

**L. BOGACHEVSKA, O. SEMAK**  
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# **THE WAY TO COMMUNICATE IN ENGLISH**

**Ivano-Frankivsk**  
**2018**

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## РОЗМОВНА АНГЛІЙСЬКА

У посібник увійшли найпопулярніші у щоденному користуванні теми: Person's Background and family Tree; Person's Appearance and Clothes; Personality and Traits of Character; Healthy Way of Life; Meals; Dwelling; Household; Shopping; Travelling; Hotel, Animals, Weather and Nature. Це ті теми, що стануть у пригоді українцю за кордоном. Мета посібника «Everyday English (Simple Way of Learning How To Communicate)» – допомогти старшокласнику, студенту та особі, яка бажає оволодіти англійською мовою, засвоїти лексико-комунікативні одиниці, навчитися побудувати висловлювання у граматично правильній формі, виробити навички читання та розуміння оригінальних текстів за представленою тематикою у доступній та цікавій формі. Посібник можна використовувати для роботи в аудиторії та для самостійної роботи.

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## ПЕРЕДМОВА

Безперечно, вивчення англійської мови надає велике значення у сучасному світі, адже кожен, хто володіє іноземною мовою, зможе гідно відрекомендувати себе як особистість і водночас як часточку української національної культури у європейській та світовій спільноті.

Методичний посібник «Everyday English (Simple Way of Learning How To Communicate)» - це зручний посібник, який допоможе оволодіти розмовною мовою для старшокласника, студента та людини, яка бажає оволодіти англійською мовою. Посібник структурований на головну частину, що складається з 12 уроків (12 Lessons) та ключів до тестових завдань (Key).

Головна частина присвячена розкриттю теми людини та довкілля, тут йдеться про особистість та її родину; її зовнішність та улюблений одяг; фізичне здоров'я та здоровий спосіб життя; їжу та улюблені страви; житло та дизайнерські поради; ведення домашнього господарства; покупки та рекламу товарів; подорожі та розваги; перебування в готелі; домашніх улюбленців та тварин у зоопарку; погоду та явища природи.

Кожен урок розпочинається введенням певної теми за допомогою трьох персонажів з англійських країн. Далі подається обширний лексико-комунікативний матеріал у зручній лінійній формі (задня економії сторінкового простору), а нижче йдуть українські відповідники, що спрощує перевірку засвоєного матеріалу.

Для розвитку монологічного мовлення представлено розмовну тему, а щоб виробити вміння спілкуватися в групі – діалоги. Також для покращення вивчення тематичного матеріалу розроблено ряд вправ.

У підрозділі «Читання та розуміння» («Reading and Comprehension») подаються два оригінальні тексти з періодики та до них розроблені тестові завдання, що можуть бути використані для самоперевірки та для підготовки до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання.

Кожен урок завершується теоретичними відомостями з певного граматичного матеріалу.

Бажаємо успіхів у вивченні англійської мови!

# LESSON 1

## FAMILY RELATIONS

I. A. Sue, Elton and Rachel present their backgrounds. Read and translate the following texts:

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I want to present myself. I am **Sue Chamberlain**. I am 18 years old. I've been living in Leeds, England since my childhood. I'm British.

Recently I've finished my school. Now I enter the London's Arts Academy. At school my favorite lesson was music. I didn't like science and mathematics. My hobby always was playing the piano. I'm fond of singing pop songs and dream to compose a hit song.

I can also drive, I speak French fluently, but I hate cooking and baking

Let me introduce myself. My name is **Elton Dixon**. I am 17. I'm from Canberra, Australia. I am Australian.

I have just left the school but I don't want to go straight to college or university. I'd like to try something different first. I am an expert in cars. I drive very professionally and can repair cars. So my choice is working as a car mechanic and it's a wonderful possibility to earn some money for my future education.

I like sports and I'm particularly good at tennis.

I am **Rachel Raymond** from Denver, the USA. I'd like to tell you some things about myself. I'm 21 years old and I'm a second year student at the Denver's Technology College. I am studying computer programming there. My hobbies are surfing the Internet and playing computer games. I admire sending e-mails to my friends via the net. My ambition is to invent my own computer game.

I don't like studying languages, but I like watching Disney cartoons.

*B. Give your own personal presentation.*

*II. Learn the active vocabulary:*

**Nationalities:** Chinese, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Turkish, Japanese, English, Portuguese, Russian, Polish, Arabic, French, German, Greek, Ukrainian, Vietnamese (16).

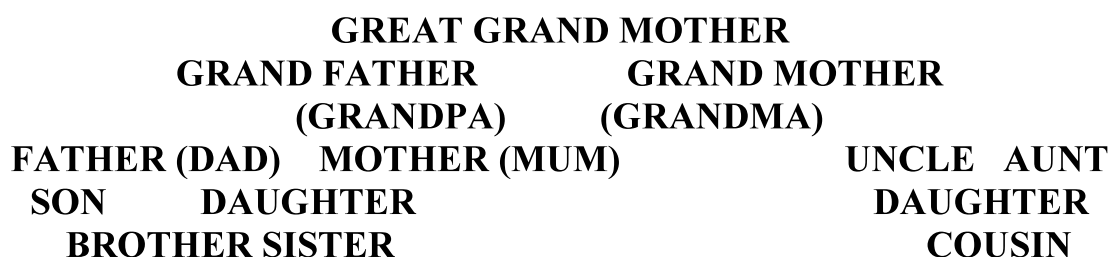
**Національності:** китаєць, іспанець, італієць, голландець, турок, японець, англієць, португалець, росіянин, поляк, араб, француз, німець, грек, українець, в'єтнамець.

**Professions:** an actor, an accountant, an architect, a ballerina, a builder, a bookkeeper, a banker, a nurse, a doctor, a physician, a pediatrician, a veterinarian (vet), a farmer, a teacher, a penitentiary, a driver, a milkmaid, a typist, an engineer, a designer, a correspondent, a journalist, a tailor, a cook, a foreman, an engine driver, a taxi driver, a car mechanic, an airline pilot, a painter, a musician, a pop singer, a sculptor, a librarian, a writer, a poet, an interpreter, a translator, a barber, a hairdresser, a fireman, a firefighter, a fisherman, a worker, a turner, a plumber, a blacksmith, a salesman, a seller, a shop assistant, a secretary, an employee, an employer, a telephone-operator, a technician, a computer engineer, a weaver, a

carpenter, a scientist, a police officer, a militia man, a military man (62).

**Професії:** актор, бухгалтер, архітектор, балерина, будівельник, бухгалтер, працівник банку, медсестра, доктор, лікар, педіатр, ветеринар, фермер, вчитель, викладач, водій, доярка, друкарка, інженер, дизайнер, кореспондент, журналіст, кравець, кухар, майстер, машиніст, таксист, механік, пілот, художник, музикант, поспівак, скульптор, бібліотекар, письменник, поет, усний перекладач, письмовий перекладач, чоловічий перукар, жіночий перукар, пожежник (2), рибалка, робітник, сантехнік, коваль, продавець (3), секретар, службовець, роботодавець, телефонний оператор, технік, комп'ютерний інженер, ткач, тесля, науковець, поліцейський, міліціонер, воєнний.

## FAMILY TREE



*III. Who is who in the Browns?*

## THE BROWNS

**JOHN BROWN (GRANDPA)    EMILY BROWN (GRANDMA)**  
**STEVEN BROWN    KATE BROWN    ANDREW BROWN    ANNA BROWN**  
**ROBERT BROWN    EMMA BROWN    GEORGE BROWN    JANE BROWN**

1. John and Emily Brown are husband and wife and natural parents to two sons Steven and Andrew. They are father and mother-in-law to their daughters-in-law Kate and Anna. John and Emily are also grandpa and grandma to their grandsons and granddaughters.
2. Steven and Andrew are brothers. Their wives Kate and Anna are sisters-in-law. They are parents to their sons and daughters.
3. Robert and Emma, George and Jane are brothers and sisters. Robert, Emma and George, Jane are cousins.

*IV. Read, translate and dramatize the dialogue:*

## FAMILY PHOTOS

- Would you like to see some family photos?
- Yes, I'd love some.
- They didn't come out very well, I'm afraid.

– I wouldn't say so. I like them all.

Who is that handsome man in the foreground?

– Oh, this is my daddy when he was young.

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– You are not at all alike, are you?

– Yes, that's right. I look like m



To be alike – бути схожим

To look like – виглядати як

*V. Read, translate and get ready to retell the topic:*

### **THE SMITHS' FAMILY**

The Smiths' family is neither small nor big, thus it consists of a father, a mother, an elder daughter and a younger son. So they are four in the family.

They are Scottish and live in Glasgow.

Mr. Smith's name is Mathew, he is 41. He is a businessman who owns and rules a huge computer firm. He is quite a rich man.

Mrs. Smith's name is Amelia, she is 38. She is a teacher of biology by profession and used to work at the local grammar school but now she needn't work and is happy to keep the house and bring up children. So Amelia is a housewife (house maker).

Janet and Paul are their children. The girl and the boy are not only sister and brother, but they are best friends.

Janet is 21. She is a student of the Medical Academy. In some years she'll become a physician. She is very clever, practical on the one hand and patient, sympathetic on the other, so she has all the characteristics to cure sick well.

Paul is a schoolboy. He is 11. He is a pupil of the fifth form. His favorite subjects are natural sciences (biology and chemistry). Paul goes in for sports regularly. He plays football and tennis.

The Smiths are very friendly. They spend most of their free time together. On the weekends they have their family dinner at round table and watch interesting TV programs in the evening. Sometimes they go to the theatre and to the cinemas to watch new performances (plays) and films (movies). The Smiths are often invited to birthday parties of their friends.

Their family ambition is to see the world, that's why they travel abroad and like to visit museums and art exhibitions there.

### **TEXTS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING AND COMPREHENSION:**

*VI. A. Read, translate and try to summarize the following texts in 5-7 sentences to render its general idea:*



I. Pavlenko's *quins* (1) are now *terrible toddlers* (2). After celebrating their second birthdays on January 18, Cheryl Pavlenko and her husband Bob are still glowing with pride at the *steady progress* (3) of their *infant* (4) family.

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II. Cheryl explains, "Not matter how much you try to *wean* (5) them, at this age they still want to *explore* (5) and they're very determined to do just that – so we had to put up a fence. If we didn't, we'd have *everything* (6) coming out of the cupboards and *it would make life really unbearable* (6) for us because *we'd be always saying no and growling at them* (7).



III. The Pavlenkos *suffer a number of hardships* (8) that only *multiple-birth families* (9) face. Cheryl says: "I think there should be greater *assistance from the government* (10)." The toddlers are going through *rapid growth* (11), requiring continual *wardrobe update* (12) and *huge amounts of food* (13). "We find the biggest bill is food. The kids are good eaters." Bob's *salary* (14) as a driver is supplemented by a government allowance of \$140 per week, which is to be cut now that the quins are two.

IV. Cheryl has a *close support network of friends* (15) who share the company three to four days a week. "When my friends come during the day it's not just their help I look forward to," she says. "It's having an adult to talk to. When you've got "two-year-olds" it's nice to have someone else to *chat with* (16). You don't feel you're just here alone all them."

V. Bob and Cheryl still have little time to themselves and very few chances for *outing* (17). Their van is equipped with five baby *safety seats* (18) for those rare visits to the beach or zoo, when *extra help* (19) is usually required. The quins are now a very *close-knit group* (20), conversing with each other in baby talk and holding hands when venturing from the house. "I think they'll be fairly closely linked to one another," says Cheryl. "It would be fantastic."

B. Match the following Ukrainian expressions with those in italic from the text:

Постійний розвиток (а), це зробило б життя нестерпним (b), допомога уряду (с), підтримка близьких друзів (d), додаткова допомога (е), будемо завжди казати «ні» та кричати на них (f), жахливі малюки (g), близьке товариство (h), з ким-небудь побалакати (i), страждати від низки труднощів (j), оновлення гардеробу (k), багатодітні сім'ї (l), немовля (m), велика кількість їжі (n), сидіння безпеки (o), досліджувати (p), швидкий ріст (q), вихід у люди (r), зарплатня (s), п'ятірня (t).


C. Decide if the following statements are true or false:

1. The Pavlenkos don't need any governmental assistance;
2. Cheryl likes to chat with her network of friends;
3. Pavlenko's quins are going to celebrate their third birthdays on January 18;
4. Pavlenko's multiple-birth family faces a number of hardships;

5. Close-knit group of quins can manage to use safety seats in the van without extra help;

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6. Bob's salary as a driver is supplemented by a government allowance of \$140 per week, which is to be cut now that the quins are two;

7. Family friends supply the quins'  be update and food.

D. Match choices (A-E) to (I-V). Write the results in the table:

A. Adult company of friends helps Cheryl;

B. Pavlenkos' quins explore the world;

C. The quins are two now;

D. Staying out-of-door;

E. More kids grow more they need.

	A	B	C	D	E
I					
II					
III					
IV					
V					

## THE RADIO HOST

Around *midnight* (1), when most Australians *have turned off* (2), others *are tuning in* (3) to their favorite *all-night radio program* (4). Three midnight-to-dawn hosts say their job has its *advantages* (5). For one thing, says Greg Newman from 4KQ in Brisbane, you *beat the traffic* (6). "I never wanted to be traveling to work and coming home in peak hour," he says. "This *shift* (7) also gives me the evenings free because I'm not required to be at work until midnight. "When I hop into bed in the morning, I think, "Great! I'm free and when I wake up, I can do whatever I like. If you go to bed at that time of the morning, particularly in colder climates, at least the sun's starting to come out and the day's a bit warmer. I would always prefer to go to bed at 5a.m. than to get up at 5 a.m." *The dress code isn't strict* (8), either. "When I work at midnight, I can have gone without a shave and have on shorts and a T-shirt. I don't have to get dressed up. It's fairly quiet and *you don't have a boss breathing down your neck* (9)". *Newlywed* (10) Greg says work doesn't infringe on family life. "People often say you and your wife must not see much of one another, but we do. It's only perhaps at breakfast time that we miss each other. When she comes home at 5p.m., I'm home and we're free until midnight". "When we have children, I would say that perhaps we will be looking at changing my shift".

E. Match the following Ukrainian expressions with those in italic from the text:

Нема боса, який дихає вам у спину (а), північ (b), нічна радіо програма (c), подолати сильний дорожній затор (d) шойно одружений (e), виключити (f), не надто суворий «дрес-код» (g), налаштувати (h), зміна (i), переваги (j).

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F. Decide if the following statements are true or false:

1. Those who work around midnight beat the traffic and never go to work and come home in peak hours;
2. There are a lot of rules and regulations in the radio studio, such as a strict dress-code and a boss breathing down your neck;
3. Newlywed couple doesn't see much of one another because of Greg's extraordinary job;
4. Audience likes to tune in to their favorite all-night radio program;
5. Greg has just married and says work doesn't infringe on family life;
6. Greg Newman doesn't like to go to bed at 5a.m. and prefers to get up at 5a.m.;
7. Greg Newman is one of five midnight-to-dawn hosts from 4KQ in Brisbane.

G. For question 1 choose the correct answer (A-C):

1. Why does one of three midnight-to-down hosts like his job?
  - A. He has insomnia and cannot sleep at night.
  - B. His wife works at night too and it's convenient for them to spend their time together.
  - C. He doesn't come back home in peak hours, in daytime he can do whatever he likes and job's dress code isn't strict either.

***SPEAK UP ON THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS:***

1. The advantages and disadvantages of big and little families.
2. Express your attitude towards the sister's-brother's rivalry.
3. The influence of the family income on its well-being.

## GRAMMAR BOX: NOUN

### SINGULARITY

### PLURALITY

<b>Most nouns</b>	<b>Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free</b>	<b>As</b>
A desk		desks
A room	(Upgrade to Pro Version to Remove the Watermark)	rooms
An apple		apples
An arm		arms

<b>-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -x</b>		<b>-es</b>
A bus		buses
A dress		dresses
A bush		bushes
A bench		benches
A watch		watches
A fox		foxes
<b>-y before consonant into -i</b>		<b>-es</b>
A story		stories
<b>-o</b>		<b>-es</b>
A tomato		tomatoes
<b>But -o before vowel in abbreviation, musical instruments</b>		<b>-s</b>
A piano, a photo, a radio		pianos, photos, radios

<b>-f, -fe into -v</b>		<b>-es</b>
A wife		wives
A shelf		shelves
A wolf		wolves
A half		halves
A leaf		leaves
A calf		calves
A knife		knives
A life		lives
<b>But: a chief, a roof, a safe</b>		<b>chiefs, roofs, safes</b>

### EXCEPTION

A man	men
A woman	women
A foot	feet
A tooth	teeth
A goose	geese
A mouse	mice
A child	children
An ox	oxen

**1 Sheep, deer, swine, fish have the same plural and singular forms.**

*VII. Give the correct form of the noun:*

1. There are plenty of nice (book) on each (shelf).
2. I discussed that (problem) with all my (friend) and close (people).
3. Jogging is my favorite leisure time (occupation).
4. (Knowledge) of English is very important nowadays.
5. Many grown-ups and (child) like traveling abroad and sightseeing.
6. He gave some extra (money) to his (writer).
7. Is he that doctor who treated all (both)?
8. Two (couple) will gather to celebrate this event. (Husband) will accompany their (wife)
9. (Cat) like catching (mouse).
10. (Polyglot) knows many foreign (language).

## LESSON 2

### DESCRIBING PEOPLE

I. A. Sue, Elton and Rachel describe their appearance and their favorite clothes. Read and translate the following texts:

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**Sue Chamberlain.** I'm a tall and thin girl. My face is oval, my eyes are blue, my nose is snub, my cheeks are pale, my lips are rosy and my hair is blond and bob cut. Usually I wear casual clothes, for example, a sweater, a sweatshirt, pants and trainers or flat shoes. When I go out with my boyfriend I prefer to put on fancy clothes. A little black dress, a slip skirt, a body chemise and high-heel shoes are ideal for any dressy occasion. I'm a modern person and they say I'm pretty.

**Elton Dixon.** I'm a strong, athletic boy. My hair is black, my eyes are hazel, my ears are small, my nose is aquiline and lips are narrow. I don't like to wear a beard or a moustache. I like to wear expensive, elegant and official clothes. I mean a black suit and black leather-patterned shoes and only when I'm at work I put on my uniform: an overall, a jacket and trainers. I suppose that every girl in town is attracted by my handsome appearance.

**Rachel Raymond.** I'm not very tall and a little bit plump person that's why I'm often on a diet. But I must say that I have quite a bright outlook: red, curly, long hair; brown eyes; rosy cheeks and red wide lips. I'm short-sighted and wear glasses. I adore comfort. To stay at home all my free time is my dream. My favorite clothes are a tracksuit and trainers or a cozy gown and sleepers. I'm eagerly looking forward to the evening to slip into my pajamas under my warm blanket.

B. Give your own personal presentation.

II. Learn the active vocabulary:

**Parts of the body:** a head, a forehead, a hair, a face, eyes, a nose, a chin, cheeks, ears, lips, a mouth, tooth (teeth), a tongue, a neck, shoulders, a trunk, a back, arms, hands, fingers, legs, a foot (feet), an elbow, a hip, a thigh, a stomach (tummy), knees, heels, toes (29).

**Частини тіла:** голова, чоло, волосся, обличчя, очі, ніс, підборіддя, щоки, вуха, губи, рот, зуб(зуби), язик, шия, плечі, тулуб, спина, руки, долоні, пальці рук, ноги, ступня(ступні), лікоть, стегно(2), живіт, коліна, п'яти, пальці на ногах.

**Clothes:** a dress, a blouse, a skirt, stockings, socks, pajamas, a night-dress, a gown, a vest, shorts, a cap, a sweater, a sweatshirt, a shirt, a coat, a rain-coat, a fur coat, an overall, gloves, mittens, a scarf, sandals, boots, trainers, sneakers, heeled shoes, flat shoes, ankle boots, patent-leather shoes, shoe polish, shoe horn, casual, formal, a tuxedo, a turtleneck, a slim skirt, a skinny-mini, a shapely suit, a pleated skirt, transparent, opaque, a print chemise, striped, checked, spotted, cuffs, links, suede, leather, a cashmere sweater, a wool beret, lace, laced-up, polar fox, mink, sable, astrakhan (57).

**Одяг:** сукня, блузка, спідниця, панчохи, шкарпетки, піжама, нічна сорочка,

халат, жилет, шорти, кепка, светр(2), сорочка, пальто, плащ, шуба, комбінезон, рукавички з пальчиками, рукавички з одним пальчиком, шарф, босоніжки, черевики, кросівки (2), туфлі на підборах, туфлі на танкетці, півчобітки, лакові туфлі, паста для взуття, різок для взуття, щоденний, формальний, фрак, гольф, вузька спідничка (2), костюм по фігурі, спідничка у складку, прозорий, непрозорий, жіноча сорочка з мапочком, у стрічку, у клітку, у цяточку, запонки (2), замша, шкіра, кашемір, светр, вовняний берет, шнурівка, зашнурований, песець, норка, софракуль.

**“At hand phrases”:** to fasten hair in ponytail; curled hair; with hot rollers; to push into sections; to shape; fringe worn on the forehead; side-parted fringe; brushed forward hair; bob-cut hair; wisps of hair framing the face; complexion; healthy and smooth skin; sensuous lips; to replenish one’s wardrobe; ultra-trendy items; sophisticated couture (17).

**Допоміжні вирази:** зібрати волосся; хвостик (про волосся); завите волосся; з гарячими бігудями; поділити на ділянки; надавати форму; гривка на чолі; гривка, поділена на середині; волосся, зачесане до переду; коротка стрижка; віхті волосся, що обрамляють обличчя; колір обличчя; здорова та гладенька шкіра; чутливі губи; оновити гардероб; супермодні речі; вишуканий крій.

*III. Guess: a person of which profession (a hairdresser, a nurse, a waitress, a police-officer, a shop-assistant, a doctor) would wear such clothes or a uniform?*

1. A dark-blue jacket, trousers, shoes, a special cap and a leather belt with a gun;
2. A white gown, hat, sandals and a little suit with some instruments;
3. A stylish gown or apron, high-heel shoes, a neat hair-do, polished nails and shiny smile.

*IV. Which garment doesn’t suit with the proposed style?*

1. Jeans, a sweatshirt, baseball cap and high-heeled shoes;
2. A classical suit, a white shirt, an elegant tie, a rucksack and leather shoes;
3. A red long dress, a green jacket, a red handbag, a black hat and black shoes;
4. A sports costume, tennis rackets, a sheer chemise and sneakers.

*V. Read, translate and dramatize the dialogue:*

I. – Do you know Mr. Brinkley?

– I’m not quite sure. What kind of man is he?

– He is tall, green-eyed with a turned-up nose.

– Well, what’s his style of clothes?

– He likes formal garments, such as dark suits, white shirts, ties and classical leather shoes.

– Is there anything specific about him?

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– Oh, yes, of course. Mr. Brinkley always wears a long black umbrella with him.  
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– Certainly, I know him. He’s a respectable and handsome man.

VI. Read, translate and get ready to PDF the following topic:

### THE JEN ANISTON’S APPEARANCE

Jennifer Aniston is my favorite American movie star. She is not very tall, but slender and slim. Her arms and legs are thin and quite long. Jen’s shoulders look not very strong, but rather tiny. Female curves create a beautiful figure.

This actress’ face is an oval shape with cat-like green eyes; a long and at the same time a little bit snub nose; narrow, plump, glossy and pink lips; healthy teeth that make her smile brilliant and shiny. Thanks to her everyday make-up her eyes and brows are always equally emphasized by eyeshades. Powder gives her cheeks a hint of warmth. Applied mascara curls her eyelashes. Lip pencil and shimmering lipstick defines her lips. Jen uses French expensive creams to moisturize her face skin.

Usually Jen wears straight, sleek, smooth and shoulder-length hair with no fringe on the forehead. Her hair is worn above the shoulders and it goes completely flat from its own weight. To protect the beauty of her hair, she applies deep-cleaning shampoos, conditioners, mousses, sprays and gels. On special occasions Jennifer’s stylist uses rollers and blow-drying to create cascading waves and afterwards Jennifer Aniston looks brilliant, divine and feminine. She attracts everyone’s attention with her natural glamour.

Almost everybody throughout the world admires this talented actress and pretty woman.

### **TEXTS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING AND COMPREHENSION:**

VII. A. Read, translate and try to summarize the following texts in 5-7 sentences to render its general idea:

### SPARE PARTS MODELING

I. You have likely seen their beautifully manicured fingers curled *gracefully* (1) around a jar of hand cream, marveled at their *impossibly* (2) long, slender legs *clad* (3) in a pair of *the sheerest pantyhose* (4) or watched their glossed lips at the sight of a chocolate bar. These are *the spare parts models* (5) – a highly sought-after group who make a living out of having their hands, mouth, legs or eyes photographed.

II. With her cat-like eyes and perfect smile, it’s no surprise that Rachel Blakely, 22, is *frequently* (6) called upon for eye and mouth modeling. Rachel says: “If someone rings up the agency and says, ‘We need somebody who has got a great smile’ or ‘good eyes’, the agency will send me along to the *casting* (7).” “If you spend a lot of time looking into the sun without wearing sunglasses, your eyes become really red



and puffy. “I use cucumber on my eyes, which is great and makes them feel *refreshed* (8) and cool”. “For the mouth, I make sure to always have my lips *moist* (9) with lip balms, and I always brush my teeth.” Rachel also avoids sweets. She says: “I am always worried about my teeth and make sure that I don’t eat really hard lollies. The last thing I need would be a *chip* (10) in a front tooth. “You also can’t afford to have *pimples* (11) around your mouth.

III. Cendrine Baxter believes hand models have *the shortest careers* (12) of any parts models. “The one thing about hand models is that they show your age,” she explains. “It doesn’t matter how well you *look after* (13) them, your age will come out in your hands. You can’t do anything about it”. But at 28, Cendrine’s hands are more in demand than ever for photographic shoots. Since she took up modeling six years ago, her hands have featured in *advertisements* (14) for everything from credit cards to computers. “It’s great . . . you go along to a job and all you have to do is paint your nails!” “The nails are very important,” Cendrine says. “You have to have *good-shaped nails* (15), preferably with a bit of a curve on them *instead of* (16) just being dead flat. They also have to be nice and regular.

IV. Jane Kinnear’s legs are the key to her modeling career. However, there was a time when the 27-year-old disliked her legs. She *recalls with a laugh* (17): “When I was at school, I had *the skinniest legs* (18) of anybody. I was teased so much that I hated my legs. I never thought that they were even half-okay. Then, I started modeling and people kept on saying to me, you have great legs’, I didn’t feel so bad.” Her legs have since been photographed in advertisements for many *brands of hosiery* (19).

V. Understandably, Jane must take extra care of her legs. I can’t get any *bruises or cuts and scratches* (20) on them, because if that happens you can lose a job,” she says. “I moisturize them and I don’t wear really tight shoes. And I have always eaten well.” Jane is paid the same rate – \$100 an hour – for leg modeling.

*B. Match the following Ukrainian expressions with those in italic from the text:*

Реклама (a); неможливо (b); свіжі (c); торгові марки панчішних виробів (d); моделі окремих частин тіла (e); доглядати за (f); пломба (g); синці, порізи та подряпини (h); замість того (i); найкоротша кар’єра (j); одягнений (k); часто (l); граціозно (m); згадує зі сміхом (n); зволожені (o); найхудші ноги (p); зйомка (q); зморшки (r); найтонші колготи (s); нігті хорошої форми (t).

*C. Decide if the following statements are true or false:*

1. Pimples around the mouth help to make spare parts model’s career;
2. Leg models are paid \$ 100 an hour;
3. Cendrine’s hands are in demand to advertise the sheerest pantyhose;
4. Spare parts models are beautiful girls and women who earn their living advertising some goods by their hands, legs, eyes and smile;

5. Rachel Blakely likes different hard sweets, nuts and biscuits;

6. Hand models have the shortest career of any parts models;  
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7. Jane Kinnear's legs were always great and people admired them very much;

8. If a great smile is needed the agencies find for Rachel Blakely for casting.

D. Match choices (A-E) to (I-V). Write the results in the table:

A. Hand models have no longlasting career;

B. Legs care is of paramount importance;

C. Beautiful part of body can earn money;

D. Once the worst legs at school now advertise hosiery successfully;

E. Eyes and lips protection is necessary for modeling.

	A	B	C	D	E
I					
II					
III					
IV					
V					

## COSMETIC SURGERY

*Cosmetic surgery* (1) involves (2) *subtle* (3) body contouring, *re-shaping* (4) and *fat* (5) *suctioning* (6) to help you *achieve* (7) any look you like. No longer is it *confined* (8) to nose jobs, breast implants or face lifts. Cosmetic surgery is shaping up to be a more perfect, *flexible* (9) science with the latest state-of-the-art techniques, *tools* (10) and computers to transform the old to the new. Let's take a look at some of the newer cosmetic fixes. These include new *targets* (11) for liposuction, implants for more *prominent cheekbones* (12), *firmer jaw lines* (13), collagen and fat re-injection treatments for *plumping up* (14) your lips. Now new tools and techniques mean liposuction used for *slimmer thighs* (15), *trimmer tummies* (16) is more *predictable* (17) and safer than ever before.

Liposuction appeals to everyone from models to housewives. Along with the more *advanced technology* (18) and expertise come new targets for more delicate parts of the body such as the face and neck. The newest remodeling techniques can reveal cheekbones, *eliminate* (19) extra chins and help remove *undesirable* (20) fatty jowls. In order to perform these delicate operations surgeons are using a miniature fat-vacuuuming tool (cannula) which is about 20 of the size of that used for normal liposuction. Because the fat layer on the face and neck is so thin, even a small amount of suctioning can make a big difference to the contours of the face. For double chins



## GRAMMAR BOX: PRESENT SIMPLE (Indefinite)

### USAGE:

- Repeated, single and permanent present actions.** E. g. I clean my teeth every morning. (*Sometimes, usually, always, often, from time to time, every day*); Повторювана, одноразова та постійна теперішня дія.  
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- Actions characterizing a person in present.** E. g. We speak English well; Дії, що характеризують особу в теперішньому.
- Actions which don't depend on person's will. Permanent truth, laws of nature.** E. g. The microscope produces an image in two measures; Дії, що не залежать від волі людини. Закони природи.
- With the verbs that don't have continuous form like: to see, to hear, to feel, to like, to hate, to love, to understand.** E. g. They understand everything; З дієсловами, що не мають тривалої форми.
- With the verbs of motion like to go, to come, to leave, to start, to arrive for timetables, programmes with future meaning.** E. g. He leaves the town tomorrow.  
З дієсловами руху для майбутньої дії, коли йдеться про розклад.

### FORMS:

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I listen to	Do I dream?	I don't argue
You listen to	Do you dream?	You don't argue
He, she, it listens to	Does he, she, it dream?	He, she, it doesn't argue
We listen to	Do we dream?	We don't argue
You listen to	Do you dream?	You don't argue
They listen to	Do they dream?	They don't argue

*IX. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets:*

- Many rivers (to cross) the USA.
- Heart attack victims usually (not to want) to accept what's going on.
- Ambassador Rasoul Mohodian (to tell) the Financial Times newspaper that Iran (to show) goodwill freeing the Britons.
- The fuel consumption always (to become) less than mentioned in the papers?
- Disney World in Orlando always (to include) many attraction such as Disney characters, band-playing bears, mechanical men, Cinderella's castle, train and motor rides.
- The construction of spacecraft (to increase) our chances of gaining (отримання) more knowledge of the universe.

## LESSON 3

### HUMAN CHARACTER

I. A. Sue, Elton and Rachel describe their traits of character. Read and translate the following texts:

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**Sue Chamberlain.** I am a polite, good-mannered, self-confident and honest person. I've got a lot of "brilliant ideas" and I appreciate when people accept them and trust me. I hate to find out that someone has deceived me I'll never believe him or her again. I'm proud to be clever and witty. I like people who get straight to the point and don't like to spend hours saying what could be said in a few minutes. Every chance and opportunity that life gives is interesting for me. I'm practical and don't like to waste my free time. Punctuality is also one of my characteristic features; I am really never late for any meeting, even with a boyfriend.

**Elton Dixon.** I'm a cheerful, energetic and optimistic and at the same time industrious and determined boy. I like to communicate with different people and to talk at length on a variety of subjects. So I'm easy-going and sociable. My favorite leisure-time occupation is to joke, to have fun, to laugh and to make people smile and giggle. They say I'm a sunny-soul. I fancy cool girls, but I cannot stand when they start chasing me because I like independence.

At work I'm very industrious and hard-working and spend hours repairing engines and checking other broken things in the clients' cars.

**Rachel Raymond.** I'm quiet, calm, shy and kind. I adore silence and relaxation. Sometimes I need to discuss my life with my close friend who is interested in everything I am saying. I am very impractical and this often irritates close people, but I try to make up for it in other ways: I can listen to their problems, understand them and be sympathetic. So I'm considerate and sincere.

My boyfriend always bosses around me and I admire this. I'm humble and obedient to him but only in reasonable limits. I like to reply to his love letters, flatter him, compliment his work and boost his ego.

*B. Give your own personal presentation.*

*II. Learn the active vocabulary:*

**Positive traits of character:** kind-hearted, good-natured, easy-going, energetic, optimistic, lively, outgoing, friendly, sociable, serious, industrious, hard-working, obedient, self-confident, self-conscious, inventive, active, brave, courageous, frank, independent, calm, clever, intelligent, cheerful, honest, just, sincere, modest, kind, polite, proud, sunny-soul, tidy, patient, practical, cautious, passionate, determined, progressive, idealistic, devoted, joyful, generous, sympathetic, punctual, shy, naive, flexible, realistic, reserved, relaxed, peaceful, attractive, experienced, loyal, open, witty, charming, tactful, sensitive, gentle, modest, quiet, mysterious, adventurous(65).

**Позитивні риси характеру:** м'якосердий, добродушний, безтурботний, енергійний, оптимістичний, жвавий, неординарний, дружний, товариський, серйозний, працьовитий (2), слухняний, самовпевнений, сором'язливий, винахідливий, активний, сміливий, відважний, відвертий, незалежний,

спокійний, розумний (2), веселий, чесний, справедливий, щирий, скромний, добрий, вихований, гордий, «світла душа», охайний, терплячий, практичний, обережний, пристрасний, рішучий, прогресивний, ідеалістичний, відданий, радісний, щедрий, співчутливий, пунктуальний, сором'язливий, наївний, гнучкий, реалістичний, стриманий, розслаблений, мирний, привабливий, досвідчений, вірний, відкритий, кмітливий, чарівний, тактовний, чутливий, добрий, тихий, загадковий, авантюристичний.

**Negative traits of character:** arrogant, big-headed, hard-hearted, pessimistic, jealous, mean, curious, light-minded, lazy, stingy, lying, restless, aggressive, wicked, rude, hysterical, untrue, hesitant, disloyal, joyless, coward, indifferent, complaining, careless, passive, quarrelsome, bossy, scared, risky, dull, complicated, fanatical, humble, aloof, ordinary (35).

**Негативні риси характеру:** розсіяний, твердо характерний, песимістичний, ревнивий, жорстокий, допитливий, легковажний, лінивий, скупий, брехливий, неспокійний, агресивний, злий, грубий, істеричний, нечесний, той, що вагається, невірний, безрадісний, боягуз, байдужий, той, що завжди скаржиться, безтурботний, пасивний, сварливий, той, що любить керувати, зляканий, ризикований, похмурий, складний, фанатичний, покірний, відчужений, звичайний.

**Feelings:** admiration, enthusiasm, excitement, joy, love, pride, anger, annoyance, irritation, anxiety, despair, humiliation, embarrassment, tension, envy, hate, jealousy, fear, shame, guilt (20).

**Почуття:** захоплення, ентузіазм, хвилювання, радість, любов, гордість, злість, роздратування (2), тривога, відчай, приниження, сором, напруга, заздрість, ненависть, ревність, страх, ганьба, вина.

*III. Three types of personalities are described below: **the poet, the independent, the modern person.** Match the listed titles with the descriptions:*

1. He is charming, fascinating, strong, mysterious, intelligent and funny. But he's bossy, secretive, critical, and aloof and can be jealous at times;
2. He is clever, original, understanding, supportive, unpredictable in the nicest possible way and has a comfortable shoulder to cry on. He spends lots of time with his friends; he's so clever he can make you feel a bit dim at times;
3. He is incredibly romantic, extremely sweet-natured and thoughtful; he'd never argue with you. But he's weak, two-faced, usually penniless, impractical and unrealistic.

IV. Match the names of feelings with their meaning:

1. Admiration	a. pleasure, extreme gladness.
2. Love	b. discontent aroused by another's better fortune.
3. Enthusiasm	c. injury of the dignity or self-respect.
4. Joy	d. respect, warm approval.
5. Anger	e. complete loss of hope.
6. Despair	f. to be afraid of rivalry in love.
7. Humiliation	g. strong interest, desire to do something.
8. Hatred	h. intense dislike.
9. Envy	i. deep affection.
10. Jealousy	j. extreme displeasure.

V. Read, translate and dramatize the following dialogue:

I. – You know, apart from the hereditary factor, the family upbringing plays a very important role in the harmonic development of any personality.

– That's absolutely correct. The wrong parental treatment makes a child unhappy.

– Strict parents say life is difficult and discipline their kids by any means. They pressure them into obedience and deprive them of freedom.

– I suppose that to some extent children must be obedient and self-disciplined but they need affection and approval. Their home, like a fortress, gives the sense of security.

– In my opinion, kids want to trust their dads and moms who must be frank, honest, just, kind and loving.

VI. Read, translate and get ready to retell the topic:

## PSYCHOLOGICAL INSIGHT IN PERSONALITY

Psychology opens the door to self-awareness. We are individuals with a unique combination of characteristics which makes up our personality that friends and family may like or dislike. Different characteristics mixed together create a singular diversity of each of us that is there are no two persons alike.

Behavior is how we react to some physical aspects of our environment based on our personalities. Where one person may never show emotion of anger, joy, grief, another person's reaction may be usually colored with facial expressions, voice changes and hand gestures.

We cannot choose our family, we can choose our friends and life partners and the first impression is of a paramount importance and is affected by person's physical appearance. Finding something in common with a coworker, neighbor or classmate is one of the ways of building relationship.

Making friends that like to do the same things we do, make our life more funny and interesting. Your best friend has qualities you can identify with, whether you admire them or not.

Once we start building friendship with the opposite sex, it can be only a matter of time before serious, loving relations can start. Everyone has his or her own idea of what love is and that makes us fall in love with this very person and not another. The right blend of physical attractiveness, likeness and intimacy usually does the trick.

Psychology surrounds us. It's a part of our world and a part of us. On a daily basis you ask yourself all those questions about your feelings, behavior, motives. You are exploring your environment and evaluating how you fit in with it.

## TEXTS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING AND COMPREHENSION:

VII. A. Read, translate and try to summarize the following texts in 5-7 sentences to render its general idea:

### CHARACTER'S REFLEXION IN APPEARANCE

I. The shape of your face reveals a lot about your personality. And those who have studied the subject – physiognomy – believe they can look at the *faces of total strangers* (1) and tell whether they are mean, generous, healthy, jealous, reliable or sensuous. There are three basic shapes – round, square and triangle.

#### Round

II. You're *easygoing and sociable* (2). You have lots of friends and enjoy being the centre of attention. You love the good things in life and enjoy eating rich food. With your *outgoing personality* (3) you'll do well in a business.

#### Square

III. You are *determined and energetic* (4). You enjoy working hard. You're a real go-getter who *hates to stay at home and do nothing* (5). But you're very cautious too. You *weigh everything up* (6) carefully before deciding how to act. This makes you ideally suited to executive positions.



## Triangle

IV. You're a planner and tend to be bookish. *Material possessions* (7) don't play an important role in your life. You're *ambitious, but not greedy* (8) – your family and friends come first. You enjoy helping other people and you use your *superior intellect* (9) to solve other people's problems. You're likely to find happiness and wealth in scientific and technical occupations, including teaching and medicine.

V. Your face can tell the *outside* (10) about the *inner* (10) you. The results tend to show that people with long, angular faces are more naive, cheerful, impulsive and genuine. Those with short, square faces are more restrained, dependent, moody, self-disciplined and conforming.

*B. Make up your own sentences with the following words and phrases:*

1. Faces of total strangers – обличчя цілковитих незнайомих;
2. Easygoing and social – легковажний та товариський;
3. An outgoing personality – неординарна особистість;
4. Determined and energetic – рішучий та енергійний;
5. To hate staying at home and doing nothing – ненавидіти залишатися вдома та нічого не робити;
6. To weigh everything up – зважити все;
7. Material possessions – матеріальна власність;
8. Ambitious, but not greedy – амбіційний, але не жадний;
9. A superior intellect – вищий розум;
10. An outside and inner world – зовнішній та внутрішній світ.

*C. Complete the sentences matching their two parts:*

1. You love the good things in life and	a. enjoy being the centre of attention.
2. The shape of your face reveals	b. don't play an important role in your life.
3. You're ambitious, but not greedy–	c. enjoy eating rich food.
4. You have lots of friends and	d. a lot about your personality.
5. Material possessions	e. your family and friends come first.

6. There are three basic shapes

f. who hates to stay at home and do nothing.

7. You're a real go-getter.

g. round, square and triangle.

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D. Match choices (A-E) to (I-V). Write the results in the table.

- A. Inner world reveals the appearance;
- B. Not a lazy person at all;
- C. Very clever and intelligent personality;
- D. Best thing is being the center of attention;
- E. Physiognomy is connection of character and appearance.

	A	B	C	D	E
I					
II					
III					
IV					
V					

### LIES WE GET IN OUR LIFE

This is about lies and truth. German philosopher Nietzsche said we need lies *in order to live* (1): they console, evoke sympathy, hide and protect. They also confuse, *damage relationships* (2), lead to *loss of trust* (3) and create a world in which nobody *feels very comfortable* (4). People resort to lies to save face, to mislead deliberately, to gain power.

Lies are not always to do with words. You can live a lie. It was exactly the same in the family in which I was brought up. My parents were a veritable storehouse of aphorisms and advice on how to keep germs away. Myth was that we were once respectable but had somehow *fallen on hard times* (5). Looking at my relatives, I found it difficult to believe that they had all gambled away the family silver in Monte Carlo. I invented, as a child, a few small myths of my own: that I was the son of a prince, but unfortunately given to the wrong parents. My myth was similar to theirs (loss of inheritance). My parents didn't *tell deliberate lies* (6); the majority of parents don't. But children learn from the feeling and the way things are said. However, what is said often isn't the being of something. That's where the *confusion comes* (7) from in families, especially when the parents' myths and world view cease to convince, to have relevance. What was true for parents may, in *a changing world* (8), be irrelevant to our own lives. Sad but true. Another truth: if all parents were happy, *fulfilled, courageous human beings* (9), they would bring up children to be the same. But

parents are scared, frustrated, angry, confused and disappointed. I'm not surprised they resort to lies. Understandable, but it's left to their children to sort out the lies from the truth.

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My father was a **big boy doesn't cry** (10); that boys are better than girls; that you don't argue with authority. He told me that men had to be tough all the time and were not entitled to feel sad, sentimental, tender, loving, in love. It was untrue. Once I had detected that fear, that weakness, we grew apart. I would meet him again. I would respect his vulnerability, his wish not to see certain things.

The importance of truth is undoubted. Parents bring up their children living without lies. To be sure the kids always tell the truth it is necessary to find out what they think about certain situations and what misconceptions they have. "We should listen to our child and try to hear what she is saying," says Dr Oishaker. "In this way we have an opportunity to correct any erroneous information she may have acquired or can help straighten out any misconceptions she may have developed in her own mind". "We should tell children the truth," he stresses. "Parents at times feel it is better to lie so that the children will not be in discomfort. But it's not always a good idea".

*E. Make up your own sentences with the following words and phrases:*

1. In order to live – для того, щоб жити;
2. To damage relationship – руйнувати стосунки;
3. The loss of trust – втрата віри;
4. To feel very comfortable – почуватися зручно;
5. To fall on hard times – потрапити в скруту;
6. Not to tell deliberate lies – не говорити навмисну брехню;
7. The confusion comes – плутанина йде;
8. The changing world – швидко змінний світ;
9. A fulfilled, courageous human being – самодостатня, смілива людина;
10. A big boy doesn't cry – великий хлопець не плаче.

*F. Complete the sentences matching their two parts:*

<p>1. I would respect his vulnerability,</p> <p>2. My parents didn't tell deliberate lies;</p>	<p>a. but had somehow fallen on hard times.</p> <p>b. "we need lies in order to live".</p>
--	--

3. German philosopher Nietzsche said:	c. in a changing world, be irrelevant to our own lives.
4. What was true for parents may,	d. the majority of parents don't.
5. But lies are not always	e. scared, frustrated, angry, confused and disappointed.
6. Myth was that we were respectable	f. to do with words.
7. But parents are	g. his wish not to see certain things.

G. For question 1 choose the correct answer (A-C):

1. Why do parents tell lies to their children?

A. They want to confuse their kids deliberately;

B. They are not happy, fulfilled, courageous human beings, they want their children to be different;

C. They use some psychological techniques to teach their kids to sort out the lies from the truth.

### ***SPEAK UP ON THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS:***

1. What kind of person would you like to become?

2. What traits of character should your future husband (wife) possess?

3. What does the word "honesty" mean to you?

### ***GRAMMAR BOX: ADJECTIVES***

1. **We compare two things or people with *than*.** E.g. I am not very good at English but Julie is worse than me.

Ми порівнюємо дві речі чи людей з доп. ***than***.

2. **We compare when there is no difference between two things or people with *as...as*.** E.g. He is as smart as his Daddy.

Ми порівнюємо, якщо немає різниці між речами чи людьми з доп. ***as...as***.

3. **We compare when there is difference between two things or people with *not as...as, not so...as*.** E.g. This magazine is not so interesting as that one.

Ми порівнюємо, якщо є різниці між речами чи людьми з доп. ***not as...as, not so...as***.

Base	Comparative	Superlative
<b>Short adj.</b>		
fast	faster	the fastest
heavy	heavier	the heaviest
clever	cleverer	the cleverest
simple	simpler	the simplest
narrow	narrower	the narrowest
<b>Long adj.</b>		
attractive	more attractive	the most attractive
popular	more popular	the most popular
<b>Exception</b>		
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
many, much	more	the most
far	further	the furthest

*VII. Give the correct form of the adjective:*

1. Who is (rich) man in the world?
2. These rooms seem to be much (comfortable).
3. Yesterday was (hot) day of the year, wasn't it?
4. This BMW car is not so ... (old) as that Toyota.
5. Manchester United is (good) football team in England.
6. (Old) he grew (wise) he become.
7. John is (helpful) than Nick.
8. Jane is (pretty) girl in her town. She will surely win.
9. His answer was (bad) than I thought.
10. My sister is as (good-looking) as our mother.

## LESSON 4

### HEALTHY BODY AND FITNESS Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free

I. A. Sue, Elton and Rachel express their attitude towards the healthy way of life. Read and translate the following texts:

**Sue Chamberlain.** To my mind, physical exercises are helpful to make our body strong as well as to keep mentally strong. So to be fit we need to go in for sports or just do daily exercise at least 15 minutes in the morning which help you feel in tonnus and make you feel much better.

**Elton Dixon.** Drinking and smoking must be limited or even excluded in our lives. Alcohol in small quantities won't cause problems, but for those who drink excessively, the long-term physical, emotional and social effects can be very damaging. Excessive drinking can result in liver damage, stomach ulcer, cancer of the throat, serious memory loss and sexual problems for both men and women.

**Rachel Raymond.** Eating properly and regularly is vital. Most people don't eat enough fresh fruit and vegetables and suffer as a result. Fish, eggs and cheese provide protein and are cheaper than meat. Try to avoid red meat as it tends to be fatter than white meat. The fiber in brown bread makes it much healthier than white bread.

B. What is your opinion of the healthy way of life? Present your own point of view.

II. Learn the active vocabulary:

**Healthy way of life:** physical exercises, to make the body strong, to be fit, to be in shape, to go in for sports, to organize everyday routine, to maintain balance, excessive drinking, to eat properly, vital, to suffer, fat-loss diet, metabolic rate, portion size, under control, energy level, overeating (16).

**Здоровий спосіб життя:** фізичні вправи, зміцнювати тіло, бути в формі (2), займатися спортом, організовувати щоденні справи, відновлювати баланс, надмірне споживання спиртного, правильно харчуватися, життєво необхідний, страждати, дієта для схуднення, швидкість обміну речовин, розмір порції, під контролем, рівень енергії, переїдання.

III. Read and translate into Ukrainian in a written form:

#### Some Top Diet Tips

1. Juice is loaded with simple sugars such as glucose and fructose which are too high in your fat-loss diet;
2. Adding spices to foods may help increase your metabolic rate. Popular choices are peppers, chilli and curry powder;
3. Whether it's oatmeal, rice or chicken, you must keep your portion sizes under control which should be about the size of your fist;
4. When you drink cold water, your body actually increases its metabolic rate to

warm the water up to your normal body temperature;

5. Eating small meals often helps to stabilize your energy levels all day long and prevents you from overeating.

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IV. Match the expressions with their meaning:

1. Place your feet apart	a. підійміть вашу ліву ногу
2. Hold your arms straight	b. підтягніться вгору на пальчиках
3. Stretch up to your feet	c. покрутіть руку на зап'ясті
4. Lower your arms	d. нахилийтеся вперед повільно
5. Raise your left leg	e. покладіть ноги нарізно
6. Stand with your feet together	f. стійте прямо
7. Rotate your hand at your wrist	g. тримайте руки прямо
8. Bend forward slowly	h. доторкніться до вашого коліна чолом
9. Touch your knee with your forehead	i. опустіть руки
10. Stand up straight	j. станьте та тримайте ноги разом

V. Read, translate and dramatize the dialogue:

I. – A healthy body breeds a healthy mind. To maintain a balance between the different activities and to stay healthy you should organize your life style.

– Oh, right you are. If I arrange my week properly, I always find time for eating, sleeping and work as well as for my active social life.

– As for me, I like to start my day with some exercises. First of all I stand in a relaxed position with closed eyes taking deep breaths through the nose and then I am gently stretching my body and reaching with both hands up high to the sky. Afterwards I skip with a rope for several minutes, drink a big glass of water, take a shower and tune myself in a happy, positive, successful day.


– I'm sure that after these all you feel ready for everything. Sorry to say but I continually make excuses for not exercising, telling myself "I just don't have time".

VI. Read, translate and get ready to retell the following topic:

### MY OWN HUMAN BODY

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The skin is like an apple peel. It covers and protects our whole body, from head to toe. On the tips of our fingers each one of us has special lines, different from the lines everyone else has. When we are very hot water comes out of our skin to cool it. This water is called sweat.

Our body works like a car; the  are the engine of the car and the heart is its most important muscle. Muscles are like springs, they shrink and stretch. The muscles are protected by the skin and are attached to the bones. Some muscles are big and strong while others are small, but just as important.

The air contains oxygen, a substance necessary for us to live. Air is as important as water for our bodies. The heart is a muscle that pumps blood into the veins and arteries. The lungs instead, breathe air in, giving oxygen to the blood, and then getting rid of 'used' air.

The skeleton is made up of bones, which are hard and strong. The muscles are attached to the bones that move them. Muscles and bones support each other. Thanks to the skeleton we stand up nice and straight. Without bones we would be as flat as pancakes. The skeleton should not frighten you. It is just a very useful part of your body.

Food goes from the mouth to the stomach and finally into the intestine. Teeth chew the food and the stomach dissolves it. When the food arrives at the intestine, the intestinal villi suck up all the good parts, which finish up in the blood and make us live and grow.

### **TEXTS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING AND COMPREHENSION:**

#### **HOW TO EVOID STRESSES?**

VII. A. Read, translate and try to summarize the following texts in 5-7 sentences to render its general idea:

I. Stress is *an inevitable reaction* (1) to our environment, but the good news is that it is within our ability to control how we *react to the pressures* (2) of our *highly competitive and fast-moving society* (3). When you begin to *feel angry or frustrated* (4) – stop. Ask yourself “Is this productive, is this contributing to a solution, or is this only *a destructive reaction?* (5)” Next time those destructive thoughts occur see if you can change them. Sometimes you have to tell yourself, “That’s the way it is and let it go like that. There is no point in becoming disturbed in crowds or at traffic lights, or in any situation that you cannot change.

II. Another *technique for stress management* (6) is learning how to *relax* (7). Here is an exercise that is great for relaxation doing it stretches out your lower back. Lie on your back and tuck your knees into your chest. Place your hands on your knees, but be sure not to compress the knee joint. Hold your legs tucked-in for 30 seconds or



more; no bouncing, just hold steady. Breathe deeply and relax.

III. Learn how *to destroy those negative feelings of mind* (8). It may take some practice, but you can do it. Close your eyes and *visualize a setting* (9) in which you have felt relaxed (*Update at the Beach, or Relaxing at the Watermark*) (10).

*B. Make up your own sentences using the following words and phrases:*

1. An inevitable reaction – неминувна реакція;
2. To react to the pressures – реагувати на тиск;
3. Highly competitive and fast-moving society – висококонкурентне та швидкозмінне суспільство;
4. To feel angry or frustrated – почуватися злим та подавленим;
5. A destructive reaction – руйнівна реакція;
6. A technique for stress management – техніка для опанування стресу;
7. To relax – розслабитися;
8. To destroy negative feeling of mind – руйнувати негативні почуття;
9. To visualize a setting – уявляти оточення;
10. A quiet night star gazing – тихе нічне споглядання зірок;

*C. Complete the sentences matching their two parts:*

1. Another technique for stress management	a. 'That's the way it is and let it go at that.
2. When you begin to feel angry or frustrated	b. to our environment.
3. Stress is an inevitable reaction	c. those negative feelings of mind.
4. Learn to destroy	d. tuck your knees into your chest.
5. Close your eyes and	e. stop.
6. Sometimes you have to tell yourself,	f. is learning to relax.
7. Lie on your back and	g. visualize a setting in which you have felt relaxed.

D. Match choices (A-C) to (I-III). Write the results in the table:

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A. Relaxation beats stress;

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B. Pleasant imagination practice;

C. Stress is vital reaction to daily life pressures.

	A	B	C
I			
II			
III			



## LIVING WITHOUT DIGESTION TROUBLES

If five people sit down to eat, the chances are that one of them will *suffer from indigestion* (1). Many sufferers go to their *local pharmacy* (2) and buy any one of a number of indigestion remedies. Unfortunately, although these remedies may help *to relieve the symptoms* (3) of indigestion, they don't do anything about the cause. Here are a few tips on how to get rid of bad eating habits and replace them with good ones:

- **Upset stomach.** Many indigestion sufferers hurl beer, chips, strong coffee, fried potatoes, whisky, curry and plenty of other competing foods into their stomachs – and then wonder why they get indigestion!

- **Don't eat too much.** *Get into the habit of* (4) listening to your stomach telling you when it is full. Eating when you *are hungry* (5) rather than just because the clock tells you it is time to eat. Most of us stuff our stomachs with food whether we are hungry or not. The stomach can cope far more effectively with smaller meals taken at short intervals.

- **Eat slowly.** *Try to taste* (6) *each mouthful of food* (7) that you eat. If you find it difficult not to eat too quickly, put down your knife and fork between mouthfuls – that will help *slow you down* (8).

- **Chew properly.** Chewing is an essential part of the digestive process. If you don't *chew* (9) properly then you'll be sure to get indigestion. To help yourself chew more effectively, make sure that you put only small forkfuls of food into your mouth.

- **Eat regular meals.** *Regular meals* (10) are much better for you than irregular ones.

- **Rest after eating.** When you've finished a meal have a short rest. Give your stomach time to do its job before you start running around again. When you are eating, concentrate on what you're doing – don't try eating while you are watching television or reading.

- **Give up smoking** Tobacco smoke irritates the stomach. Simply avoiding tobacco will help any indigestion sufferer.

E. Make up your own sentences with the following words and phrases:

1. To suffer from indigestion – страждати від нетравлення шлунку;
2. Local pharmacy – місцева аптека;
3. To relieve the symptoms – полегшити симптоми;
4. To get into the habit of – звикати до чогось;
5. To be hungry – бути голодним;
6. To try to taste – намагатися смакувати;
7. Each mouthful of food – кожний шматочок їжі;
8. To slow down – сповільнювати;
9. To chew – жувати;
10. Regular meals – регулярний прийом їжі.

F. Complete the sentences matching their two parts:

1. Get into the habit of listening to	a. your stomach telling you when it is full.
2. When you've finished a meal	b. buy any one of a number of indigestion remedies.
3. Many sufferers go to their local pharmacy and	c. put down your knife and fork between mouthfuls.
4. Tobacco smoke irritates	d. have a short rest.
5. If you find it difficult not to eat too quickly,	e. beer, chips, strong coffee, baked potatoes, whisky, curry.
6. Many indigestion sufferers hurl	f. the stomach.
7. If you don't chew properly then	g. you'll be sure to get indigestion.

G. For question 1 choose the correct answer (A-C):

1. What would you do living without indigestion troubles?

A. We need to listen to our stomach telling it is full, chewing properly and taking

regular meals;

B. We should go to local pharmacy and buy new remedies for digestion;

C. It's quite useful to eat chips, baked potatoes and to drink strong coffee and whiskey.

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**SPEAK UP ON THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS:**



1. How do you understand the notion "the healthy way of life". Specify.
2. Express your attitude towards the plastic surgery. Would you like to change your appearance by means of the plastic surgery?
3. Describe in detail the peculiarities of the mental and physical work. Which of them is much more preferable for you?

**GRAMMAR BOX: PAST SIMPLE (Indefinite)**

**USAGE:**

1. **Repeated, single and permanent past actions which happened at a definite time or time is not mentioned but it is not connected with present.** E. g. I saw him yesterday. Luda went to school last year. **Time indicators are often presented.** (*Yesterday, last week, last year, the other day, two days ago, on last Monday, in July, in 1987*).

Повторювана, одноразова та постійна минула дія, у якій зазначено конкретний час чи час не вказаний, однак не пов'язаний з теперішнім.

2. **A chain of past actions which happened one after another.** E. g. In the morning I woke up, made my bed, washed myself, dressed, had my breakfast and left my flat.

Ланцюг послідовних минулих дій, які відбувалися одна за одною.

**FORMS:**

**Regular verbs. Правильні дієслова.**

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I opened	Did I open?	I didn't open
You opened	Did you open?	You didn't open
He, she, it opened	Did he, she, it open?	He, she, it didn't open
We opened	Did we open?	We didn't open
You opened	Did you open?	You didn't open
They opened	Did they open?	They didn't open

## Irregular verbs. Неправильні дієслова.

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I saw	Did I see?	I didn't see
You saw	Did you see?	You didn't see
He, she, it saw	Did he/she/it see?	He, she, it didn't see
We saw	Did we see?	We didn't see
You saw	Did you see?	You didn't see
They saw	Did they see?	They didn't see

*VIII. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets:*

1. She (to create) a new very tasty and delicious food.
2. I (to recall) the pressure in my chest yesterday, but at the time of the accident I had paid little attention to it.
3. Last week fifteen British sailors and marines (to free) from captivity in Iran and (to begin) two weeks' leave with their families.
4. They (to test) their knowledge of French talking to a native speaker.
5. Coming back to the Earth the cosmonauts (not to bring) any new information about outer space last time.
6. In remote north-western Pakistan men (to open) fire on Shiite Muslims on Monday.
7. Pope Benedict XVI (to preside) over a candlelit Easter Vigil Mass in St. Peter's Basilica on Saturday night last year?
8. A total of 600 copies of books (to disappear) from the bookshops in several days last month.
9. Giovanni da Verrazzano (to be) the first European who (to enter) New York Bay in early times.
10. The scientists (to obtain) the unique data that (to lead) to essential conclusions yesterday?

## LESSON 5

### MEALS. FAVORITE RECIPES

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I. A. Sue, Elton and Rachel present their favorite receipts. Read and translate the following texts:

**Sue Chamberlain. "Chicken and sour-cream".** The chicken is boiled in the salt water during 15-20 minutes. Then it is moved in the frying pan. Afterwards we add some heat butter or margarine and cook in the oven or in the microwave until it's quite ready. The chicken is cut in small pieces and poured over with some sour-cream. After this we should stew it again.  
Serve with boiled or fried potatoes.

**Elton Dixon. "Fried Potatoes".** Peel and cut potatoes. Fry them in the pan filled with oil until they are gold and then add some slices of onion. Continue to roast on low temperature.  
Serve with dill and parsley.

**Rachel Raymond. "Pumpkin-apricot pudding".** Heat the oven. Combine some apricots, currants and amaretto. Stir in pumpkin and eggs. Combine 1 cup flour, half a teaspoon cinnamon, nutmeg and salt. Cut some butter. Divide among six mini pudding-shape pans. Cover with the aluminum foil and place on the roasting pan. Fill the pan two-third up sides with water. Bake an hour and a half or until the pick comes out clean.

B. Present your favorite receipt.

II. Learn the active vocabulary:

**Acts concerning food:** main course, second course, dish course, to bake, to boil, to fry, to roast, to stew, to grill, to pour, to sprinkle, to stir, to mix, to blend, to grate, to grind, to heat, to cool, to fill, to help yourself, to be hungry, to be thirsty, to pass some food (23).

**Дії, що стосуються їжі:** основне блюдо, друге блюдо, страва, пекти, варити, жарити (2), тушити, пекти на грилі, наливати, посипати, мішати (3), терти, молоти, підігрівати, охолоджувати, наповняти, пригоститися, бути голодним, бути спраглим, передати якусь їжу.

**Vegetables, fruit and berries:** a carrot, a cucumber, an egg-plant, a tomato, a maize, a corn, a cabbage, a potato, a pepper, a radish, a beet, a pumpkin, a melon, a watermelon, a pea, a bean; an apple, a pear, a cherry, a plum, an apricot, a tangerine, a lemon, an orange, a banana; a strawberry, a gooseberry, a raspberry, a red currant, a black currant (30).

**Овочі, фрукти та ягоди:** морква, огірок, баклажан, помідор, кукурудза (2), капуста, картопля, перець, редиска, буряк, гарбуз, диня, кавун, горох, квасоля; яблуко, груша, вишня, слива, абрикос, мандарин, лимон, апельсин, банан; полуниця, агрус, малина, червона смородина, чорна смородина.

**Food:** mineral water, juice, champagne, wine, cocktail, milk, sour cream, curd, cottage cheese, butter, cheese, oil, eggs, meat, fowl (poultry), beef, pork, mutton, cutlets, sausage, ham, bacon, chops, wheat and rye bread, roll, bun, pancake, doughnut, biscuit, chocolate, cake, sweet, candy, salad, porridge, semolina, buckwheat, flour, rice, macaroni, noodles, French chips, chips, salt, sugar, pepper, chilli, spices, garlic, onion, prunes, raisins, olives, poppy seeds, parsley, dill, bay leaf, mayonnaise, fish, sprats, smoked salmon, trout, sardine, caviar, crab, lobster, oyster (68).

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**Їжа:** мінеральна вода, сік, шампанське, вино, коктейль, молоко, сметана, творог (2), масло, сир, олія, яйця, м'ясо, м'ясо птиці (2), яловичина, свинина, баранина, котлети, ковбаса, шинка, бекон, відбивна, пшеничний та житній хліб, булка (2), млинець, пампух, печиво, шоколад, пиріг, цукерки (2), салат, вівсянка, манка, гречка, мука, рис, макарони, локшина, картопля фрі, жарена картопля, сіль, цукор, перець, чілі, спеції, часник, цибуля, чорнослив, родзинки, оливки, макові зерна, петрушка, кріп, лавровий лист, майонез, риба, шпроти, копчена риба, лосось, форель, сардина, ікра, краб, рак, устриця.

### *III. How can we correctly pop the cork of champagne?*

1. Start with chilling of a bottle of champagne to get less foam;
2. Point the bottle of wine away from yourself and others;
3. Remove the foil from the top of the bottle. Place the thumb on cork, remove the wire;
4. Turn the bottle until cork gently releases;
5. Pour into champagne flutes and let the foam subside a bit before filling the glass.

### *IV. Read and translate the advertisement:*

#### **Chop chop!**

What's light, simple and easy to use? The answer is a food processor with only three parts: the base, the lid and the chopping disc — with all parts easy to clean. It will chop any hard root vegetables, cooked meat, plus it can make an ideal mayonnaise. A recipe book is included with every unit. The processor costs \$29.95

### *V. Which menu would you choose and explain why you prefer it:*

1. Tomato and cucumber salad, vegetable soup, rice and fried fish and juice or tea;
2. "Russian salad", broth, potatoes with roast beef and mineral water or coffee;
3. Omelet, oatmeal with milk, boiled salmon fillet, fat-free yoghurt.

### *VI. Translate these sentences into Ukrainian:*

1. Nick wants to have some ice-cream for dessert but as it's not ready yet, he takes a piece of cake and a glass of tea;

2. John orders some fruit, as he always prefers fruit to cakes and ice-cream.

VII. Read, translate and dramatize the dialogue:

I. – You must have some more chicken.

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– No, really, thank you. I just cannot eat any more.

II. – Another piece of meat pie.

– Yes, it's delicious.

III. – How about a nice cup of tea before you go?

– Yes, I'd love one.

– How would you like it?

– A strong one with three spoons of sugar for me, please.

VIII. Read, translate and get ready to retell the topic:

### MEALS

Every family usually has four meals a day: breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper. As for English families they have porridge for breakfast with some milk and sugar or without it. Then, of course, they drink tea or coffee which may be either strong or weak. They can have their coffee white or black, which is with or without milk. English drink tea with milk which is called "English tea". Some people have bacon and eggs or ham and sausage. In the course of the day people have something for a (snack) bite, when they really feel hungry.

Before having a meal they lay the table: spreading the table cloth and lay out napkins (one for each person). If it's breakfast they take a tea-pot, cups, glasses, saucers, bread-plates, forks, spoons and knives. Bread is cut into slices and the slices are put on a dish. Butter is placed into the butter-dish and salt into the salt-cellar. When everything is ready they start to eat their delicious meal.

For dinner Englishmen have clear or cabbage soup, mixed salad, potatoes, cooked vegetables, beefsteak or roasted goose. For dessert there are different things to everyone taste such as ice-cream, jelly, stewed-fruit, biscuits, cakes or tea with toasts and marmalade.

Supper and lunch usually consist of some lighter meals, for example, some bread with butter, some fruit or vegetable salad or fried fish.

These are most traditional English dishes, but in general the choice of food depends on people's taste, wallet and style of life.

### **TEXTS FOR SUPPLIMENTARY READING AND COMPRENENSION:**

IX. A. Read, translate and try to summarize the following texts in 5-7 sentences to render its general idea.



## SENSATIONAL SANDWICHES

I. A long spring or summer *weekend* (1) calls for good food that can be eaten *on the run* (2) and outdoors. There is so much to do – gardening, tennis, bowls, swimming – and there seems so little time to sit down for *a lengthy summer meal* (3).

II. *Fortunately* (4) for me, my family and friends love the sandwiches I make. That's why I *enjoy* (5) preparing them with *an effort* (6) into making them interesting enough for *a light snack* (7). For me to enjoy them, they have to be good. As *bakers are providing* (8) with so many beautiful breads and there are such intriguing combinations of flavors we can put in them, sandwiches can become substantial enough for a meal. Just add *a jug of lemonade* (9), water, lots of ice and lemon juice, a cold beer or *mix up* (10) ice, wine and soda water. Then life seems much more interesting.

### III. Chicken Toasted Sandwich

- 4 slices lean bacon
- 1 whole skinless boneless chicken
- 2 thick slices bread cut from large round or rectangular loaves, toasted lightly (or use toasted bread, brown or white)
- 1 cup mayonnaise
- 8 *lettuce leaves* (11)
- 8 thin slices of tomato
- 8 thin slices of red salad onion

IV. In a small heavy frying pan cook the bacon until it is *crisp* (12); transfer it to paper towels *to drain* (13). Pour off 1 tablespoon of fat. In the fat stew the chicken and *season* (14) with pepper for 5 to 6 minutes on each side and transfer it to *a chopping board* (15). Let the chicken stand for 10 minutes and cut it into thin slices.

V. To make 4 sandwiches, spread one side of 4 toasts with some of the mayonnaise, sprinkle it with pepper to taste. Top each with a lettuce leaf, some onion, some tomato, some chicken and toasted bread, pressing it firmly. If liked, secure with a toothpick topped with a stuffed olive.

*B. Match the following Ukrainian expressions with those in italic from the text:*

Легка закуска (а), вихідний (б), заправляти (с), насолоджуватися (д), змішувати (е), на ходу (ф), дошка для відбивних (г), хрусткий (h), довготривала літня їжа (і), на щастя (j), пекарі забезпечують (к), кухлик лимонаду (l), прикласти зусилля (m), салат (n), висушити (o).

*C. Decide if the following statements are true or false:*

1. Bakers don't provide us with different breads, that's why we like to bake them ourselves;
2. All the family and friends like the sandwiches;
3. We cook the bacon until it is crisp;

4. Before gardening, tennis, bowls and swimming we sit down for a lengthy summer meal;

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5. Sandwiches are not substantial enough for a meal, [\(Upgrade to Pro Version to Remove the Watermark\)](#)

6. You may secure the sandwiches with toothpick;

7. On Christmas holidays we like to eat our meal outdoor.



D. Match choices (A-E) to (I-V). Write the results in the table:

A. For sandwich we need many ingredients;

B. Sandwiches are substantial food;

C. Vegetables give vitamins to sandwiches;

D. Bacon or chicken staff;

E. Outdoor food on the run.

	A	B	C	D	E
I					
II					
III					
IV					
V					

### THE FOOD – MOOD LINK

Have you ever wondered why do you head straight for the chocolate after *a tiff* (1) with a loved one or why do you feel tired and sleepy after a bowl of creamy pasta? It's the food - mood link – the way different foods act on the chemical messengers in our brains that are our feelings, memory, relaxation and even hunger. This is just like many drugs, *from painkillers to tranquillizers* (2) that also act on these chemical messengers. Peanuts for alertness, rice to beat depression and chocolate *to heal a broken heart* (3). These are just a few of the foods that can affect your feelings. This mix of nutrition, psychology and biochemistry is sometimes known as molecular psychology. Recent studies have indicated conclusively that the food we eat can affect our *moods, emotions and alertness* (4).

Just as bones require calcium, our brains need raw materials in the foods we eat for the neurotransmitters *responsible* (5) for our moods and feelings, hunger, memory and even our sex drive. Researchers suppose that *cravings* (6) are a body's way of expressing a need for these nutrients. Cravings are one way the body tells us it is a bit short on some of the raw materials needed to keep us in good working order.

Fiona simply *can't resist* (7) eating chocolate biscuits or ice cream as *a late-night snack* (8) while she is at home watching television. She has also found these

craving intensify in those few days before her period. What makes women like Fiona experience cravings for sweet food? Some may argue she is simply too *weak-willed to ignore* (9) her *hunger pangs* (10).

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Research, however, *upholds* (11) such cravings as a body's way of meeting *psychological needs* (11). The sugary, high-kilojoules snack foods such as chocolate, biscuits and cakes that Fiona desires belong to the carbohydrate group of food. These people require carbohydrates *to elevate* (12) levels of the brain chemical that relaxes and calms them. Carbohydrate cravers *reported* feeling less depressed after eating chocolate or sweets. The carbohydrate cravers were *markedly* (13) less depressed, while the non-cravers experienced *fatigue and sleepiness* (14).

Why is it that a late meal can *keep you tossing and turning* (15)? Protein foods such as fish, chicken, liver and peanuts are all food for the brain and the same thing in them that keeps you awake at night can make you more alert during the day. These protein foods help wake you up and get your brain working. This is why some people have trouble sleeping after a late meal with lots of protein in it, such as meat, fish, chicken and cheese.

*E. Match the following Ukrainian expressions with those in italic from the text:*

Не могли встояти (a); залікувати розбите серце (b); непорозуміння (c); муки голоду (e); відповідальний (f); від обезболюючих до заспокійливих (g); надто слабодуха, щоб проігнорувати (h); втома та безсоння (i); змушують кидатися та крутитися (j); промовисто (k); настрої, емоції та тривоги (l); пізній перекус (m); підвищувати (n); психологічні потреби (o), жадання (p).

*F. Decide if the following statements are true or false:*

1. Molecular psychology is the mix of nutrition, psychology and biochemistry;
2. Chocolate, biscuits and cakes cravers are more depressed than non-cravers;
3. Different foods don't act on the chemical messengers in our brains;
4. Rice for alertness, chocolate to beat depression and peanuts to heal a broken heart;
5. As bones require calcium, brains need raw material in the food we eat;
6. Cravings are the strong desire for a certain kind of food;
7. Late protein foods such as fish, chicken, liver and peanut make us asleep almost at once.

*G. For question 1 choose the correct answer (A-C):*

1. What is the food-mood link?
  - A. It's the influence of different food on our feelings, memory and relaxation;
  - B. It's the mix of nutrition, psychology and biochemistry;

C. When weak-willed people cannot ignore chocolates.

**SPEAK UP ON THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS:**

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1. Tell us the receipt of your favorite dish;
2. Outline the national features of Guinean cuisine;
3. What are your tastes for foreign?;
4. Express your attitude towards extraordinary dishes such as “French frogs”, “Polynesian insects”.



**GRAMMAR BOX: NUMARALS**

**CARDINAL NUMARALS**

0 – zero; 1 – one; 2 – two; 3 – three; 4 – four; 5 – five; 6 – six; 7 – seven; 8 – eight; 9 – nine; 10 – ten; 11 – eleven; 12 – twelve; 13 – thirteen; 14 – fourteen; 15 – fifteen; 16 – sixteen; 17 – seventeen; 18 – eighteen; 19 – nineteen; 20 – twenty; 21 – twenty-one; 30 – thirty; 40 – forty; 50 – fifty; 60 – sixty; 70 – seventy; 80 – eighty; 90 – ninety; 100 – a (one) hundred; 1000 – a (one) thousand; 1000000 – a (one) million; 1000 000 000 – a (one) billion.

346 – three hundred and forty six;  
5678 – five thousand six hundred and seventy eight;  
75. 006 – seventy five point zero zero six;  
1997 – one thousand nine hundred ninety seven;  
2001 – two thousand and one.

**ORDINAL NUMARALS**

I – the first; II – the second; III – the third; IV – the fourth; V – the fifth; ... IX – the ninth; XXI – the twenty-first; XXX – the thirties.

6. 09. 2009 – the sixth of September two thousand and nine.

**TIME**

<p><b>A minute</b> – sixty seconds; <b>An hour</b> – sixty minutes; <b>A day</b> – twenty four hours; <b>A week</b> – seven days; <b>A month</b> – thirty or thirty one days; <b>A year</b> – twelve months; <b>A decade</b> – ten years; <b>A century</b> – a hundred years; <b>A millennium</b> – a thousand years.</p>	<p><b>What time is it now?</b> <b>What’s the time?</b> It’s one o’clock - (<b>1 p.m.</b>); It’s five – (<b>5 a.m.</b>); It’s ten minutes past three – (<b>3.10 p.m.</b>); It’s twenty to six – (<b>5. 40</b>); It’s a quarter past one – (<b>1. 15</b>); It’s fifteen minutes past one – (<b>1. 15</b>); It’s half to nine – (<b>8. 30</b>); It’s thirty minutes to nine – (<b>8. 30</b>).</p>
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X. Complete the sentences:

1. 2345 into words is ...;
2. 26. 03. 1978 into words is ...;
3. In 1654 you say ...;
4. A century has ...;
5. An hour has ...;
6. In my student's group there are ...;
7. I was born on ...;
8. A school year starts on ...;
9. A new century began in ...;
10. 9. 30 a. m. into words is ...;
11. 6. 45 p. m. into words is ...;
12. 3 456 0 98 into words is ...;
13. 2. 15 p.m. into words is ...;
14. 12 a. m. into words is ...

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## LESSON 6

### MY FLAT. SOME DESIGN HINTS

I. A. Sue, Elton and Rachel work in the place they like most in their dwelling. Read and translate the following texts:

**Sue Chamberlain. Bedroom.** The bedroom is the most private room. The way your bedroom should be is up to you. My choice was to make my bedroom an oasis with the purity of white and luxury of gold. White bedding and walls make a peaceful background for a gold-framed picture and gold accessories. The plush white and gold carpet promotes pleasure and relaxation.

**Elton Dixon. Kitchen.** The modern kitchen is a constant compromise of aesthetics and function that can be resolved in mixture of classic and modern style. Some people design their kitchen on the basis of the simple process of preparing food. Others consider the kitchen as a meeting place in which a friendly conversation is combined with natural wood furniture and the modern things like a fridge, a microwave, a dishwasher, a bread cutter and a blender.

**Rachel Raymond. Living-room.** High ceiling makes a feeling of huge space. A neutral color palette with some multicolor botanical designs gives your living room a fabulous flair. A chinese red table is the heart of the room. A red striped vase that is connected with the dominant colors is an important accessory. The large fireplace keeps the room warm in a cold weather. Its mental piece with the matching tiny statues creates a dramatic accent.

B. Give your own personal presentation of the dwelling.

II. Learn the active vocabulary:

**Kitchen:** a fridge, a freezer, a cooker, a stove, a cupboard, a microwave, a sink, a dishwasher, a bread bin, a tray, a kettle, scales, a corkscrew, a bin (bucket), table cloth, a napkin, a food processor, cutlery (silver), a toaster, a mixer, a dinner table, a stool, a dinner set, a mug, a knife, a spoon, a fork, a plate, a mat, a cup, a glass, a saucer, salt and pepper shakers, a salt cellar, a pepper pot, a coffee pot, a sugar bowl, a salad bowl, a teapot, a frying pan, a sauce pan, a grate, a meat grinder, a soup ladle (45).

**Кухня:** холодильник, морозилка, газова плита, духовка, кухонна шафа, мікрохвильова, мийка, посудомийна машина, хлібниця, таця, чайник, ваги, штопор, відро (2), скатертина, серветка, кухонний комбайн, набір ложок і виделець, тостер, міксер, столовий стіл, табурет, столовий набір, кухлик, ніж, ложка, виделець, тарілка, килимок під тарілку, чашка, склянка, блюдо, сільничка і перчиця, сільничка, перчиця, чайник для кави, цукерничка, салатника, чайник для чаю, сковорідка, каstrуля, терка, м'ясорубка, черпак.

**Living room:** a furniture group, a sideboard, a bookcase, a wardrobe, a sitting group, a sofa, an armchair, a wheeled coffee table, a TV-set, a dinner table, a chair, a picture, a mirror, lace, curtains (drapes), a carpet, a rug, a chandelier, a lamp, a candle, a vase, a fireplace, a mantelpiece. (25).

**Вітальня:** меблевий гарнітур, сервант, книжкова шафа, шафа для одягу, м'яка частина, диван, м'яке крісло, столик для кави на коліщатках, телевізор, столовий стіл, стілець, картина, дзеркало, тюль, штори (2), килим, килимок, люстра, лампа, свічка, ваза, камін, плита на каміні.

**Bedroom:** a clothes closet, a rack, a chest of drawers, a bed, a bedding, a pillow, a blanket, a sheet, a coverlet. (9).

**Спальня:** гардероб, вішалка, комод, ліжко, набір постелі, подушка, одіяло, простирадло, покривало.

**Bathroom:** a bathtub, a bath mat, a shower curtain, a towel, a towel rack, a washbowl, a toilet, a shelf, a toothbrush holder, a toothbrush, a tooth paste, tissues, a soap, a waste basket, a bathrobe. (15).

**Ванна кімната:** ванна, килимок для ванної, завіса для душу, рушник, вішалка для рушничків, умивальна раковина, туалет, поличка, підставка для зубних щіток, зубна щітка, зубна паста, паперові хустинки, мило, кошик для сміття, банний халат.

**Make yourself at home:** neutral color palette; colorful accent; calm, soothing color; a feeling of coziness; a tranquil environment; clean lines; the first priority; to maximize existing space; with minimum decoration; to create a relaxing atmosphere; to harmonize natural lights; to abound in beauty; to combine; exterior and interior details; gorgeous; elegant; spacious; compact; bright; luxurious; unique; stylish; comfortable; attractive (14).

**Почувайтесь як удома:** палітра нейтральних кольорів; кольоровий акцент; спокійний, рівний колір; почуття затишку; заспокійливе оточення; чисті лінії; найперший пріоритет; збільшити існуючий простір; з мінімумом декорацій; створити розслаблюючу атмосферу; гармонізувати нейтральні світла; бути багатим на красу; поєднувати; деталі зовнішньої та внутрішньої обстановки; пишний; елегантний; просторий; компактний; яскравий; розкішний; унікальний; стильний; зручний; привабливий.

**Directions:** on the left-hand; on the right-hand; to the left; to the right; above; over; under; below; opposite to; in the middle of ; in front of; behind; in; on; at; near (16).

**Напрямки:** ліворуч; праворуч; вліво; вправо; над (2); під (2); навпроти; в середині; попереду; позаду; в; на; біля(2).

*III. Guess: what room is this?*

1. What do we call the room where we can take a bath or a shower?
2. What do we call the room where we can sit in the arm-chair and watch TV-set,

drink tea or coffee with our guests?

3. What do we call the room where we can prepare our food?

4. What do we call the room where we can have a night sleep or just day rest?

IV. Match the notions with their definitions:

1. A mansion	a. a place for human habitation
2. A cottage	b. a residence
3. A house	c. a large house
4. A dwelling	d. a room or a suite of rooms usually on one floor used as a residence
5. An apartment	e. small house, especially in the country

V. Imagine that your friend has bought a new flat and asks you to help furnishing his living-room. He has got **a bookcase, a sideboard, a round table with six chairs, a sofa, two arm-chairs, a low table, a TV-set, a DVD-recorder, a carpet and a chandelier**. Using the following phrases describe how you would place these pieces of furniture: ***I'll put ...in the middle of the room; there will be ... on the right-hand; I'd like to place ... in the corner of the room; you'll find ...opposite the ...; you'll see ...on the floor; I'll hang ... on the ceiling.***

VI. Read, translate and dramatize the following dialogue:

I. – Oh! It's nice to see you. I haven't seen you for ages. I know that you've bought a new flat in the downtown.

– Right you are. After all repairing I've moved to my large, new apartment.

– But living in the downtown is unbearable with all that noise outside.

– That's not a problem for me really. I like a fast moving life and heavy traffic doesn't irritate me. Besides there are a lot of advantages concerning my new dwelling. First of all, the building is modern with all conveniences and the flat is comfortable and well-designed. Secondly, there is a large yard with green trees and a nice playground. And at last I must say the most important thing is that it takes me only 15 minutes to walk to my office.

– How many rooms are there in your apartment?

– It's a three room flat on the second floor with a spacious balcony. I invite you to visit me one day.

– Thanks, I'd love to.

VII. Read, translate and get ready to retell the topic:



## MY FLAT

Like most people in our town I have a flat on the first floor in a block of flats. This is a five-storeyed building with a yard in front of it. The house has all modern conveniences: electricity, gas, central heating and running water. Our family owns the flat which consists of four rooms such as a living room, a bedroom, a study and a nursery. There is also a kitchen, a bathroom, a lavatory and some pantries. Thus we've got plenty of room there, though our family is quite large.

First of all there is a spacious living room leading to a comfortable and attractive living room. You can see a wooden stand with a portable telephone on the right. Also we have a nice suitable rack there, where our jackets, coats and fur-coats hang. There is a Turkish plush multicolored rug there too. This compact foyer gives a perfect accent to the design of the whole dwelling.

Our living room is the most stylish and cozy place in the flat. As you come into the room you'll notice a wall-furniture consisting of a sideboard, a bookcase and a wardrobe made of oak. It's very elegant and expensive. On the left there is a seating group, I mean a luxurious cherry red and sunny yellow sofa and two matching arm-chairs with several cushions on. They say red and yellow make a striking contrast with the white wallpapers we have. At the large window you can see a low table with widescreen plasma TV-set and DVD-recorder. There are a lot of floral-designed pictures creating a relaxing tone. In the middle of the ceiling there is a modern fashionable chandelier. To give some additional light we've got a standard lamp here. The floor is covered with a gorgeous thick plush carpet. There are also beautiful lace and curtains on the windows. It's the room where our family accepts our guests and spends its free time together watching television or just having conversations.

### **TEXTS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING AND COMPREHENSION:**

VIII. A. Read, translate and try to summarize the following texts in 5-7 sentences to render its general idea:

#### **AUSTRALIA'S 'LITTLE CHINA' EMBASSY IS A POPULAR TOURIST ATTRACTION.**

I. There is a bright new star in Canberra: the \$22 million Chinese *embassy* (1) that is the talking point of the national capital. Opened late last year, the complex has become a *major* (2) *tourist attraction* (3). But as the *myriad* (4) trees and shrubs that surround the compound buildings *gradually* (5) reach *maturity* (6), the buildings, housed on a 22,000-square-metre *site* (7), will be screened from *prying* (8) eyes.

II. Hundreds of tones of materials and furnishings were shipped from China *to provide* (9) *authenticity* (10) to the embassy, which was designed by the China Guangzhou Architectural Institute. The Chinese *artisans* (11) work on the site for more than year *to ensure* (12) proper construction of the intricate, pagoda-like roofing.

III. The embassy presents an imposing facade dominated by a four-storeyed chancery. The building opens on to a series of peaceful courtyards and gardens that feature traditional southern Chinese landscaping. Visitors will usually see only parts of the administrative wing of the *chancery* (13) or the offices in the trade and science wing. Traditional Chinese *olden-glazed tiles* (14) are used on the roofs of the administrative buildings, the ambassador's residence and the staff quarters, which accommodate 48 people. In striking contrast brilliant peacock-blue ceramic tiles are used to cover the pagoda-like walkway and a *hexagonal* (15) garden pavilion.

IV. All entrance lobbies, reception and function rooms in the chancery and ambassador's residence are fitted out in traditional Chinese manner. Thousands of tourists will hope that the Chinese trees and shrubs on the inside of the complex and the Australian natives outside will take a long time to reach maturity so that they can continue to view the magnificence of this little China in Australia.

*B. Match the following Ukrainian expressions with those in italic from the text:*

Місце (а), достовірність (b), канцелярія (c), посольство (d), велика кількість (e), шестикутний (f), майстри (g), цікаві очі (h), поступово (i), головний (j), тускла черепиця (k), переконатися (l), зрілість (m), привабливість (n), забезпечувати (o).

*C. Decide if the following statements are true or false:*

1. Though the embassy is build in the Chinese style, all the material is Australian;
2. The Chinese embassy fully reflects its national architectural tradition;
3. The brilliant peacock-blue ceramic tiles are used to cover pagoda-like roofing;
4. The building is housed on 22 square-meters site;
5. The Chinese artisans work on the site for more than three years to ensure proper construction of the intricate, pagoda-like roofing;
6. The complex has really become a major tourist attraction;
7. A series of peaceful courtyards and gardens feature traditional southern Chinese landscaping.

*D. Match choices (A-D) to (I-IV). Write the results in the table.*

- A. Little China is in Australia;
- B. Best tourist's attraction;
- C. Chinese architects and artisans worked to design the building;
- D. Traditional Chinese style reveals in peacock-blue ceramic tiles.

	A	B	C	D
I				
II				
III				
IV				

## SPELLING'S DREAM HOUSE

“King of U.S. television”, Aaron Spelling and his wife Candy have moved into their Hollywood “palace” a \$75 million dream house. In 1991, *Hot-shot producer* (1) Aaron has bought his 123-room mansion, which is now home for the *couple* (2) and their son Randy and daughter Tory. Styled along the lines of a French *manor* (3), the palace – the size of a football field – took six years to build. The house includes an *indoor* (4) bowling alley, doll museum, *ice-rink* (5) and an entire floor – larger than many homes – to house Candy’s *jewels* (6), furs and designer wardrobe. The huge project was opposed by neighbors and put *a heavy strain on* (7) the Spellings’ marriage. It *eventually* (8) led to published *rumors* (9) that their 23-year marriage was on the rocks. The rumors claimed that Candy was having *affairs* (10) with a variety of men. “It was *destructive* (11) and all untrue”, Aaron says. In an effort to end the rumors, Aaron told a Hollywood columnist: “Candy and I will divorce when the world collapses (12)”. The silver-haired Aaron is sitting in his office, facing a huge aquarium *recessed* (13) into the wall, as he tells how his dream house almost turned into a *nightmare* (14). The family officially moved into the manor. The pipe-puffing multi-millionaire, who made his fortune by being the most *prolific* (15) producer of TV shows, says “Candy and I are happy to put the past behind us now that we have moved in” – Aaron says. After six years of construction and controversy, the Spellings of Hollywood have moved into their \$75 million dream home.

E. Match the following Ukrainian expressions with those in italic from the text:

Коштовності (а), врешті-решт (б), прийде кінець світу(с), плідний (д), хітовий режисер (е), внутрішній (ф), пара (г), романи (h), льодовий каток (і), руйнівний (j), розміщений в ніші (к), важкий натиск (l), маєток (m), чутки (n), кошмар (o).

F. Match the following words and phrases **a huge project (a); to move(b); a variety (c); a mansion (d); was styled (e); includes (f); rumors (h)** in the following sentences:

1. This fashionable garment ... by a famous Ukrainian designer Liliya Pustovit;
2. The “Grand” enterprise is working on ... concerning the construction of a new multy-storeyed building;
3. Mary doesn’t like her dwelling and she’d like ... into that marvelous ... not far from there;
4. My breakfast ... some sandwiches, bacon, eggs and coffee;
5. There were a lot of ... about this mysterious couple;
6. ... of nice furniture was brought from Italy to the store at the corner.

G. For question 1 choose the correct answer (A-C):

1. What was destructive to Aaron Spelling’s marriage?

A. His wife Candy didn’t want to live in his Hollywood “palace”;

B. The rumors about Candy's affairs ruined the marriage;

C. The couple had no children.

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**SPEAK UP ON THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS:**  
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1. Describe the best kind of dwelling for you. Do you prefer to live in a modern flat or in a village cottage?;
2. What changes would you perform in your own dwelling?;
3. Imagine and describe the dwelling of the XXII century.

**GRAMMAR BOX: TO BE AND TO HAVE IN PRESENT, PAST SIMPLE (Indefinite)**

**FORMS:**

**TO BE IN PRESENT**

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I am	Am I?	I am not
You are	Are You?	You are not
He, she, it is	Is he, she, it ?	He, she, it is not
We are	Are we?	We are not
You are	Are you?	You are not
They are	Are they?	They are not

**TO BE IN PAST**

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I was	Was I?	I was not
You were	Were you?	You were not
He, she, it was	Was he, she, it?	He, she, it was not
We were	Were we?	We were not
You were	Were you?	You were not
They were	Were they?	They were not

**TO HAVE IN PRESENT**

**1 To have** утворює питальну і заперечну форму без допоміжного дієслова, але якщо входить до складу сталого виразу (to have dinner, to have supper, to have breakfast, to have a bath, to have a shower), тоді з допоміжними дієсловами **Do, Does, don't, doesn't, Did, didn't**.

**2 COMPARE:** I have no newspapers. – I have not a (any) newspaper.

Ствердж.	Ствердж.	Питальна	Питальна	Заперечна	Заперечна
форма	форма	форма	форма	форма	форма
I have	I have a bath	Have I?	Do I have?	I have not	I don't have
You have	You have a bath	Have you?	Do you have?	You have not	You don't have

He, she, it has	He, she, it has a bath	Has he, she, it?	Does he, she, it have?	He, she, it has not	He, she, it doesn't have
We have	We have a bath	Have we?	Do we have?	We have not	We don't have
You have	You have a bath	Have you?	Do you have?	You have not	You don't have
They have	They have a bath	Have they?	Do they have?	They have not	They don't have

### TO HAVE IN PAST

Ствердж. форма	Ствердж. форма	Питальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма	Заперечна форма
I had	I had dinner	Had I a book?	Did I have dinner?	I had not	I didn't have dinner
You had	You had dinner	Had you a book?	Did you have dinner?	You had not	You didn't have dinner
He, she, it had	He, she, it had dinner	Had he, she, it a book?	Did he, she, it have dinner?	He, she, it had not	He, she, it didn't have dinner
We had	We had dinner	Had we a book?	Did we have dinner?	We had not	We didn't have dinner
You had	You had dinner	Had you a book?	Did you have dinner?	You had not	You didn't have dinner
They had	They had dinner	Had they a book?	Did they have dinner?	They had not	They didn't have dinner

IX. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. He (to be) short of breath and (to discover) that he (to be) so fatigued that he couldn't walk yesterday.
2. Washington (to have) many universities such as the George Washington University and the Howard University.
3. The course of the Second World War (to be) such that British troops were involved in campaigns in the Far East.
4. The proton (to have) a mass of 1.837 times that of the electron.
5. Mr. Smith (to have shower), dressed himself, (to have breakfast) and went to his work.
6. My niece (to be) lucky to have a good English teacher at school.
7. Nighttime bowling (to have) more than eighteen locations in New York.
8. This (to be) the happiest Michelle has ever been.
9. They divorced but they (to be) so perfect for one another as I thought.
10. This devices (to have) great power.

## LESSON 7

### MY HOUSE. HOUSEHOLD. GARDENING

I. A. Sue, Elton and Rachel **Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free** Read and translate the following texts:

(Upgrade to Pro Version to Remove the Watermark)

**Sue Chamberlain.** The design of the French style home proposes all the romance features: doors and large windows on the eastern side which catch the morning sunlight. These also provide garden views. The layout of the home is interesting. The main bedroom forms one wing of the house, while the other one contains a play room and two bedrooms. This entrance leads to a large area of the dining and lounge entertaining area without disturbing small children. The unusual design aids cooling of the home in summer.

**Elton Dixon.** The ambition of every young couple is to possess their own home and it is true that they look for the house that suits them perfectly. The Bee croft is the dwelling especially designed for young families seeking something removed from the more traditional look. Bee croft is single-storeyed construction with a double garage. The Bee croft consists of a kitchen, a big family room with the dining and living area, a main bedroom near the entry. There are three bedrooms at the rear (back) of the house.

**Rachel Richmond.** This attractive single-storeyed home captures yester-year with its wide verandahs providing shade and protection. The verandahs also play an important role as they visually enlarge the house because they surround three sides of the house. Another superior feature of the old-style is the arch which greets guests at the entrance. Inside the home contains a lounge, some living and family rooms, three bedrooms and a large country-style kitchen as a reminder of bygone days.

B. Give your own personal presentation of the dwelling:

II. Learn the active vocabulary:

**Household work:** to have a meal; to cook; to peel potatoes; to wash up; to do the dishes; to cut the bread; to do, to go shopping; to have the spring cleaning; to keep the house clean and tidy; to do chores; to empty the trash bin; to carry out the trash; a garbage (rubbish) chute; to clean carpets; to beat the rugs; a rug-beater; to polish the floor; to dust the furniture; to sweep the floor; to wash the chandelier; to do our laundry; to iron linen and to press clothes; to mow the lawn; a lawn-mower; to cut the grass; to rake the leaves; a rake; to weed the garden; to water the flowers; to pick up fruit; to grow vegetables; to mop; to vacuum; a vacuum cleaner; to scrub; to wring; to wipe (37).

**Домашня робота:** їсти; готувати; чистити картоплю; мити посуд (2); різати хліб; робити покупки; робити весняне прибирання; підтримувати будинок у чистоті й охайності; прибирати; виносити сміття (2); сміттєпровід; чистити килими; вибивати доріжки; тріпачка; натирати підлогу; витирати порошок з меблів; зам'ятати підлогу; мити люстри; віддати речі в пральню; прасувати білизну та одяг; косити газон газонокосилкою; газонокосилка; косити траву; згрібати листя; граблі; полоти сад; поливати квіти; збирати квіти; вирощувати

овочі; мити підлогу; прибирати пирососом; пиросос; шкребти; віджимати; витирати.

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**Types of houses:** a semi-detached house, a detached house, a terraced house, the ground floor, the first floor (5).  
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**Різновиди будинків:** будинок, і сім'ї, приватний будинок, будинок з терасою, перший поверх, другий поверх.

**Plants:** a rose, a tulip, a daffodil, a daisy, a peony, a shrub of lilac, an orchard, a pear-tree, a cherry-tree, an apple-tree, a plum-tree, a green grass lawn (12).

**Рослини:** роза, тюльпан, конвалія, ромашка, піон, кущ бузку, фруктовий сад, груша, вишня, яблуня, слива, газон зеленої травички.

III. Give the Ukrainian equivalent to the word in italic:

My favorite occupation is *to sew* [sou] (1). I've got a new *sewing-machine* (2) and the charming *sewing basket* (3) with plenty of necessary things such as *needles* (4), *threads* (5) of different colors, *lace* (6), *buttons* (7), *thimble* (8), *a tape measure* (9) and what not.

Usually I use my sewing-machine, but sometimes I *sew by hand* (10). When I do this I take a needle and try to thread a sheer thread of necessary color *through the eye of the needle* (12). Afterwards I make some *seams (stitches)* (13) and I finish the process *making a knot* (14) and *coming off the thread* (15).

IV. Fill in the blanks with the following phrases and words:

are grown (a); rakes (b); in blossom (c); digs the soil (d); picks up (e); cottage (f); looks after (g); orchard (h); mows (i); neat and well-cared of (j).

My grandfather lives in the village. His ... (1) nests amidst the greenery. There are a lot of fruit-trees in his ... (2). Among them: apple-trees, pear-trees, cherry-trees, plum-trees and a peach-tree. Besides he's got an oak, a maple, a birch and some lilac bushes. In May when trees are ... (3), it's like a fairy garden. His "green child" is always ... (4), because the old man ... (5) it very properly. In spring he also ... (6) for flower-beds, where roses, tulips, daffodils ... (7). In summer my grandpa ... (8) the green grass lawns with his lawn-mower. In autumn he ... (9) fruits and ... (10) the leaves. This old man is crazy about gardening that's why he is always busy.

V. Read, translate and dramatize the following dialogue:

I. – Look! This advertisement seems to be suitable to our taste: “Dream House”. Three bedrooms, a luxurious bathroom, a dining room, a kitchen, a large patio in the backyard, a little orchard and a green grass lawn.

Some hours later. (Upgrade to Pro Version to Remove the Watermark)

– Have you seen that “Dream House” darling?

– Oh! Yes. I visited it an hour ago. I say it’s rather disappointing.

– Didn’t you like it?

– It’s situated in a faraway district. The kitchen and the dining room are not very cozy.

– How does the luxurious bathroom look like?

– It’s really rather big but it looks somewhat old-fashioned. The only remarkable thing is the backyard, fruit-trees and well cut green grass.

VI. Read, translate and get ready to retell the topic:

### **MY FAMILY HOUSE. HOUSEHOLD**

Many families prefer to live in their private houses or cottages in the suburbs. Our family bought a suburban house five years ago. It’s a two-storeyed building consisting of the ground floor and the first floor. On the ground floor there is a living room, a dining room, a family room with a fireplace, vaulted nook and a kitchen, a bathroom, a lounge, a pantry and a big hall with entrance sliding glass door. On the first floor we’ve got a study, a master bedroom with a master bathroom attached, a bedroom and a walk-in closet. There is also a two car garage and backyard (patio).

Behind the house there is a big garden in which we grow flowers: roses, tulips, daffodils, daisies, peonies and many others. We also have shrubs of lilac and a lot of fruit-trees in the orchard: pear-trees, cherry-trees, apple-trees and plum-trees. Our family grows all kinds of vegetables, such as potatoes, beets, carrots, peas, cabbages, cauliflowers, onions, cucumbers and tomato. In front of the house there is a green grass lawn.

I’d like to speak about our cozy kitchen which is rather large and it includes a dining room. There is a sink, a cooker (gas-stove), a fridge and a cupboard where we keep our plates, forks, spoons, knives, cups and glasses. We’ve got also an oval dinner table with some chairs. We have our meals three times a day. Usually it’s my Mom who cooks but my brother and I help her to peel potatoes, to wash up, to cut the bread and what not.

As a rule my Dad goes shopping, but I like to go with him. We buy bread, milk, sour cream, vegetables, flour, rice, sweets and many other things there, though we prefer to buy meat at the market.

It takes us a lot of time to keep our large house clean and tidy. We help our parents in every possible way. My brother cleans carpets and polishes the floor. I dust the furniture and sometimes sweep the floor. My Mom does our laundry and



afterwards I iron linen and press clothes.

Most of all I like to work in the garden. I weed the garden, water flowers, pick up fruit in autumn. Working in the open air does me a lot of good. And as English proverb says: "Active leisure is a great pleasure".

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## **TEXTS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING AND COMPREHENSION:**

VII. A. Read, translate and try to summarize the following texts in 5-7 sentences to render its general idea.



### **SOME INTERESTING THINGS OF GARDENING**

#### **ROCK GARDEN**

Whenever there is not too much to do in the garden, it is usually a good time *to create features* (1) such as *a rock garden* (2). These raised areas *drain* (3) freely, a situation which allows many plants *to thrive* (4). If you select both native and non-native plants, you will have year-round color and a variety of *foliage* (5), form and color. Choose plants that *mature* (6) to below eye level. Those lovely native plants which can add beauty to a rock garden most prefer a few hours of sunshine each day. Any soil type can be improved by working in plenty of *humus* (7) – compost, straw, leaves, seaweed and fine pine bark, pea straw or mushroom compost. Have the potted plants moist and then plant them into *moist soil* (8). If the plants have *congested* (9) roots, loosen these and spread them around the prepared hole. Plant at the same soil level the plant which was in the container. Firm (10), but *do not ram* (11) the soil around the plant and water well. These *low-growing plants* (12) probably won't need much *pruning* (13), but giving them a light *trim* (14) after they have finished flowering will promote new growth and more flowers the following year. To fill any gaps in the rock garden, plant some groundcover plants which can be removed later if they begin *to choke* (15) other plants.

B. Match the following Ukrainian expressions with those in italic from the text: Процвітати (a), притискати (b), порядок (c), низькорослі рослини (d), гумус (e), створювати особливі риси (f), вологе підґрунтя (g), кам'яний сад (h), дозрівати (i), підрізання (j), не втискувати (k), перенасичений (l), висушувати (m), підпирати (n), листя (o).

C. For question 1 choose the correct answer (A-C):

1. Why is it better to plant native and non-native plants?  
A. We use these plants because they need little sunshine.  
B. Native and non-native plants are low-growing and need little pruning.  
C. You will have year-round color and a variety of foliage.

## CAMELLIAS

For months of color and pleasure from *glorious blooms* (1), add some camellias to your garden. Japonica camellias are probably the most popular winter flowering plants. Even when not in bloom, these tall, dense (2), evergreen (3) shrubs are still attractive. Early-flowering japonica Camellias usually begin blooming in early winter, following the camellias which bloom from early autumn. Camellias are really quite *hardy plants* (4) and will *grow under most conditions* (5), except being very wet for long periods. Camellias need protection from (7) severe heat and hot winds (8). They will *tolerate* (9) low temperatures, but heavy frosts can *damage flower buds* (10). Morning sun and afternoon *shade* (11) or filtered sun is *suitable* (12). As they can grow into quite large plants, give them *plenty of room* (13) to *maintain* (14) their natural good shape, bearing in mind that if the sun can get to all sides the plant will *bloom* (15) better.

D. Match the following Ukrainian expressions with those in italic from the text:

Рости за будь-яких умов (а), чудовий цвіт (b), сильна спека та гарячі вітри (с), тінь (d), потребувати захисту (е), стійкі рослини (f), густий (g), підходящий (h), зруйнувати квіткові бруньки (i), переносити (j), протягом довгого періоду часу (k), цвісти (l), вічнозелений (m), багато місця (n), забезпечити (o).

E. Decide if the following statements concerning two texts are true or false:

1. Camellias are only attractive when they are in bloom that's why you need to choose only Japonica camellias;
2. People prefer lovely native plants which need a few hours of sunshine each day;
3. Rock gardens help to drain the soil freely;
4. Camellias never grow into large plant and don't take plenty of room;
5. Only native plants will give year-round color and variety of foliage, form and color;
6. Camellias usually begin blooming in early winter, following the camellias which bloom from early autumn;
7. When you plant you need to ram the soil well enough.

F. For question 1 choose the correct answer (A-C):

1. Why are Japonica camellias probably the most popular winter flowering plants?
  - A. Even when not in bloom, these tall, dense, evergreen shrubs are still attractive;
  - B. They sell Japonica camellias almost in every Florist's shop and these plants are not expensive;
  - C. They can grow into quite large plants.

**SPEAK UP ON THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS:**

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1. What kind of household work do you like to do best?
2. Imagine yourself moving to the Medieval Castle. What would your life be like there?
3. Describe: how would you arrange your garden?



**GRAMMAR BOX: PRONOUN**

**PERSONAL PRONOUNS (ОСОБОВІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ)**

<b>Nominative case</b>	<b>Objective case</b>
I	Me
You	You
He, she, it	Him, her, it
We	Us
You	You
They	Them

**POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (ПРИСВІЙНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ)**

<b>Conjoint</b>	<b>Absolute</b>
My	Mine
Your	Yours
His, her, its	His, her, –
Our	Ours
Your	Yours
Their	Theirs

**REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (ЗВОРОТНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ)**

- 1 Дієслова з зворотними займенниками перекладаються дієсловами з –ся, –сь. E. g. I washed myself.
- 2 Зворотні займенники можуть підсилювати дієслово і перекладаються як сам. E. g. She saw them herself.

Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, oneself.

**RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS (ВЗАЄМНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ)**

Each other – один одного (багато людей)

One another – один одному (двоє людей)

**DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (ВКАЗІВНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ)**

Such - такий, the same – такий самий, this - цей, that - той, these - ці, those – ті, there - там, here - тут.

## INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Who? – хто?, whose? – чий?, whom? – кого?, what? – що?, which? – котрий?, when? – коли?, where? – де?, why? – чому?, how? – як?, how many? – скільки? (злічувані), how much? – скільки (незлічувані).

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## CONJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS (СПОЛУЧНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ)

Who – хто, whose – чий, what – що, which – котрий, that – що.

## INDEFENITE PRONOUNS (НЕВІЗНАЧЕНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ)

Some – який-небудь, somebody, someone – хто-небудь, something – щось – у стверджувальних реченнях;

Any – будь-який, anybody, anyone – будь-хто, anything – будь-що – у питальних та заперечних.

## NEGATIVE PRONOUNS (ЗАПЕРЕЧНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ)

No – ні, ніякий, nobody – ніхто, nothing – ніщо, none – ніхто, жоден, ніщо, neither – ні той, ні інший, жоден.

## DEFINING PRONOUNS (ОЗНАЧАЛЬНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ)

All – всі, both – обидва, each – кожен, every – кожний, усякий, everyone, everybody – кожний, everything – усе, either – один з двох, another, other – інший.

## QUANTATIVE PRONOUNS (КІЛЬКІСНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ)

Many – багато (зліч.), much – багато (незліч.), few – мало, little – мало, a few – декілька, a little – трохи.

*VIII. Match with suitable pronouns: these, she, how many, I, anything, my, every, he, me, something, you, no, herself, they, some, neither, my, there, where, his.*

1. We'd like ... to eat. Will you bring us ... food.
2. I am going to think over and analyze ... moment of that happy event.
3. ... pages can ... read a day?
4. There is ... vacant space in the car. You should use a taxi.
5. ... are ... going to spend your winter vacations?
6. It's dark outside. I won't see ... ..
7. ... brother is a student, ... is twenty.
8. ... don't like ... of ... two occupations.
9. In ... childhood ... granny read ... a lot of fairy-tales.
10. ... dressed ... and left the house.

## LESSON 8

### SHOPPING ADVERTISING GOODS

I. A. Sue, Elton and Rachel try themselves as advertising agents and advertise some goods. Read and translate the following texts.  
(Upgrade to Pro Version to Remove the Watermark)

**Sue Chamberlain.** What a way to travel! Imagine jetting off to some exotic destination with the latest style Airport Luggage range. Beautifully styled in the look of the Nineties, this new tapestry range is available in a variety of colors and patterns. Each piece is made with large corner wheels for easy handling and is fully lined. Matching accessories include wet packs, an overnight bag, a weekend case and a trunk. The luggage is available in leading department stores. Retail prices range from around \$20 for the wet packs to around \$160 for the larger suitcase.

**Elton Dixon. Hot cars.** Great deals. Audi A6. Beautiful luxury car! Wow! You must see and drive it! Why should we buy a new car if it's only \$ 21000? Brilliant black. Fully loaded, nicely equipped, airbags, premium audio, duel climate control, keyless entry, lots of options, greatly styling, leather infinity, just 45 km, long wheel base, well documented, lifetime warranty, very clean and spotless. Hurry! Don't wait! Call me now! 699-5889.

**Rachel Richmond. Iron supplements.** It is well known that iron is essential. It builds up the quality of blood and increases resistance to disease. Its vitamin C content helps in the absorption of iron. This pleasant-tasting tonic is simply stirred into juice or water, or taken as it is. For maximum benefits, Ferro Force should be taken before meals. Ferro Force is made by Wagner Pro-Biotics, maker of nutritional support products. It is available at health food shops. Inquiries: (02)4361126.

B. Give your presentation of the merchandise you like.

II. Learn the active vocabulary:

**At the shop (store):** a food store, a book shop, at the jeweler's, at the grocer's, at the greengrocer's, at the baker's, at the fruiter's, at the butcher's, at the confectionary, at the dairy, a ready-made clothes dept., a foot-wear, a hosiery, a haberdashery (accessory), a leather goods dept., a perfumery, a textile dept., a stationary, a tobacconist; a discount, a price, a cheque, a receipt, a department, a supermarket, a salesgirl, a salesman, a shop assistant, a buyer, a customer, a price-tag, shop window (33).

**В магазині:** продуктовий магазин, книгарня, в магазині коштовностей, в бакалії, в овочевому, в хлібному, в фруктовому, в м'ясному, в кондитерському, в молочному, відділ готового одягу, взуттєвий відділ, панчішні вироби, галантерея (2), відділ шкіряних виробів, парфумерний відділ, тканини, канцтовари, тютюнові вироби, знижки, ціна, чек (2), відділ, супермаркет, продавець (3), покупець (2), етикетка, вітрина магазину.

**Some goods:** a panty-hose, a handkerchief, a neckerchief, a kerchief, a tie, an umbrella, a handbag, a wallet, gloves, a suit-case, a trunk, a powder, a lipstick, a bar

of soap, a bottle of perfume, a brush, a tube of toothpaste, a razor, a blade, a bottle of cream, a box of matches, a pack of cigarettes, a bracelet, a pearl, a ring, ear-rings, a chain (27).

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**Деякі товари:** (Упаковки Provision, to Reserve the Unit, mark) куртка (2), краватка, парасолька, ручна сумочка, гаманець, рукавички, валіза, великий чемодан, пудра, губна помада, брусок мила, флакон парфумів, щітка, тюбик зубної пасти, бритва, лезо, баночка крему, косметичні мірники, пачка цигарок, браслет, перли, каблучка, сережки, ланцюжок.



**“At hand phrases”:** Do you want to buy anything?; What can I do for you?; Where is the nearest bookshop?; May I help you?; Have you any...?; Where can I buy...?; Give me ..., please.; What is the price of...?; Where do they sell...?; What size is this...?; It's in fashion.; It's out of fashion.; It's cheap.; It's expensive.; It's a bargain.; May I try it on?; Does this dress suit me?; It suits you perfectly.; Does this blue dress match my dark blue shoes?; This color matches the color of your shoes.; Does this dress fit me?; It fits you very well; It outlines your beautiful figure (23).

**Допоміжні вирази:** Ви and хочете щось придбати?; Що я можу для вас зробити?; Де найближча книгарня?; Чи можу я вам допомогти?; Чи є у вас ...?; Де можна купити?; Дайте мені ..., будь-ласка.; Яка ціна ...?; Де продається?; Який розмір...?; Це модно.; Це немодно.; Це дешево.; Це дорого.; Це вигідна покупка.; Можна це приміряти?; Ця сукня мені личить?; Це личить вам досконало.; Чи ця голуба сукня підходить за кольором до моїх синіх туфель?; Цей колір підходить до кольору твоїх туфель; Ця сукня підходить до моєї фігури?; Вона підходить вам дуже добре.; Вона підкреслює вашу фігуру.

**Doing things:** to be on sale, to bargain, to need, to borrow from, to lend, to collect, to save, to spend, to earn, to make money, to lose, to win, to do shopping, to show something (14).

**Щось робити:** розпродувати, торгуватися, потребувати, позичати в когось, позичати комусь, збирати, заощаджувати, витратити, заробляти (2), програвати, вигравати, робити покупки, показувати щось.

*III. Read, translate and dramatize the following dialogues:*

I. – Good afternoon.

– Hello. I'd like a shampoo for dry hair.

– Large, medium or small?

– How much is the small bottle?

– It costs 76 pence.

– I'll take two bottles, please.

II. – Can I help you?

– It's all right, thanks. I'm being served.

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III. – We are looking for a food processor.

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– Yes, what make is it?

– Have you got a Tefal?

– Yes, we have. It's a very good machine.



– How long is the guarantee?

– Three years, madam.

– And do you deliver?

– Yes, we do up to 5 km.

– How much is it?

– Two hundred and forty pounds.

IV. AT THE FLEA MARKET

– How much do you want for it?

– Sixty.

– Sixty pounds?

– Yes, it is worth seventy, but I am in a hurry.

– Look. It's not in a very good condition. This is broken. I'll give you 45.

– 45? Come on. I'll tell you what... Take for 55.

– No, that's still too much. To tell you the truth I can't afford 55. Let's split the difference 50 pounds.

– 50. All right, 50.

– Can I give a cheque?

– Well, I prefer cash if you don't mind.

V. AT THE FOOTWEAR DEPARTMENT

(A conversation between a customer and a saleswoman)

– Excuse me. How do I get to the shoe department?

- It's over there on the left.
- I want a pair of boots, please.
- What's your size?
- 34 and I want warm ones.
- Oh, you've got small feet. It will be easy to find a suitable pair. (Some minutes later). Will you try on these ones? Do they feel?
- They are a size too big. Can you find a different pair?
- Just a moment. You are lucky. It's a lovely pair.
- It feels more comfortable. I think I'll take them. Where do I pay?
- Over there at the cash desk.

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## VI. A BARGAIN

- Do you think I'll be able to find a suit here?
- Yes, I think so. They have any size and style you want. What color do you like?
- Any color except blue.
- What about this brown one. It's nice. I suggest you try it on. It costs only 25 pounds. And I'm sure it is worth much more.
- You're right. Don't you think the material is good?
- Yes, the quality is excellent. Buy it if it fits you, it's a bargain.

*IV. Read, translate and get ready to retell the topic:*

## **SHOPPING IN OUR LIFE**

### **TYPES OF SHOPS**

Shopping takes a very important part in our life. There is no other way for a modern person to provide food and clothes for himself and his family. It is in the shops where we can buy all necessary and useful things for ourselves. At the butcher's we buy meat (fowl, pork, beef, mutton) and meat products: sausage, ham, salami and so on. At the fishmonger's one can buy all sorts of fish: fresh fish, a tin of fish, frozen fish. At the baker's people buy bread, buns, cakes, rolls. At the greengrocer's they sell different vegetables and at the fruit-shop – different fruit. At the confectionery one can buy sweet stuff: pastry, biscuits, chocolate, doughnuts, ice cream and sweets. At the dairy they sell milk, cheese, cottage cheese, cream, sour cream.



## SHOPPING EXPERIENCE

And now a few words about my own shopping experience. Usually my big shopping day is Saturday, because I am very busy during the week. On this day I get up early and go to the market to buy fruit and vegetables for the next week, such as potatoes, cabbages, carrots and apples. Then I go to a supermarket, to make purchases there saves time. Supermarkets always enjoy great popularity. They are very convenient, because you don't have to go from one shop to another to buy the things you want. I leave my bag in a special place, take a trolley and go along the shelves. Food products are in the packages and bottles and it is very convenient both for customers and salesmen. But at the meat counter there is an assistant because meat is not rationed. I ask the assistant to weigh me half a kilogram of pork, she puts it on the scale, which writes the weight and the price on a check. I put the meat in the trolley together with the other products and go to the cash desk. I stand in a line and at last it is my turn to pay. The cashier counts everything and tells me the sum of money I must pay. I put the products into my bag and go home. Now there is no need for me to go shopping everyday except to buy bread and milk. When we've run out of bread I go to the baker's and take a loaf of wheat bread and half a loaf of rye bread and some rolls. At the dairy I ask shop assistant to weigh 300 grams of butter and cheese. Besides I buy a pack of milk and sour cream. There is no self-service in such shops.

## DEPARTMENT STORE

Department Stores are usually big multistoried buildings with lifts. They are composed of different departments: ready-made clothes, footwear, hat, textile, linen, china, haberdashery, hosiery, perfumery, jewelry, stationery and toy dept. We buy books at the bookshops, stationary at the stationer's, clothes at the ready-made clothes shops, and flowers at the florists and so on. You can buy different articles of clothing and various goods there. In the big Department Stores hundreds of salesmen work. They are always very helpful and are glad to show the things you like most. If you like to buy a dress or a suit in the ready-made clothes, you can try it on in the dressing room and if it fits you, you go to the cash desk to pay money to the cashier. Shopping may be just a way to spend the time and enjoy yourself by wandering from one department to another, looking at the articles on the counters. You can also simply go window-shopping.

### **TEXTS FOR SUPPLIMENTARY READING AND COMPREHENSION:**

*V. A. Read, translate and try to summarize the following texts in 5-7 sentences to render its general idea.*

## ELECTRONIC MONEY

I. People in the USA don't like to go shopping having *a whole bunch of* (1) money with them. Paying for their *purchases* (2) they prefer to use "*electronic*" money (3). They are of two types: *credit cards* (4) and *debit cards* (5). They look the same but they *work differently* (6).

II. *To get a credit card* (7) some must go to a bank or some lending institutions. There a person will be asked different questions such as if he (she) has *a bank account* (8), whether the bills are paid *regularly* (9) and so on. A person is carefully examined and if they see that they can *trust* (10) him (her) then such people get a credit card has *a certain limit* (11) and you cannot buy things that cost more than the limit is.

III. Now when you go shopping you use your credit card with you. The information from your credit card will go to the bank and bank will pay *instead of* (12) you. At the end of the month you will get a bill from the bank and now it's your turn to pay.

IV. The things are different with debit cards. To get a debit card you must open an account at the bank. For example you put \$ 2000 in the bank and they give you a debit card. Again you can use it when shopping, but now when the bank gets the information about your purchase to pay for it; it *transfers money* (13) from your account. At the end of the month you do not get bills but *announcement* (bank statement)(14) about how much money is left on your account.

*B. Make up your own sentences with the following words and phrases:*

1. A whole bunch of money – ціла купа грошей;
2. Purchases – покупки;
3. “Electronic” money – електронні гроші;
4. Credit cards – кредитні картки;
5. Debit cards – депозитні картки;
6. To work differently – працювати по-різному;
7. To get a credit card – отримати кредитну картку;
8. A bank account – банківський рахунок;
9. Regularly – регулярно;
10. To trust – довіряти;
11. A certain limit – певний ліміт;
12. Instead of – замість чогось;
13. To transfer money – перевести гроші;
14. Announcement (bank statement) – повідомлення.

*C. Decide if the following statements are true or false:*

1. They give a credit card to anyone who goes to a bank or any lending institution;

2. While shopping Americans take a whole bunch of money;
3. “Electronic” money is credit and debit cards;
4. At the end of the month you will get a bill from the bank and now it’s your turn to pay;
5. Using a credit card you can buy only within a certain limit;
6. To get a debit card one must open an account at the bank;
7. You put some money to your account and the bank gives you a credit card.

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*D. Match choices (A-D) to (I-IV). Write the results in the table.*

- A. People don’t like to pay cash;
- B. Banks pay for you;
- C. Your personal account;
- D. Examining person in pay ability.

	A	B	C	D
I				
II				
III				
IV				

### CHOOSE MITSUBISHI STAR WAGON

There’s no better way *to wander the world* (1) in the new range of Mitsubishi Star wagons with your family. Mitsubishi Star wagon is designed for comfort and style. *With enough room* (2) for 8 adults, *ease of visibility* (3). Each model, from the Star wagon GL upwards, also *boasts unique aerodynamic styling* (4), a stylish cloth trim and *slim line headlights* (5), so you’re looking great everywhere you go.

Our SE and 4WD Star wagons now come with power steering as standard *to make driving even easier* (6) and the 4WD version also includes *a limited slip differential* (7) for more responsive off-road handling. And the power of the Star wagon GLX model has also been boosted by the inclusion of our 24 liter *electronically controlled fuel injected engine* (8). No matter where in the world your fantasies take you and your family, the range of Star wagons has the vehicle for you. So why not wander in to your Mitsubishi dealer and *test drive* (9) a Star wagon today?

*E. Make up your own sentences with the following words and phrases:*

1. To wander the world – мандрувати світом;
2. With enough room – достатньо місця;
3. Ease of visibility – добра видимість;

4. To boast unique aerodynamic styling – пишатися унікальним аеродинамічним стилем;

5. Slim line headlights – вузькі лінійні фари;

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6. To make driving even easier – полегшити водіння;

7. A limited slip differential – обмежений розвал сходження коліс;

8. Electronically controlled fuel injected engine – двигун з інжекторним електронним запалюванням;

9. To test drive – випробувувати машину.

*F. Complete the sentences matching their two parts:*

1. There's no better way to wander the world	a. test drive a Star wagon today?
2. So why not wander in to your Mitsubishi dealer and	b. the range of Star wagons has the vehicle for you.
3. Each model, from the Star wagon GL upwards,	c. 8 adults, ease of visibility.
4. With enough room for	d. with power steering as standard to make driving even easier.
5. No matter where in the world your fantasies take you and your family,	e. in the new range Star wagon with your family.
6. Our SE and 4WD Star wagons now come	f. is designed for comfort, style.
7. Mitsubishi Star wagon	g. also boasts unique aerodynamic styling, a stylish cloth trim and slim line headlights.

*G. For question 1 choose the correct answer (A-C):*

1. Why is there no better way to wander the world than in Star wagon?

A. Mitsubishi Star wagon is the best quality car in the world;

B. The car is designed for comfort and it has unique aerodynamic styling;

C. Each model is well documented and has lifetime warranty.

## **SPEAK UP ON THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS:**

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1. Explain the problem: the absorption of the little shops by the supermarkets, malls;
2. Why do the shopholics exist? Speak on the psychological aspect of the problem;
3. Speak on the advantages and disadvantages of electronic money.

## **GRAMMAR BOX FUTURE SIMPLE (Indefinite)**



**USAGE:**

- 1 **Repeated, single and permanent future actions.** E.g. He will read newspaper tomorrow. Повторювана, одноразова та постійна майбутня дія.
- 2 **In time and condition clauses Present Simple is used instead of Future Simple.**  
E. g. If the weather stays fine we shall go for a walk.  
В підрядних реченнях умови та часу Present Simple вживається замість Future Simple.

### **FORMS:**

<b>Стверджувальна форма</b>	<b>Питальна форма</b>	<b>Заперечна форма</b>
I shall speak	Shall I speak?	I shan't speak
You will speak	Will you speak?	You won't speak
He, she, it will speak	Will he, she, it speak?	He, she, it won't speak
We shall speak	Shall we speak?	We shan't speak
You will speak	Will you speak?	You won't speak
They will speak	Will they speak?	They won't speak

### *VI. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets:*

1. Los Angeles' suburban area where Hollywood is located always (to be) the nation movie capital with its studio and theatres.
2. At least half of all patients never (to call) an ambulance, instead, they (to drive) themselves to the emergency room or are driven there by a friend or a family member.
3. You (to increase) the pressure as it is required?
4. If they (to want) to be helpful, we (to welcome) any steps to lessen tension in the region.
5. This moment (not to be) the only possibility of spreading the information in the area.
6. A rocket (to send) the American billionaire with two cosmonauts into orbit on a two-day journey next week.
7. Controlling cholesterol level, blood pressure, blood sugar surely (to prevent) heart attacks.
8. Tens of thousands of faithful (to flock) (збиратися) to St. Peter's Square for the Pope's Easter Mass.
9. Soon the family (to move) to Toronto.
10. We never (to know) the whole story of the Colorado's cowboys existence.

## LESSON 9

### TRAVELLING. ENTERTAINMENT

I. A. Sue Chamberlain, Elton Dixon and Rachel Raymond were invited to visit Ukraine and they were given a lot of interesting propositions to choose. Everyone has chosen something and wants to present it.

**Sue Chamberlain.** I would like to visit a legendary Lviv with its unforgettable views, architecture and European atmosphere. They say more than fifty percent of all architecture within Ukraine is located here in Lviv. The city is characterized by exquisite art, rich folk traditions and a mixture of many nations, warm hospitality, tourism services and business activity.

**Elton Dixon.** I dream to visit the Ukrainian Carpathians, the land of slender firs and mountainous rivers, the region of Hutsul songs and legends. The picturesque region of Hutsulschyna, Pokuttya, Opillya and Boikivschyna enables visitors to appreciate the heart and the soul of Ukrainian people. You'll be absorbed in the fairy world of primeval nature.

**Rachel Raymond.** I prefer to visit a real medieval castle and fortress that's why I've chosen Kamyanets. It's a true fairy-town, "Pearl-on-the stone". It was established at the times of Halytsko-Volynsky State in XII-XIII century. A lot of outstanding Ukrainian people, such as T. Shevchenko, M. Bazhan and S. Rudansky are connected with Kamyanets-Podilsky.

B. Give your own presentation of some places of interest in Ukraine.

II. Learn the active vocabulary:

**Traveling:** to travel, to trip, a tour, a journey, a voyage, a cruise; by train, by ship, by sea, by plane, by air, on foot; to fly, to swim, to go, to walk, to drive, to ride, to climb; at the seaside, sea, waves, sea weed, a fish, a jelly fish, a shell, a crab, a coral reef, sand, a sand castle, to sunbathe, to sunbath; a railway station, an inquiry office, a waiting room, a booking-office, to book a ticket, an arrival, a departure, a fare, a schedule, a return ticket, one-way ticket, through ticket, a left-luggage office, to carry, to deliver, a baggage, a luggage, a trunk, a suitcase, a bag; a sleeping carriage, a dining car, a compartment, a berth; a deck, a cabin, a gangway; a flight, a stewardess; fast, quick, slow; a foreign country, abroad, world wide, throughout the world (68).

**Подорож:** подорожувати (2), тур, подорож, морська подорож (2); потягом, кораблем, морем, літаком, повітрям, пішки; літати, плавати, їхати, прогулюватися, їхати машиною, їхати верхи, залазити; на морському побережжі, море, хвилі, морські водорості, риба, медуза, мушля, краб, кораловий риф, пісок, пісочний замок, засмагати, приймати сонячні ванни; залізнична станція, бюро довідок, зал очікування, квиткова каса, купувати квиток, прибуття, від'їзд, оплата, розклад, зворотній квиток, квиток в один бік, транзитний квиток, камера схову, носити, доставляти, багаж (2), велика валіза, валіза, сумка, спальний вагон, вагон-ресторан, купе, поличка; палуба, каюта,

трап; політ, стюардеса, швидко (2), повільно, іноземна країна, закордон, в усьому світі (2).

**Directions:** Can you tell me the way to ...?; How can I get to ...?; Where does this street lead to?; **Protected by PDF Anti-Copy Free** (Up on the left/way to?; Where is the nearest ...?); Go straight ahead, down, up, along, across the street; Turn to the left (the right) (7).

**Напрямки:** Чи не підкажете до ...?; Як добратися до ...?; Куди веде ця дорога?; Чи я на вірному шляху/найближча ...?; Ідіть прямо вперед, вниз, вверху, вздовж, через вулицю; По ... ліворуч (праворуч).

**“At hand phrases”:** On what days are the flights to Lviv?; How can I get to the airport?; Here’s my passport and ticket; Can I take this bag as hand baggage (luggage)? How to get from ...? (5).

**Допоміжні вирази:** У які дні є польоти на Львів?; Як я можу добратися до аеропорту?; Ось мій паспорт і квиток.; Чи можна взяти цю сумку як ручну кладь?; Як добратися з ...?

*III. Helen has to leave some of her things. She can only take **eight** of them. Help her to choose what to take from the following list:*

A hairdryer, a sheet, a towel, a typewriter, a pen, a pillow, a bag, a blanket, a sleeping bag, a washing powder, a soap, a shampoo, a toothbrush, a clock, a watch, a radio, a CD player, a comb, a hair brush, a needle and thread, a sewing machine, a box of matches, scissors, a knife, a tin opener, a lighter.

*IV. These are John and Anna’s packing lists. Which of two lists is whose?*

1. A waterproof jacket, a pair of jeans, T-shirts, long-sleeved shirts, a belt, a tie, a pair of shorts, a pair of gloves, a pairs of trousers, a pair of boots;
2. A pair of shoes, a pair of swimming trunks, a pair of underpants, vests, a pair of sandals, a pair of socks, handkerchiefs, thick jumpers, thin jumpers, a woolen hat, a sun hat.

*V. Read, translate and dramatize the following dialogues:*

I. – When is the train to Liverpool, please? Which platform?

– 3.15, madam. Platform seven.

– Do you need a single or a return ticket?

– Return, please.

– That will cost 14 pounds.

– Here you are.

II. – What bus do I take to the university?

– Take bus 79.

– Is there a bus near here?

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– Yes, there is. It's on the opposite side.

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– How long will it take me to get there?

– It will take you about half an hour, the bus is coming.

III. – Can you show me the shortest way to the supermarket?

– Go straight ahead. You can't miss it.

IV. – Where is the ticket office? (Booking office)

– Just over there to the right.

– A single to London, please.

– Here you are

– Do I have to change?

– No, sir.

– Do I have to pay for luggage?

– It is included in the ticket-price.

VI. *Read and translate the text. Get ready to talk about your cherished dream:*

### **JUST A DREAM!**

Wouldn't it be wonderful to live on a tropical island just like Robinson Crusoe? If I had enough money, I'd buy an island in the Pacific. I'd swim in the warm water. I'd catch fish among the coral reefs and cook them on a fire on the beach. I'd build a grass hut and I'd sleep on the beach under the stars. There would be no noise on my island except the sound of the sea and the palm trees. I wouldn't have to work. I would be able to lie on the beach and sunbathe. In fact I would be able to do exactly what I wanted.

VII. *Read, translate and get ready to retell the topic:*

### **TRAVELLING**

Speaking about travelling we must mention different kinds of traveling: I mean by bus, by ship, by air, by car, by train, on foot. I believe there's nothing like traveling by train and explain why. We can use passenger trains, which are comfortable and modern. You may book tickets in a booking-office in a sleeping carriage. You may choose an upper or a lower berth and the fare is rather cheap. Travelling by train you



may sit and read paper, drink tea or sleep. Some people enjoy watching the scenery.

As for me I like to travel by ship. A voyage by ship is a pleasant thing. A cabin for two or a cabin for four looks like a comfortable room. On board a modern passenger ship there is a cafe, a swimming pool, a water park. And if you are not sea sick you will really enjoy the journey.

But my friend says there's nothing like travelling by plane. It is very comfortable, quicker than any other means of transport and I agree to it. But it's rather expensive. People usually use it when they go somewhere on business.

I'd like to speak about travelling on foot which is called a hike. You think about pleasure and exercises. When you go on a hike you needn't worry about tickets, timetables and other things. You must only pack everything into rucksack and say "good-bye" to your parents. Young people like sleeping in tents and sitting by the fire in the evening.

## **TEXTS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING AND COMPREHENSION:**

*VI. A. Read, translate and try to summarize the following texts and render the general idea of each passage in 2-3 sentences:*

### **AT THE AIRPORT**

I. At the Airport TV cameras monitoring system keeps visual tabs on entire terminal. A traveler going abroad (1) has to go through the customs (2). Customs officer checks your passport and visa (3); sometimes a health certificate is needed (4). If you have much currency, you are to fill in a declaration form (5). For carrying weapons (6) you need a permit.

II. All passengers pass through metal detectors (7). Two pieces of checked baggage are permitted free of charge (8) if their size and weight are 62 inches or 23 kg. Carry-on baggage (9) must fit under the seat. The carry-on policy is one bag and one personal item such as a purse, a briefcase or a laptop computer. No knives of any size, cutting instruments of neither any kind, nor other sharp or dangerous subjects are permitted in carry-on baggage. The customs officer may ask to see your luggage.

III. All the employees of the Airport do their best to provide a high quality service to all its customers. An Airport offers a wide range of services (bars, restaurants, Duty Free Shop, banks, post-offices, travel agencies, information desks, hotels, car parks and rent a car). There are a lot of shops there where a wide range of premium goods can be found. Additionally the Duty Free Zone offers perfumes and other cosmetics, alcohol, cigarettes and sweets.

IV. Large International Airports have a lot of terminals, for instance, John F. Kennedy International Airport has 9 terminals and three parking garages and is served by a special train to carry passengers to the terminal needed and each terminal has several gates (10). So if you are at the Airport for the first time you may really get into a trouble. If you cannot find your pass way to the plane then address the

Airport's employees for help and if you don't speak English prepare previously for yourself a note asking for help.

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V. So whether you need to travel for business or a vacation, you can get to both holiday destinations. **Upgrade to Premium Business Class** (If you're traveling Business Class you'll enjoy more comfort on long flights, you'll relax in a sleeper seat with built-in massage function and enjoy culinary delights of highflying top. Good luck in your flights!



B. Make up your own sentence using the following words and phrases:

1. To go abroad – їхати закордон;
2. To go through the customs – пройти митницю;
3. To check passport and visa – перевірити паспорт і візу;
4. A health certificate is needed – необхідна довідка про здоров'я;
5. To fill in a declaration form – заповнити декларацію;
6. To carry weapons – перевозити зброю;
7. To pass through metal detector – проходити через металодетектор;
8. Free of charge – безкоштовно;
9. Carry-on baggage – перевізний багаж;
10. Each terminal has several gates – кожен термінал має свій вихід.

C. Complete the sentences matching their two parts:

1. Good luck	a. perfumes and other cosmetics, alcohol, cigarettes and sweets.
2. Large International Airports have	b. you may really get into a trouble.
3. Additionally the Duty Free Zone offers	c. are permitted free of charge.
4. An Airport offers	d. in your flights!
5. The customs officer may ask you	e. have to go through the customs.
6. The carry-on policy is	f. a wide range of services.
7. Two pieces of checked baggage	g. a lot of terminals.
8. If you have much currency,	h. one bag and one personal item such as a purse, a briefcase or a laptop computer.
9. A traveler going abroad	i. you are to fill in a declaration form.
10. So if you are at the Airport for the first time,	j. to show your luggage.

D. Match choices (A-E) to (I-V). Write the results in the table.

- A. Finding a proper terminal;  
 B. A wide range of services;  
 C. Business class is the best flight;  
 D. Carry-on luggage;  
 E. Customs' checking.

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	A	B	C	D	E
I					
II					
III					
IV					
V					



## VENICE “QUEEN OF THE ADRIATIC”

Venice is *universally* (1) acclaimed as one of the world’s most beautiful cities. It is certainly one of most *unusual* (2). *Actually* (3), however, the buildings which *appear* (4) so delicately *suspended* (5) above the water are *firmly earthbound* (6), i.e., they are build on hundreds of *islets* (7) and firmly reinforced by huge *pylons* (8) *sunk* (9) into the ground. The canals which separate the islands are *equivalent* (10) of mainland town streets – with the Grand Canal as Main Street. The area it stands on was a fishermen’s village in the Roman era. Not until the Middle Ages did it become *a clearly defined* (11) political and social *entity* (12). In 1866 Venice *joined* (13) the Kingdom of Italy and its history *merged* (14) with the history of the country.

Everyone who drives to Venice has to park in the Piazzale Roma which is connected to the mainland by Pont de la Liberta. The bridge was build *to facilitate* (15) both cargo and tourists connections with the *mainland* (16). If you reach Venice by train, you get out at Santa Lucia Station. Leaving the Piazzale Roma or the station as the case may be, you are now ready to enter the heart of the city the Grand Canal which leads to Piazza San Marco, the best tourists’ attraction.

E. Match the following Ukrainian expressions with those in italic from the text:

Міцно кріпитися до землі (а), незвичний (b), з’являтися (c), приєднуватися (d), опори (e), всесвітній (f), материк (g), еквівалент (h), єдність (i), полегшувати (j), підвісні (k), дійсно (l), зливатися (m), чітко окреслений (n), занурений (o), острівці (p).

F. Decide if the following statements are true or false:

1. From its initial stages of history Venice belonged to Italy;
2. You can reach the ancient city through the Piazzale Roma;
3. Venice is universally acclaimed as one of the world’s most beautiful cities;
4. Pont de la Liberta was build to make it easier to enter the city for cargo and

tourists;

5. In the Roman times Venice was a fishermen settlement;

6. The Grand Canal doesn't lead to Piazza San Marco;  
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7. In 1866 Venice left the Kingdom of Italy and its history became independent.

G. For question 1 choose the correct answer (A-C):

1. Why is Venice one of the world's most beautiful cities?

A. It's most unusual and its buildings are suspended above the water.

B. It's very beautiful because it was founded on the fishermen's village of the Roman era.

C. It's one of the best because Piazza San Marco and Piazzale Roma are ancient and beautiful.

### ***SPEAK UP ON THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS:***

1. Name your preferable means of traveling;
2. Express your attitude towards "hiking";
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the seaside vacations and the mountainous rest?

### ***GRAMMAR BOX: PRESENT CONTINUOUS***

#### **USAGE:**

- 1 **A process or a progressive action at the present moment or at the moment of speaking.** E. g. Helen is reading an interesting book now. Процес чи тривала дія в теперішній період або в момент мовлення. (*Now, at the moment*)
- 2 **With the verbs of motion like *to go, to come, to leave, to start, to arrive* for a planned future actions.** E. g. When is he arriving to Lviv?  
З дієсловами руху для спланованої майбутньої дії.
- 3 **TO BE GOING TO DO SOMETHING.** This expression presents **decided or intended action in the nearest future.** E. g. Tom is going to buy a new car.  
Цей вираз позначає вирішену чи сплановану дію в найближчому майбутньому.

#### **FORMS:**

<b>Стверджувальна форма</b>	<b>Питальна форма</b>	<b>Заперечна форма</b>
I am singing	Am I singing?	I am not singing
You are singing	Are you singing?	You aren't singing
He, she, it is singing	Is he, she, it singing?	He, she, it isn't singing

We are singing	Are we singing?	We aren't singing
You are singing	Are you singing?	You aren't singing
They are singing	Are they singing?	They aren't singing

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VII. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. Riders of a gigantic roller coaster (to scream) excessively and (to laugh) loudly and crazily now.
2. He (to run) third in a few national competitions without doing anything more than thinking about running.
3. This rainy evening little Sue (to sit) by the fireside and suddenly she hears a loud knock at the door.
4. The Boniello sextuplet (шестернята) (to thrive) healthy into forth-graders with their own personalities at present?
5. The scientists (to focus) their attention on the artificial production of elements nowadays?
6. The National Gallery of Art and the National Portrait Gallery (to display) the most important art collections in the world.
7. The fiance and the bride (наречений та наречена) (to invite) their wedding guests by the phone all the morning.
8. The boy (to choose) baseball over studying?
9. The temperature of the Black sea water (not to rise) during the day.
10. Democrats (to try) to show their current opposition to the war.

## LESSON 10

### AT THE HOTEL

*I. A. Sue Chamberlain, Elton Dixon and Rachel Raymond are choosing the places where they like to spend their vacation and they read aloud the proposed advertisements. Read and translate the following texts:*

**Sue Chamberlain.** The castle-hotel is 75 km from Budapest. Guests can choose from 4 exclusive apartments, 4 double rooms in the main wing or 17 double rooms in the side wing. Besides we offer conference halls, a wine-bar, a bowling course and exhibition halls as well. Our rooms (79/2person/night) include breakfast, use of the sauna, Jacuzzi and the tennis court.

**Elton Dixon.** The village house is situated in quiet rural environment near the Alps. The house has a capacity of 30 guests in three rooms with 10 beds each and a fully equipped kitchen. The large courtyard is fitted with barbecue and bacon-roasting facilities and there are playgrounds and a sport field. The picturesque surroundings of the village attract visitors to take walking trips to the mountains. The village house can be used for a school camp program.

**Rachel Raymond.** I welcome my guests 17 km away from Liverpool in my protected peasant house in nice environment with guiding service and all the facilities needed for relaxation.

*B. Give your own presentation of the hotel or a cottage for rent.*

*II. Learn the active vocabulary:*

**At the reception:** a hotel, a vestibule, a suite, a single-room, a double-room, a receptionist, a guest, to arrive, to depart, to give accommodation, to engage a room, to check in, to check out, to book, to have a reservation, to confirm a reservation, a confirmation, to fill in the form (blank), to vacate the room in due time, to pay in advance or on departure (20).

**На рецепції:** готель, вестибуль, номер-люкс, одномісний номер, двомісний номер, адміністраторська, гість, прибувати, від'їзжати, надавати номер, зайняти кімнату (2), виїзжати з готелю, резервувати кімнату (2), підтвердити резервацію, підтвердження, заповнити бланк, звільнити кімнату в потрібний час, платити при наперед чи при від'їзді.

**Service:** a porter, a doorman, to take things to the room, to carry the things to the left-luggage, a chambermaid, a laundress, a laundry, a hotel clerk, an express service, an urgent service, a bell-boy, a tip, the hairdresser (13).

**Послуги:** носій, швейцар, віднести речі до кімнати, віднести речі в камеру схову, покоївка, пралля, пральня, службовець готелю, термінова послуга (2), посильний, чайові, перукар.

*III. Read and translate the sign which you'll find in you hotel room:*

**DO NOT DISTURB**  
**PLEASE MAKE UP THE ROOM**  
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IV. Sue needs to wash and iron some of her things, such as 3 T-shirts, 2 pants, a blouse, a skirt and 2 pajamas. Help her to count how much would it totally cost for her according to the following laundry price-list:

1. Shirt (iron 2 euros, laundry 2 euros);
2. T-shirt (iron 2 euros, laundry 1 euro);
3. Underpants, undershirt (iron 1 euro, laundry 2 euros);
4. Short (iron 2 euros, laundry 4 euros);
5. Sock ( laundry 1 euro);
6. Pajamas (iron 3 euros, laundry 6 euros);
7. Jogging suit (iron 4 euros, laundry 8 euros);
8. Pants (iron 3 euros, laundry 6 euros);
9. Blouse (iron 2 euros, laundry 4 euros);
10. Nightgown (iron 3 euros, laundry 6 euros);
11. Skirt pleats (iron 4 euros, laundry 8 euros);
12. Dress (iron 4 euros, laundry 8 euros).

V. Read, translate and get ready to retell the topic:

**AT THE HOTEL**

Let me present the hotel “Meder”. It’s one of the biggest and most comfortable hotels in Kemer in Anatolia. There are 240 standard rooms, 120 sea view rooms and family rooms in six-storeyed building. Suites are the best rooms in the hotel. There are also double rooms (per 2 persons) and single rooms.

Our hotel has the main building and 10 bungalows with terraces or balconies and 5 presidential villas. There are also 2 restaurants, 3 pubs, a conference-hall, a large swimming-pool, a tennis-court, a beauty salon, a spa and fitness center, a Jacuzzi room, an e-mail service.

All rooms are equipped with TV-sets, telephones, shower stalls, hair-dryers, conditioners, safes (free), mini-bars (extra pay). We propose you “All inclusive” (drinks, breakfast, dinner and supper). Visit our hotel and enjoy our hospitality.

VI. Read, translate and dramatize the following dialogues:

I. – How was your trip?

– Fantastic!

– Did you go to the Black Sea?

– We did. We spent a week at the seaside.

– Did you stay at the hotel?

– Yes, we did.

– What was it like?

– It was excellent.

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– Was the hotel cheap or expensive?

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– It was really expensive.

II. – Have you ever been to a foreign country? What country have you been to?



– Yes, I've been to England.

– How did you get there?

– We got there by plane.

– Did you travel with a lot of luggage?

– No, we didn't. We took only a little suitcase.

– Did you find a cheap or an expensive hotel?

– Oh! It was rather expensive.

## **TEXTS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING AND COMPREHENSION:**

VII. A. Read, translate and try to summarize the following texts in 5-7 sentences to render its general idea:

### **“ST. CROIX’S” BENEFITS AND ENTERTAINMENTS (TURKEY)**

I. Visit the hotel “St Croix” in Anatolia, Turkey. “St Croix” is the most historic resort. Spa goers can luxuriate in a salt water bath. Sun and sand are not the only reasons for visitors to flock to “St Croix”. The sea itself offers health and beauty benefits: saltwater causes the lymph glands to get off toxins, cleans the skin and sea weeds help smoothing away any skin roughness.

II. Tour guides of the hotel will propose a yacht voyage where you can enjoy the turquoise color of the crystal clear Mediterranean Sea. The ship will bring you along the beautiful coast, passing the pirates' caves and paradise bays.

III. Together with hotel's diving team it is possible to experience the magic of the sea. Trial diving for beginners, individual diving grounds for advanced and professionals are conducted. The complete equipment is supplied.

IV. Experience the forces of nature on the river. You will enjoy a lot a ride on wild water. All along the 15 km trip rubber dinghy is accompanied by an experienced rafting guide. A lunch is organized on the river banks. A day is full with exiting



events and a so-called “sweet tiredness”.

V. Aqua Park in Anatolia for those who like adventure. Fantastic marine land with 45.000 m of gardens and spacious lawns. The biggest adventure that is waiting for you is 200 m long water slide, a net for swimming (with Dolphin), sea lions and parrot shows, mini zoo, children’s playground, self service cafeteria can be visited.

B. Complete the text with the following word combinations: beautiful coasts (a); Mediterranean Sea (b); the crystal ... to luxuriate (d); paradise bays (e); the magic of the sea (f); a yacht voyage ... health and beauty benefits (h); a spa (i); pirates’ caves (j); an adventure (k); turquoise color (l).

I’d like to spend my vacation at the ... (1). There I’d go to the sea-shore where I would be able to suntan, to swim and enjoy ... (2) water of ... (3). Once I’d be proposed to make ... (4) which would bring me along ... (5), to ... (6), across ... (7). This marvellous ... (8) would display me ... (9). I also dream ... (10) in the spa-salon in the five-star hotel. I would get some ... (11) taking ... (12) procedures there.

C. Find equivalents:

1. To flock	a. басейн
2. A resort	b. тур-гід
3. A tour guide	c. плавати на плоті
4. A diving team	d. команда нирців
5. To experience the forces of nature	e. курорт
6. A ride on wild water	f. їхати натовпом
7. A rubber dinghy	g. прогулянка бурхливою водою
8. Rafting	h. гумовий весловий човен
9. A swimming-pool	i. водна гірка
10. A water slide	j. випробувати силу природи

D. Match choices (A-E) to (I-V). Write the results in the table:

A. Yacht voyages;

B. An aqua park;


C. Rafting experience;

D. One of the most luxurious Turkish resorts;

E. Diving groups.

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	A	B	C	D	E
I					
II					
III					
IV					
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## FRENCH RIVIERA ENTERTAINMENT

To get the very best of Nice night-life come to the cabaret “Le Charlot Bar” where you can enjoy the variety show and music-performances until dawn.

Feel the thrill and suspense of the gaming rooms. 150 slot machines, Black Jack, Roulette, Boule... all the year round, “La Siesta” invites you to try luck in a setting where everything has been designed for enjoyment.

“The Discotheque” is the largest and loveliest on the French Riviera, open from mid-June to mid-September. It accommodates 7 dance-floors, an immense open-air area and a pulsating beat that makes you want to dance on the beach until dawn.

You can discover “The Hat Museum” at Somail, France. 6500 hats are on the exhibit, as well as the presses used to produce them. You will let yourself be carried away by time from 1850 to nowadays. Antony Ramoneda, its creator, has spent his life gathering these exhibits together. The hat paradise does exist!

And for the younger generation “The Pony Kids Club” will be of a great interest. The real adventure cannot be captured in photos but in memories and in your soul. Horses are known to be the closest to the human being like dolphins and are used nowadays as therapy partners with the positive energy. Training with more than 20 Arab and English horses and ponies are proposed to your children.

*E: Complete the text with the following word combinations:* to feel the thrill and suspense (a); the French Riviera (b); the gaming rooms (c); night-life (d); variety shows (e); to try luck (f); a pulsating beat (g); to dance on the beach until dawn (h); the slot machine (i); music-performances (j).

I’m a young and energetic person, so my priority is ... (1). I always choose ... (2). There are a lot of ... (3), ... (4) and open-air discos where I adore ... (5) under ... (6). But I never go to ... (7) ... (8) at ... (9), because I hate ... (10).

*F. Find equivalents:*

1. To discover	а. дозволити себе віднести далеко в часі
----------------	--

2. To let yourself be carried away by time	b. творець
3. Nowadays	с. проводит життя, збираючи експонати
4. Creator	d. відкривати
5. To spend his life gathering exhibits together	e. спіймати момент на фото
6. To be captured in photos	f. з позитивною енергією
7. As therapy partners	g. сьогодні
8. With the positive energy	h. як лікувальний партнер

G. For question 1 choose the correct answer (A-C):

1. Why do people use French Riviera entertainment?

A. It's amazing and not very expensive;

B. People want to go sightseeing;

C. They choose French Riviera entertainment to live nightlife, enjoy variety shows, and play Black Jack, Roulette and what not.

### ***SPEAK UP ON THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS:***

1. Describe or imagine your visit to a foreign country;

2. Would you like to travel to some exotic places? Why and where?;

3. Speak on your last experience of staying at the hotel or imagine your behavior at the hotel.

### ***GRAMMAR BOX: PAST CONTINUOUS AND FUTURE CONTINUOUS***

#### **PAST CONTINUOUS**

#### **USAGE:**

1 A process or a progressive action at the past moment or at the period of time in the past. E. g. We were working in the garden. (*At that moment, at midnight, at 3 o'clock*).

**FORMS:**

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I was selling	Was I selling?	I wasn't selling
You were selling	Were you selling?	You weren't selling
He, she, it was selling	Was he, she, it selling?	He, she, it wasn't selling
We were selling	Were we selling?	We weren't selling
You were selling	Were you selling?	You weren't selling
They were selling	Were they selling?	They weren't selling

**FUTURE CONTINUOUS****USAGE:**

- 2 A process or a progressive action at the future moment or at the future period of time.** E.g. John will be writing the letter in the afternoon.

**FORMS:**

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I shall be driving	Shall I be driving?	I shan't be driving
You will be driving	Will you be driving?	You won't be driving
He, she, it will be driving	Will he, she, it be driving?	He, she, it won't be driving
We shall be driving	Shall we be driving?	We shan't be driving
You will be driving	Will you be driving?	You won't be driving
They will be driving	Will they be driving?	They won't be driving

*VIII. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets:*

- Look! I can help you. This generator (to charge) (заряджати) the batteries of your camera only for half an hour and soon everything will be ready to work.
- The Committee (to determine) the candidate in the best position to become the nominee next week?
- All six babies (not to celebrate) their first birthday in the hospital where they had been born.
- Those who (ride) in scary new thrill ride (to keep) quiet last week, because if any noise was heard they would be removed from the ride.
- Only some amateur actors (to talk) well, which showed that talking is rather a difficult thing.
- Lacey Chabert (to act) in low-budget movies over the last few years.
- During the epidemics of cholera and typhoid in the eighteenth century people (to move) into damp basements and rooms with no windows.
- The Mexican divers (to examine) the wreck of a sunken ship into the Gulf of Mexico soon?
- Jane's boy friend was on vacation with his parents and she (to miss) him during that period strongly.
- He (to wear) a shabby (розтріпаний) suit and the expression on his face will be gloomy (понура).

## LESSON 11

### ANIMALS. AT THE ZOO

I. A. Sue, Elton and Rachel want to describe one bird. Read and translate the texts:

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**Sue Chamberlain. Flamingo.** The flamingo's pink color comes from the food they eat. The coloring of the shrimp it eats passes into the bird's body and out into its feathers. Flamingos like it hot. When the weather is warm flocks of birds are travelling together great distances of food around salty rivers and lakes.

**Elton Dixon. Owl.** These are birds of night. Good hearing allows them to locate food (insects, mice and other small animals) in total darkness. They hunt by turning the head until the sound of their prey is heard equally in each ear. The owl's soundless wings allow it to fly undetected to catch its next meal with its strong feet and claws.

**Rachel Raymond. Peacock.** Peacock's beautiful feathers belong to the males and are used to impress the females. There are about 150 of these large, colorful feathers which grow from the male's lower back. Lifting its short, grey tail it raises the "train" of feathers into a beautiful fan display which is taller than the average human.

*B. Give your own presentation of a bird or an animal.*

II. Learn the active vocabulary:

**Animals:** a wolf, a squirrel, a hedgehog, a bear, a polar bear, a grizzly bear, a bison, a hare, a fox, a lion, a raccoon, a mouse, a deer, a seal, a hippo, a monkey, a camel, a giraffe, an elephant, a boa, a rhinoceros, a kangaroo, a crocodile, a tiger, a jaguar, a snake, a zebra, a cheetah, a koala, an emu, a panda, a lama, a penguin, an ox (34).

**Тварини:** вовк, білка, їжак, ведмідь, білий ведмідь, сірий ведмідь, бізон, заєць, лисиця, лев, єнот, миша, олень, тюлень, бегемот, мавпа, верблюд, жираф, слон, удав, носоріг, кенгуру, крокодил, тигр, ягуар, змія, зебра, рись, коала, ему, панда, лама, пінгвін, бик.

**Domestic animals:** a rabbit, a cock, a hen, a chicken, a turkey, a goose (geese) gosling, a duck, a duckling, a bull, a cow, a calf, a goat, a sheep, a donkey, a horse, a colt, a pig, a piglet, a dog, a puppy, a cat, a kitten (23).

**Домашні тварини:** кріль, півень, курка, курча, індик, гуска (гуси), гусеня, качка, каченя, бик, корова, телля, коза, вівця, осел, кінь, лоша, свиня, поросятко, пес, цуценя, кішка, кошеня.

**Fish:** a dolphin, a whale, a medusa, a jelly fish, a seahorse, a shark, a star fish, an octopus, a crab (9).

**Риба:** дельфін, кит, медуза (2), морській коник, акула, зірочка, восьминіг, краб.

**Birds:** an ostrich, a flamingo, a peacock, a pelican, an owl, a woodpecker, a toucan, an eagle, a sparrow, a swan, a dove, a seagull (12).

**Птахи:** страус, фламінго, павич, пелікан, сова, дятел, тукан, орел, горобець, лебідь, голуб, чайка.

III. Three kinds of animals are described below a dolphin, a panda and a tiger. Match the listed titles with the description:

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1. This big animal comes from the cat family. It lives in Asia. It weighs 300 kilograms. It's very fast and it can jump and swim very well. It has got very strong teeth and it kills other animals for food. It has beautiful striped fur;

2. This animal lives in the bamboo in China. It walks on four legs and it can climb trees. It has big eyes and big ears. It eats bamboo and uses its front paws to hold the bamboo;

3. This animal lives in warm waters, for example in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. It's about 2.5 meters long. It uses its fin and tail to swim at 36 kilometers an hour and it can jump 3 meters out of water. It lives in a friendly group where all of them "talk" to each other.

IV. Describe your tour around the Denver Zoo in detail using the following scheme and some additional phrases (**First you should visit...; Then go to...; You can see...; You can find...; Enjoy watching ...; The most attractive place of the zoo is...; At last you'll get calmness and satisfaction at...** ):

#### **At the Denver Zoo (The zoo zones)**

1. African Wildlife – Zebras, Warthogs;
2. Australian Wildlife – Kangaroos, Emus;
3. Pachyderms – Elephants, Rhinos and Hippos;
4. Sheep Mountains – Rocky Mountains Bighorn Sheep;
5. Monkey Island – Spider Monkeys;
6. Great Apes – Gorillas and Orangutans;
7. Condor and Eagle Aviary – Andean Condors and Eagles;
8. Bird World – A variety of free flying birds;
9. Big Garden – Pheasants and small mammals.

V. Read, translate and dramatize the following dialogue:

I. –You know many people like animals and keep them at home such as cats, dogs, hamsters, white mice, rabbits, parrots, canaries and many others.

–Oh! It's a true story about me. I admire pets and I'd love to keep the whole zoo at my home but have no possibility to do this and keep only a cat. Its name is "Tiger". It is a white, fuzzy, furry, cuddly, wiggly, sleek and smooth creature with green eyes which shine in the dark. I like to pamper cats and play with them.

– They say cats can cure some illnesses and improve bad mood.

– I suppose you've got reason, because when you see your little pet you become kinder. My "Tiger" knows me and likes me very much and in return I give him my care and love.

Fuzzy – пухнастий;

Furry – пухнастий;

Cuddly – той, що звертається котачиком;

Wiggly – вертлявий;

Sleek – гладенький;

Smooth – рівенький.

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VI. Read, translate and get ready for all the topic:

## ZOO

When I come to a big city I always try to visit the local zoo. A zoo is like a hotel for animals which come from Africa (elephants, monkeys, rhinoceros and giraffes), from Australia (kangaroos, koalas) or from America (grizzly bears, bison).

At the zoo we can see the giraffe hiding behind the trees and the lion is sleeping in the cave. Moving further there is a polar bear behind the waterfall and the tiger is running through the tall grass. We see a hippo blowing bubbles under the water and monkeys swinging from branches. The huge elephant looks like a big rock.

Though animals don't live in cages but in big green territories, it's still captivity and not wild nature.

Being at the zoo we should remember that many animals are really wild. A person should stay behind the guardrails on the visitor paths and not to reach into or climb on the exhibits. There are certain rules to be followed:

- 1 Watch out! Animals protecting their young are the most dangerous.
- 2 Don't feed the animals because they have special diets and your "treats" may upset their stomachs.
- 3 Speak softly. Making loud noises may startle some animals.
- 4 Refrain from smoking inside the zoo in consideration of the health of animals.

Good luck in discovering the world of animals from around the planet. We recommend you to take plenty of photos while visiting a zoo and enjoy your adventure.

## TEXTS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING AND COMPREHENSION:

VII. A. Read, translate and try to summarize the following texts in 5-7 sentences to render its general idea.

### TURTLES

I. Turtles of the northern Australian *coastline* (1) are the nature's most *harmless* (2) and *appealing treasures* (3). Trevor Daly, Greenpeace activist, says: "Of the *entire* (4) world's most *threatened species* (5), turtles are the most *heavily traded* (6) and one of the most *inhumanely slaughtered* (7)".

II. Thousands of the Australian-born turtles are caught in nets by the fishermen, *stockpiled* (8) in holding pens without water or food for weeks at a time and then *eventually* (9) *dragged off* (10) to be killed.

III. After arriving at the *slaughterhouse* (11) they are cut open while still alive. Green turtles are *prime* (12) meat for wealthy tourists who delight in eating their soft *underbellies* (13), cooked as strips of meat or in soups. *Tortoiseshell* (14) products – including jewelry and shoes from the leather of the *flippers* (15) – are also sold.

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IV. “We reckon the entire turtle population in the whole region is about 10 per cent of what it was 40 years ago,” says *Marine Parks and Wildlife Service* specialist Dr Cohn Limpus. Australians are major *participants* in supporting the trade.

V. More than 130,000 Australian tourists make their way to Bali *annually* (16) and a large percentage *unwittingly* (17) try to bring turtle products through Australian customs, *unaware* (18) it is *illegal* (19). Steps are being taken to educate Australian tourists. Trevor says: “We are also *lobbying* (20) the Australian Government to take further action to protect sea turtles”.

B. Match the following Ukrainian expressions with those in *italic* from the text:

Ті, якими сильно торгують (а), безпомічний (б), витягувати (с), черевце (д), види, яким загрожує небезпека (е), нерозумно (ф), тиснути (г), не гуманно знищені (h), поступово (і), цілий (j), бійня (k), плавники (l), скинуті на купу (m), панцир черепахи (n), несвідомо (о), привабливий скарб (р), відбірне (q), щорічно (r), незаконно (s), берегова лінія (t).

C. Decide if the following statements are true or false:

1. The Australian-born turtles are caught in nets by the fishermen and stockpiled in some areas where they are cared for;

2. Green turtles are the best meat for wealthy tourists;

3. Turtles are allowed to be slaughtered and traded because they are not rare species;

4. The leather of flippers, tortoiseshell is used to be produced for jewelry and shoes;

5. The entire turtle population in the whole region is more than 10 per cent of what it was 40 years ago;

6. At the slaughterhouse the whales are tranquilized and only after that slaughtered;

7. More than 130,000 Australian tourists make their way to Bali annually and a large percentage unwittingly try to bring turtle products through Australian customs.

D. Match choices (A-E) to (I-V). Write the results in the table.

A. Threatened spices;

B. Seeking for the government protection;

C. Tortures of the turtles;

D. The quantity of spices diminished last years;



E. They use turtles for their delight.

	A	B	C	D	E
I					
II					
III					
IV					
V					

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WHEN DANGER

Mark Gwynne had no thought for his own safety as he was *dragged* (1) underwater by a 1.6 m *whale* (2) which was *entangled* (3) in a rope. He knew he had to cut the rope to save the *mammal* (4). For more than an hour Mark fought to save the whale tangled in the rope and old fishing net. The *rot-free cord* (5) wrapped around the whale's head stopped the mammal from opening its mouth and would have killed it. Mark hoped whale would swim close enough for them to cut the rope, but it took *fright* (6) and *dived* (7). On their third try the whale rose next to the boat before diving. Mark saw a last chance and jumped in. He grabbed the rope and was dragged 20 m underwater. "I *straddled* (8) its head and cut the rope four times, then once on its *flank* (9)," Mark says. "The rope was wrapped several times around the tail's left *fluke* (10) but I couldn't cut it. "I grabbed hold of a *fishing float* (11) which was dragging behind its tail on about 5m of rope. I wrapped this around my arm and cut it from the *edge* (12) of the tail's fluke. All the rope came off. "I do not know whether the whale felt the float go but it stopped and turned around to look at me. We were about 15 m underwater and had a good look at each other. I could clearly see it studying me."

E. Match the following Ukrainian expressions with those in italic from the text:

Закинути на бік (а), ссавець (b), тягти (c), край хвоста (d), страх (e), хвостовий плавник (f), кит (g), бік (h), паром (i), неушкоджений шнур (j), зв'язаний (k), ниряти (l).

F. Decide if the following statements are true or false:

1. All that Mark had to do was to swim close enough for the mammal and cut the rope, and the whale didn't make any obstacles;
2. The rope was wrapped several times around the tail's left fluke;
3. A last chance to save the mammal was to grab the rope and as a result he jumped in and was dragged 20m underwater;
4. In order to save the mammal Gwynny had to cut the rope;
5. To save his life Gwynny dived underwater and accidentally saw a 1.6m whale entangled in a rope;
6. Mark straddled its head and cut the rope four times;
7. Three hours Mark fought to save the whale tangled in the rope and old-fishing net.

G. For question 1 choose the correct answer (A-C):

1. What did Mark Gwynne do under the water?

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- A. He studied underwater life;  
B. He wanted to save the whale tangled in the rope;  
C. He dived as a guide with a diving

**SPEAK UP ON THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS:**

1. Describe your pet or imagine what it could be like;
2. Express your attitude towards the protection of rare species of the “flora and fauna”;
3. What is the most dangerous animal for you? Explain why;
4. Describe your last visit to the Zoo in detail.

**GRAMMAR BOX: PRESENT PERFECT**

**USAGE:**

**1 Recent actions connected with the present (continue up to the present; are not finished at the moment). The result of the actions not their duration is important.** E. g. Look! Someone has broken the window. (*Up to now, up to the present* – до цього часу, *recently* – останнім часом, *lately* - нещодавно; *ever* – коли-небудь, *never* - ніколи, *often* - часто, *seldom* - рідко, *already* - вже, *just* - щойно, *not yet* – ще ні; *since* - з, *for* - протягом ).

Близько минулі дії пов’язані з теперішнім (тривали до тепер або незавершені до цього моменту). Важливим є результат дії.

**2 Do not use Present Perfect with time indicators like: yesterday, last week, last year, the other day, two days ago, on last Monday, in July, in 1987 (they are used with Past Simple).**

Present Perfect не вживається з вказівниками часу (вони використовуються для Past Simple).

**FORMS:**

**Regular verbs. Правильні дієслова.**

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I have decided	Have I decided	I haven't decided
You have decided	Have you decided	You haven't decided
He, she, it has decided	Has he, she, it decided	He, she, it hasn't decided
We have decided	Have we decided	We haven't decided
You have decided	Have you decided	You haven't decided
They have decided	Have they decided	They haven't decided

**Irregular verbs. Неправильні дієслова.**

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I have brought	Have I brought	I haven't brought
You have brought	Have you brought	You haven't brought
He, she, it has brought	Has he/she/it brought	He, she, it hasn't brought
We have brought	Have we brought	We haven't brought
You have brought	Have you brought	You haven't brought
They have brought	Have they brought	They haven't brought

*VIII. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets:*

- David Romney (to announce) that he is serious about running trainings recently?
- Sacramento's suburban amusement park (to get) many complaints from neighbors about screams?
- Albert is different now. The event (to have) a great influence on his character.
- Newlywed Kristin and Tom just (to visit) the wife's family in her hometown in Brazil.
- Amanda's career rise (to be) a whirlwind (вихор) after costarring with Justin Timberlake.
- A lot of things (to change) in ten years and children (to appear) to be quite normal.
- The House and Senate (to approve) the money needed for the troops to come home?
- Conducted experiments (not to result) into the release of energy process.
- Since the Declaration of Independence the Fourth of July (to be) the most important annual national holiday in the United States.
- Nicky Hilton (to promote) her latest clothing line in Tokyo next month?

## LESSON 12

### SEASONS AND WEATHER

I. A. Sue, Elton Dixon and Rachel Raymond to describe their favorite weather. Read and translate the texts:

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**Sue Chamberlain.** I like summer, the sun shines brightly and the temperature is high enough to wear a light silk dress and sandals. In July it is time to have a rest at the seaside. When I stay on the coast, I always get up before the sunrise and walk along the shore to breathe in the fresh sea breeze usually blows from the sea; it's not stuffy yet and all around is dazzling. I think this is the best spell of weather we can have.

**Elton Dixon.** Winter with much snow for a person who likes to ski is the best. When it's frost outside and everything is covered with snow I take my ski equipment and drive to the mountains. When I climb up the hill and look around everything is white and you can hardly differentiate the outlines of the nearest mountains from the sky. It's terrific, it's like a fairy-tale.

**Rachel Raymond.** It sounds rather strange but I like rain. Once when I was a child my parents, their friends and I went to the forest to gather mushrooms and pick up berries. Suddenly, it started raining heavily. We continued to walk desperately, but very soon at the distance we saw a small house. Everybody happily realized that we were saved from being soaked to the skin. That little empty house became our shelter for an hour or so, where we felt secure and safe. This feeling influenced my attitude towards rain. From that time rain has been something romantic for me, both walking under my umbrella and staying at home to be able to watch rain through the window.

*B. Describe your favorite season and weather.*

II. *Learn the active vocabulary:*

**“At hand phrases”:** the weather is getting much better; the weather is improving; the wind is getting up; the strong wind is blowing; it looks like rain; to get wet through; to get wet to the skin; to soak; to be caught in the rain; it's raining cats and dogs; the sky is cloudless; the sky is overcast with clouds; a spell of good weather; flakes of snow; drops of rain; rays of sun; a clap of thunder; a flash of lightning; patches of fog; thick dense fog; smog; mist; to cast shade, shadow; hail; hoar-frost; sleet; slush; slippery ice; sunshine; mud; puddle; pool; bog; moisture; snowfall; rainfall; dew (37).

**Допоміжні вирази:** погода покращується (2); підіймається вітер; дує сильний вітер; схоже на дощ; змокнути до нитки (2); змокнути; попасти під дощ; ллє, як із відра; небо безхмарне; небо вкрите хмарами; період хорошої погоди; лапатий сніг; краплі дощу; сонячне проміння; удар грому; спалах блискавки; клапоть туману; дуже густий туман; туман з димом; слабкий туман; кидати тїнь; град; іній; дощ із снігом; талий сніг, сльота; слизький лїд; сонячне сяйво; бруд; калюжа (2); болото; вологість; снігопад; дощ; роса.

**Weather acts:** to last; to affect; to splash the water and mud on the person; to remain; to forecast; to make a change; to turn colder, hotter; to rain; to snow; to

drizzle; to freeze; to breeze; to melt; to flood; to ruin; to bud; to blossom; to awaken; to wither (20).

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**Погодні дії:** тривати; впливати; розбризкати воду та бруд на людину; залишатися; передбачати; прогнозувати; змінювати; холоднішати, теплішати; подає дощ; подає сніг; мрячити; морозити; дує свіжий вітерець; танути; затоплювати; руйнувати; набухати; квітнути; прокидати; в'янути.

**Weather qualities:** cold; chilly; hot; warm; dull; deep; dry; wet; damp; heavy; vast; dazzling; stuffy; soft; mild; variable; changeable; wonderful; marvelous; pleasant; unpleasant; extremely bad (23).

**Якості погоди:** холодний (2); морозний; гарячий; теплий; понурий; глибокий; сухий; вологий (2); сильний; величезний; сліпучий; душний; м'який (2); різноманітний; чудовий (2); приємний; неприємний; надзвичайно поганий.

*III. Fill in the following sentences proper word:*

*A: sunny, cloudy, windy, rainy, icy and snowy*

If it rains the weather is ...

If it snows the weather is ...

If the wind blows the weather is ...

If the ground is covered with ice it is ...

If the sun shines it is ...

If the sky is covered with clouds it is ...

*B: warm, cold, very hot, freezing, very warm, cool, hot, very cold*

If it is 35 degrees above zero, it is ...

If it is 30 degrees above zero, it is ...

If it is 25 degrees above zero, it is ...

If it is 20 degrees above zero, it is ...

If it is 15 degrees above zero, it is ...

If it is 5 degrees above zero, it is ...

If it is zero, it is ...

*IV. Match the text with some words: was recorded, to bury, lasted, has fallen*

**SOME SNOW!** The most snow ... in one storm fell in the USA at Mt. Shasta Ski Bowl in California, in February 1959. The storm ... for seven days, and 189 inches or 4.8 meters of snow was ... – enough ... a small house.

*V. Read, translate and dramatize the following dialogues:*

I. – Have you heard the weather forecast for today?

– Yes, they predict that the weather will turn wet and the moisture will grow. Let's look through the window.

– Look! The sky is really overcast with heavy grey clouds.

– I'm certain it's going to start raining. Put on the mackintosh and good footwear in

order not to get soaked to the skin. Don't forget an umbrella!

– Thanks for a piece of advice. You know I hate rain and all those pools, puddles and mud under my feet. That's disgusting!

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II. – Do you like to sled down the snowy hill in winter?

– I do. I dress in warm clothes, put boots on my feet, mittens on my hands and a hat on my head. Then I grab my sled and go to the park.

– As for me, I prefer skiing to sledding. When I ski in the mountains I like to feel cold air hitting my face and enjoy the sound of the snow crunching under my feet.

– On the top of the hill I put my sled in place and get on. I hold on, lean forward and I'm racing down the hill so fast as if I'm flying.

– You know, I think I don't like to sled because it's hard to drag the sled back up the hill; the sled seems very heavy because of a steep hill.

VI. *Read, translate and get ready to retell the topic:*

## **SEASONS**

There are four seasons in the year: winter, spring, summer and autumn. Each season has three months, they are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.

In winter the sky is grey, the sun shines rarely and it is frosty. The trees are covered with hoar-frost. The days are the shortest and nights are the longest. It snows often and sometimes there are snowstorms and as a result the ground is covered with a white sheet. Children like to sledge, to ski, to skate, to play snowballs and to make snowmen. Boys and girls are eagerly looking forward to the greatest winter holiday such as Christmas and New Year because Santa Clause or Father Frost is going to give them presents.

In spring the nature awakens from its winter sleep. In March the sun shines and starts to warm the earth. Sun rays melt snow and ice in the streets, lakes and rivers. And those pleasant sound of running streams arise sweet feeling in our soul, as if saying: wake up it will be warm soon. In April the trees begin to bud and soon tiny leaves appear. Birds come back home from the South. Fruit trees begin to blossom and people like spending their leisure time in the spring orchards. In spring Christians celebrate Easter which one of the biggest religious holidays.

In summer children have their summer holidays and adults often have their vacations. It is time for rest and relaxation. Some go to the seaside where they swim, suntan and breath in the vapors of sea air, the others go to the forest and mountains to pick up berries and to gather mushrooms. The days are the longest so you can walk along the street or the seashore spending time at the open air up to the night. It is very hot and the sun shines brightly. But sometimes the thunderstorm with lighting and hail comes and it rains heavily.

Autumn is a rainy season, the sky is overcast with heavy grey clouds and nature begins to wither. But sometimes an Indian summer (American phrase) brings us a

wonderful spell of weather with sunny, warm and dry days. Thanks to this we can enjoy the beauty of nature when the trees turn to yellow, red and brown that means autumn is a real artist with colorful paints in its hands. Pupils and students resume their study.

Tastes differ and everyone has its own favorite season and that also true that: “there is no bad weather”.

## **TEXTS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING AND COMPREHENSION:**



*VIII. A. Read, translate and try to summarize the following texts in 5-7 sentences to render its general idea:*

### **FIGHTING FOR OUR SURVIVAL**

I. 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.

II. 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.

III. 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.

IV. 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.

V. 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 our entire fault. 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.

B. Make up your own sentences with the following words and phrases:

1. Disappearing species – зникаючі види;
2. To contaminate – забруднювати;
3. Damage – руйнація;
4. Absorbing carbon dioxide – поглинаючи вуглекислого газу;
5. Air and water pollution – забруднення повітря та води;
6. Flooding – повінь;
7. Dangerous chemicals – небезпечні хімічні речовини;
8. To release thick, black oil – викидати густу чорну нафту;
9. Industrial and domestic waste – промислові та домашні відходи;
10. Consequently – внаслідок.

C. Complete the sentences matching their two parts:

1. People are dying of hunger and	a. and adopt animals.
2. The rainforests clean the air by absorbing carbon dioxide and	b. our cities will become impossible to live in.
3. As a result, birds and animals	c. may soon become a thing of the past.
4. This destruction is also bringing about changes	d. lose their homes and die.
5. These simple pleasures	e. air is being polluted.
6. Tons and tons of industrial and domestic waste	f. giving out oxygen.
7. If we don't do something now,	g. in the climate, air pollution, flooding, drought and famine.
8. Yet now we have discovered that	h. are poured into our seas.
9. We can plant trees	i. our planet is under threat
10. Together we can	j. save our planet.

D. Match choices (A-D) to (I-IV). Write the results in the table.

A. A watery grave;



B. Running out of time;

C. Choking to death;

D. No trees – no life;

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E. We can do it.

	A	B	C	D	E
I					
II					
III					
IV					
V					



## NATURE'S FURY

Mount St Helens, the volcano in Clark County, Washington State, *erupted* (1) on Monday morning. The *disaster* (2) has caused at least ten deaths as well as massive *destruction* (3) in that region of the state.

The mountain was hit by two *earthquakes* (4) just before half past eight. Then, at eight thirty-two, the top of the mountain was *blown off* (5) by an *explosion* (6) that was heard two hundred miles away. Huge blocks of ice and rock fell onto the surrounding area and the mountain was left 1,300 feet shorter. Then the *tremendous* (7) heat inside *was released* (8). *Hot ash and gas* (9) came out of the mountain, causing a *lightning storm* (10) as it rose into the air. White ash, along with *steam and thick mud* (11), *continue to pour* (12) from *the giant crater* (13) left by the explosion.

At each stage of this dramatic eruption people have been killed. The explosion caused the first *casualties* (14); several people *were injured or died* (15) due to the force and heat of it. Then the hot ash started fires which have burnt *vast* (16) areas of forest, causing more deaths. Fortunately, *fire-fighters* (17) have managed to put most of them out. The volcanic cloud was so large and dark that it was said to have turned day into night, forcing airports to close *temporarily* (18). One more life was lost as a pilot flew his airplane into the cloud and hit electricity cables. Mud from the volcano is running down the mountainside and filling rivers, causing *flooding* (19). People living nearby have been forced to leave their homes as the water continues to rise.

Rescue workers have picked up casualties and survivors by helicopter, and are moving them away from the dangerous areas. More *victims* (20) are expected to be found during the next few days. One witness said that it had been like the end of the world. "I really thought we were all going to die" Jerry Irvine said. "I've never been so terrified in my life."

*E. Match the following Ukrainian expressions with those in italic from the text:*

Обширний (а), біда (b), зносити (c), поранені чи вбиті (d), гроза з блискавкою (e), випустити (f), вивергатися (g), потоп (h), землетрус(і), пожежники (j), жертви (k), тимчасово (l), пар та густий бруд (m), лити (n), вибух (o), руйнація

(p), велетенський кратер (q), жахливий (r), попіл та газ (s), нещасні випадки (t).

F. Decide if the following statements are true or false:

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1. The tremendous heat inside the mountain was released;
  2. There were no victims of the volcano eruption;
  3. Huge blocks of ice and rock fell from the nearby village Vernando;
  4. The top of the mountain was blown off at eight thirty-two;
  5. Fires have burned vast areas of forest but fire-fighters couldn't stop the fire;
  6. Every day the mountain was hit by earthquakes;
  7. Hot ash and gas came out of the mountain causing a light storm;
  8. The explosion caused casualties and several people were injured;
  9. There were a lot of cars and rescue workers could take casualties to the hospital;
  10. People living nearby left their homes.

G. For question 1 choose the correct answer (A-C):

1. Why did the mountain become shorter?
  - A. The top of the mountain was blown off and huge blocks of ice and rock fell;
  - B. The volcano's mud ruined its surface;
  - C. Ash and gas came out of the mountain dissolving rocks.

### ***SPEAK UP ON THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS:***

1. Describe the climate of your region. Do you like it?;
2. If you had the possibility to change the climate of the place where you live what would it be like;
3. What is your attitude toward the proverb: "There is no bad weather there are bad clothes".

### ***GRAMMAR BOX: PAST PERFECT***

#### **USAGE:**

**1 Action that took place before another past action.** E.g. We told her that we had seen her.

Дія, що відбулося перед іншою минулою дією.

**2 Action that finished to a definite moment in the past.** E.g. They had done their work by 6 o'clock. (*By three o'clock, by March*).

Дія, що закінчилася до певного моменту в минулому.

## FORMS:

Regular verbs. Правильні дієслова.

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I had jumped	Had I jumped?	I hadn't jumped
You had jumped	Had you jumped?	You hadn't jumped
He, she, it had jumped	Had he, she, it jumped?	He, she, it hadn't jumped
We had jumped	Had we jumped?	We hadn't jumped
You had jumped	Had you jumped?	You hadn't jumped
They had jumped	Had they jumped?	They hadn't jumped

Irregular verbs. Неправильні дієслова.

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I had built	Had I built?	I hadn't built
You had built	Had you built?	You hadn't built
He, she, it had built	Had he, she it built?	He, she, it hadn't built
We had built	Had we built?	We hadn't built
You had built	Had you built?	You hadn't built
They had built	Had they built?	They hadn't built

## FUTURE INDEFENITE-IN-THE-PAST

### USAGE:

**1 Action which was future with regards to the past. In principle sentence past, in subordinate clause Future-in-the-Past. E.g. Alice thought she would go to the party anyway.**

Дія, що була майбутньою стосовно минулого. В головному реченні минулий час, в підрядному – Майбутній з т. з. минулого.

## FORMS:

Стверджувальна форма	Питальна форма	Заперечна форма
I should arrange	Should I arrange?	I shouldn't arrange
You would arrange	Would you arrange?	You wouldn't arrange
He, she, it would arrange	Would he, she, it arrange?	He, she, it wouldn't arrange
We should arrange	Should we arrange?	We shouldn't arrange
You would arrange	Would you arrange?	You wouldn't arrange
They would arrange	Would they arrange?	They wouldn't arrange

*IX. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets:*

1. The neighbors complained that there (to be) a lot of noise at the Scandia Family Fan Center.

2. In the evening the boy came home really dirty because he (to dig) in rocks all the day.
3. We realized that the vehicle (not to cause) the vibrating movements of the airplane.
4. The National Committee chairman said that the nomination fight (to become) even more changeable since the year began.
5. Was he so courageous if he (to wait) three hour before reaching the Doctor's house?
6. Since the poor had no property (to sell) their labour in order to live.
7. I was sure that John (to give) me some beautiful flowers on my coming birthday.
8. Starring in the picture Labor Paints Lindsay Lohan could find out if anyone (to be surprised) of her real pregnancy one day.
9. Molly knew she (to buy) and (to prepare) spaghetti with meatballs because this dish is nutrition and delicious.
10. They reminded that the Senate (to be) on a week-long break.