_\_\_\_ (6) Paris \_\_\_\_\_ (7) April?” Duke asked. “The weather is always terrible then.” “I went because \_\_\_\_\_ (8) your song!” the friend cried. “Ah.” the composer replied apologetically, “well we really meant May, but the rhythm required two syllables.”

### **An Accurate Forecast**

It was autumn, and the Indians \_\_\_\_\_ (1) the remote reservation asked their new Chief if the winter was going to be cold or rather warm. As he was an Indian Chief \_\_\_\_\_ (2) a modern society, he had never been taught the old secrets, and when he looked \_\_\_\_\_ (3) the sky, he didn't see what the winter was going to be like.

Nevertheless to be \_\_\_\_\_ (4) the safe side, he replied \_\_\_\_\_ (5) his tribe that the winter was indeed going to be cold and they should collect wood to be prepared. But also being a practical leader, \_\_\_\_\_ (6) several days he got an idea. He went \_\_\_\_\_ (7) the phone, called National Weather Service and asked, “Is the coming winter going to be cold?” “It looks \_\_\_\_\_ (8) this winter is going to be quite cold,” the weather service responded.

So the Chief went \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (10) his people and told them to collect even more wood \_\_\_\_\_ (11) order to be prepared. One week later he phoned the Service again. “Is it going to be a very cold winter?” “Yes,” the man \_\_\_\_\_ (12) National Weather Service replied again, “it's going to be cold.”

The Chief again went \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (14) his people and told them to collect every scrap \_\_\_\_\_ (15) wood they could find. Several weeks later he called the Weather Service again. “Are you absolutely sure that the winter is going to be very cold?” “Absolutely,” the man replied. ‘It will be one of the coldest winters we've

ever had. "How can you be so sure?" the Chief asked. The weather man replied, "The Indians are collecting a lot of wood."

**25. Fill in the blanks with prepositions and post verbal adverbs:**

1. When the temperature falls ... 20 degrees ... zero it gets very cold. The rivers are frozen ... and everything is covered ... hoar-frost, which glitters ... all colours ... the rainbow. But ... the end ... February the thaw sets ... .

2. I prefer to stay indoors ... rainy weather. When you are caught ... the rain you may get wet ... the skin.

3. It may pour ... rain right now: the sky is overcast ... black clouds, a cold wind is blowing ... the sea.

4. Indian summer is a short period ... warm sunny weather ... the beginning ... autumn.

5. The weather depends ... the season we live ... . ... my mind every season is beautiful ... it's own way. The poet says: "I see no reason to speak ... prize ... any season".

6. ... spring the periods ... sunshine are followed ... occasional showers. ... the rain you can see a magnificent rainbow ... the sky.

**26. Translate into English.**

A)

1. Весна - це пора роки, коли природа прокидається від зимового сну.

2. Влітку рідко буває нестерпно спекотно.

3. Спека став гнітючою, а повітря - задушливим.

4. Віддалений гуркіт грону вказує на наближення грози.
5. Потрапивши під дощ, люди шукають захисток, інакше можна змокнути до нитки.
6. Більшість птахів відлітають у теплі краї.
7. Період сонячної погоди у жовтні називають бабине літо.
9. Випадає сніг, але трапляється, що він довго не лежить.
10. Надзвичайно неприємно, коли вас забризкає грязюкою машина, що проїжджає мимо.
11. Дні коротші, а ночі довші - значить, прийшла осінь.
12. Дні стають довшими, а ночі - коротшими.
13. Як темно! Нам вже час додому.

## **В)**

1. Температура, опади та рослинність залежать від пори року. Я вважаю, що кожний сезон по-своєму гарний, але моя улюблена пора - це весна, коли природа пробуджується від сну і повертається до життя.
2. Весною сонячні періоди чергуються з раптовими дощами, тому рослинність швидко росте, дерева випускають бруньки, квіти розквітають, наповнюючи повітря прекрасним ароматом.
3. Влітку погода дуже мінлива: зараз сонце світить яскраво, і раптом небо затягується темними хмарами і починається проливний дощ. Якщо ви не хочете промокнути до нитки, залишайтеся вдома. А коли після грози погода проясниться, на небі можна побачити чудову райдугу.

4. Осінь - це пора похмурої погоди, густих туманів та прохолодних вітряних днів, коли моросить дощ. Але це також пора збору врожаю, коли досягає більшість овочів та фруктів.

5. Бабине літо - це період теплої сонячної погоди на початку жовтня. Золоте та червоне листя повільно падає на землю в останніх променях сонця. Парки пусті, ставки спокійні, бо більшість птахів відлетіло до теплих країв. Вранці трава вкрита сріблястою памороззю, що виблискує всіма кольорами райдуги.

6. Взимку багато хто скаржиться на кусючий холод, тріскучий мороз та завиваючий вітер, тому що зими в наших краях суворі.

7. В сніжну бурю я намагаюся не виходити надвір через жахливий вітер та густу завірюху.

8. В кінці січня почалася відлига і сніг перетворився на сльоту, а коли почалися заморозки, всі калюжі замерзли, і стало страшенно слизько.

9. Ти випадково не знаєш прогноз погоди на завтра?

10. Вчора йшов град з дощем. А сьогодні температура впала і зараз на вулиці дуже слизько.

C)

1. Використовуючи дані метеорологічних спостережень, синоптики можуть дати точний прогноз погоди тільки на 48 годин. Прогнозуючи погоду на найближчий тиждень чи місяць, вони ґрунтуються на звичайних погодних умовах даної місцевості у даний час, і звичайно, іноді можуть помилятися.

2. Протягом літа я часто зустрічав свого шкільного друга.

3. Була пізня осінь, коли вона написала мені.

4. Вони повинні одружитися на самому початку весни.

5. Минулого літа вона переїхала за місто.

6. Восени я збираюся приступити до роботи в дядьковій фірмі.



7. Була рання весна, коли вони прибули в Одесу.
8. Яке нудне літо чекає нас попереду.
9. Він пробув у Римі всю зиму.
10. Влітку 2015 року вона перемогла на змаганнях.
11. Мені подобається, коли погода тепла.
12. Погода покращується і стає тепліше.

D)

1. Небо все в хмарах. Напевне, піде дощ.
2. Я не люблю проводити канікули в Одесі. Там дуже сухий і жаркий клімат.
3. Яка бридка погода! Мені краще взяти з собою парасольку, а то можна змокнути до нитки і простудитися.
4. Звичайно у лютому стає ще холодніше, ніж у січні.
5. Ти не заперечуєш, якщо я вдягну твій шарф? Я чув прогноз погоди на сьогодні. Обіцяють великі снігопади і сильний вітер.
6. Яка температура сьогодні?  
- 3 градуси вище нуля.  
- Значить, на вулиці мряка.
7. Ох, як сьогодні жарко!
8. З кожним днем стає все жаркіше.
9. Восени листя жовте, червоне, коричневе і золотаве.
10. Приходить осінь, і листя жовтіє.
11. - Темніє, а вони ще не повернулись.  
- Не хвилюйся, вони незабаром з'являться.

12. На вулиці і так холодно. А скоро стане ще холодніше.

**27. Dialogues. Fill in the missing parts of the dialogues, learn them by heart.**

a) - What is the weather like today?

- ...

- Is it raining?

- ...

- Then you'd better take a umbrella not to get wet through.

- ...

b) - Do you happen to know the weather outlook?

- ...

- So autumn is here with its slush and drizzle. I wonder what winter we are going to have this year?

- ... . I hope ...

c) - What is your favourite season?

- ...

- Why do you like it? In my opinion, it's very hot in summer.

- ...

- As for me. I like spring best of all. It's the best time of the year. I hope you agree with me, don't you?

d) - Look out of the window, it's bucketing with rain. And I have no umbrella with me.

- ...

- I wonder if the weather's going to keep rainy long. What is the weather forecast?

e) - It was very cold yesterday, wasn't it?

- ...

- And what is winter like in your town?

- ...

- Where do you think the climate is better: in Kyiv or in your town? Why?

- ...

f) - Look out of the window. It's snowing heavily.

- ...

-No, it isn't. And to think, it's only the beginning of November.

***28. Translate Ukrainian phrases into English and reproduce the dialogues.***

**- Don't you think it's high time to go home? It may pour with rain at any moment.**

- Ти маєш рацію. Небо затягнуте низькими темними хмарами, а це вказує на наближення зливи.

- А поривчастий вітер дме з самого ранку.

**- O.K. Let's hurry up or we may be caught in the rain.**

- Боюся, вже пізно. Починає накрапати.

**- I hope we'll reach home before we get wet to the skin.**

**- Have you heard the weather forecast for the next week?**

- Говорять, скоро почнеться відлига.

**- I can hardly believe it. It's freezing so hard.**

- Але не забувай, що в наші дні погода така мінлива! Зараз у нас тріскучий мороз, а за день чи два температура

може піднятися до 5 градусів тепла.

**- But it means that all this snow is going to turn to slush.**

- Не хвилюйся. Обіцяють, що в кінці тижня температура знов впаде.

**- And the puddles will freeze over. Last time when it was so slippery I nearly broke my leg.**

### ***29. Translate, dramatize, reproduce and learn it by heart.***

1. A.: Nice and bright this morning.

B.: Так. набагато краще, ніж вчора. Мені подобається, коли тепло.

A.: So do I. I'm afraid it may cloud over this afternoon.

B.: Я не думаю, що це надовго.

2. A.: Яка погода сьогодні?

B.: It's a lovely day. Let's go for a drive in the country.

3. A.: Fairly mild for the time of the year.

B.: Так. зовсім не те, що обіцяли синоптики.

4. A.: Кажуть, буде сніг.

B.: What a pity! I shan't be able to do for a hike in the mountains.

5. A.: Сьогодні вранці холодно, чи не так?

B.: Yes, and I'm afraid it's going to get even colder.

6. A.: I think the wind's getting stronger.

B.: Так, зараз він набагато сильніший, ніж вранці.

7. A.: Do you know the forecast for tomorrow?

B.: Холодно, вранці туман, вітер і дощ після обіду.

8. A.: Is it still raining?

B. Ні. нарешті дощ перестав. Я думаю, день буде гарним.

**30. Speak on the situation. Make up a dialogue.**

a) Your friend and you are going to visit Kyiv. Discuss what clothes to put on taking into consideration:

- today's weather;

- tomorrow's weather forecast;

- average March temperature in Kyiv and your region.

**31. Discuss the weather with your partner using the patterns given in the table. Express your delight or dislike with the weather. Choose questions from the models given below.**

1) What do you think of the weather?

2) What's the weather like outside?

- 3) What's the weather going to be like?
- 4) Do you think it will clear up?
- 5) Will the weather keep?
- 6) What's the weather forecast for today/tomorrow?

<b>For good weather</b>	<b>For bad weather</b>
It's absolutely marvellous!	Dull morning, isn't it?
Isn't it gorgeous!	Nasty day, isn't it?
It's so nice and hot!	I hate snow.
Personally I think it's so nice when it's warm, isn't it?	The heat is unbearable.
I adore it. Do you?	I can't stand this wind.
We are in for a spell of good weather.	The weather is turning bad.
It'll change for the better.	Rain all day long. Isn't it dreadful?
Fancy such a day in December!	It's pouring again. Isn't it wretched?
This breeze is so refreshing!	I don't know about you, but I'm fed up with this weather.
It's so surprisingly warm for this time of the year!	I'm just longing for some sunshine!
What a fine day we are having today!	
I love the sun/ frost/ snow. Isn't it wonderful?	

**32. Think and say what kinds of weather are good or bad for doing these things.**

1. Planting flowers in the garden.

2. Having a garden party.
3. Doing sightseeing in a big city.
4. Camping out in a tent.
5. Revising for an exam.
6. Being ill with a high temperature.
7. Skiing in the mountains.
8. Fishing in the river.
9. Weeding potatoes.
10. Driving long distances.

**33. Describe a winter day using the following expressions.**

1. What is the weather forecast for ...? Do you happen to know the weather forecast (outlook)?
2. The sky is overcast with clouds.
3. mild (hard) winter
4. Damp (dry) climate
5. The streets (pavements) are awfully slippery.
6. It is slippery. How slippery it is? It's so slippery!
7. The temperature is (drops to) 5 degrees below (above) zero Centigrade.
8. What a cold wind!
9. What nasty weather!
10. It gets cold (warm, hot, windy, etc.) in December.
11. It often snows (rains, freezes, drizzles) in winter, etc.

**34. Speak on the following.**

1. What kind of weather do you like most of all/least of all and why?
2. What do you like/dislike about the weather today? Does it suit your mood and the work you are doing/going to do?
3. Did you listen to the weather forecast for today and tomorrow before you left home? Why?
4. Do you usually listen to weather forecasts? How often? What do you need it for? Which member of your family is it most important for?
5. Does your mood depend on the weather? What do you do to change the situation if you are "under the weather"?
6. Can you say that you have a favourite month or season? If yes, why do you prefer it to all other months or seasons?
7. Can you say that you particularly dislike any month or season and explain why?
8. Do you agree with the saying "Nature doesn't have bad weather"? Why?
9. Some astrologists believe that people's favourite season is the one they were born in. Do you agree with them?
10. Englishmen say "There is no bad weather, there are just bad clothes." Do you think it is true?
11. Can you name at least 3 things you like and dislike in each season and explain why?
12. Which do you think is the best season to tour Ukraine? Ground your opinion.
13. Some people don't like to have holidays in winter. Do you agree with them?

**35. Discuss with your fellow-students advantages and disadvantages of:**

- changeable winter weather.

**36. Tell your fellow-students how:**

- you were caught in a thunderstorm;

- you lost your way in a snowstorm.



## **Topic Area 2. The Climate of Great Britain**

Britain has an island climate where the sea continually lowers temperatures in summer and raises them in winter. The other important phenomenon that affects the British Isles, the Gulf Stream. This brings ocean currents, which raises temperatures, especially in winter.

Spring is the season when nature returns to life. Vegetation grows quickly as periods of sunshine are followed by occasional showers and after the rain you can see a magnificent rainbow in the sky. The trees put for buds and soon they are in full leaf.

In summer it's seldom unbearably hot as a cooling breeze is blowing from the southwest. But sometimes the temperature may rise to 32 degrees in the shade. The weather becomes sultry. The sky is suddenly overcast with low clouds. It means that thunderstorm is coming. If anyone is caught in the rain he may get wet to the skin.

Autumn is the season of miserable weather, dense fogs, of chilly windy days when it drizzles. The leaves turn yellow and red and fall down to the ground. Most birds migrate to the warm countries. But it is also a harvest time, when most fruit and vegetables turn ripe.

As English climate is rather mild the winters are not hard there. On a frosty morning everything is covered with hoar-frost. Icicles hang from the roofs of the houses. The rivers are frozen over. When there are 8 degrees of frost in England they say that it freezes hard, because a damp climate makes them feel the cold more. But such weather doesn't last long. The thaw sets in and the snow turns to slush.

## EXERCISES

*1. Compose 7 sentences choosing corresponding expressions from each column:*

<p>the weather</p> <p>the climate</p>	is	<p>unbearably hot</p> <p>miserable</p> <p>magnificent</p> <p>changeable</p> <p>severe</p> <p>reviving</p> <p>mild</p>	<p>in England</p> <p>in summer</p> <p>in autumn</p> <p>in spring</p> <p>in North regions</p> <p>on a frosty morning</p>
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<p>because</p>	<p>the temperature often rises to 35 degrees in the shade</p> <p>it is affected by the warm current of the Gulf Stream</p> <p>everything is covered with a silvery hoar-frost</p> <p>of dense fogs, chilly windy days when it drizzles</p> <p>now the sun is shining brightly and now it pours with rain</p> <p>the nature returns to life</p> <p>the winters are long and hard and summers are cool and short</p>
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**2. Insert prepositions or adverbs.**

1. Northern winds that blow... Arctic Ocean influence the climate ... Finland. ... the south-western part ... country the climate is milder. The lowest average temperature in February is 15 degrees ... zero. ... the north-western part, ... Finland. Snow lies ... 250 ... days ... the extreme north-west.

2. ... 70 per cent ... Australia is ... the subtropical zone.

3. Snow doesn't lie ... long ... Black Sea Coast.

4. The weather changes ... day ... day or even ... the day in New York ... autumn.

5. Vast masses ... cold air... the Arctic flow ... land and lower the temperature.

6. It rained hard ... night.

7. They are going ... a drive ... the country ... the afternoon.

8. They left the town ... a sunny Wednesday ... May.

**3. Fill in the gaps with one suitable word and read about the peculiarities of the British climate.**

a) degrees; b) weather; c) temperatures; d) colder; e) summers; f) zero; g) influenced; h) driest; i) north; j) country; k) part; l) characterized; m) zones; n) have; o) current; p) Scottish; q) continent; r) varies; s) District; t) less.

**The Climate of Britain**

Britain is situated in the temperate climatic zone and does not have extremes of temperature or rainfall. The Gulf Stream, a large Atlantic Ocean \_\_\_\_\_ (1) of warm water from the Gulf of Mexico, keeps winters quite mild and \_\_\_\_\_ (2) warm but not excessively hot. The average annual temperature in Britain is about 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (3) Celsius, with the summer average temperature being around 15°C and the winter average being around 5°C above \_\_\_\_\_ (4). The British \_\_\_\_\_ (5) is dominated by frontal depressions, which form in the Mid-Atlantic and pass across into Europe, bringing frequent changes.

There are also noticeable differences that occur throughout the \_\_\_\_\_ (6). The coldest winter \_\_\_\_\_ (7) in Britain are observed in eastern Scotland and England.

The western \_\_\_\_\_ (8) of Britain is warmed by the influence of the tropical maritime air stream. Temperatures are therefore \_\_\_\_\_ (9) in the east than in the west during winter. During summer the south is warmer than the \_\_\_\_\_ (10). This is due to the differences in solar heat received, being greater in the south.

The British climate can be divided into four \_\_\_\_\_ (11): northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast. The northwest section is \_\_\_\_\_ (12) by mild winters and cool summers. Western parts of Britain generally \_\_\_\_\_ (13) a more maritime climate during winter while eastern Britain is \_\_\_\_\_ (14) by the cold airstreams from the European \_\_\_\_\_ (15).

In summer, the climatic differences are more dominated by southerly latitude.

Precipitation also \_\_\_\_\_ (16) throughout Britain. Western Britain, particularly the parts on higher ground such as the Lake \_\_\_\_\_ (17) and the Welsh Mountains, receives considerable rainfall. The Peak District and the \_\_\_\_\_ (18) Highlands are also very rainy areas. Though known as a wet country, north eastern and central England has \_\_\_\_\_ (19) rainfall annually and frequently suffers from drought. Eastern Britain, particularly south eastern parts, receives much less rainfall while the southeast region is the \_\_\_\_\_ (20) of all.

**4. Insert the appropriate form of the adjectives and adverbs given in the brackets.**

1. The January average temperature in Great Britain is (high) than in some European countries.
2. Where are winters (long): in Yakutsk or in Paris?
3. It rained (hard) yesterday than it is raining today.
4. Today it is (cool) than it was yesterday.
5. There snow lies (long) than in the south of the country.
6. If the climate is subtropical, then summers are (long).
7. February is (short) month of the year.
8. The climate of Ireland is (mild) than the climate of some European countries.
9. Finland has a (continental) climate than Norway.

**5. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the proper tenses.**

1. Where you (to spend) your holidays last summer? - We (to go) to Riga. I (to have) my holidays in July. The weather (to be) wonderful there. It (to be) as hot as it (to be) in Yalta. I (to enjoy) my holidays.
2. You (to have got) any plans for the weekend? - Well, if the weather (to be) fine and it (not to rain) we (to go) for a walk, would you like to come with us?
3. It (to rain) hard now. We (not to be able) to go for a hike in the mountains.
4. You (to be) ever to London? - Yes. I (to be) there last summer. How you (to like) the weather there? - Well, the weather (to be) wonderful when I (to be) there. It never (to rain).
5. I wonder if they (to arrive) at the station before the train (to leave).

6. It (to be) very cold lately.
7. Summer (to come) It (to grow) warmer and warmer.
8. The cold northern wind (to blow) all day long yesterday.
9. Snow (to lie) for about 200 days that winter.
10. It (to be) the best holiday I ever (to have).

**6. Transform these sentences according to the models.**

a) It is not as cold in February as it is in January.

It is colder in January than in February.

1. It is not as hot in August as it is in July in Kyiv.
2. It is not as cool in the morning as it is in the evening here.
3. Winters in Moscow are not as frosty as they are in Siberia.
4. Cold northern winds in the central region of the country are not as strong as they are in the tundra.
5. Summers in the Highlands of Scotland are not as warm as they are in the south-eastern part of England.

**7. What weather conditions are described in the following situations?**

1. Everything was covered with water, all people had to use a boat to get around.
2. The airport was closed because of low visibility.
3. The snow began to melt and there was a lot of water in the streets.

4. The earth became hard-rock and most of crops died.
5. The trees and bushes had been uprooted like matchsticks.
6. The small balls of ice were battering the roof of our car.
7. The rain didn't last long and soon the sky cleared out.
8. It was difficult to breathe and we all were covered with sweat.
9. We saw the bright flashes of light in the sky above the horizon.
10. All the trees were white and looked fabulous.
11. A large mass of snow, ice, and rocks fell down the side of the mountain.
12. The sudden shaking of the earth's surface measuring 6.1 on the Richter scale struck southern California on June, 28.

### ***8. Translate into English.***

1. Гольфстрім впливає на клімат Західного узбережжя Європи.
2. На півночі зими суворіші.
3. На клімат Англії впливає тепла течія Гольфстріму і тому він досить помірний. Влітку тут рідко буває нестерпно спекотно і прохолодний бриз віє з південного заходу.
4. Клімат Аляски дуже суровий. Іноді температура падає до 70 нижче нуля.
5. Погоду в Британії не можна передбачити, і часто протягом одного дня всі чотири пори року можуть змінити одна одну. Зранку може яскраво світити сонце, удень може піти заливний дощ, а закінчиться день може снігопадом.
6. Британія — острівна країна, і тому моря, що оточують її, впливають на її клімат погодні умови. Гольфстрім, тепла течія в Атлантичному океані, робить

зиму теплішою, а літо більш дощовим. Завдяки цій течії моря навколо Британських островів узимку ніколи не замерзають.

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

- Клімат у Англії м'який чи суворий?

- **The English climate is rather moderate as it is affected by the warm current of the Gulf Stream.**

- А що означає помірний клімат?

- **It means that summers are not so warm and winters are not as cold as in other European countries.**

- Чому ж тоді англійці скаржаться на нестерпний холод взимку?

- **Because the damp climate makes them feel the cold more.**

- **And what is the most typical feature of the English weather?**

- Перш за все вона надзвичайно мінлива, і крім того, англійці просто не уявляють свою країну без постійних туманів.

**10. Speak on the situation. Make up a dialogue.**

a) Your friend has just returned from Scotland. You are leaving for Scotland next week. Ask him questions about:

- the weather in Scotland;

- the most necessary things to be taken with you;

- about suitable clothes.

**11. Discuss with your fellow-students advantages and disadvantages of:**

- a hard and a mild climate;



# TOPICAL VOCABULARY

## Weather Forecast

weather report

to expect a cloudy (sunny, rainy...) day

to forecast

temperature may: drop/rise

to lower/ raise temperatures

Fahrenheit, Centigrade/Celsius

sky conditions: clear/partly cloudy/cloudy

precipitation: none/rain/snow/sleet/hail

wind direction: north/south...

humidity: low/medium/high

## Climate

continental, moderate, tropical, subtropical, insular, temperate

an island climate

a damp climate

Mediterranean climate zone

mild/modified, soft, hot, cold, dry/humid/wet/damp, rainy, good, bad, changeable

to influence = to affect

to protect the country **from** the cold air

to be determined by geographical location, relief, altitude

average temperature

humidity

to adapt to weather changes

an important phenomenon

to affect smth

the Gulf Stream

to bring ocean currents

### **Weather**

Weather (day): bright, fine, good, nice, fair, sunny;

warm, cold, hot, cool, chilly, mild, calm;

windy (windless), rainy, frosty, misty, damp, foggy, cloudy;

rough, nasty, bad, wretched, beastly, gloomy/dull.

Weather: unsettled/ unstable, changeable, unpredictable

to drizzle

thick fog/ mist/ smog

to be/get wet through = to get wet to the bone/skin

to bring rain

The day is hot and stuffy.

The heat is stifling/ unbearable.

It's 30°C above (zero) in the shade.

a day to tempt anyone out

to be caught in the rain

to make smb feel smth

to last long

flash of lightning

breeze

thunderstorm, snowstorm, rainstorm

drought

flood

frost

whirlwind

hurricane

earthquake

shower, hail, sleet, rain

tornado = twister

blizzard

typhoon

## Spring

Nature awakens **from** winter sleep.

to melt

to look fresh

to set in

to bloom /to blossom /to flower

to burst **into** leaf /to come **into** leaf /to leaf **out**

The birds return from hot countries.

to twitter in the trees

to return to life

periods of sunshine

to be followed by occasional showers

a magnificent rainbow

to put for buds

to be in full leaf

to turn to slush

to be divided into

to depend on smth

to awaken from

to flow merrily down

to twitter of approaching smth

to break into leaf

to shoot young buds

## **Summer**

to enjoy bright sunny days

oppressive /unbearable heat

We can't stand the heat.

to bring relief from the heat

unbearably hot

a cooling breeze

to become sultry

to come into

to pour with rain

to take shelter

to get wet to the bone

to save people from smth

oppressive heat

## **Autumn**

It often rains (drizzles) in autumn.

flashes of lightning, crack of thunder

Fruits get ripe.

harvest time

to cover the ground

Indian summer

to fade away

fall of the leaf /leaf fall

dull gray sky

to get colder and colder

sleet and slush under the feet

to be overcast with low clouds

to be caught in the rain

to get wet to the skin

dense fogs

to drizzle

to fall down to the ground

to migrate to the warm countries

a harvest time

turn ripe

a spell of good weather

an Indian summer

a soft carpet of dying leaves

to fall asleep

to fly away to

to get muddy, wet and slippery

to fall off

to be laden with ripening fruit

## Winter

It often snows (freezes...) in winter.

frost: cracking, killing, singing, hard, sharp, bitter

to be caught **in** the snow

to freeze the rivers and lakes

snowflake

to be dead with cold

chilly

frosty

freezing

to be covered with smth

to hang from the roofs

to be frozen over

to freeze hard

to keep on

deep white snow

to freeze frozen into a thick crust

to skate on smth

the glassy surface

to become nasty

to slip

to break a leg



## **ADDITIONAL TEXTS TO THE TOPIC**

### **ENGLISH WEATHER**

The weather in England is very changeable. A fine morning can change into a wet afternoon and evening. And a nasty morning can change to a fine afternoon and evening. And a nasty morning can change to a fine afternoon. That is why it is natural for the English to use the comparison “as changeable as the weather” of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. “Other countries have a climate: in England we have weather”. This statement is often made by the English to describe the meteorological conditions of their country.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long.

The weather is the favourite conversational topic in England. When two Englishmen meet, their first words will be “How do you do?” or “How are you?”. And after the reply “Very well, thank you; how are you?” the next remark is almost certain to be about the weather. When they go abroad the English often surprise people of other nationalities by this tendency to talk about the weather, a topic of conversation that other people do not find so interesting.

The best time of the year in England is spring (of course, it rains in spring too).

The two worst months in Britain are January and February. They are cold, damp and unpleasant. The best place in the world then is at home by the big fire.

Summer months are rather cold and there can be a lot of rainy days. So most people who look forward to summer holidays, plan to go abroad for the summer, to France or somewhere on the Continent.

The most unpleasant aspect of English weather is fog and smog. This is extremely bad in big cities and especially in London.

The fog spreads everywhere, it is in the streets and it creeps into the houses. Cars move along slowly, but still street accidents are frequent in the fog. People cannot see each other. They creep along the houses touching them with their hands not to lose their way or not to be run over by a car.

### **Vocabulary**

- changeable - мінливий, нестійкий
- nasty - жахливий
- comparison - порівняння
- statement - ствердження
- meteorological - метеорологічний
- remark - зауваження
- to go abroad - їхати за кордон
- nationality - національність
- tendency — тенденція
- damp - вологий
- to look forward - з нетерпінням чекати
- the Continent - континент (так англійці називають Європу)

## SEASONS

There are four seasons in a year spring, summer, autumn and winter. Every season is beautiful in its own way.

When spring comes nature awakens from its long winter sleep. The days become longer and the nights become shorter. The ground is covered with emerald-green grass and the first flowers. The air is fresh, the sky is blue and cloudless, and the sun shines brightly. The trees are in full blossom. The nightingale begins to sing its lovely songs and sweet melodies may be heard from every wood and park. The days are warm and everything is full of life and joy.

Spring is followed by summer. The weather is usually fine in summer, but it can be very hot, especially in July. Sometimes there are storms with thunder and lightning. In summer people try to get away from the city noise and spend more time in the open air. They pick mushrooms and berries in the forest, swim in the rivers and lakes, go fishing and boating. Most people prefer to have their holidays in summer.

Autumn begins in September. The days become shorter and the nights become longer. The leaves turn yellow, red and brown and fall to the ground. Most birds fly away to warm countries. There is a short spell of dry sunny weather in September which is called Indian Summer. It is a beautiful time when the sky is cloudless, the trees around are golden, the air is transparent and it is still warm. But gradually it gets colder and colder. It often rains in October and November which makes autumn an unpleasant season.

In winter the sun sets early and rises late. The rivers and lakes are frozen over. Everything is covered with snow. Sometimes it is very cold, about 25-30 degrees below zero. Going out in such weather isn't very pleasant. Winter is a good time for sports. People go in for skating and skiing. Tobogganing is also popular, not as a kind of sports, but rather as fun.

As for me, I like all the seasons, but I think, there is nothing like late spring.

## Vocabulary

- to awaken - пробуджуватися
- to cover - покривати
- emerald-green - смарагдово-зелений
- to be in blossom - бути в цвіті
- nightingale - соловей
- thunder - грім
- lightning - блискавка
- to pick mushrooms and berries - збирати гриби і ягоди
- to go fishing - займатися рибною ловлею
- to go boating - кататися на човні
- to prefer - надавати перевагу
- transparent - прозорий
- tobogganing - кататися на санках
- there- is nothing like - нічого не має кращого

## TEST RENDERING

### WEATHER REPORTS

Weather reports are often misleading; they report what happened yesterday or the day before yesterday and not what is going to happen today.

I remember a Sunday in autumn that was spoiled because of the weather report in the newspaper. "Heavy rains and thunderstorms today", it said and we had to give up our outing and we stayed at home all day waiting for the rain to start.

In the morning the sun was shining brightly and there was not a cloud in the sky. People passed our house on their way to the country, "ah", we said, as we stood looking out at them through the window, "won't they come home soaked?"

At 12 o'clock it became very hot and we began to wonder when those heavy rains were going to come. "They'll come in the afternoon", we said to each other. But not a drop of rain ever fell, and it finished a grand day and a lovely night after it.

The next morning we read that it was going to be a fine warm day and we went out without our raincoats and umbrellas. Half an hour later it began raining heavily and a cold wind blew so that we came home with bad colds and had to go to bed.

*Render the text in English and say if you share the write opinion that weather reports are sometimes misleading.*

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