

Україна
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ БІОРЕСУРСІВ ТА
ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ УКРАЇНИ

Кафедра англійської філології

Методичні вказівки
з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (англійська) призначені для
підготовки до складання єдиного вступного екзамену до
магістратури студентів ОС «Бакалавр» спеціальностей:
051 «Економіка», 071 «Облік і оподаткування»

Київ 2020

Методичні вказівки з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (англійська) призначені для підготовки до складання єдиного вступного екзамену до магістратури студентів ОС «Бакалавр» спеціальностей: 051 «Економіка»,
071 «Облік і оподаткування»

Мета даної розробки – підготувати студентів до складання єдиного вступного іспиту до магістратури, розвиток комунікативних навичок з фаху, навичок читання та перекладу іншомовних джерел.

Рекомендовано вченою радою гуманітарно – педагогічного факультету НУБІП України.

Укладачі: Розгон Ірина Юріївна, Шанаєва-Цимбал Людмила Олексіївна

Рецензенти: доктор філологічних наук, професор Національного університету біоресурсів і природокористування України В. Д. Шинкарук,
канд. філолог. наук, доцент Є.О. Мансі.

Методичні вказівки з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (англійська) призначені для підготовки до складання єдиного вступного екзамену до магістратури студентів ОС «Бакалавр» спеціальностей: 051 «Економіка», 071 «Облік і оподаткування»

Підписано до друку
Ум. друк. арк.. 9
Наклад пр.
Видавничий центр

Формат 60x84 1/16
Обл.-вид. арк..
Зам. № від

Unit 1. Family relationship.

Part 1. Age.

1. Basic vocabulary. Translate these words into Ukrainian.

toddler	_____	child	_____
teenager	_____	generation	_____
mature	_____	baby	_____
adult	_____	young	_____
old	_____	middle-aged	_____

2. Match the expressions on the left with those on the right.

He is 5 days old. She is still a child

She is 14 months

He is a new - born baby

She is 7

She is an adult

He is 15

He is a teenager

She is 20She is a toddler

A) Do the same with the following

Ann is 28

He is in his early forties

He is 49

She is in her late twenties

John is 42

He's fairly elderly

He is 36

He is in his mid-thirties

He is 86

He is middle-aged

3. Skip through these expressions relating to how old you are and translate them.

Four next birthday _____

Coming up to school age _____

Nearly sixteen month sold _____

Age group _____

On your coming of age _____

In his prime _____

Childhood; in her youth; adolescence; minor; girlish; aged a lot; the same age as; heading for retirement; over the hill; a pensioner; old enough; octogenarian; at the age of; an adult; a grown-up; to look her age; ageing; a juvenile delinquent; a kid; childish.

дитячий	_____	неповнолітній	_____
підлітковий вік	_____	дівчачий	_____
в розквіті	_____	вісімдесяти літні	_____
вікова група	_____	старіння	_____
дитя	_____	дорослий	_____
йти на пенсію	_____	підліткова злочинність	_____
буде 4 роки	_____	надто старий	_____
у віці	_____	дитинство	_____

4. The following idioms are all about getting old.

over dog wrong getting

1. My mother is the _____ side of 43.
2. He is _____ the hill but he does not look his age.
3. You can't teach an old _____ new tricks.
4. She is _____ bit now.

Part 2. Family tree.

I. Key vocabulary:

Ex.1. Words to remember.

grandfather, granddad, grandpa — дідусь

grandmother, grandma, granny — бабуся

grandson — онук

granddaughter — онука

grandchild — онук або онука

father-in-law — батько чоловіка (дружини)

mother-in-law — мати чоловіка (дружини)

parents-in-law — батьки чоловіка (дружини)

son-in-law — зять

daughter-in-law — невістка

godfather — хрещений батько

godmother — хрещена мати

godson — похресник

goddaughter — похресниця

godchild — похресник або похресниця

widow — вдова

widower — вдівець

Ex.2. Complete the box.

husband	wife
son	.....
.....	mother-in-law
.....	aunt
nephew	.....
grandfather	.....
	granddaughter
father	.....
.....	sister
widower	.....

Ex.3.

1. My grandmother's husband is	my son.
2. My mother's grandmother is	my mother-in-law.
3. My brother's sister is	me, of course.
4. My daughter's son is	my grandfather.
5. My aunt and uncle's daughter is	my great grandmother.
6. My cousins' father is	my niece.
7. My wife's mother is	my sister too.
8. My daughter's brother is	my cousin.
9. My brother's daughter is	my grandson.

10. My parents' only child is	my uncle.
11. My mother's sister is	my sister
12. My father's daughter is	my parents
13. My mum and dad are	my aunt
14. My sister's son is	my grandfather
15. My father's brother is my	step-mother
16. My mother's father is	my nephew
17. Your father's second wife is your	my uncle

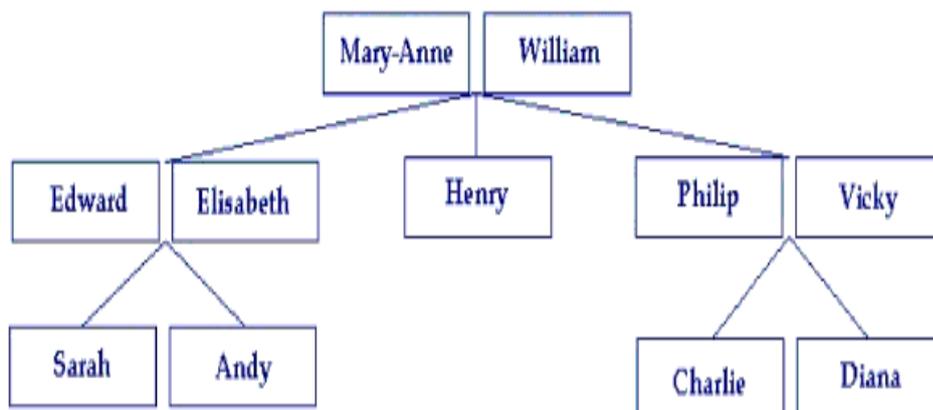
Ex.4. Who are these people.

1. the husband of your aunt
2. a person's father or mother
3. your brother's wife
4. the son of your sister
5. the man that a woman is engaged to
6. a person's female child
7. the father of your father
8. a child of your uncle
9. your sister's daughter
10. the husband of your mother

Ex.5.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------|------------|
| 1. | rbthoer | - | ..... |
| 2 | othemr | -..... | |
| 3. | sesitr- |  | ..... |
| 4. | necul- |  | ..... |
| 5. | aarndgfther- |  | ..... |
| 6 | | | atnu-..... |
| 7. | nriachgdld- |  | ..... |
| 8. | fathre- |  | ..... |
| 9. | osn- |  | ..... |
| 10 | .agdtuehr | -..... | |

Ex.6. Розглянемо сімейне дерево Мері-Енн та Уільяма. Напишемо про їхніх членів сім'ї.



1. Elisabeth is Edward's
2. Philip is Vicky's
3. Henry does not have any
4. Mary-Anne is Philip's
5. Diana is Vicky's
6. William is Henry's
7. Andy is Sarah's
8. Diana is Charlie's
9. William is Andy's
10. Charly is Andy's
11. Edward and Elisabeth are Sarah and Andy's
12. Charlie is Vicky's
13. Charlie is Henry's
14. Vicky is Andy's
15. Andy is William's
16. Diana is Sarah's
17. Philip is Andy's
18. Sarah is Mary-Anne's
19. Elisabeth is Charlie's

20. Sarah is Henry's
21. Mary-Anne is Diana's
22. Charlie is Philip's
23. Charlie is Edward's
24. Edward is Sarah's

Ex.7 Read family tree and write your own.

Jack is married to Alice. She is his wife and he is her husband. They have a daughter and son. The son's name is Henry and the daughter's name is Lisa. They live next to Alice's parents, Harry and Marjorie. Harry is Alice's father and Marjorie is her mother. Harry is Jack's father-in-law and Marjorie is his mother-in-law. Henry is Harry's grandson and Lisa is Marjorie's granddaughter. Alice has a sister and a brother. Her sister's name is Mary and her brother's name is Frank. Frank has two children, David and Sherrie. Sherrie is Alice's niece and David is Alice's nephew. Alice is their aunt and Jack is their uncle.

Ex 8. Choose the correct words to complete the information according to the types of clothes.

<i>baseball cap</i>	
<i>blouse</i>	
<i>boxer shorts</i>	
<i>anorak</i>	
<i>boots</i>	
<i>fur coat</i>	
<i>gloves, mittens</i>	
<i>high heels</i>	
<i>jacket</i>	
<i>hood</i>	
<i>trousers, pants</i>	
<i>jeans</i>	
<i>jumper</i>	
<i>sandals</i>	
<i>scarf</i>	
<i>skirt</i>	
<i>shorts</i>	
<i>trainers</i>	
<i>swimming trunks</i>	
<i>tie, bow tie</i>	
<i>sweatshirt</i>	

On or around your neck _____

On your head _____

On your feet _____

On your hands _____

Below the waist _____

From your neck to your waist _____

III. Let's have a chat

Для того, щоб представити когось, або представитись самому в англійській мові використовуються певні конструкції. Якщо ситуація офіційна, вживаємо, як правило:

Lead-in

Congratulations!!!!

You've made it to University!!!

The world of independence and excitement!!

You are a student entering your first year of studies. You are going to meet a lot of new people and make friends with them!!!

Task 1. Work with a partner. Ask each other these questions. And then tell the class about him or her.

Hello!! Nice to meet you

1. What are your name/ patronymic name? Is your name common in your country?
2. What's your surname? Does your name have a meaning in your language? What?
3. Do you know why your parents chose this name for you? Are you named after someone?
- 4 Do you believe, that a person's name influences his/her character and predetermines his/her life?
- 5 Do you know when your name day is?
- 6 How old are you? Where are you from?
7. How many members are there in your family?
8. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
9. Where do your parents work?

10. When did you leave school?

11 Have you got grandparents?

12 What is your address?

13. Are you married?

MY FAMILY

Before I start talking about my family, let me introduce myself. I am Sasha Petrenko. I am 17. I have left school this year. I was born in Kaniv. Now I am a student of the National Agricultural University. I study at the College of Pedagogics. My favorite subjects at school were the history of Ukraine, mathematics and the English language.

My hobbies are football, rock music and fishing. Now I am going to tell you about my family. We are family of five. My father is Serhiy Petrovych, he is 45. He is an agronomist. He is a good-looking man, rather thin, with dark brown hair. He is a very sociable person. He is a bread-maker in our family. My mother's name is Halyna Mykholayivna. She is 42. She works as a teacher at school. My mother is rather slim and pretty. She is fond of her work and spends a lot of time there. Boris is my elder brother. He is 24. He is an engineer. He is married. His wife is a doctor. They have got a child, my nephew. It is a lovely little boy of two with golden hair and dark blue eyes.

My brother's family live separately. Also I have a grandfather. He is 70. He is on pension. He was an officer. He has many orders and medals. We are united and friendly family.

Active Vocabulary

To introduce oneself- представляти себе

to leave school - закінчувати школу

engineer - інженер

subject – предмет

hobby – улюблене заняття

agronomist - агроном

bread-maker - годувальник

sociable – комунікативний

slim - стрункий

pretty - гарненька

to be found of- захоплюватись чимось

to spend – проводити

to be married – бути одруженим

nephew - племінник

separately - окремо

to be on pension – бути на пенсії

officer - офіцер

order – орден

Task 2. Put the letter in the right order.

Dear Mariam,

and very intelligent, too.

They are dark and very good-looking,

We've got two children:

I'm Spanish, from Barcelona.

Here's a photograph.

I am tall and dark,

our daughter Rosa is four,

my name is Teresa Riera.

I speak Catalan, Spanish, and a little French.

and my husband Patricio is an artist.

I am an English student at a language school.

I'm a photographer for a fashion magazine?

Please write.

And Patricio is tall and fair.

And our son Antonio is fair.

And our son Antonio is two.

Your sincerely? Teresa.

Task 4 Discuss the following questions in your group

1) Do any of your friends have nicknames?

2) Why do people take pseudonyms?

- 3) Can you give full names for the following short ones: Bill, Ben, Steve, Pat, Bobby, Mike?
- 4) Name 3 writers who used pen names.
- 5) How has the fashion for first names changed during the last two decades?
- 6) Do we know all pop and film stars by their real names?
- 7) What English and Ukrainian pet names do you know?

Task 5 Classroom interview.

Interview one of your group mates. Ask him/her questions to fill the form given on the right.

Last name _____

First name _____

Date of birth _____

Marital status (single, married) _____ Sex (male, female) _____

Place of birth: town(village) _____ Country _____

Place of residence: town (village) _____ Country _____

Telephone number _____

Father`s name _____ Age _____

Mother`s name _____ Age _____

Brothers`/ sisters` names _____ Age _____

School _____ finished _____

College/University _____

Foreign _____ languages _____

Interests _____

—

May I introduce Mrs. Smith?

May I introduce myself? My name is ... I'm from ...

У повсякденному житті вживаємо наступні конструкції:

Let me introduce ...

I'd like you to meet...

to be good at –

to be interested in -

at the beginning

at the end

by the way

on the one hand, on the other hand

I have no doubt

to my mind

to be sure

I would like to

I really think so

it goes without saying

I don't agree with you

You would better

Just what I need is.....

Cheer up! It is not the end of the world...

Could you (tell, help me)

I couldn't find a parking space

I am (friendly, good-looking, hard-working, warm-hearted, full of energy, easy going, responsible,

It's not an easy place to find

Sentences:

His name was mentioned at the beginning of the story.

He couldn't be in two places at the same time. At the same time, I agree with your opinion.

By the way, where is my book?

On the one hand, I don't want to go there. On the other hand, I want to talk to Mike, and he will be there.

Якщо ви хочете розповісти або довідатись про країну, мову та національність, запам'ятайте наступне:

Country	Language	Nationality
France	French	French
Greece	Greek	Greek
Britain	English	British
Denmark	Danish	Danish
Finland	Finnish	Finnish
Poland	Polish	Polish
Spain	Spanish	Spanish
Sweden	Swedish	Swedish
Turkey	Turkish	Turkish
Germany	German	German
Mexico	Spanish	Mexican
The United States	English	American
Australia	English	Australian
Brazil	Portuguese	Brazilian
Egypt	Arabic	Egyptian
Italy	Italian	Italian
Hungary	Hungarian	Hungarian
Korea	Korean	Korean
Russia	Russian	Russian
China	Chinese	Chinese
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese

Mary: Hi, Jane!

Jane: Hello, Marry! How are you?

Mary: Oh, not bad — a little tired. Jane, I'd like you to meet my brother.

John: Nice to meet you. My name is John.

Jane: Well, it is nice to meet you, John. Where are you from?

John: I come from Spain. I'm Spanish.

Jane: Oh, you know Spanish! I study it at the university.

John: And I study Italian and Chinese. My girlfriend comes from France. She is French. Her nationality is French. She drives a French car. She speaks French.

Ex 10. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

1). Emily is always _____ a good mood. 2). Mark's fond _____ helping other people and he would not hurt a fly. 3). John's afraid _____ making a fool of himself so he does not go out much. 4). Anna gets _____ with everyone and is keen _____ parties and going out. 5). Steven loses his temper very easily and gets into fights; he never runs away _____ danger. 6). Eve can't stand getting up in the morning and quickly gets fed _____ with cleaning her room so it's really untidy. 7). Tom looks _____ to successful people. He wants to be like them and is sure that one day he will be. 8). Jill looks down _____ other people and laughs _____ their mistakes and she never changes her mind even if she's wrong.

Ex 11. Match Ukrainian to the following English adjectives to the descriptions of the characters.

А. зарозумілий, безцеремонний, сміливий, добрий, впертий, сором'язливий, ненадійний, лінивий, комунікабельний, товариський, самовпевнений, легкий, брудний, бадьорий, безладний, ввічливий, задиркуватий чи агресивний.

a) aggressive b) ambitious

c) arrogant d) brave

e) cheerful f) easy-going

g) gentle h) insecure

i) kind j) lazy

k) messy l) self-confident

m) shy n) sociable

o) stubborn p) outgoing

B. Use the following prefixes to create antonyms and fill in the gaps.

dis im in ir un

1) ___friendly 2) ___honest 3) ___loyal 4) ___mature 5) ___patient 6) ___polite 7) ___responsible 8) ___reliable 9) ___sensitive 10) ___tolerant

UNIT2. Got married.

partner - партнер

boyfriend — хлопець, з яким зустрічаються

girlfriend — дівчина

single — неодружений

to go out with somebody, to date — зустрічатися

to propose — запропонувати одружитися

engagement — заручини

fiancé — наречений

fiancée — наречена

bride — наречена (в день весілля)

groom, bridegroom — наречений (в день весілля)

wedding — весілля

weddingring — обручка

weddinggown — весільна сукня

get married **to** smb. — одружитися з кимось

bestman — свідок на весіллі

bridesmaid — дружка

honeymoon — медовий місяць

to divorce — розлучатися

Ex 1. Choose the word.

1. The girl that you are engaged to is your (*fiancee/financier*).
2. An informal way of saying "they got married" is "they tied the (*rope/knot*)."
3. When they got engaged, he gave her a beautiful (*wedding/ engagement*) ring.
4. They always quarrel. They decided to (*divorce / get married*).
5. She loves him. She wants to be his (*husband / wife*).

5. In church the bride stands on the

a left

b rightr

6. According to a rhyme, the bride carries for luck:

“Something old, something new, something borrowed and something ...”

a lucky

b blue

7. As the couple leave the church, people throw

a confetti

b sweets

8. If you want to, you can get married on the pitch of your local football club

a True

b False

Ex.4. А тепер перевіримо ваші відповіді, прочитавши та переклавши текст.

In Britain today, just over 50% of people still get married in a church rather than registry office.

A church wedding is full of tradition. The groom arrives first with a friend called the best man. This is part of an old tradition where the groom and his friends went to collect the bride from her family.

The groom and the best man wait at the altar for the arrival of the bride. It's part of the tradition for the bride to arrive late. She usually goes up to the altar with her father and her bridesmaids. The bridesmaids can be young girl who are friends of the family or women of similar age to the bride. They have to help the bride with her flowers and her dress.

In church the bride always stands on the left. This is because the groom always had to be ready to fight the enemy with a sword in his right hand.

The traditional colour for a wedding dress is white and it is very bad luck for the groom to see the bride wearing the dress before the wedding day.

Many brides still follow the advice of the rhyme and carry:

Something old, something new,

Something borrowed, something blue,

And a silver sixpence in your shoe.

This rhyme dates from the 19th century but the customs are older. ‘Something old’ represents the couple’s old friends who will remain close after the marriage. ‘Something new’ is a symbol of their future. ‘Something borrowed’ usually comes from the bride’s family and she has to return it for luck. ‘Something blue’ is a symbol of the bride’s innocence and virtue and it comes from ancient Israel where the bride

wore a blue ribbon in her hair. The money in the shoe is a way to make sure the couple have money in their married life. Today some brides just use a penny because it would be very difficult to find an old silver sixpence coin today.

As the couple leave the church, their friends throw confetti over them. Confetti are very small pieces of coloured paper that have replaced the traditional rice and flower petals. The word is incidentally Italian for sweets, which is what they throw over the couple in Italy.

Although a church wedding is still popular, a change in British law means that you can get a special licence to get married in your favourite place. As a result, castles, football grounds, pubs and hotels have all become popular places for the people to get married.

Ex.5. А що ви знаєте про весілля у Китаї? Прочитаємо текст та спробуємо вибрати правильний варіант.

Chinese Wedding

Next weekend I'm going to attend a Chinese wedding in a **1) church / temple**. My friend Chang gave me the invitation in a **2) red / blue envelope**.

A Chinese wedding involves many preparations. First of all they choose a lucky **3) hour / day**. A temple and a restaurant are booked in advance. A month before they send a **4) roast beef / roast pig** to a **5) bride / groom**.

On the big day the bride is wearing a long, traditional red **6) cotton / silk dress**. The groom looks very handsome in his **7) black / white jacket**.

At the reception, the bride and groom serve **8) champagne / tea** to the guests. In return, everyone gives them lucky red envelopes containing money or **9) gold / silver**.

Then guests sit down to a delicious **10) meal / feast** which lasts for four hours. When guests finish eating, children light indoor **11) candles / fireworks**, music is played and all people dance until the **12) early / late** hours of the morning.

Ex.6. Висловимо свої думки щодо теми, відповівши на запитання.

1. Are you or would you like to be married?
1. What happens at a typical wedding in our country?
2. Have tradition changed over the years?
3. Is money important at weddings in our country?
4. Is divorce common in our country? Why do people get divorced?

5. What problems can divorce cause?

Ex.6

II. Let's have a chat

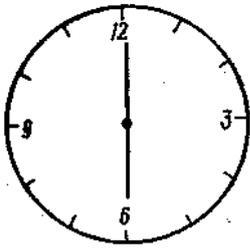
Asking the time

A: Excuse me, what's the time?

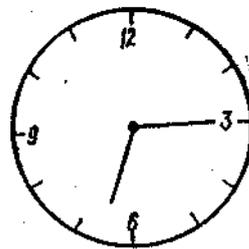
B: It's six o'clock.

A: Thank you very much.

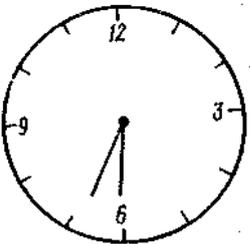
B: Not at all.



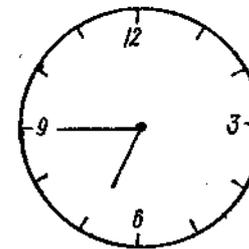
It's six o'clock



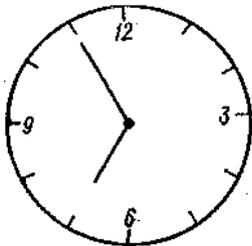
It's a quarter past six



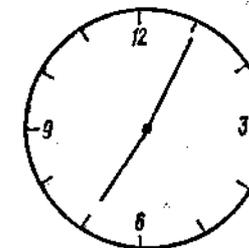
It's half past six



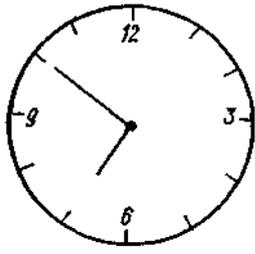
It's a quarter to seven



It's five (minutes) to seven

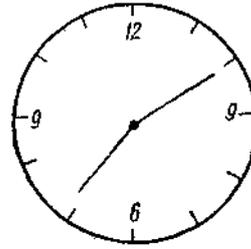


It's five (minutes) past seven



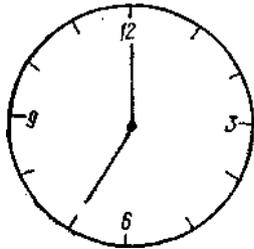
It's ten to seven by my watch.

My watch is five minutes slow (відстає)



It's ten past seven by my watch.

My watch is five minutes fast (спішить)



This watch keeps good time (йде точно)

a. m. (Latin) — antemeridiem ['æntimə'ridiəm] — до полудня (від 24 до 12 години).

p. m. (Latin) — postmeridiem ['poustmə'ridiəm] — після полудня, (від 12 до 24 години).

Запам'ятаємо наступні вирази зі словом “time”

in time — завчасно

on time — вчасно

from time to time — час від часу

hard times — тяжкі часи

next (last) time — наступного (минулого) разу

three times — тричі;

but: once — одного разу, twice — двічі.

Ex. 1. Вивчимо та розіграємо діалог.

A: Excuse me, could you tell me what's the time by your watch now? It seems to me, my watch is slow.

B: Well, it's a quarter past six by my watch. It keeps good time. Look at the clock over there. It keeps exactly the time my watch does.

A: Oh, yes. Thank you very much.

Ex. 2. Скажемо своєму другові котра година.

What's the time now?

What time is it now?

	1.00			
	12.00			
	2.05			
	11.55			
It is	3.10	o'clock	a.m.	now
It's	7.30		p.m.	
	4.15			
	11.50			
	5.20			
	10.45			
	9.25			
	6.40			

PATTERN II

one year

4 seasons

winter

spring

summer

autumn

December
January
February

March
April
May

June
July
August

September
October
November

December
January

March
April

June
July

September
October

February

May

August

November

52 weeks

365 days

366 days (leap year)

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
--------	--------	---------	-----------	----------	--------	----------

day and night	24 hours
an hour	60 minutes
a minute	60 seconds

Ex.1. Розкажемо який сьогодні день.

What day is it today?

Today is _____

It is _____

Ex.2. Розкажемо який сьогодні день.

Say what's the date today?

	1st	first	January		
	2nd	second	February		
	3d	third	March		
Today is	4th	fourth	April		
Today's	5th	fifth	May		
It is	the	6th	sixth	of	June
It's	7th	seventh	July		
	8th	eighth	August		
	9th	ninth	September		
	10th	tenth	October		

11th

eleventh

November

12th

twelfth

December

Ex.3. Ваші родичі народилися в ці дні. Прочитаємо наступні дати.

27.06.1952 8.07.1949

12.10.1986 27.04.1975

13.02.1927 18.09.1921

5.03.1952 31.05.1957

2.01.1955 3.02.1963

Ex. 4. Допоможемо вашим друзям задати запитання, щоб отримати наступні відповіді.

1. It's five o'clock by my watch.

2. It's a quarter past three.

3. Today is Friday.

4. It's May.

5. It was in 1989.

6. Yesterday was Thursday.

7. It's the fifth of June.

Ex.5. Дамо відповіді на наступні запитання.

1. What's the first month of the year?

2. the second season of the year?

3. the third day of the week?

4. the fourth month of the year?

5. the fifth day of the week?

6. the sixth month of the year?

7. the seventh day of the week?

8. the eighth month of the year?

9. the ninth month of the year?

10. the tenth month of the year?
11. the last day of the week?
12. the last month of the year?
13. What day comes after Tuesday?
14. What month comes after February?
15. What year comes after 1992?

Ex.6. Виберемо правильну відповідь.

	minutes		an hour?	3 months
	seconds		a minute?	24 hours
	hours		a day and night?	7 days
	days		a week?	10 days
	days		a fortnight?	52 weeks
How many	days	are there in	a month?	4 weeks
	days		a year?	12 months
	weeks		a year?	4 seasons
	weeks		a month?	10 years
	months		a year?	60 minutes
	seasons		decade?	100 years
	years		a year?	60 seconds
	years		a century?	365 or 366 days
				28, 29, 30 or 31 days
				14 days

If you want to describe someone's **height**, you can say that he or she is **tall or short**. Someone who is **thin** and tall can be called **lanky**. To say someone is short and also small, you can say they are **petite**. If you are talking about a child, they might be **pint-sized**. Personally, who **weighs** more than average can be **curvy, well-built, full-bodied** or **heavy**. (Curvy is usually only used to describe women.) You might also say someone **has some meat on their bones**. This is a casual way of saying they are

overweight, and it might seem rude to someone sensitive. The opposite of overweight can be **thin, slim or skinny**. **Light, yellowish hair** can be described as **blonde**. But you can also call a person who has that kind of hair a blonde. A person with **dark hair** can be called a **brunette**. Someone with red hair can be called a **redhead**. Besides, you can have **curly, straight, wavy hair** or to be **short-haired or long-haired**. Sometimes hair can also be **frizzy**, which is when it looks **puffy** with small, **tight curls**. If someone has no hair at all on their head, they are **bald**. Men sometimes have hair on their faces. Hair that covers the chin and cheeks is called a **beard**. When there's hair only above the lips it's a **moustache**. A beard that's only on the chin can be called a **goatee**. How does a person look overall? If you think a woman is **attractive**, you can say she is **beautiful, pretty** or maybe even **gorgeous** (very beautiful). You can call an attractive man **handsome**. Both men and women can be **good-looking**. If you're speaking very casually, good-looking men or women can be **hot**. To say someone is not very good-looking, you can say they are not much to look at. This is not a nice way to describe someone, but it's better than **ugly**. If someone dresses well, they are smartly dressed or they look smart. You can also just say they are well-dressed. If someone dresses fashionably, they are stylish or trendy. If someone has bad taste in clothes, you can say they're unfashionable. A less nice way to say this is frumpy.

UNIT 2

MY WORKING DAY

I. Key vocabulary:

to wake up — прокидатися

to lie in bed — лежати в ліжку

to have a lie-in — залишатися в ліжку довше звичайного (у вихідні)

to get up — вставати

to go to bed — іти спати

to go to sleep / to fall asleep — засинати

to have a late night — пізно лягати спати

to have an early night — рано лягати спати

to oversleep — проспати

to have a bath — приймати ванну

to have a shower — приймати душ

to have a shave — голитися

to clean / brush your teeth — чистити зуби

to wash your hair — мити волосся

to have breakfast — снідати

to leave home — виходити з дому

to get to work — діставатися до місця роботи

to come round — провідувати когось, заходити в гості

to stay in — залишатися вдома

to go out — виходити на прогулянку; не залишатися вдома

Ex. 1. Match the verbs on the left with the correct word on the right to form common partnerships.

do a rest

fall my teeth

have the dog

play asleep

go cards

clean the ironing

feed early

get up to bed

Ex. 2. What do you do every morning? On the left, there is a list of habits. On the right, make a list of your habits every morning. Put them in order. What do you do first, second, third. etc.?

Habits	My habits every morning
(a) eat breakfast	1. The alarm clock rings.
(b) go to class	2. I turn off the alarm clock.
(c) put on my clothes	3.
(d) drink a cup of coffee/tea	4.
(e) shave	5.

(f) put on my make-up	6.
(g) take a shower/bath	7.
(h) get up	8.
(i) pick up my books	9.
(j) walk to the bathroom	10.
(k) watch TV	11.
(l) look in the mirror	12.
(m) turn off the alarm clock	13.
(n) go to the kitchen/the cafeteria	14.
(o) brush/comb my hair	15.
(p) say good-bye to my roommate/ wife/husband	16.
(q) brush my teeth	17.
(r) do exercises	18.
(s) wash my face	19.
(t) stretch, yawn, and rub my eyes	20.
(u) other habits	21.

Ex. 3. Write the correct verbs in the chart. Add more words to each column.

.....
breakfast	medicine	to the doctor's	homework	dressed
a bath/a shower	the children to school	gym	sport / exercise	to work
a siesta/ nap	the dog for a walk	to work home	housework	ready for bed

Ex.4. Complete the phrasal verbs in these sentences.

1. I usually wake around 7:30, and then get about 8.
2. During the week I usually stay, but at the weekend I always go
3. Sometimes friends come to the house and we play cards.

Ex.5. Write about yourself using adverbs and given phrases.

always, usually, often, sometimes, never

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| • do homework | • play football on Sunday |
| • go to bed early | • go swimming after school |
| • write postcards | • use a computer at school |
| • have breakfast | • watch TV in the evening |
| • be late | • be tired after school |
| • go shopping | • do washing up |
| • clean your room | • visit your grandparents |

Ex. 6. Before you read the text, complete the column for your opinion. Complete with M, A, E, or N.

M = 8 a.m. – 2 p.m. (in the morning)

A = 2 – 6 p.m. (in the afternoon)

E = 6- 11 p.m. (in the evening)

N = after 11p.m. (at night)

What's the best time of day to ...?	Your opinion	Expert's opinion
-------------------------------------	--------------	------------------

1. take vitamins

2. have an injection

3. write a poem

4. have a big meal

5. have a siesta

6. study

7. do sport

8. phone friends

9. have a bath

A Time For Everything

For everything there is a season. The new science of chronobiology tells us the best time of day to do everything, from writing a poem to taking pills. By following your body's natural daily rhythm, you can get more out of every day.

Morning

7 – 9 a.m. Have a good breakfast. The metabolism is most active in the morning, and everything, that you eat at this time gives you energy but doesn't make you put on weight. For the same reason, it's also the best time of day to take vitamins. If you take them before bedtime, some vitamins can keep you awake and others can cause indigestion.

9 – 10 a.m. Go to the doctor's or dentist's. Injections are least painful at this time of day. It is also the best time of day to do weight-training, or heavy physical activity. The back and neck muscles are strongest now and less susceptible to injury.

10 – 12 Work, study, paint a picture, or write a poem. The brain is at its most creative at this time of day.

12- 2 p.m. Eat. This is the best time to have lunch, as the digestive system works very efficiently at this time. You should have your big meal now and not in the evening.

Afternoon

2- 3 p.m. Have a siesta. After lunch, the body temperature goes down and the brain works more slowly. Research also shows that there is an increase in road accidents at this time of day because drivers fall asleep at the wheel. Research in Greece shows that men who have a siesta are the least likely to suffer heart attacks.

3-5 p.m. Go to the gym. Physically our bodies are at their daily peak. Body temperature, strength, and flexibility are at their highest, and most Olympic records are broken at this time of day.

4-6 p.m. Do homework. Research shows that children are faster at doing arithmetic at this time of day.

Evening

6-8 p.m. Eat, drink and enjoy yourself. Although our digestive system works more slowly in the evening, the senses of smell, taste, and hearing are at their best from about 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., so now is the time for a light but delicious dinner in good company. The liver is also at its most efficient in dealing with alcohol, so open a bottle of wine! If you're not going out, spend the evening looking after yourself. Put creams on face and body, as the skin absorbs them best at this time of day.

8-10 p.m. Phone friends. This is the time when people most often feel lonely (and it's also cheaper to phone in most parts of the world!)

10 -11 p.m. Get ready for bed. One of the best ways to make sure you get a good night's sleep is to have a warm bath. This relaxes both your mind and body.

11 p.m. – 7a.m. Sleep. After 11 o'clock, the metabolism slows down, and body temperature and adrenaline levels drop, preparing us for sleep. If we stay awake after midnight, our attention drops dramatically and even the most careful people often make mistakes. Accidents increase by six times between 3 a.m. and 4 a.m.

Ex.7. Read the text again. Write T (true) or F (false).

1. The food you eat for breakfast doesn't make you fat.
2. Injections hurt more in the morning.
3. It's best to carry heavy shopping in the morning.
4. You can run fastest in the morning.
5. It's better to eat a large lunch than a large dinner.
6. You have your best ideas in the evening.
7. You concentrate best after midnight.
8. You should be especially careful driving after lunch or late at night.

Ex. 8. Tell your friend about the differences of your daily routines and recommendations in the text. Ask him about his habits.

For example: I never have a good breakfast. At 8 a.m. I only drink a cup of coffee. What about you?

MY WORKING DAY

I. Key vocabulary:

to watch TV — дивитися телевізор

to turn smth. on / off — вмикати / вимикати щось

weekend — вихідні дні

weekdays — робочі дні, будні

to listen to — слухати щось

to play the piano — грати на піаніно

to have a good time — добре проводити час

to take a bus — сідати в автобус

to take a taxi — взяти таксі

to have a break — мати перерву

to come home — приходити додому

to have a rest — відпочивати

Ex.1. Match each word in the left-hand column with the best meaning in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. to dress | a) to stop sleeping |
| 2. to listen to | b) to buy some things or food |
| 3. to cope with | c) to put on clothes |
| 4. to wake | d) to make clean with or in water or other liquid |
| 5. to wash | e) to be still and quiet |
| 6. to cook | f) to do a part of the work of another person |
| 7. to help | g) to manage successfully |
| 8. to rest | h) to prepare food by heating i) to try to hear |
| 9. to do shopping | |

Ex. 2. Read the dialogues and compare David's and Sue's lives.

My Working Day. Monday Morning

David: What's the matter, honey?

Sue: Oh, I don't know.

David: Come on, something's the matter. What is it?

Sue: It's just life. It's too boring!

David: It's not that bad. You have the children.

Sue: But Kim is at school and John's only a baby! You'll leave in five minutes, but I am here all day. You don't come home till seven!

David: One of us has to work, honey.

Sue: Yes, dear, but your day will be interesting. My day will be the same as every other day.

David: My work isn't always interesting.

Sue: I know, but you travel around, you meet different people, and you do different things. Whom will I meet today? What will I do? Huh? Oh, I'll do the dishes, feed the baby, wash the clothes, clean the house, give the baby a bath, walk the dog...

David: But... but... honey...

Sue: Then I'll feed the baby again and put the kids to bed. What a life? Today, tomorrow, this week, next week, this month, next month, next year — forever!

David: It's just Monday morning, honey. You'll feel O.K. tomorrow.

Sue: Will I?

Compare:

David's Monday

David Shaw, television news reporter.

8:30 — catch the train.

9:30 — arrive at MBS studio.

10:00 — take an interview with Miss Universe.

12:00 — have lunch with movie producer.

3:00 — interview Paul McCartney at Kennedy Airport.

5:00 — meet Walter for drinks.

6:00 — catch the train.

7:30 — have dinner.

8:30 — watch TV.

9:30 — walk the dog.

11:00 — go to bed.

Sue's Monday

Sue Shaw, housewife.

8:15 — drive David to the train station.

8:45 — wash the dishes.

10:00 — feed the baby.

10:30 — do the wash.

12:00 — clean the house.

2:30 — go to the supermarket.

3:00 — pick Kim up at school.

4:00 — make dinner.

6:45 — meet David at the station.

7:30 — have dinner.

8:30 — wash the dishes.

9:00 — feed the baby.

10:15 — go to bed.

Whose day is more interesting?

Whose day is like yours?

Ex. 3. Read the text and answer these questions.

1. How many hours of TV does Brian watch?
2. List TV programs Brian watches.
3. Find two examples of lazy behavior.
4. What do you think a “couch potato” is?

A COUCH POTATO

When I wake up I don't get up immediately. I turn on the television and watch the children's programmes and old movies until about half-past ten. Then I get up, go downstairs and switch on the telly. For lunch, I have biscuits and a glass of milk, and I watch the news. In the afternoon, I often watch another old film — they're showing, I often watch soap operas or sport and the news again. I like the main news at six o'clock. At nine thirty, if there is a good play on BBC 2, I switch over and watch it. Then at night I watch more films and I usually switch off the telly at about two o'clock. I never watch the TV all night.

I watch TV for sixteen or seventeen hours a day. I also do some exercise every day. I take Tina, the dog, for a walk every afternoon. I don't go far, of course. I walk to the wall outside my house. I always take my portable telly and I sit on the wall while the dog walks round in a circle.

Of course, I couldn't live this lifestyle without a good wife. She's not here now because she's working, but she always makes my meals. We haven't got much money, you know, but we're happy. Sit down, watch the telly – you've got the world at your feet. And in your hand. Great!

Ex. 2. List three things that Brian does every day. What tense does he use to describe them?

II. Grammar in Use:

PATTERN I

В англійській мові є група прислівників, які вказують на частоту, з якою відбувається та чи інша дія. Вони, як правило, вживаються в часових формах групи Simple. В реченні такі прислівники займають місце між підметом і присудком. Деякі з них (*usually, sometimes*) можуть стояти на початку або в кінці речення.

Sometimes I get up at 7.

I **sometimes** get up at 7.

I get up at 7 **sometimes** .

Виключенням з цього правила є лише дієслово **to be**. Частотні прислівники завжди стоять після нього.

Tom is **sometimes** late for class.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Ann always drinks tea with lunch. — <i>завжди</i>	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
Bob usually drinks tea with lunch. — <i>як правило</i>		☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
Tom frequently drinks tea with lunch. — <i>досить часто</i>	☺		☺		☺		☺
Maria often drinks tea with lunch. — <i>часто</i>	☺		☺	☺	☺		☺
Gary sometimes drinks tea with lunch. — <i>інколи</i>		☺		☺		☺	
Ali seldom drinks tea with lunch. — <i>рідко</i>			☺				☺
I occasionally drink tea with lunch. — <i>при нагоді</i>	☺						☺
Georgi rarely drinks tea with lunch. — <i>дуже рідко</i>				☺			
I hardly ever drink tea with lunch. — <i>навряд чи коли небудь</i>		☺?					
Joy never drinks tea with lunch. — <i>ніколи</i>							

EXERCISES TO PATTERN I

Ex.1. Find the subjects and verbs in the sentences. Then add the frequency adverbs to the sentences.

1. always I eat breakfast.
2. usually I get up at 7:00.

3. often I drink two cups of coffee in the morning.
4. never I eat carrots for breakfast.
5. seldom I watch TV in the morning.
6. sometimes I have tea with dinner.
7. usually Bob eats lunch at the cafeteria.
8. rarely Ann drinks tea.
9. always I do my homework.
10. often We listen to music after dinner.
11. never John and Sue watch TV in the afternoon.
12. always The students speak English in the classroom.

Ex.2. Use always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, and never to write about your activities (your habits) after 5:00 P.M. every day.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. eat dinner | 15. study |
| 2. eat dinner at six o'clock | 16. study English grammar |
| 3. eat dinner at eight o'clock | 17. drink milk |
| 4. watch TV | 18. play with my children |
| 5. listen to music | 19. kiss my husband/wife |
| 6. go to a movie | 20. have a snack |
| 7. go shopping | 21. go to bed |
| 8. go dancing | 22. go to bed at eleven o'clock |
| 9. go swimming | 23. go to bed after midnight |
| 10. spend time with my friends | 24. go to bed early |
| 11. talk on the phone | 25. go to bed late |
| 12. speak English | 26. turn off the lights |
| 13. write a letter | 27. dream |
| 14. read a newspaper | 28. dream in English |

Ex.3. Add the frequency adverbs to the sentences.

1. always Ann is on time for class.
2. always Ann comes to class on time.
3. often Sue is late for class.
4. often Sue comes to class late.
5. never Ron is happy.
6. never Ron smiles.
7. usually Bob is at home in the evening.
8. usually Bob stays at home in the evening.
9. seldom Tom studies at the library in the evening.
10. seldom Tom is at the library in the evening.
11. rarely I eat breakfast.
12. often I take the bus to school.
13. usually The weather is hot in July.
14. never Sue drinks coffee.
15. sometimes She drinks tea.

Ex.4. Rewrite the sentences, adding the frequency adverbs.

1. I get up quite early on Saturdays. (usually)
2. My son goes to school on Saturday morning. (normally)
3. My daughter goes to a gym club. (quite often)
4. After gym club, we go to the bakery for fresh cakes. (almost always)
5. In the afternoon, the children's father takes them somewhere like a museum or a zoo. (often)
6. We try to go away and visit friends. (once a month]
7. On Sundays, I get up before ten. (hardly ever)
8. I go to church, but my husband does. (never; sometimes)
9. We have guests for Sunday lunch. (quite often)
10. We visit my father and mother. (every week)

Ex.5. Describe a typical day in your life, from the time you get up in the morning until you go to bed. Use the following words to show the order of your activities: then, next, at... o'clock, after that, later.

e.g. I usually get up at seven-thirty. I shave, brush my teeth, and take a shower. Then I put on my clothes and go to the student cafeteria for breakfast. After that I go back to my room. I sometimes watch the news on TV. At 8:15 I leave the dormitory. I go to class. My class begins at 8:30. I'm in class from 8:30 to 11:30. After that I eat lunch. I usually have a sandwich and a cup of tea for lunch. (Continue until you complete your day.)

to go to university — ходити до університету

to make a bed — застеляти ліжко

to finish one's work — закінчувати роботу

to be short of time (pressed for time) — бути обмеженим у часі

to be late for — запізнюватися

to have a practice in — тренуватися, практикуватися

alarm clock — будильник

to return home — повертатися додому

midnight — північ

to share a room - ділити помешкання

Ex.1. Read, translate and dramatize the following dialogue.

Arnold Rivera, the TV news reporter, is interviewing Mrs. Cornelia Vander gift for the program Real People.

Arnold: Well, Mrs. Vander gift, please tell our viewers about an ordinary day in your life.

Cornelia: Well, I wake up at eight o'clock.

Arnold: Really? Do you get up then?

Cornelia: No, of course I don't get up at that time. I have breakfast in bed, and I read the "New York Times".

Arnold: What time do you get up?

Cornelia: I get up at ten.

Arnold: What do you do then?

Cornelia: I read my letters and dictate the answers to my secretary.

Arnold: And then?

Cornelia: At eleven I take a walk with Jimmy.

Arnold: Jimmy? Who's Jimmy?

Cornelia: Jimmy's my dog.

Arnold: Oh, what time do you have lunch?

Cornelia: I have lunch at twelve thirty. I eat alone.

Arnold: Oh, I see. Well, what do you do after lunch?

Cornelia: Oh, I rest until six o'clock.

Arnold: And at six? What do you do at six?

Cornelia: I get dressed for dinner. I have dinner at seven o'clock.

Arnold: Yes, well, what do you do after dinner?

Cornelia: I read or watch TV. I take a bath at nine-thirty, and go to bed at ten.

Arnold: Thank you. Mrs. Vander gift. You certainly have a busy and interesting life.

Cornelia: You're welcome.

Ex. 3 . Answer the questions to the dialogues:

1. When does Mr. David (Mrs. Sue, Mrs. Cornelia) get up?
2. When does Mr. David (Mrs. Sue, Mrs. Cornelia) usually have breakfast (lunch, dinner)?
3. When does Mr. David (Mrs. Sue, Mrs. Cornelia) walk the dog?
4. Which of them goes to bed at eleven o'clock?
5. Whose life is the most sensible (enjoyable, attractive)?

Ex. 4. Explain the difference.

1. get up / wake up
2. go to bed / go to sleep
3. a dream / a nightmare
4. a clock / an alarm clock
5. a pillow / a blanket
6. awake/asleep

Ex.5. What do the words in italics mean?

1. I *fell asleep* on the sofa last night watching TV.
2. He *yawned* and said, "I'm tired. I'm going to bed."
3. My husband *snores* and keeps me awake at night.
4. I often *oversleep* and I am late for work.
5. People with *insomnia* often take *sleeping pills*.

Ex.6. Interview a partner using the questionnaire. Ask for more information.

The Sleep questionnaire

1. How many hours do you normally sleep a day?
2. How many hours do you need to sleep?
3. Can you sleep a) in a bus or plane?
b) with the TV on?
4. Do you like sleeping in complete darkness?
5. How many pillows do you use?
6. Do you snore?
7. Are you a "heavy" or a "light" sleeper?
8. What sort of things stops you from sleeping?
9. If you find it difficult to go to sleep, what do you do?
10. Do you often feel sleepy after lunch?
11. Do you often have nightmares?
12. Do you remember your dreams?
13. Do you always use an alarm clock to wake up?
14. When you wake up, do you get up straight away?
15. Have you ever a) taken sleeping pills?
b) overslept and missed something really important?
c) spent the night in the open air?
d) walked in your sleep?
e) fallen asleep at work/school/university?

16. Is sleeping a pleasure for you or a waste of time?

Ex.7. You're going to read an article about sleep. Before you read, predict the answers to these questions.

1. How much of our lives do we spend sleeping?
2. What happens if people don't sleep?
3. Why do you think primitive man slept at night?
4. Why do some animals sleep much less than others?
5. Could we live without sleeping?

Compare your answers with the information in the text.

Do We Really Need to Sleep?

Tonight between eleven o'clock and one o'clock millions of people will start yawning. Very soon, they will get undressed, lie down, and close their eyes. A few minutes later, they will be asleep.

Sleep is a powerful influence on all our lives, and a 60-year-old person has spent almost twenty years asleep. The traditional theory about sleep is that our brain needs to rest for several hours to refresh itself and to 'file' in our memory everything that has happened to us during the day.

We can put off sleeping for a limited period, for instance if we go to an all-night party, but sooner or later we have to sleep. If we are not allowed to sleep, we suffer hallucinations, and eventually die.

However, Ray Meddis, a scientist at the Sleep Research Unit at Loughborough University, has a fascinating new theory. He suggests that we don't really need to sleep at all. We sleep only because our brain is 'programmed' to make us do so.

He believes that the sleep instinct originates from prehistoric times; primitive man was 'programmed' to sleep to protect himself from the darkness with its many dangers. Animals appear to have been similarly programmed. The number of hours that they sleep does not depend on physical activity but on how much time they need to eat. Horses, cows, sheep and elephants for example, which spend many hours eating, sleep only 2-3 hours. Cats, on the other hand, who have a lot of spare time, sleep for 14 hours a day, more than half of their lives.

According to Dr Meddis, the "tiredness" we feel at the end of the day is produced by a chemical mechanism in the brain which makes us sleep. We are "programmed" to feel "tired" or "sleepy" at midnight, even if we have spent the day relaxing on the beach or doing nothing. Dr Meddis believes that the unpleasant symptoms we suffer

when we don't sleep enough are not because we have not rested but because we have disobeyed our brain's programming. The longer we don't sleep, the worse we feel. But Dr Meddis believes that if scientists could locate and "turn off" the sleep mechanism in our brain that produces tiredness, we could live completely normal and health lives without sleeping.

So is sleeping a waste of time? Well, even Dr Meddis does not deny the great psychological value of sleep, and he asks us, "if scientists invented a pill which, if you took it, would keep you awake forever, would you take it?"

Vocabulary

powerful — сильний, могутній

to file — розкласти

put off — відкладати

for instance — наприклад

eventually — як кінцевий варіант

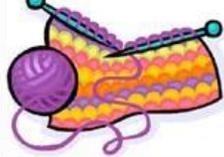
sparetime — вільний час

according to — згідно з

to disobey — не слухатись

to deny — заперечувати

hobbies: multiple choice activity

				
<input type="checkbox"/> going to concerts <input type="checkbox"/> bird watching <input type="checkbox"/> dress making	<input type="checkbox"/> bungee jumping <input type="checkbox"/> dancing <input type="checkbox"/> cooking!!	<input type="checkbox"/> going to car boot sales <input type="checkbox"/> cycling <input type="checkbox"/> repairing cars	<input type="checkbox"/> scuba diving <input type="checkbox"/> climbing <input type="checkbox"/> camping	<input type="checkbox"/> writing stories <input type="checkbox"/> collecting stamps <input type="checkbox"/> scrap booking
				
<input type="checkbox"/> going to a disco <input type="checkbox"/> going to the theatre <input type="checkbox"/> going to the cinema	<input type="checkbox"/> going to the cinema <input type="checkbox"/> going to the museum <input type="checkbox"/> going to parties	<input type="checkbox"/> sewing <input type="checkbox"/> playing sports <input type="checkbox"/> watching matches	<input type="checkbox"/> going to school! <input type="checkbox"/> going to the funfair <input type="checkbox"/> going to a theme park	<input type="checkbox"/> rowing <input type="checkbox"/> canoeing <input type="checkbox"/> fishing
				
<input type="checkbox"/> going shopping <input type="checkbox"/> going swimming <input type="checkbox"/> walking in family	<input type="checkbox"/> bowling <input type="checkbox"/> sewing <input type="checkbox"/> knitting	<input type="checkbox"/> mowing the lawn <input type="checkbox"/> gardening <input type="checkbox"/> doing yoga	<input type="checkbox"/> painting <input type="checkbox"/> drawing <input type="checkbox"/> singing	<input type="checkbox"/> roller skating <input type="checkbox"/> walking in family <input type="checkbox"/> going for a walk
				
<input type="checkbox"/> going to the beach <input type="checkbox"/> sunbathing <input type="checkbox"/> relaxing	<input type="checkbox"/> speaking <input type="checkbox"/> reading <input type="checkbox"/> riding	<input type="checkbox"/> cooking <input type="checkbox"/> making cakes <input type="checkbox"/> doing pottery	<input type="checkbox"/> walking the dog <input type="checkbox"/> doing athletics <input type="checkbox"/> running	<input type="checkbox"/> playing board games <input type="checkbox"/> playing video games <input type="checkbox"/> playing chess
				
<input type="checkbox"/> taking photos <input type="checkbox"/> jumping a rope <input type="checkbox"/> taking evening lessons	<input type="checkbox"/> going to parties <input type="checkbox"/> going to concerts <input type="checkbox"/> going to the park	<input type="checkbox"/> playing monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> playing cards or dice <input type="checkbox"/> playing chess	<input type="checkbox"/> watching television <input type="checkbox"/> listening to music <input type="checkbox"/> bird watching	<input type="checkbox"/> playing cards <input type="checkbox"/> playing board games <input type="checkbox"/> playing chess
				
<input type="checkbox"/> listening to music <input type="checkbox"/> singing <input type="checkbox"/> dancing	<input type="checkbox"/> playing the wii <input type="checkbox"/> playing chess <input type="checkbox"/> playing soccer	<input type="checkbox"/> running <input type="checkbox"/> jogging <input type="checkbox"/> hiking	<input type="checkbox"/> repairing a car <input type="checkbox"/> mending the roof! <input type="checkbox"/> doing DIY jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> playing cards <input type="checkbox"/> playing an instrument <input type="checkbox"/> listening to the radio

UNIT3. PARTS OF HUMAN BODY.

1. Translate and find at the picture parts of body.

Head, face, hair, ear, neck, forehead, beard, eye, nose, mouth, chin, shoulder, elbow, arm, chest, armpit, forearm, wrist, back, navel, toes, ankle, waist, abdomen, buttock, hip, leg, thigh, knee, foot, hand, thumb.



2. Parts of the Head Vocabulary

Hair, temple, eyelash, iris, cheek, nostril, lip, neck, forehead, eyebrow, eye, eyelid, ear, nose, jaw, mouth, chin, moustache, beard, mole, bridge, noustril, eyelashes.



3. Can you name the parts of the head?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.



4. Quiz. Find correct word.

1. Your tonsils can be swollen when you have a sore.
A. thigh B. toe C. throat
2. The _____ is a joint that connects the upper arm and the forearm.
A. elbow B. ankle C. wrist
3. My Dad's little _____ was lost in the accident.
A. thumb B. toe C. shoulder
4. The patient lost so much weight his _____ were sunken in.
A. calves B. ears C. cheeks
5. We'll put a cool cloth on your _____ to get your fever down.
A. forehead B. tongue C. knees
6. Another word for "belly button" is

UNIT 4

CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY

I. Key vocabulary:

self-confident — самовпевнений

affectionate — ніжний

bossy — любить керувати

sensible — врівноважений

shy — сором'язливий

ambitious — амбітний

aggressive — агресивний

friendly — дружній

Ex.1. Organise these words into pairs of opposites and put them in the columns below.

mean	hard-working	nice	lazy	relaxed
clever	tense	generous	unpleasant	stupid

Positive	Negative

Ex. 2. Match the adjectives and definitions. Underline the stress.

affectionate	co-operative	lazy	sensible
aggressive	charming	moody	sensitive
ambitious	insecure	self-confident	jealous
bossy	shy	selfish	sociable

1. She feels very sure of herself.

2. He only thinks about himself.

3. She's always telling other people what to do.

4. He's always ready for a fight.

5. She's good at working with other people.
6. He likes being with other people.
7. She wants what another person has.
8. He's happy one moment and sad the next.
9. She's not sure of herself.
10. He's good at making people like him.
11. She doesn't like working.
12. He's very loving.
13. She has a lot of common sense.
14. He feels things quickly and deeply.
15. She finds it difficult to talk to new people.
16. He wants to do well in life.

Ex.3. Write the opposite adjectives. Underline the stress.

quiet, hard-working, disorganized, unimaginative,
generous, impatient, unfriendly, untidy

1. friendly/nice _____
2. imaginative _____
3. lazy _____
4. mean _____
5. organized _____
6. patient _____
7. talkative _____
8. tidy _____

Ex.4. Read the introduction to a magazine article about how your position in the family affects your personality. Then read the paragraphs in the order that you find most interesting.

Family fortunes

Scientists and psychologists agree that although many factors contribute to forming your personality, for example, your sex, class, culture, or lifestyle, one of the most important is your position in the family. So how have you been affected?

Are you a first child, a middle child, the youngest, or an only child?

First-born children. If you are a firstborn child, you are probably self-confident and a good leader — you came first, after all. You may also be bossy and even aggressive if you don't get what you want. You are ambitious, and good at communicating, because you learned to speak from your parents, not from brothers and sisters. On the other hand, you are the oldest and so you have to be the most responsible, and this can make you the kind of person who worries a lot.

Middle children are usually independent and competitive. You had to fight with your brothers and sisters to get what you wanted. You are also co-operative as you always had to negotiate with either your older or your younger brothers and sisters. You are sociable, as you always had someone to play with. On the other hand, you may be jealous and insecure or moody if you felt that your parents preferred your older brother or sister.

Youngest children are often very charming. You learned very quickly that you could get exactly what you want by being charming — and this can make you manipulative. You are usually affectionate and relaxed because when you arrived your parents were more relaxed themselves. But you are often not very independent, as you always had so many people to help you. This makes it hard for you to take decisions. And you may be lazy, because your parents probably pushed you less and were less strict with you than with your older brothers and sisters.

Only children are often quite selfish. You had the wonderful luxury of not having to share your parents' attention with anybody else. In fact, you received so much attention as a child that you find it difficult to be interested in other people. On the other hand, you are usually organized and responsible, and often imaginative. But you may find it difficult to communicate with others, and are very sensitive to criticism.

Ex.5. Underline the adjectives of personality. Write them in the chart.

	First-born children	Middle children	Youngest children	Only children
Positive adjectives	<i>self-confident</i>			
Negative adjectives				

Positive or negative adjectives				
---------------------------------	--	--	--	--

PERSONALITY

I. Key vocabulary:

stubborn — впертий

talkative — балакучий

cheerful — веселий

reliable — надійний

down-to-earth — практичний; той, що має здоровий глузд

loyal — вірний

common sense — здоровий глузд

Ex. 2. Match the words to their opposites.

1. generous	a. sad
2. cheerful	b. unfriendly
3. outgoing	c. talkative
4. friendly	d. mean
5. quiet	e. reserved
6. polite	f. rude

Ex. 3. Use the drawings and the context to describe these people.



Don't you know, Mary? She's got shoulder-length *wavy/straight* blond hair. She's quite *short/tall* and *slim/overweight*. She's got blue eyes. She's *middle-aged/in her early twenties*. Her brother, Tony, is a good friend of mine. Both of them like outdoor sports like *skiing/stamp collecting* and *hiking/listening to music*. She's a very outgoing, *sociable/shy* sort of person who seems to know hundreds of people. She's very *cheerful/stubborn* —you



know, the sort of person who is always laughing. But she can be a bit *disorganised/reliable*. She once lost everybody's cinema tickets and we all had to pay again!

We had Mr Kemp for history last year. He's got *a moustache/beard* and short, *curly/straight* hair. He's quite short and *well-built/overweight*. He's probably in his mid *teens/thirties*. He really loves his subject and he knows a lot about history. He's also interested in *climbing/surfing*. He went up some of the mountains in the Tatras one year, he told us. He was a very hard *working/insensitive* teacher. He gave us lots of essays and always marked them quickly. He was never *moody/dynamic* —always the same, always smiling. He was also very *confident/patient* with us. If anybody didn't understand something he explained it again in a different way. He did everything he could to be *selfish /helpful*.

Ex.4. Read the following description of Janes's friend and write about your close friend.

My best friend is called Sam. He lives in my block of flats with his parents and his two sisters. They are a really nice family. They have got a very old dog called Bruce. He is thirteen.

Sam is two months younger than me. However, he is taller than me. He thin and he is very good at sport. He looks like his father. For example, they have got long faces with quite small blue eyes. Sam is not good-looking. However, my sister and her friends really like him. He has got a really nice smile.

Sam is very friendly and outgoing. For example, there are always friends at his home. Sam is not very hard-working — he often does his homework on the bus! He is not very fashionable. For example, he usually wears very old jeans and sweatshirts. Sam is different from me. I'm less outgoing than he is. But Sam and I are really good friends.

Ex.5. Read the text and tell your friends if you agree with it. Give your examples.

Choose your colour in accordance with your character:

Each of us has a favourite colour. Recent psychological studies prove that preference for a colour can reveal the character of a person. Calm and peaceful people prefer one colour, while those who are dynamic and active prefer another and so on. Which is your favourite colour?

Green

If green is your favourite colour, it means you are dynamic and quite active. You are very much aware of what is happening inside you and around you. You control your emotions very well and like to be open towards others. This balance allows you to understand every situation well and to make right choices. You are always looking to improve your situation and that of those around you. In fact you are ready to help everybody. You have a friendly character and are very sociable.

Yellow

Yellow's a bright colour, full of light, lively... like you. You are quite sociable and are full of brilliant ideas. You like to fantasize about your future and always like to discover new things in life. You are adventurous. But, perhaps you should pay more attention to reality instead of living in dreams.

Nevertheless, you like to compare yourself with others and this helps you to be more realistic in your thinking. You are honest and put all your effort in whatever you do.

Red

You are full of life and are energetic. You have many interests to which you give a lot of attention. Often, you set yourself a target and you do your best to reach it. You are always on the move.

You like to practise various sports and meet new people.

Blue

Blue represents tranquility and calm. You like to be in harmony with your surroundings and feel safe in them. You have a balanced attitude towards everything. Before making any move, you reflect upon it and when you've made your decision, you do it with great care. You are considered to be an affectionate person.

(from "Teen")

CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY

I. Key vocabulary:

sociable — комунікабельний

quiet — тихий, спокійний

disorganized — неорганізований

imaginative — мрійник

generous — щедрий

impatient — нетерплячий

friendly — дружній

tidy — акуратний

Ex. 1. Read the definitions below. Write the correct adjective from the box for each person.

arrogant	bossy	competitive	down-to-earth	easygoing	generous
loyal	self-confident	sensitive	sociable		

1. David is kind and he often gives people presents and money. _____
2. Manuela is always faithful to people she cares about. _____
3. Aya is able to understand people's feelings and problems. _____
4. Costas is very friendly and likes to be with other people. _____
5. Danni is relaxed and not usually worried by things. _____
6. Paolo is practical and doesn't have a dreamy approach to life. _____
7. Jorge always wants to be more successful than other people. _____
8. Carolina believes that she is more important than other people. _____
9. Nacerdine always tells people what to do in an annoying way. _____
10. Fiona feels sure of her ability to be successful and she isn't nervous of other people. _____

Ex. 2. Write the correct adjective for each question below. Try to remember the words without looking at the box in Exercise 1.

1. Are you usually calm and relaxed? _____
2. Are you sure of your own abilities? _____
3. Are you usually faithful to your friends? _____
4. Do you like being with other people? _____
5. Do you often give people presents? _____
6. Do you have a practical approach to life? _____
7. Do you usually understand how people are feeling? _____
8. Do you want to be better than other people? _____
9. Do you think that other people are less important than you? _____

10. Do people think you are annoying when you tell them what to do? _____

Ex. 3. Find out about another student's personality. Ask a partner some of the questions in Exercise 2. Answer your partner's questions and give examples.

Example:

A: Do you have a practical approach to life?

B: Yes, I think so. I think I'm quite down-to-earth. I like to make sure things are organised and I don't usually forget things.

Ex. 4. Which of the following adjectives are positive and which are negative?

funny, unreliable, self-confident, caring, imaginative, outgoing, helpful, rude, easy-going, stubborn, cooperative, selfish, shy, disorganized, forgetful, active, lazy, loyal, arrogant, polite

Positive	funny,
Negative	unreliable,

Ex. 5. Read the story about my brother Tom and choose the right words.

My older brother, Tom, is a singer. He is also my best friend.

To begin with, he is a(n) **1) active/caring/helpful** brother. I remember him sitting up with me all night once when I had fever and could not sleep. Tom is very **2) generous/sensitive/decisive** and often brings us presents back from the countries he visits. When he's not working, Tom is a(n) **3) confident/lazy/active** person who enjoys climbing, sailing and cycling. He also has a really **4) outgoing/loyal/cooperative** personality and loves meeting new people. Tom is a **5) reserved/determined/self-centred** person and once he decides to do something, nothing can stop him. He is also very **6) ambitious/careful/responsible** and practices every day, because he wants to be a successful singer.

However, he tends to be a bit **7) shy/stubborn/disorganized** at times, refusing to admit that he may be rather **8) bossy/ arrogant/selfish**; he likes giving orders to others.

All in all, Tom is very special to me as he is always there when I need him.

Ex. 6. Read the text, look at your lips and tell your groupmates whether you agree with this information or not.

Forget about fortunetellers and horoscopes. The shape of a person's lips can say a lot about them. The 5,000-year-old art of face reading is gaining popularity. So, take a look at the shape of someone's lips to find out about their personality...

People with full lips are usually responsible. You can always trust them to do what you ask them to do. They are also decisive; they make decisions quickly. On the other hand, they tend to be rather bossy. They like telling other people what to do!

People who have a thin upper lip are energetic. They work very hard and like participating in a lot of activities. They are ambitious as well; they want to be successful in life. However, these people tend to be self-centered. They seem to only care about themselves and they sometimes forget about other people's feelings.

People with thin lips are determined; they know what they want and they do all they can to get it. They are careful people who do their work with a lot of attention and thought. However, they tend to be reserved; they don't like showing their feelings or expressing their opinions. They can also be mean; they don't like sharing things or spending money.

People who have lips with down-turning corners are very generous. They love giving things to other people and helping them. They are also intelligent and understand difficult subjects quickly and easily. On the other hand, they can be sensitive at times; they get upset easily, so be careful of what you say to them.

CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY

I. Key vocabulary:

honest — чесний

easy-going — легкий на підйом

mean — жадібний

clever — розумний

stupid — дурний

arrogant — зверхній

Ex.1. Read these descriptions and choose two adjectives to describe each person.

• selfish • difficult • unhappy • caring • hard-working • thoughtful

1. Ben does his homework every evening and he works in a shop at the weekend. He also helps at home and he often does his grandmother's shopping at the weekend.

2. Rick doesn't enjoy being on his own, but he finds it difficult to make friends. He only thinks about himself. He isn't satisfied with his life and he can't understand why.

3. Jade looks after the family's cats. She loves animals. She always listens to her little sister's problems and her friends like talking to her. But she always argues with her mother and father, and she often gets into trouble at school because she doesn't listen to the teachers.

Ex.2. Make up sentences using the words given.

1. She is friendly. She can be rude at times. (but)

.....

2. Our grandmother is caring. She is patient. (as well)

.....

3. Sheila is decisive. She can be arrogant at times. (however)

.....

4. Sue is self-confident. She tends to be disorganized. (on the other hand)

.....

5. Mike is selfish. He is aggressive. (and)

.....

Ex.3. Read the story about the famous opera singer, Maria Callas, and put the paragraphs in the correct order.

1. ...

2. ...

3. ...

4. ...

Maria Callas

A At the time, Maria said, "I have lost everything." After this, she stayed at home and she did not look after herself. Two years later people could still see her on the island of Skorpios, crying next to the grave of Onassis. A little later, Maria died of a heart attack.

B Maria Callas was singing in Verona when she met the impresario, Giovanni Meneghini. He became her manager and they got married. But Maria was unhappy in

the marriage and in 1957, when she was staying in Venice; she met the Greek tycoon, Aristotle Onassis. Onassis began telephoning her. He invited her to parties and he bought her beautiful presents. Maria fell in love with him and, two years later, she and her husband split up.

C She saw him less and less often and then one day in 1968 she was reading the newspaper when she saw a report about his marriage to Jackie Kennedy. It was not a happy marriage and Onassis began to visit Maria again. Sometimes, she agreed to see him; sometimes, she refused. Life continued in this way for some time, but, finally, in 1975, Onassis died.

D Onassis took her on holiday and Maria told reporters that she was in love. She said that she didn't love him for his money but because he was “the first man to treat me like a woman”. She dreamed of marriage and wanted to have children, but after a while Onassis became tired of the relationship. He was now seeing other women and they had rows.

Ex 4. Put the events below in the correct order.

- a) He bought presents for her.
- b) He died.
- c) He rang her up.
- d) Maria got married.
- e) Onassis got married.
- f) She died.
- g) She fell in love.
- h) She met Onassis.
- i) She split up from her husband.
- j) They had rows.
- k) They went on holiday together.
- l) He asked her to go out with him.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
d											f

Ex.5. Answer the questions.

to glance at

to stare at

to peep through

to goggle

to gawk

to glare

Types of emotions

Fear → feeling of being afraid, frightened, scared. (opposite: *courage*)

Anger → feeling angry. A stronger word for anger is rage (opposite: *calmness* (not feeling excited))

Sadness → feeling sad. Other words are sorrow, grief (a stronger feeling, for example when someone has died)

Joy → feeling happy. Other words are happiness, gladness

Disgust → feeling something is wrong or nasty.

Surprise → being unprepared for something.

Trust → a positive emotion; admiration is stronger; acceptance is weaker.

Anticipation → in the sense of looking forward positively to something which is going to happen. Expectation is more neutral.

Envy, jealous (pain when people have something that one wishes for oneself)

Love, a strong emotion of attachment one feels for someone else. Ranges to family, pets, friends,

Phrases to remember:

To feel shame, to be ashamed, emotions are caused by, to cope with emotions, to deal with threats, to prolong the duration of the emotion, to exacerbate feelings, to reduce feelings of, to evolve, to expose to, to seek out, to protect oneself, may be inclined to fend off (defend), to make public.

a) Find English equivalents to Ukrainian.

Посилити, розвиватись, еволюціонувати, спричиняти, викликати, продовжити, затягувати, зменшити, знизити, виставити на показ, викрити, захистити, погодитись, або бути схильним, мати намір, реагувати, покладатись на себе.

Expressing of emotions:

Suffering and weeping, low spirits, anxiety, grief, dejection, despair, joy, high spirits, love, tender feelings, devotion, reflection, meditation, ill temper, sulkiness, determination, hatred and anger, disdain, contempt, disgust, guilt, pride, helplessness, patience, affirmation and negation, surprise, astonishment, fear, horror, self-attention, shame, shyness, modesty, blushing.

1. Read and translate the text.

gratification	задоволення, насолода
strive for	прикласти зусилля, постаратись
inflammation	обурення, роздратування
transient	швидкоплинний, перехідний

dampened mood	пригнічувати стан, послабити, (гнітити)
lethargy (lethargic)	апатія, в'ялість, (сонний, апатичний)
frustration	руйнування планів, (очікувань), порушення
infuriate	викликати лють, не тямлячи себе з люті
agitation	тривожність
induce	викликати, схилити, примушувати

There are many different types of emotions. They have an influence on how we live and interact with others. At times, it may seem like we are ruled by these emotions. The choices we make, the actions we take, and the perceptions we have are all influenced by the emotions we are experiencing at any given moment. Psychologists have also tried to identify the different types of emotions that people experience. Psychologist Robert Plutchik put forth a "wheel of emotions" that worked something like the color wheel. Emotions can be combined to form different feelings, much like colors can be mixed to create other shades. According to this theory, the more basic emotions act something like building blocks. More complex, sometimes mixed emotions, are blending of these more basic ones. For example, basic emotions such as joy and trust can be combined to create love.

Happiness tends to be the one that people strive for the most. Happiness is often defined as a pleasant emotional state that is characterized by feelings of contentment, joy, gratification, satisfaction, and well-being. People have long believed that happiness and health were connected. Conversely, unhappiness has been linked to a variety of poor health outcomes. Stress, anxiety, depression, and loneliness, for example, have been linked to things such as lowered immunity, increased inflammation, and decreased life expectancy.

Sadness is another type of emotion often defined as a transient emotional state characterized by feelings of disappointment, grief, hopelessness, disinterest, and dampened mood. Like other emotions, sadness is something that all people experience from time to time. In some cases, people can experience prolonged and severe periods of sadness that can turn into depression. It can be expressed in a number of ways including: dampened mood, quietness, lethargy, withdrawal from others, crying.

Fear is a powerful emotion that can also play an important role in survival. When you face some sort of danger and experience fear, you go through what is known as the fight or flight response. Your muscles become tense, your heart rate and respiration increase, and your mind becomes more alert, priming your body to either run from the danger or stand and fight. This response helps ensure that you are prepared to effectively deal with threats in your environment. Some people, on the other hand, actually seek out fear-provoking situations. Extreme sports and other thrills can be fear-inducing, but some people seem to thrive and even enjoy such feelings.

Disgust can be displayed in a number of ways including: turning away from the object of disgust, physical reactions such as vomiting or retching, facial expressions such as wrinkling the nose and curling the upper lip. This sense of revulsion can originate from a number of things, including an unpleasant taste, sight, or smell. Researchers believe that this emotion evolved as a reaction to foods that might be harmful or fatal. When people smell or taste foods that have gone bad, for example, disgust is a typical reaction. People can also experience moral disgust when they observe others engaging in behaviors that they find distasteful, immoral, or evil.

Anger can be a particularly powerful emotion characterized by feelings of hostility, agitation, frustration, and antagonism towards others. Like fear, anger can play a part in your body's fight or flight response. It can be constructive in helping clarify your needs in a relationship, and it can also motivate you to take action and find solutions to things that are bothering you. Unchecked anger can make it difficult to make rational decisions and can even have an impact on your physical health.

Surprise is often characterized by: facial expressions such as raising the brows, widening the eyes, and opening the mouth, physical responses such as jumping back, verbal reactions such as yelling, screaming, or gasping. Surprise is another type of emotion that can trigger the fight or flight response. When startled, people may experience a burst of adrenaline that helps prepare the body to either fight or flee.

2. Find the English equivalents to Ukrainian in the text above.

Взаємодіяти з, впливати на, зазнавати з власного досвіду, відчуття ворожості, фізична реакція, відвернутись від особи, прояснити потреби, знайти вирішення, миттєве почуття відрази, залучати до, ставати настороженим, дати вказівку тілу, викликати злість, страх, почати діяти.

3. Choose synonyms to the words below.

Disgust -

4. Emotions are expressed through:

1. Facial expression
2. Body language
3. Tone of voice

List of Feelings

						
	Happy	Sad	Angry	Other feelings		
	Calm	Ashamed	Annoyed	Afraid		
	Cheerful	Awful	Bugged	Anxious		
	Confident	Disappointed	Destructive	Ashamed		
	Content	Discouraged	Disgusted	Bored		
	Delighted	Gloomy	Frustrated	Confused		
	Excited	Hurt	Fuming	Curious		
	Glad	Lonely	Furious	Embarrassed		
	Loved	Miserable	Grumpy	Jealous		
	Proud	Sorry	Irritated	Moody		
	Relaxed	Unhappy	Mad	Responsible		
	Satisfied	Unloved	Mean	Scared		
	Silly	Withdrawn	Violent	Shy		
	Terrific			Uncomfortable		
	Thankful			Worried		

www.RewardCharts4Kids.com

5. There are different facial expressions that can express different emotions and words to describe each expression. Find synonyms to words below.

Doleful - Glaring – Ecstatic – Exasperated – Grinning – Fierce – Mocking

Taunting sarcastic very angry aggressive smiling naughtily irritated, frustrated
 very joyful extremely joyful staring sad morose

6. Translate facial emotions from eyes to lips.

EYES/BROW

Eyes: widened/ went round/narrowed / darted / twinkled / gleamed /sparkled / flashed / glinted
burned with, blazed with, sparked with, flickered with

Eyelid: drooped

He squinted,looked heavenward. She blinked, winked. The corners of his eyes crinkled

Nose: crinkled, wrinkled. She sneered,stuck her nose in the air, sniffed, His nostrils flared.

Mouth: She smiled,grinned, beamed.

He smirked, simpered,pursed his lips. He gave a half-smile e faked a smile.

Her mouth curved into a smile, the corners of his mouth turned up, the corner of her mouth quirked up, a corner of his mouth lifted, his mouth twitched,

His smile faded, smile slipped

She poutedhe ground his jaw, herjaw dropped, jaw went slack

He snarled/his lips drew back in a snarl

Her mouth fell open, she gritted his teeth, gnashed her teeth

Her lower lip trembled

SKIN: She paled, went white

He blanched, the color drained out of his face, his face reddened and flushed.

Her cheeks turned pink, blushed

He turned red and scarlet, crimson

A flush crept up her face.

WHOLE FACE.

He screwed up his face, grimaced

She scrunched up her face, winced. She gave him a dirty look

He frowned, scowled, glowered

Her whole face lit up. She brightened

His face went blank.

Her face contorted

His expression closed up, dulled

Her expression hardened, she went poker-faced

A vein popped out in his neck; awe transformed his face; fear crossed her face; sadness clouded his features, terror overtook his face; recognition dawned on her face

His mouth snapped shut. |Her mouth set in a hard line. He pressed his lips together

She bit her lip and drew her lower lip between her teeth

She nibbled on her bottom lip and her jaw clenched.

7. Describe your reaction on the plot of a horrorfilm you have enjoyed. Scan the example below.

I got the shock of my lives last Halloween. My groupmates were sitting in my flat forcing third helping of cake into their mouths, when the doorbell rang. It made everybody jump, Ann nearly jumped out of her skin but everyone caught breath when we saw our tutor. No - one could really believe their eyes. Bill kept blinking, as if he had seen a ghost. He went as white as a sheet with a pumpkin in his hand. As for me, I was absolutely speechless and my heard missed a beat or two.

Success.

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

You are often told to find purpose of our life and work on it. People think that after finding purpose of their life they will be successful. There are no such purposes and sometimes it is not that we want those things, we just like the idea of having those things. Our purposes are just some of our goals to achieve. Success is just one of those feeling we feel after completing them. Success is something that makes you so happy by achieving your desires. It could be a small thing or a great thing, Everybody is successful if one achieves what one desires in live or just put efforts and see his progression. Interestingly, I find many entrepreneurs are not for money but for their Passion in changing the world. You don't have to be a millionaire to become successful (although money is important). You can't and you have to accept it. Sometimes that accepting is success. For some people, success is being independent and getting satisfied from their contribution to the economy either with money or with employment. When you think of the term “successful “, always perceive it a rich person, having big house and luxurious car, who can eat at any food joint, who wears expensive shit etc. You can live your life on your own terms anytime you want. It really doesn't matter how wealthy you are, doesn't matter how famous you are. So ask yourself who you want to be. Ignore what society and those around you are trying to tell you to be. Because you are the one who has to live your life, but be a little realistic.

Questions to answer.

What does success mean to you?

How should a successful person respond if their success is attributed to “white privilege”?

What did you give up in order to become successful?

What is your personal definition of being successful in life?

What makes a person successful?

Prove quotations: But in general, this is what society terms as “success”:

If you're financially secure and have more than enough money.

If you have a beautiful (add: smart) partner.

If you have intelligent and well behaved children.

If you have a functional family as an important facet.

If people respect you, and you know a lot of “important people.”

If you can speak, interact and charm people confidently.

If you're confident about yourself.

If you're demanded everywhere or you have a lot of friends or you're famous.

If you're handsome/pretty.

If you've created something as legacy to leave behind.

If you enjoy life or at least you sure look like you enjoy life.

If you're enviable in a lot of ways.

If you're happy or you look happy at least.

3). Point to be noted.

Start with: A lot of these things are important (add: essential) but a lot of things are not.

FOOD

I. Key vocabulary:

Fruit — apple — яблуко
фрукти orange — апельсин

strawberry — полуниця
raspberry — малина

	pineapple — ананас	peach — персик
	banana — банан	plum — слива
	pear — груша	cherries — вишні
	lemon — лимон	melon — диня
Vegetables — овочі	potato — картопля	redpepper — паприка
	green beans — квасоля	cabbage — капуста
	pears — горох	broccoli — капуста брокколі
	onion — цибуля	leeks — зелена цибуля
	garlic — часник	celery — селера
	carrot — морква	topeel — чистити (картоплю, апельсин)
	mushrooms — гриби	tochop — різати дрібними шматочками
	cauliflower — цвітна капуста	
	aubergine — баклажан	
	courgette — кабачок	
Salad — салат	lettuce — салат (рослина)	cucumber — огірок
	tomato — помідор	vinegar — оцет
		oil — олія
Meat, fishand seafood — м'ясо, риба та морепродукти	beef — гов'ядина	salmon — лосось
	veal — телятина	prawn — креветка
	lamb — баранина	oyster — устриця
	pork — свинина	mussels — мідія
	chicken — курятина	lobster — лобстер
	vegetarian — вегетаріанець	crab — краб

Ex. 1. Write down at least one vegetable and fruit:

	vegetable	fruit
1. beginning with the letter 'p'		
2. beginning with the letter 'b'		
3. beginning with the letter 'm'		

4. beginning with the letter 'c'		
5. beginning with the letter 'a'		

Ex. 2. Answer each question with a word from the box.

aubergine	carrot	chicken	cucumber	garlic	grape	lettuce	pepper
prawn	sausage	spinach	trout				

Example

Which is a fruit that grows on trees? peach

- a) Which is a green leaf that contains lots of iron? _____
- b) Which is used to make wine? _____
- c) Which is a river fish? _____
- d) Which lives in the sea, but is not a fish? _____
- e) Which is a vegetable that can be red or green? _____
- f) Which looks like a small onion? _____
- g) Which is orange and grows under ground? _____
- h) Which is purple on the outside and white inside? _____
- i) Which is dark green on the outside and pale green inside? _____
- j) Which is a green leaf that is usually used in salads? _____
- k) Which is a bird? _____
- l) Which is made of chopped meat? _____

Ex. 3. Which is the odd one out in each group, and why?

e.g. salmon prawn crab pork — Pork is meat, the others are seafood.

1. pork veal salmon beef
2. lettuce leek tomato cucumber
3. peach onion mushroom courgette
4. chicken lamb beef crab
5. grape cherry aubergine melon

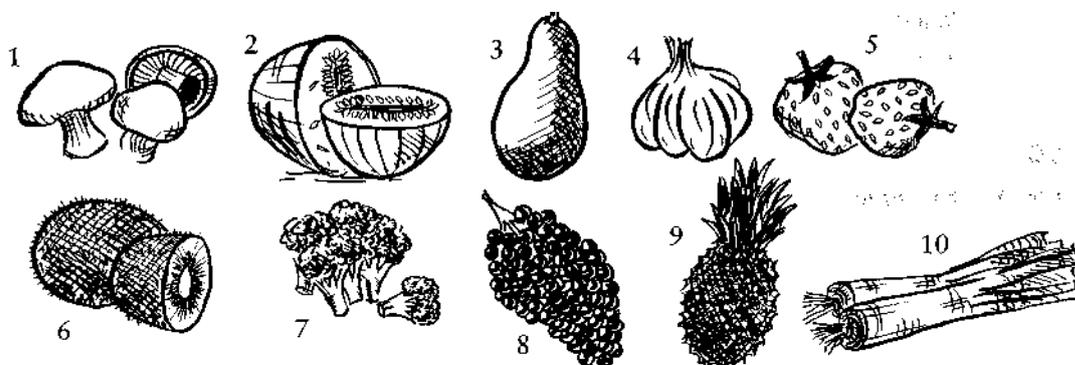
Ex. 4. Divide these words into meat, fish, and vegetables.

carrot aubergine cod veal mutton plaice cauliflower
 spinach venison salmon onion

meat	fish	vegetables

Ex. 5. Match the names with the pictures.

garlic kiwi fruit grapes melon broccoli
 leeks pear mushrooms strawberries pineapple



Ex. 6. Do you eat the skin of these fruits always, sometimes or never? Make three lists.

apple	orange	banana	cherries	melon
strawberries	pear	pineapple	peach	grapes

Ex. 7. What do we call:

1. the meat from a cow?
2. the meat from a calf?
3. the meat from a pig?
4. the main vegetable in a green salad?
5. the two things we often put on salad? Oil andor

Ex. 8. Using words from the previous exercises, complete these sentences about yourself and our country.

1. In my country is/are more common than
2. In my country is/are more expensive than
3. In my country a mixed salad usually contains
4. In my country we don't grow
5. And we don't often eat
6. Personally, I prefer to

Ex. 9. Read about Michel Montignac's theory about modern eating habits. Answer the questions.

1. Who is Michel Montignac? What's unusual about his method?
2. What makes adults tired and children behave badly?
3. What are most young Americans and a lot of Western Europeans addicted to?

Eat as much as you like — and stay healthy!

My only ambition is 'to teach you how to eat' says Michel Montignac, a French business executive. He has invented a method of healthy eating, which is based on the idea that we should not eat less, we should simply eat the right things —the right carbohydrates and the right fats — which are traditionally part of a Mediterranean way of eating. The Montignac method is not a diet, it is a philosophy of life, which allows people to be 'fit, healthy, energetic and slim without counting calories'.

According to Michel Montignac, traditional methods of cooking and eating are disappearing, and are being replaced by junk food and ready-prepared meals. As a result, he says 'people today (especially children) have a diet which is too high in bad carbohydrates —they have too much sugar, too many sweet drinks, too much white bread, too many potatoes, too much pasta and white rice and too many biscuits'. This makes people's level of blood glucose first go up, but then go down even more. It is this, he says, more than stress and overwork, which causes tiredness, (especially late morning and after lunch) and also irritability, impatience, nervousness and headaches. Among schoolchildren it can also cause low concentration and bad behaviour.

Montignac highlights the fact that:

- most young Americans and a lot of Western Europeans are addicted to sugar.
- the average European consumes 40 kilos of sugar a year compared with the average American who consumes 63 kilos and the average Japanese person who consumes less than 20 kilos.

- the average weight of people in the Western world has increased constantly over the last 50 years.
- one in every five Americans is seriously overweight.

If you follow Montignac's way of eating, he says it will be 'a passport to a new feeling of vitality which will allow you to be more effective in both your personal and professional life'.

Ex. 10. Read the text again. Complete the gaps.

1. In Montignac's method you don't have to worry about how many _____ you're eating.
2. People today are eating _____ fast food than they did in the past.
3. If you eat too many bad carbohydrates, your level of blood glucose goes _____ and then goes _____.
4. Montignac thinks that _____ and _____ are not the main causes of tiredness.
5. The Japanese eat approximately half as much _____ as the Europeans.

COOKING

I. Key vocabulary:

to boil — варити	done to a turn — в міру просмажений
to fry — смажити	over-cooked / overdone — переварений, пересмажений
to grill — смажити на грилі	under-cooked / underdone — недоварений, недосмажений
to roast — запікати (в духовці)	frozen — заморожений
to bake — випікати	wholemeal bread — хліб з висівками
to stew — тушкувати	mustard — гірчиця
to season — додавати приправи	parsley — петрушка
to grate — терти на терці	dill — кріп
raw — сирий	
steak — стейк	

II. English meal.

11. Read the text

The first meal of the day is **breakfast** (usually eaten about 7:30 and 9:00). British people eat **toast** with **butter** or **margarine** and **jam** (often **strawberry**, **raspberry**, **apricot** or **blackcurrant jam**), **marmalade** (a type of jam made from oranges) or **Marmite** (a dark brown spread made from yeast). **Melon**, **grapefruit** or **fruit cocktail** are popular. Others eat a bowl of **cereal**; for example, **cornflakes** or **muesli** with milk, or **porridge** (a mixture of oats, hot milk and sugar). A **traditional English breakfast** is a cooked meal which may contain food such as **sausages**, **bacon**, **kippers** (**herring** - a type of fish - which has been covered in salt and smoked), **black pudding**, **scrambled** or **fried** or **poached egg** (for details about how to cook a poached egg, **mushrooms**, **fried tomatoes**, **baked beans**, **hash browns** and toast. People sometimes eat a **boiled egg**, dipping (**dunking**) strips of toast (**soldiers**) into the egg yolk. A **continental breakfast** is a small meal and is not cooked; for example, a **bread roll** or **croissant** with **cheese** or **ham** and a **cup of coffee**. The most common drinks at this time of day are **orange juice** or a cup of **breakfast tea**.

Many people have a **tea break** at about 11:00 in the morning (**elevenes**). If a meal is eaten in the late morning instead of both breakfast and lunch, it is called **brunch**. **Lunch** (sometimes called more formally **luncheon**) is the meal eaten in the middle of the day (usually between about 12:30 and 2:00). Many people eat a **sandwich** (also known as a **butty** or **sarnie** in some parts of the UK). Some people have a simple meal such as **cheese and biscuits** or **soup and bread**. A **ploughman's lunch** is a traditional lunch for farmers: a **bread roll**, **Cheddar cheese**, **Bramston pickle** and **salad**, perhaps with a **pork pie**. It is also traditional for people to go to a pub with some friends for a **pub lunch** and a drink. A **Sunday roast** is a traditional meal eaten by a family at Sunday lunchtime; (**roast beef** with **roast potatoes**, **parsnips**, **peas**, **Brussels sprouts**, **green beans**, **Yorkshire pudding**, **bread sauce** and **gravy**). Stuffing may be eaten with chicken or turkey.

. *1. Complete each sentence with a suitable verb from the list.*

add bake boil chop fry grate mix peel roast squeeze
--

- a) John decided to the beef in the oven for two hours.
- b) Put all the ingredients in a bowl and them together well.
- c) First the onions into small pieces.
- d) I wanted to some cakes this morning, but I didn't have time.
- e) Taste the soup, and salt and pepper if necessary.
- f)the potatoes, and then cut them into large pieces.
- g) These vegetables taste great if you them for a minute in hot oil.
- h)some cheese, and sprinkle it over the spaghetti.

- i)a lemon and sprinkle the juice over the salad.
- j)the rice in salted water for ten minutes.

Ex. 2. Complete the phrases by matching a verb on the left with a phrase on the right.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| a) baked | 1 in a blender |
| b) boiled | 2 in batter |
| c) chopped | 3 in a litre of water |
| d) eaten | 4 very thinly |
| e) fried | 5 in the oven |
| f) grilled | 6 into small cubes |
| g) mixed | 7 on a barbecue |
| h) sliced | 8 raw |

Ex. 3. Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

calorie	frozen	junk	recipe	snack	starving	vitamins
---------	--------	------	--------	-------	----------	----------

Example

It's very easy to cook frozen food in the microwave oven.

- a) He went on a low-_____diet because he wanted to lose a few kilos.
- b) Many teenagers love_____food, like chips and chocolate.
- c) Could you give me the_____for that dish?
- d) We often have a little_____ between lunch and dinner.
- e) I'm absolutely_____— what time is dinner?
- f) You must eat lots of vegetables to get all the _____you need.

Ex. 4. Complete each sentence with an idiom from the box.

Example

Stop doing that! It's driving me nuts .

full of beans	not my cup of tea	packed in like sardines	a piece of cake
---------------	-------------------	-------------------------	-----------------

- a) Cricket is very popular in England but it's _____.
- b) The buses are terrible in the morning —you're _____.
- c) We finished it in about two seconds —it was _____.
- d) You're really energetic today —why are you so _____.

Ex. 5. Match the adjectives and definitions. Underline the stress. Write an example food for each one.

junk fresh hot/spicy tinned fattening frozen take-away wholemeal

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Example</i>
1.	makes you put on weight	<i>chocolate</i>
2.	with a strong flavour, often from a spice, e.g. paprika	
3.	recently picked, not old	
4.	made from unrefined flour	
5.	bought at a restaurant but not eaten there	
6.	kept below 0°C	
7.	kept in a tin or can	
8.	not healthy, bad for you	

Ex. 6. Complete the text. Underline the stress.

balanced carbohydrates healthy overweight unhealthy calories fast lose
put vegetarians

What you eat is very important for your health. Many people today have an (1)_____ diet. They eat too much (2)_____ food (especially take-away food) and processed food (tinned or frozen). A healthy, (3)_____ diet should include proteins, (4)_____, fats, and fresh fruit and vegetables. You should control the amount of fat and carbohydrates you eat if you don't want to (5)_____ on weight. If you are (6)_____ you can go on a diet to (7)_____ weight, for example avoiding food with too many (8)_____. Many people today are (9)_____ and don't eat any meat.

This is a (10) _____ diet if you make sure you eat enough protein from pulses (beans, etc.), eggs and cheese.

Ex. 7. Complete each phrase with a suitable word from the list.

bacon	biscuits	butter	chips	fork	salt	saucer	vinegar
-------	----------	--------	-------	------	------	--------	---------

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a) pepper and | e) fish and |
| b) knife and | f) oil and |
| c) egg and | g) cup and |
| d) bread and | h) tea and |

Ex. 8. Complete each phrase with a suitable word from the list.

bar	carton	cup	glass	jar	loaf	pinch	slice
-----	--------	-----	-------	-----	------	-------	-------

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| a) of bread or cake | e) a.....of bread |
| b) a.....of chocolate | f) a.....of water |
| c) a.....of jam | g) a.....of salt |
| d) a.....of tea | h) a.....of milk |

Ex. 9. Read the following passage paying special attention to the words in italics. Try to guess their meanings.

Understanding an English *menu* depends not only on knowledge of particular *dishes*, but also on familiarity with *cooking techniques*. The key to these ways of preparing food is the *cooker* itself. Contrary to many students expectations, the cooker is not the person who prepares the food - that is the *cook* - but the *machine* used to supply *heat*.

Most cookers have four *hot-plates*, usually situated on the *top surface*. Other names for hot-plates are gas or electric rings. These are used for boiling, steaming, poaching, frying and for making *chips*. Below the hot-plates, you normally find the *grill* which delivers heat from above.

Grilled bacon and toasted bread are commonly eaten for *breakfast* in Britain. Below the grill, is a chamber called the *oven* which is used for *roasting* and *baking*. A *roast potato* is *peeled* and *cooked in oil*, while a *baked potato* remains in its *jacket*.

Some words on the menu assume more than one *process*. For example, a mashed potato is created first by boiling and then by *mashing* - crushing the *boiled potato* with a *fork*. Butter is usually added to give the final product a *smoother texture*.

Ex. 10. What do you know about British food? Read the dialogue and check your knowledge. Pay attention to the expressions in italics.

A: *What do you think of British food?*

B: *That's a very difficult question to answer, because if you look in two supermarket trolleys, you'll see that what people buy is completely different. Some people will go for fresh vegetables and wholemeal bread, while others prefer tins and packets of highly processed food.*

A: Is there such a thing as British food?

B: That's the second problem, because a lot of what we buy comes from other parts of the European Community or further afield. Many trolleys will contain both New Zealand butter and South African fruit.

A: *Well, what do people mean when they say they don't like British food?*

B: *I think it's probably possible to generalize about what is eaten at main meal-times. Northern Europeans, including the British, tend to eat more potatoes than Asians, who prefer rice.*

A: *Can you explain why many Asians prefer French or Italian cuisine to British cooking?*

B: *That's both a question of what different Europeans eat and how it's prepared. For example, pizza has become international. People are accustomed to eating it and Italians prepare it well.*

A: Do the British prepare food badly?

B: *In fact, we have some of the top chefs in the world, but only people with a lot of money experience British cooking at its best. Students staying in English families often have to put up with convenience foods, quick preparations served up by working couples who have little time for anything other than their jobs.*

A: *Surely not all host families offer fast food.*

B: *No some are very careful about what they eat. They may buy brown rice, whole meal bread, muesli and organically grown fruit. They may eat a mainly vegetarian diet. But this can cause different problems. Japanese students are used to eating white rice, while Southern Europeans are used to eating a lot of meat. Certain versions of the British diet are probably very healthy, but don't appeal internationally. People simply aren't used to them.*

Ex.11. Match the following words with their definitions.

cook	dish	food	lunch	meal	recipe	curry
------	------	------	-------	------	--------	-------

1. general word for things you eat
2. food you eat at a specific time of the day, e.g. breakfast, dinner
3. ingredients and instructions for making a particular meal
4. a person who prepares food
5. the food you eat between 12.00 and 2.00 p.m. in Britain
6. an Indian dish of meat or vegetables with lots of spices
7. specific type of prepared or cooked food, e.g. beef stroganoff, spaghetti bolognese

TASTES DIFFER

I. Key vocabulary:

tasty — смачний	tough — жорсткий
tasteless — без смаку	fatty — жирний
bland — прісний	lean — пісний
sweet — солодкий	fattening — калорійний
bitter — гіркий	greasy — жирний
salty — солоний	stodgy — важкий (про їжу)
hot / spicy — гострий	more-ish — хочеться їсти ще і ще
fresh — свіжий	savoury — ароматний; той, що має приємний запах
tender — ніжний	

Ex. 2. Match the words on the left with the examples/definitions on the right.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. bitter | a. a lot of sugar |
| 2. sour | b. no flavour at all |
| 3. hot, spicy | c. far too much sugar |
| 4. sweet | d. has a good taste/flavour |
| 5. bland | e. e.g. fruit which is not ripe |

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 6. salty | f. like a beautiful, ripe strawberry |
| 7. sugary | g. sharp/unpleasant |
| 8. sickly | h. e.g. a strong Indian curry |
| 9. savoury | i. a lot of salt |
| 10. tasty | j. rather negative, very little flavour |
| 11. tasteless | k. pleasant, slightly salty or with herbs |

Ex. 3. Read the text about the new vegetables. What do you think about it?

How many children do you know who really like vegetables? Probably not many. But it has been proved that eating vegetables in childhood helps to protect you against serious illness in later life. So yesterday chocolate-flavoured carrots went on sale in Britain as part of a campaign to encourage children to eat vegetables. The range of products also includes cheese-and-onion flavoured cauliflower, pizza-flavoured sweetcorn, and peas that taste like chewing-gum.

Ex. 4. Read the interview about the new vegetables. Write T (true) or F (false).

1. The first chef is against the new vegetables.
2. He thinks the best way to make children eat vegetables is to give them a small portion every day.
3. The second chef thinks that children will like the colour of the new vegetables.
4. James likes the carrots and the peas.
5. He would like to have the vegetables again.

Interviewer:... So, what do people think of these vegetables? And especially what do children think? What do chocolate carrots really taste like? Well, we've got two top chefs with us today, and a child, James, who, as we speak, is actually eating them ... but we'll ask James for his opinion in a moment. Before that, I'd like a quick comment from our two chefs. First, Marco Pierre White from the Hyde Park Hotel. What do you think, Marco?

Marco: Well, I have three young children myself who don't like eating vegetables. But I would not give them chocolate-flavoured carrots. Personally, I think it's much better to bribe children, for example, I promise them a trip to the park if they eat their vegetables. Anything is better than these products. They will destroy children's future eating habits.

Interviewer: Well, next we have Nico Ladenis from the Chez Nico restaurant. Do you agree with Marco?

Nico: Absolutely. I cannot imagine anybody eating these chocolate carrots. Chocolate and carrots just don't go together. It's a crazy mixture. The colour is horrible. People eat with their eyes; it's the first sense. I'm sure children won't be attracted to them.

Interviewer: Thanks, Nico. Well, we'll be coming back to our chefs in a minute. But before we go any further, the moment of truth. James, who's eight years old has just been tasting some of the new vegetables. What do you think of the carrots, James?

James: They're delicious. They taste like hot chocolate. They're not like the carrots my Mum gives me.

Interviewer: So, you like them?

James: Well, I think the carrots are very nice on their own but I don't think they'd be very nice with chicken or hamburgers.

Interviewer: And what about the chewing-gum flavoured peas?

James: Urgh! They're disgusting. I don't like peas and I don't like chewing gum either. I only had one spoonful, and I didn't want any more.

Interviewer: So, would you like to have the carrots and the peas again?

James: No, thank you.

Ex. 4. Read the article and match the paragraph headings to the paragraphs (A, B, C).

- Genetically modified fast food (*paragraph*___)
- The danger to the environment (*paragraph*___)
- What is added to your fast food? (*paragraph*___)

Ex. 5. Find the places (1-6) in the article where the following phrases should go.

- a) do you know which chemicals you are eating? ____
- b) do you want to eat something that has been genetically modified? ____
- c) how much do you know about the fast food you eat? ____
- d) in order to build farms ____
- e) maybe even the cow that the beef comes from ____
- f) Scientists can also make blue potatoes ____

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences with words from the article. The paragraph letter is given in brackets. The first letter of each word has been given to you.

Example

People on Okinawa e x p e c t to live to an old age.

- a) What i _____ do I need for this recipe? (A)
- b) A diet with lots of fruit and vegetables is good for your h _____. (A)
- c) R _____ shows that there is a connection between smoking and many illnesses. (A)
- d) If the p _____ of fast food is not right, the food will go cold too quickly. (B)
- e) The Green Party wants to protect the e _____. (B)
- f) Nobody really knows if genetically m _____ food is dangerous or not. (C)

TO EAT or not to eat?

At some time in the future, it is possible that people will look back to our time and remember it as the age of junk food. We all know that there are healthier ways to eat, but that doesn't stop us from spending billions of dollars on hamburgers and hot dogs. But....(1)....

A You should expect to find a lot of chemical ingredients in fast food. None of them are good for your health, but not all of them are bad. Chlorine is used to make bread white. Cochineal (made from dried insects) is used to make things red. However, more research is needed to find out exactly how these chemicals will affect our health in years to come. The question is:(2)....

B Fast food and packaging come together. When you've eaten the burger, you throw away the packaging and somebody somewhere will then burn or bury it. This is clearly a problem for the environment. Fast food also contributes to global warming. In Brazil, 12 million acres of forest have been cut down(3).... Farmers use this land to grow soya beans and the soya is given to the cows that become the beef in your beefburger. Fewer forests = more global warming. The question is: do you care?

C A lot of fast food contains ingredients that have been genetically modified. The tomatoes in the tomato sauce, the flour in the bread,(4)....—all of these can be changed by scientists to be very different. How is it possible that you can buy a bright red tomato in London, that comes from Cyprus, that is still fresh after four weeks? Dutch scientists have grown blue roses.....(5).... Some of the ideas are strange but the changes are not always bad.

Some plants can be modified to provide more vitamin C, for example. The question is:(6).....

7. Translate phrases below.

Nearly everyone likes eating out at restaurants. When you are in an English-speaking country, knowing how to order correctly can impress your friends and make the difference between an average and an amazing dining experience. Ordering food in English at a restaurant is easy.

To eat out –

To book a table on the phone –

Let the waiter know –

To sit indoors or outdoors –

To pass the time –

To make it clear –

To order something -

On the menu –

To find out –

To taste the wine -

Get the right table

Book a table on the phone or ask for a table by saying **“We’d like a table for 5, please.”** This will let the waiter know how many people to expect. The waiter might ask **“How many people are in your party?”** In this question ‘party’ means ‘group’ not ‘celebration’. If you’re in a country where people are allowed to smoke in restaurants, the waiter might ask if you’d like to sit in the smoking or non-smoking section. If you’re in a hot country, the waiter may ask if you’d prefer to sit indoors or outdoors. Make it clear exactly where you want to sit for a perfect meal. Having a drink is a great way to pass the time while you are deciding what to order. The waiter might ask **“Would you like to start with a drink?”** and you can reply **“Yes, we’d like (type of drink) while we decide on our food.”** If you order a bottle of wine, the waiter might ask **“Would you like to taste the wine?”** when he opens the bottle for you. If you like it, you can reply **“Yes, that’s fine. “What wine goes well with this?” or “What wine matches this?” to make sure they taste great together.** When the waiter asks **“Are you ready to order?” or “Can I take your order?”** If you are ready, you can give your order. Use **“I’d like...” or “I’ll have...”** to introduce your order and expression **“for starter/appetizer”** to talk about the first course and **“for main course”** to talk about the second course of food you will eat. If you are

not sure what to order, ask the waiter “**What would you recommend?**” to get some advice or “**What are the specialities?**” to find out what the most famous dishes are at that restaurant. You could also ask “**What are today’s specials?**” to find out if there are any dishes being served today that are not usually on the menu. Catch the waiter’s attention and ask “**Can we have the bill, please?**” or “**Check, please.**” to see how much you need to pay. The waiter might ask if you want to pay separately or as a group. Check the bill to see if a service charge or tip has been added. This is money that is given to the waiting staff for good service. If this hasn’t been added, it’s common in most English speaking countries to leave some extra money (usually 10-15% of the bill) for the waiter.

1. Practice and complete with your own examples:

I’d like a cheese pizza, please.

I’d like to have a chai latte, please.

I’m going to have the eggs and toast.

I’ll have the fish tacos with salsa

I’m going to take the hot chocolate with whipped cream, please.

I’ll take the burger, medium rare.

Types of appetizer:

Starter or appetizer is part of meal that is served before. Usually, an appetizer is a *small serving of food* — just *a few bites* — meant to *be eaten before an entree*, and often *shared by several people*. You can also call an appetizer an *hors d'oeuvre*. An appetizer is meant *to stimulate your appetite, making you extra hungry for your meal* or "something to appetize." British food does not have to be difficult to make and most of it is actually quite easy to prepare. And when it comes to appetizers, you have plenty of great recipes to choose from. You can quickly whip together some wonderful and delicious British appetizers such as traditional favourites like *bubble and squeak* as well as modern *marvels like* an *Asian-spiced turkey salad*. The best part of bubble and squeak is it uses *leftover mashed potatoes*, traditionally from a big Sunday meal. You can also use whatever vegetables you have *on hand* (or leftover), with cabbage, swede, carrots, peas, and Brussel sprouts being among the favourites..A frittata is a quick and easy egg dish that fries up in just a few minutes, ideal to serve to guests. You simply add your favourite diced vegetables along with garlic, onion, and goat (or other) cheese to create a delicious appetizer. Cut it into slices and serve it alongside a salad for the perfect start to a great meal.

Ex. 1. Choose the correct word underlined in each sentence.

a) Would you like a bread/roll with your soup?

- b) The first *course/plate* consisted of cold fish and salad.
- c) The *kettle/teapot* is boiling. Do you want to make some tea?
- d) That was a really lovely *food/meal*. Please let me pay for you.
- e) I felt so thirsty that I drank two *cans/tins* of Corky Cola.
- f) Nowadays many people buy *frozen/iced* food instead of fresh food.
- g) Could you give me the *receipt/recipe* for this cake? It's delicious!
- h) This pie is fantastic! It's really *tasteful/tasty*.
- i) Helen is a really good *cook/cooker*.
- j) Can I have a *fork/spoon* so I can stir my coffee?

Ex. 2. Complete each sentence with a word from the list.

bill	book	dessert	dish	menu	takeaway	tip	waiter
------	------	---------	------	------	----------	-----	--------

- a) We weren't sure what to have, so we asked for the
- b) Tony finished his meal, paid the, and left the restaurant.
- c) After two courses we felt full, so we didn't have any.....
- d) We had a very tasty Indian.....for the main course.
- e) Mary tried to call the, but couldn't attract his attention.
- f) We got a.....from the Chinese restaurant and ate at home.
- g) This is a popular restaurant and you have to.....a table.
- h) The service was excellent so we left a large.....on the table.

Ex. 3. Complete each sentence with a or some, or leave the space blank.

- a) I'd like chicken please, a large one for roasting.
- b) Could I have.....bread please?
- c) Do we have time for.....snack before our bus leaves?
- d) Would you like to come to.....lunch with me on Thursday?
- e) There's.....milk jug in the cupboard near the fridge.
- f) George has decided to go on.....diet, starting next week.
- g) I'm going to have.....cheese and tomato sandwich.

- h) For breakfast I eat.....toast and marmalade, and drink a glass of milk.
- i) Do you like.....yoghurt? Personally, I can't stand it!
- j) Tim managed to eat chicken, but felt too ill to eat anything else.

Ex. 4. Read and dramatize this dialogue

Waiter: Hello, Can I help you?

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

Waiter: Would you like a starter?

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

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

Kim: I'd like a grilled cheese sandwich.

Waiter: Would you like anything to drink?

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

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

Kim: No thank you. Just the bill.

Waiter: Certainly.

Kim: I don't have my glasses. How much is the lunch?

Waiter: That's \$6.75.

Kim: Here you are. Thank you very much.

Waiter: You're welcome. Have a good day.

Kim: Thank you, the same to you.

Ex. 5. Fill in the gaps using the words given.

appetizer chef chives chowder comeswith dressing entree menu
salmon well-done

Waitress: Good evening, are you ready to order, or do you need a little more time?

Tim: Yes, I'm ready to order.

Waitress: Did you notice on our _____ that we have two seafood specials tonight? One is poached _____ and the other is grilled shark.

Tim: That sounds really good, but I think I am going to start with the shrimp cocktail _____. And as for my _____, I think I'll have the New York steak.

Waitress: And, how would you like that steak?

Tim: I'd like that _____. I don't like it when the meat is even a little pink.

Waitress: I'll make sure the _____ prepares it just the way you like it. The New York steak _____ mashed potatoes, a baked potato, or steak fries.

Tim: I'll take the baked potato.

Waitress: Would you like sour cream and _____ on that?

Tim: I'll have sour cream.

Waitress: Your meal also includes a choice of soup or salad.

Tim: What is the soup today?

Waitress: Clam _____ or chicken vegetable.

Tim: I think I'll have the salad instead.

Waitress: What kind of _____ would you like?

Tim: Blue cheese.

Ex. 6. Fill in the gaps using the words given.

appetizers chef chives chowder comes with dressing entrees
menu rare salmon

1. She always has Italian _____ on her salad.
2. Gerrie doesn't like most kinds of fish, but she does like _____.
3. Keith's mom makes the best fish _____ I have ever tasted. She uses shark, corn, potatoes, carrots, onions and peppers.
4. I like my baked potatoes with butter. I don't like sour cream and _____.
5. Gene is studying at a school in Paris to become a _____. He hopes to run his own restaurant.
6. The steak was prepared very _____. It looked like they hadn't even cooked it.
7. That Chinese restaurant has a fantastic selection of dishes on their _____.
8. The meal _____ soup or salad and a dessert afterwards.
9. The _____ at that restaurant are huge. There is no reason to order side dishes or dessert.
10. Buffalo wings, potato skins, and shrimp cocktail are all famous American _____.

Ex.7. Complete each gap with an appropriate word.

service	credit	dessert	course	list	booked	starter	chops	bill	tip
---------	--------	---------	--------	------	--------	---------	-------	------	-----

Have you been to 'Bar None'? We went yesterday and it was great. I'm glad we (1)..... because the restaurant was full. I asked the waiter to bring us a wine (2)..... so that we could decide what to drink. For my (3)..... I chose garlic mushrooms, and for my main (4) I ordered a casserole with pork (5)....., sage and white wine. For (6).....I had crème caramel with ice-cream. I asked our waiter to bring the (7)..... and I had to pay cash because they wouldn't take (8)..... cards. I left the waiter quite a large (9)..... as I was very pleased with the (10).....

Ex.8. Read the text carefully and answer these questions according to the information in the text:

1. Why should we eat lots of different types of food?
2. What happens when we eat our food too fast?
3. When we want a snack, why is it better to eat fruit rather than sweets?
4. Why should we avoid eating pasta before exercising?
5. Why is it good idea to eat pasta after exercising?

Ex.9. The following sentences have been removed from the text. Look at the gaps in the text and decide where they fit.

- A . Foods like these will give you high energy levels.
- B. That 'happy feeling' is usually followed by a 'mood crash'.
- C. This signal is important because it will let you know when you are full.
- D. But this is a temptation you should resist!
- E. These suggestions may not appeal to you if you hate lettuce or can't stand hot food.

Food, Glorious Food

- Do you eat the same thing every day?
- Do you eat your meals in a hurry?
- Do you eat lots of fast food?
- Are you addicted to sweets and chocolate?

If you answered YES to any of those questions, then it's time to pay more attention to what you eat and how it affects you, according to nutrition expert Jane Clarke. Read these tips from her new book, "Body Foods for Life!"

Tip 1

If you eat **junk food (1)** day after day —like hamburgers and pizzas —you won't feel satisfied (and you won't be as healthy)! Our nose and mouth are extremely sensitive to the flavour, the smell and even the temperature of the food we eat. We need to stimulate all these senses by eating a wide variety of really tasty foods. So, start experimenting! Instead of your usual boring junk food, why don't you try a crisp mixed salad, with a blue cheese dressing? Or a spicy vegetable soup with fresh bread?1 Whatever you choose, the important thing is to try something different and give your taste buds a treat.

Tip 2

Always make time to sit down and eat your meals at the table instead of gobbling them down on your way from A to B. This way, you won't eat so much. Even the way you chew your food is important. If you eat in a hurry and don't chew your food properly, you often end up eating more than you really need. Your mouth has lots of nerve endings that send a message to your brain. 2 If you eat your food too fast, your brain misses the signal, so it doesn't realise that you've eaten anything. As a result, you'll want to carry on eating.

Tip 3

Cut out **sugary snacks(2)** like biscuits, sweets and cake — I they're bad for your mind and your body! Your body absorbs sugar very quickly; so eating sugary foods can give you an immediate sense of energy and well-being. But it doesn't last long, unfortunately. 3 So why eat foods that will make you feel high and then low? Just give them up! Instead, have a piece of fresh fruit when you need to increase your energy level quickly. You'll feel much better. Jane Clarke also advises eating more foods that contains protein, like fish, chicken and eggs, and strongly recommends **pulses (3)**, such as beans and peas. **Protein-rich foods (4)** are satisfying and nutritious and can give you the same 'happy' feeling as sugar.

Tip 4

Take more exercise! When you start exercising, you'll need to eat the right food at the right time to help you keep going. Jane Clarke warns: 'We're often tempted to fill up on foods that are full of **carbohydrates (5)**, such as pasta, bread and rice.' 4 The problem is that these foods make you relax, which is fine if you only eat a little bit. However, if you eat too much, you'll end up feeling sleepy. And this is definitely not a good idea if you're going for a jog!

Tip 5

When you exercise, you need to be wide awake and alert. The best plan is to eat lots of protein along with **fibre-rich (6)** fruit, vegetables or salad. **5** And when you've finished your workout, eat carbohydrates to get back the energy which your body used up during exercise.

Ex.10. Find the words and phrases 1-6 in the text and answer the questions.

1. What examples does the writer give of these types of foods?
2. What phrases does the writer often use to introduce these examples?
3. Can you add any more examples to each category of food?

Vocabulary and phrases for learning:

To book a table on the phone _____

To eat out at restaurant _____

To have for brunch _____

We would like a table for 5, please _____

How many people are in your party? (This will let the waiter know how many people to expect) _____

Would you like to sit in the smoking or non-smoking section?

Prefer to sit indoors and outdoors _____

Having a drink is a great way to pass the time while you are deciding what to order.

Would you like to start with a drink? _____

Taste the wine _____

Wine goes well with this _____

Are you ready to order (Can I take your order?) _____

I'd like (I'll have) for starter/appetizer, first/main course

What would you recommend? What are the specialities?

Catch the waiter's attention and ask "Can we have the bill, please?"

Does this contain meat?

It tastes delicious, is full of additives, just look at the label, to slice off, items to order.

Products:

Egg – hard and soft boiled, fried, hard and soft scrambled, sunny side up, pouched, omelet.

Dairy products: milk – (skimmed, condensed, evaporated, whole), low fat milk.

Fermented milk often mixed with various measures of sugar or salt,

Cottage cheese, plain yogurt, ayran, cream, butter, butter milk (the liquid left behind after churning butter out of cream), clabber (produced by allowing unpasteurized milk to turn sour at a specific humidity and temperature), curd is obtained by curdling (coagulating) milk with rennet or lemon, infant formula (A manufactured food designed and marketed for feeding to babies and infants under 12 months of age, usually prepared for bottle-feeding or cup-feeding from powder), kefir.

Fish. Any self-respecting seafood-restaurant menu will have numerous different types of fish to order: mild - cod, salmon, branzino (сибас), tilapia, halibut (палтус), sole fish, perch, catfish, walleye; medium – trout, swordfish, grouper; full- herring, sardines, mackerel, tuna, bluefish, anchovies

Tea – iced,

Chicken – roast, stew, grill,

Bacon - meat from a pig that is treated with smoke or salt is often cooked in rashers (thin pieces)

Bushmeat -the meat of wild animals that have been killed for food.

1. This cake tastes like it has cheese in it.
2. I always have a boiled egg for dinner.
3. You can substitute oil for butter in this recipe.
4. Yogurt is usually very low in fat.
5. She likes cottage cheese with fruit.
6. I usually have a sandwich for lunch.
7. She sliced off a piece of sausage.
8. She took up a slice of bread, broke it nervously, then put it aside.
9. He bought a hot dog and had it covered with all the fixings.
10. He cut the pizza into bite-sized pieces.
11. The steak is so delicious that he's licking his lips.
12. This wine goes particularly well with seafood.
13. Would you like another slice of ham/beef?
14. Can you tell me how to make barbecued kebab?

15. The recipe says you can substitute yoghurt for the sour cream.

1. The great thing about fast food is that it can be eaten on the go. Carry-out, also known as take-out, is what you get when you're not planning to eat at the restaurant. When you get take-out, ask for your food to go. The opposite of carry-out, eating in, means staying at the fast food restaurant to eat your meal. When ordering to eat in, ask for your food "to stay" or "for here." Like any restaurant, fast food restaurants have menus which show you the items you can order and how much they cost. Many fast food places have the menu on a large board on a wall, so it's easy to see all the options when you're ordering. If you're having trouble choosing the food you want, you can let the restaurant do it for you. Some places have special "combos" (short for combinations, although no one ever says the full word). These combos are pre-created meals that usually contain a few different food items

.

Fast food refers to food that can be prepared and served quickly. It can come from many places: sit-down restaurants, take-out, drive-thru, and delivery. Fast food is popular because the food is inexpensive, convenient, and tastes good. However, fast food is often made with cheaper ingredients such as high fat meat, refined grains, and added sugar and fats, instead of nutritious ingredients such as lean meats, whole grains, fresh fruits, and vegetables. Fast food is also high in sodium (aka salt) which is used as a preservative and makes food more flavorful and satisfying.

A Short History of Fast Food

When you think of fast food, do you think of America?

It's no surprise—the first fast food restaurants started in the U.S., and America continues to be home to many of the world's fast food joints.

In the mid-1900s, fast food restaurants began to open, starting with White Castle. Although today they're known for not being very healthy, back then the restaurants were meant to show people that food eaten outside of home could be delicious too.

Once people got a taste of hamburgers that someone else had cooked, they wanted more. More and more fast food restaurants opened, following the example of White Castle. That's why today many fast food restaurants look so similar. The idea of quick food, prepared right in front of you as you wait, came from back then.

Different Types of Fast Food

You might only picture McDonald's when you think of fast food, but there are many different kinds of fast food restaurants. Some examples of fast food chains are:

- Burger King serves hamburgers, fries and more, similar to what McDonald's serves.

- Subway serves sandwiches on long heroes (you'll learn more about those heroes in a bit).
- Starbucks serves many different kinds of coffee drinks and small snacks to go with them.
- Chipotle serves burritos (rice, beans and meat in a corn or wheat tortilla wrap) and tacos (meat and toppings in a shell).
- iHop serves breakfast foods like pancakes and waffles.
- Arby's serves steaks and sandwiches.

And there are many more! That means that these days you can always find the right fast food to suit your tastes and fit your budget.

Luckily, most of these places also use the same kind of vocabulary! However, there are a couple of differences to keep in mind.

Why is there different vocabulary at different fast food restaurants?

Fast food restaurants love to make up words! It's all about being a brand, which is the image of a company. They want their customers to know they're special and different from other fast food places.

Places like McDonald's want their food and meal names to make people think of their restaurants. For example, you probably know that a Happy Meal is a McDonald's kid's meal. Even if you don't know that, though, you can figure out that a McChicken sandwich is probably another McDonald's dish, because it starts with Mc.

If you come across a strange word in a fast food restaurant, try to separate the real word from the brand name!

How to Order Fast Food in English

Fast food restaurants are meant to be really quick. That includes the ordering part!

That means that, no matter which restaurant you go to, you'll probably have a similar experience ordering.

Placing your order requires similar phrases at every fast food joint. When ordering, you can start your order with these sentence starters and phrases:

- "I'd like the..."
- "I'll take the..."
- "Do you have any..."
- "I'd like to place an order to go."

Usually the server will ask you any additional questions he or she needs to know after you place your order.

- “Would you like any sauces with that?”
- “Small, medium or large?”
- “Is that for here or to go?”

After that, it’s just about listening to the questions and making your choices.

If you want anything special done with your order (like a pickle on the side, separate instead of inside your hamburger), you’ll need to tell the server when you’re ordering.

After the order is done, the server will tell you what your total is—that’s the amount you need to pay.

30 English Fast Food Vocabulary You Absolutely Need to Know

General Fast Food Vocabulary

1. Carry-out

The great thing about fast food is that it can be eaten on the go. Carry-out, also known as take-out, is what you get when you’re not planning to eat at the restaurant. When you get take-out, ask for your food “to go.”

2. Eat in

The opposite of carry-out, eating in means staying at the fast food restaurant to eat your meal. When ordering to eat in, ask for your food “to stay” or “for here.”

3. Drive through

This is sometimes misspelled on purpose as “drive thru.” This option lets you order your food without even needing to get out of your car. Just pull your car up to the special drive thru window, place your order and drive around to the next window to pay and pick it up.

4. Franchise

A franchise is a group of restaurants that are under the same brand owner, but operate on their own. The main brand provides the ingredients and menus, but each store has its own owner and manager. Many fast food restaurants are part of a franchise. McDonald’s and Burger King are franchises, and so is Starbucks.

Understanding the Menu

5. Menu

Like any restaurant, fast food restaurants have menus which show you the items you can order and how much they cost. Many fast food places have the menu on a large board on a wall, so it's easy to see all the options when you're ordering.

6. Combo

If you're having trouble choosing the food you want, you can let the restaurant do it for you. Some places have special "combos" (short for combinations, although no one ever says the full word). These combos are pre-created meals that usually contain a few different food items and a drink.

Sometimes you even get your food cheaper when ordering a combo.

When asking for a combo, you can usually just request it by a number, along with whatever else you want to add. For example, if you like the meal option on the menu that's labeled with the number 5, you can say: "I'd like a number 5, please, with a side order of fries."

7. Nutrition

Since the world has become more interested in knowing what's in our food, many menus now also show nutritional information. This information tells you what's in your food.

Fast food restaurants don't usually give you the full ingredients, but you'll find some useful information like sugar, fat and calorie content.

After arriving at the restaurant and you are seated, the first thing they will ask you is if you would like something to drink.

What the waiter / waitress might say to you
Can I get you a drink?

Can I get a drink for you all?

Would you all like to order a drink now?

Can I start getting your drinks started for you?

What drinks would you like?

How to reply to the waitress:

I'll have a glass of water thanks.

Still orange will be fine.

Can I have a glass of pure orange juice please?

When they have prepared your drinks, they will bring your drinks to your table and they will take your order. If you need more time, because you are unsure what to order, you can simply say, Can we have a few more minutes please? They will then go away and return again after 5 minutes or so. Listen to the choices and choose one, if you are unsure ask them to repeat it again. You can also prepare yourself by reading the menu carefully as sometimes there are pictures of the food you are buying to help you.

May I take your order now?

What would you all like to order?

Are you all ready to order your food now?

What would you like to eat today?
Would you like some vegetables with your steak and chips (chips is the English name

for fries). Would you like a portion of mushrooms?
Do you want some garlic bread with your pizza?

To order fast food all you have to go to the counter and order what food you like, then give the person at the counter your money to pay for your food.

Welcome to KFC. Can I take your order please?

Yes, I would like a bucket of chicken and a bottle of coke.

One bucket of chicken and one bottle of coke. Is that all? (Yes or nNo)

Are you eating in or taking away? (Eating in)

That will be ten pounds ninety nine please.

Most common meats = lamb or mutton (mutton = sheep), pork or beef

poultry = chicken, turkey, goose, duck, pheasant

seafood = fish(trout, haddock, cod, salmon) , prawns, shrimps, lobster, scallops, mussels, crab

vegetables: broccoli, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, beans, garlic, green onions, red onion

fruit: apples, orange, banana, watermelon, strawberries, plums,

egg – scrambled, boiled, fried

types of steak – fillet, rump, T-bone, sirloin, stewing,

Ways food is cooked:

boiled –

Mrs Jones boiled the rice.

The potatoes were cooked in boiled water.

steamed –

Mrs Smith steamed the fish over a pan of boiling water

fried / sauteed – cooked in oil in a wok or a frying pan

Mr bean loves to eat fried egg in the morning.

Mr Jones fried the bacon for his sandwich

stir-fried – fried fast using a wok in hot oil

pan-fried – fried in a frying pan

Mr bean fried the steak in the frying pan.

steak can be pan-fried.

roasted – cooked slowly in the oven.

A traditional dinner in England is a roast dinner.

grilled – cooked under a grill.

Fish can be grilled using a cooker.

The bacon was grilled and was lovely and crispy after.

baked – cooked in the oven.

Mrs Bean loves to bake cakes in the oven.

Potatoes are lovely baked in the oven.

stewed – cooked for a long time on a low heat.

Beef stewed using a slow cooker make the meat lovely and tender.

casseroled – cooked slowly in juices

Mrs Bean cooked her husband a lamb casserole for dinner.

Test

1. She knows a fantastic ____ for mushroom soup.

- a) recipe b) receipt c) bill

2. Pass me the hot sauce — this meal is too ____.

- a) salty b) bland c) spicy

3. We cannot eat that much. Whenever I eat a ____ meal, I get sleepy.

- a) heavy b) light c) difficult

4. Don't eat that apple. It is ____.

- a) rotten b) rot c) red

5. Meat that doesn't have a lot of fat is called ____ meat.

- a) lean b) unfat c) left

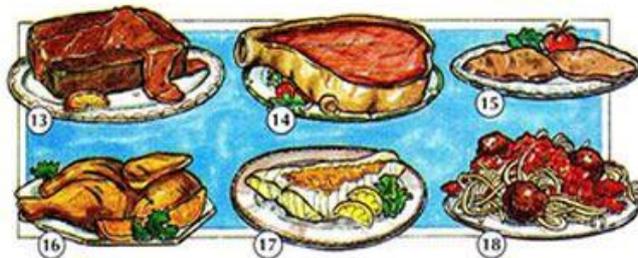
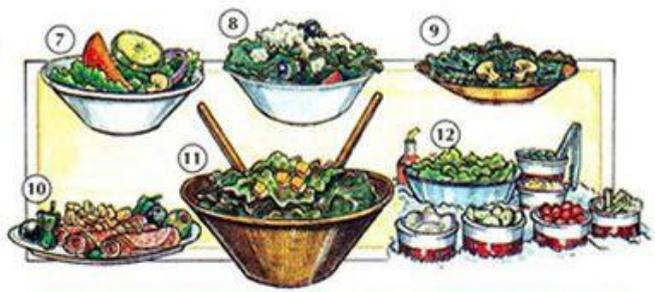
6. Fresh squeezed juice is very ____.

- a) nutritional b) nutritious c) nutrient

7. In a restaurant, you can order your steak "rare", "medium", or "well" ____.

- a) cooked b) done c) cleaned

8. Would you like some more potatoes? No, thanks. I'm ____.



- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Appetizers | |
| 1. fruit cup/fruit cocktail | 4. chicken wings |
| 2. tomato juice | 5. nachos |
| 3. shrimp cocktail | 6. potato skins |
| B. Salads | |
| 7. tossed salad/
garden salad | 10. antipasto (plate) |
| 8. Greek salad | 11. Caesar salad |
| 9. spinach salad | 12. salad bar |
| C. Main Courses/Entrees | |
| 13. meatloaf | 16. baked chicken |
| 14. roast beef/prime rib | 17. broiled fish |
| 15. veal cutlet | 18. spaghetti and
meatballs |
| D. Side Dishes | |
| 19. a baked potato | 22. rice |
| 20. mashed potatoes | 23. noodles |
| 21. french fries | 24. mixed vegetables |
| E. Desserts | |
| 25. chocolate cake | 28. jello |
| 26. apple pie | 29. pudding |
| 27. ice cream | 30. ice cream sundae |

[Ordering dinner]

- A. May I take your order?
 B. Yes, please. For the appetizer I'd like the [1-6].
 A. And what kind of salad would you like?
 B. I'll have the [7-12].
 A. And for the main course?
 B. I'd like the [13-18], please.
 A. What side dish would you like with that?
 B. Hmm. I think I'll have [19-24].



[Ordering dessert]

- A. Would you care for some dessert?
 B. Yes. I'll have [25-29] /an [30].



Read the text.

Going shopping is a part of our everyday life. For some people it's a pleasant pastime while for others it's an everyday routine. Some people love doing the shopping and they are happy if they can pick up a bargain in the sales. But whether you like shopping or not you have to do it because it's a necessity. In big cities and even many small towns there are all kinds of shops and stores as well as supermarkets. **Supermarkets** are primarily food stores which sell all kinds of food: fresh, frozen and canned meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, dairy products and bread. Practically everything a family needs can be found in a supermarket. There the customer serves

himself and pays at the cash-desk on leaving the shop. **Department stores** carry clothing for men, women and children, china and glassware, household electric appliances, furniture and other goods. However, many people don't like to shop in big department stores as they are often overcrowded.

Kind's of shops: man's wear, antique, baker, barber, betting shop, bookmaker, bookshop, boutique, butcher, chain, charity shop, chemist, cleaner, confectioner, convenience store, corner shop, counter, delicatessen, department store, draper, estate agent, factory shop, fishmonger, florist, garden centre, greengrocer, grocer, hairdresser, hardware, health food, high street, hypermarket, ironmonger, kiosk, launderette, mall, market, newsagent, off-licence, optician, outlet, pharmacy, salon, shopping mall, stall, stationer, store, supermarket, tobacconist, florist, iron monger

- **bazaar** – a shop for the sale of cheap goods of great variety
- **mobile shop** – a covered moveable shop
- **boutique** – a small shop selling fashionable clothes
- **department store** – a large shop divided into smaller parts in each of which different types of goods are sold
- **kiosk** – a small open hut, such as one used for selling newspaper
- **shopping arcade** – a covered passage with a row of shops on either side
- **shopping centre** - a group of shops of different kinds, planned and built as a whole
- **shopping precinct** – a part of a town limited to shopping, often without cars
- **stall** – a table or small open-fronted shop in a public place
- **store** – a large shop
- **supermarket** – a large shop selling mainly food where one serves oneself

corner shop - a small shop, where is a shop assistant who hands you your goods

self-service shop - you take a basket or a trolley and go shopping. If you have all the goods, you go to the cash desk and pay for your purchase. The goods is put into the shopping bag.

supermarket, hypermarket - large self-service shops

department store - more floors, more goods, more departments, which sells many different kinds of **Grocer's** - bread, daily products, vegetables, fruit, meat, beverages, flour, tinned items etc.

Newsagent's - newspapers, magazines, cigarettes, matches, handkerchiefs, postcards...

Greengrocer's - carrot, parsley, broccoli, cabbage, apple, pear, banana, orange, grapes, green pepper

Butcher's - pork, beef, chicken, poultry, lamb, venison, sausages, meat products, ham, salami, minced meat, cold cuts...

Clothes shop - trousers, T-shirts, shirts, skirts, dresses, jackets, sweatshirts, tops, coats ...

Stationery - paper, writing implements, pencil case, water colour, brush, office supplies, glue, ruler, rubber, ink and toner ...

UNIT 6. WEATHER AND SEASONS

I. Key vocabulary:

weather conditions — умови	погодні	heat wave — жаркий період
sunny — сонячна погода		thunder — грім
cloudy — хмарна		lightning — блискавка
foggy — туманно		thunderstorm — гроза
thick fog — густий туман		Indian summer — „бабине літо”
hot — жарко		snowflakes — сніжинки
humid — волого		slippery — слизький
moist — вологий		icicles — бурульки
dull — похмурий (день)		to glitter — виблискувати
drizzle — мряка		to melt — танути
to pour (with rain) — сильний дощ		flood — повінь
shower — злива		How hot does it get in summer? — Як жарко буває влітку?
abreeze — легкий вітерець		How cold does it get in winter? — Як холодно буває взимку?
a wind — вітер		It's 25 (degrees) above zero — 25 градусів вище нуля
a storm — буря		It's 10 (degrees) below zero — 10 градусів нижче нуля
a gale — шторм		It's zero (degrees) — нуль градусів
a hurricane — ураган		
to destroy — руйнувати		

Ex.1. Match the words in the box to make acceptable pairs. You may use some words more than once.

Example:boiling hot

lovely	bitterly	dark	hot	heavy
mild	strong	dry	thick	freezing

1. a hot day 4. clouds 7. wind

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2. a climate | 5. a..... spell | 8. fog |
| 3. cold | 6. rain | 9. weather |

Ex.2. Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

1. We had really thick _____ this morning.
2. When it's hot, you still get a lovely _____ off the sea.
3. I hope we don't get any more thunder and _____ .
4. We had a heavy _____ of rain this morning, but it only lasted a few minutes.
5. The hurricane completely _____ the village. There's nothing left.
6. It's quite hot when the sun _____ out.
7. What's the _____ today? It feels much colder than yesterday.
8. They said it was ten degrees below _____ in New York yesterday. That's too cold for me.

Ex.3. Choose the right word from the variants given.

1. We're in the middle of a heat- (*streak/wave*). It has been very hot for two weeks.
2. It looks like the sky is (*shining/clearing*) up. It's going to be a beautiful day.
3. That man was (*struck/beaten*) by lightning twice in the past year.
4. A (*drought/draft*) is a long period without any rain.
5. Summers in states like Tennessee are very hot and very (*humidity/humid*).
6. We got caught in the thunderstorm and got completely (*socked/soaked*).
7. The coastal areas of California have an (*ideally/ideal*) climate.
8. Did you check the weather (*forecast/foreplay*) for tomorrow? Is it going to rain?
9. Was it cold in Canada? Yes, it was 20 (*under/below*) zero.
10. Another word for "cloudy" is "(*clouded/overcast*).

Ex.4. Write down the defined words.

1. A short period of heavy rain. _____
2. Weather that often changes. _____
3. Weather when the air feels hot and wet. _____
4. Describes warm and dry weather. _____
5. Dark and with clouds. _____

6. Snow and rain falling together. _____
7. Pleasant and warm; not too cold or too hot. _____
8. Describes extremely hot weather. _____
9. Cloudy air near the ground that is difficult to see through. _____
10. Describes very cold weather. _____
11. Describes a mixture of smoke, fog and fumes. _____
12. When it rains heavily, we can say 'It's.....down.' _____

Ex.5. True or False? (If a sentence is false, change it to make it true.)

1. When it's foggy you need sunglasses. _____
2. It gets quite chilly in the desert in the evening. _____
3. Thunder makes a noise. _____
4. Lightning can kill people. _____
5. A shower is a type of wind. _____
6. If it is humid, the air will be very dry. _____
7. Heavy rain means that it is pouring with rain. _____
8. It often pours with rain in the desert. _____

Ex.6. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box.

terrible	boiling	frost	foggy	changeable	humid	dry	thick	with	spell
----------	---------	-------	-------	------------	-------	-----	-------	------	-------

1. During that spell we had in January we couldn't see further than a metre.
2. Hopefully it will be fine and for the match this afternoon.
3. It will be rather hot and by midday.
4. It's been such weather —one day dry and the next wet and cold.
5. fog is making weather conditions hazardous.
6. In London it pours rain almost every day.
7. It was a storm and our fence fell down.
8. We had a brief hot..... and managed to dry the washing.
9. After such a cold night there was a thick white on the grass.

10. It was hot during the day and we could hardly move until evening.

Ex.7. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

under weather changeable awful lovely ducks boiling eye bright heavy

The British are well known for always chatting about their weather. This is because the weather in Britain is so (1)..... —you never know what it will be like. A popular greeting is '(2) weather for the time of year' or, if the weather is bad, 'Isn't this weather (3)..... !' If it's raining, they might say 'Great weather for (4).....!' You will often hear people add '(5) permitting' when they say they plan to play golf, garden or put out the washing. Most postcards from a holiday in Greece or pain begin: 'It's (6)..... hot here' even when local people think it's just a normal (7)..... and sunny day. There are many general expressions in English which show the importance of weather in people's lives. For example, feeling (8)..... the weather' means feeling slightly ill. If you 'make (9)..... weather of a job' it means you make it seem more difficult than it really is, and if you 'keep a weather (10)..... on something' you give it your full attention —as the British do with their weather!

Ex.8. Complete this text with suitable words.

An important influence on Japanese weather is the wind. During the summer it (1) _____ from the Pacific, causing (2) _____ and humid weather, but in winter, the north-westerly (3) _____ from Siberia are very cold and it (4) _____ heavily on the mountains in the north-west. The south-eastern parts receive cold dry air. Between June and mid-July, there is a period of very wet weather when the rice fields get the water they need. After that, there is less heavy rain, but the air is still (5) _____. Autumn, however, is drier and usually very pleasant.

Ex.9. Read the text and tell about your favorite season.

As we know the weather depends on the season and climate of the country, and the latter depends on the **geographical position** of the country.

Our country, Ukraine, has a **moderate-continental** climate. England has a **rather damp** climate **due to** the effect of the warm **current** of the Gulf-Stream. The British Isles are surrounded by the ocean and have an **insular climate**.

The USA have an **equable** continental climate, except for Florida and the Mexican coast, where the climate is tropical and sub-tropical. The weather changes with the

change of the season. Consider autumn, for example. In autumn the sky is often cloudy, the sun hides behind the clouds and then appears again. Its rays have already lost their strength and the sun is not so bright now as it was in summer. The air is moist. Days get shorter and nights longer. As autumn is a rainy season, the weather is mostly dull. And, of course, it is not attractive. As a matter of fact, I don't like rain of any kind, even if it just drizzles. But there is a spell of sunny weather in late September, which we call Indian summer, when the sun shines brightly, the sky is rather cloudless and there is a carpet of multicoloured leaves on the ground. It is really golden autumn, as the poets have sung it. But in any case, nature begins **to fade away**. Later the frost will cover the ground at night and remind us about winter coming. As for me, I am not fond of autumn, but there are a lot of people trying to look at the **reverse side of the medal**. Strange as it may seem, they prefer autumn to any other season. As they say, it is the time of harvest, tasty fruit and vegetables, the time of beautiful golden leaves, the time when nature is very attractive. But many men — many minds.

Some people are fond of winter. They consider winter to be the healthiest season. In winter we can go in for winter kinds of sports: **skating, skiing, tobogganing**. In winter the sun seldom shines, its rays are pale, it sets early and rises late. The air is frosty, hard frosts set in, large snowflakes slowly fall to the ground, the streets are slippery with ice. The rivers and lakes are covered with a thick sheet of ice, they are frozen. The icicles glitter in the sun, the temperature falls and the snow may fall thick. Going out in such weather is not pleasant and old people prefer to stay at home. But children enjoy being out-of-doors. They like to make a snow man and to throw snowballs. Their cheeks are burning with frost. How **bitterly cold** it is!

By the end of winter the temperature rises and the snow begins to melt. **Thaw** sets in. The sun grows warmer and soon there won't be any ice but plenty of water. The rivers are in flood.

Nature awakens from its long winter sleep. The birds come back from the warm lands, the trees begin **to bud** and soon tiny green leaves will appear. Thin new **blades** of grass come up, the fruit trees begin **to blossom**. "April showers bring May flowers," as the proverb goes. Everything looks magic covered with a green carpet. The farmers till the **soil** and sow the seed. We all welcome the advent of spring. Nature looks full of promise. Spring is the season of hopes, it's the season of revival of nature and people's dreams. It's my favourite season, I must admit.

After spring the summer comes. As the great Russian poet Pushkin said, "Oh, summer fine! I'd love you, but for the heat, **mosquitoes and flies!**" In fact, sometimes the heat is oppressive. But people usually like summer, because they have their holidays. It's a good time for going to the seashore or a river beach, **to bask in the sun**, to become sunburnt, to swim, to pick berries and mushrooms, to gather flowers. We try to spend much time outdoors. But the weather is changeable in summer. It is

the time of showers, rains and thunderstorms. Days become longer and nights shorter. We can enjoy resting after hard work during the whole year.

To cut the long story short, I must confess that every season is beautiful and attractive in its own way. And as one of the famous poets says, "I see no reason to speak in prize of any season".

Vocabulary

geographical position—*географічне положення*

moderate-continental — *помірно-континентальний*

rather damp — *досить вологий*

due to — *завдяки*

current — *течія*

insularclimate — *острівний клімат*

equable — *одноманітний, рівномірний*

to fade away — *в'янути*

reverse side of the medal — *зворотня сторона медалі*

harvest—*жнива, врожай*

skating—*катання на ковзанах*

skiing—*катання на лижах*

tobogganing — *катання на санчатах*

bitterlycold—*дуже холодно*

thaw — *відлига*

tobud—*пускати бруньки*

blade— *лист, пагін*

toblossom—*квітнути, розквітати*

soil—*грунт*

tosow—*сіяти, засівати*

mosquito—*комар*

fly — *муха*

to bask in the sun — *грітися на сонці*

Ex.10. Write a paragraph about the weather in your own country, or a specific part of your country, e.g. your own region. Try to use as many “weather” words as possible.

WEATHER

I. Key vocabulary:

chilly — прохолодний	mild — м'який
sleet — мокрий сніг	damp — вологий
slush — „каша” (під ногами)	torrentialrain — проливний дощ
blizzard — хуртовина	rainbow — веселка
snowdrift — сніговий замет	hailstones — град
frost — мороз, іній	hail — град (<i>погодне явище</i>)
tothaw — розмерзатися	overcast — затягнутий хмарами
close — душний	drought — посуха
stifling — задушливий	haze — легкий туман
scorching — жаркий (<i>позитивний контекст</i>)	mist — туман (<i>часто: над річкою</i>)
boiling — палючий (<i>негативний контекст</i>)	smog — смог (<i>суміш туману та диму</i>)
	blustery day — вітряний день

Ex.1. Match each word with a word from the box.

1. thunder 2.torrential 3.down 4.heat 5.hail 6.snow 7.gale

stones drift storm warning rain wave pour

Ex.2. Choose the correct word underlined in each sentence.

- Before we set off, we listened to the climate / weather forecast.
- Paula saw a flash of lightning / thunder and then heard a deep boom.
- The traffic had to slow down because of the thick fog / vapour.
- There won't be much rain. It's only a short shower / stream.
- Spring is my favourite season / term of the year.
- Last summer was very hot, and there was a real heat wave / temperature.

- g) Look at those clouds! There's going to be a blast / storm.
- h) On a hot day in summer, I look forward to the chilly / cool evening.
- i) We were caught in the rain and damp / soaked to the skin.
- j) In the morning there was half a metre of ice / snow blocking the road.

Ex.3. Complete the sentences using each word once.

south	temperatures	overcast	sunshine	zero	snowing	warm	weather
dry	four	raining	two	cloudy	sunny	spells	

- _____ in Scotland will be around _____ degrees.
- In the Scottish mountains, it will be _____.
- Further to the south, the _____ will be very unpleasant.
- It will be _____ with temperatures around _____ degrees.
- The east of England will be _____ with a few _____ occasionally.
- In Northern Ireland, it will be _____, but _____.
- People in the _____ of England will have a nice day with a lot of _____.
- However, it won't be that _____ there either.
- Temperatures will only reach _____ degrees.

Ex.4. Fill the gaps with words from the key vocabulary list.

My first experience of real winter weather was when I went to Northern Canada. I was used to the sort of snow that falls in London, which quickly turns into brown (1) with all the people walking on it. In fact, most of the time I was in London, it didn't really snow properly, it was mostly (2). Apart from that, British winters meant a bit of white (3) on my garden and occasionally having to drive very carefully on icy roads early in the morning. I had never experienced the (4) and (5) that can paralyse a whole city in less than an hour and close roads completely. However, when the earth finally (6) and all the snow (7) away in spring, everything comes to life again and looks more beautiful than ever.

Ex.5. Replace the explanation with the words.

1. Let's close all of the windows. It looks like a (*the crashing of clouds (often followed by a strike of lightning and heavy rain)*) is coming.
2. When I checked the temperature this morning, the (*instrument for measuring the temperature of the air*) said it was already thirty degrees Celsius.
3. We couldn't see the bridge because there was too much (*thick water vapour that blocks one's vision*).
4. The airplane couldn't take-off because of the (*a storm with lots of snow and wind*).
5. Don't bother with a hat. There is always a (*light wind*) near the ocean.
6. Forest fires are a serious danger during a (*a long period with no rainfall*).
7. According to legend you can find a pot of gold at the end of a (*a band of colours found in the sky after a rainfall*).
8. The snow turned to (*snow on the ground that has been rained on*) as soon as it started to rain.
9. My favourite (*time of year characterized by certain weather*) is Fall, because I love to watch the leaves changing colours.
10. Half of the buildings on the island were flattened by the (*a tropical storm with very strong wind and rain*).

Ex.6. Replace the underlined words with the correct ones.

Example: It was a bitterly warm day in the middle of winter.

It was a bitterly cold day in the middle of winter.

1. The air was so hot and wet that my shirt was wet through.
2. There was a heavy mist over the fields early in the morning.
3. After the heavy rainfall last week we were able to build a snowman.
4. The rain was pouring over so we had to cancel the picnic.
5. Take a coat — it could be a piece chilly later on.
6. It was boiling cold this morning and the roads were icy.
7. 'Pretty weather for the time of year.'
8. Driving conditions are very bad due to the strong fog.
9. Sailors were warned that great gales were expected during the night.
10. The Petronas Towers were struck by thunder but it had no effect.

Ex.7. Match these descriptions with the following countries. There is one extra country in the list.

Spain	Germany	Britain	Greece
-------	---------	---------	--------

A This country enjoys a Mediterranean climate for most of the year, with warm to hot days and mild nights. However, in the middle of summer, it can be unbearably hot and stuffy and winter can be chilly. December and January can be very cold and in February it is often rainy. April can be changeable with sunny days interrupted by windy showery weather.

B Most of this country is always warm from April to October though it can occasionally be cold and rainy in the north, especially in the mountains. The south is amazingly mild throughout the year—it hardly has a winter. Although the Atlantic lies only a few miles away, the climate is more like the Mediterranean.

C This country has a very changeable climate, both from day to day and from place to place. Although long periods of fine weather occur each year, it is not easy to forecast the weather accurately and you can be soaked during any season. The north of the country is much colder and windy in winter, often with quite heavy snowfalls. The south-west has milder weather.

Ex.8. What kinds of weather do you think caused the following to happen? Write a sentence which could go before each of these.

1. We had to sit in the shade every afternoon.
2. The sweat was pouring out of us.
3. I can hardly breathe; I wish it would rain to cool us down.
4. Cars were skidding out of control.
5. Even the postman had to use a boat to get around.
6. They had to close the airport; the snow was a metre deep.
7. We were able to sit in the garden in the middle of winter.
8. The earth became rock-hard and a lot of plants died.
9. It blew the newspaper clean out of my hands.
10. A row of big trees had been uprooted like matchsticks.
11. I could hardly see my hand in front of my face.

Ex.9. What types of weather are bad and good for doing these things?

Example: Skiing *bad:* mild weather which makes the snow melt; *good:* cold, clear days

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Planting flowers in a garden | 4. A day of sightseeing in a big city |
| 2. Having an evening barbecue | 5. Camping out in a tent |
| 3. Going out in a small sailing boat | 6. Looking at ships through binoculars |

Ex.10. This chart shows anyone who wants to visit the West of Ireland what weather to expect at different times of the year. Make a similar chart for Ukraine.

Dec-Mar	April-June	July-Aug	Sep-Nov
coldest months; usually quite wet; snow on ground	generally cool, often wet and windy but high improving	warmest months; bright with showers; cool sea breezes	mild becoming

Ex.11. Match the following situations (a-j) with an appropriate expression (1-10) that mentions the weather.

Example: When I was in hospital I lost a lot of weight —so something good came out of it. Every cloud has a silver lining.

1. the calm before the storm	7. save something for a rainy day
2. be under a cloud	8. be a storm in a teacup
3. it never rains but it pours	9. lightning never strikes the same place twice
4. be in a fog	10. feel under the weather
5. come rain come shine	
6. make heavy weather of something	

- Because bad luck isn't repeated in the same place, I parked where my car had been stolen.
- Don't spend all your money now —you might need some later.
- No one trusted her after she was caught stealing from the toyshop.
- I'm not feeling too good today. I think I'll stay in bed and rest.
- I think a lot of fuss is being made over something very unimportant.
- The report was far too detailed —we needed only the basic information.

- g) I never receive complaints but now I have had ten in a row!
- h) He's out playing tennis whatever the weather.
- i) I can't think clearly about what happened just before the accident.
- j) This good luck is too good to last – something is bound to go wrong.

Ex.12. Choose the correct item.

Tornadoes are an example of just how unpredictable and destructive the weather can be. The winds of a tornado are the (1) ... violent that occur on the earth, reaching speeds of up to 300 mph. (2) ... year, in spring and summer, hundreds of tornadoes cause millions of pounds' worth of (3)

For those who might find (4) ... caught in a tornado, there are some common safety (5) to follow. Firstly, if you are outside and in an open area, lie down and cover your head with your hands for protection. Secondly, if you are in a house or small building, go to the cellar, or the smallest room (6) ... the house and find shelter under a large piece of furniture or cover yourself with a heavy blanket. Thirdly, if you are in a school or shopping centre, make your way to the lowest level of the building, but avoid large, open spaces like gymnasiums. Finally, never ever try to outrun a tornado!

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. A most | B many | C much |
| 2. A Per | B A | C Each |
| 3. A damage | B harm | C danger |
| 4. A theirs | B themselves | C them |
| 5. A rules | B orders | C laws |
| 6. A at | B from | C of |

Ex.13. *You are going to read an extract from a book about extreme weather conditions. Make a note of three facts you found especially interesting. Tell your friend about them.*

The Coiled Serpent

Bad weather often **disrupts** our well-ordered plans, but occasionally it can become so extreme and violent that it threatens our homes, **possessions** and even our lives. That is why scientists are always studying threatening weather conditions in the hope of finding better ways **to predict** more accurately where and when they might occur, so that timely warnings can be given and **appropriate** action taken to avoid damage and loss of life.

One of the worst weather **hazards** faced by people in tropical areas is the storm known as a hurricane or cyclone. This is a rotating storm about 800 kilometres across. Around one hundred of these storms form across the world's oceans each year, causing an enormous amount of damage when they hit land. They are so **frequent** in the Atlantic that each one is given the name of a person, starting with the letter A at the beginning of the year and then working through the alphabet.

The process by which an ordinary rainstorm changes into a hurricane involves so many unknown factors that meteorologists can only identify what they think happens. In the Atlantic, the starting point for many such storms is a calm area known as **the Doldrums**. The calm is, however, **deceptive** because from time to time the stillness of the Doldrums is broken by violent thunderstorms. Most of these storms travel thousands of miles westwards and just die out, but occasionally, for reasons that are unclear, one will develop into an extremely dangerous cyclone.

The movement and characteristics of these tropical hurricanes are closely monitored by satellites and radar as well as by aircraft, whose pilots fly bravely into the turbulent clouds of the hurricane to record wind speeds and air pressure. However, even with such detailed information, predicting the course of a hurricane remains extremely difficult.

It is nonetheless important for forecasts to be accurate, because the question of when and how to best prepare for a hurricane is a tricky one. If the alarm is raised, whole communities may be forced **to abandon** their homes. If there are too many false alarms, people may decide not to bother leaving next time, with disastrous consequences. Obviously a short-term warning of, say, twelve hours is more likely to be accurate, but the time needed for evacuation is often considerably longer than that.

Perhaps coastal residents should follow the example of the Seminole Indians of Florida and observe the behaviour of birds, rats, wolves and even alligators to know whether a hurricane is going to strike. In one year, Florida was the target of two hurricanes. The Seminoles left the area as the first storm threatened, whereas the National Weather Bureau forecast it would miss Florida. For the second hurricane, the Seminoles stayed put, while the Weather Bureau issued an evacuation warning. The Seminoles were correct both times.

The threat to island and coastal communities from tropical cyclones comes from a combination of enormous wind speeds, high seas and heavy rainfall. A measure of the potential violence of a hurricane is the air pressure in the centre of the storm. The lower the pressure, the stronger the wind speeds, the higher the seas, and the heavier the rainfall. In affected areas, low-lying coastal communities with high population densities are always working to be prepared for the worst.

Once they reach land, hurricanes begin to die, cut off from their source of energy, but they can give rise to tornadoes. These are black, twisting clouds that suddenly appear from nowhere, travel at terrifying speed, move in **unpredictable** ways and cause

catastrophic damage in seconds. Their small size and brief **duration** makes forecasting when and where they are likely to strike extremely difficult.

Vocabulary

coiled — спіральний

to disrupt — руйнувати

possessions — власність, майно

to predict — передбачати

appropriate — належний, необхідний

hazard — небезпека

frequent — частий

the Doldrums — екваторіальна зона затишшя, пояс штилів

deceptive — оманливий

to abandon — покидати

unpredictable — не передбачуваний

duration — тривалість

Ex.14. Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What kinds of weather conditions are especially threatening?
2. How and why do they happen?
3. How do scientists predict these conditions?
4. How accurate are the predictions at the moment?
5. Why is it difficult to make accurate predictions?
6. How much warning do people need?
7. What should people do to prevent damage and loss of life?

THE ENVIRONMENT

I. Key vocabulary:

environment — навколишнє середовище

globalwarming — глобальне потепління

greenhouseeffect — парниковий ефект

to destroy — руйнувати

naturalresources — природні ресурси

to pollute — забруднювати

pollution — забруднення

to cut down — вирубувати

ozone layer — озоновий шар

to protect — захищати

to recycle — переробляти

to save — рятувати

acid rain — кислотний дощ

biodegradable — піддається біологічному розкладанню

to waste — ірраціонально використовувати

Ex.1. Read the following questionnaire and try to answer the questions (see answers after Supplementary Reading)

How green are you?

There is more to being green than recycling your newspapers and using unleaded fuel. Here is a chance to test your ecological intelligence.

1. Which uses the most energy?
 - a) a fridge
 - b) a cooker or stove
 - c) a washing machine
2. What is the best way to make cars *ecologically safer*?
 - a) buying a car with a catalytic converter
 - b) using unleaded petrol
 - c) buying a more *fuel-efficient* car
3. Which of the following does not damage human health?
 - a) aspirin
 - b) roast beef
 - c) excessive intake of vitamin C
4. Which uses the most water in the home?
 - a) the toilet
 - b) the bath
 - c) the washing machine

d) the dishwasher

5. Which of these statements about “*ozone friendly*” aerosol cans is true?

a) they contain no *ozone damaging* propellants

b) they are *biodegradable*

c) they are *recyclable*

6. Which is the best way of improving the quality of drinking water?

a) buying bottled water

b) collecting rainwater

c) lobbying for a dual water supply

d) boiling tap water

7. Which is the best way to dispose of waste?

a) burning it in incinerators that generate energy

b) recycling

c) composting

8. Which is the most *environment-friendly* form of energy?

a) nuclear power

b) coal

c) gas

d) oil

Ex.2. Explain the adjectives in italics and put them in the two boxes below.

Good	Bad

Ex.3. Match words from column A with words from column B to make phrases related to the environment.

A

ozone

global

rain

B

effect

pollution

layer

food	explosion
air	rain
greenhouse	shortages
acid	forests
population	warming

Ex.4. Complete the sentences below by beginning with one of the phrases from exercise 3 and using appropriate forms of verbs from the box.

cause	play	protect	make	affect	result
-------	------	---------	------	--------	--------

- a) ... life in our cities unhealthy.
- b) ... people in several countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- c) ... many fish in the lakes of Northern Europe to die.
- d) ... from the accumulation of carbon dioxide and other man-made gases in the atmosphere, which absorb and reflect more of the sun's heat than is normal.
- e) ... an important role in the climate patterns of the whole world.
- f) ... us from the adverse effects of ultra-violet radiation.

Ex.5. The words in the box all have similar meanings.

spoil	ruin	harm	damage	destroy	mar
-------	------	------	--------	---------	-----

- a) Use a dictionary if necessary to arrange them in order on the line below.

WEAKEST ←————→ **STRONGEST**

- b) Which would you be most likely to use to talk about the following?

- (1) a car after a slight accident
- (2) a day of your holiday when things went badly
- (3) a building after a bad storm
- (4) a building after heavy bombing
- (5) people's lungs in a polluted city

(6) a meal after too much cooking

(7) a view from the top of a hill after the building of a road

(8) a businessman or woman who is bankrupt

Ex.6. Match the verbs in column A with their opposites in column B.

A

create

save

care for

improve

purify

B

damage

neglect

pollute

destroy

waste

Ex.7. Read the sentences and underline the correct word.

1. Rare plant and *human / animals* species are disappearing.

2. The trees are being *cut / chopped* down for paper or to make room for cattle farms.

3. Birds and animals *lose / mis*s their homes.

4. Factories are polluting our rivers and lakes with dangerous *oils / chemicals*.

5. Sea life is threatened with *extinction / loss*.

6. Cars and factories are giving off dangerous *waste / fumes*.

7. We can plant trees and *adopt / adapt* animals.

Ex.8. Complete the following table with nouns and adjectives related to the verbs listed.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
waste	waste	.....
damage
improve	xxx
neglect
destroy
create

purify	.....	.....
congest	.....	.....

Ex.9. Complete the following table. Use your dictionary to help you.

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Positive adjective</i>	<i>Negative adjective</i>
<i>conserve</i>	.....	xxx	xxx
.....	<i>practice</i>	.....	.....
.....	.....	destructive	xxx
<i>endanger</i>	.....	.....
.....	threat	.....	.....
<i>pollute</i>	.....	.....	.....
.....	<i>safety</i>	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	<i>unrecycled</i>

Ex.10. Fill in the gaps with words from the table. Don't use the same word twice.

1. Do you all your rubbish or do you just throw it away? Why?
2. Is the air in your town/village clean or is there a lot of?
3. What animals are in of extinction?
4. Do you think we still have plenty of time to our planet? Why/Why not?

Ex.11. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Today ecology possesses as much of a threat to humanity as could a nuclear war.
2. The majority of the countries have got pollution problems and the changes in the atmosphere due to the cutting down of the tropical forests.
3. Today at our planet one can see terrible problems of desertification, impoverishment of the land and marine pollution.
4. The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) reports that ozone depletion is very serious.
5. We should invent no-waste technologies, ecologically clean production processes.
6. The alternative energy sources will help us to develop our economy.

7. We should take steps to prevent such ecological disasters as: forest fires, oil and gas leakage, and accidents at power stations like Chernobyl connected with radiation.
8. Mankind should protect the environment and diminish the “greenhouse effect”.
9. We have spent much money on building new purification plants.

Ex.12. Read this article about the problems of our planet. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A - F for each part (1 - 4). There is one heading you do not need to use.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. A watery grave. | D. Nature can heal itself. |
| B. Running out of time. | E. No trees - no life. |
| C. Choking to death. | F. We can do it! |

___ We have spent thousands of years fighting for our survival. Yet now we have discovered that our planet is under threat and, to make matters worse, it's all our fault.

___ The rainforests are dying, rare plant and animal species are disappearing, rivers and seas are being contaminated, crops are failing to grow, people are dying of hunger and the air is being polluted. It's time we woke up to these problems and started repairing the damage.

___ One of the major problems is the destruction of the rainforests in South America. They are home to half the world's species and to millions of people. Moreover, the rainforests clean the air by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen. The trees are being cut down for paper or to make room for cattle farms'. As a result, birds and animals lose their homes and die. This destruction is also bringing about changes in the climate, air pollution, flooding, drought and famine. If we continue to burn and cut down the rainforests as we are doing now, the earth will never be the same again.

___ Another big problem is water pollution. Do you like swimming in the sea or drinking a cool glass of water on a hot day? These simple pleasures may soon become a thing of the past. Factories are polluting our rivers and lakes with dangerous chemicals. Oil tankers are releasing thick, black oil into our oceans. Tons and tons of industrial and domestic waste are poured into our seas. Consequently, sea life is threatened with extinction.

___ Air pollution is another important issue. The cars and factories in and around our cities are giving off dangerous fumes. In the past few years, more and more people than ever before have developed allergies and breathing problems. If we don't do something now, our cities will become impossible to live in.

___ Fortunately, it is not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to prepare the way for a better, cleaner and safer

future. We can plant trees and adopt animals. We can create parks for endangered species. We can put pressure on those in power to take action. Together we can save our planet. All we need to do is open our eyes and act immediately.

Put the words below into their appropriate box depending on their classification.

dahlia - owl - shrimp - cactus - fir - rose - salmon - bee - swan - seaweed - squid - crow - peacock - marigold - ladybird - palm - human - lily - shark - parrot - squirrel - crab - seagull - bamboo - lobster - tulip - orchid - trout - butterfly - wasp - bat - snail - cedar - hedgehog - leopard - daffodil - eagle - octopus - deer - dolphin - whale - oak - penguin - oyster - mushroom - beetle - worm - ant - poppy - carp - chamomile - maple - bushes - cattail - moss - donkey

<i>Flowers</i>	<i>Birds</i>
<i>Mammals</i>	<i>Trees and plants</i>
<i>Sea and river creatures</i>	<i>Insects and invertebrates</i>

Idioms.

You will find the names of several animals, use these to complete sentences 1 - 12. The first letter of each animal has been given to you after each sentence.

1. A _____ in the hand is worth two in the bush. (b)
2. How do I know? A little _____ told me! (b)
3. He seems inoffensive, but actually he's a _____ in sheep's clothing (w)
4. He walked to school at a _____'s pace. (s)

5. She was so nervous before the exam she had _____ in her stomach. (b)
6. Don't count your _____ before they're hatched! (c)
7. I can't get her to agree; she's as stubborn as a _____. (m)
8. The new airport is a complete white _____. (e)
9. Don't puzzle me; I hate it when you try to _____ me. (f)
10. Our company is having some serious financial problems. We're a lame _____ at the moment. (d)
11. It's been a long time since he came here. We haven't seen him for _____'s years! (d)
12. It was a difficult problem, but he decided to take the _____ by the horns and tell his father he was leaving the family firm. (b)

The **day starts at** about 7 o'clock when Dad and mum **get up**. My sister and I usually **watch telly in** our pyjamas (night clothes) until breakfast. We **have breakfast at** 8 o'clock. I like to eat Rice Krispies (cereal) and jam on toast. I also drink a glass of milk. My mum usually only has toast, a glass of orange juice and a cup of coffee. Dad likes to have a fried breakfast consisting of baked beans, bacon, tomatoes, mushrooms, two eggs and a sausage. After breakfast, my sister and I, **put on** our school uniform. I wear grey trousers, a white shirt and a blue sweat shirt. We **all leave the house** by 8.30. Dad **goes to work**. He works with computers. Mum, my sister and I **walk to** school. My mum **then catches a bus** to her work place. She works in a different school as a learning support assistant. I take a **packed lunch** to school, which **contains things like** sandwiches, fruit and a bag of crisps. Sometimes my friends and I **swap our food**. Mum **picks us up** from school at 3:15. Sometimes we **go down town to** the shops and, if we are really lucky, mum will buy us a **McDonalds** Happy Meal. However, most days we **will go straight home** and my sister and I watch the telly, play on the computer. Dad **usually gets home** at about 6 o'clock. We **eat together at** 6.30. My favourite meal is a fish finger with peas and chips. I also like pizza. I have to help mum wash up (wash the dishes) when I have eaten. I also **have to tidy** my bedroom. In the evenings, I usually **do my homework** before watching more telly. Mum helps me with my homework. My family likes watching films, and Coronation Street (English soap operas). Every Saturday, my family and I, **go into town to** the open **market**. People sell vegetables, clothes, toys, posters, and nearly anything else out on the street. Mum buys her fruit and vegetables there. **I enjoy just wandering** looking at all the things for sale, hoping my parents will buy me something. Sometimes I am lucky.

1. Read the text and translate underlined words.

Family and relationship **problems can occur** between partners, **spouses**, parents, children, **siblings**, friends and other important people in your life. All relationships and families **go through difficult times** and experiencing occasional problems and conflict in personal relationships is normal. However, sometimes these problems can **become overwhelming**. Signs of family and relationship problems include **frequent arguing, disagreements and breakdown in communication**, angry **outbursts, avoidance** and physical conflict. Family and relationship problems can be **triggered by differences in opinion**, personalities, beliefs, values or goals for the future. Family and relationship problems can also **be caused by personal circumstances** or events, such as:

1. Change in family circumstances (e.g. new baby, children becoming teenagers, separation/divorce, blending families)
2. Change in life circumstances (e.g. unemployment, moving house, homelessness, retirement,
3. Financial problems
4. Stress (e.g. pressures at work/school, lack of time)
5. Physical health (e.g. illness, chronic pain)
6. Alcohol or drug use

A. Do you agree?

1. Talking calmly and openly about your problems with your loved ones is the first step to finding a solution.
2. People who are very close sometimes have different ideas, opinions and beliefs. Acknowledging that you may not always agree with your loved ones can help to avoid unnecessary conflict.
3. When you are not able to solve your family and relationship problems alone and need some external help.

B. Find answers to the questions:

1. Do you have a large or small family?
 2. How much time do you spend with your family?
 3. What do you like to do together as a family?
 4. Do you get along well with your family?
 5. Who are you closest to in your family?
 6. Are there many different types of family in your country?
- a. I come from a large family. Now, I just have my mom, an older brother and three younger brothers. My father passed away 17 years ago. I am the only daughter in the family.
 - b. I am closest to my mom. I think it is because we are the only women in the family. So, we share the same ideas about many things.
 - c. My family enjoys cooking together and having special meals together. We catch up and talk about our lives. We look back and share memories especially when we were still young. We enjoy music as well. So, when we get together, we play several musical instruments and sing along.
 - d. Sure. We are really close to each other. I am happy that I could tell them anything. They are always there to listen when I have problems.
 - e. For now, I live one in another city far from my family so I only spend about two weeks each year with them.
 - f. Yes, types of family in terms of number and the members of a household. There are small families with one two children to large families with about eight or more children. There are also households with extended families.

C. Find definitions: the male partner in a marriage, the brother of someone's father or mother, a married woman, the son of someone's brother or sister, a daughter of someone's brother or sister, child of someone's uncle or aunt, a husband or wife, considered in relation to their partner, one's father's second, third, etc. wife, the daughter of one's spouse and his or her previous partner, the mother of one's spouse, the father of one's spouse, family that includes not only of parents and children but also of grandparents, aunt: legal dissolution (ending) of a marriage;

{father –in- law, nephew, husband, wife, stepdaughter, niece, cousin, spouse, uncle, stepmother, mother in law, extended family, divorce}

D. Note:

Adolescence - period of human life between childhood and adulthood

A formative year - first few years of a child's life when his/her character develops

E. Word formation.

Upbringing – to bring up, divorce – to divorce – divorced; depend – dependant,

To marry – marriage – married;

To relate – relation – relationship

To support – a support

F. Translate and learn collocations.

Member of a family, family background, family gathering, to lead separate lives, to look after children, household chores, family activities, over protective parents

G. Scan the words and compile sentences:

Give support to, live with, close and blood relatives, supportive, family ties.

2. Describe the person in your family. Read the example:

The person I admire the most, not just in my family but in the whole world is my mom. She is a great wife and a wonderful mother, also a mentor and a friend. She is loving, caring, open-minded and very understanding. I love how she looks at things. She is very optimistic. I love her courage in raising me and my brothers well since my father passed away. She has been a single mom for about 17 years and did her best to act both a mother and a father to us. She'd always stood up for us. My mom resigned from work few years after my father died. Her reason was to spend much more time for the family especially when we were growing up. She felt the need to guide us physically and emotionally. She then started her own business which she is still running till now. I love her so much.

3. Your attitude to the family in the text below.

There's a family I **knew growing up** who stayed across the street from me. They were very **different to my family** because the mother and father were **very strict with** their daughters. While I was allowed to go out with my friends and come home late, they were usually **made to stay at** home and study all the time. There were two daughters and they were twins, although you would hardly know it because their **personalities were so different**. I wish I'd known them better because they seemed pretty nice, but their parents scared me a little. The girls were quite shy but sometimes they'd play tennis in the front garden. Their parents **did allow them to** go and play tennis with other kids, which was a shame. I don't really know what happened to them because my family **moved away** when I was eleven and I never saw those people again. I always felt sorry for the girls

because they **had so little freedom**, but I could tell that their parents really **cares for** them and just **tried to protect** them.

4. Look through the sentences.

1. I live in a one-parent family / single-parent family.

(a family where the children live with only one parent)

2. I really enjoy my family life. (the way a family lives)

3. I come from a big family of eight children. (the group of people who are related to you)

4. I grew up on a farm.

(develop from being a child to being an adult)

5. I grew up knowing that my elder brother would take over the family business one day.

(the job your parents and probably your grandparents used to do)

6. Nuclear family (a family consisting of mother, father and their children)

7. Extended family (all the people in a family including aunts, uncles, grandparents, etc.)

8. Family background (the sort of family you come from)

9. She's / he's family (informal) (used to say that someone is related to you)

10. A large household (all the people who live in one house)

11. My domestic life isn't very happy. (connected with the private family home)

12. I live on my own. I haven't got any family. (the group of people who are related to one another)

13. We've got the same name but are not related. (the way you are connected)

14. He lives with us, but he's not related / unrelated. (a person who is not a member of your family)

15. He is a close / distant relative of mine. (near or not in a family relationship)

16. I really take after my mother.

17. All the men in our family are bald. I support it's hereditary.

(a quality which is passed from parents to children)

18. All her children are very artistic. It must run in the family.

(something which is passed from parents to children / a common feature in a family)

19. Bringing up / raising children is never easy.

(to look after children in a family until they are adults and to teach them how to behave)

20. My parents really tried to give me a good upbringing. (the way somebody is brought up)

21 My father recently lost his job, so my mother's the main breadwinner now.

(a person who earns all or most of the money in family)

22. I need a job, so I can support my family. (to have enough money to be able to look after)

23. I am getting married next year and hope to start a family straight away. (have children)

24. My father is really a family man. (a man who enjoys being at home with his wife and children)

25. He's got some fatherly concern and duties. (behaving like a father)

26. Motherhood really suits her. (the state of being a mother)

27. She is a motherly sort of person. (behaving like a mother)
28. Danny is my foster brother. (having different parents, but being brought up in the same family)
29. My step father is a nice man. (the man who is married to your mother but is not your father).
30. Paul is my big brother / older / elder brother. (older than you)
31. Anna is my little sister / younger sister. (younger than you)
32. We're identical twins. (twins who look exactly the same)
33. My twin sister is a dentist.
(either of the children who have the same parents and are born at the same time)
34. She doesn't get on well with her in-laws. (the parents of your husband or wife)
35. Next of kin (your closest relative, who should be told if you are injured or killed)
36. I closely resemble my father. (to be closely similar to, or look like someone)
37. You can see the resemblance between Susan and her sister.
(a similarity between two things, especially in the way they look)
38. He bears a remarkable resemblance to my father.
(to be or look somebody / something else)
39. My parents live apart from each other.
(if married people decide to separate, then they live apart)

Task 1. Work with a partner. Ask each other these questions. And then tell the class about him or her.

Hello!! Nice to meet you

1. What are your name/ patronymic name? Is your name common in your country?
2. What's your surname? Does your name have a meaning in your language? What?
3. Do you know why your parents chose this name for you? Are you named after someone?
4. Do you believe that a person's name influences his/her character and predetermines his/her life?
5. Do you know when your name day is?
6. How old are you? Where are you from?
7. How many members are there in your family?
8. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
9. Where do your parents work?
10. When did you leave school?
11. Have you got grandparents?
12. What is your address?
13. Are you married?

MY FAMILY

Before I start talking about my family, let me introduce myself. I am Sasha Petrenko. I am 17. I have left school this year. I was born in Kaniv. Now I am a student of the National Agricultural University. I study at the College of Pedagogics. My favorite subjects at school were the history of Ukraine, mathematics and the English language.

My hobbies are football, rock music and fishing. Now I am going to tell you about my family. We are family of five. My father is Serhiy Petrovych, he is 45. He is an agronomist. He is a good-looking man, rather thin, with dark brown hair. He is a very sociable person. He is a bread-maker in our family. My mother's name is Halyna Mykholayivna. She is 42. She works as a teacher at school. My mother is rather slim and pretty. She is fond of her work and spends a lot of time there. Boris is my elder brother. He is 24. He is an engineer. He is married. His wife is a doctor. They have got a child, my nephew. It is a lovely little boy of two with golden hair and dark blue eyes.

My brother's family live separately. Also I have a grandfather. He is 70. He is on pension. He was an officer. He has many orders and medals. We are united and friendly family.

Active Vocabulary

To introduce oneself- представляти себе

to leave school - закінчувати школу

engineer - інженер

subject – предмет

hobby – улюблене заняття

agronomist - агроном

bread-maker - годувальник

sociable – комунікативний

slim - стрункий

pretty - гарненька

to be found of- захоплюватись чимось

to spend – проводити

to be married – бути одруженим

nephew - племінник

separately - окремо

to be on pension – бути на пенсії

officer - офіцер

order – орден

Task 3. Put the letter in the right order.

Dear Mariam,

and very intelligent, too.

They are dark and very good-looking,

We've got two children:

I'm Spanish, from Barcelona.

Here's a photograph.

I am tall and dark,

our daughter Rosa is four,

my name is Teresa Riera.

I speak Catalan, Spanish, and a little French.

and my husband Patricio is an artist.

I am an English student at a language school.

I`m a photographer for a fashion magazine?

Please write.

And Patricio is tall and fair.

And our son Antonio is fair.

And our son Antonio is two.

Your sincerely? Teresa.

Task 4 Discuss the following questions in your group

- 1) Do any of your friends have nicknames?
- 2) Why do people take pseudonyms?
- 3) Can you give full names for the following short ones: Bill, Ben, Steve, Pat, Bobby, Mike?
- 4) Name 3 writers who used pen names.
- 5) How has the fashion for first names changed during the last two decades?
- 6) Do we know all pop and film stars by their real names?
- 7) What English and Ukrainian pet names do you know?

Task 5 Classroom interview.

Interview one of your groupmates. Ask him/her questions to fill the form given on the right.

Last name _____
First name _____
Date of birth _____
Marital status (single, married) _____ Sex (male, female) _____
Place of birth: town(village) _____ Country _____

Place of residence: town (village) _____ Country _____

Telephone number

Father`s name _____ Age _____

Mother`s name _____ Age _____

Brothers` / sisters` names _____ Age _____

School finished

College/University _____

—

Foreign languages

Interests _____

—

Historical events that changed the world.

The life of Jesus of Nazareth.

Whether you are a Christian or not, you cannot honestly say that the life of Jesus of Nazareth did not dramatically impact history. If you follow the dating system that we use today, you acknowledge his impact. It was only after he left earth that his teachings spread beyond his homeland and began to cause trouble for the ruling power of the time: Rome. When Roman rulers began to persecute the followers of Jesus, Christians, his life really began to ripple out around the globe. Over time, Christianity was accepted by the Roman rulers, which allowed it to spread even

further. Today, Christianity is one of the largest religions of the world. Jesus set off an atomic religious bomb that is still felt today.

The Reformation

The Reformation (1517-1648) was one of the greatest events in European history. Prior to this period, the Roman Catholic Church had close to absolute control over the people and governments of the Christian world. Many began to question the practices of the church in comparison to the Bible that trouble arose. The intent of the Reformation was to reform the Catholic Church and bring it back to its biblical roots. The result was a rending of the church into two factions: Catholics and Protestants. The Reformation brought the religious texts into the hands of the masses and began the decline of the Catholic power. Both the wars it caused and the actions of the famous historical figures it involved, continue to shape the world today. Thinking of this only as a European event could be erroneous. Because of the Reformation, much of the New World, known as the Americas, was shaped, missionaries increased in number throughout the world, and thinkers who rose up from the Renaissance could proclaim their discoveries and beliefs with less fear of persecution.

Tearing Down of the Berlin Wall.

1. Words to remember

to tear down зносити

downfall падіння, зниження, занепад

comedown повалене, розрушено, опускатись

defeat перемагати

quarrel ворожість, сварка

quarrelsome вороже налаштований

spoil (spoilsofwar) грабіж, мародерство, прибуток, (трофеї)

spoilsman продажна людина

embodiment уособлення, втілення

disturbedman вносить хаос, безлад, порушує рівновагу

Tearing down a wall might not seem like much, but when you realize what all else came down with that wall, you begin to see it in a new light. At the end of World War II, there was relief at the downfall of a disturbed man who wanted to dominate the earth. However, there was also suspicion between countries and a desire to control as much land as possible. The nations that defeated Hitler and his friends began to quarrel amongst themselves. Should the defeated lands be democratic in nature or communist? It was a lesson from King Solomon: split the spoils down the middle. Germany was the embodiment of the war, and therefore, it became the most disputed area. In the end, it was split in half with one part under a communist government and the other under a more democratic style. Through the middle of Berlin, a large wall was built to separate the capital city and symbolize the wall that separated the communist world from everyone else. When the wall came down in 1989, it signified the end of communist rule and birth of the voice of the people.

2.

Йти проти своїх інтересів – to quarrel with one's bread and butter.

World War II.

This is one of wars that literally was involved most of the world. There was no one main objective or enemy. There was no main front. It was composed of the European, African, and Asian segments of the war. It ripped through every economic level, race, religion, and culture. Country after country fell into other hands. The millions were killed. Many lost their loved ones and had to seek new lands to call home, as there was so much devastation. World War II also led to the creation of

the United Nations, a homeland for the Jews, and the beginning of the Cold War. The world had changed.

Greetings and Contact

Most Arabs shake hands every time they meet you and every time they leave you. This applies whether they meet you on the street, in an office, at a conference, restaurant, or at home; shake hands again on leaving – even if you meet ten times a day. If sitting, rise when shaking hands as well as when an esteemed person enters a room. Touching, long handshakes, grasped elbows, even walking hand in hand by two males is common place in the Arab world. A considerable number of Arabs touch more between the same sex, to show relationship and display of affection between male friends, one may see Arab men, even officials and military officers, holding hands as they walk together or otherwise converse with one another. If an individual Arab does not touch you, he does not like you—or he may be trying to restrain himself.

Greetings and Conversations

Middle Easterners often greet each other with a number of ritual phrases and fixed responses. To Western eyes, profuse greetings, inquiries about health and well-being, often take up inordinate amounts of time but it is important in establishing friendly relations. Remember, however, it is insulting to ask about a Muslim's wife or another female family member. Eye contact during discussions—often long and direct—is important. Staring is not necessarily rude (except gazing at women).

Be aware of appearing to be in a hurry when you are among Arabs. For example, during a business appointment or social visit with an Arab, do not look at your watch or otherwise act as if you have little time to talk. Arabs can be very offended by this. Time is much less rigidly scheduled in Arab countries than in western countries.

Pointing your finger or a pen at anyone while speaking, or beckon anyone with your finger. It is considered a threat.

Hospitality and giving a warm reception to strangers goes back to the culture of the desert. Developed over centuries, hospitality enabled inhabitants to survive thirst, hunger and sudden raids/attacks.

Take off your shoes at the entrance and leave them there before going in.

Sometimes oversize slippers are provided for you to put on.

Take care when sitting. Avoid stretching legs in front of or sitting up higher than others, sitting with the left hand behind the back, or positioning oneself so the shadows fall upon half of one's body.

Avoid putting feet on tables or furniture. Show respect. Refrain from leaning against walls, slouching in chairs, and keeping hands in pockets. Keep from pointing with the feet. Do not show the soles of the feet,

Allowing your host to initiate discussion topics is a good policy. Have a demeanor which models kindness and forbids being harsh, rude, or even speaking loudly to others.

Use the right hand to eat. The left is generally regarded as unclean. Touch food and pass it with your right hand only.

In some areas, Middle Easterners consider it impolite to eat everything on one's plate. Leaving food becomes a symbol of abundance and serves to compliment the host.

Outward Affection and Gestures

Men should not go into a mosque wearing shorts, and women should not go there wearing short sleeves or sleeveless dresses.

* Do not walk directly in front of people praying.

* Do not take pictures of people in a mosque, particularly women.

* Mosques are considered to be shelters for homeless people.

* Do not be surprised to find mosques without furniture, except for the carpet. The Islamic religion advocates a simple way of life for its followers.

<p>BUILD</p> <p>tall short of medium / average height fat overweight slim thin of medium / average build well-built</p>	<p>FACIAL FEATURES</p> <p>wrinkles weather-beaten dimples spots freckles beard moustache</p>
<p>HAIR</p> <p>short , long, dark , blond, red shoulder-length, straight, curly wavy, a parting, a fringe, spiky, bald, thinning, fair-haired,</p>	<p>NOSE</p> <p>nostril, bridge, nosey hooked turned-up sharp bulbous</p>
<p>SKIN COLOUR</p> <p>tanned fair-/ pale- / dark-skinned a fair / pale / dark complexion</p>	<p>Other expressions: a double chin a generous mouth long eyelashes thin eyebrows bushy eyebrows broad shoulders well-developed muscles</p>

Example. My brother is in his early-thirties. He is of average height and a bit overweight, with a double chin. He has got short, dark, curly hair (which is thinning slightly), a rather untidy beard and moustache, and big, bushy eyebrows. He's got quite a fair complexion. When he smiles, he has dimples on his cheeks, and he gets freckles when he goes out in the sun.

TEST1. Look at the sentences below and fill in the gaps using the appropriate word or expression from A, B or C.

1. What did you _____ your mother for her birthday?

A. purchase B. Buy C. acquire

2. Why do we _____ so much money on food? A. spend B. buy C. sell

3. I'll _____ you a pound to wash my car. A. spend B. charge C. pay

4. Did you _____ the shoes in the shop before you bought them?

A. put on B. wear C. try on

5. Shop assistant: Can I help you? Customer: Yes please. I'm _____ the soft furnishings department. A. looking for B. wanting C. hunting for

6. If the trousers are too small you can take them back and _____ them for a larger pair. A. sell back B. exchange C. replace

7. (Angry customer to shop manager). I'd like to _____ about one of your members of staff. A. moan B. groan C. complain

8. She _____ her shopping at Mafebury's every Monday. A. makes B. does C. goes

9. One of the advantages of shopping there is that their _____ are so low. A. prices B. expenses C. costs

2). One word in each of the following sentences is incorrectly spelt, or a wrong word has been used.

1. I'd like my money back. I'd like a refund.

2. £35 for a new television. What a bargein!

3. It usually costs £150, but I got it for £75 in the sails.

4. I don't like to buy things by male order - you never know exactly what you're going to get.

5. Don't forget to get a receipt from the sales assistant in case you need to return it to the store.
 6. The label on the jacket says 'Wash in cold water only'.
 7. I'm afraid your cashier has overcharged me.
 8. If I pay in cash, can you give me a discount?
 9. I bought a new stereo system yesterday. It cost me almost £600.
 10. I'm not going to that shop again; I think they treat their customers very badly.
 11. The service in this shop is so slow. I've been waiting for almost fifteen minutes.
1. Does Eddie _____ rugby for the university? A. do B. make C. play
 2. You should _____ some exercise every day if you want to lose weight. A. take B. make C. play
 3. They often _____ jogging in the streets near their home. A. make B. go C. do
 4. I expect our team will _____ the game tomorrow. A. succeed B. gain C. win
 5. I hope our team doesn't _____ the match on Saturday. A. lose B. fail C. defeat
 6. Our football team will have to _____ France 2:0 if they want to get a place in the World Cup final. A. win B. succeed C. beat
 7. If the two players _____, they will have to play the game again. A. equal B. match C. draw
 8. You will need to _____ hard to get a place on the Olympic team. A. train B. develop C. learn
 9. If our team manages to _____ another goal, they'll be national champions! A. hit B. score C. enter
 10. Which football team do you _____ ? A. support B. encourage C. accept

Task 1. VERBS Read the text in the box below and match the words in bold with

their definitions underneath.

Brian James left University and decided **to apply for a job** which he saw advertised in the paper. He **filled in** the application forms and, a few weeks later, was asked to **attend an interview**. He was offered the job that same day. As he lived in a small town outside the city, he had **to commute** every day. He was good at his job and very soon was promoted. However, the company he worked for was having problems. Two people were **dismissed for** stealing and two of their friends **resigned in** sympathy, the directors decided **to lay off** five more because the company couldn't afford to keep them, and the managing director decided **to retire** early. The atmosphere was so bad that Brian eventually decided **to hand in his notice**.

1. to give up a job. 2. to ask for a job, usually by writing a letter. 3. to be removed from a job, usually because you have done something bad. 4. same as 1. 5. to stop work and take a pension, usually when you are in late middle age. 6. to write in the empty spaces on a form. 7. to be given a better job in the organization you work for. 8. to be questioned by one or more people when you are applying for a job so that they can decide if you are suitable for that job. 9. to travel to work from home each day, usually from one town to another. 10. to be dismissed from your job for a time until more work is available.

2. Read the text which follows and fill in the gaps with an appropriate word from the box below. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

commission • prospects • candidates • references • manager • salary promotion • applicants • increment • vacancy • employee perks • qualifications • shortlist • pension • salesman

A computer company had a (1)_____ for position of (2)_____, and decided to advertise for a new (3)_____. A lot of (4)_____ with good (5)_____ and (6)_____ applied for the job, and after all the interviews had finished, the directors made a (7)_____ of the best (8)_____, then invited them to come back for another interview. The person who eventually got the job was very happy. After all, he would receive an annual (9)_____ of £25,000, with a 5% (10)_____ twice a year, a 15% (11)_____ for each computer

he managed to sell, excellent (12)_____ such as private health insurance and a company car, a company (13)_____ to make sure he would be well-off when he retired, and the chance of (14)_____ from salesman to sales (15)_____ if he was successful. All in all, his future (16)_____ looked very good

There is a lot of crime in our towns and cities. What do you think we could all do to reduce the risk to ourselves and our homes? Crime is a big 1. _____ in some cities. There is a lot of 2. _____ on the streets at night, people buy and sell 3. _____ illegally, and a lot of houses are 4. _____ on a regular basis. The 5. _____ do their best to 6. _____ these things happening, but they are not always successful. However, there are some things that people can do to make their lives safer, to 7. _____ themselves and their 8. _____ from crime. For example, they can improve 9. _____ by fixing good, strong 10. _____ so that thieves cannot 11. _____ and steal their 12. _____. When they go out at night, they should leave 13. _____ on so that thieves think there are people at home. When they are on the streets, they should 14. _____ of what is happening around them. They could even consider doing a 15 _____ course such as judo or jujitsu so that they can 16. _____ themselves if they are 17. _____ by muggers.

Complete the sentences below with a word or expression from the box

. guilty • falsified • smuggled • sentenced • tried • innocent • arrested mugged • break • vandalized • stole • robbed • trafficking • charged

Richard Mann has been committing crimes since he was a boy. 1. When he was only 15 he _____ telephone boxes and public toilets. 2. As he grew older, he _____ old ladies in the street and stole their money. 3. He also _____ banks, post offices and jewellery shops. 4. On one occasion, he _____ almost £20,000 from a post office. 5. In his late twenties, he _____ cigarettes and alcohol from one country to another. 6. During his only proper job in an office, he _____ the accounts and pocketed thousands

of pounds. 7. He then started _____ drugs. 8. The police finally _____ him last year. 9. They _____ him with almost thirty crimes. 10. He was _____ at a Crown Court. 11. He said he was _____, but the jury decided he was _____. 12. The judge _____ him to 15 years in prison. 13. He won't _____ the law again for a long time.

Dairy products



1. butter
2. ice cream
3. Popsicle
4. cheese
5. yogurt
6. drinking yogurt
7. cream
8. sherbet
9. whole milk
10. low-fat milk
11. skim milk
12. frozen yogurt
13. whipped cream
14. powdered milk
15. gelato
16. condensed milk
17. soft-serve ice cream
18. milk shake



19. milkshake
20. milkshake
21. milkshake
22. milkshake
23. milkshake
24. milkshake

Dairy products



1. butter
2. ice cream
3. Popsicle
4. cheese
5. yogurt
6. drinking yogurt
7. cream
8. sherbet
9. whole milk
10. low-fat milk
11. skim milk
12. frozen yogurt
13. whipped cream
14. powdered milk
15. gelato
16. condensed milk
17. soft-serve ice cream
18. milk shake



19. soft-serve ice cream
20. milk shake
21. frozen yogurt
22. condensed milk
23. gelato

1. Read the article: Generation gap.

In a layman's language, **generation gap** means *lack of understanding and breakdown* of communication between two categories of persons belonging to different age groups. More particularly it refers to a situation arisen in the post-War period in which the middle-aged and the elderly people on one hand and the youth of today on the other find *it rather difficult to work incooperation with each other*, and to communicate with each other meaningfully on vital issues affecting both of them as well as other members of the family. They cannot *see each other eye to eye* on most of the issues due to clash of personalities and difference in age groups. In a nut shell, when an old man and a young person-boy or girl are unable to understand and appreciate each other's viewpoint, it is said to be the case of generation gap.

The next generation, in comparison is eager and impatient. The people belonging to this class want quick results of their efforts. They can neither wait to get what is due to them, nor can they stand any kind of oppression or unfair treatment. It is believed that this difference in the nature of old generation and the new generation is owing to the fact that while the old generation has seen and borne slavery or at least some of them have lived under the influence of their parents and grandparents who have for most of their lives remained under the rules. Generation gap is a negative phenomenon. The society and the country can gain a lot if the generation gap is bridged, and the old and the young persons are able to pool their energies and work in unison to achieve the desired goals in life and to contribute richly to human welfare. If the old persons are willing to give up their rigidity, the feeling of frustration among the youth will be curbed and they would be willingly share the responsibility of nation-building. The old people are naturally more experienced, the responsibility of guiding the youth,

. Dattes and Tiimes

- Dattes and tiimes can be wriittten usiing numbers.. They can allso be wriittten usiing words..

Diirectiions: write the following dates using words instead of numbers.

Example: 11/03/99 _ November third, nineteen ninety nine.

1) 12//02//03 _ _____

2) 02//22//1896 _ _____

3) 02..13..04 _ _____

4) 05--01--1098 _ _____

5) 12//02//2010 _ _____

6) 1501--1576 _ _____

Diirectiions: write the following times using words instead of numbers.

Example: 10::30 p..m.. _ Ten thirty at night.

1) 8::30 p..m.. _ _____

2) 10::45 _ _____

3) 1::52 a..m.. _ _____

4) 11::05 _ _____

5) 12::00 p..m.. _ _____

6) 12::00 a..m.. _ _____

Directions: write a sentence using the date and/or time provided.

Example: 8:15 _ School starts at 8:15.

1) 12:00 p.m.

2) 12/25/10,, 8:00 a.m.
