

Свирид О.В., Стецок Е.А.,
Валитова А.Д., Кайгородова З.С.

**ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ПРАКТИЧЕСКОМУ
КУРСУ 1 ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

Душанбе 2014

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Данное пособие предназначено для студентов и преподавателей филологического факультета, отделения «Лингвистика» (английский язык). Пособие включает в себя дополнительные тексты и упражнения, которые охватывают лексический и грамматический материал к учебнику В. Д. Аракина, «Практический курс английского языка» часть 1.

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UNIT 5

My family

Let me introduce myself. My name is Alexander, Alec for short. My full name is Alexander Sergeyevich Orlov. Orlov is my surname, Alexander is my first name and Sergeyevich is my patronymic. I am not yet nineteen.

At the moment I am a first-year student at the University.

My parents have two more children besides me. Thus I have got an older brother and a younger sister. My sister Helen is just out of school. She is seventeen. She is a pretty girl with brown hair and soft dark-brown eyes.

My brother, whose name is Michael, is eight years my senior. He is twenty-seven already. He is a builder. He is married and has a family of his own. They are four in the family. He has a wife and two children — a son and a daughter. They are twins. They are lovely little children with golden hair and dark-blue eyes. They are always full of joy and gaiety. His wife's name is Nina. She is a surgeon by profession. They are not in Leningrad. They are in the Far East.

My parents are not old at all. Father is fifty, and Mother is three years his junior. My grandparents are already pensioners but they are still full of life and energy. They have a house in the country. Aunt Mary is with them.

She is a pleasant-looking woman of about forty. Uncle Nick, her husband, is a librarian. He is a clever man but a little unpractical. Aunt Mary, on the other hand, is very practical and full of common sense.

They have a son. He is my cousin. Peter is nineteen, tall, and a fine manly fellow. He is at the University and is studying to be a chemist. He is a clever, hard-working student, a first-class footballer, and a good runner. He is strong, quiet and thoughtful like his father.

DIALOGUE

A.: Tell me, who is that little boy?

B.: That boy? There?

A.: Yes. Who is he? What's his name?

B.: He's my little brother. His name is Tom.

A.: And the big girl? Who is she?

B.: She's my big sister. Her name is Ann.

A.: Is that man, there, your father?

B.: That little man! Oh no! My father is that very big man standing over there.

A.: Oh yes! Yes! Yes! And that woman sitting there is your mother?

B.: That's right! Let's go there.

Exercises

I. Use the noun in brackets in the proper form instead of the possessive pronoun in italics:

1. It is *her* book (Helen).
2. This boy is *their* son (Michael and Fanny).
3. Look at *his* photos (my friend).
4. These are *her* glasses (my grandmother).
5. *His* studio is very large (the painter).
6. *Her* parents are teachers by profession (Kate).
7. *Their* grandparents are in Leningrad (the children).
8. *His* surname is Orlov (Alexander).
9. *Their* passports are on the desk (the men).
10. *Their* toys are on the carpet (the twins).
11. *Their* hair is brown and shiny (the girls).

II. Use the Possessive Case in the following:

1. The father of James.
2. The books of his grandchildren.
3. The name of her sister-in-law.
4. The surname of Helen and Peter.
5. The parents of John.
6. The brother of this boy.
7. The children of these women.
8. The toys of the twins.
9. The music of Glinka and Chaikovsky.
10. The profession of these men.
11. The birthday of my step-father.
12. She is staying with her aunt.

III. Join these words according to the given pattern.

Pattern: Some news to-day. To-day's news.

1. A meeting / last Saturday.
2. A snow storm / yesterday.
3. A study / last year.
4. The newspaper / Friday.
5. The rain / last night.
6. A show / next evening.
7. A journey / a day.
8. An interval / two weeks.

IV. Answer the questions with the correct form of the noun and the pronoun:

1. Nina has my magazine. Whose is that magazine? It is ... (Ann). It is ... (I).
2. Alex has a brown coat, so this coat is not his. Whose is it? It is ... (his friend). It is ... (he).
3. Look at these flowers! Whose are they? They are ... (my Granny). They are ... (she).
4. A book for children is lying on the window-sill. Whose is it? It is ... (my twins). It is ... (they).
5. What a nice flat it is! Whose flat is it? It is ... (our family). It is ... (we).
6. Whose children are sitting downstairs? They are ... (Mary and Peter). They are ... (they).
7. What a nice silk handkerchief! Whose is it? It is ... (Lena). It is ... (she).
8. Look at the bag! Whose is it? It is ... (Susan). It is ... (she).

9. Look at the car! Whose is it? It is ... (Tom). It is ... (he).

V. Translate into English:

Сегодня воскресенье. Нина свободна. Сейчас 10 часов утра. Она завтракает и слушает прогноз погоды (forecast). На улице тепло. Она собирается поехать за город. Они с подругой всегда там хорошо проводят время (to have a good time). Сегодня они могут отдохнуть и посмотреть новые экспонаты (exhibit) в домике Репина. Они едут туда с тетей и дядей Нины, а ее подруга берет с собой своих племянницу и племянника. У Нины тоже есть племянники, но она не может взять их, так как они больны сейчас.

VI. Use *mustn't* or *needn't* to fill the spaces in the following sentences:

1. We ... ring the bell; I have got a key.
2. A Zoo notice: Visitors ... feed this animal.
3. She ... write this exercise. She can do it orally.
4. He ... do the whole exercise. Ten sentences are enough.
5. You ... turn on the light; I can see quite well.
6. Pupils ... talk during the lesson.
7. I ... go shopping to-day. There is plenty of food in the house.
8. Mother to child: You ... interrupt me when I am speaking.

VII. Use *may* or *must* to fill the spaces in the following sentences. Pay attention to the Russian equivalents of the modal verbs:

1. It ... rain, takes your raincoat.
2. He ... be on the next train. Let's wait a little.
3. I ... see John to-morrow morning.
4. She ... be at the University. She is having her exam.
5. Our parents ... be at the theatre now as it is 8 o'clock already.
6. Go to this lecture, you ... learn something interesting.
7. I have got five lottery tickets. I ... win something.
8. He ... be at home now. Let's ring him up.
9. Don't say it to him. He ... be offended.
10. You ... be right, but I can't do it.

VIII. Make the following sentences interrogative and ask one of the students to answer them in the negative:

1. I must go away now.
2. You may take this pencil for a moment.
3. My nephew must go there.
4. I must go and see him at once.
5. He can do this work himself.
6. They may take these books.
7. My cousin can translate this article into Russian.
8. You may clean the blackboard.
9. You may change seats with Ann.
10. She must come soon.

IX. Translate into English using the verbs *can, must, may, need*:

1. Скажите ей, что я не могу прийти сегодня. 2. Можно мне прочесть это письмо моему другу? — Да. 3. Он сам должен написать ему об этом. 4. Виктор может помочь вам проверить перевод. 5. Она не может поговорить с вами сейчас, так как она должна идти в институт. 6. Мы ведь должны быть в университете в 9 часов? — Да. 7. У вас слишком много вещей. Вы не можете нести их сами. Разрешите, я помогу вам. 8. Нужно мне идти в магазин? — Нет. 9. Я не могу пойти в театр. У меня много работы. 10. Мне нужно транскрибировать этот отрывок? — Нет.

X. Rewrite the following sentences as in the pattern.

Pattern: The student is giving his note-book to the teacher.
The student is giving the teacher his notebook.

1. Uncle Peter is giving a sketch-book to his nephew. 2. Jane is buying some sweets for her mother. 3. Tell the news to your cousin. 4. Jane is telling an interesting story to my little brother. 5. Grandmother is showing brightly coloured pictures to her grandchildren. 6. My aunt is making a dress for me. 7. Father is buying a coat for Mary. 8. My friend is giving a cake to me. 9. My husband is making a toy for Peter. 10. My niece can give this English book to Nick.

XI. Change the word-order in the following sentences according to the pattern.

Pattern: a) Give Peter this magazine.

Give this magazine to Peter.

b) I must buy my daughter these books.

I must buy these books for my daughter.

1. Send your mother-in-law⁷ this book. 2. I must buy my niece a doll. 3. Don't show your grandfather this telegram. 4. Peter, bring me the newspaper. 5. They must make the children new toys. 6. Let us buy your daughter this dress. 7. Don't read them this book. 8. We are writing Ann a letter. 9. I must buy my grandson toy-soldiers.

XII. Use the corresponding personal pronouns: a) instead of nouns in the prepositional groups; b) instead of nouns which are direct objects. See if it is necessary to make any changes in the order of words:

1. We are going to send flowers to Kate. 2. Show these pictures to your friends. 3. John is going to buy a new bag for his little son. 4. Sing us these English songs. 5. Give him your fountain-pen. 6. Will you bring me your notes, please?

XIII. Arrange the following groups of words into sentences:

1. to, my little sister, do not give, cold water. 2. my son, pictures, is showing, to, his grandmother. 3. books, English, please, bring, some, me, for. 4. it, give, us, to, a article, is translating, he, this, for, me. 6. letter, do not send, to, him, this. 7. friends, them, I, am introducing, to, my. 8. new, a, children, for, they, are, building, pioneer camp.

XIV. Insert articles where necessary:

a) 1. He is ... father already. 2. They are ... orphans. 3. This man is ... distant relative of mine. 4. This woman is ... widow. 5. They are ... husband and wife. 6. They are ... brother and sister. 7. Is your mother at home, Alec? — No, ... Mother is not at home. 8. Where is your uncle, Peter? — ... uncle is at the factory. 9. ... Mother is ... employee and ... Father is ... doctor. 10. ... Aunt, what is the short for... Richard? — It's ... Dick. 11. ... Petrovs, our neighbors, are very nice people. They are six in ... family; ... grandfather, ... grandmother, ... father, ... mother, ... son and ... daughter. 12. What is your cousin's profession? — My cousin is ... surgeon by ... profession. 13. Are ... Smirnovs in ... Far East now? — Yes, they are. They are in ... Khabarovsk.

b) 1. I am going to explain ... new rule to you. Please take ... notes. Look at ... blackboard. Here are ... examples. 2. What is ... English for *rope*? ... English for *rope* is 'city'. If this word is new to you (you must) take ... dictionary, look up this word in ... dictionary and put down ... pronunciation and ... spelling of ... word in your note-books. Write down... word in... singular and in ... plural. 3. We are studying ... English. It is not easy to learn ... foreign language. 4. ... Grammar is ... art of speaking, reading and writing ... English language correctly. There are four parts of ... Grammar. Orthography is ... art of spelling. Syntax is ... art of ... proper construction of ... sentences ...

c) 1. Open ... books at ... page 20, please. 2. ... pupils are doing ... exercise 5. 3. Will you read ... paragraph 3, please? 4. Will you write ... sentence 2, please? 5. They are in ... room 6.

XV. Translate into English:

a) Что сейчас делают ваши родственники? — А который сейчас час? — Семь часов. — Мой папа сейчас ведет урок в вечерней школе, он учитель. Мама дома. Она готовит ужин и ждет меня. Моя сестра помогает ей. Бабушка шьет сестре маскарадное платье (a fancy dress). Дедушка гуляет в саду с моей маленькой племянницей. Мой младший брат готовит уроки. Тетя с дядей в кино, смотрят цветной фильм «Спящая красавица», а я — в университете. У нас сейчас урок английского языка. Вот и все, что я могу рассказать.

b) У меня есть очень хороший друг. Его зовут Александр, сокращенно Алик. Ему 28 лет. У него есть семья. Его семья состоит из 4 человек: его жена, он сам и двое детей. У него две дочери. Они близнецы. Им по три года. У него теперь новая квартира. Она очень далеко от моего дома. Жаль, что у него нет телефона. Сегодня воскресенье, так что он дома. Поедем к нему вместе. Дай-ка я найду адрес Алика. Вот он. (Here it is.) Поехали на 40-м автобусе.

Это дом Алика. Подожди минутку. Дай-ка я сначала найду номер его квартиры в этом списке. Давай спросим у этой женщины, где восемнадцатая квартира. Вот она. Звони. Не забудь, что его жену зовут Маша, а имена дочерей — Таня и Женя.

Exercises

I. Read and translate the text.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Whose family is described in the text? 2. How many are they in the family? 3. How many children have the Orlovs? 4. Who is the elder son and where is he? 5. How old are the Orlovs' children? 6. How many grandchildren have Alexander's parents? 7. How old can the twins be? 8. What is Michael's profession? 9. Have the Orlovs a surgeon in the family? Who is it? 10. Who is the youngest child? 11. What is her name? 12. Is she a pianist already? 13. How old are Alexander's parents? 14. Has Alexander any grandparents? 15. Are they pensioners? 16. Where have they got a house? 17. Who is living with them? 18. What can you say about aunt Mary and uncle Nick? 19. Is Peter Alec's junior or senior? 20. What is Peter studying? 21. What kinds of sport is Peter fond of?

III. Fill in the blanks stating the relationship among the various members of the family:

1. My father's sister is my mother's ... 2. My father's parents are my ... 3. My grandparents are my mother's and father's ... 4. My sister and I are our parents' ... 5. My sister and I are our grandparents' ... 6. My father's mother is my mother's ... 7. My father's father is my mother's ... 8. My mother is the ... of my father's parents. 9. My father is the ... of my mother's parents. 10. My mother is my father's ... and my father is my mother's ...

IV. Give definitions of the following words.

Pattern: niece — My brother's (sister's) daughter is my niece.

parents, grandparents, grandmother, grandfather, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, cousin, step-mother, step-father, step-sister, step brother, aunt, uncle

V. Ask questions about relatives; use the given words in your answers:

a worker, a collective farmer, an engineer, a teacher, a doctor, a surgeon, a dentist, a painter, an actor, an actress, a singer, a librarian, a nurse, a sailor, an officer, a secretary, a student, a schoolboy (girl), a housewife, etc.

Pattern: — What is Mary's (your) brother? — He's a surgeon.

VI. Compose sentences using the following substitution table:

I	am	three years	my brother's	senior
we	are	five years	his wife's	junior
he	is	one year etc.		
my father etc.				

VII. Pronounce the following questions with your eyes up. Let your fellow-students answer them:

1. How many are you in the family? 2. What are your parents? 3. How many brothers and sisters have you? 4. What is your sister's name? 5. What is your brother's occupation? 6. Your aunt is an engineer by profession, isn't she? 7. What is your friend's full name? 8. How old are you? 9. How old is your friend? 10. Is he (she) your senior or junior? 11. How many years is he (she) your senior (junior)? 12. You have a large family, haven't you? 13. You are not married, are you? 14. Is your grandfather a pensioner? 15. How many cousins have you? 16. Are you fond of all of them? 17. Are you twins with your sister (brother)?

VIII. Complete the following sentences:

1. I'm about 20, and my brother is 22, so he is ... 2. My cousin is married, so she has ... 3. Nina is a distant relative of yours, isn't she? — No, she is ... 4. My father is married for the second time; so his wife is my ... 5. Helen and you are both eighteen, so you are ... 6. My father's first name is Vladimir. So Vladimirovna is ...

IX. Read the following sentences inserting the word in brackets. Give two variants.

Pattern: He is not a student (yet). He is not a student yet. He is not yet a student.

1. He is not in Moscow (yet).
2. I have two sisters (more).
3. The students of group number three have one lecture today (more).
4. My father is not old (yet).
5. Give them three note-books (more).
6. My uncle is not a pensioner (yet).

X. Insert still, yet, more:

1. Show me two ... books.
2. He is not at home He is ... at the University.
3. The dress not ready ... ?
4. Nelly is ... a child.
5. My brother is not ... married.
6. I see your cousin ... a schoolboy?
7. My grandmother has two ... grandchildren beside me.
8. Is your brother in Moscow? — No, he is ... in Kiev.

XI. Answer these tail-questions. Follow the pattern.

Pattern: Helen's daughter is just out of school, isn't she? No, she isn't. She is still a schoolgirl.

1. His father isn't a pensioner, is he?
2. They have got twins, haven't they?
3. Your grandmother is still full of life and energy, isn't she?
4. Kate and Jane are of the same age, aren't they?
5. Their sister, haven't you?
6. You have got an older brother, haven't you?
7. Nelly's parents are not old at all, are they?
8. Your mother is six years your father's junior, isn't she?
9. You are four in the family, aren't you?
10. He is an engineer by profession, isn't he?

XII. The following statements are not true to fact. Correct them. Begin your own statements with one of the following: I'm afraid you are wrong; That's not quite right; That's not so; You are mistaken; On the contrary.

Pattern: Her brother has got a family of his own. You are mistaken. He is not yet married.

1. Your birthday is on the fifth of January.
2. His cousin is married to a surgeon.
3. Nina's uncle is an engineer by profession.
4. Helen is two years her husband's junior.
5. Your mother has got no grandchildren yet.
6. His son-in-law is a painter.
7. Kate's nephew and niece are in the Far East.
8. His granddaughter's dream is to become a pianist.
9. Your wife has got a lot of relatives in Kiev.
10. His father-in-law is not a pensioner.

XIII. Insert prepositions:

1. My cousin's name is William, Bill ... short.
2. My sister is married ... John, a young architect ... profession.
3. Let me introduce a relative ... mine ... you.
4. Your sister is just school, isn't she?
5. Is your daughter fond ... music?
6. My

... has a family. They are three ... the family. 7. My uncle is still full ... energy ... for ... of already. He is not yet a pensioner. 8. The Petrovs are not ... They are ... the Far East. 9. Jane is a young girl ... twenty, with fair hair ... she is studying Spanish ... the University. 10. I'm fond ... spending ... the country together ... my friends.

Retell the text.

Change the following sentences according to the pattern, pattern: Kate's eyes are blue. She's blue-eyed.

1. Fred's skin is dark.
2. Your hair is fair.
3. Her nose is snub.
4. Nick's shoulders are broad.
5. Little Helen's cheeks are always rosy.
6. Nina's eyes are big.

Look at the pictures and speak about Ann (the picture in the centre) and her relatives. Use the given information:



A. Ann — a girl of 18, a student. Her father — a man of 51, a turner. Her mother — a woman of 47, a librarian. Her grandfather — an elderly man of 71, a pensioner. Her grandmother — a woman of 69, a housewife. Ann's younger brother — a schoolboy of 16. Her elder brother — a man of 25, a painter. His wife — a young woman of 24, a school-teacher. Their son — a boy of 3.

B. Additional information:

to be like (unlike) her mother (father); to be thin (stout); to be short (tall); to be pretty (handsome, beautiful nice good-looking, attractive); to be dark (fair)-haired; to be

blue (dark, brown, black, grey)-eyed; to be snub (straight, long, short)-nosed; to be well-dressed (dressed in good taste)

XVII. Describe your own family or the family of your friend (brother, etc.). Speak about the relationship among the various members, their appearance and professions.

XVIII. Translate into English:

1. Мой брат еще школьник. Он в 9-м классе. — А моя сестра только что кончила школу. Она мечтает (ее мечта) стать студенткой Московского университета. 2. Мои друзья Коля и Нина — муж и жена. — Они одного возраста? — Нет, Нина на два года моложе Коли. 3. У меня еще нет племянников или племянниц, хотя мой брат уже женат. 4. Нас четверо в семье: отец, мать, брат и я. — А нас только двое — мама и я. 5. Сколько лет вашему брату? 25. — Он старше вас? — Да, на 3 года. — Так тебе 22? — Да. 6. Вера, познакомься с моим приятелем Виктором. — Здравствуйте. — Здравствуй. Очень рад с вами познакомиться. 7. Кто эта женщина? — Это родственница моего отца. Она его двоюродная сестра. — У нее есть дети? — Да. Ее дочь — студентка, а сын учится в 5-м классе. 8. Сколько вас в семье? — Пятеро. У меня есть внук и внучка. Я уже бабушка. 9. У Семеновых нет детей. — Как жаль! Они очень любят детей. 10. Чем занимается твой двоюродный брат? — Он хирург. 11. Нинина тетя на пенсии. Ей уже 57. А ее муж еще работает. 12. У меня есть еще один дядя. Он инженер. 13. Виктор женат на моей сестре. Он мне шурин, а маме — зять. Для родителей Виктора моя сестра — невестка. 14. Меня зовут Вера, а моего отца — Сергей Иванович, поэтому мое отчество — Сергеевна. А как ваше полное имя? 15. Чем вы занимаетесь? (Кто вы по профессии?) — Я учительница английского языка. — Ваш отец тоже преподаватель? — Нет, он зубной врач. — А ваша мама? — Она домашняя хозяйка.

XIX. Compose short dialogues using the following sentences:

1. Meet my friend, father. I am very glad to meet you. 2. A pupil of the tenth form. He (she) is ... years old. 3. Her dream is to become She (he) is just out of school. 4. He (she) is not old at all. He (she) is full of life and energy. 5. He (she) has a family of his own. He (she) is ... by profession

UNIT 6

MY FRIEND'S FAMILY.

My friend's name is Ivanov. He lives in Moscow. His family is not very large. He has got a wife and two children. His wife's name is Mary and his children's names are Ann and Nick.

Mr. Ivanov's wife is a young woman. She is twenty nine years old. She's a lecturer. She teaches English at the Institute of Foreign Languages. She's got very many students. She hasn't got bad students. Her students do well as a rule. My friend's daughter is a girl of ten. She goes to school. She does a lot of subjects at school. She also learns English. She works hard and knows the language well. She doesn't make many mistakes in English. She likes reading and also she helps her mother at home.

Mr. Ivanov's son is a little boy. I think he was born five or six years ago. His father takes him to a nursery school every morning.

My friend's got a sister. She's going to be a doctor, and she's leaving her Institute this year. She's married. Her husband is an engineer. My friend hasn't got any brothers.

My friend's wife usually takes the children to the country in summer to stay with their grandfather and grandmother. They love their grandchildren very much.

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Who lives in Moscow? 2. Is Mr. Ivanov's family large? 3. Has he got a wife? 4. How many children has he got? 5. What are his children's names? 6. Mr. Ivanov's wife is young, isn't she? 7. What is she? 8. Has Mrs. Ivanova got bad students? 9. How old is Mr. Ivanov's daughter? 10. Is she a schoolgirl? 11. Does she know English well? 12. What does she like? 13. How old is Mr. Ivanov's son? 14. Is he a schoolboy? 15. Has Mr. Ivanov's got any sisters or brothers? 16. Where do Ann and Nick go every summer?

2. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

a) 1. Mary has got a family. 2. Jane has got a lot of children. 3. I've got a wife. 4. My children have got a lot of friends.
b) 1. They have their English in the morning. 2. They have a dictation today. 3. He's having dinner now.

c) 1. I often have a lot of work to do. 2. I've got a lot of work to do today. 3. She had a lot of work to do last week.

3. Make up sentences using the following words.

Model 1: I've got a family.

↓ I haven't got a family.

Have you got a family?

a son, a sister, a friend, a wife, a mother, a father, skates, skis, an English (German, French) magazine, a text-book, a question.

Model 2: I have dinner at two.

Do you have dinner at two?

I don't have dinner at two.

Is he having dinner now?

to have breakfast (supper), a dictation, a test, classes, one's English (German, French).

Model 3: I've got (haven't got) a cold now.

I often have (don't often have) colds.

time, work.

4. Translate the following sentences into English, using to have or to have got.

A) 1. У меня есть интересная книга о Репине. 2. У сестры моего друга двое маленьких детей. 3. У вашего друга большая или маленькая семья? 4. Сколько детей у вашего друга? 5. У моего сына много русских книг, но у него нет английских книг. 6. У кого есть вопросы? — У меня есть один вопрос.

Б) 1. Во сколько вы обычно завтракаете? 2. Сегодня мы очень рано завтракали. 3. Вы сегодня поздно пообедали? 4. Где вы пообедали вчера? — Вчера я обедал дома. 5. Они сейчас обедают.

В) 1. Сегодня у меня, к сожалению, нет времени обсуждать этот вопрос с вами. 2. У вас вечером много времени, чтобы приготовить домашнее задание по английскому языку? 3. У вас вчера было много работы? 4. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, журнал, у меня сейчас есть время, чтобы прочитать эту статью. 5. Вы часто простужаетесь? 6. Вы простужены сейчас? — Да.

5. Translate the following sentences into Russian

1. Some children don't like to play. 2. Please give me some chalk. 3. Have you got any friends here? 4. I haven't got any questions. 5. I don't think we've got any time left. 6. Please take any magazine you like.

Choose the right adverb:

1. Do you learn (some, any) foreign languages? 2. Has your friend got (some, any) English magazines? 3. I didn't get (some, any) letters yesterday. 4. Please take (some, any) German book you like. 5. I don't think we've got (some, any) time to discuss this question.

Translate the following sentences into English, using some and any.

1. Вы знали какой-нибудь иностранный язык пять лет назад? 2. Вы прочитали какие-нибудь английские книги в прошлом месяце? 3. Некоторые студенты получают здесь свои уроки. 4. У меня нет никаких немецких журналов. 5. У вас есть какие-либо друзья в Ленинграде? 6. У меня нет никаких вопросов. 7. Есть ли у вас какие-нибудь вопросы? — Да, есть несколько. 8. Я не вижу никаких ошибок в этом предложении. 9. Ваш отец говорит на каком-либо иностранном языке?

Answer the following questions, using to have or to have got.

a) 1. Have you got a family?

2. How many children have you got?

3. Have you got a son?

b) 1. How often do you have English classes (dictations, tests)?

2. Did you have classes (a dictation, a test) last week?

3. When are you having a dictation (a test, your English)?

c) 1. Which days do you have much work to do?

2. Have you got much work to do now?

3. When do you usually have time to go to the cinema?

4. Have you got time to go to the theatre tonight?

5. Do your children often have colds?

6. Has your child got a cold now?

9. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Сын моей сестры хорошо учится (успевает) в школе. Он как правило, не получает плохих отметок. Моя сестра обычно помогает ему готовить уроки. 2. У меня нет сестер, но у меня есть четыре брата. Два моих брата окончили в прошлом году институт, а двое ходят в школу. 3. Эта молодая женщина — инженер. Она работает на большом заводе. У нее обычно много работы. Каждое утро она отводит своего маленького сына в детский сад. 4. В прошлом году я не изучала английский язык, и у меня не было английских книг. Теперь у меня много английских книг. По вечерам я, как правило, читаю по-английски. Мой муж тоже знает язык, и мы иногда говорим по-английски. В будущем я собираюсь начать изучать французский язык. 5. Мои родители живут за городом. Там у них три комнаты. Я обычно езжу к

UNIT 7.

Text

My flat.

Our house is a short walk from the trolleybus stop. We live in panel house on the fourth floor. Our flat has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, running cold and hot water, telephone, a lift and a chute. Our flat consist of three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall. First there is a small hall with a mirror and small table with a telephone on it.

The three rooms of our flat are: a living-room, a bedroom, my study. The floor is parquet in the rooms and linoleum in the kitchen. There is a thick carpet on the floor in the living-room. All the rooms are papered with wallpaper of different pattern and colour. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. It's a large room with a balcony. In the middle of the room there is a table with some chairs around it. There is a sofa with two armchairs and a low table with a TV-set on the left-hand side of the room. On the right-hand side there is a cupboard. There is a bookcase near it. The bedroom is smaller and not so light. There are two beds, a wardrobe, a dressing-table in it.

The room I like best is my study. It is nice and cosy. It has a bed, a desk and an armchair. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines, newspapers.

The kitchen is handily arranged: there is a gas-stove, a frig, a deep sink, built-in cupboards and a table that folds against the wall when nit in use. I like our flat very much.

Answer the following questions.

- Is your flat big or small?
- What floor is your flat on?
- How many rooms are there in the flat?
- Has you flat all modern conveniences?
- What room is the smallest in your flat?
- Do you like your room?
- Is your kitchen small?
- What is the number of your flat?

2. Rewrite the following sentences in the negative and interrogative forms.

Model:

- There was a small shop in my street last year. Was there a small shop in my street last year? There was no small shop in my street last year.

ним летом и иногда зимой. Я не люблю ездить туда осенью и весной. 6. У меня на этой недели много работы. 7. Сколько времени вы обычно тратите на свои уроки? - Я трачу на них, как правило, два часа. 8. Сколько предметов вы изучаете? 9. Не помогайте вашему сыну делать уроки. 10. Мне кажется, некоторые из этих тем очень интересны.

2. There were two books at the table. Were there two books on the table? There weren't two books on the table.

1. There were a lot of flowers in the garden.
2. There was an apple-tree in the garden.
3. There were a lot of chickens on the farm.
4. There were many white sheep on the farm.
5. There was a table at the window.
6. There was a bus stop here.
7. There is not a pool in the yard.
8. There aren't three bedrooms in the house.
9. There (is, are) a large table in my room.
10. There (is, are) three windows in my classroom.
11. There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my living-room.
12. There (is, are) a blackboard, four desks and five chairs in our class-room.
13. There (is, are) a text-book and two exercise-books on the table.
14. There (is, are) two shops and a cinema in my street.

3. Ask some logical questions on the given statements, using there + to be

Model:

Is there a pool near the house?
Are there two doors and her car?

Donna Walton

Donna's an English teacher. She's not rich and she's not famous. Her house is small and there's no pool. There are three bedrooms in the house. Donna's car is old. It's slow and uncomfortable. There's no radio or cassette player in her car. There's an engine, a steering wheel, and there are four wheels and two doors. Donna isn't happy. She'd like a big house, a new car and a lot of money.

Zack Zebedee.

Here is a rock star. He's very rich and famous. His house is large and there's a swimming pool in the backyard. There are ten bedrooms in the house. Zack's car is new. It's fast and comfortable. In his car there is a climate control system, a CD player, a VCR, a phone and fax machine. But Zack is not happy. He'd like a small house, a small car and a family with two kids.

UNIT 8.

Text 1.

This is one of the classrooms which belongs to the laboratory. You can see number of sound - proof boxes her. Each of them must have a table with a built-in cassette - recorder. The latter is equipped with a tape-holder, a microphone, and ear-phones. The cassette - recorder is a "twin-track" one. You may be interested to know how it works, aren't you?

Yes, I am. What must the student do to be able to work with it?

First he must sit down at the table in the box, put on the ear-phones and switch on the cassette-recorder.

Does the student need a clear tape here?

Yes, he does. As soon as he switches on the cassette-recorder he can hear the text recorded on the track of the tape. If the students want to repeat this or that sentence from the text he must switch to the other track and make a recording of his own.

It must be difficult to do it, mustn't it?

I don't think it is.

And must he switch back if he wants to listen to his own recording on the tape?

Yes, he must. If the student cannot say the sentence correctly he must try again and again, as many times as possible.

No doubt about it. So with the help of a twin-track cassette-recorder the student can practice his English and correct himself at one and the same time, isn't he?

Yes, he is. And over there in front of the rows of boxes there is a control panel. The teacher sits there and controls the student's word.

Aren't the students allowed to work in the laboratory without the teacher?

No doubt, they are. They may do it before or after classes.

In the laboratory the students can master their habits in speaking and hearing. But they must work regularly, mustn't they?

Actually they must do it every day.

Isn't it very difficult for them to work in the laboratory every day?

No, not in the least, why? More than that. I think they enjoy doing exercises with the help of the cassette - recorder. Besides most of the students very soon find that the more they work in the laboratory, the fewer mistakes they make. In fact working students have very few mistakes in their speech, at least in grammar. Some of them say there is nothing like having classes in the laboratory.

Do you often have classes in the laboratory?

Yes, very often.

Text 2.

You can use the Internet for many things. You can buy a car or a house; you can book a holiday; you can watch a video; you can read an Australian newspaper or a Japanese magazine; you can buy books and CDs from North and South America; you can play chess with a partner from Moscow; or you can just chat to people from all over the world. The list is endless.

Text 3.

T=Tessa, J=Josh.

T Can you use a computer, Josh?

J Yes, of course I can. All my friends can. I use a computer at school and at home.

T That's very good. What other things can you do?

J Well, I can run fast, very fast, I can draw a bit. I can draw planes and cars very well but I can't drive a car of course. When I am big I want to be a farmer and drive a tractor.

T And I know you can speak French very well.

J Yes, I can. I can speak French very well because my dad's French. We sometimes speak French at home.

T Can you can speak any other languages?

J No, I can't. I can't speak German or Spanish, just French – and English, of course. And I can cook! I can make cakes. My grandma makes lovely cakes and I sometimes help her. Yesterday we made a big chocolate cake.

Practice the conversation with a partner.

Answer the questions about Josh.

What can Josh do?

What can't Josh do?

Does he use the computer at school?

What does he want to be when he's big?

Why can he speak French very well?

What did he do yesterday?

Learn the dialogues by heart:

In a Hotel.

A. Can I help you?

B. Can I have a room for three nights?

A. Certainly. May I have your name, please?

B. Jack Brown.

A. Sorry, could you repeat your surname?

B. Certainly, B-R-O-W-N.
A. Thank you.

2. A Telephone Call.

A. Good afternoon. Could I speak to Mr. Reston, please?

B. Certainly. Please hold on. ... Sorry, I'm afraid he isn't in at the moment. Can I take a message?

A. No, thank you. I can call back later.

Exercise 1. Translate into English, using 'can' or 'may'.

1. Можно мне воспользоваться вашим телефоном? – Пожалуйста.

2. Вы не могли бы позвонить попозже? – Конечно.

3. Можно на это взглянуть? – Да, пожалуйста.

4. Ты можешь одолжить мне свой словарь? – К сожалению, нет. Он мне все еще нужен.

5. Ты можешь меня подвезти? – Боюсь, что нет. Я еще не могу уйти.

6. Вы не могли бы позвонить мне первого февраля? – Конечно.

7. Я могу поддержать твой словарь до четверга? – Пожалуйста.

8. Можно мне взять ваш номер телефона? – Да, конечно.

9. Ты можешь сказать его имя еще раз? Я плохо запоминаю имена.

10. Ты можешь готовить? – Нет, не могу, мой брат может. Это его хобби.

11. Он не умеет играть в теннис. Он умеет играть только в настольный теннис.

12. Я не умею говорить по-итальянски.

13. Она умеет ходить на лыжах, но не умеет кататься на коньках.

14. Пожалуйста. Помоги мне. Я не могу это закрыть.

15. Я не могу остаться до семи, но я могу приехать в понедельник и урегулировать это.

16. Нельзя парковаться на автобусной остановке.

17. Вы можете прийти ко мне в воскресенье. Это ведь удобный день, да?

18. Вы можете прийти ровно в пять? – Одну минуту. Дайте подумать. Да, могу.

19. Вы можете привести пример? – Да послушайте ...

20. Вы можете полететь рейсом 865? Он ровно в восемь вечера. – Я могу даже полететь ночным рейсом.

Exercise 2. Practice answers to the following questions according to the models.

Model 1: Must I go there by an early train? (take the 10:30)

(a) Yes, you must. (b) I'm afraid you mustn't

No, you needn't. You may take the 10:30.

1. Must I make up my mind today? (give the answer tomorrow). 2. Must he explain to them how to use the machine? (read the instruction). 3. Must I take your advice? (do as you please). 4. Must they stay after classes? (go home). 5. Must I take all now? (pay only part of them). 7. Must I let them know at once? (tomorrow). 8. Must I go to him to discuss the arrangements? (phone).

Model 2: May I wait for him here?

- (a) Yes, you may. (b) All right, of course, you may (can).
(a) No, you can't. (b) I am afraid you can't.

1. May I smoke here? 2. May he take his examination in English before the 1st of June? 3. May we try another method? 4. May we take the delegation about the town now? 5. May I cross the street here? 6. May I take this seat? 7. May we call on you a bit later? 8. May I join you?

Model 3: Peter can speak English and what about you?
I can speak English too.

I can't I can't speak English (at all).

1. He can run very fast, and what about you? 2. They can translate political articles without a dictionary, and what about you? 3. I can shoot very well, and what about you? 4. She can read very fast, and what about you? 5. I can work anywhere, and what about you? 6. I can come very early, and what about you?

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with 'can', 'could', 'must', 'may', 'might'. Make use of the suggestions in brackets.

1. - I get a job at your office? (possibility). 2. - I think the question over? (request). 3. You - not argue with her. (prohibition). 4. I - not make agree to our plan. (ability). 5. He - tell you about a new director. He knows him well enough. 6. We - help each other. (obligation). 7. I asked a hotel service if I - have a cup of coffee in my room. (possibility). 8. You - use my scooter whenever you like. I don't need it now. (permission). 9. I - sell my bicycle now, I need money badly. (necessity). 10. Passengers - not walk across the railway line. (prohibition). 11. All the students - study hard. (duty). 12. She asked if she - call on you a bit later. (request).

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Все студенты должны сдать курсовые работы до 1-го апреля. 2. Я не могу ей верить. Она слишком часто говорит неправду. 3. Вы не должны здесь

жить. Здесь дети. 4. Он может читать любую литературу на английском языке. 5. - Можно нам присоединиться к вам в этой поездке? - (1) Конечно. (2) Боюсь, что это невозможно. 6. Вы можете пользоваться моей библиотекой. 7. - Он должен послать ей телеграмму сегодня? - (1) Да. (2) Нет. Он может послать её завтра. 8. Мы всё обговорили и теперь можем идти. 9. Я не могу обойтись без их совета. 10. Вы должны сдавать письменные работы вовремя.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences, using 'let's + infinitive'.

1. Давайте я встречу Неда. 2. Разрешите мне посмотреть этот фильм. 3. Пусть Нед поговорит со мной. 4. Пусть Бен починит телевизор Эммы. 5. Давайте познакомимся с Тедом. - Да, давайте. 6. Разрешите мне напечатать 5 строчек. 7. Разрешите я посмотрю свою папку. 8. Пусть Мисс Смелл найдет мне пять легких тестов. 9. Давайте не останавливаться. 10. Давайте я разыщу Мисс Смелл. - Нет. Не надо. 11. Пусть он найдет свой телефонный счет. 12. Давайте я позвоню ему минут через 10. 13. Давайте не звонить ему. Давайте навестим его в его гостинице. 14. Давайте я оставлю ему некоторые из моих фотографий. 15. Пусть он посмотрит некоторые слайды. 16. Давайте я возьму блокнот и ручку. 17. Давайте покажемся на коньках в воскресенье. 18. Одну минуту. Дайте я сниму пальто. 19. Разрешите мне взглянуть на сегодняшнюю почту. 20. Давай полетим ранним рейсом. Это очень удобно. 21. Давай поведем в музей. - Давай. Это очень далеко? - Нет, это здесь рядом. Поворачивай налево.... Направо. А вот и музей. - Я могу поставить машину здесь? - Конечно. 22. Он опаздывает, как всегда. Давайте не ждать его. 23. Пусть он уберет постель. 24. Не пускайте его сегодня в кино. 25. Пусть он подметет пол и проветрит комнату.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences.

1. Let's go away for the weekend. 2. Could you wait for me? 3. Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the station? 4. Can we discuss it one again? - Certainly. Let's do it on the way back, shall we? 5. I can't open it with my key. - Let me help you. Do it this way. Look... 6. Can you hear me? - I'm afraid not. It's too noisy here. I'm sorry I can't hear you. Could you call back? - Certainly. 7. Shall I take you a lift? - No, thank you. I can take a taxi. 8. Shall repeat it? - No, that's enough. I understand. 9. Shall talk to him again? - Yes, do please. 10. Can her baby talk yet? - No, not yet. He's too small to talk yet. 11. Let's find a place to have a cup of coffee. 12. Let me go and have a snack. 13. Let me see you off. 14. Can you give me back my file? 15. May I give you a cup of coffee? 16. Shall I go on? - No, not yet. 16. Shall I make some tea? - Yes, lovely. 17. Let's stop and have some photos. 18. Let's make some steak and salad and let's have a meal. 19. Let me open a tin of beef. 20. Let me buy an apple pie and let's have tea at home.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. Оставить деньги на столе. — Да, пожалуйста. 2. Оплатить мой счет за гостиницу? — Нет, не надо. 3. Позвонить ему. — Да, пожалуйста, позвоните ему домой в воскресенье. 4. Сказать ей? — Нет ещё. 5. Проводить тебя домой? 6. Отослать письмо? 7. Послать ему факс? — Да, пожалуйста, и сделайте это поскорее.

Exercise 8. Change the following sentences according to the pattern; add a sentence of your own.

Model: Shall we go to the cinema today?
Let's go to the cinema today. A new film is on.
Shall we walk home? 2. Shall we switch on the wireless? 3. Shall we buy something for supper? 4. Shall we tidy up the room? 5. Shall we have dinner? 6. Shall we do the shopping on Monday? 7. Shall we do the cooking ourselves? 8. Shall we dust the books on the shelves? 9. Shall we air the room? 10. Shall we turn on the light?

Exercise 9. Translate the following.

1. Откройте книги на странице 105. Протранскрибируйте и проинтоннируйте первое предложение из упражнения 3. 2. Я смотрю в книгу и ничего не вижу. Здесь слишком темно. Пусть кто-нибудь зажжет свет. 3. Пойдемте в аудиторию. Преподаватель уже идет. 4. Не помогаете мне. Я могу сама все сделать. Давай сегодня не пойдем в лабораторию. Пойдем завтра перед уроком. — Хорошо. 5. Где ваш староста? — Его сегодня нет и университете. — Как странно. Он никогда не отсутствует на занятиях. — Да, боюсь, он болен. 6. Что вы можете сказать об этой студентке? — К сожалению, не могу похвалить её. Она часто пропускает занятия. На уроках она невнимательна, делает массу ошибок. У неё плохое произношение, она плохо пишет. Сейчас все студенты группы работают в лаборатории, а её там нет. 7. Можно взять вашу книгу? — Да, пожалуйста. 8. Мы должны переписать все слова или нам нужно выписать новые слова? — Можете не переписывать весь текст. 9. Можно видеть заместителя декана? — Её ещё нет. Она должна прийти в 10 часов. 10. Петр отстает от группы и я должна ему помочь. 11. Ей не нужно идти в читальный зал, так как у неё дома есть все нужные книги.

Exercise 1. Translate into English.

1. Вам не нужно делать это сегодня, вы можете делать это позже. 2. Вы не можете взять книгу, мой брат её читает. 3. Генри не может пойти туда сейчас, он очень занят. 4. Вы должны посоветоваться с врачом. 5. Я должен пойти

туда немедленно. 6. Вам не нужно приходить так рано. 7. Ему нужна моя помощь? 8. Роберту разрешат пойти туда? 9. Должен ли я поехать туда завтра? 10. Он должен был остаться дома вчера? 11. Вы не должны говорить ему об этом. 12. Я должен подождать сестру. 13. Вам не надо переписывать всю статью. Перепишите только первые два абзаца. 14. Вы должны участвовать в этой дискуссии? 15. Пошли, мне не надо оставаться после репетиции.

UNIT 9.

Text

Meals

Frieda: Could you please tell us something about English meals and food and cooking – how to lay the table and so on? I am going to keep house for an English family in the summer holidays and I want to know as much as I can about it before I go.

Mr. Priestley: Well, here is Mrs. Priestley. She can tell you about it better than I can.

Mrs. Priestley: Oh, yes; I will do that gladly.

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

We generally have lunch about one o'clock. For lunch we have a mutton chop, or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and cheese.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. We began with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables.

In the evening we have the much simpler supper—an omelet, or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs, a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

Frieda: Thank you very much, Mrs. Priestley.

1. Answer the following questions.

- Why did Frieda want to know about English meals?
- What are the names of the usual meals?
- What to English people is the "Continent"?
- What is a "continental breakfast"?
- What did Mrs. Priestley say is "the usual English breakfast"?
- What do the Priestleys have for lunch?
- What do they have for dinner?

2. Use the following dialogue in Indirect speech.

Peter: Are you coming my way?

John: Yes, I am. How are you getting along?

Peter: Jolly well. How did you find the last test in geometry?

John: Rather difficult. I am not very good at solving problems.

Peter: Why didn't you ask me to help you? I'll gladly do it.

John: Oh, thanks a lot. I shall. Have you got a lot of homework for tomorrow?

Peter: Yes. You know the timetable, Friday is always a bad day. We have six lessons tomorrow, and all the subjects are difficult. Besides, there will be questions from my little sister. She is not very good at sums.

John: All right, then. I'll come to your place tomorrow evening, if you don't mind.

Peter: Let's make it tomorrow. I'll be waiting for you.

4. Use the following sentences in Direct speech according to the given model.

Model: Pedro said that he wanted to go to the Cambridge. – Pedro said: "I want to go to the Cambridge."

1. Olaf said that he was staying in England for another year.

2. Hob said that his friend was a painter.

3. My father said that I could go to England for a year or two.

4. Olaf said that his father did a lot of business with England.

5. Tom said that he knew a man who was a painter.

6. He said that he could run that part of the business.

7. The painter said that he wanted to paint the old man.

8. The painter said that he would pay him two pounds.

9. The teacher said that Bob would never pass the exam well.

10. Hiram Boost said that he knew the English Government wouldn't let him take the picture out of England.

11. Mr. Priestley said his first impressions of France were connected with food.

12. Lucille said he didn't need to tell them that.

13. Pedro said that he was up at Oxford.

14. John said that he wanted to go to Cambridge.

15. Hob said that he would do the exercises later.

16. Mr. Priestley said that he would be surprised if they were done at all.

17. Mr. Wiggins said that he would never take Grandma out for a picnic again.

18. John said he had enjoyed his holiday in Switzerland.

19. Frieda said that he must come again.

20. Mr. Wiggins said that he was going to paint the sitting room.

21. Timothy said that he wanted to help.

22. Hob said that that exercise had a lot of sentences.

23. Olaf said that there were only thirty.

24. Tom said that he could do them in a quarter of an hour.

25. The schoolmaster said that I should be able to win the race easily.

26. Mary said she was going to drive her friend's car.

27. I said that I would try my best.

28. Helen said she enjoyed travelling by train.

5. Use the following sentences in Indirect speech.

1. The teacher said to me: "Hand this note to your parents, please." 2. Oleg said to his sister: "Put the letter into an envelope and give it to Kate." 3. "Please help me with this work, Henry," said Robert. 4. "Please bring me some fish soup," he said to the waitress. 5. "Don't worry over such a small thing," she said to me. 6. "Please don't mention it to anybody," Mary said to her friend. 7. "Promise to come and see me," said Jane to Alice. 8. He said to us: "Come here tomorrow." 9. I said to Mike: "Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive." 10. Father said to me: "Don't stay there long." 11. Peter said to them: "Don't leave the room until I come back." 12. "Take my luggage to Room 145," he said to the porter. 13. He said to me: "Ring me up tomorrow." 14. "Bring me a cup of black coffee," she said to the waiter. 15. "Don't be late for dinner," said mother to us. 16. Jane said to us: "Please tell me all you know about it." 17. She said to Nick: "Please don't say anything about it to your sister." 18. "Explain to me how to solve this problem," said my friend to me. 19. The doctor said to Nick: "Open your mouth and show me your tongue." 20. "Don't be afraid of my dog," said the man to Kate. 21. "Take this book and read it," said the librarian to the boy. 22. The doctor said to Pete: "Don't go for a walk today." 23. "Don't eat too much ice cream," said Nick's mother to him. 24. "Go home," said the teacher to us. 25. "Buy some meat in the shop," said my mother to me. 26. "Sit down at the table and do your homework," said my mother to me. 27. "Don't forget to clean your teeth," said granny to Helen. 28. "Don't sit up late," said the doctor to Mary. 29. "This man spoke to me on the road," said the woman. 30. "I can't explain this rule to you," said my classmate to me. 31. The teacher said to the class: "We shall discuss this subject tomorrow." 32. The woman said to her son: "I am glad I am here." 33. Mike said: "We have bought these books today." 34. She said to me: "Now I can read your translation." 35. Our teacher said: "Thackeray's novels are very interesting." 36. She said: "You will read this book in the 9th form." 37. Nellie said: "I read 'Jane Eyre' last year." 38. "My friend lives in Moscow," said Alec. 39. "You have not done your work well," said the teacher to me. 40. The poor man said to the rich man: "My horse is wild. It can kill your horse."

UNIT 10.

Time

Time passes at difficult speeds according to what you are doing. Half an hour can go by like lightning if you are doing something you are really enjoy. But it can seem a very long time indeed when you are doing something you don't like.

Holidays flash, but when you are ill the days seem endless. If you are eighteen you probably think a year is quite a long time. But to someone much older a year is only a tiny part of all the he can remember.

It is very difficult to tell the time in English. First of all, let's deal with the hours: we say, it's one o'clock, two o'clock, three o'clock, and so on. Twelve o'clock may refer to midnight, or to midday. Then for the quarters we say, for instance, it's a quarter past eight, a quarter past eight, half past eight, and nine. Sometimes people just say eight-fifteen, instead of a quarter past eight, and eight - thirty, instead of half past eight. We say other times as follows: five minutes eight, or simply, five past eight. Similarly, ten past eight, twenty past eight, twenty-five past eight, twenty-five to nine, twenty to nine, five to nine. We can tell the time by a clock or watch. A clock is big; it is usually on the wall, or it stands on the table. A watch is small; we can put it in our pocket or wear it on our wrist with a leather-strap, ribbon or watch-band.

Watches and clocks have figures on their faces, and a short hand which points to the minutes, and a short hand which points to the hours. Some clocks have three hands, a long hand, a short hand, and very short one to point to the seconds.

If a clock or a watch tells the right time, we say that the watch is right. If a watch gains, we say that the watch is fast, and if it loses, we say that it is slow.

When a watch goes wrong we take it to a watchmaker and have it repaired, cleaned and regulated.

You must not forget to wind your watch up regularly. If you don't do it, it may stop. We usually set our watches by the radio-time signal or by the Kremlin clock which we can hear over the radio at midnight. In England they set their watches by Big Ben, the clock on the Houses of Parliament in London. Time is not the same all over the world. In the Soviet Union there is Moscow Time and local time. All in all there are eleven time zones in our country. When it is noon in Moscow it is ten p. m. in Chukotka.

DIALOGUES

Nick: "Hello, Peter! What's the 'time by your watch?

Peter: It's two o'clock sharp.

Nick: Is it as late as that? Oh, there's something wrong with my watch. It is only a quarter past one by mine.

Peter: Do you 'wind your 'watch up regularly? Nick: Of course, I do. I always wind it 'up before

going to bed. I 'turn on the radio and set it by the time signal every evening.

Peter: I don't think your watch is going. Have a look.

Nick: You are right, it isn't.

Peter: You must go to the watchmaker and have it cleaned and repaired.

Nick: Certainly. There is a very good watchmaker just round the corner. I always go there when my watch is wrong.

* * *

Kitty: It's getting late. Where is Mary? Doesn't she know (that) we are waiting for her?

Ann: She does but she never comes on time and always finds a good excuse. Oh, here she is late as usual.

Kitty: Why are you so late, Mary?

Mary: Am I? Have a 'look at my watch, it is a 'quarter past three by mine. I am only five minutes late. It's so difficult to -come always on time!

Exercises

I. State the tense and explain its use:

1. Leaves become green in spring and yellow in autumn.
2. This girl is always talking at the lessons.
3. My father is leaving for Kiev on Wednesday.
4. Tell him to wait when he comes.
5. Don't talk. I cannot hear what he is saying.
6. On weekdays we usually get up at eight o'clock.
7. We have a class in English Grammar from 9 to 11 on Saturday.
8. Come to my place on Thursday if you are free.
9. The bus is just coming.
10. Time passes at different speeds according to what you are doing.
11. Actions speak louder than words.

II. Write the following verbs in the third person singular of the Present Indefinite Tense and use them in sentences of your own:

read, write, finish, march, rise, dress, study, lie, go, say, have, see, copy, take, explain, wash, be, know, do, play.

III. Put the following sentences into the interrogative, negative and negative-interrogative forms. Make the necessary changes:

1. Ann always brings some flowers with her when she comes to the office.
2. They want to buy some new chairs.
3. We do some exercises in writing.
4. He likes to speak English with her.
5. In the evening my parents watch TV or listen in.
6. She knows how to tell the time in English.
7. Watches and clocks have figures on their faces.
8. My watch gains.
9. His watch goes wrong.
10. My aunt's clock loses.

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Indefinite or Present Continuous:

1. Look up! The sun ... so brightly (to shine).
2. My uncle usually ... newspapers in the evening (to read).
3. As a rule, my sister ... all housework in the evening (to do).
4. Go and see! Our children ... soundly (to sleep).
5. Our family usually ... out of town on Sundays (to go).
6. What ... the students ... at the moment (to do)? — Some of the students ... themselves while the others ... the dialogue by heart (to record, to learn).
7. ... your nephew ... English books in the original (to read)?
8. Hallo! Where ... you ... (to go)? — I ... to the University (to go). ... you ... there, too (to go)? — No, I ... not usually ... to the University in the morning- (to go). I ... evening classes (to attend).
9. ... you ... the words of this English song (to understand)? — Yes, I ... that now I ... them (to think, to understand).
10. Whom ... you ... there? (to see).

V. Supply the following sentences with one of the given adverbs: usually, generally, never, often, seldom, always, occasionally:

1. He is late for the lectures.
2. She goes to the theatre alone.
3. I am writing a composition.
4. We meet at the University.
5. My grandparents are full of energy.
6. I wind my watch up in the morning.
7. My watch loses five minutes a day.
8. I can understand it.
9. We don't take this book from the reading-room, we take it from the library.
10. Dina sets her watch by the radio.

VI. Answer the questions with *don't* and *doesn't*:

1. Does you watch gain?
2. Do you go to the reading-room every day?
3. Does the wireless stand in the left-hand corner in your room?
4. Does he go to the country every Saturday?
5. Do England and France go by Moscow time?
6. Does a very young child know how to read?
7. Do you set your watch by the radio-time signal?
8. Does your watch have three hands?
9. Do you often go to the watchmaker?
10. Does your watch lose?

VII. Give short affirmative or negative answers to the following questions:

1. Is she a fourth-year student? Does she have many classes a day? 2. Do you read many English books? Are you reading an English book now? 3. Do you have breakfast at home? 4. Are you having a lecture on Modern English Literature on Monday? 5. Can you take this book for me from the library? 6. Need I say anything to that? 7. May I take this piece of chalk? 8. Are you having good weather? 9. Is she doing anything today? 10. Does she know any student of group 3?

VIII. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do you live? Do you walk to the University?
2. What song is she playing? Does she play the piano well?
3. Comrade Z. is learning French, isn't she? Do you think she works hard at her pronunciation? 4. Are you writing a dictation now? How often do you write dictations? Do you make many mistakes in them? 5. May I come to your place in the evening? At what time are you going to do the translation?

IX. Read quickly inserting *do* or *does*:

1. ... you like English Grammar? 2. ... your friend likes it? 3. ... your watch go wrong or right? 4. ... students arrange socials at the Institute? 5. ... the short hand of the clock point to the hour? 6. ... he smoke during the intervals? 7. ... you like the carpet in my dining-room? 8. ... they come in time? 9. ... she find good excuses when she is late? 10. ... you wind your watch up regularly?

X. Add question-tags to these sentences:

1. The sun is not shining through the windows of the classroom. 2. It is the second half of September. 3. We usually set our watches by the Kremlin clock. 4. It is not snowing outside. 5. There are all modern conveniences in his new flat. 6. His brother has not got a car. 7. Her sister has English lessons twice a week. 8. My papers usually lie on my desk. 9. You must pay attention to your spelling. 10. He does not like porridge.

XI. Ask questions to which the given sentences are the answers:

1. My friends go to the country every week. Who ...? 2. His sister always helps him with the exercises. Who ...? Whose ...? 3. I come to the University at six o'clock in the afternoon. When ...? 4. There is a piano stool before the piano. What ...? 5. We write test-papers in class once a month. What ...? How often ...? 6. The teacher is explaining new rules to the students. What rules ...? Who ... to? 7. The watchmaker

repairs watches. Who ...? What ...? 8. His watch goes wrong. What ...? Whose ...? 9. We usually set our watches by the radio-time signal. Who ...? When...? What ...? What ... by? 10. Watches and clocks have figures on their faces. What ...? What ...? Where ...?

XII. Ask special and alternative questions about the text.

XIII. Use the correct tense of the verbs in brackets:

1. ... you ... breakfast at eight o'clock in the morning (to have)? 2. ... you ... now (to listen in)? ... you ... this music (to like)? 3. Now she ... to go to the lecture (to want). 4. I ... what you mean (to see). 5. ... you ... noise in the adjoining room (to hear)? 6. How ... he ... at present (to feel)? 7. What ... you ... here (to do)? 8. My niece ... in the next room now (to be). 9. ... you ... him well (to hear)?

XIV. Make short dialogues using the suggestions below. Use Present Indefinite and Present Continuous:

1. You are at an English lesson at the moment. Say what you see and hear.
2. Speak about your family or that of your friend.
3. Speak about your new flat.
4. You and your family are at home. What are you doing?

XV. Compose 7-10 questions using the Present Indefinite and the Present Continuous Tenses. Let other students answer them.

XVI. Insert:

a) *what*, *what a* or *how* instead of blanks:

1. ... hard she is working at her English! 2. ... beautiful building it is! 3. ... wonderful weather we are having to-day! 4. ... windy morning it is! 5. ... well he translates English poems! 6. ... good idea. 7. ... quickly time passes. 8. ... horrible song! 9. ... difficult exercise! 10. ... pretty she is! 11. ... bright students you are! 12. ... beautiful music they are playing! 13. ... interesting story! 14. ... pity your friend can't come! 15. ... funny thing to say! 16. ... silly mistake! 17. ... large the hall is! 18. ... grand ideas you have! 19. ... dark it is. What is the time?

b) *such a (an)*, *such* or *so*:

1. It is ... interesting book! 2. This room is ... comfortable and light! 3. They are ... diligent students! 4. English spelling is ... difficult. 5. It is ... hot here! Take your coat off. 6. To collect clocks! It is ... unusual hobby. 7. It was very impolite of you to come at ... late hour! 8. It is ... wrong conclusion! 9. It is ... far from here! 10. It is ... simple watch to regulate.

XVII. Change the following sentences according to the patterns.

- a) **Pattern I:** He is clever.
He is so clever!
How clever he is!

1. She is dull. 2. It is late. 3. We are tired. 4. These children are noisy. 5. She speaks English well.

- b) **Pattern II:** He is a clever boy.
He is *such* a clever boy!
What a clever boy he is!

1. She is a bright student. 2. He is a talented writer. 3. She is a well-read girl. 4. He is a tall boy. 5. They are clever children.

- c) **Pattern III:** It is a difficult exercise.

It is *such* a difficult exercise!
This exercise is *so* difficult!
How difficult this exercise is!
What a difficult exercise it is.

1. It is an interesting article. 2. It is a dull book. 3. It is a comfortable flat. 4. It is a wonderful story. 5. It is a fine day.

XVIII. Form 10 exclamations using the pronouns *what* and *such* or adverbs *how* and *so*.

XIX. Complete the following sentences using infinitive phrases:

1. It is difficult ... 2. It is easy ... 3. It is pleasant ... 4. It is nice ... 5. It's not pleasant... 6. It's interesting ... 7. It's not easy ... 8. It's not simple ... 9. It is hard ... 10. It is comfortable ...

XX. Add *it is* or the correct form of *there is* to the following:

1. ... fifteen students in group number three. 2. ... a pity you can't go there with me. 3. ... too early to leave yet. 4. ... a beautiful park near my home. 5. ... not true to say that she is my friend. 6. ... easy to understand why he is absent. 7. ... time to go to bed. 8. ... some interesting magazines on that table. 9. ... time to go. 10. ... different watches here.

XXI. Compose questions with the impersonal *it* and let your fellows students answer them.

XXII. Insert *one, ones* or *that, those* in their appropriate forms:

1. You have got a lot of English books; have you got any French ...? 2. This sheet of paper is dirty; please give me a clean ... 3. Will you take my watch and ... of my brother to the watchmaker? 4. Are there any new magazines? I don't want to read the old ... 5. Don't take the knife out of the drawer, take ... from the kitchen table. 6. I want to buy a new bookcase. What do you think of that ...? 7. I like very much Simonov's books and ... by Nagibin. 8. Does your brother want to live in this room or in that...? 9. There are two tables in the dining-room: a big ... in the centre and a small ... in the left-hand corner. 10. Which do you like better, green lamp shades or red ...? 11. Please bring me your composition and ... of Petrov.

XXIII. Insert articles where necessary and comment on their meaning:

- a) My watch is right. I set it by ... radio-time signal. Your watch is correct, too. It is telling ... right time. ... clock in ... living-room is not right. It is three minutes slow.
b) Twelve o'clock in ... daytime is ... noon; twelve o'clock at ... night is ... midnight. When it is noon in ... Hague, it is ... midnight in the region of ... Chukotsk Sea. When it is 4 o'clock in ... afternoon in ... Vladivostok it is 9 o'clock in ... morning in ... Moscow. When it is 5 o'clock in ... afternoon in ... London it is ... noon in ... New York. When it is ... day in the European part of ... Soviet Union, it is ... night in ... United States of ... America.

- c) 1. There are sixty minutes in ... hour. 2. There are sixty seconds in ... minute. 3. You must return this book in ... week. 4. It is ... quarter past eight. 5. You may take my magazines for ... month. 6. Will you give me ... hundred postcards, please?

XXIV. Translate into English:

Ранняя весна. Тепло. Уже 10 часов утра. Солнце ярко светит в окна моего кабинета. Я сижу за письменным столом и готовлюсь к завтрашним занятиям. Сегодня воскресенье. Я слышу веселые голоса детей и их смех. Я подхожу к окну и смотрю на улицу. На улице много детей. Я открываю окно. В комнате становится прохладно. Настроение у меня хорошее. Жаль, что нельзя сразу же выйти на улицу: я должна перевести до конца текст из газеты. Очень трудно переводить такой текст без словаря.
— Можно к тебе? — спрашивает брат. — Ты уже свободна?
— Да, — кричу я. — Входи.

— Как холодно у тебя в комнате! Уже четверть одиннадцатого, пора ехать на вокзал. Дядя Миша уезжает сегодня в И.

Я смотрю на часы. На моих пять минут одиннадцатого. Значит, мои часы отстают.

— Хорошо, — говорю я. — Достань мой берет (beret) из шкафа. Нет, не зеленый, а синий.

В половине одиннадцатого мы уже на улице. Какая великолепная погода! Солнце такое яркое! Да, это настоящая весна!

Exercises

I. Read and translate the text.

II. Ask questions about the text.

III. Change the sentences according to the pattern.

Pattern: Your watch is here. Here's your watch Here it is!

Her dresses are there.

There are her dresses!

There they are!

1. His radio is there. 2. The pictures are here. 3. Our clock is there. 4. Your friends are here. 5. My magazine is here. 6. Her dictionary is there. 7. The watchmaker is here. 8. Their books are there.

IV. Compose questions and let your fellow-students answer them according to the given pattern.

Pattern: Where is your alarm-clock? — It's here.

Here it is.

V. Change the sentences according to the pattern.

Pattern: Wind up the clock!

Wind the clock up. Wind it up.

1. Turn off the light! 2. Take away these books! 3. Write down my address! 4. Cross out this word! 5. Hand in your papers! 6. Turn on the radio!

VI. Give English equivalents of the following words and expressions and use them in sentences of your own:

циферблат, стрелки, поставить часы по радио, правильное время, включить радио, завести часы, ровно в пять, будильник, через четверть часа, через полчаса, через полтора часа, ремешок от часов, вовремя, местное время, к

концу недели, в начале месяца, на два дня, часы отстают, часы спешат, починить часы, с раннего утра до поздней ночи, приходить по расписанию

VII. What time, a) in words, b) in figures, is:

a) 9.30, 7.10, 5.00, 10.20, 4.05, 5.45, 11.15, 2.34, 3.52, 8.02?

b) a quarter past three, half past five, a quarter to six, twenty-five to nine, twenty to eleven, ten to four, five to nine, twenty-three minutes to six, twenty-five to two?

VIII. Answer the following questions according to the pattern.

Pattern: The small hand is between twelve and one.

The big hand is at three. What's the time?

If the small hand is between twelve and one and the big hand is at three it is a quarter past twelve.

1. The small hand is between twelve and one. The big hand is at six. What's the time? 2. The small hand is between two and three. The big hand is at five. What's the time? 3. The small hand is between four and five. The big hand is at nine. What's the time? 4. The small hand is between nine and ten. The big hand is at six. What's the time? 5. The small hand is between eight and nine. The big hand is at eleven. What's the time? 6. The small hand is between eleven and twelve. The big hand is at nine. What's the time? 7. The small hand is between three and four. The big hand is at seven. What's the time? 8. The small hand is between four and five. The big hand is at ten. What's the time?

IX. Answer the following questions:

1. Can you tell the time in English? What time is it by your watch? 2. Is your watch fast or slow? 3. Have you got a watch? 4. Where is it? 5. What does your watch look like? Describe it, please. 6. When is it past the hour and when is it to the hour? 7. What do you do if there's something wrong with your watch? 8. What must you do if your watch is fast or slow? 9. Do you wind your watch up regularly? When do you usually wind it up? 10. What do we usually set our watches by? 11. The right time is seven o'clock; my clock says a quarter to seven. What can you say about it? 12. The right time is seven o'clock; Peter's watch says ten minutes past seven. What can you say about it? 13. Do you know the names of the big clocks in our country and in England? What are they? 14. When can you hear the Kremlin clock over the radio? 15. Where is Big Ben? 16. What time does the Soviet Union go by? 17. When do Englishmen put their clocks on one hour? Why do they do it? 18. When does time flash past? 19. When do the days seem endless?

X. Complete the following sentences:

1. I must go to the watchmaker as ... 2. Switch on the radio, will you? I want ... 3. There is something wrong with my watch. It's ... 4. If your watch gains or loses you must go ... 5. Helen never comes on time, she is ... 6. My watch never loses a minute or gains a minute. It always ...

XI. Change the following statements into questions beginning with *What do you say when* according to the pattern; give answers to them.

Pattern: It is exactly two o'clock. What do you say when it is exactly (точно) two o'clock?

When it is exactly two o'clock we say that it is two o'clock sharp.

1. Your watch (clock) is ahead of time (спешит). 2. Your watch (clock) loses three minutes. 3. Your watch (clock) gains three minutes. 4. Your watch ticks. 5. Your watch does not tick. 6. Your watch tells the right time. 7. Your watch does not tell the right time.

XII. The following statements are not true to fact. Correct them. Begin your own sentences with one of the following: *I'm afraid you are wrong; That's not so; You are mistaken; On the contrary; Oh, no; Why?*

1. The long hand points to the hours, doesn't it? 2. We usually sleep by day and work by night, don't we? 3. Twelve o'clock refers only to midnight, doesn't it? 4. Time is the same all over the Soviet Union, isn't it? 5. You repair your watch yourself, don't you? 6. You don't take your watch to the watchmaker when it gains or loses, do you? 7. Oleg likes to be late for the theatre, doesn't he? 8. It is pleasant to walk in a park on a cold rainy day, isn't it? 9. You don't wind your watch up every day, do you? 10. Holidays seem a very long time, don't they?

XIII. Explain the meaning of the following. Use the sentences in situations or short dialogues:

1. I can do it in no time. 2. She is always short of time. 3. We've only got 20 minutes to our train. 4. Your time is up. 5. Classes always begin on time. 6. We are just in time for the show.

XIV. Insert prepositions and post-verbal adverbs if necessary:

1. He leaves his factory late ... the evening. 2. She must translate the text... Saturday. 3. I always set my watch ... the radio-time signal. 4. What time is it ... your watch? 5. We must finish this work ... the end ... the month. 6. How many

times a week do you wind ... your clock? 7. The train arrives ... noon. 8. You must hand ... your exercises ... time. 9. I think there is something wrong ... my watch. I must take it ... the watchmaker. 10. I'm fond ... "Carmen". — Well, you can hear it ... the radio ... a quarter ... an hour. 11. Classes begin ... six o'clock and last... ten. 12. I don't know where she is ... the moment. 13. He is leaving for Moscow ... the tenth ... December. 14. We work ... nine ... five ... weekdays. 15. ... Saturday he usually goes to the country for the week-end. 16. She intends to return to Leningrad ... a fortnight. 17. Why are you late ... your classes to-day? 18. What time does the Soviet Union go ... ? 19. May I have this magazine ... an hour? 20. Tell the man to bring his report ... an hour. 21. Don't forget to open the window ... the break. 22. You may call on me ... any time you like. 23. It is ten... nine ... my watch. 24. I'm going to work in our library ... three hours to-morrow.

XV. Translate into English:

1. Не забудьте, что в половине четвертого у нас собрание. 2. Уже поздно, я должна идти домой. 3. Я могу дать вам эту книгу в субботу. 4. Ясно как день, что он неправ. 5. Я хочу купить новые (наручные) часы, потому что мои часы все время идут неправильно. 6. Я думаю, что мои часы спешат. На ваших часах шесть, а на моих десять минут седьмого. 7. Поезд опаздывает на три часа. 8. Вы можете достать эту книгу к пятнице? 9. Так поздно? Тогда выключи радио. Пора (it's time) ложиться спать. 10. Кого ты ждешь? — Катю. Она никогда не приходит в назначенное время и всегда находит оправдание. 11. Я хочу поставить свои часы по твоим. Где они? — Вот они, на письменном столе. 12. Сегодня он отвечает лучше, чем. обычно. 13. Я надеюсь увидеть его через день или два. 14. Что-то случилось с моими часами, я должен отдать их в починку. 15. Позвони (to ring up) мне от (between) двух до трех. 16. Взгляните, пожалуйста, на часы. Который час на ваших часах? — Мои часы идут неправильно, они спешат. Где ваши часы? — На столе. — Они ведь правильно идут? — Я боюсь, что они отстают, как всегда. По моим часам половина девятого. Мы должны торопиться (to hurry up). 17. Мои часы не ходят. — Что случилось? — Я не знаю. 18. Включите радио, пожалуйста. Я хочу поставить часы по радио. 19. Уже без пяти семь. Где Петя? Сеанс (show) начинается ровно в семь. — Не волнуйтесь (to worry). Петя всегда приходит вовремя. 20. У меня сегодня выходной день (day off), и я хочу приготовить грамматику сегодня, а не завтра. — Ты прав. Не откладывай до завтра того, что можешь сделать сегодня. 21. Я люблю заниматься утром. — Да, утро вечера мудренее. 22. Что вы делаете? — Я перевожу статью с английского на русский. Я должен перевести ее к завтрашнему дню.

UNIT 11.

Text 1. DIALOGUE

- Ann: What season do you like best of all?
Den: I like summer. I'm a good swimmer and I like boating.
Ann: I think winter is as good as summer. Don't you like skiing or skating on a clear winter day?
Den: Yes, but I haven't got enough time to go to skiing, and I can't skate at all.
Ann: Are you going for a holiday in the summer this year?
Den: I'm afraid not. I'm going to have my holiday in the autumn. I hope it won't be raining all the time.
Ann: Then you should go to the South. They say autumn is the best season there. There's also a lot of fruit there at that time of year. I'm sure you'll enjoy your holiday in the autumn.

Text 2. THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The UK (short for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. The larger island is Great Britain, which consist of three parts: England, Scotland and Wales, and the smaller is Ireland. Southern Ireland, now called Eire or Irish Republic, is independent of the UK.

The country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish sea, which is between Great Britain and Ireland.

There are mountain chains in Scotland, Wales and North-West England, but they are not high. North-West England is also famous for its beautiful lakes.

The longest river in England is Severn, and the deepest is Thames, on which stands the capital of England, London.

The UK is highly-developed industrial country. She exports machinery, vessels, motors and other goods. One of the main industries is the textile industry and a lot of British textiles are exported. The UK buys more goods than she sells because she has to import food products and raw materials from many countries of the world.

Text 3. NEW YORK.

New York is not a very old city. It was founded some three hundred years ago. New York, the largest city in the U.S., is situated in the mouth of the Hudson River. The center of New York is Manhattan Island which at the same time is the oldest part of the city.

New York, one of the leading U.S. manufacturing cities, is the home of great firms and banks. The most important branches of industry are those producing

vehicles, paper and paper products, glass, chemicals and all kinds of machinery.

The city has very busy traffic, its streets and highways are full of cars and buses. The mouth of the Hudson River makes an excellent harbor with different kinds of ships not only for passengers but also for much of the materials by which the city lives. Numerous bridges link Manhattan Island with the opposite shores. The sea encircles many of the city's areas, and ships go over or under New York traffic.

Many of sky-scrapers of fifty and more storeys reaching high into the sky house the banks and offices of America's money kings, the richest men in the country. Yet most of the population are working people who carry on a bitter struggle for existence and live in constant fear of misery and unemployment.

Comparatively few of New York's inhabitants live in Manhattan, although the majority spend a considerable part of the day in this centre of business life. Here Broadway begins, here is Wall Street and the Stock Exchange filled from ten to three with a crowd of businessmen. This is the financial district, the heart and source of America's imperialist, expansionist policy.

Among the inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all nationalities who came here during the immigration in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century.

Another feature of New York population is the vast number of Negroes living in Harlem, which is the most densely populated section of the city. The houses in Harlem are in worse conditions than anywhere else, yet rents are higher than in any other part of city. In fact, Negroes are deprived of any rights that enjoyed by the white.

1. Answer the following questions.

- a) 1. How many continents do you know? What are their names?
2. Which European countries do you know?
3. How many oceans are there in the world? What are their names?
- b) 1. Which is the largest island in the world?
2. Which is the largest sea in Europe?
3. How many countries are washed by this sea?
4. Which is the deepest lake in the world? Where is it?
- c) 1. What do you call the people who live in England?
2. Is England larger or smaller than France?
3. What language do they speak in England?
4. What's the capital of England?
5. Have you ever been to England?
- d) 1. Have you ever spend a holiday in the Caucasus?
2. What's the Caucasus famous for?
3. Where else can you go for a holiday?
- e) 1. What's the Volga famous for?
2. Which cities on the Volga do you know?

3. Is the Lena as long as the Volga?

f) 1. Are the Urals between the Volga and the Lena?

2. Where are the Urals?

3. Are the Urals very high?

4. Are the Pamirs higher than the Urals?

2. Put articles, where necessary.

There is more water than land on our planet.

... largest and deepest ocean in ... world is ... Pacific, then comes ... Atlantic.

... Indian ocean is only ... little smaller. ... smallest ocean is ... Arctic.

... longest river in ... world is ... Mississippi, ... largest sea is ... Mediterranean,

... deepest lake is ... Lake Baikal.

Large masses of ... land are called ... continents. They are ... Europe and Asia,

... North and ... South America, ... Australia and ... Antarctica.

There are mountain chains in many parts of ... world. Some of them such as ...

Urals are old, others like ... Caucasus are much younger. ... highest mountain

chain, which is called ... Himalayas, is situated in ... Asia.

3. Translate the following sentences into English, using the degrees of comparison of the adverbs.

1. Говорите, пожалуйста, громче, я вас плохо слышу. 2. Если ты придешь сегодня домой позднее, тебе придется ужинать одному. 3. Вы написали контрольную работу хуже всех. 4. Петр сможет учиться лучше, если он будет тратить на английский язык больше времени. 5. Вы должны больше работать над языком, если вы хотите лучше говорить по-английски. 6. Давайте пойдем завтра в библиотеку немного раньше, чтобы приехать к вам вовремя. 8. Сегодня на улице очень тепло. Вы не возражаете, если я открою окно? 9. Теперь я встаю раньше, чем обычно, потому что мне приходится готовить завтрак для отца и братьев. 10. Расскажите, пожалуйста, детям какой-нибудь смешной рассказ. Им больше всего нравятся смешные рассказы. 11. Многие студенты нашей группы упорно занимаются английским языком.

4. Retell the dialog in indirect speech.

"You travel a lot, don't you?"

"Oh, yes, I love travelling, and I spend much of my time visiting different parts of the world, sometimes on business and sometimes for pleasure."

"Have you ever travelled by plane?"

"Yes. I always go by air on my business journeys, but when I travel for pleasure, I usually go by train and ship. It's so interesting getting to know the other passengers, and of course, I enjoy on the sea in any kind of weather."

"Very many of my journeys have been made by train. I find it quite pleasant, but not in the holiday season when there are so many people that you have to stand all the way."

"I quite agree with you. Then, of course, it's better to go by car."

5. Put prepositions, where necessary.

1. The Caucasus is famous ... its holiday centers. 2. When we were travelling ... the Crimea, we stopped one day ... a nice little village ... the mountains. 3. Are you travelling ... business or ... pleasure? 4. I like travelling ... train, because when the train passes ... beautiful places, I can see them ... the window. 5. As we were flying ... my home town, I could see how large it had become. 6. ... the way ... Italy the plane flew ... many European countries. 7. The book I advise you to read consists ... three parts.

6. Put prepositions or adverbs.

1. New York, the largest city in the U.S., is situated ... the mouth ... the Hudson River. 2. Its streets are full ... cars. 3. Ships go ... of ... New York traffic. 4. Working people carry ... a bitter struggle ... existence and live ... constant fear. 5. Wall Street is filled ... ten ... three ... crowd ... businessmen. 6. Many people came here ... the 19th and ... the beginning ... the 20th century. 7. The houses ... Harlem are ... worse conditions than anywhere else. 8. ... fact, Negroes are deprived ... any rights.

7. Complete the sentences, using the words of the text "New York".

1. New York was founded ...
2. The centre of New York is...
3. It is situated in ...
4. The most important branches of industry of New York are ...
5. Numerous bridges link Manhattan Island ...
6. Many of sky-scrapers house...
7. Most of the population are ...
8. Manhattan is ...
9. Negroes live ...
10. The houses in Harlem ...

UNIT 12.

TEXT 1.

Read the text and put questions.

It is half past eleven in the morning. Mrs. Fielding's working in the kitchen. She is making dinner for her family. She always makes dinner at that time. Her husband's at work but he isn't working just now. He is having coffee during the coffee break. He always has a coffee break at half past eleven. Their son Robert is at a class in his college. Is he thinking of his work? Of course not! He is looking at the new student next to him. He doesn't know him yet, but he sees she's got a lovely face and beautiful blue eyes. It is nine on Saturday evening and Robert is in a disco with his new friend, the girl with the beautiful eyes. The room is full of people. Some are dancing, the others are just standing there and watching. A girl is talking to a disc jockey. Two young men are drinking beer. They are all having nice time.

DIALOGUE 1.

W= WAITRESS, S= SIMON

W. Are you ready to order?

S. Yes, I am.

W. What would you like to start?

S. Can I have the tomato soup, please?

W. Tomato soup. Certainly. And for your main course?

S. I'd like the roast chicken, please. And can I have the side order of fries?

W. Certainly. Roast chicken and salad with a side order of fries. And would you like a dessert?

S. Yes. I'd like an apple pie and cream, please.

W. Very good. What would you like to drink?

S. Can I have a beer, please?

W. Certainly.

S. A coffee with my dessert, please.

W. Thank you very much.

Exercise 1. Insert article s where necessary.

1. I usually have ... breakfast at eight o'clock. 2. I like to have ... hot breakfast in ... morning. 3. What do you usually have for ... breakfast? I usually have ... eggs, ... bread, butter and tea for ... breakfast. It is ... very substantial breakfast, isn't it? 4. ... breakfast today is very good. 5. I like to have ... dinner at home. 6. In summer we have ... very simple dinner at home. 7. ... dinner is already cold, we must warm it up. 8. I have ... supper with my friends three times ... week. 9. It is pleasant to play ... chess in ... evening after ... good supper. 10. ... dinner is over. 11. ... supper is ready.

Text 2. Burger queen.

She is 109 years old and she only eats junk food. She is one of the oldest people in the world. Mrs. Alston had a party with six generations of her family. Her daughter, Jenny Morgan, who is 85, said: "My mother loves chocolate, and eats only popcorn, pizzas and burgers. She never eats fresh food. She says she doesn't like it."

Mrs. Alston loves in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. She was born on a farm in Pennsylvania and worked as a teacher.

Her granddaughter, Annie, who is 65, said: "Grandma gets up every day at six o'clock and goes to the hairdresser every Friday"

Annie asks her grandmother what she wants for her birthday. She says that she would like a cheeseburger and fries.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Ешь яблоки. Они очень вкусные. 2. Какой суп ты хочешь? – Любой. Только пусть мама сварит его. 3. Разрешите предложить вам ещё чашечку кофе? – Спасибо. Не кладите много сахара, пожалуйста. Двух кусков сахара достаточно – А я всегда кладу три куска сахара. Я люблю очень сладкий кофе. – Ну что ж, о вкусах не спорят. 4. Пора ужинать. Что сегодня на ужин? – Телячьи отбивные с жареной картошкой и чай с печеньем. 5. Чем вас угостить? Попробуйте салат. – спасибо. Я уже его ел. Очень вкусно – Разрешите тогда предложить вам кусочек ветчины или сыру? – Спасибо, с удовольствием возьму кусочек ветчины с горчицей. 6. Передайте мне, пожалуйста, сахарницу. – Пожалуйста. Простите, в ней очень мало сахара. 7. Что ты заказал на второе? – Котлеты с макаронами. – А я предпочитаю картофель и другие овощи, поэтому я возьму жареную курицу и пюре. 8. Как вам нравится мороженое? – Очень чудесное. Давайте возьмем ещё. 9. Я очень хочу пить. Сегодня очень жарко. 10. Доктор советует вам есть больше фруктов.

TEXT 3.

This is a busy shopping center in London. A lot of cars and buses are driving along the street. Is the weather good? Is it a fine day? No, it is not. It's raining. Is it snowing? No, it is not, because it is not the winter yet. It is raining. The people in the street are wearing raincoats. Some of them are holding umbrellas. They are not enjoying themselves. They are running. They are running for shelter. The old man with a big bag is running too. Only a few women are standing in front of the

windows. The winter holidays are near. So they are going to buy presents for their families.

TEXT 4.

This is a café. There are a lot of round tables with green, red and yellow shades outside the café. It's unusually hot. The temperature is over 30 °C. There a lot of men and women in the café. They are sitting at the tables under the shades. It is fairly cool under the shades.

There are two young men at the table on the left. What are they doing? They are drinking fruit juice. What are they wearing? They are wearing light summer suits. The man on the right is wearing a grey suit, the man on the left is wearing a light green suit. Are they wearing hats? No, they are not.

There are two girls at the table on the right. What are they doing? They are having a talk. What is there on the table in front of them? There some tea things on the table. There is a pot of tea, a jug of milk, a bowl of sugar and two cups. Is there any tea in the teacups? No, there is not. The girls are not drinking tea yet. They are going to have some tea.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions with at least two sentences.

1. What are you drinking? 2. What are you listening to? 3. What are you doing here? 4. What are you speaking about? 5. Who are you speaking to? 6. What are writing? 7. What are you reading? 8. What are you looking at? 9. Who are you waiting for? 10. What film are you watching on TV? 11. Are you reading something interesting? 12. Are you writing exercises or letters? 13. Are you sleeping? 14. Who are you listening to?

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Посмотри, Ник стоит возле булочной. Он ждет кого-то? - Нет, он просто посмотрит на витрину. 2. Что ты здесь делаешь? - Жду свою подружку. 3. Дождь идет или снег? - Ни то, ни другое. Просто пасмурно. 4. Почему ты улыбаешься? - Я читаю очень интересную книгу. - Неужели? Ведь эта книга очень скучная. - Совсем нет. 5. Послушай, Майкл, с кем ты разговариваешь? - С Кейт. Она говорит, что сегодня по телевизору показывают хороший фильм. 6. Кого вы слушаете? - поет известный певец. Мы получаем большое удовольствие.

1. Что ты делаешь сегодня вечером? - Я иду в кино. Ты идешь с нами? - Нет, я занят и не совсем здоров. 2. Их квартира очень маленькая и старая. Но скоро они переезжают в новую квартиру. - Когда они переезжают? - Через две недели. Они покупают новую мебель. 3. Что ты делаешь в воскресенье. - У нас будут гости - Кто-нибудь приезжает? - Да, Брауны. Я встречаю их на станции.

Exercise 5. Insert prepositions and postverbal adverbs where necessary.

1. The baker usually deals ... bread, buns and rolls. He has all kinds ... bread ... sale. 2. I prefer to do the shopping ... self-service shop. One takes a basket and moves ... the counters which are filled ... various food-stuffs. After you 've chosen the things you want you come ... the cash-desk and pay ... them. 3. They sell apples and oranges all year ... but strawberry is sold only ... season. 4. ... the fishmonger's one can buy smoked, salted, fresh and frozen fish. 5. We go ... a milkshop ... dairy produce. 6. Bread is sold ... loaves, meat ... kilos, eggs ... tens. 7. If you've run ... vegetables you'd better go ... to the greengrocer's now. 8. How much does a bottle ... milk cost? 9. ... the way, have you got pickled cucumbers or tomatoes? 10. Will you drop ... at the baker's and buy some rolls if they are fresh. 11. Where must I pay ... the things I've bought? ... the cash-desk which is just ... the exit. 12. Mushroom soup is made ... mushrooms, potatoes and onions. 13. This soup is famous ... its pastry all ... the city. 14. The poultryer deals ... poultry.

Text 5. English Meals.

An Englishman's day begins when he sits down to breakfast with his morning paper. As he scans the headlines there is nothing he likes better than his favorite breakfast of cornflakes with milk and sugar or bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade, tea or coffee.

Round about 11 in the morning some Englishmen who work have their tea or coffee break. They never call it a meal, of course. Tea or coffee is usually brought to the factory bench or office desk.

Then at midday everything is stopped for lunch... Most offices and small shops are closed for an hour and the people are on their way to cafes.

The usual midday meal consists of two courses. First a meat course is served with plenty of vegetables. It may be potatoes, peas, beans, cabbage or cauliflower. This is followed by a sweet dish, perhaps fruit pudding with tea to follow.

Most Englishmen like what they call "good plain food". Usually they like steaks, chops, roast-beef, Yorkshire pudding and fish and chips.

They are not over-fond of soup remarking that it doesn't leave enough room for the more important meat course.

Those who eat at home usually call their midday meal dinner and make it the chief one of the day. It consists of three or four courses and is cooked by a mother of the family.

The first course is soup. Then comes fish or meat served with various vegetables; as a change they sometimes eat chicken or duck.

Then the table is cleared and the dessert is brought in. This is jelly or fruit - apples, pears, oranges, plums and nuts.

Afternoon tea is a cup of tea with bread- and -butter and cake or biscuits.

The evening meal goes under various names - tea, high tea, dinner or supper (depending upon its size). 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.

Text 6. The weekend cook.

My Dad works in a bank. He works there from Monday to Friday. He helps people. He counts money and he uses the computer. His job is important. He is an important man in a bank.

Dad also works at home. On weekdays he cooks dinner. Usually he fixes Italian food. On Saturdays he makes spaghetti. On Sundays he makes pizza. Sometimes he fries chicken or fixes Chinese food. My mother watches and helps. She cuts the vegetables. She tosses the salad. I wash the dishes. Some people say it is strange for a man to cook. My Dad enjoys his hobby. Cooking relaxes him. His father was a weekend cook too.

Exercise 6. Insert prepositions and postverbal adverbs where necessary. Retell the text "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.

Exercise 7. Make up a menu for:

1. a breakfast for a child.
2. An ordinary dinner.
3. Your favorite supper.
4. A New Year (or birthday) party.
5. A ballet dancer.
6. A sportsman.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Ешьте яблоки. Они очень вкусные.
2. Какой суп ты хочешь, чтобы я приготовила? - Любой. Только пусть мама сварит его. Он будет гораздо вкуснее, если будет приготовлен без твоей помощи.
3. Разрешите предложить вам еще чашечку кофе? - Спасибо. Не кладите много сахара, пожалуйста. Двух кусков (сахара) достаточно. - А я всегда кладу три кусочка (сахара). Я люблю очень сладкий кофе. - Ну что ж, о вкусах не спорят.
4. Пора ужинать.

Что сегодня на ужин, - Телячьи отбивные с жареной картошкой и чай с печеньем. 5. Чем вас угостить? Попробуйте салат. - Спасибо, я его уже ел. Очень вкусно. - Разрешите тогда предложить вам ветчины или сыру? - Спасибо, с удовольствием возьму кусочек ветчины с горчицей. 6. Что ты заказал на второе? - Ещё ничего, но закажу котлеты с макаронами. - А я макаронам предпочитаю картофель и другие овощи, поэтому я возьму жареную курицу и поре. 7. Стол уже накрыт. Тарелки, вилки, и ножи уже разложены, хлеб нарезан и вся закуска на столе. - А где же соль и перец? 8. Как вам нравится мороженое? - Оно чудесное. Давайте возьмем еще. 9. Я хочу пить, сегодня очень жарко. 10. Доктор советовал вам есть побольше фруктов. Выполняйте его советы.

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

А. 1. - Что ты здесь делаешь? - Жду друзей. Они должны прийти, как только закончится собрание. 2. Не обижайся на него. Он просто делает свою работу. 3. О чем ты говоришь? Я ничего не понимаю. 4. На что ты смотришь? Там ничего нет. 5. Почему ты улыбаешься? Я не вижу в этом ничего смешного. 6. Он играет довольно хорошо.

Б. 1. Что ты планируешь делать на каникулах? 2. Я ожидаю получить от него ответ на днях. 3. Он работает сейчас над новым романом. 4. Извини, я не могу увидеться с тобой на этой неделе. Я работаю над срочной статьёй для журнала и очень занят. 5. Он переводит новый роман Джона Гришема. 6. Они готовятся к путешествию по Индии.

В. 1. Мы уезжаем через два дня. 2. Ты делаешь доклад в понедельник. 3. Моя сестра возвращается домой в воскресенье. 4. Мы идем на концерт сегодня. 5. Я готовлю пирог на твой день рождения. 6. Я планирую поговорить с ним после экзамена.

Г. 1. Ты все время разговариваешь на уроках. 2. Вечно она ворчит! 3. Твоя тетка постоянно дает бесполезные советы. 4. Ты постоянно теряешь библиотечные книги. 5. Вечно она приносит плохие новости! 6. Ты постоянно меняешь свое решение!

UNIT 13.

Text I.

Mrs. Clark and her daughter Sarah has been out shopping, and they've just returned home. They bought Sarah a new sweater, and she's already put it on. It's so new that they haven't even removed the tag yet.

Mrs. Clark has just opened a letter and she's received bad news. She has lost her job. For the past year she's worked as a private secretary for a rich musician. Now the musician has decided to stop working, and he's asked Mrs. Clark to find another job. Mrs. Clark is the only money learner in the family, since her husband is no longer living.

The letter has upset Mrs. Clark very much. She is crying. She's recently bought a new house, a new car, and many new clothes for her job. She hasn't paid for them yet. Now she may not be able to pay for them, because she hasn't saved much money.

Sarah has heard the bad news, but she really doesn't understand much about money. She's more worried about her mother. Mrs. Clark has never cried in front of her daughter before.

Exercise I. Change each sentence into a question. Answer Yes or No.

Mrs. Clark and Sarah has been out shopping.
They've just returned home.

Mrs. Clark has just opened a letter.

She has worked as a private secretary for a musician.

The musician has stopped working.

He has asked her to find another job.

The letter has upset Mrs. Clark

She has not paid for her new house yet.

Sarah has heard the bad news.

Mrs. Clark has never cried in front of Sarah before.

Exercise 2. Answer with a complete sentence.

Have they bought Sarah a sweater or a coat?
Has she put the sweater on or has she put it away?
Has Mrs. Clark received good news or bad news?
Has she lost her house or her job?
Has she bought a few things or a lot of things?

Has she saved a lot of money or a little money?

Text II.

People often travel to other places to study or to work. Ralph is going to get on the train and travel to a new job. He is saying good-bye to his girl friend Stella and her brother Tom.

The three friends have known each other for many years. They've been neighbors since they were children. Ralph has lived next door to Stella and Tom for fifteen years. They've grown up together, they've gone to school together, and they've visited each other almost every day.

Stella and Ralph have been an important part of each other's lives, so it's difficult to say good-bye. They have studied journalism together, and they've worked as reporters for a small town newspaper. Now Ralph has a job working for a big city newspaper 500 kilometers away. Ralph and Stella will miss each other very much, but Ralph will come home again on his vacation.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

Who is going to travel on the train?

Who is saying good-bye to Ralph?

How long have they known each other?

Where has Ralph lived for fifteen years?

Who has grown up with Ralph?

Where have they gone every day?

How often have they visited each other?

Where have Ralph and Stella worked?

Where is Ralph going to work now?

Why is difficult for them to say good-bye?

How will Stella feel when Ralph is gone?

When will Ralph come home?

Exercise 4. Complete the following situations according to the model.

Model: It is cold in the room (the window, to be open, for a long time).

The window has been open for a long time.

1. It is warm (the weather, to be fine, all week). 2. Peter is absent * (he, to be ill, for a week). 3. She can't show you the way there (never, be there). 4. He may go to the cinema (he, do one's work). 5. I can't say anything about the film (not, see, it, yet). 6. Let's go for a walk (rain, stop). 7. There are piles of snow everywhere. It (snow) a lot. 8. Don't describe the place to me (I be there several times). 9. I know him very well (be friends, since childhood). 10. You look wonderful (I, just, come

back, after a good vacation). 11. It's getting colder every day (winter, come). 12. There is no coffee in the house. You (not buy, any). 13. He has no money left. He (spend, it all). 14. He's really upset. He (lose, his wallet). 15. We are losing our way. The night (fall).

Exercise 5. Answer the questions using the Present Perfect.

1. Have you ever been to St. Petersburg?
2. Have you ever written verses?
3. Have you ever read anything by John Updike?
4. Has it ever been so warm in November the Far East?
5. Have you ever been to the Bolshoi Theatre?
6. Have you ever been to saucer?
7. Have you ever travelled by air?
8. Have you ever seen the flying hour own money?
9. Have you ever had your holiday in spring?
10. Have you ever earned Have you ever tried to paint?
11. Have you ever received letters from foreign countries?
12. Have you ever tried Japanese food?
13. Has your boy promised you eternal love? wrong?
14. Has it ever occurred to you that you are

Exercise 6. Translate into English using the Present Perfect Tense.

1. Мы еще не видели картины этого художника. 2. Что вы приготовили на сегодня? 3. Они решили много важных проблем сегодня. 4. Он был в Лондоне три раза. 5. Мы еще не начали готовиться к тесту. 6. На какие вопросы вы уже ответили? 7. Что-то случилось с этим мальчиком, он очень бледен. 8. Он рассказал историю своей жизни. 9. Он уже рассказал вам о своих планах на будущее? 10. Посмотрите. Вы сделали три ошибки в контрольной. 11. Мы заходили к вам несколько раз. 12. Его нет на занятиях. Он простудился. 13. Он ни разу еще не нарушил своего слова. 14. Здесь никогда не было такого сильного дождя раньше. 15. Я никогда в жизни не играл в гольф. 16. Я всегда знал, что ты мне друг. 17. Вы всегда мне нравились, но сегодня вы ведете себя странно. 18. Я считаю, что ты и так уже много сказал. Пора остановиться. 19. И все-таки я вас люблю, даже после того, что вы натворили. 20. - Где Андрей? - Ушел в сапожную мастерскую.

Exercise 7. Construct sentences according to the model.

Model: see him - today - I haven't seen him today.
Meet her - lately; go to the cinema - this week; go to the country - this month;
read a lot of English books - this year; speak to him - today.

Model: I haven't seen him since 1970.

Speak to my friend - last month; go to the theatre - last year; hear from them - last autumn; read anything in English - May; translate from Russian into English - I left school.

Model: Who has taken my book?

Break the glass; leave a notebook; turn on the light; switch on TV; take a pencil.

Model: What have you bought?

Lose, find, leave, do, prepare, sent, translate, bring, see.

Model: Why haven't you done it?

Study the material; learn the rules; put it in its place; close the door; open the window; call on me; explain the case to us; read your messages; check the facts.

TEXT 3.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

Every year thousands of young men and women enter Universities and Institutes of Higher Education.

The applicants go in for entrance examinations in July and August before the new academic year begins. A written examination in the Russian language compulsory as well as an oral examination in the main subjects the students will take. If the applicants want to have a good command of the subject in which they will take the examinations, they attend preliminary courses.

Most students receive grants. The amount depends on the results of the previous set of examinations and the students' social work.

The first two years of study are generally the most difficult. The new student may have up to 36 hours a week of seminars, lectures and classes. Apart from the main subject the students have secondary subjects.

Sport is also compulsory during the first years of study.

Students have holidays twice a year, at the end of each set of examinations.

Student's life is very full one both academically and culturally.

The teaching staff of the University consists of professors, lecturers and assistants. Many of them are well-known not only in our country, but also abroad.

There is the correspondence department at the University. The curriculum for full-time and extra-mural department students is different. The extra-mural department have classes twice a year, in autumn and in winter, and a set of examinations, an therefore their course runs for five and a half years.

There is a well-equipped language laboratory at the Philological faculty. Students can listen to records and work with cassette-recorders there themselves. It will help them to improve their pronunciation and there will be no need for their teachers to worry.

The library of the University is well-stocked with books from the reading-list of recommended works for students.

There are student societies at the University. We have an English Club, which is extremely popular with the students of our faculty, especially first-year students. Everybody knows that "much work and no play never makes people gay". So many students take part in the activities of our theatrical groups or the choir. Our University Choir is famous all over the country. Of course there are many sports societies among them you can find something to your liking. In senior years of you are interested in research work you will be able to join a scientific society.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. When do candidates take entrance examination? What subjects do they go in for? Is competition usually fierce? 2. What departments are there at your faculty? What department are you in? 3. Are you a part-time or a full-time student? What year are you in? 4. What classes in English do you have? Do you find English spelling difficult? 5. What lectures do you attend? Do you ever miss lectures? Have you got any seminars? What seminars do you have? 6. What English book are you reading now? Do you use a dictionary when reading it? When do we look up a word in the dictionary. 7. Who is good at English in your group? Are there any students who fall behind in your group? What are they weak in? Who helps them to catch up with a group? 8. How many examinations do you have in winter? 9. Is there a language laboratory at your faculty? What kind of word do students do? 10. Are there any students societies at the faculty? What are they? What kind of work do students do there? What society have you already joined? Why have you joined it? What society is extremely popular with your students? 11. What society is more popular – the theatrical group or the choir? Do you take part in the work of the English club? 12. What sports societies do you find to your liking? 13. Is there an extra-mural department at your University? How many times a week do part-time students attend their classes? How long do their course run?

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences.

1. He didn't work properly during the year and now he is ... 2. If you want to pass your exams well, you must ... 3. Helen entered the University in 2008 so in 2013 she ... 4. If you help Kate with Grammar, she is sure ... 5. If you don't know what lectures you have tomorrow ... 6. Our University choir is extremely ... 7. If you want to have a good command of English, you must ... 8. In winter we take an exam ... 9. Pete has failed his exam. No wonder, he worked ...

Exercise 3. Give the meaning of:

An applicant, a student's record book, a language laboratory, preliminary courses, a full-time (part-time) student, to have a good command of a language, to work by fits and starts, an English language room.

Exercise 3. Give antonyms to the following words and expressions.

To attend classes, to be absent, to be the first, to fail, in writing, part-time students, evening department, to be good at a subject.

Exercise 4. Find equivalents to the following expressions and use them in sentences of your own.

Семинары по языкознанию, занятия по домашнему чтению, работать урывками, лекция по истории, записывать лекции, зачетная книжка, хорошо успевать, студент дневного отделения, готовиться к экзаменам, сдавать экзамен, сдать экзамен, не выдержат экзамен, окончить университет, расписание, пользоваться успехом у молодежи, отставать по грамматике, отставать от группы, догнать группу, помочь кому-либо по грамматике.

Exercise 5. Insert prepositions or post – verbal adverbs if necessary.

1. Kate is very good ... English. She always helps her friends ... their home-reading, Phonetics or Grammar. There are no weak students ... her group. They all work hard ... their English and help each other ... their work. 2. Is a student gets ... the group. Everybody is ready to help him. It doesn't take long to catch ... the group. 3. Is you are interested ... research work, you may join ... some scientific society. There are many ... them ... our faculty. You are sure to find something ... your liking. 4. Did you write a composition ... Monday? – Yes, we did. I got "excellent" ... it. Next week we shall write a paper ... Grammar. 5. You can hand ... your application ... the Entrance Requirements Department. It is next door ... the Dean's Office. 6. ... winter we shall take exams ... English, and the Geography ... England. ... a month we shall have our first examination. I have already begun to do some revision ... it. 7. I hope nobody will fail ... English. It is most unpleasant to fail ... an examination. 8. Peter is good ... Phonetics. He works hard ... his sounds. He spends much time ... the language laboratory ... the faculty. He listens ... the records and works ... the cassette recorder. 9. Please help me ... this rule. It is rather difficult. Will you give me your Grammar book ... a few days? – Well, yes, of course. Why don't you get a copy ... the library? 10. What subjects shall we do ... senior courses? 11. Our local library is well equipped ... books ... foreign and national writers. Times of opening are convenient ... everybody. ... Mondays and Tuesdays our library is open ... 9 o'clock ... the evening. 12. Our English club is extremely popular ... the students ... our faculty. Those are fond ... singing or acting may join ... our theatrical group or the choir which is famous all ... the country. 13. There are many sports societies ... which you can find something ... your liking.

Exercise 6. Compose your own stories or dialogues using the following words and expressions.

1. Discussing an examination session:

To revise for an examination; to give marks; to get a mark in a subject (for a paper); to mispronounce words; an examination paper in; a credit; the senior teacher; a student's record book.

2. Discussing one's progress in English:

To be good at a subject; to work by fits and starts; to fall (leg, get) behind the group; to attend (miss) classes; to graduate from the University; to catch up with a group; to be weak in; to help somebody in one's work.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. В каком университете вы учитесь? – Я учусь в РТСУ на факультете иностранных языков. – Вы на втором курсе? – Нет, я студент первого курса.
2. В нашей библиотеке сотни интересных книг, которые я еще не читала. Я всегда могу выбрать себе что-нибудь по вкусу.
3. Какие предметы вы сдавали на вступительных экзаменах? – Я сдавал литературу, английский и историю.
– Какие оценки вы получили? – Я получил «отлично» по всем предметам.
4. Какую оценку ты получила за сочинение? – «Хорошо», а ты? – Я тоже получила «хорошо».
5. Я читала много книг этого автора не только в переводе, но и в оригинале.
6. Я не могу поставить вам «отлично». Вы говорите медленно и допускаете много ошибок.
7. Звонок уже был? – Нет еще. Звонок будет через пять минут.
8. Мой брат прекрасно владеет немецким языком. Он окончил немецкое отделение университета два года тому назад.
9. Где расписание первого курса? – На первом этаже.
10. Где будет лекция по истории? – В 512 аудитории на пятом этаже.
11. Вы отстаёте по домашнему чтению. Попросите Ника помочь вам, иначе вы не получите зачет.
12. Когда вы будете готовиться к экзаменам? Сколько у вас экзаменов? Когда вы сдаёте первый экзамен? – Джейн заболела. Она не придет в университет на этой неделе.
– Как жаль! Она не отстанет? – Не думаю. Она хорошо успевает по английскому языку и никогда не пропускает занятий.
14. Если у вас есть магнитофон, мы можем прослушать эти кассеты.
15. Если вы хотите основательно изучить этот предмет, вы должны много читать.
16. Как вы могли сделать такие грубые ошибки в вашей грамматической работе? Вы пропустили три артикли, сделали несколько ошибок во временах и допустили много орфографических ошибок.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

There are more than thirty degree – giving universities in Britain. The oldest of them are Oxford and Cambridge. Their history goes back to the 12th – 13th centuries.

Most of the universities consist of a number of separate colleges. Each college has its own head (who is called President, Master, Principal, etc.).

The candidates seeking admission into one of the colleges have to pass an entrance examination. After that the freshman (or fresher) can matriculate, i.e. become a member of the university.

Most undergraduates are “commoners” (at Oxford) or “pensioners” (at Cambridge), which means paying boarders.

The undergraduates are under the control of their College Dean and Tutor; the latter advise (or instruct) the students and maintain discipline.

The Academic Year has three terms; it starts in October, each term lasting eight weeks at Oxford and Cambridge or ten weeks in other universities.

Students have vacations at Christmas, at Easter and the so-called “Long Vac” in summer.

At the end of three years’ study the undergraduates take their first degree – Bachelor of Arts (B. A.).

In addition to the universities there are a great many technical colleges dispersed over the country.

They provide advanced specialist training for technicians and professional people.

Teachers in the primary and secondary schools in England may get their professional training at the university which provides a one-year course for students who have spent the previous three years in obtaining a university degree, or in the training colleges which provide a two – or three – year course for students of 18 years and over – who have usually got a secondary school education and have passed an appropriate qualifying examination.

The training college course covers both academic and professional subjects, including practice in teaching.

Exercise 9. Topic for oral discussion and dialogues:

1. The first day at the University.
2. Our University.
3. Two students discuss the last party at the English Club.
4. At the language laboratory.
5. My winter exams.
6. My entrance exams.
7. My home – reading classes.

UNIT 14.

TEXT

Grandpa's Blanket.

As a young child, I was quiet and shy. My parents worked, and I spent a lot of time at my grandparents' house. While my grandmother cleaned and cooked, my grandfather played with me.

I was six when my grandfather died. A few months before he died, he gave me a beautiful blanket. I loved the blanket very much because it reminded me of my grandfather. But after a couple of years, the blanket didn't look very good. It had holes and stains. I didn't want to throw the blanket away, so my mother made the blanket into a book bag. I was proud of the book bag, and I used it to carry my books to school every day for a couple of years. Then the book bag tore. I begged my mother to make something out of it. She made it into a pencil case. After a few months, the pencil case tore too. By then I could sew, and I made the pencil case into a small change purse.

I used it for three years, but one day I lost it. I felt bad. My friends and family said, "Forget about it, Paul. You can't make something out of nothing." I thought about it for a while. I decided my friends and family were wrong. There was a way to make something out of nothing. I wrote down the story of my grandfather's blanket. Last week my son found my story in our attic. My son asked me about my grandfather. Grandpa and his blanket aren't gone.

1. Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of person was the writer?
2. Did he spend a lot of time with his grandfather?
3. What did his grandfather give him?
4. What happened with the book bag?
5. What did he decide to do when he lost the purse?

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. The writer loved his grandfather because he _____.
 - a. was sick
 - b. played with him a lot
 - c. didn't have parents
2. The writer wanted to keep the old blanket because _____.
 - a. it reminded him of his grandfather
 - b. it was beautiful
 - c. he was shy

3. He used the book bag for about _____.
 - a. a few months
 - b. some years
4. He kept the memory of the blanket by _____.
 - a. writing about it
 - b. telling his son about it
 - c. finding it in the attic
1. How did he feel about losing the change purse?
 - a. shy
 - b. unhappy
 - c. proud

3. Use the following verbs in the Past Indefinite.

1. What your neighbours (to do) yesterday? 2. Mr. Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning. 3. His wife (to water) plants in the garden. 4. Their children (to clean) the yard and then they (to play) basketball. 5. In the evening their boys (to listen) to loud music and (to watch) TV. 6. Their little girl (to cry) a little and then (to smile). 7. Her brothers (to shout) at her. 8. Mrs. Smith (to work) in the kitchen. 9. She (to bake) a delicious apple pie. 10. She (to cook) a good dinner. 11. She (to wash) the dishes and (to look) very tired. 12. The children (to brush) their teeth, (to yawn) a little and (to go) to bed. 13. Their mother (to change) her clothes and (to brush) her hair. Then she (to talk) on the phone. 14. Her husband (to smoke) a cigarette and (to talk) to his wife. 15. They (to wait) for the bus. The bus (to arrive) at 9 o'clock. 16. They (to visit) their friends. 17. They (to dance) a lot there. 18. Mr. and Mrs. Smith (to rest) very well last night. They really (to have) a wonderful time at their friends.

5. Use the Present Perfect or the Past Indefinite instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 2. She (to live) there last year. 3. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 4. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 5. Mary (to buy) a new hat. 6. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 7. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 8. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 9. The wind (to change) in the morning. 10. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 11. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 12. I (to see) Pete today. 13. She (to see) this film last Sunday. 14. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 15. I just (to meet) our teacher. 16. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. 17. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother. 18. I (not to see) you for a long time. I (to see) you in town two or three days ago, but you (not to see) me. I (to be) on a bus. 19. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early. 20.

Where you (to spend) your holidays? 21. You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Crimea? 22. While travelling in the Crimea I (to meet) your friend. 23. I never (to visit) that place. 6. He (to visit) that place last year. 24. I just (to get) a letter from Tom. 25. You (to take) any photographs while travelling in the south? 26. He (to be) abroad five years ago. 27. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year? 28. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child. 29. He (not yet to come) back. 30. He (to go) already? 31. When you (to see) him last? 32. I (not to see) him for ages. 33. His health (to improve) greatly since I (to see) him last. 34. You (to pass) your driving test yet? — Yes, I (to pass) it in May, but I (not to buy) a car yet. 35. He already (to move). He (to find) a nice flat before Christmas and he (to be) there two years. 36. I (not yet to eat) today. 37. He (not to eat) yesterday. 38. You (to play) the piano yesterday? 39. You (to play) the piano today? 40. What you (to prepare) for today? 41. Look at this birdhouse. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday. 42. Where you (to put) my pen? I cannot find it. 43. You (to see) Mary today? 44. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week. 45. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre? 46. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself. 47. He is not at school today, he (to fall) ill. — When he (to fall) ill? — He (to fall) ill yesterday. 48. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk. 49. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 50. He just (to come) home. 51. He (to come) home a minute ago. 52. Nick (to play) football yesterday. 53. She already (to come) from school. Now she is doing her homework. 54. I (to read) this book last year. 55. I (to read) this book this year. 56. I never (to be) to Washington. 57. You ever (to be) to New York? 23. You ever (to see) the eruption of a volcano? 58. I (to invite) Linda to the party. — When you (to see) her? — I (not to see) her for ages. I (to call) her an hour ago.

6. Use the Present or the Past Indefinite instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. His sister (to study) English every day. 2. She (to study) English two hours ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? — No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 6. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 7. Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 8. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 9. We (not to rest) yesterday. 10. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 11. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 12. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? — Yes, I But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 13. Your sister (to go) to school every day? — Yes, she 14. Mary (to like) writing stories. 15. Last week she (to write) a funny story about her pet. 16. You (to tell) your mother the truth about the money? 17. You (to wear) your polka-dot dress to work? — Yes, I I (to wear) it yesterday. 18. We (to

like) to go to the beach. We (to enjoy) swimming in the ocean last weekend. 19. Tom always (to eat) breakfast. 20. Yesterday he (not to eat) breakfast because he (to get) up late. 21. We (to like) to cook but we (not to like) to wash the dishes. 22. He never (to shout) at his students. He (to be) a wonderful teacher, I remember. 23. My friend (to know) Spanish very well. 24. Who (to ring) you up an hour ago? 25. He (to live) on the third floor. 26. It (to take) you long to find his house yesterday? 27. When your lessons (to be) over on Monday? 28. I (to have) dinner with my family yesterday. 29. Her friends (to be) ready at five o'clock. 30. One of her brothers (to make) a tour of Europe last summer. 31. Queen Elizabeth II (to be) born in 1926. She (to become) Queen of England in 1952. 32. You always (to get) up at seven o'clock? — No, sometimes I (to get) up at half past seven. 33. Antonio Stradivari (to make) wonderful violins. 34. Who (to paint) the world-known picture "Mona Lisa"? 35. She (to know) all the works of Chopin. She (to enjoy) listening to his waltz last night. 36. Steven's friends (to come) to his birthday party last night and (to give) him wonderful presents.

7. Use the Present, Past or the Future Indefinite instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons every morning. 2. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons yesterday morning. 3. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons tomorrow morning. 4. I always (to go) to the Altai Mountains to visit my relatives there. 5. I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there. 6. I (not to go) there next year because it (to cost) a lot of money and I can't afford it. 7. They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening? 8. Who (to take) care of the child in the future? 9. How often you (to go) to the dentist's? 10. We (not to have) very good weather, but we still (to have) a good time during our short stay in London. 11. She (to do) all the washing in their house. 12. He even (not to know) how to use the washing machine. 13. Two years ago they (to be) rich and money (to be) never a problem. 14. You (to think) you (to be) happy in your new neighbourhood? 15. When the cabbage soup (to be) ready? 16. The customs officers at JFK airport in New York (to arrest) that young man when he (to arrive). 17. I (to like) to get on with my friends, so I often (to do) what they (to want). 18. When (to be) your birthday? 19. When you (to get) your watch? 20. Who (to create) Mickey Mouse?

8. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. Last Sunday we (to go) skiing in the country. There (to be) already a lot of snow in the fields and we (to enjoy) ourselves. We (to ski) for two hours and a half. 2. They (to meet) at the station two hours ago. 3. Where you (to spend) last Sunday? 4. We (to be) in a hurry because only twenty minutes (to be) left before the

beginning of the performance. 5.1 (to play) the violin when my friend (to come) in. He (to invite) me to the theatre and I (to accept) the invitation with pleasure. 6. He (to ring) up his friend and (to ask) him about the homework. 7. When I (to come) to the theatre, my friend already (to wait) for me. 8. When I (to go) to the dentist's, I (to break) my arm. 9. When the teacher (to walk) into the classroom, the boys (to listen) to pop music and the girls (to eat) chips and (to drink) lemonade. 10. She (to go) to the bank when I (to meet) her. She (not to go) to the doctor's. 11. What you (to do) when the accident (to happen)? — I (to walk) out of the hospital. 12. When the thieves (to take) his money, he (to leave) the bank. 13. The cat (to take) a piece of fish and then (to run) away. 14. He (to read) a newspaper when I (to come) in. 15. Yesterday I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 16. The train (to start) at fifteen minutes to ten. 17. He (to put) on his coat and cap, (to open) the door and (to go) out. 18. At this time yesterday I (to sit) at the theatre. 19. He (to come) back to St. Petersburg on the 15th of January. 20. I (to go) to the institute when I (to see) him. 21. At this time yesterday we (to have) dinner. 22. He (to write) a letter when I (to come) in. 23. He (to make) a report when I (to leave) the meeting. 24. Yesterday he (to write) a letter to his friend. 25. When I (to look) at them, they (to smile) at me. 26. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday? 27. I (to go) to bed at half past eleven. 28. Yesterday the lesson (to begin) at nine o'clock. 29. When somebody (to knock) at the door, she (to argue) with her husband. 30. When Pete (to jog) in the park in the morning, he (to lose) his Walkman. 31. When the police (to take) the thief to the car, I (to go) to the cinema to see the new Tom Cruise film. 32. He (to shave) when he (to hear) her scream.

UNIT 15.

Good Job

Bill Thompson was a university graduate. That is probably why he got a good job soon after he left the university. He was a barman in a private hospital for the deaf and dumb.

One day, or rather one evening, he wanted to go to a party and asked me to do his work.

— I'm sorry, old chap — I said — but I can't!

— Why not? — he asked.

— You see, I don't know the sign language.

— It's very simple — he said — the moment you open the bar at 6 in the evening a few chaps will come in. They will make a sign to put the glasses on the table. You will take the glasses and put them on the table. Next they will make a sign to pour out whisky into the glasses and take the money. If you are still worried you can have my telephone number just in case.

I could not say «no», so I said «yes». I opened the bar at 6 and the moment I did so six fellows walked in. They made the sign to put the glasses on the table. Next they made the sign to pour out whisky into the glasses. I did what they wanted. For the next 2 or 3 hours they kept making the sign to pour out whisky and at last they got up to their feet, opened their mouths, but I could not understand anything. I rushed to the telephone, dialed Bill's number and told him about it.

— Set your mind at rest⁴, old chap — he answered roaring with laughter — they have had too many drinks and are singing now! The situation is perfectly regular!

Exercises

I. Прочитайте и переведите текст урока.

II. Дайте английские эквиваленты.

окончить университет, окончить школу (колледж), глухонемые, делать знак, в течение следующих двух или трех часов, набрать номер телефона, однажды, вероятно, скорее вечером, идти на вечер, беспокоиться, как только вы откроете дверь, наконец.

III. Составьте предложения с выражением *to be sorry*.

Образец: (I am) sorry to trouble you.

(to be late, to speak about it, to keep (заставить) you waiting, to ask you such questions, to leave you, to interrupt you (перебивать)).

IV. Составьте предложения со словами *still, yet* со значением «еще».

Образец: He is still asleep.

(to be at work, to be awake, to be up, to be ill, to be busy, to be in London).

Образец: She isn't back yet.

(to be free, to be tired, to be a student, to be a teacher, to be back).

V. Составьте предложения, употребляя следующие слова и выражения.

to graduate, to leave school, probably, to go to a party, to have one's telephone number, to get a job, to dial a number, to worry, at last.

VI. Образуйте наречия от следующих прилагательных с помощью суффикса *-ly* и переведите их.

Образец: probable — probably

heavy, high, kind, slight, main, natural, neat, nice, proud, sad, short, careful, cold, definite, easy, glad, historical, great.

VII. Дайте 3 основные формы следующих глаголов.

to get, to leave, to know, to go, to come, to make, to take, to put, to keep, to lose, to tell, to set, to sing.

VIII. Дайте синонимы следующих слов и выражений.

to leave, to be sorry, to worry, fellow, to rush, to want, to walk, to set one's mind at rest, to keep laughing,

IX. Закончите предложения.

1. He is probably ...
2. After he left school he ...
3. One day he wanted ...
4. The moment you enter the room ...
5. They will make the sign to ...
6. For the next 10 or 15 minutes ...
7. I did what they ...

8. They rushed to ...

9. She dialed ...

10. We roared with laughter at ...

11. At last they got up to their feet and ...

12. I am sorry ...

X. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Who is a university graduate?

2. What does Bill Thompson do?

3. Why did Bill Thompson get a good job?

4. What job did he get?

5. In what hospital did he get the job?

6. What did Bill ask his friend to do one day?

7. Why couldn't his friend do his job?

8. At what time do they open the bar?

9. What sign did the chaps make?

10. Did the man have Bill's telephone number?

11. When did the fellows walk in?

12. What did Bill's friend do then?

13. For how long did the chaps keep making the sign?

14. What did they do at last?

15. Why did Bill's friend rush to the telephone?

16. What did he tell Bill over the telephone?

17. What did Bill answer?

XI. Переведите на английский.

1. Сэм окончит университет в следующем году. 2. Вероятно (probably), он получит интересную работу. 3. После окончания школы она поступит в колледж (college). 4. Моя мать будет работать в больнице. 5. В прошлом году моя сестра работала в этом магазине, но потом ушла. 6. Извините, но я не могу помочь вам в этом деле (in this matter). 7. Поставь стаканы на стол. Я разолью всем молоко (for everybody). 8. Боюсь, я набрал не тот (the wrong) номер. Повторите, пожалуйста, номер его телефона. 9. Пойдите сегодня на вечер и проведем время вместе. — С удовольствием. 10. Глухо немой сделал бармену знак, чтобы тот дал ему кружку пива (a pint of beer). 11. После окончания университета Томсон получил хорошую работу. 12. При слове «Пожар!» (On hearing «fire!») все поднялись и бросились к выходу, но было поздно. 13. Он продолжал изучать язык жестов (the sign language), он даже брал частные уроки. Многие (many people) смеялись над ним. 14. «Входите, входите», — сказал бармен, открывая бар,

15. «Вчера ты слишком много выпил» (to have too many drinks), — сказала она мужу. 16. Что гости просили вас сделать? — Спеть мою любимую песню. XII. Перескажите текст урока.

Grammar Exercises

I. Употребите глагол - сказуемое в форме Future Indefinite.

1. Bill Thompson works as a barman. 2. I go for a walk after supper. 3. Nick gets up very early. 4. Mr. Fray is in his office. 5. There is a fine garden in front of the hospital. 6. There are many people at the lecture. 7. He has enough time to do the job. 8. Everybody laughs at this picture. 9. Helen gives private lessons. 10. We have your telephone number. 11. She is a university graduate.

II. Сделайте следующие предложения отрицательными.

- Bill will graduate from the University next year.
- There will be a dance at the end of the party.
- I shall do what you want.
- Harris will sing a comic song.
- We shall make you a sign.
- You will understand the language of the deaf and dumb.
- They will have a meeting to-night.
- I shall be able to help you in your English.
- There will be many visitors to-day.
- Tom will be put in hospital.

III. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную форму.

- He will get a good job after graduating from the University.
- There will be a party at the Browns'.
- You will go to the party.
- They will open the bar a bit later than usual.
- We shall have a History class to-morrow.
- All the students will be busy at that time.
- I shall arrive in London the day after to-morrow.
- You will have to be there in two days.
- She will be able to do the job on time.
- He will make a sign to do it.

IV. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным членам предложений.

- Some of them will go to Brighton one of these days (3).
- Next Sunday I shall write a letter to my friend (2).
- Soon there will be many young trees in this park (3).
- The nurse will pour out milk into glasses for every body (3).
- We shall have dinner at home at about 6 (3).

V. Задайте следующие вопросы и дайте на них ответы. Работайте в паре.

- At what time will your working day begin to-morrow?
- Will you get up early or late to-morrow?
- When will you have breakfast?
- Who will prepare your breakfast for you?
- Where will you go right after breakfast?
- How will you get to your office (place of work)?
- How long will it take you to get there?
- Whom will you see when you come to your office? (colleagues and friends).
- What will you say when you see them?
- At what time will you go for lunch?
- When will you finish the work?
- Will you go home after work or will you go to have classes?
- In what way will you prepare for your English class?
- Will you read, write and speak English during your English class?
- What will you ask your teacher to do if you don't understand anything?
- Where will you go after classes?
- Will you be free or busy at the week-end?
- Will you stay in town or go to the country next Sunday?
- How are you going to spend next Sunday?
- Shall we spend our free time together?
- When will your entrance examinations begin?
- Who will help you to prepare for them?
- When will you be able to speak English fluently?

VI. Переведите на английский язык.

- Где мы будем обедать сегодня? 2. Кто будет переводить этот текст? 3. Он окончит школу в будущем году? 4. Мы пойдем на вечер во вторник. 5. Я не буду вас ждать после занятий. 6. Мы будем учиться в Московском университете. 7. Мы сделаем это завтра утром. 8. Поедете ли вы в Ленинград летом? 9. Когда вы будете свободны? 10. Я вам позвоню в субботу утром. 11.

Придут ли они в следующее воскресенье? 12. Мы будем заняты всю неделю. 13. Где вы будете после обеда? 14. Почему ваш друг не придет к нам послезавтра? 15. Как долго он пробудет в нашем городе? -16. Я буду рад встретить вас в пятницу утром. 17. Следующая лекция будет в четверг после обеда. 18. Когда он вернется домой? 19. Какие предметы вы будете изучать в будущем году? 20. У нас не будет экзаменов зимой. 21. Завтра у них не будет первого урока. 22. Она не будет учиться в этой школе. 23. В каком году> ваш брат окончит университет? 24. Будет ли он ждать нас у метро?

VII. Переведите на русский язык.

1. *If everything is all right, my son will graduate from college next year.* 2. *I shall not do what you want unless you do what I asked you to.* 3. *When you leave the room, please, make us a sign, and we shall follow you.* 4. *We shall not have dinner until Father comes back from work.* 5. *As soon as John gets a good job, he will get married and will have a family of his own.* 6. *Before I go to the evening party, I'll call for you or let you know through the phone.* 7. *He will always find it hard to communicate with the deaf and dumb unless he has a good knowledge of the sign language.* 8. *I'll come and see you after I have finished my work, if I finish it at all.* 9. *Don't leave until Professor Grey is back to give you the necessary instructions.*

VIII. Закончите следующие предложения.

1. I shall have lunch as soon as ...
2. He will post the letter as soon as ...
3. We shall go to the country if the weather ...
4. I shall listen to the radio before I ...
5. She will not call you up until you ...
6. They will go to the cinema or a concert after they ...
7. I shall not come and see you to-morrow unless I ...
8. I'll make you a sign, when I ...
9. We shall go to the bar if ... 10. Wait here until the doctor ...

IX. Поставьте глаголы в соответствующем времени (Future Indefinite or Present Indefinite).

1. If you (to come) at five o'clock we (to see) an interesting programmer on TV. 2. Before you (to leave) home ring me up. 3. As soon as you (to get) my letter let me know. 4. When I (to enter) the University I (study) two foreign languages. 5. If you (to be busy) on Sunday afternoon we (not to go) to the stadium. 6. If you (to look through) today's paper you (to find) an interesting article. 7. When she (to arrive) at the hotel it (to be) 5 o'clock. 8. When you (to be tired) we (to stop) working. 8.

As soon as I (to get) any news about him I (to tell) you about it. 10. Before he (to begin) to read a book he ; (to look through) it.

X. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мы пойдем в кино после того, как закончим нашу работу. 2. Когда я приду домой, я буду отдыхать (to take a rest). 3. Перед тем, как он поедет в Лондон, он позвонит вам. 4. Мы не будем обедать, пока ты не придешь. 5. Если я получу хорошую работу, я останусь в этом городе. 6. Когда вы будете уходить, сделайте нам знак. 7. Вы можете опоздать, если не возьмете такси. 8. Если они отправятся на станцию сейчас, они придут туда вовремя. 9. Если она не ответит на мое письмо, я не буду ей писать. 10. Как только я освобожусь (to get free), я позвоню вам. 11. Он не выполнит эту работу, если вы ему не поможете. 12. Вы не будете говорить по-английски хорошо, если не будете знать грамматику (grammar). 13. Подождите, пока не придет преподаватель. 14. После того, как я закончу институт, я женюсь (to get married).

XI. Составьте предложения, употребляя неопределенные местоимения some, any.

Образец: I have some money.

(paper, ink, chalk, free time, pencils, English magazines, questions to ask you),
Образец: Have you any money? Образец: I haven't any money.

Образец: What pencil do I take?
Take any pencil.

(pen, bag, book, map, dictionary),

XII. Заполните пропуски местоимениями some, any.

1. Have you got ... lessons to-morrow morning? 2. I did not ask her ... questions yet. 3. There are ... books on the shelf. 4. Are there ... apple-trees in the school garden? 5. Give me ... time to think about it. 6. He drank ... whisky and left the bar. 7. Did she send ... telegramme to her mother? 8. They did not bring ... chairs into the room. 9. She translated ... articles into English. 10. My grandmother does not watch ... programmers on TV.

XIII. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную форму, соответственно изменив неопределенное местоимение (наречие).

1. You see something on the shelf. 2. We shall go out somewhere at the weekend. 3. She knows something about it. 4. There is somebody in the next room.

5. He has something interesting to tell us. 6. Your friend spent his holidays somewhere near Sochi. 7. You met somebody at that early hour. 8. Some of you play chess.

XIV. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму, заменив данное местоимение (наречие) на производное с *no*

1. There was somebody in the room five minutes ago.
2. There is something interesting in our club to-night.
3. They went out somewhere last Sunday.
4. I see somebody through the window.
5. Somebody will have to meet them.
6. He can do something for you.
7. They invited somebody to dine with them.
8. Some of them know English.
9. I heard something about it.

XV. Заполните пропуски местоимениями (наречиями), производными от *some, any, no, every*.

1. ... is here. We can open the meeting. 2. It's very dark here. I cannot see ... 3. She knows all about it, but she doesn't want to tell us ... 4. You must do ... to improve (im'pru:v]—улучшить) your English. 5. Ask ... to help you in this work. 6. Did you say ...? — No, I said ... 7. ... likes this song. No wonder, you can hear it ... 8. If I have spare time, I shall go out ... to-night. 9. The other day we went to see our friends, but ... was at home. 10. There is ... important in the letter. 11. Victor will go ... because he feels unwell. 12. Please give me ... interesting to read. 13. Will ... go to the library right after classes? 14. Did you hear ... about this film? 15. I am sure you can get this book.

XVI. Составьте предложения по образцам:

1. / see *nothing there*.

(eat — late at night, do — on Sundays, see — a special about it, forget — concerning my wife).

XVII. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя неопределенные местоимения

1. Дайте мне что-нибудь почитать. 2. Есть ли кто-либо в той комнате? 3. Никто не ответил на наше письмо. 4. Ты ничего не ешь. 5. Все сделали эти упражнения. 6. Никто не ответил на мой вопрос. 7. Ходил ли он куда-либо вчера? 8. Есть ли здесь кто-либо? 9. В этом портфеле ничего нет. 10. Я нигде ни могу найти свои записки. 11. Почему вы ничего не делаете? 12. Он что-то сказал, но я ничего не понял. 13. Купили ли вы что-либо вчера в магазине?

14. Мы нигде не могли посмотреть этот фильм. 15. Никто не опоздал в этот раз. 16. Видите ли вы кого-либо в коридоре? 17. Хотите ли вы взять с собой что-либо? 18. Вы что-то сказали? 19. Эта девочка ни с кем не играет. 20.

Сделайте что-нибудь, чтобы прекратить этот шум. 21. Пойдет ли кто-нибудь в парк сегодня вечером?

XVIII. Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Поставьте по 5 вопросов к каждому из них. Перескажите их содержание на английском языке.

1. A dog steals a piece of meat from the cook, and on his way to a safe place where he will eat it, he crosses a bridge over a river. He looks down and sees his own reflection in the water. «Oh», he thinks, «there is another dog down there with a piece of meat in its mouth which is larger than mine. I shall take it away and then I shall have two pieces of meat». He begins to bark to frighten the other dog, but when he opens his mouth, his piece of meat drops out and falls into the water.

2. Three men came to New York for a holiday. They came to a very large hotel and took a room there. Their room was on the forty-fifth floor. In the evening the three men went to the theatre and came back to the hotel very late.

«I am very sorry», said the clerk at the hotel, «but our lifts do not work to-night. If you do not want to walk up to your room, we shall make beds for you in the hall.» «No, no», said one of the three men, «no, thank you. We do not want to sleep in the hall. We shall walk up to our room.»

Then he turned to his two friends and said. «It is not easy to walk up to the forty-fifth floor, but I think I know how to make it easier. On our way to the room I shall tell you some jokes; then you, Andy, will sing us some songs; then you, Peter, will tell us some interesting stories.»

So they began to walk up to their room. Tom told them many jokes; Andy sang some songs. At last they came to the thirty-fourth floor. They were tired and decided to have a rest.

«Well», said Tom, «now it is your turn, Peter. After all the jokes we heard on our way here tell us a long and interesting story with a sad ending.»

«I shall tell you a sad story you ask me for», said Peter.

«It is not long, but it is sad enough. We left the key to our room in the hall.»

UNIT 16

Text A. A VISIT TO MOSCOW.

Mr. Smith is an old man. He's recently retired and so he's got a lot of time for travelling. He's come to Moscow as a tourist.

Now he's sitting in the hotel hall and talking to Leonid Petrov, his guide.

Petrov: Is this your first visit to Moscow, Mr. Smith?

Smith: Yes. But I've heard a lot about Moscow from my father. He was here before the Revolution. Moscow wasn't the capital then, was it?

Petrov: Quite right. It only became the capital in 1918.

Smith: The city has changed very much. You can hardly recognize many of the streets and squares. I don't think young people like you remember the dirty, narrow streets my father saw in the suburbs, and in the centre, too, during his visit.

Petrov: I'm afraid I don't. I wonder what you will say after you've seen our new district in the South-West.

Smith: Oh, I've heard about it from a friend. He told me it was a beautiful place with wide straight streets and many gardens. We are going there, aren't we?

Petrov: Yes, we'll see it on the way to the new building of Moscow University.

Mr. Smith also said that he had heard a lot about the Tretyakov Picture Gallery and would like to see it. Leonid told him that they were planning to see the Gallery in a few days. They were also going to see towns and villages, hospitals, collective farms, museums, exhibitions and agricultural centres in the Russia, in addition to Moscow.

Text B. A BROKEN VASE.

The young man was going to marry a beautiful girl. One day the girl said to him that the next day she would celebrate her birthday and invited him to her birthday party. The young man was eager to make her a present, so he went to a gift shop. There he saw many beautiful things. Of all the things he particularly liked the vases. But they were very expensive, and as he had very little money he had leave the shop without buying anything. Making for the door he suddenly heard a noise: one of the vases fell on the floor and broke to pieces. A brilliant idea came to his mind. He came up to the counter and broke to pieces. A brilliant idea the broken vase he wanted to buy. The salesman got a little surprised but did what the young man had asked him to do.

The young man took the parcel and went straight to the girl's place. By the time he entered the room the guests had already gathered. Everybody was enjoying the party. Some of the people were dancing, others were talking, joking and laughing. Saying "Many happy returns of the day", the young man told the girl that

he had bought a small present for her. With these words he began to unwrap the parcel. Suddenly he got pale and said: "I am afraid, I have broken it. There were so many people in the bus..." But when he unwrapped the parcel, he saw that the salesman had wrapped up each piece of the vase separately.

Text C. A LECTURE OF UNCLE THEO.

My uncle Theo is a grey-haired man whose thoughts were always on learning and nothing else. Once he applied for a post in Camford University. It was a very good post and there were hundreds of candidates who applied for it, and about fifteen, including Theo, were asked to come to Camford. There is only one hotel in Camford, and this was so full that they had to put the candidates two in a room. The man who shared the room with Theo was a fellow called Adams with a loud voice, and a laugh that you could hear all over the hotel. But he was a clever fellow all the same.

Well, the Dean and the committee interviewed all the candidates and, as a result of this interview, the number was reduced to two, Uncle Theo and Adams. The committee could not decide which of the two to take, so they decided to make their final choice after each candidate gave a public lecture in the college lecture-room. The lecture was to be given in three days' time.

For three days Uncle Theo never left his room. He worked day and night at that lecture almost without eating or sleeping. Adams didn't seem to do any preparation at all. He asked Theo how he was getting on with his lecture and then told him how he had spent the evening.

The day of the lecture arrived. And then Theo discovered, to his horror, that the typewritten copy of his speech had disappeared. The Dean said he would call the candidates in alphabetical order, Adams first. Theo watched Adams calmly take the stolen speech out of his pocket and read it to the professors who gathered to hear it. He read it well. Now it was Theo's turn. But what could he do? He could only repeat the lecture, word for word in a low dull voice.

The Dean and the committee went out to decide who the successful candidate was, but everyone was sure what their decision would be. Then they came back. "Gentlemen", said the Dean, "the candidate we have chosen is — Mr. Theo". The audience was completely taken by surprise and the Dean continued. "I think I ought to tell you how we arrived at this decision. We were greatly impressed by the lecture of Mr. Adams. But you will remember, Mr. Adams read his lecture to us. When Mr. Theo's turn came, he repeated that speech, word by word, from memory, though, of course, he had not seen a line of it before. Now a fine memory is absolutely necessary for this post. That is why we decided that Mr. Theo was exactly the man we wanted".

1. Answer the following questions.

A. 1. You like traveling, don't you? 2. You've traveled a lot, haven't you? 3. Which foreign countries have you been to? When was it? You went there as a tourist, didn't you? 4. Do you usually stay at hotels when you travel? 5. Which are the new hotels in Moscow? 6. Do you like to go sightseeing with a guide? Why? 7. Have you ever been to a picture gallery or a museum with a guide? When was it? What did he tell you? 8. Which street do you live in? 9. Is it in the centre or the suburbs? 10. Has it changed lately? 11. Is it wide or narrow? Is it straight? 12. When did Moscow become the capital of the Soviet Union? 13. Which Moscow districts have changed recently? 14. Are there many gardens in the new districts? 15. Would you like to live in a new district? Why? 16. What exhibition halls do you know in Moscow? What can you see there?

B. 1. What was the young man going to do? 2. What did the girl tell him one day? 3. Why did the young man go to the gift shop? 4. What did he particularly like of all the things he saw in the shop? 5. Why didn't he buy the vase? 6. What did he suddenly hear? Where did the noise come from? 7. What idea came to his mind? 8. What did the young man ask the salesman to do? 9. Did the young man go home or to the girl's place? 10. Who had gathered at the girl's place by the time he had entered the flat? 11. What were the guests doing? 12. What did the young man say to the girl off seeing her? 13. Why did he suddenly get pale? 14. What did the young man see when he unwrapped the parcel?

2. Put prepositions, where necessary.

1. The old woman says her husband retired ... sixty-five. 2. I wonder which hotel your friend is staying ... Why hasn't he written to tell you? 3. ... my first visit ... Leningrad I spent three hours sightseeing every afternoon. 4. "Which street does he live...?" "He lives ... Green Street. It's a long way ... here." 5. I met ... a friend ... the way ... the factory yesterday. He told me that he had got a new flat ... a new district ... the suburbs. 6. ... a holiday there are always a lot ... people ... streets and squares. 7. My grandparents work ... a collective farm which is not far ... Moscow. 8. Is your grandfather still ... hospital? 9. "Did your friend have to go ... hospital?" "No, he only stayed ... home a week or two." 10. My grandfather is quite an old man, but he doesn't want to retire. He still works ... a collective farm.

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

A. 1. Я не знаю, когда он ушел на пенсию. Вероятно, когда ему было 62 года. 2. Я не знаю, что они планируют на лето. Возможно, они будут путешествовать. 3. Он спросил меня, в какой гостинице я собираюсь остановиться. 4. Она сказала нам, что погода не переменялась. 5. Она вышла

замуж и переменяла фамилию, поэтому мы не могли найти ее. 6. «Узнаю ли я улицу, где я часто играл ребенком? – думал я. – Она была тогда узкой и грязной». Когда я увидел ее снова, я едва мог узнать ее. Сейчас она стала красивой широкой улицей. 7. По пути в Астрахань (Astrakhan) туристы посетили много больших городов. Гид рассказал им о них много интересного. 8. Врач сказал, что мальчик должен лечь (пойти) в больницу. 9. Он не знал, сколько времени ему придется пробыть в больнице. 10. Он хотел знать, что еще мы собираемся посмотреть по пути в Москву. 11. В прошлом году я отдыхал недалеко от Ялты.

B. 1. Когда вы пришли, я уже выполнил свое домашнее задание. 2. К 7 часам все уже прибыли на вокзал. 3. К тому времени, когда вы позвонили, гости еще не собрались. 4. Вы изучали английский перед тем, как поступили на эти курсы? 5. Сколько страниц этой книги они перевели к концу прошлой недели? 6. Ты закончил свою работу к этому времени вчера, не так ли? 7. Что вы уже подготовили к этому времени? 8. Кто уже сдал экзамены к тому моменту? 9. Дождь уже прекратился, когда мы вышли из дома. 10. Вы вчера ходили в театр, не правда ли? Почему же вы нас не пригласили?

C. 1. Знаете ли вы, что мы не пришли ни к какому решению? 2. Я был уверен, что он может повторить эти предложения слово в слово. 3. Отец не думал, что он выберет эту комнату. 4. Все знали, что мы приедем в воскресенье. 5. Наш учитель сказал, что для успешного изучения иностранных языков нужна хорошая память. 6. Мы еще не решили, кто пойдет на конференцию. 7. Никто не знал, что у него есть только одна карта Англии. 8. Мальчик надеялся, что его возьмут в кино. 9. Все ученики знали, что мой сын много работает над английским. 10. Кто-то спросил, кто будет жить с ним в этой комнате. 11. Я полагал, что окончательный выбор будет сделан позже. 12. Ему сказали, что все студенты пошли в лекционный зал. 13. Джон обнаружен, что книга исчезла. 14. Все полагали, что у него есть братья и сестры. 15. Он ответил, что еще не обедал. 16. Учитель спросил, кто хочет отвечать. 17. Елена не была уверена, что сможет подготовиться к докладу завтра.

4. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Собирался; отмечать день рождения; очень хотел; магазин подарков; из всех вещей; был вынужден уйти из магазина; не купив ничего; направляясь к выходу; разбилась на кусочки; ему в голову пришла великолепная мысль; на вечеринке все веселились; поздравляю вас с днем рождения; разворачивать свертки; поблелел; отдельно (в отдельности).

5. Put prepositions or adverbs, where necessary.

1. As I wanted to buy a present for my girl I went ... a gift shop. 2. ... all the English films I saw ... last year I particularly enjoyed "Lady Hamilton". 3. A brilliant idea came ... my mind. 4. One ... vases fell ... and broke ... pieces. 5. ... Helen's room there is a large beautiful carpet ... the floor. 6. Making ... the door I suddenly heard a noise coming ... the kitchen. 7. The salesman was standing ... the counter when the young man came ... 8. ... the time we arrived ... Browns' their house was full ... guests. 9. What are you laughing ... the friend told me that he had bought a dictionary ... me ... the Kuznetski Most bookshop. 11. ... these words he began to unwrap the parcel which he was holding ... his hands. 12. "Will you wrap it ... me", said the woman turning ... the salesgirl.

6. Write the following sentences in indirect speech.

Models: a) He said: "She will come tomorrow."
He said (that) she would come the next day.

b) She said to me: "I am busy."
She told me (that) she was busy.

c) They asked me: "Do you speak French?"
They asked me whether (if) I spoke French.

d) My father asked me: "When did you leave home yesterday?"
My father asked me when I had left home the day before.

e) The boy said: "Bring me some water."
The boy asked to bring him some water

1. She answered: "I did not work day and night."
2. I asked her: "Will you come to see us tomorrow?"
3. The doctor said: "I shall apply for this post."
4. He asked me: "Is there only one hotel in the town?"
5. I answered: "He shares the room with his brother."
6. They asked us: "Where did you come from?"
7. We answered: "He did not spend the evening with us."
8. Jane said: "Wait for me at the school entrance."
9. He asked: "When did you have lunch today?"
10. The girl said to them: "Stop talking."
11. The professor asked the students: "Are you ready to listen to the lecture?"
12. A young man asked the policeman: "How can I get to London University?"
13. She asked me: "Shall we get off the bus at the next stop?"
14. The old woman asked us: "Where did you go yesterday?"
15. The grandmother asked me: "Did you go to school last year?"
16. My father said: "You can buy a new coat next year."
17. She said: "I am good at languages."
18. The boy said: "I have never eaten such a dish in my life."

UNIT 17.

TEXT

The man who took notice of notices.

My Uncle Tom used to work on the railway; it was a little place called Lowton Cross. Only about two rains a day stopped there, and Tom was station-master, chief porter, and signal-man all in one; in fact Tom did any work that came along, and there wasn't a happier man in the whole of England.

That station was run well: Tom was very strict about "rules". He knew what a passenger was allowed to do and what he was not allowed to do, where he was allowed to smoke and where he was not allowed to smoke. And if any passenger dared to do anything that was against the rules, there was trouble at Lowton Cross. He was there for 50 years and then he had to retire. There is no doubt that Tom had done his job well; in all the 50 years he had been there, he had never missed a single day; every day he had been on duty. Well, the Railway Company thought they ought to do something to recognize this, and so a little "farewell ceremony" was arranged, and a man from the head office, Sir Joseph Binks, was asked to go to Lowton Cross for the ceremony.

Ton was thanked and was given a small cheque as a present. He was very pleased, of course, but he said to Sir Joseph, "I don't need the money, but can I have, instead, something that will remind me of the happy days I have spent here in Lowton Cross?" Sir Joseph was rather surprised, but he said he thought it could be arranged; what kind of "reminder" had Tom in mind? So Tom said, "Well, sir, could the Company let me have a part of an old railway carriage, just one compartment. It doesn't matter how old or broken it is; I can repair it and clean it—I shall have plenty of time now that I have retired. I want to put it in my back garden, and every day I can go and sit in it, and that will remind me of Lowton Cross." Sir Joseph thought, "Poor old fellow, his mind is failing, but we have some old railway carriages that are only fit for breaking up," so he said, "Well, Mr. Hobdell, if that is what you want, you shall have it."

One day, about a year after Tom had retired, I was staying with Uncle Albert and he said, "Come on, Hob, let's go and visit old Tom. I've not seen him for a long time." It was a bad day for a visit. It began to rain as we got off the train, and by the time we got to Tom's house it was raining hard. We walked up the path to the front door and Uncle Albert knocked, but there was no answer. However, the door wasn't locked so Uncle Albert opened it and we went in. Tom was nowhere to be seen, and Albert said, "He'll be in that old railway carriage of his; we'll go out at the back." Sure enough, he was there, but he wasn't sitting in the carriage; he was outside, on the step of the carriage, smoking his pipe. His head was covered with a sack and the rain was running down his back.

"Hello, Tom," said Uncle Albert, "why on the earth are you sitting there; why don't you go inside the carriage out of the rain?"

"Can't you see" said Tom, "the carriage they sent me was a non-smoker!"

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What was the name of the station where Uncle Tom worked?
- 2) How long did he work there?
- 3) How can you show that Tom was "strict about rules"?
- 4) What did Tom want? Why?
- 5) What did Sir Joseph Binks think about Tom?
- 6) What kind of a day was it when Hob and Uncle Albert went to visit Tom?
- 7) Why could Albert open the front door?
- 8) Where was Uncle Tom sitting?
- 9) What had he on his head?
- 10) Why wasn't he sitting inside the compartment?

2. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Мой дядя Том работал на железнодорожной станции; это было небольшое местечко называемое Лоутон Кросс.
2. Он знал, что пассажиру было дозволено и что не было дозволено, где ему было разрешено курить, и где ему не было разрешено курить.
3. Не было сомнений в том, что Том добросовестно исполнял свои обязанности; за все 50 лет, которые он там проработал, он не пропустил ни одного дня, каждый день он был на дежурстве.
4. Тома поблагодарили и вручили в подарок чек.
5. Конечно же, он был очень рад, но он сказал мистеру Джосефу: "Мне не нужны деньги, могу ли я вместо них получить то, что будет напоминать мне о счастливых днях, которые я провел здесь в Лоутон Кросс?"
6. Сэр Джосеф подумал: "Бедный Старик, у него помутился рассудок, но у нас имеется несколько старых железнодорожных вагонов, которые годятся только для утилизации" и так он сказал: "Ну, мистер Хобдэл, если это то, что вы желаете, то вы это получите".
7. Однажды, год спустя после ухода Тома на пенсию, я был у дяди Тома и он сказал: "Давай, Хоб, навестим старого Тома. Я давно его не видел."
8. Действительно он был там, но он не сидел в вагоне, он сидел с наружи, на ступеньке вагона, и курил трубку.

3. Use the following sentences in the Passive Voice.

1. Billy opens the door.
2. Mary helps the teacher.

3. The porter takes the luggage to the train.
4. Mrs. Priestley welcomes the visitors.
5. Susan brings in the coffee.
6. I finish my work about five o'clock.
7. Susan washes the dishes.
8. Lucille is driving the car.
9. Sir Joseph Binks gives Tom a small cheque.
10. Mr. Priestley brings some students for tea.
11. Jack tells the students about Uncle Tom.
12. My friend takes me to the cinema.
13. Hob sends some cigarettes to Uncle Albert.
14. Her brothers and sisters meet Frieda at the station.
15. We use your books in our class.
16. Robert tells us jokes.
17. Susan draws the curtains and clears away the dishes.
18. Mrs. Priestley cooks the breakfast and makes the toast.
19. We open the boxes and take out the cigarettes.
20. They give Uncle Tom a cheque and a railway carriage.

5. Change the form of the verbs in the sentences from the Active into the Passive Voice.

1. He stole a lot of money from the shop. 2. By six o'clock they had finished the work. 3. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks. 4. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks. 5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year. 6. They will show this film on TV. 7. They are building a new concert hall in our street. 8. I bought potatoes yesterday. 9. We shall bring the books tomorrow. 10. They are repairing the clock now. 11. They sell milk in this shop. 12. I have translated the whole text. 13. They broke the window last week. 14. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets. 15. We shall do the work in the evening. 16. He wrote this book in the 19th century. 17. They were playing tennis from four till five. 18. They have made a number of important experiments in this laboratory. 19. Livingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century. 20. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees. 21. They will stage this play at the beginning of next season. 22. They have forgotten the story. 23. Has anybody explained the rules of the game to you? 24. They haven't brought back my skates. 25. He will introduce me to his friends. 26. They are building a bridge over the river. 27. I haven't yet translated the article. 28. We were looking at the man with great surprise. 29. You will speak about the film at the lesson. 30. The headmistress sent for the pupil's parents. 31. Has the secretary typed the letters? — No, she is typing them. now. 32. We asked him about his holidays. 33. They have already discussed the novel. 34. He did not give me his address. 35. She showed him the way to the metro station.

6. Translate and change the form of the verbs in the sentences from the Active into the Passive Voice.

1. Эту книгу взяли из библиотеки только вчера. 2. Этих трех студентов спросили два дня тому назад. 3. Вас экзаменовали утром? 4. Этамышь была поймана ночью. 5. На этой фабрике делают очень красивые сумки. 6. Письма туда можно посылать только летом, а телеграммы круглый год. 7. Мою полругу каждый год посылают за границу. 8. Ее отправили в больницу два дня назад. 9. Вчера нас послали в лабораторию. 10. Это сочинение было написано на прошлой неделе. 11. Телеграмму послали поздно вечером, и он получит ее только утром. 12. Эту статью должна прочитать вся группа. 13. Это упражнение можно написать карандашом. 14. Все ваши сочинения будут возвращены на будущей неделе. 15. Это письмо можно написать на одном листе. 16. Нам показали очень странную картину. 17. Тебя ищут. Иди домой. 18. Вас всех соберут в зале и расскажут обо всех изменениях в школьной программе. 19. Нам всем дали билеты на выставку. 20. Лекции этого знаменитого профессора всегда слушают с большим вниманием. 21. Меня ждут? 22. Им задали три трудных вопроса. 23. За директором уже послали. Подождите немного. 24. Всех пригласили в большой зал. 25. Эти письма просмотрены. Их можно отправлять. 26. На станции их встретил гид и отвез в гостиницу. 27. Эти журналы должны быть возвращены в библиотеку на следующей неделе. 28. На наших занятиях много внимания уделяется произношению. 29. Иванову велели объяснить, почему он пропускает занятия. 30. Меня пригласят на ваш вечер? 31. Детей оставили дома одних. 32. На вокзале его встретит папа. 33. Эта картина была написана в XVI веке. 33. Эти книги используются для работы? 35. В Италии нам покажут много достопримечательностей. 36. Когда читали новый рассказ, кто-то постучал в дверь. 37. Вас уже пригласили на вечер? 38. Когда мама пришла, обед был уже сварен. 39. За этим доктором часто посылают. 40. На вокзале его всегда встречают друзья. 41. Вам в школе дают книги для чтения? 42. Пленников провели в большой зал. 43. Какие упражнения делали в классе? 44. Кто написал это письмо? 45. В будущем году построят много школ. 46. Над ним все смеются. 47. Эта работа будет закончена на будущей неделе? 48. Когда были посажены эти яблони? 49. В институте его часто вспоминали и говорили о нем. 50. Нас встретят на станции? 51. Ответ будет отправлен через несколько дней. 52. Когда тебя спрашивали? 53. Этот перевод будет закончен через несколько дней. 54. Эту книгу вернут вовремя?

7. Change the forms of the verbs in the sentences from the Passive into the Active Voice.

1. Invitations have been sent to all the old pupils to be present at the school's thirtieth anniversary. 2. All the passengers in the bus were listening to the story of

the boy who had been saved from drowning by the quickness of the driver. 3. The work was finished in time. 4. The child is taken care of. 5. This book must be read by every student. 6. This film can be seen at our cinema. 7. Spartan children were taught by their parents to endure all hardships. 8. Which article was translated by your brother? 9. They were being taught drawing at that lesson. 10. This name has been seldom mentioned in his novels. 11. I am often told about it. 12. This man has been much spoken of. 13. When was it done? 14. What museums were visited last year? 15. Have your compositions been handed in? 16. What has been said is true. 17. After the facts had been thoroughly explained to her, she no longer felt worried. 18. He was fined for crossing the street in the wrong place. 19. The Greeks were attacked by the Persians from the sea. 20. This mountain has never been climbed before. 21. She told me that those newspapers had been carefully put away where they would not be lost. 22. Why have these cups been put here in this cupboard?

UNIT 18.

Shopping (at a Department Store).

Dialogue 1. At the Foot-Wear Department.

Shop-girl: What can I do for you, madam?

Customer: I'd like a pair of strong walking shoes for everyday wear.

Sh: What size do you take in shoes?

C: My size is 37.

Sh: Will you try on these brown shoes?

C: Don't you think that the heels are a bit high for everyday wear?

Sh: Oh, no. Such heels are all the fashion now. But you can try on another pair. This is a pair of nice flat-heeled shoes. Do they pinch?

C: I like them much better than those ones. Will you give me a shoe for the left foot, please. It's a perfect fit. How much are they?

Sh: 35 roubles.

C: Will you wrap them up, please? Where is the cashdesk?

Sh: It's at the end of the department. Thank you.

C: Thank you. Good bye.

Dialogue 2. At the Ready-Made Clothes Department.

C: I'd like a summer frock.

Sh: Certainly. What is your size?

C: 46. I'm stock size.

Sh: The dresses on that rail are all size 46. Look them through and you may find something to your taste.

C: May I try on this cotton dress? Does it fit me?

Sh: It fits you perfectly but I don't think the color becomes you. It's too dark.

C: Have you got something a shade lighter?

Sh: I'm afraid we haven't. Would you mind trying on this light-blue one?

C: But it's artificial silk. It's too hot for summer wear.

Sh: Will you drop in in a couple of days? We are expecting most of our summer stock at the end of the week

C: Yes, of course. Thank you. Good-bye.

Sh: Good-bye.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a department store?
2. What can one buy at the footwear department?
3. What size of shoes do you wear?
4. What are the best shoes for everyday wear in your opinion?
5. Do you always wear high heels?
6. When do women wear

sandals? 7. What are your evening shoes like? 8. What are shoes made of? 9. When do you wear high boots? 10. Do you always try shoes on before buying them? 11. What shoes are all the fashion now? 12. Are shoes on platform still in fashion? 13. Do you buy ready-made clothes or have them made to measure? 14. Can you afford very expensive dresses? 15. Do you buy small articles (such as hats, gloves, stockings, handbags) to match your coat (dress, shoes)? 16. Where can one buy a tea-set, a coffee-set, plates, dishes? 17. What do you usually buy at the stationary? 18. Do you use make up? 19. Where are socks, stockings, tights sold? 20. They sell hats, caps, berets, fur caps at the millinery, don't they? 21. What hats are in fashion now? 22. Are knitted caps in fashion now? How much wool does it take to knit a small brimless cap? 23. What did you buy for a girl - friend as a birthday present? 24. What do they sell at the knitted goods department? 25. What is your favourite department? 26. Do you like to do window-shopping?

Exercise 2. Say what one can buy:

At the hosiery department, at the millinery department, at the leather goods department, at the foot-wear department, at the perfumery department, at the glass-ware department, at the knitted goods department, at the stationary department, at the furniture department, at the ready-made clothes department, at the haberdashery department.

Exercise 3. Say where one can buy:

High-heeled shoes, a dress, a pair of gloves, stockings and tights, a sweater, a blouse and a skirt, paper and pens, a hat and a cap, a coffee-set, a dinner table, a suit - case and a brief - case, scents and powder, a tea-set, a scarf, socks, sandals and strong walking shoes, a coat, lace and thread.

Exercise 4. Ask your fellow students.

- if there are many department stores in her/his native town
- if she is fond of shopping
- what her favourite department is
- if she likes to buy ready-made clothes
- if she always tries a dress on before buying
- what size she takes in dresses

-what shoes she wears every day

-if her shoes go with her coat

- where she buys her hats

-what hats are to her taste

-where one can buy a pair of gloves

-when she wears high heels

-If she likes knitted things

-if she can knit herself

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences.

1. I like the color but 2. The hat is very beautiful, but it doesn't 3. The dress is very expensive, I 4. What size do you take in? 5. Where can I buy 6. Mother usually wears low-heeled shoes, because 7. At a department store one can buy 8. I think the best present for a young girl is 9. Will you help me to choose 10. What is the price of ...?

Exercise 6. Insert to fit, to go with, to become, to suit to match.

1. The dress doesn't ... me: it is a bit too loose in the waist and tight round the hips.
2. This color doesn't ... you. 3. I want a grey jacket ... my skirt. 4. The gloves don't ... with my shoes. 5. At last I've found the dress which ... me perfectly.
6. The jacket ... you, but the color ... you. 7. What color tie will you recommend ... my light grey suit? 8. I don't think my black shoes will ... with my brown coat.
9. The dress is to my taste but the price doesn't ... me.

Exercise 7. Translate into English paying attention to the words гармонировать, быть в тон, идти, хорошо сидеть, устраивать.

1. Она искала шляпу в тон своему светло-коричневому пальто. 2. Мне кажется, вам не идет этот цвет. 3. Жакет не очень хорошо сидит на тебе, он узок в плечах. 4. Покрой этого платья ей очень идет. 5. Какого цвета шарф ты посоветуешь мне купить, чтобы он гармонировал с моим темно-синим пальто? 6. Ей очень идут шляпы с большими полями. 7. Этот цвет мне идет, но сидит это платье на мне очень плохо. 8. Меня не устраивает цена этих туфель.

Exercise 8. Insert prepositions and postverbal adverbs where necessary.

1. ...the jewellery department they sell beautiful rings and bracelets. 2. May I try this dress...? I don't think it suits me perfectly: it is too tight ... hips. 3. This hat won't go ... your coat and besides the color is too bright ... you. 4. Have you got these dresses ...dark green? 5. What size do you take ...gloves? 6. What does the hosiery department deal ...? 7. Dresses made ...measure fit one better than ready-made dresses. 8. What colors are ... fashion this season? 9. At last I've decided ... a light blue dress without sleeves. 10. ... what price are these brown buttons?

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

1. Простите, где отдел готового платья? - На втором этаже напротив отдела галантереи. - Спасибо. - Что ты вы хотели? - Покажите мне вон то светло-серое шерстяное платье. - Какой размер вы носите? - 48. Можно его примерить? - Конечно. Примерочная направо. - Вам не кажется, оно немного велико? - Да, пожалуй. Примерьте 46 размер. - Нет, оно будет узко. - А что еще у вас есть в серых тонах? - Мне кажется, вам пойдет вот это платье с большим воротником и карманами. - Да, это мой стиль. Сидит прекрасно. Сколько оно стоит? - 49 рублей. - Это чистая шерсть? - Да. - Заверните, пожалуйста. Я его беру. А где отдел чулок. К этому платью нужны чулки в тон. - На первом этаже, справа. - Спасибо. До свидания.
2. Чем я могу вам помочь? - Мне нужны вечерние туфли на высоком каблуке. - Какой размер вы носите? - 35. - Примерьте вот эти черные лаковые туфли. - Боюсь, что левая туфля мне немного жмет. - А вот эти? - У них слишком высокий каблук. - Но ведь вы хотели вечерние туфли? - Да. Конечно, но каблук для меня слишком высок. - Может быть, вы примерите вот эти темно-вишневые кожаные туфли? - О, какой прекрасный цвет! Я думаю, они пойдут к моему вечернему платью. Сидят на ноге великолепно. Сколько они стоят? - 45 рублей - Где касса? - В конце отдела.
3. Ник, ты помнишь, что скоро Новый Год? Пора подумать о новогодних подарках. - Давай составим список родных и друзей, кому мы хотим (должны) сделать подарки. Начнем с детей. - Я думаю, Питеру нужно подарить игрушечный космический корабль. Он бредит космическими путешествиями. - Очень хорошая мысль. А Кейт? - Для кукол она уже слишком взрослая. Может быть, книгу? Она очень любит читать книги о животных. - Постарайся найти что-нибудь интересное с картинками. - С детьми все ясно. - А что мы подарим твоей маме? - Ей нужна новая хозяйственная сумка. Старая сумка просто ужасна. Вчера на витрине я видела прекрасные сумки, и совсем недорогие. - А дедушке? - Я думаю, он будет счастлив, если мы подарим ему набор пластинок. - Прекрасно. А чего бы ты хотела, дорогая? - Я, право, не знаю... И потом я хочу, чтобы это был сюрприз. Полагаюсь на твой вкус.

Dialogue 3. Buying food – stuffs.

Mother. Ann, will you, please, do the shopping today? I'm very busy.

Ann. Of course, I shall. What am I to buy?

Mother. I want to make a festive dinner tomorrow. Your aunt Liza and her husband promised to come and see us on Saturday.

Ann. What are you going to cook? Shall we have something special?

Mother. For the first course I want to make chicken broth. Buy a chicken, but mind, it mustn't be very fat.

Ann. Must I buy anything else at the butcher's?

Mother. If they have lean mutton, buy 2 kilos, I'll make mutton chops for the second course. I am afraid we've run out of potatoes and tomatoes. Drop in at the greengrocer's and get 2 kilos of potatoes and one of tomatoes.

Ann. Is that all? A chicken, two kilos of mutton, two kilos of potatoes and one kilo of tomatoes.

Mother. Oh, dear, you won't be able to carry all that. I'll ask Mike to help you.

Mike, will you, please, go with Ann and help her with the shopping.

Mike. Certainly, if she buys me an ice-cream.

Mother. That reminds me. Will you look in at the cake shop and buy a chocolate cake? Aunt Liza is very fond of it. Here is the money.

Ann. Mike, take the shopping bag and let's start going.

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. У нас нет масла, зайти по дороге в магазин и купить полкило. 2. Я собираюсь испечь торт, для этого мне нужно пять яиц, баночку сметаны, два стакана муки. Сахар, мука и яйца есть, а сметана кончилась. Пит, сходи в молочный магазин и купи сметану. Если будет свежий творог, купи две пачки. 3. Что нужно купить в овощном магазине? – Пакет картошки, килограмм лука, полкило соленых огурцов и банку зеленого горошка. Сделаю на ужин мясной салат. В холодильнике лежит кусок отварного мяса. 4. Когда пойдешь в аптеку, зайти по дороге в булочную и купи полбуханки черного хлеба и две булки. 5. Рядом с нашим домом большой универсам. Я очень люблю делать там покупки. На это у меня уходит не больше 30-40 минут, потому что не приходится стоять в очереди.

Exercise 11. Speak on the following topics.

1. Everyday shopping. 2. Doing the shopping at a supermarket. 3. The shopping I did before my birthday party. 4. Buying things at a department store. 5. How you bought presents for your family. 6. At a foot-wear department. 7. Why you prefer to buy ready-made clothes.

Exercise 12. Paraphrase the following using Complex Object.

1. He heard how one of the girls in the shop addressed Jane. 2. He felt the eyes of his fellow-student rested on him. 3. She saw that the door of the sitting-room opened and her mother entered. 4. What I want is that your uncle shouldn't be left alone. 5. She smiled when she heard how he locked the door loudly. 6. I've never heard how he spoke of his life in Canada. 7. I do not think these people were very intelligent. 8. Everybody knows that he is the author of that bestseller. 9. I saw that my mother paused and put her hand on her forehead. 10. She laughed and I saw that she stroke a match and lit a cigarette.

Exercise 13. Translate into English using Complex Object.

1. Он не ожидал, что я так быстро уйду. 2. Она слышала, как уехала его машина. 3. Его письма обычно заставляли её смеяться. 4. Вам нужно позабиться о вашем муже и не разрешать ему слишком много работать. 5. Я наблюдал, как жена налила ему кофе и поставила чашку на стол. 6. Трудно заставить его понять это. 7. Я видел, как жени упаковывала ящик. 8. Я хочу, чтобы вы рассказали мне что-нибудь о своих родителях. 9. Эрик отошел в сторону и наблюдал, как мы разжигали огонь. 10. Вы хотите, чтобы я пошла туда сейчас? 11. Я видела, как он повернулся к Джейн и что-то ей сказал. 12. Спустя некоторое время он услышал, как входная дверь открылась и закрылась. 13. Он никогда не слышал, чтобы она упоминала его имя. 14. Я никогда не слышала, чтобы он так много говорил. 15. Давайте пойдем домой. 16. Пожалуйста, разрешите мне взять эту книгу сейчас. 17. Она пыталась заставить его носить перчатки, но напрасно. 18. Мама не позволяет мне играть в футбол. 19. Не заставляй меня лгать. 20. Не позволяй им так кричать. 21. Заставьте его выпить лекарство. 22. Дайте мне подумать. 23. Я не заставлю тебя ждать. 24. Он предоставил мне решить этот вопрос. 25. Отпустите его. 26. Мы заставили его пообещать нам приехать еще раз. 27. Не давайте ей носить тяжелые вещи. 28. Что заставило его сделать такой шаг? 29. Мы заставили его приходить вовремя. 30. Дайте мне знать о вашем решении. 31. Он всех рассмешил своим рассказом. 32. Ты разрешил ему воспользоваться твоим компьютером? 33. Ты видела, как он водит машину? 34. Я не понимаю, как они могли заставить их отказаться от участия в программе. 35. Ты заметила, что она прихрамывает?

Exercise 14. Translate into Russian.

1. He let them go. 2. There is some information I want you to obtain. 3. He saw the pain come into Lawson's eyes. 4. I don't want them to say anything to me. 5. Let's get to the point. 6. Oh, Jack, you made me start. 7. He liked to see them

work. 8. James watched her go. 9. He liked his clothes to be properly looked after. 10. I should like you to do without a holiday. 11. I looked at Fredy and saw him give his sister a look of faint surprise. 12. She gave no sign that she heard him come in. 13. I felt my cheeks reddened. 14. On entering the house I saw her son walk up and down in an agony of doubt. 15. She felt the wind blow cold on her back.

Exercise 15. Answer the following questions, using the Complex Object. Make use of the suggestions in brackets.

1. What makes you think he is out? (see, leave the house).
2. Does she sing well? (hear, many times).
3. How did he fall down? (let go somebody's hand).
4. What make you think he is a good football player? (watch).
5. Why won't he go on the trip with us? (his mother not want).
6. Why do you want to discuss her discipline? (behave like this, can't let).
7. Did they enjoy the concert of this famous comedian? (make laugh).
8. How do you know that he can speak English? (hear).
9. Why are you sure that he will do this work? (pride, make).
10. Why does he spend so much time on gardening? (make feel happy).
11. Why is he fixing the bike without his Dad's help? (His Mom let him, he is quite capable).
12. Why are you so sure that he will come? (hear, talk to Mary about it).
13. Why are you late? (stop to watch).
14. Why are you surprised? (expect, they marry).
15. Where are the kids? (let, go to the park).

UNIT 19.

Dialogue 1. Theatre.

Alice. Do you fancy going to the theatre on Sunday. The Drama Theatre is doing a new play by Oscar Wilde.

Jane. I'd love to. Do you think we'll manage to get tickets? I know that his plays are extremely popular with the public.

Alice. You are quite right, but I've already booked seat by telephone.

Jane. Oh, it's wonderful. Is it a matinee or an evening performance?

Alice. It's an evening performance. I don't like matinees. There are many children attending matinees and they are very noisy.

Jane. Where shall we sit?

Alice. Our seats are in the rear stalls. You'd better take opera-glasses.

Jane. Yes, of course. Shall we meet outside the theatre at 7.15?

Alice. It's suits me perfectly.

Jane. Then it's settled. Good-bye.

Dialogue 2. After the Performance.

Alice. Well, how did you find the performance?

Jane. The cast was excellent.

Alice. No wonder, with so many stars in it. You can call it an all-star cast.

Jane. N's acting impressed me greatly. He is always very good, but today he was at his best. Don't you think so?

Alice. Agree. I greatly enjoyed the last scene of the second act when he finds out the truth about his brother. His acting was very convincing.

Jane. The actress who played his wife was not bad either, was she?

Alice. I think she might have been a bit more natural. There was something stilted about her acting.

Jane. Was there? I am afraid I can't agree with you. And did you like the scenery?

Alice. It was splendid. It contributed very much to the success of the performance.

Jane. I'm very thankful to you for this lovely evening. After all, it was your idea to see this play.

Alice. Nothing to speak of.

Exercise 1.

Answer the questions.

1. What do you like better: theatre or cinema? Why?
2. How many times a month do you go to the theatre? (cinema)
3. Are there many theatres in your town?
4. Do you attend matinees or evening performance?
5. Do you prefer ballet to opera or opera to ballet? Why?
6. Who is your favourite opera singer? Ballet dancer?
- 7.

What is on at the Drama Theatre tonight? 8. Who is in the cast? Is it an all-star cast? 9. Do you usually take opera-glasses when going to the theatre? 10. Where do you like to sit? 11. Seats in the orchestra stalls are the most expensive, aren't they? 12. What are cheapest seats? 13. How many spectators does the Drama theatre hold? 14. Where do spectators leave their coats and hats? 15. Do you usually buy tickets at the box-office or book them by phone? 16. Have you ever tried to pick up a ticket at the entrance of the theatre? 17. Who is your favorite actor (actress)? 18. Is he (she) always at his (her) best? 19. In what plays did you especially like him (her)?

Exercise 2. Explain in English the following words.

Theatre – goer, matinee, cast, stalls, playwright, box-office, star, orchestra stalls, first night.

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences.

1. Let's take the opera-glasses 2. I enjoyed the play greatly because 3. The best seats are 4. I'll try to get tickets 5. Let's buy a program 6. The public admires him 7. It is not easy to get tickets for this play as 8. I'd have enjoyed the play much more if 9. The bell is ringing, let's 10. Let's ask the usher 11. The performance was a failure because

Exercise 4. Ask your fellow-students.

... if she is a regular theater – goer
 if she likes theatre better than a cinema
 what her favorite theatre is
 ... if it is difficult to get tickets to the theatre
 ... where she usually sits
 ... what plays are to her taste
 ... what play she saw last
 if it was a great success with the public.

Exercise 5. Insert prepositions and postverbal adverbs where necessary.

1. His plays are very popular ... the public. He touches ... serious social problems ... his plays. Besides, he is a great master ... intrigue. 2. Where are our seats? - ... the orchestra stalls. 3. Who is ... cast today? 4. N. was ... his best tonight. 5. They say it is not easy to get tickets ... this play. Let's try to book seats ... phone. 6. Would you like to go ... the theatre tonight? 7. Let's take opera-glasses, our seats are ... the balcony.

Exercise 6. Change the following sentences into their opposites making other necessary changes.

1. They say his new play is a complete failure with the public. 2. Everybody agrees that X. was at his worst yesterday. 3. This play is still on at the Art Theatre. 4. My friend said that he had enjoyed every minute of the play. 5. N's acting was true to life. 6. When one sits on the front rows one has a good view of the stage. 7. The play was so dull that spectators were bored to death. 8. My brother often goes to matinees.

Exercise 7. Give the English for the following words and expressions.

Состав исполнителей, Любитель театра (театрал), пользоваться большим успехом, сидеть в партере, утренний спектакль, премьера, декорации, главная роль, ставить пьесу, быть в ударе, получить удовольствие от спектакля, пьеса провалилась.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Вчера мы смотрели новую пьесу в Театре комедии. Спектакль прошел с большим успехом. Главные роли исполнили молодые талантливые актеры. Успеху спектаклю способствовали прекрасные декорации. 2. Звенит второй звонок. Пойдем в зал. Где наши места? – В 12-м ряду партера. Я надеюсь, нам хорошо будет видно сцену. 3. Как тебе понравился спектакль? – Состав исполнителей был превосходный. Актриса, исполняющая главную роль, была особенно хороша. 4. Я бы очень хотела посмотреть новую пьесу. – Говорят, на неё трудно достать билеты. – А что, если мы попробуем заказать их заранее по телефону? – Хорошая мысль. 5. Давай купим программу. Интересно, кто сегодня занят в спектакле. Хотелось бы, чтобы был первый состав. 6. Вы видели новую пьесу в Театре Драмы? – Да. Ну, и как? – Я чуть не умерла от скуки. Во-первых пьеса ужасно растянута, интрига совершенно нелепая, да и состав исполнителей оставлял желать много лучшего. 7. В оперном театре завтра премьера новой оперы. Говорят, она должна стать большим событием в театральной жизни нашего города. Давай попробуем достать билеты у входа. 8. Вот жаль! Я забыла бинокль дома. – Ничего, у нас места в партере. Мы все увидим. 9. Кто сегодня дирижирует? – Не знаю. Посмотрим в программе. 1. Торопись, свет уже гаснет. Сейчас начнется увертюра.

Exercise 9. Speak on the following topics.

1. My first visit to the theatre. 2. My favorite actor. 3. The most popular play of the season. 4. Theatre life in your native town. 5. Why I like musical comedy more than opera. 6. Sharing impressions after a performance.

Exercise 10. Choose the right variant with the following verbs.

A. be (get) used to/ used to

1. He used to (be/ being) good at mathematics. 2. I got used to (get up/ getting up) very early. 3. In the Dark Ages people used to (think/ thinking) that the sun goes round the earth. 4. He was used to (work/ working) late at night. 5. He used to (study/ studying) late at night when a youth. 6. In my childhood my aunt used to (bring/ bringing) little presents for me. 7. The mother was used to (do/ doing) all the work about the house alone. 8. The mother used to (do/ doing) all the work alone.

B. stop

1. If you stop (to do/ doing) something, you finish an action. 2. We stopped (to buy/ buying) food in the store because the owner raised the prices. 3. We stopped to buy/ buying food in the store because we were hungry. 4. Do stop (to make/ making) this awful noise! 5. We've only stopped (to buy/ buying) some petrol. 6. He suddenly stopped (to speak/ speaking), got up and left without saying anything.

C. can't help

1. It is silly of me, but I can't help (to feel/ feeling) anxious. 2. I can't help (to laugh/ laughing) at his jokes. 3. They can't help him (to do/ doing) the exercised. 4. He couldn't help his son (to solve/ solving) this problem. 5. She couldn't help (to phone/ phoning) her mother when she heard this news.

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Этот фильм стоит посмотреть. Вам не сможет не понравиться прекрасная игра актеров. 2. Они не могли не рассмеяться при виде клоуна. 3. Он продолжал улыбаться. 4. Я люблю, когда мне читают волшебные сказки. 5. Он перестал улыбаться и внимательно посмотрел на меня. 6. Когда я вошла в зал, директор уже начал выступать. 7. Когда он кончил говорить, том отодвинул стул и вышел. 8. Он продолжал что-то читать и смеяться. 9. Она не могла думать о родителях. 10. Вы ждете, пока прекратиться дождь? 11. Полчаса спустя он снова начал звонить Джону. 12. Когда вошли родители, они перестали танцевать. 13. Перестаньте шуметь! Идут занятия. 14. Он продолжал смотреть на часы. 15. Вы не будете возражать, если я запишу вас адрес? 16. Я получаю большое удовольствие, когда читаю ваши стихи. 17. Я устала слушать его советы. 18. Туда стоит пойти сейчас же. 19. Она не могла не помочь ему. 20. Эту книгу стоит прочесть. 21. Ненавижу приезжать в пустой дом. 22. Вы не возражаете, если я сегодня поработаю за вашим

столом? 23. Я не могла не улыбнуться, когда маленький Джо вошел в ботинках отца. 24. Она продолжала смотреть по сторонам и прислушиваться к шуму наверху. 25. Джо продолжал стоять с чашкой кофе и разговаривать с вами гостями. 26. Я не возражаю против того, чтобы поехать с вами путешествовать в Африку. 26. Вы не возражаете против того, чтобы я навещал вас каждую субботу? 27. Он продолжал писать сочинение, когда кто-то позвонил по телефону.

UNIT 20

THE CREATIVE IMPULSE

(by W.S. Maugham)

"Good afternoon, Bullfinch," said Mrs. Forrester. "I wish to see your master". Mrs. Bullfinch hesitated for a second, then held the door wide open. "Come in ma'am." She turned her head, "Albert, here's Mrs. Forrester to see you."

Mrs. Forrester went in quickly and there was Albert sitting by the fire, leaning back in an old armchair and reading the evening paper.

"How are you, my dear?" said Albert cheerfully, putting aside the paper. "Keeping well, I hope?"

"Won't you sit down, ma'am?" said Mrs. Bullfinch, pushing a chair forward.

"Could I see you alone, Albert?" Mrs. Forrester asked, sitting down.

"I'm afraid not," Albert answered, "because of Mrs. Bullfinch. I think she should be present."

"As you wish."

"Well, my dear, what have you to say to me?" Albert asked.

Mrs. Forrester gave him her best smile. "I don't blame you for anything, Albert, I know it isn't your fault and I'm not angry with you, but a joke's a joke and should not be carried too far. I've come to take you home."

"Then I think you're wasting time, my dear," said Albert. "Nothing will ever make me live with you again."

"Have you not been happy with me, Albert?" asked Mrs. Forrester in a deeper tone, trying not to show that her feelings were hurt.

"We have been married for thirty-five years, my dear. It's a very long time, isn't it? You're a good woman in your own way, but not suitable for me. You're literary and I'm not. You're artistic and I'm not."

"But all this time I've been doing everything in my power to interest you in art and literature," said Mrs. Forrester.

"That's true, and I can only blame myself if I didn't react properly. But I don't like the books you write. And I don't like the people who surround you. Let me tell you a secret, my dear. At your parties I often very much wanted to take off my clothes just to see what would happen."

"Aren't you ashamed of yourself, Albert?" asked Mrs. Bullfinch. "You haven't got the right figure for that at all!"

"Mrs. Bullfinch wants me to retire," Albert continued. "I discussed the matter with my partners today, and they agree to settle everything nicely. They will buy me out, and I shall have an income of just under nine hundred pounds. There are three of us, so it gives us nearly three hundred a year each."

"How am I to live on that?" cried Mrs. Forrester, using the last argument she could think of.

"You have a wonderful pen, my dear."

"You know very well that my books don't bring me any money. The publishers always say that they lose by them."

And just then Mrs. Bullfinch suddenly asked: "Why don't you write a good detective story?"

Mrs. Forrester burst out laughing. "Me?" she exclaimed. "What a wild idea! I could never read a detective story in my life."

"It's not a bad idea at all," said Albert.

"I love a detective story," said Mrs. Bullfinch, "Give me a lady in evening dress lying dead on the library floor and I know I'm going to enjoy it."

"Personally, I prefer a respectable gentleman with a gold watch chain, lying dead in Hyde Park," said Albert. "There's something particularly interesting to the reader in the murder of a respectable gentleman!"

"I see exactly what you mean," said Mrs. Bullfinch. "He knew an important secret, and his murderers had said they would kill him unless he kept his mouth shut. He just didn't manage to run away from them."

"We can give you the advice you need, my dear," said Albert, smiling kindly at Mrs. Forrester. "I've read hundreds of detective stories."

"You!"

"That's what first brought Mrs. Bullfinch and me together. I gave them to her when I'd finished them. And I must say you can't find two stories that are alike. There's always a difference when you compare them."

Mrs. Forrester rose to her feet. "Now I see what a gulf separates us," she said and her voice shook a little. "You've been surrounded for thirty years with all that best in English literature and all this time you've been reading detective novels! I came here willing to come to a reasonable agreement and take you back home. Now I wish it no longer."

"Very well, my dear," said Albert. "But you think over the detective story."

Mrs. Forrester walked downstairs, and when Mrs. Bullfinch opened the door and asked if she would like to hire a taxi, she shook her head. "I shall take the tram."

"You needn't be afraid that I won't look after Mr. Forrester properly, ma'am," said Mrs. Bullfinch, seeing Mrs. Forrester to the tram stop. "I know how to run a house and I'm not a bad cook, as you know. And of course, he'll have a hobby. He's going to collect postage stamps." Mrs. Forrester was about to say something, but just then a tram pulled up the stop and she got in.

Wondering what time it was, she looked up at the man sitting opposite her to see whether he was the kind of person she could ask and suddenly started; as there was a respectable-looking gentleman wearing a gold chain. It was the very man Albert had described lying dead in Hyde Park. He asked the conductor to stop and she saw him go down a small, dark street. Why? Ah, why? At Hyde Park Corner she suddenly made up her mind to get out. She could not sit still any longer. She felt she must walk. As she passed the Achilles Statue she stopped for a minute and looked at it. Her heart was beating fast. After all Edgar Allan Poe had written detective stories...

When she reached her flat at last and opened the door, she saw several hats in the hall. They were all there. She went into the drawing-room.

"Oh, you poor things, I've kept you waiting so long!" she cried out. "Have you had no tea?"

"Well," they said. "Well? Did you manage to get hold of him?"

"My dears, I've got something quite wonderful to tell you, I'm going to write a detective story."

They looked at her with open mouths.

"I'm going to raise the detective story to the level of art. It came to me suddenly in Hyde Park. It's a murder story and I shall call it 'The Achilles Statue'!"

"But what about Albert?" the young writer asked.

"Albert?" repeated Mrs. Forrester. "I knew I went out to do something about Albert, but I've quite forgotten what it was."

"Then you haven't seen Albert?"

"My dear, I say I forgot all about him."

She gave a laugh. "Let Albert keep his cook. I can't bother about Albert now. I'm going to write a detective story."

"My dear, you're too, too wonderful!" the guests cried out.

1. Answer the following questions, using the active vocabulary of the lesson.

1. Why did Mrs. Bullfinch hesitate before she opened the door?

2. Why did Albert greet Mrs. Forrester cheerfully?

3. Why didn't Mr. Forrester want to speak to his wife alone?

4. Why did Mrs. Forrester say that she didn't blame her husband for anything?

5. Did Mrs. Forrester really do everything in her power to interest her husband in art and literature? What was the final result of her efforts?

6. What did Albert think of people who surrounded his wife?

7. Albert's partners decided to settle everything nicely, didn't they? What did they mean by that?

8. What was Mrs. Forrester's last argument in the conversation? Did she bring it in because of money consideration alone?

9. Why did Mrs. Forrester burst out laughing at the idea of writing a detective story?

10. What did Albert and Mrs. Bullfinch think of detective stories? Did they find them dull and all alike?

11. How did Mrs. Forrester take her husband's opinion of detective stories? Was she really hurt?

12. Do you think Mrs. Bullfinch was able to look after Mr. Forrester properly? Do you think she would make a better wife than Mrs. Forrester? Give your reasons.

13. Why was Mrs. Forrester's heart beating fast after she got off the tram?

14. Why did all the guests look at Mrs. Forrester with open mouths when she told them the news?

15. Why did Mrs. Forrester forget all about her husband? Was she frank when she said so?

16. Why did her guests burst out into enthusiastic cries?

2. Find Russian equivalents for the following (See Text).

Held the door wide open; here's Mrs. Forrester to see you; won't you sit down?; as you wish; it isn't your fault; a joke's a joke and should not be carried too far; you're wasting your time; you're literary; you're artistic; there are three of us; how am I to live on that?; they lose by them; me? What a wild idea; I see exactly what you mean; unless he kept his mouth shut; what brought us together; I wish it no longer; I won't look after; he'll have a hobby; pulled up at a stop; suddenly started; after all; you poor things; what about Albert?; I can't bother about Albert.

3. Find English equivalents for the following (See Text).

На секунду заколебалась; широко раскрыла двери; надеюсь у тебя все хорошо; из-за г-жи Булфинч; я знаю, это не твоя вина; я делала все возможное, чтобы заинтересовать тебя; я не прореагировал как следовало; люди, которые окружают тебя; приятно решить все вопросы; мои книги не приносят мне денег; ему не удалось убежать от них; два одинаковых рассказа; тридцать лет тебя окружало лучшее в английской литературе; я позабочусь о г-не Форестере как следует; я знаю, как вести дом; трамвай остановился на остановке; ее сердце сильно билось; я заставила вас ждать себя так долго; это пришло мне в голову внезапно.

4. Make up questions to which these sentences are answers.

1. We've been discussing this matter for two hours already. 2. My friend had been serving in the army for ten years before he went to work at the factory. 3. The film's been running for a month. 4. We had been showing the new engineer round the factory for three hours before he said: "That'll do for now."

5. Ask and answer questions as in the model; pay particular attention to the tense-forms. Use these verbs.

To read, to write, to discuss, to prepare, to look through

Model: 1. "What are you doing now?"

"I am translating an article."

2. When did you begin translating it?
3. How long have you been translating it?
4. How much have you translated?
5. Were you translating it when your friend rang you up?
6. How long had you been translating it before your friend rang you up?
7. Did you say you had translated the whole article?
8. Will you still be translating it an hour from now?
9. Do you often translate articles of this kind?

6. Translate into English, using the Perfect Continuous forms where necessary.

1. Что вы здесь делаете? – Я жду трамвая. Вы давно его ждете? – Да, я здесь уже 15 минут, и ни один трамвай еще не появился (to come along). 2. Интересно, что делает сейчас Анна? – Она просматривает утреннюю почту. – Сколько времени она этим занимается? – Мне кажется, она работает с 9 часов. Она уже прочитала все телеграммы и сейчас просматривает письма. 3. а) Он давно начал изучать английский язык. б) Он давно изучает английский язык. 4. а) Ваш младший сын давно окончил институт? б) Его старшая дочь уже давно работает? 5. Я почти два часа искал свой учебник, когда вы позвонили и сказали, что обнаружили мой учебник в своем портфеле. 6. Ни одна из этих статей сейчас не используется. Мы все очень заняты, поэтому все материалы полностью в нашем распоряжении. 7. После того как комнаты были заказаны, мы отправились осматривать город. 8. За последнее время нашими учеными сделано много важных открытий. 9. К тому времени, когда мы, наконец, добрались до леса, дождь прекратился и снова ярко светило солнце. 10. Мы наблюдали за самолетом, пока он не скрылся из виду.

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