

**КАЗАНСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ЕЛАБУЖСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ**

М.С. ИЛЬИНА

LET'S LEARN ENGLISH

Учебно-методическое пособие

**КАЗАНЬ
2019**

УДК 811.111 (075.8)

ББК 81.2Англ-923

И46

*Печатается по рекомендации
редакционно-издательского совета
Елабужского института (филиала)
Казанского (Приволжского) федерального университета*

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И46 Let's learn English: учеб.-метод. пособие / М.С. Ильина.
– Казань: Изд-во Казан. ун-та, 2019. – 102 с.

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов неязыковых специальностей, обучающихся на 1 курсе. В пособие включены коммуникативные упражнения и задания, способствующие развитию навыков устной речи и овладению повседневной разговорной лексикой по темам: “Let’s learn English”, “Let’s speak about yourself”, “Let’s speak about family”, “Let’s speak about marriage”, “Let’s describe people’s appearance”, “Let’s talk about health, sport, traveling, music, cinema and science”.

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CONTENTS

Let's learn English	4
Let's speak about yourself	11
Let's speak about family	17
Let's speak about marriage.....	40
Let's describe people's appearance.....	62
Let's talk about health	68
Let's talk about sport	75
Let's talk about travelling	81
Let's talk about music.....	85
Let's talk about cinema	89
Let's talk about science	94
Literature.....	99

LET'S LEARN ENGLISH

Why do we Learn the English Language?

It is necessary to learn foreign languages. That's why students have got such subject as a foreign language in high educational institutions. Everybody knows his own language, but it is useful to know foreign languages.

I learn English, because I understand that I can use it. For example, if I go to England I'll be able to speak English there. If I go to the USA, I'll speak English too. English is used not only in England, but also in other parts of the world.

I learn English because I want to read foreign literature in the original. I know and like such English and American writers as Charles Dickens, Mark Twain, Lewis Carroll and others. I understand that I must learn English. If I know English well, I'll be able to go to the library and take books by English and American writers in the original.

I like to travel. But it is difficult to visit countries, when you don't know the language of these countries. If I know the language of the country, where I am going to, it will be easy to travel there. If I want to ask something, I can do it in English.

I like to read books. And I like to read newspapers, too. If I know, for example, English I'll be able to read English newspapers and magazines. Knowledge of foreign languages helps young people of different countries to understand each other, to develop friendship among them. For example, we have a foreign exhibition in Moscow. If I know a foreign language, it is easy for me to visit this exhibition.

You can see a lot of advertisements, signboards and names in the streets. They are in foreign languages. Very often they are in English. If you know English, you can read and understand them.

Now we buy many clothes from other countries. If you know English well, you can read something about the size of this or that thing. It is clear for you what it is made of.

There are a lot of films in foreign languages. If you know them, you can understand films without any help.

There are international friendship camps in the world. If you can speak foreign languages, it will be easy for you to visit such camps and speak with the boys, girls, men, women who do not know Russian.

In short, I understand that I have to learn English in proper way and I try to do it.

Vocabulary

- to know foreign languages
- to speak English / the English language
- to learn English in proper way
- to read foreign literature in the original
- to travel
- to understand smb
- to develop friendship among smb
- to visit the exhibition
- advertisements
- signboards
- to buy many clothes
- international friendship camps

I. Answer the following questions:

II.

1. Why do you think it is important to learn English?
2. When did you begin studying English?
3. Do you listen to pop English songs? What songs do you like?
4. Have you ever watched a film in English? What film?
5. Have you ever read a book in English? What's the title?
6. Give yourself a mark out of ten for:

- a) speaking –
- b) grammar –
- c) reading –
- d) writing –
- e) pronunciation –
- f) vocabulary –
- g) listening –

II. Work in pairs. Interview your partner and find out which of these classroom activities he/she likes doing.

listening to English cassettes	acting out situations
working in group	vocabulary exercises
speaking	pronunciation exercises
reading	grammar exercises
speaking games	crosswords / puzzles
writing letters / stories	“Test yourself” activities
tests	projects / grammar games

III. Answer the questions of the test.

Are you a Good Student?

1. Do you try to speak English in the class?
 - a) usually
 - b) never
 - c) sometimes
2. When the teacher says something that you don't understand what do you do?
 - a) ask the teacher to repeat it in your language
 - b) say nothing
 - c) ask somebody to help you
 - d) ask the teacher to repeat it in English
3. When you come to the class what do you bring?
 - a) nothing
 - b) your book and a piece of paper
 - c) your exercise – book, textbook, dictionary
4. Which of these things do you try to do outside the class?
 - a) listen to English songs
 - b) read stories in English
 - c) write to a pen – friend in English
 - d) watch films in English

Scores:

1. a) = 3 b) = 0 c) = 1
2. a) = 1 b) = 0 c) = 1 d) = 3
3. a) = 0 b) = 1 c) = 3
4. = 2 points for each answer

Results:

13 – 17 = You are an excellent student! You will learn a lot information this year!

6 – 12 = You are a good student. But think about your learning. What else can you do to improve your English?

Under 6 = You are waiting for someone to “teach” you English. Remember, you must work hard to have good results!

IV. In pairs. Read these pieces of advice about listening activity. Decide if they are good or bad.

1. Before listening, you should think about what you are going to hear.
2. When you look at the questions, you should try to predict the answers.
3. The first time you listen, you should try to understand everything.
4. The first time you listen, you should try to get the general idea.

5. Stop listening if you do not understand everything.
6. If you have problems, ask your teacher to play the tape again.
7. You should use your dictionary while listening.

V. Match the problems with the following pieces of advice.

A. Nina Ghizik is from Greece.

Often, when I see a new word, I don't know how to pronounce it.

B. Brahim Larek is from Morocco.

I speak very slowly, because I don't think in English. I have to translate everything.

C. Pia Posio is from Italy.

I often get stuck when I'm speaking, because I don't know a particular word in English.

D. Diego Valdano is from Argentina.

I feel silly speaking English with my partner in class. I prefer speaking Spanish.

1. If you don't know a word in English you don't have to stop speaking. Either think of a word that you know which is similar, e.g. car instead of lorry. Or explain it in a few words, e.g. It's like a big car that you can carry things in.

2. Don't try to translate your thoughts exactly; try to use the words you know.

3. Remember that your English classes are often the only opportunity to practice your English, so don't worry about feeling silly.

4. You can find out the pronunciation of new words in your dictionary by looking at the phonetic symbols. You can also find out the stress of new words.

VI. Write down three problems you have with English learning.

Example: understanding grammar; writing stories and learning vocabulary.

Now, work in pairs. Give the list to your partner. He/she writes three sentences giving you some pieces of advice.

Example: You should study grammatical rules more and more.

You must ask your teacher if you have problems.

You should write all new words in your vocabulary book.

VII. If you are shopping in an English - speaking country, which of the following things should you do?

1. If you don't know a word, say it in your own language.
2. Speak as fast as possible.
3. If you don't know a word, try to explain it with other words.
4. Use your hands and facial expressions to help you to communicate.
5. Look at the shop assistant when you are speaking.
6. If you make a mistake, stop and repeat the sentence.
7. If you make a mistake, don't worry, just continue.
8. Before you go into the shop, prepare what you're going to say.

VIII. Work in pairs. Discuss your answers to the questions below.

1. What do you do when you know that you have made a mistake?
 - a) I stop speaking;
 - b) I continue speaking normally;
 - c) I try to correct it.
2. What do you do when you hear your partner has made a very simple mistake?
 - a) I do nothing;
 - b) I correct it;
 - c) I laugh at him.
3. Should your teacher correct your mistakes when you are speaking?
 - a) yes, all of them;
 - b) only the important ones;
 - c) no, because I get nervous.

IX. Read the note below. Correct mistakes in it.

Example: 1 sister = sisters

To: Ms Tomasini

Date: 23rd September

I am sixteen and I have two sister and one brother. I really like swim and I go swimming every day. When I leave school I want to go university and study to be a doctor.

I think English is important for work. If you are a doctor you have speak and understand some English. When we study English I like speaking in class, especially when we discuss things. The biggest problem for me is listening, and I often don't understand the cassette.

X. Now write about yourself and your English lessons. Use the scheme below as a plan what you are going to write.

Religious education				
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XIII. Reading for discussion.

Can we Have too Much Knowledge?

You have read that knowledge is power. The more man knows the greater power he has.

But how much knowledge do we need? Can we have too much knowledge?

Sometimes a boy or a girl says, "Why do I have to know this? I don't need it?"

Do you think that people should know only those things which they need for their work?

A person like this will be useful in his own limited field. But when he moves out of his own speciality, he has nothing interesting to say to other people. It is impossible to describe such person as a well-educated.

As you know, today's purpose is the all-round development of the individual. Of course, we cannot know everything, but we must always try to acquire knowledge.

In modern age of electronics and computers, the road to knowledge is opened to everybody. The only thing you need is a great desire to learn.

Discuss the following questions:

1. What must a man do to be a well – educated person?
2. Why is it important to be a well – educated person?
3. In what way can you be useful to others?

XIV. Which of these things do you think are the most important in a job?

Choose the most important and the least important things. Then try to find someone else in the group who has made the same choice as you.

Working with nice people; good holidays; good salary; short hours; getting on with your boss; traveling; comfortable working conditions; a good pension; interesting work; the chance of promotion; responsibility; freedom.

XV. Work in pairs. One of you chooses a job from the table. Other students ask the following questions trying to guess it.

1. Do you have to get up early?
2. Do you have to get your hands dirty?

3. Do you have to travel?
4. Do you have to think a lot?
5. Do you have to study for a long time to learn the job?
6. Do you have to work long hours?
7. Do you have to handle money?
8. Do you work with people or alone?
9. Do you have to write letters?
10. Do you have much responsibility?

Teacher; translator; interpreter; architect; business man or business woman; coal miner; doctor; electrician; housewife; lorry driver; photographer; pilot; shop assistant; builder; butcher; conductor; gardener; hairdresser; mechanic; musician; painter; scientist; secretary.

XI. Prepare a short speech (maximum two minutes).

In your speech you must try to make other students do something.

For example: stop studying English; leave the room; give up smoking; become vegetarians; change his/her religion; give you a lot of money; buy you a car; change the job.

LET'S SPEAK ABOUT YOURSELF

About myself

My name is Sveta Suvorova. I am 19 years old. I was born on the 5th of March, 1985 in Kazan. Now I live in Nab.Chelny with my parents and my grandmother.

My family is not very large. We have five people in our family. My father's name is Igor Petrovich. He is forty years old. He is a doctor and he works at a hospital. My mother's name is Lyudmila Leonidovna. She is thirty nine years old. She is a housewife. My younger sister is a pupil. She is in the seventh form. My grandmother lives with us. She doesn't work. She is a pensioner. I love my family. We are all friends and we love each other.

I have one aunt and two uncles. Their children are my cousins.

We live in a big flat in a new house. There are four rooms in our flat: a living room, a study, a kitchen, a bathroom and two bedrooms. We have all modern conveniences: gas, hot water, electricity and telephone.

I have my duties about the house. I must go shopping. I help my mother to clean the rooms. It's not difficult for me. I like our home to be clean and tidy.

I am a first – year student of the University now. I study at the branch of Kazan State University. I try to be a good student and I do well in all subjects. But my favourite subject is English. I spend much time on it.

I like reading. I like detective stories but I prefer to read historical novels or modern writers.

I have many friends. We spend much time together, go for a walk, talk about lessons, listen to music and discuss our problems.

I like to listen to modern music, but sometimes I like to listen to some classical music. My favourite composer is Tchaikovsky. I haven't much time to watch TV but sometimes I spend an hour or two watching an interesting film or a news programme. In the evening I often read newspapers or an interesting book. I like fresh air and exercises, but I have not much time to go in for sports.

Vocabulary

to be born on

a housewife

modern conveniences

to have one's duties about the house

to clean the rooms

to be clean and tidy

to be a first – year student

to study

a branch

do well

a favourite subject

to spend time

to discuss problems

to go in for sports

I. Make up your own questions to the text “About myself”.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is your name?
2. Where do you live?
3. Is your family large?
4. What are your parents?
5. How old are your parents?
6. Have you got a sister or a brother?
7. Do you have grandparents?
8. Where do they live?

9. Your grandparents are pensioners, aren't they?
10. Do you have aunts and uncles?
11. Where do your relatives live?
12. What pets have you got in the family?
13. What is your hobby?
14. What do the members of your family like to do in the evening?
15. You are a happy family, aren't you?

III. Prepare a copy of the form. Fill in it.

Name	_____
Address	_____
Telephone number	_____
Marital status	_____
Nationality	_____
Place of studies	_____
Faculty	_____
Language spoken	_____
Favourite sport	_____
Favourite books	_____
Favourite music	_____
Favourite films	_____
Favourite food	_____
Sign	_____
Date	_____

IV. Match the questions and the answers.

1. What are you?	a. Yes, but not very well.
2. What is your nationality?	b. Yes. I like to study it.
3. Where do you live?	c. I am a student
4. What is your mother?	d. Yes, two sisters
5. What is your father?	e. I like to visit different countries
6. Have you got any brothers or sisters?	f. Yes, long - distance running.
7. Do you know English?	g. He's a doctor.
8. Are you shy?	h. Classical music.
9. Do you go in for sport?	i. I prefer playing games to watching them.

10. Do you like watching football matches?	j. No, I'm fairly self-confident.
11. What kind of books do you read?	k. In a small town near Vienna.
12. What kind of music do you like?	l. She's a teacher.
13. Can you play the piano?	m. Austrian.
14. Do you like to travel?	n. Mostly novels.
15. What do you like doing in your spare time?	o. Knitting and reading.

Now answer the same questions about yourself.

V. Interview other student. Ask him questions about his/her day, interests.

VI. Read the questionnaires. Answer and count your total score.

a) Are you a party person?

- Do you like parties?
a) yes, they are fantastic; b) they are OK; c) no, I don't like them.
- When you go to a party, whom do you talk to?
a) one or two friends; B) different people; c) nobody.
- When the music starts, do you dance?
a) yes, with a friend; b) no, I sit down; c) yes, with different people.
- When people play party games, what do you do?
a) I go home; b) I watch the games; c) I play the games.

What is your score?

- a = 3 b = 2 c = 1
- a = 2 b = 3 c = 1
- a = 2 b = 1 c = 3
- a = 1 b = 2 c = 3

Total

- 10 – 12 = You love parties. You are a real party person!
7 – 9 = You are quite a party person!
4 – 6 = You don't like parties.

b) Are you a peaceful person?

- If you have ever been in a political demonstration, score 2.
- If you have ever lost your temper during the last three days, score 3.
- If you have ever driven at over 160 km, score 2.

4. If you have ever broken a cup, glass or plate on purpose, score 1.
5. If you have ever been in a fight in the last three years, score 3.
6. If you have seen a war film, gangster film, western or other violent film in the last month, score 1.
7. If you have ever been in love with two people at the same time, score 2.
8. If you ever have violent dreams, score 1.
9. If you have ever walked out of a job, score 2.
10. If you have ever watched a boxing - match, score 2.
11. If you like the town better than the country, score 1.

Your score:

0 – 7: You are a very peaceful person.

8 – 13: Average person.

14 – 20: You are not at all peaceful. (Don't take the tests too seriously!)

VII. Work with your neighbour.

A. Imagine that you are a very, very rich person! You don't work. Every day, you do exactly what you want to do. Tell about yourself, answering the following questions:

- What do you do?
- What is a typical day for you?
- What are your plans for the future?

B. You work for a TV station. You are going to interview the richest person in your country.

You want to know: what he / she does every day: what he / she does with his / her money.

What questions can you ask?

VIII. Imagine about your future.

How old will you be in 2020? What do you think you will be like? What will your children be like? Where will you live and work? What about other people in the group? Write a few sentences about the future of yourself and some other students.

Use *will, won't, may, I (don't) think, I hope.*

IX. Here is a horoscope. Read about different signs.

Aries (21/3 – 20/4): energetic, bossy, often bad-tempered, warm, generous, sensitive and artistic.

Taurus (21/4 – 21/5): hard-working, calm, friendly, interested in business, money, friends and family.

Gemini (22/5 – 21/6): clever, witty, very talkative, changeable,

interested in books, people and ideas.

Cancer (22/6 – 23/7): humorous, conservative, often happy, anxious, shy, interested in history.

Leo (24/7 – 23/8): proud, bossy, independent; very tidy or very untidy; passionate and generous.

Virgo (24/8 – 23/9): practical, punctual, critical, hard-working, perfectionist, interested in nature.

Libra (24/9 – 23/10): friendly, energetic (but also lazy), pleasant, argumentative, interested in sport, animals.

Scorpio (24/10 – 22/11): brave, sometimes violent, possessive, passionate and often very religious.

Sagittarius (23/11 – 21/12): talkative, self-confident, cheerful, interested in sport and travelling.

Capricorn (22/12 – 20/1): conservative, polite, serious, sociable but shy, interested in home, politics, people.

Aquarius (21/1 – 19/2): tolerant, sociable but unstable, interested in sport and politics; often brilliant or mad.

Pisces (20/2 – 20/3): sensitive, emotional, imaginative, artistic, and depressive.

What is your sign? Is it true?

X. Read about four elements (Earth, Air, Fire and Water) and decide which one describes you.

Fire

Fire is the first of the four signs. People born under fire sign are creative and dynamic. They are also enthusiastic, energetic and show initiative.

Water

People born under this sign are emotional and passionate. Their feelings dominate them and they often do things without thinking.

Air

Air is the element of reason. Besides being rational and logical, people born under this sign are often good at organizing, analyzing or expressing ideas.

Earth

People born under this sign are the most practical as well as being practical, people of this sign like material, things and security.

XI. What elements do these people belong to?

1. Paul is practical. He is good at organizing.
2. Robert is dynamic. He has a lot of initiative and energy.

3. Christine is emotional. She often acts without thinking.
4. Sarah is very practical. She likes material things.
5. Charlotte is very logical. She is good at expressing ideas.

XII. Work in pairs. Write horoscopes for two signs of the zodiac, like this:

Taurus 21 April – 20 May

This week will not be very good for you. Besides having problems with one of your family, you will have an argument with one of your friends. As well as this, a teacher will get angry with you in the University. Try to stay calm! The week will not be a good time for travelling, so do not go on any long journeys. On Thursday you must be careful with your money or you might lose some. However, it isn't all bad. On Saturdays you will meet a very interesting person who might change your life!

LET'S SPEAK ABOUT FAMILY

Exercises

Exercise 1. Study the vocabulary of the Unit

Exercise 2. Practise these sentence patterns

1.

Is your family big? Yes, it is. I have a wife and 4 children.

Is your family large? Not very. There are only two of us.

Is Mr Day's family big? Yes, rather. There are 7 of them.

2.

Is your son married yet? Not yet. But he is engaged already.

Is your sister married? Yes. She has been married for 5 years.

Is your elder brother married? No, he isn't. He isn't going to.

3.

Is Bob single or married? He is a family man.

Is Mr Fox single or married? Oh, he's an old bachelor.

Is Ann single or married? She is divorced. She and her husband have separated. Her husband has divorced her.

4.

My father wants me to get a good education.

My sister wants me to help her with her English.

My mother does not like me to come home late.
My uncle would like me to become a schoolteacher as he is.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences paying special attention to the italicized parts

1. He was *in his late eighties*.
2. Elaine Kent was *well in her twenties*.
3. They were *long past forty*.
4. He *didn't look his age*.
5. We were *born in the same generation*.
6. Roma was *two years my senior*.
7. He was *seven years her junior*.
8. He is *of short lived stock*.
9. My family on both sides is *noted for longevity*.
10. Barney *is gone*.
11. I made it a rule never *to speak ill of the dead*.
12. He had a *steady girl-friend* at the moment.
13. I don't *have relatives* on my mother's side.
14. He had a daughter *by his first marriage*.
15. He was a *male replica* of his mother.
16. She changed her name back to *the one on her birth certificate*.
17. He saw a classmate with *a date*.
18. She was *married into the Evans family*.
19. Tom *dated* the girl every now and then.
20. Do you have *a boy-friend*?
21. Everyone said that Tom was *the image of my mother*.
22. They *had a strong resemblance* to each other.

Exercise 4. Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B

A.

1. Christian name
2. teenager
3. twenty odd
4. look one's age
5. come from
6. native tongue
7. be good at languages

B.

- a. прозвище
- b. назвать чьим-либо именем
- c. достигь совершеннолетия
- d. родом из
- e. говорить на ломаном
- f. вдовец

английском

	8. nickname		g. мачеха
	9. be of age		h. предки
English	10. speak	broken	i. сводный брат
	11. bring up children		j. воспитывать детей
	12. a widower	иностранным языком	к. хорошо владеть
	13. an old maid		l. выглядеть не старше своих
	14. stepmother	лет	
	15. ancestry		m. двадцать с лишним
	16. call smb after		n. подросток
	17. half-brother		o. имя
			p. родной язык
		q. старая дева	

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding word

1. John is your second cousin. He is your ... relative.
2. They all ... me by my first name.
3. He is called Red, it's his
4. Our family name is Smith, I don't know my mother's ... name.
5. He has the same name as his grandfather, he was ... his grandfather.
6. We call our baby "Ducky", it is his
7. Are you ... or just friends?
8. He is 13 years old, he is a
9. He is 17, he is not ... yet.
10. He is 25 and his sister is 30. She is ... than he.
11. He is 48, he is in his
12. That man is also from France, we are
13. If I want to know smb's birthplace, I ask "Where ... ?"
14. He is Swedish, he ... in Sweden.
15. She is from Germany, she speaks German, it is her

Exercise 6. Fill in prepositions or adverbs where necessary

1. He goes ... the name Bill.
2. I'm distantly related ... her.
3. We are distantly related ... my father's side.
4. He is not ... age, he is ... 18.
5. I'm not 20 yet. I'm still ... my "teens".

6. Thank you for the compliment, I'm well ... 20.
7. He is about 50, he is ... the prime of his life.
8. I was born ... the 5th ... May ... 1956.
9. What country are you ... ?
10. He descends ... a pleasant family.
11. They have brought ... 3 children.
12. He didn't return from the war, he died ... his country.
13. Did Mrs. White divorce ... her husband?
14. They say she took ... her mother.
15. They still love each other, they married ... love.
16. He is much younger, he married her ... convenience.
17. My son is ... double her age.
18. He had a son ... former marriage.
19. The girls looked ... so much alike.
20. At fifty six she looked ... forty.
21. I made a date ... her ... 7 o'clock.

Exercise 7. Crossword puzzles

A) Find 10 words

B) Find 11 words

b	c	m	p	s	m	t	w	l	p	e	d	e	m	o	a	c	b
g	l	e	a	m	o	g	l	i	a	c	b	a	b	y	s	h	y
r	e	m	r	a	t	r	i	v	r	u	n	c	l	e	c	i	z
a	v	b	e	l	h	o	v	e	e	f	a	m	i	l	y	l	m
n	e	e	n	l	e	d	e	b	n	a	s	o	n	b	p	d	p
n	r	r	t	o	r	a	x	i	t	t	p	t	w	i	f	e	e
y	x	o	s	x	s	o	n	g	s	h	n	h	a	u	n	t	x
t	r	a	d	i	t	i	o	n	y	e	o	e	b	o	l	d	o
									o	r	i	r	s	c	p	m	a

Exercise 8. Make up questions to which the following sentences could be the answers

1. They all call me Mr. Know-all. (2 quest.)
2. Sure, you can call me Mary.
3. No, he is a bachelor. He is not the marrying sort.
4. Yes, the wedding was splendid..
5. No, he is not. He is my step-brother.
6. No, I don't. My English is very poor.

7. Yes, they are. I can't tell one brother from the other.
8. Yes, he is 6 years my junior.
9. No, she is my stepmother, that's why she looks so young.
10. No, they don't. They have adopted the child.
11. I was born on the 15-th of May, 1954 in London.
12. No, she is my grandmother.
13. No, I am not from Georgia. I come from Bulgaria, I am Bulgarian.
14. No, he died of an illness.

Exercise 9. Memorise these dialogues. Practise them in pairs

1.

Glebov: Is your family big, Mr Morton?

Morton: Not very. It's better to say "very small". I'm alone.

Glebov: You have never been married, have you?

Morton: No, I'm a bachelor.

Glebov: Aren't you thinking (going) to marry some day? Excuse my intruding upon

your private life (privacy), though.

Morton: That's all right, Mr Glebov. Well, one can never tell.

2.

Glebova: Is your family large, Mrs Hall?

Mrs Hall: Yes, rather. I have a husband and three children. Besides, my old mother lives with us.

Glebova: Are your children grown up yet?

Mrs Hall: Oh, yes. The elder son, Paul, works at a factory, our daughter, Nancy, studies at a Secretarial

College, and the junior son, Alan, is finishing school.

3.

Krotov: I say, isn't that little boy your son, Mr Thomas?

Thomas: My son? Oh no! I have no children. I haven't been married yet.

Krotov: Anyhow the boy looks like your relation.

Thomas: But he is my cousin. We are travelling together, he and his mother, Mrs Cooper.

Krotov: See? I was right. I noticed at once that you were related somehow. The boy resembles you very

much.

4.

Ivan: I say, Jack, who is that beautiful little woman?

Jack: Do you like her? Well, she's Mrs Roberts, the mother of five children.

Ivan: Five children, you say? It's almost incredible!

Jack: She loves them and they love her, too. She's proud of them.

Ivan: Are all the children boys or girls?

Jack: Three of them are boys and two are girls. One boy and one girl are twins.

Ivan: Are any of them like her?

Jack: One of them is very much like her; the others are like their father. One doesn't resemble either,

though. He has been adopted by them.

5.

Mrs Smith: Tell me, Harry, do your children work yet? What do they do?

Mr Baker: Well, John is a driver and Ann works in a hospital.

Mrs Smith: Do they help you much about the house?

Mr Baker: Not very much. They come home very tired. Anyhow John likes to do something in the garden

on Sunday and Ann cleans the rooms, does some shopping and cooking.

Mrs Smith: I see it's rather hard for you without a wife.

Mr Baker: It's hard indeed. Three years have passed since Alice died.

6.

Davy: I say, Fred, what relationship is Paul to you?

Fred: Do you mean Paul Black? He's some distant relative. I myself met him first last year.

Davy: But he tells everyone he's your cousin whom you like very much.

Fred: Well, I've got a lot of new relatives lately since the film I starred in turned out to

be very successful.

7.

A: Tom and Ted are twins, aren't they?

B: Yes, they are. Everyone knows that.

A: Well, I can never tell one from the other. They're so much alike.

B: That's difficult, really. But what's worse they are going to marry two girls who are twins, too.

A: Oh, it's going to be a complete mess.

8.

Lena: You say you have an elder sister. What's her name?

Helen: Katrine, or Kat for short. She was called after our granny. Father wanted her to be called after his mother.

Lena: Really? How curious, we both have sisters and each of them is called Katrine.

Helen: Well, Kat is quite a popular name with Englishmen as well as Katya is with Russians.

Lena: I'd like them to meet and have a talk like we do.

Exercise 10. Answer the questions using the prompts. Use the Past Perfect Tense in your sentences

Model: *Why did the young Browns look so happy? (to buy a tour of Russia)*

The young Browns looked happy because they had bought a ten days tour of Russia.

1. What did you learn about Tom and Mary? (to marry) 2. Why did your son come home so soon from his holiday? (to spend all his money) 3. Why was Paul Rawlings so upset? (to lose his job) 4. Why was your cousin Mabel so tired? (to give a birthday party) 5. What did she learn about her father from a letter she received yesterday? (to be ill for a month) 6. Why didn't you see your daughter when you came to Leningrad? (to leave) 7. What did Ellen write to you about herself and her husband? (to divorce)

Exercise 11. Give definitions of these notions

Model: *grandfather*

My grandfather is my mother's father or my father's father.

Grandmother; uncle; aunt; sister-in-law; mother-in-law; niece; nephew; cousin; widower; bachelor; stepfather; orphan

Exercise 12. Make up statements using the situations and prompt words below. Use the Complex Object in your sentences

Situation: Jane Mitchell studies at a London Secretarial College. She is a long way from home. Her family want her to do a lot of things. For example:

Model: *a good typist*

They (The family) want Jane to become a good typist.

Good marks in her tests; exams very well; a letter home every week; to eat regularly; with a good family in London; home for holiday; her birthday with her new friends; a new warm coat, good shoes and a hat; a good job later; a rich man.

Exercise 13. React to the statements using the scheme of typical responses given below**Model:**

Pavel Dmitriyev: *I've just received a telegram, my elder son entered an Institute.*

a) Exclamation:

-

Congratulations!

-

Splendid!

b) Question:

-

What (kind of) institute did he enter?

-

What's your sonny's name?

c) Statement:

-

So our children have entered (reached) the age of entering colleges, getting married. We are becoming old people, aren't we?

d) Request:

-

I'd like to ask your son to write something about his institute. I want my daughter to enter it next year.

e) Suggestion:

-

I think this event must be celebrated somehow.

1. *Mr Jenkins*: I first met my wife when I was a schoolboy. 2. *Dr Weston*: It's my second marriage. 3. *Mrs White*: I learned from the letter I received yesterday that my daughter and Mr Hill had been married. 4. *Alan Steward*: We are relations with him by marriage. 5. *Mrs Cooper*: Unfortunately, I can't say that the relations between Johnny and his stepfather are always good.

Exercise 14. Make the direct questions indirect and answer them

Model: *Is your family large?*

I wonder (I'd like to know) whether your family is large.

1. Do any of your uncles or aunts live with you? 2. Is your father or brother a member of the Communist Party of Russia? 3. You live in Vernadsky Prospekt, don't you? 4. Did you really come from Siberia? 5. Is Smolensk your mother's native town? 6. Do your family live in a new comfortable flat? 7. You will be 25 next week, won't you? 8. Maria is surely the youngest child in your family, isn't she?

Exercise 15. Answer the questions

1. How many brothers (sisters) have you? 2. What is your sister's (brother's) profession (trade)? 3. Where do your parents come from? 4. Who is your sister married to? (Who is your sister's husband?) 5. What's the name of your mother-in-law? 6. What relationship is Peter to Mary? 7. What are your uncles' names? 8. What can you say about your family (in general)?

Exercise 16. Say it in English

1. У вас большая семья? 2. Моя семья небольшая: я, жена и ребенок. 3. Ваш сын уже женат? - Нет, он еще холост. 4. У моей дочери большая семья: муж, трое детей, и с ними живет еще свекровь. 5. Отец мой хочет, чтобы я получил хорошее образование. 6. Энн Хопкинс живет одна, она развелась с мужем. 7. У вас много детей, м-р Миллер? - У меня? Нет, ведь я еще не женат. Правда, я собираюсь жениться. Вообще-то я уже помолвлен. 8. Кто та девушка? Она ваша дочь? - Что вы! Я ведь не так стар. К тому же (кроме того), я не женат еще. А та девушка, Джейн, моя двоюродная сестра. Правда, она намного младше меня. - Вот видите. Я не очень ошибся. Все-таки вы родственники, она очень похожа на вас. 9. Вчера я получил письмо от Кейт, из которого узнал, что у нее родилась дочь. 10. У вас довольно редкое (unusual) имя. - Да. Меня назвали в честь известного музыканта, которого очень уважали (to respect [ris'pekt]) в нашей семье.

Exercise 17. Study these problem situations. Try to solve them

1. Mary Wright is the mother of two children. Her husband, a miner, died as a result of an accident in the mine. Mary has also an old mother to support. Now they live in a Birmingham slum. Mary hopes to meet a man who will pull them out of the slums.

Who is Mary Wright?

What was her husband?

What's Mary's problem?

Dramatise a talk with a man she meets.

2. Mrs Wilkins met an old friend yesterday. "How's your husband? How are your children?" were the friend's first questions. Mrs Wilkins smiled. She really didn't know what to say. Her husband had lost his job. Bob didn't do well at school. Susan had left home and they didn't know her address. "Oh, they are very well", Mrs Wilkins said.

Who did Mrs Wilkins meet yesterday?

What were her old friend's questions?

What was Mrs Wilkins' problem?

What did she actually answer?

Exercise 18. Language game "Associations"

Language point: Vocabulary review

Procedure: Take a word and ask the group to suggest all the words they associate it with. Write each suggestion on the board with a line joining it to the original word, in a circle, so that you get a "sunray" effect. If the original word was "marriage", for example, you might get: children, a mother, a father, a son, a daughter, marriage, trust, support, etc.

Exercise 18. Now listen to some short stories of several people. Imagine that you are one of them. Tell about the family, add more extra information

Exercise 20. Describe your or your friend's family following the plan given below

1. Say how many people there are in your family.
2. Then tell us where your family lives (country, town; in a flat, in a cottage), who lives separately.
3. Describe each member of the family indicating his name, age, and place of birth, occupation, and plans

for the future.

4. Say a few words about the relations between the members of the family.

5. Give some more details.

Dialogues

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following conversation from a soap opera

A: You never listen to me, do you?

B: Eh? What did you say?

A: You never listen to me!

B: Ah. Sorry. I was reading the paper.

A: Do you know what I was talking about?

B: Um, yes, you ... er ... um.

A: I was telling you about Carol Foster.

B: Yeah?

A: She's getting married.

B: What, Carol?

A: Yes, Carol.

B: Oh! I thought she was about seventy.

A: No, she isn't. She's only fifty-five.

B: She looks seventy.

A: Well. She met this man in the supermarket car park.

B: Uh-huh.

A: She crashed into his car.

B: Muuu...

A: She was so nervous. He took her into the café and bought her a cup of tea.

B: Uh-huh.

A: They started talking and he asked her out. That was two weeks ago.

B: Eh?

A: He's bought her a beautiful diamond ring. It cost two thousand pounds.

B: Oh! Do you know how old he is?

A: Yes. Thirty-seven.

B: I don't believe it! I just don't believe it.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the following dialogues

1. Looking at photos

A: Good afternoon, is your wife in?

B: No, Jane isn't home yet. Won't you sit down?

A: Thank you. It's a fine day, isn't it?

B: Oh, yes, it's very warm and sunny. While waiting would you like to have a look at our family album?

A: Sure. Who are these people?

B: They are our parents. This man and woman are Jane's parents, my mother-in-law and my father-in-law. And here are my parents.

A: I see. Your mother is very young and beautiful in this picture.

B: And father? He is still a very handsome man, isn't he?

A: How old is he now?

B: He is 67, but he is still very handsome. And this is our son Martin. He is nineteen. He is a student.

A: What a lovely face! Who's this?

B: This is Jane's cousin, my sister-in-law. Her mother, Jane's aunt, is a famous actress, and her uncle is an artist, and a very good one. His son is also an artist.

A: This is a very old photograph... Who's this funny little baby? A boy, isn't it?

B: Yes, and a very big boy now.

A: Oh! It's not you, is it?

B: It is!

2. The Family Album (continued)

A: And who is this elderly woman?

B: This woman is my grandmother. She is a very nice, kind and loving grandmother.

A: And whose photo is this? Who is this man?

B: This man is my grandfather.

A: In this photo, your grandfather is young and he's riding a horse. Is he alive?

B: No, he isn't. He is dead.

A: I'm sorry. And your grandmother, where is she now?

B: With us, in St. Petersburg.

A: And who's this pretty girl?

B: This is Helen, my girlfriend. She is very, very beautiful.

A: How old is she?

B: She's 19. She's a ballet dancer.

A: Oh, I see. And who are these people?

B: They're Helen's parents. Helen's mother is a very nice woman and very kind. And Helen's father is a very good person, too. He is kind and generous.

A: Helen's mother is your future mother-in-law, isn't she?

B: Yes, I hope so.

3. Bush and Clinton Are Remote Relatives

A: Did you happen to know that George Bush and Bill Clinton are distant cousins?

B: Well, I've never heard of it! Where on earth did you find that out?

A: I've just read it in "The Japan Times", in the October 23, 1992 issue.

B: What information agency does the paper refer to?

A: Reutor-Kyodo from London.

B: Oh, that's a reliable source. What does the article say?

A: Both presidents share royal ancestors traced back to the 13-th century in England.

B: Any relationship to Queen Elizabeth of Britain?

A: Exactly. Bush is her 13-th cousin. It's a matter of common knowledge now.

B: How interesting it is! And who is the common ancestor Clinton and Bush are descended from?

A: Both are descended from King John of England, Bush through John's son Henry III and Clinton through his daughter Eleanor.

B: Fancy that! Both have connections to ancient noble families and even to the royal ones!

A: There is one more interesting point. Clinton also descended from Eleanor's husband, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was a great democrat of his days and was called "the champion of Parliament".

B: So, the descendant of a democrat is himself a representative of the Democratic Party of the USA.

A: Yes, exactly! At the same time, Bush is a representative of the opposition party, the Republicans.

B: So, Henry III and Simon, brothers-in-law, were opponents in those far away days, and their descendants were presidential contenders in the fall of 1992.

4. Brigitte Bardot. An Impromptu' Marriage

A: I looked through an English newspaper and came across a short article titled "Bardot admits impromptu marriage".

B: Is it about the famous French actress who starred in so many films in the 60's and 70's?

A: Yes, she is not in films any more. She is on the bad side of her fifties and she leads a secluded life rarely appearing in public.

B: How did she meet her present husband, then?

A: They met at a party, they say.

B: Does it say there that they decided to marry? Love at first sight?

A: Not quite so. The urge to get married came upon them when they took their trip to Norway, where Brigitte's son lives.

B: They both had to get divorced from their previous marriages, I suppose.

A: No, Brigitte had been divorced for 23 years. It was her fourth marriage, by the way.

B: Which marriage is her son by?

A: Brigitte's son Nicolas was born during her second marriage. His father was an actor, too.

B: What does her present husband do?

A: He is a businessman, 7 years her junior.

B: Was it a marvellous wedding ceremony in a church?

A: Nothing of the kind. This is how Brigitte describes it, "We came upon a chapel. I lost in the romantic countryside. It was raining hard. We went through the doors of the chapel. And there, suddenly, we decided to get married".

B: But the pastor could give them his blessing only in the presence of witnesses.

A: The taxi driver and the church caretaker served as witnesses.

Notes:

impromptu – экспромт

secluded – замкнутый

chapel – часовня

caretaker – сторож, смотритель

5. N answers the door and shows in her friend, Ann

N: Ann, meet the aunts and uncles, grannies and grandpas, the nephews and nieces, and all the rest.

A: Pleased to meet you all, I'm sure. My, what a big family you are!

- N:** This is only the immediate family. You're the only outsider here now. You will sit next to the oldest member of family present – my great-grandfather. Grandpa, dear, I'm going to put my friend in this seat near you.
- GR.-GRANDF:** The pleasure is all mine. Please sit down, my dear. Make yourself at home. So, Nadya must give me away at once and tell my age.
- A:** You don't look your age at all. So don't mind her.
- GR.-GRANDF:** A person is as old as he feels, they say. Still...
- A:** Nadya is your great-grand-daughter, isn't she? She's the exact image of you (there's a strong family resemblance between you) – of course, taking the difference in age into consideration.
- GR.-GRANDF:** Does she really look like me so much? I'm flattered. She's a good-looking girl, isn't she?
- A:** How wonderful it must be for you to look round the table and see four generations of your descendants!
- GR.-GRANDF:** We are a long lived family. Only your dear granny died young.
- N:** (to A) She was 50 when she died.
- A:** Your family, it seems to me, are very much attached to each other.
- N:** Well, more or less, I suppose.

Exercise 3. Translate these dialogues from Russian into English

1. "Сам себе дедушка"

- A:** Хорошо, Сэм, я расскажу тебе, как это все получилось. Видишь ли, я женился на вдове, у этой вдовы была дочь. Тогда мой отец, тоже вдовец, женился на нашей дочери, таким образом, мой отец стал моим зятем. Понятно?
- B:** Да, понятно. Но как же ты стал самому себе дедушкой?
- A:** Слушай, моя падчерица стала моей мачехой, не так ли?
- B:** Да, ведь она была женой твоего отца.
- A:** Да, тогда ее мать – моя бабушка, не так ли?
- B:** Да, правильно.
- A:** Я женат на ней, на моей бабушке. Таким образом, я становлюсь дедушкой самому себе, правильно?

В: Хм, теперь никто не может в этом сомневаться.

2. На свадьбе

А: Я никогда ещё не была на свадьбе!

В: Правда? А я уже была на одной. Помнишь моего двоюродного брата Брена?

А: Я помню мальчика, которого я видела у твоей тети Полли несколько лет назад. Он – ее младший сын, не так ли?

В: Да. Но он уже не мальчик. Он вырос и превратился в красивого молодого человека. И ему сейчас за двадцать.

А: Правда?

В: Да. И недавно он женился. Я была приглашена на венчание.

А: На ком он женился?

В: Он женился на девушке на три года моложе его. Хорошенькая блондинка, зеленоглазая, и видно, что у нее хороший характер.

А: Они женились по любви?

В: Да. Брен влюбился в нее, когда она ещё заканчивала школу. Поэтому им пришлось ждать, пока она достигнет нужного возраста.

А: Итак, он теперь семейный человек. Надеюсь, они будут счастливы. А кто был на свадьбе?

В: О, там было много народа. Все наши родственники, а также родственники жены Брена, и большинство их друзей. И знаешь, у Джессики (так зовут жену Брена) есть брат. Он очень симпатичный.

А: Почему ты говоришь о нем? Я полагаю, ты влюбилась в него, Эллис?

В: Пока нет. Но, сказать по правде, он – самый лучший парень из всех, кого я до сих пор встречала. Он добрый и великодушный. И у него сильный характер.

А: Ты встречаешься с ним?

В: У нас было уже два свидания с ним, и завтра мы собираемся с ним в театр.

А: Ну что ж, удачи!

3. Родители и взрослые дети

А: Твои родители действительно очаровательны. Мне они очень понравились при встрече.

В: Да, я тоже их люблю. Они не вмешиваются в мои дела.

А: Удивительно. Мои родители всегда говорят мне сделать то-то или то-то, приказывают чего-то не делать, хотя я уже достаточно взрослый.

В: Ты хочешь быть независимым?

А: Нет, я их очень люблю. Может, в этом-то и причина. Поскольку я так люблю их, я полностью нахожусь под их влиянием.

В: У меня много друзей, имеющих проблемы с родителями: мать или отец, ожидающий совершенства от своей дочери.

А: Мне понравилось, что твои родители не задавали вопросов о наших взаимоотношениях.

В: Плохая манера (для родителей) вмешиваться в дела других.

А: Но это (звучит) фантастично, что хорошие манеры должны распространяться даже на отношения между родителями и детьми.

В: Да, я очень признательна родителям за то, что они предоставляют меня самой себе.

А: Не означает ли это, что твои родители очень отдалены (обособлены от тебя)?

В: Совсем нет, поскольку я всегда чувствую их поддержку. И мне нравится быть независимой.

А: Думаю, что мне тоже хотелось бы от родителей независимости и теплоты.

Exercise 4. Listen and complete the dialogue

Josh is leaving for Venezuela. His parents, his sister and her friend have come to the airport to see him off.

Mother: Have you got everything?

Josh: Yes,...What's the time?

Mother: Half past six.

Meera: Oh, I forgot to tell you. Eva rang just as we....She asked what time... and said... to come to the airport.

Josh: Oh, good. She said she...to get off early.

Farther: Well, she'll have to hurry.

Meera: By the way, Josh,... Your Walkman while you're away?

Josh: O.K. But don't break it! Ah, there's Eva.

Eva: Josh! I thought perhaps you....!

Josh: Almost but not quite....!

Eva: I hate....

Josh: Don't say that! It's not for a long. Promise....

Eva: I'll write....!

Father: Come on, Josh. Time to go.

Mother:....

Meera: Be good!

Josh: Why?

Mother: Josh!

Josh:Bye Mum, Dad, Meera. Bye Eva. Take care!

Complete the summary of the dialogue with the past simple, past continuous or past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple tense of verbs in brackets.

Josh (go) to the airport with his parents and his sister, Meera. While they (wait) at the airport, Meera suddenly (remember) that she (have) something important to tell Josh. Eva (phone) just as they (leave) to ask what time Josh's flight (leave). Previously Eva (think) that she wouldn't be able to get to the airport in time but in fact, she (turn) up while Josh (say) goodbye to his parents. He finally (go through) passport control and everyone (wave) goodbye.

Exercise 5. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions

1. Where did the action take place?
2. Why did the man decide to go to London?
3. What happened at the airport?
4. What did the traveller tell when the clerk told him that it was late and the flight was boarding?

Role – play: Make up a conversation and improvise an ending.

Exercise 6. Listen to the dialogue

Here is a conversation between a husband and a wife. The husband has just returned from the work and asks his wife how she spent the day.

Answer the questions.

- What did the woman do while her husband was working?
- Why did the man become angry?

Try to act it out.

Exercise 7. Compose dialogues using the key words for the situations given below

I. Two women sitting on a bench in the park are talking. Ann is no longer young. Nina is a young mother holding a baby in her arms: son or daughter/daughter/her name, age/2 children-twins/ married/have children/questions about grandchildren.

II. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones are discussing their neighbour Eva: is getting married/for the third time/knows her first husband well/second divorce 3 months ago/ lose count of her husbands/we won't.

III. Two friends are looking at an old photograph: grandmother's family/on the right/on the left/wedding/family gathering at large/brothers and sisters/young people/their children/father-and mother-in-law.

Exercise 8. Compose dialogues for the following imaginary situations

1. An old lady of your acquaintance will be eighty years old tomorrow. You discuss with your mother the age of the members of the old lady's family.

2. Tell your friend about your little sister. She is such a nice kid...

3. Your sister's engagement is announced. A friend calls to congratulate her.

4. You talk to a distant relative trying to find out in what relationship you and to each other. The only way is to ask questions about all the relatives you know.

5. Your father tells you about his brother (sister) you've never seen. You have to find out all the details of his (her) life in that distant city.

Translate the text into English

Exercise 9. Когда поднялся занавес, мы увидели, как какой-то красивый, но не очень молодой человек разговаривает с какой-то женщиной, которая выглядела гораздо моложе его. Она была одета по последней моде. Я поняла, что это была его жена.

Вдруг вошла горничная и сказала этому человеку, что кто-то к нему пришел. Тогда его жена вышла из комнаты, и горничная ввела

застенчивую белокурую девочку лет 14. Я догадалась, что эта девочка – дочь того человека и что он оставил свою семью.

Войдя в комнату, девочка осмотрелась вокруг и протянула отцу деньги. Она пришла, чтобы отвергнуть его помощь. Она старалась взять себя в руки, но в её глазах стояли слёзы, настоящие слёзы. Она старалась убедить отца, что им ничего не нужно, что её мать может воспитать детей сама, но у меня было такое чувство, что она хочет сказать ему: «Мы все тебя любим, папа, мы так несчастны без тебя».

The Family is one of the Nature's Masterpieces

A vocabulary defines a family as “people who are closely related”. Psychologists usually refer to a family consisting of mother, father and their children, who are either twins or siblings, as a nuclear family. Some of them are one-parent or single parent families. They usually call all the family including aunts, uncles, nephews, cousins, nieces, grandparents, daughters- and sons-in law as an extended family. George Orwell (1903-1950) wrote that he came from a "stuffy Victorian family, with not many black sheep in it but with all its cupboards bursting with skeletons (family secrets). It has rich relations who have to be kow-towed to and poor relations that are horribly sat upon, and there is a deep conspiracy about the source of income. It is a family in which the young are generally thwarted and most of the power is in hands of irresponsible uncles and bedridden aunts. Still it is a family".

To my mind there is no exact definition, what a family is. It is definitely a fabulous phenomenon, cemented by blood, which is thicker than water. It is really a masterpiece and as every genius creation of humanity it is immortal. Its roots date back to prehistoric times, and it has made a long way from polygamy to monogamy. Like a real masterpiece it constantly changes preserving its essence. Prehistoric mothers used to be as caring, over-protective and ambitious about their adorable offsprings, as all today's mothers are.

Most of families start with marriages, which are said to be made in heaven. Ancient philosopher Diogenes (the Cynic) said, “Marriage is the greatest earthly happiness when founded on complete sympathy”. Like every masterpiece this highly personal matter is strictly controlled and supported by law. Young people nowadays are to understand that it is not enough to promise to love and cherish each other, it is important to realize that they have taken a big step both legally and financially by deciding to get married. A husband is entitled to a married man's allowance, and both husband and wife can claim tax relief. They start sharing common property

and if they decide to split up they will both have to start a divorce proceeding. If they have children and decide to separate they will have to agree who gets the custody over their children and set the proposed arrangements for children to meet both parents. In fact, it is such a fragile social organization that a slight error can cause unpredictable consequences. Crime statistics shows that 70% of the murderers, maniacs, muggers and misfits are products of the broken families.

Words and expressions

polygamy – practice of having more than one wife or (less usual) husband at once

kow-tow – to be too eager to obey or be polite to someone in authority.

set upon – to attack violently

a skeleton in the closet – an embarrassing or unpleasant secret about something that happened to you in the past.

offspring – someone's child or children

tax-relief – the right to not have to pay tax or part of what you earn

misfit – someone who does not seem to belong in a place because they are very different from the other people there.

turn a cold shoulder on somebody – to ignore, to boycott.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions

1. What is a family?
2. Why is the family one of the nature's masterpieces?
3. How do you understand Diogenes's words?
4. What do young people understand today?
5. Why is the family a fragile social organization?
6. What things can spoil the nature's masterpiece?
7. What problems does a happy family face?
8. Why will the family remain in one's heart for ever?

Exercise 2. Choose the right answer

1. A family is
 - a) people who live under one roof
 - b) parents and children
 - c) people who aren't closely related
 - d) grandparents and grandchildren

2. Most of the families
 - a) start with divorce
 - b) are very large
 - c) are one-parent families
 - d) start with marriages

3. Every masterpiece
 - a) a product of its time
 - b) born in happiness
 - c) to be appreciated
 - d) born in pain

4. The fantastic thing about the family ties is that
 - a) it always associates with bad feelings
 - b) it always stirs the best feelings in people
 - c) it is never late to create your own one
 - d) the members of the family tease each other rather often

5. Everybody realizes the family
 - a) is nothing serious
 - b) is important
 - c) helps develop the world
 - d) will remain in one's soul for ever

Exercise 3. Do you agree or not? Comment on the following statements

1. A dictionary gives an exact definition of a family phenomenon.
2. A family constantly changes preserving its essence.
3. A marriage has become a common thing nowadays.
4. Too much perfection can't spoil the family.
5. Every masterpiece is born in pain.
6. Family ties never stir best feelings in people.
7. There are times in one's life when everything seems to be going

badly.

Exercise 4. What do you think? Give a reason for your opinion?

1. The family is immortal.
2. There is no exact definition what a family is.

3. Mothers of all times and nations resemble each other.
4. Young people today are to understand that a marriage is a very serious step.
5. 70% of all murderers are products of the broken families.
6. The parents should be constructive.
7. The family ties always stir the best feelings in people.
8. When everything seems to be going badly you always turn to your parents for advice and understanding.

Exercise 5. Ask a psychologist questions concerning the family problems

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

Exercise 6. List all the problems touched upon in the text

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

Exercise 7. Role play. You are going to be married. Your Mum is not very happy

Exercise 8. Comment on the following quotations

1. "To us, family means putting your arms around each other and being there". Barbara Bush.
2. "Many men can make a fortune, but very few can build a Family". J. C. Bryan.
3. "The happiest moments of my life have been the few which I have passed at home in the bosom of my family". Thomas Jefferson.
4. "There are secrets in all families". George Farquhar.

Exercise 9. Write a paragraph on the topic. Use extra material

LET'S SPEAK ABOUT MARRIAGE

Young Family. Wedding Day

At the age of 21, persons of both sexes in England come of age. Boys and girls are permitted to become engaged or betrothed, when still in their teens. A boy can, with his parents, consent propose to a girl and then marry her before he is twenty-one years of age. As a pledge of good faith he presents his bride-elect with an engagement ring. Which is worn on the third finger of the left hand.

In ordinary speech, a man who is engaged, but not yet married to a lady, when speaking of her, says: "My intended", or "My fiancé" The young lady, on a similar, will say the same. Generally, English girls receive no marriage portion (wedding – dower) on marrying, as a man is obliged to maintain his wife and children himself.

On the day of the wedding, the bridegroom and bride with the best - man and bride's maids, family and friends, go to church for the wedding service. There they are joined matrimony by the clergyman, who slips a wedding ring on the bride's ring finger. This ring she wears for the rest of her life.

When the ceremony is over, all go back to the house, where the lady has been living, to the wedding breakfast. The prominent feature of the wedding breakfast is the highly decorated "wedding cake". After the guests have drunk the bride's and the bridegroom's health, the happy newly – married couple take leave and depart on their honey - moon or to their new home.

According to an old English custom, they get pelted, at the moment of leaving the room, with handfuls of rice or with old shoes and slippers, which is supposed to bring them good luck.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions

1. What is the definition of "wedding"? When do people have such event?
2. What are the customs and traditions of wedding in your country?
3. What is the average age of getting married?
4. What is the attitude towards marriage in your family?
5. What pieces of advice can you give to just married couples?

Exercise 2. Explain the meaning of the following phrases:

marriage; a run-away marriage; wedding; religious wedding; civil ceremony; registry office; average age; "living sin".

Exercise 3. Give words or phrases for the following definitions:

1. to win the affections with a view of marriage;
2. unsuitable marriage;
3. a woman whose husband died;
4. a woman, who has never been married;
5. a second wife of one's father;
6. a child of an earlier marriage of one's stepfather or stepmother;
7. to take a child into one's family (as a relation);
8. a man, who has never been married;
9. to educate, to raise children;
10. to put an end to a marriage by law;
11. man (woman) to whom one is engaged;
12. your father's (mother's) parents;
13. jubilee after 25 years of marriage;
14. a circular band (often of gold) given as a token of love.

Exercise 4. Fill in the right words

Ties of Relationship

1. Your relatives on your wife's side are: Your wife's sister is your ... , and her brother is your ..., your parents will refer to your wife as their ... while your brothers and sisters will refer to her as Your wife's parents will speak of you as their ...

2. Your brother's and sister's sons and daughters are your ... and ...

3. Your mother's and father's brothers and sisters are your The children of your uncles and aunts are your... and the children of your first cousins are your.....

4. Your mother's and father's parents are your ... and the latter will refer to as their ..

5. Someone's second wife will speak of her husband's children as her ..., whereas the latter will speak of her as their Someone's second husband will also refer to his wife's children as his ... while the latter will speak of him as their

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences:

1. Это моя племянница.
2. Разрешите вас называть по имени, вы так молоды.
3. Почему ему дали такое прозвище?
4. Все члены семьи называли его Си-Си для краткости.
5. Ребенок должен родиться в мае.
6. Она пережила своего мужа на 10 лет.
7. Ему было далеко за 40.
8. Они очень похожи, как две капли воды.
9. Он на 5 лет младше меня.
10. Я семейный человек, я не могу работать так поздно.

Exercise 6. Give two or more words falling under the same category:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. name; | 2. family; | 3. children; | 4. ancestors; |
| 5. stepparents; | 6. relatives; | 7. stepchildren; | 8. people who
are not married |

Exercise 7. Choose the word or words which best complete the sentences

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. His figure was well preserved though | a. in the same generation. |
| 2. We were born..... | b. about his own age. |
| 3. Winslow was not yet sixty | c. her name back, but..... |
| 4. David judged him to be..... | d. living relative. |
| 5. In age we were less than..... | e. considering marriage |
| again. | |
| 6. After her divorce she changed | f. he was a man of sixty, |
| 7. She is only..... | g. he was aging fast. |
| 8. She was pregnant..... | h. a year apart. |
| 9. He is divorced and says is not..... | i. an enormous dowry, he |
| 10. People often confused | j. single, them, they |

11. His wife brought to
alike, her marriage.....

12. I am forty five years of age.....

k. looked very much

1. with her third child.

Exercise 8. Comment the following statements:

- a) What rule you'd certainly follow (when you're married). Prove your point.
- b) Comment on all the rules formulated by J.G.Thurber.
- c) Add your own rules even though you haven't got J.G.Thurber's experience yet.

Exercise 9. Have you ever been to somebody's wedding? Describe it in detail. Or probably you are married, then tell about your own wedding, showing your photos

British Wedding Customs and Superstitions: Past and Present

The decision to get married is one of the most important decisions in life. Therefore, it is no wonder that there are so many customs and superstitions associated with weddings. A lot of wedding traditions go back to folklore and pre - Christian times and used to protect marrying couples against bad luck and evil spirit.

In the past, however, choosing when to marry was a serious affair. Saturdays were considered unlucky, and so were Friday, especially Friday the 13th. This famous old rhyme advises a wedding to happen in the first half of the week:

Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for health,
Wednesday the best day of all,
Thursday for losses,
Friday for crosses,
Saturday for no luck at all.

As it is important for the bride and groom to look and feel great on the most important day of their life, they need some help. The bride chooses her sister or a close friend to be her chief bridesmaid. Originally, bridesmaids were young women dressed the same way as the bride to confuse evil spirits and protect the bride. The chief bridesmaid, or the Bridesmaid of Honour, helps the bride to choose her dress, get dressed on the day and assists with the actual wedding ceremony. If it is a church

wedding, she follows the bride and her father up the aisle and holds the bride's bouquet during the ceremony. The groom also has a helper. The Best Man, who is normally the groom's best friend, plays an important part in any wedding. He helps the groom to get dressed, organizes the stag party and generally coordinates the whole event.

In the past young people could not just fall in love and decide to get marry. First, they needed to obtain their parents' consent. In fact, quite often it was the parents who decided who their children should marry and not the children themselves. When the prospective groom had obtained his father's consent to marry, a formal marriage proposal had to be made. The prospective groom did not propose in person but sent his friends or members of his family to represent his interest to the prospective bride and her family. If they saw a blind man, a monk or a pregnant woman during their journey, it was believed that the proposal would not be accepted as these signs were thought to bring bad luck.

Bridesmaid – подружка невесты, свидетельница

Bridesmaid of honour – почетная свидетельница

Up the aisle – к алтарю

Bouquet – букет

Best man – шафер

Stag party – мальчишник, холостяцкая вечеринка

When people think about Britain of today, very few imagine puritan Victorian Britain where any discussion of sex and sexuality were strictly prohibited and considered immoral. Since then, Britain has seen the crazy sixties with their new ideas of "free love" and "sexual revolution". It has also seen the seventies, when British women finally began to see themselves as career-makers as well as mothers and wives. In the eighties, it became normal to see nude images on TV and in the nineties, nobody was any longer surprised at the increasing number of sexual images in the media .

So have all these social changes forever changed the British attitude to sex and given Victorian Puritanism a well-deserved place in long-forgotten history?

Problem

Unfortunately not. It appears that Britons are still uneasy about discussing sex. The UK has the highest proportion of teenage pregnancies in

Western Europe. Every year in England 90000 girls are pregnant. 2200 of these are under 14, and 7700 are under 16 years old.

According to the United Nations, the dramatic situation with teenage pregnancies in the UK is largely due to the lack of sex education. Another factor is lack of general education and appropriate family support, as most teenage mothers come from poorly educated and deprived families. Unfortunately, Britain is still very class-oriented and the difference between life opportunities given to different classes is still significant.

Choice

Being a teenage mother is not easy. Some pregnant teenage girls decide to have an abortion or give their babies for adoption. Quite often, keeping the baby means never continuing education and ending up unemployed, living on scarce benefits from the state.

Solution

So what is to be done in order to improve the situation?

It seems obvious that prevention of teenage pregnancies lies in better and more open sex education, as demonstrated by Sweden and the Netherlands, and easy availability and awareness of contraception. Although contraceptive advice and services are available in Britain, teenagers are still scared of seeking help and advice in fear of blame for their sexual behaviour.

Personal story

16-year-old Jane Taylor tells her story:

“Before I got pregnant I hated school and did not do much work there, concentrating on my social life instead. Every night I would go out drinking and clubbing. Since the birth of my son, Tom, my life has changed. I have realized that having a baby means a lot of responsibility and I now want to do well at school and maybe go to college or university afterwards. However, it is not easy to do with a baby, so I am lucky to have a local support school where I can attend lessons, get medical help and discuss baby problems in the company of other girls in my situation”.

Conclusion

Although all's well that ends well, as in Jane's story, isn't having a baby at an early age too high a price to pay for learning to be responsible and mature? Is it wrong to have an abortion? There are no right or wrong answers to these questions, so you need to find the answer yourself – what do you think?

Exercise 1. Answer the question

1. What is one of the most important decisions in life?
2. What are the customs and superstitions associated with weddings?
3. What is the role of bridesmaid?
4. Who helps the groom during the wedding?
5. What is the problem in Britain nowadays?
6. What can be done in order to improve this situation? Answer other questions mentioned in the text.

Exercise 2. Explain the meaning of the following phrases

Bridesmaid; best man; stag party; church wedding; bride's bouquet; puritan Victorian Britain; "sexual revolution".

Exercise 3. Give your opinion on the following questions

What are the ideas of "free love" and "sexual revolution"? What is your attitude towards civil marriages?

Exercise 4. Points to ponder

1. People should not marry outside their religion, nation, race, class, education.
2. Interracial marriages should be discouraged.
3. Adopted children should know who their natural parents are.
4. There is no such thing as love.
5. Loneliness can be beneficial.
6. Divorce is on the increase in the country.
7. The heart that once truly loves never forgets.
8. It is the wife who changes for the better or the worse, not the husband.
9. Premarital sex has undermined one of the primary reasons for marriages.

Marriage in the United States

Americans have one of the highest marriage rates among the industrial nations. Other countries with high marriage rates are Russia, Egypt, and Japan. This has always been so. More than 90 percent of the

members of every birth cohort since the early 1800s have eventually married.

Yet the marriage rate has undergone great fluctuations in the past forty years. This is reflected mainly in the behaviour of people between the age of 20 and 24. The percentage of men and women in this age group who have never married started to fall at the beginning of World War II and reached a low point by the end of the 1960s. At that time the media age at first marriage was 22.5 for men and 20.2 for women. Thereafter the percentage rose steadily for twenty years, so that by 1984 more than half of the women in the United States between the ages of 20 and 24 had never been married.

Paul Click and Arthur Norton offer several reasons for this trend. During the Vietnam War many young men postponed marriage in order to enter service or to avoid military service by continuing their education. Women tended to stay in school and then work to support themselves. Moreover, during the late 1960s and early 1970s the children born during the post - World War II baby boom came of age and competed for jobs.

Because many people prefer to postpone marriage until they can get a job and afford to set up a household and raise a family, the tight job market resulted in a lower marriage rate.

Exercise 1. Read the text and ponder on the following questions:

1. Why do you think marriage rates differ in different countries?
2. What are the reasons for the change of marriage rate in the USA?
3. Do you think it's right to postpone marriage until you can get a job and support your family?
4. What are the most important considerations for our youth when they enter marriage?

Exercise 2. Finish the following sentences, using subordinate clauses:

1. The parents will be very happy if....
2. They will be allowed to get married when ...
3. Their marriage won't work unless
4. They decided to wait till ...
5. The divorce rate will go down when ...
6. They were told when ...
7. The mother-in-law wanted to know if ...
8. You must consider the problem very carefully before

Exercise 3. Match the two parts of phrases according to their meaning

They have known each other	now
The wedding ceremony had begun	by the end of the month
My sister will have returned from the honeymoon trip	for 10 years
The invitation came	by 3 o'clock
I was writing this letter	at 3 o'clock
The husband has had complete control over family affairs	when you were away
John hoped that his sweetheart would have received his message	when we came
They have lived happily for 25 years	so far
Have you made up your mind	yet

Exercise 4. Ask your friend the following questions. Work in pairs

- Are you married?
- Yes, I am.
- How long have you been married?
- For two years.
- When did you marry?
- I married in 1991.
- Had you known each other long before you got married?
- We had known each other for five years (since school years).

Exercise 5. Use the proper Tense-forms

A.

1. The family always (to be) the fundamental social unit in every society. 2. Some people (to contend) that the family (to break) down. 3. Many different family forms (to exist) or still (to exist) in all countries. 4. To most of us romantic love (to seem) to be the most natural thing in the

world. 5. One of the reasons for divorce (to be) that the couple (to grow) apart with time. 6. When she (to marry) him she (to be) fully aware of all the hardships married life (to involve). 7. The woman (to say) that they (to be married) for 10 years and she/always (to obey) her husband. 8. For the past 10 years single-parent households (to become) more common. 9. In 1980 the Census Bureau (to discover) that San Francisco (to become) the first city of singles.

B.

A few days (to pass) before Louise (to make) up her mind to go to the marriage office to inquire about her advertisement. She (to find) some letters and (to open) one. It (to seem) very rude and foolish and she (to tear) it into pieces. She (to be) about to do the same with the others, but one of them (to attract) her attention.

“Mademoiselle! I (to watch) all the marriage advertisements for about a month when suddenly I (to see) yours. Let’s be frank from the very beginning. I (to be) a bachelor, and you (to look) for a husband. I (not to give) you the description of my appearance. I (not to consider) it proper under the circumstances. I can only say that I (to have) no physical defects. Yours affectionately, Admon.”

Something (to make) Louise think that Admon (to be) a good match for her, that he (to make) a good husband. So she (to return) home and (to sit) to write an answer. Her brother (to come) up to her and (to ask) what she (to do). She (to be) dismayed thinking Robert already (to understand) everything.

When she (to receive) a second letter from Admon, she (to begin) taking care of her appearance and her brother (to get) more and more surprised. Six months (to pass). At last Louise (to receive) the last letter from Admon. It (to say) that they (to know) each other for six months but (not to meet) yet. Admon (to fix) the day of their meeting...

Exercise 6. Make the following statements disjunctive questions. Work in pairs

1. Married couples are happiest shortly after marriage. 2. They have been engaged for a year. 3. Things normally went according to plan for him. 4. He had just about everything he wanted. 5. She was reluctant to marry anyone outside her class. 6. When he proposed to her, his proposal was accepted eagerly. 7. Marriage is usually preceded by dating. 8. There can be no perfect marriage without security and understanding. 9. Mabel

made up her mind to marry her beloved by all means. 10. Marriage has always been a universal social expectation.

Exercise 7. Ask your friend if he/she...

1. is married. 2. is going to marry. 3. is in love. 4. has a family. 5. wants to remain single. 6. has a lot of relatives. 7. has never thought of the problem. 8. knows a happy married couple. 9. knows what romantic love is. 10. has never been in love with anyone.

Exercise 8. Make up indirect questions

A.	What's her husband's education?
	Where did you first meet?
She asks	How long have you been waiting here?
She wonders	Why did they divorce?
She wants to know	When are they moving into the new house?
	Where are you going to spend the weekend?
	What can I do to help you?
B.	Am I right?
	Is it true?
	Is she an ideal wife?
She asked	Was she born in Paris?
She wondered	Have they never met before?
She wanted to know	Were you invited to the reception?
	Will there be many guests?
	Have they broken the engagement?

	Did you convince him?
--	-----------------------

Exercise 9. Change the following questions according to the Model

Mode Is her husband really younger than she?

l: Do you think her husband is younger than she?

1. Have they made arrangements about their wedding? 2. Is he fond of drinking beer? 3. Is marriage really her boyfriend's favourite subject? 4. Does he always keep his date? 5. Was she half an hour late for her first rendezvous? 6. Is her mother really a perfect matchmaker? 7. Can they stay in the parents' house after marriage? 8. Is he going to marry a woman with five children? 9. Are good looks most important for him? 10. Does one of the parents have to have a bit of sense to make marriage work? 11. Do politicians often try to win votes by standing for "family values"? 12. Is the family unit in Britain in crisis?

Exercise 10. Use Indirect Speech

1. He said: "She is one of the most remarkable women I've ever met". 2. He asked his friend: "Why did you break your engagement?" 3. The young girl said: "I cannot believe in love in a cottage". 4. The lecturer remarked: "Nowadays people are marrying later and divorcing more often." 5. The boy asked his father: "What is the best way to start marriage?" 6. One girl asked another: "What can't parents be forgiven for?" 7. She asked her mother: "Do you believe in love at first glance?" 8. She asked him: "Do you really love me?" 9. The sociologist asked me: "How is your family similar to or different from the average family?" 10. The advertisement invited: "Come and spend your honeymoon on board of our comfortable liner". 11. The mother warned her teenage daughter: "Don't forget to let me know when you get married." 12. The question was: "Which do you prefer, a boyfriend or a husband?"

Exercise 11. Make the following sentences passive

1. They brought up their children according to old traditions. 2. The government provides single mothers with monthly payments. 3. They often practise corporal punishment in many countries even nowadays. 4. Some parents beat their children. 5. Most colleges and universities will offer

jobs to their students. 6. They are building a new child-care centre. 7. Many scientists have characterized this community as oppressive. 8. He didn't know that they had followed him all the way.

Exercise 12. Use the correct Tense-form (Active or Passive)

A.

1. Our ideas sometimes (to base) on the middle-class ideal family which (to portray) in TV commercials. 2. The family (to be) a group of people who (to relate) to one another. 3. Some Americans (to believe) that the family (to found) on a romantic love. 4. Approximately one in three marriages in Britain (to end) in divorce. 5. When they (to introduce) to each other he (to realize) that they (to meet) before. 6. Roger (to convince) that if a woman (to make) up her mind to marry a man, nothing but instant flight (to save) him. But that (not to be) the case with him. 7. Great alarm (to express) lately in the media about the future of the family in the United States.

B.

In Western Ireland among peasant families economic survival, land ownership, kinship ties, and social status (to control) through written and unwritten marriage agreements. If parents (to live) sufficiently long, they (to receive) the old age pension. Before they (to qualify) for this, the farms (to make) over to a son or daughter. This (to do) on the occasion of the son's marriage. The father (to reserve) to himself and his wife the use of a room and the freedom of the kitchen, and they (to entitle) to all their food. The points carefully (to discuss) at length in the process of matchmaking, and the family of the future wife (to realize) that such points (to form) the final phase of a cycle of life on the farm. By means of such agreements the wife (to bring) into the husband's family.

Exercise 13. Make the following sentences passive

1. Most parents take good care of their children. 2. Psychologists more and more often refer to Z. Freud's works on psychoanalysis. 3. They speak much about the sociological survey in management. 4. I have been looking for you everywhere. 5. They will wait for you first. 6. Who can I turn to for help? 7. You must think over this proposal very carefully. 8. He doesn't understand that people mock at his statements.

Exercise 14. Change the following sentences into Passive constructions according to the Model

Mode They will enrol 20 more students.

l: I'm sure that 20 more students will be enrolled.

1. They had visited the American continent long before Columbus.
2. John Lennon wrote "Yesterday."
3. Madonna has performed this song.
4. They have screened "Gone with the Wind" three times.
5. They translated Edgar Poe's poems into many languages.
6. They will add our University in the European University Association.
7. They invite all the students to visit Australia at the end of the term.
8. They are going to abolish entrance exams next year.

Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences into English

A.

1. За эти годы его взгляды на семейную жизнь сильно изменились. 2. Причиной распада семьи часто считают социальные проблемы. 3. В статье говорилось, что, если не принять срочные меры, уровень разводов не снизится. 4. Прежде чем дать свое согласие на брак дочери, мать выяснила его финансовое положение, происхождение, а также, не был ли он женат прежде. 5. Американцы предпочитают жениться или выходить замуж, когда они закончили образование, имеют постоянную работу и могут обеспечить семью и растить детей. 6. "Когда мы не были женаты, ты носил меня на руках", – пожаловалась робко Джоан.

B.

1. В наше время многие молодые люди знакомятся, встречаются, влюбляются, женятся и разводятся в течение одного года. 2. Через год их отношения изменились. 3. Сопевание проводится раз в месяц. 4. Когда открывается магазин? 5. Мне что-то нездоровится. 6. Книга легко читается. 7. В этой газете публикуются брачные объявления. 8. На нашей улице строятся два новых дома. 9. Мы обменялись впечатлениями. 10. Она со вкусом одевается. 11. Этот журнал уже не продается.

Exercise 16. Answer the following questions

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of being married (single)? 2. What do you think is the best age for a person to get married? 3. Do you think it's reasonable for the young people to live together for some time before getting married? 4. Why do you think so many couples divorce nowadays? 5. Can you justify the saying "Love - for pleasure, marriage - for convenience" 6. What makes a family typical or unique? 7. Would you feel happier in a large or in a small family? Why? 8. Who has more responsibilities in the family: the father or the mother? 9. How many people should constitute an ideal size family? 10. Do you think parents should be involved in matchmaking for their children? 11. Do you think it's possible to find a good mate through marriage bureau? 12. How does a single-parent family influence children's achievements?

Exercise 17. Comment on the following quotations

1. Let no one who loves be called altogether unhappy. Even love unreturned has its rainbow. (J.M. Barrie)
2. Accidents will occur in the best-regulated families. (Ch. Dickens)
3. The heart has its reasons of which reason knows nothing. (B. Pascal)
4. Marriage is popular because it combines the maximum of temptation with the maximum of opportunity. (G.B. Shaw)
5. Love conquers all. (P.M. Vergil)
6. All happy families resemble one another, every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.
(L. Tolstoy)

Exercise 18. Use the following proverbs in situations of your own (Give Russian equivalents if possible)

1. Marriages are made in heaven.
2. A good husband should be deaf and a good wife should be blind.
3. A good wife makes a good husband.
4. Beauty lies in lover's eyes.

Exercise 19. The author of this short poem compares love to a butterfly. Say what else love can be compared to

Butterfly

(By D.J. Solomon, student)

You took my love
Gently in your hands

Like a butterfly;
Then you plucked off
One of the wings
And laughed as it flopped
Upon the ground.

Render in English

A.

Некоторых мужчин лучше избегать, если вы хотите выйти замуж. Психологи выделяют шесть типов закоренелых холостяков.

Жажда свободы. Он ведет интенсивную общественную жизнь. На вид решительный, уверенный в себе. Каждые 2 – 3 года меняет девушку - вынужденно, поскольку не выносит даже намека на женитьбу. Признается: в браке его пугает отказ от свободы, он не хочет никаких оформленных связей, но хочет держать дверь открытой для приключений.

Психологи утверждают: это – от глубокой неуверенности в себе.

Страх осложнений. Много лет встречается с девушкой и убеждает ее, что такие отношения лучше. А брак – это множество проблем: зачем они нам? Нам и так хорошо.

Психологи утверждают: у таких мужчин просто нет чувств и качеств, которые необходимы для жизни вдвоем.

Поиск идеала. Много лет встречается с одной девушкой – и в то же время позволяет себе мимолетные приключения на стороне. Признается: с ней мне хорошо и мне не удастся найти женщину лучше, но жену я представляю другой...

Психологи утверждают: он недостаточно взрослый, он боится женщин и вообще не способен влюбиться.

Культ самостоятельности. Ему далеко за тридцать, последняя девушка намного моложе. Ее предшественницы сами разрывали их отношения. Он считает: семья – это структура, которая ограничивает, подавляет личность.

Психологи утверждают: видимо, в родительской семье он был зажат и ограничен. Поздно вырвавшись из-под этого ига, он начал строить себя. Но уверенности в себе нет, а страх остался.

Под маминым крылом. Рос без отца. Глубоко привязан к матери. Ему комфортно возле нее. Но девушке он говорит, что, если женится, мать не переживет одиночества.

Психологи утверждают: это эгоизм неповзрослевшего человека. Он не вырос и не хочет расти. Скорее всего, только смерть матери заставит его искать другую женщину – уже жену.

Сказка об охотнике. Чаще всего он разведен. Расстался с женой и расстается с девушками, потому что убежден: мужчина – прежде всего охотник. Если бы не общественное давление, мужчины не женились бы вообще.

Психологи утверждают: все это отговорки. Он хочет снять с себя любую ответственность, потому что в глубине души не уверен в себе и своей силе.

Итак, если вы хотите замуж, а ваш партнер говорит о чем-то подобном, спросите его прямо: готов ли он жениться? Если он вместо четкого ответа продолжит рассуждения в том же духе – бегите от него!

В.

Некоторые заблуждения при решении вступить в брак.

Заблуждение 1. Со следующим мужчиной у меня все будет иначе.

Любовь, замужество, развод, знакомство с новым мужчиной, новое замужество, очередной развод: можно ли оградить себя раз и навсегда от ошибок в выборе партнера? На все сто процентов это вряд ли возможно, считают эксперты. Ибо женщины спонтанно ищут один и тот же тип мужчины. Причина: с детства девочка ориентируется на отца, который формирует у нее мужской образ. Позже появляются две возможности: или женщина устремляет свои взоры на соответствующего этому идеалу человека, или она стремится обрести его полную противоположность. Конечно, можно избежать отдельных ошибок, сопровождающих прошлые отношения, но основные принципы выбора обычно остаются неизменными на протяжении всей жизни.

Заблуждение 2. Противоположности притягиваются.

Согласно статистике, общие интересы занимают достаточно высокое место среди критериев выбора партнера. Поэтому не случайно все большее число пар знакомятся на работе. Противоположности притягиваются? Только тогда, когда это не касается крупных проблем, в решении которых партнерам помогает единомыслие. Ведь если, к примеру, она желает работать в вечернее время, а он против, если он предпочитает проводить свободное время в компании, а она – у экрана телевизора, отношения двоих испытывают сильные нагрузки. К сожалению, большинство женщин понимают, что связали свою жизнь

не с тем партнером, только через несколько лет после свадьбы. Как следствие и возникает понятие “не сошлись характерами”.

Заблуждение 3. Раннее замужество – дело ненадежное.

Практика доказывает обратное: риск развода у скороспелых браков почти на 50% ниже, чем у пар, проверенных временем и только потом зарегистрировавших отношения. Психологи считают, что чем моложе партнеры, тем гибче их характеры и оценки и потому они проще приспосабливаются друг к другу. К тому же молодожены получают от своих друзей и родственников как бы пробное время на первые годы брака, ибо те полагают, что юные супруги недостаточно созрели для него. Понятное дело, из упрямого стремления не идти на поводу у подобных пророчеств молодые всеми силами стараются доказать обратное.

Заблуждение 4. Спокойный союз более продолжителен, чем бурный.

Для брака совершенно безразлично, каков этот союз: спокойный или бурный. Намного важнее существование определенного равновесия гармонии и дисгармонии. Идеальное соотношение составляет 20:100. Это означает: на двадцать ссор должно приходиться сто ночей любви.

Заблуждение 5. Нужно признаваться партнеру в любом флирте.

Разумеется, честные отношения важны для двоих, но не как самоцель одной из сторон. В случае измен об этом нередко забывают. Женщины более склонны признаться в измене мужу, чтобы не испытывать потом угрызений совести. Как сильно подобное признание может обидеть партнера и в результате разрушить брак, понимается слишком поздно. Если речь идет о единичной измене, ее лучше сохранить в тайне.

Exercise 1. Solve the problems

1. Your husband beats you, but with eight children he is your only means of financial support. Your mother comes over to visit you and asks you why you are bruised. What's your reply?
2. You and your wife have been married for five years. You've been very happy but lately you have begun to feel very attracted towards another woman. Your wife asks you if anything is wrong. What do you say?
3. You are going to call off the engagement. What do you say to your boy/girlfriend?

4. You are a reporter of the *Daily Mail Gossip Column*. You are going to interview Elizabeth Smith and Richard Brenton, the famous film stars, who got divorced last year but who, according to rumour, are planning to remarry. What questions will you ask them?
5. You are going to get married, but suddenly your future husband (wife) and you had a major quarrel. You apologized, but he (she) still won't talk to you. What can you do?
6. You have invited your future husband (wife) to your birthday party, but you noticed that he (she) took fancy to your best friend. What is the way out of the situation?
7. Your future wife (husband) has a really serious problem, and she (he) made you promise not to tell anyone about it. But you feel that you won't be able to help her (him) without breaking the promise. How will you do it?
8. Your future spouse has just become very famous. In what way will it tell on your relations?
9. You used to have a lot of friends before you got married. Your wife (husband) objects to some of your old relationships, which are very dear to you. What would you do?
10. You have noticed the spots of lipstick on your husband's cheek. What would you say?

**Exercise 2. Read the following marriage advertisements from
“The Lonely Hearts Column and make up your own”**

- English bachelor, 40, own house, seeks sympathetic woman (18 – 35) of any nationality for lasting friendship, possibly marriage. Interests: classical music, golf, wine. Photo appreciated.
- Very attractive female, seeks long-term mate. He must be older, wiser and richer than me. I am 24, slim, fair, intelligent, have one child. Tired of doing the rounds of dance halls and want to settle down.
- Simon, 25. Slim, attractive, own Sussex home, boat, aircraft and cars. Country and animal lover. Seeks warm, affectionate girl, 17 – 23. No reply without photo.
- Who wants a 25-year-old, dark-haired, good-looking, lively woman interested in pop music, driving, clothes, and “living life to the full”? If you are a man aged 25 – 30, with a similar interest in having a good time, then write with photo (or drawing).
- Oriental lady, 20, seeks gentleman for friendship and help with language.

- Managing director. Well-educated, late 40s, attractive, high income, recently divorced, wants to meet attractive, slim lady, aged 16 – 30, with or without children. Photo appreciated.

- I am not tall, dark or handsome, but I do have imagination. Is there a girl (18 – 23), willing to share my dreams? If you like poetry, walking, simple life, then “this is an offer you can’t refuse”.

- Mature man seeks mature woman. Must be kind, home-loving and interested in art. Write with photo.

- Divorced woman, 35, with two children, seeks kind, mature man (40 – 60) who feels equally lonely. Interests: children, home, watching TV, bingo. Photo please.

Exercise 3. Points to ponder

1. Love cannot be forced.
2. No herb will cure love.
3. Happiness takes no account of time.
4. Real love lasts long and forever.
5. The childhood shows the man as morning shows the day.
6. He that has no children knows not what love is.
7. Falling in love is as exciting at 50 as it is at 20.
8. To find a match is not easy.
9. Love works wonders.
10. Nothing can cure love.

Weddings

Discuss the problems:

- Should people marry young?
- Should students marry before they finish the institute?

Do you agree with the following proverbs?

- There is little less trouble in running a family than a whole kingdom.
- A woman’s work is never done.
- A man is as old as he feels, and a woman as old as she looks.

A *wedding* is the occasion when people get married. *Marriage* is the state of being married, though the word can also mean the wedding ceremony.

Attitudes to marriage have changed a lot over the last 50 years. Many people in Britain and the USA now live together without getting married. This was once called "living in sin" and was not socially acceptable. Marriage is still popular, though people tend to be older when they get married. People can marry at 18, or at 16 if their parents agree, but the average age is, in the USA, 23 for women and 26 for men, and in Britain 26 and 28 respectively.

In past times, if parents did not approve of a marriage the couple eloped (= went away and got married secretly). It was a run-away marriage.

Planning to get married

Before getting married a couple gets engaged. It is traditional for the man to propose (= ask his girlfriend to marry him) and, if she accepts, to give his new fiancée an engagement ring.

Today many couples decide together to get married.

The couple then set a date and decide who will perform the marriage ceremony and where it will be held. In the US judges and religious leaders can perform weddings. Religious weddings are often held in a church or chapel, but the ceremony can take place anywhere and couples often choose somewhere that is special to them. In Britain many couples still prefer to be married in church, even if they are not religious. Others choose a civil ceremony at a registry office or a hotel.

Traditionally, the family of the bride (= the woman who is to be married) paid for the wedding, but today the couple usually pay part of the cost. A traditional wedding with hundred or more guests is expensive. Before the wedding, the couple sends out printed invitations and guests buy a gift for them, usually something for their home. In the US couples register at a store by leaving there a list of presents they would like. Guests go to the store to look at the list and buy a present. In Britain couples send a wedding list to guests or, as in America, open a bride's book in a large store.

Before a wedding can take place in a church it must be announced there on three occasions. This is called the reading of the banns. Some religious groups refuse to allow a couple to marry in church if either of them has been divorced, but they may agree to bless the marriage after a civil ceremony.

The night before the wedding the bride and bridegroom or groom (= her future husband) often go to separate parties given for them by friends. All the groom's stag party guests drink alcohol, joke about how the

groom is going to lose his freedom, and may watch a stripper (= a woman who takes her clothes off). The hen party for the bride, called in the US a bachelorette party, is usually quieter.

The wedding

Some people play a special role as part of the wedding party. The groom's closest male friend acts as the best man and stands next to him during the ceremony. Other friends act as ushers and show guests where to sit. The bride's closest woman friend is chief bridesmaid (*AmE* maid of honour), or matron of honour if she is married, and other friends and children are bridesmaids.

Many women choose to have a white wedding, so called because the bride wears a long white wedding dress, with a veil (= a piece of thin white material) covering her face. Her wedding clothes should include "something old, something new, something borrowed something blue", to bring luck. The bridesmaids wear matching dresses specially made for the occasion and, like the bride, carry bouquets of flowers. The bridegroom, the best man and other men may wear morning dress (= a long tailed jacket, dark trousers and a top hat) or, in the US, a tuxedo (= a black suit with a white shirt).

Women guests dress smartly and often wear hats.

On the wedding day the bride traditionally arrives at the church a few minutes late and enters with her father who will give her away to her husband. Some brides today find this offensive. A "wedding march" is played as the bride enters. Typically, the person performing the ceremony talks about the importance of marriage, and a friend of the couple may read a poem.

Then the bride and groom exchange vows (= promise to stay together and support each other). The groom places a wedding ring on the third finger of the bride's left hand, and sometimes the bride gives him a ring too. The couple is then declared man and wife. They sign the register (= the official record of marriages) and as they leave the church guests throw rice or confetti (= small pieces of coloured paper in lucky shapes, such as horseshoes and bells) over them.

The "happy couple" and their guests then go to the bride's home or a hotel for the wedding reception. This may be a formal meal or a party. The bride and groom and their parents greet the guests, who, in the US, say "congratulations" to the groom and "felicitations" to the bride. There are often speeches by the best man, the bride's father and the bridegroom. The bride and groom together cut a wedding cake, which usually has several tiers (= layers), each covered with white icing (*Am* frosting), with figures of

a bride and groom on the top one. Before the newly-weds leave for their honeymoon (= a holiday to celebrate their marriage) the bride throws her bouquet in the air: there is a belief that the woman who catches it will soon be married herself. The car the couple leaves in has usually been decorated by their friends with the words "just married" and with old tin cans or shoes tied to the back

LET'S DESCRIBE PEOPLE'S APPEARANCE

Real Beauty

One of Chekhov's characters said that everything must be beautiful in a person – face, dress, spirit and mind. We don't mean good looks alone when we speak about someone's beauty. We also want to see a "beautiful spirit and mind" in a person. And very important are his or her character and actions.

But what is to be done if the face isn't so beautiful? Should we take this fact too seriously? Of course not! Besides, as an American proverb goes, "Beauty is a very fine thing, but you can't live on it."

At the same time a modest, kind and honest person is respected and liked by everybody. "If you do good, good will be done to you," says an English proverb.

Do you think there is beauty in a person who has good looks but doesn't respect old people? And those who wear fashionable clothes are not beautiful at all if their conduct in the street and in other public places isn't good.

As you may know, people in ancient Greece thought much about the beauty of man's body. But real beauty means more than a perfect body and clothes.

Some young people may not be able to see beauty when it is near to them. So take a good look at your neighbour. Try to find out his or her interests and what he thinks about. Then a rich and beautiful world may open before you.

Vocabulary

character
spirit
mind
person
actions

modest
kind
honest
respect
fashionable clothes
conduct
public places

Add the following words to your active vocabulary.

Parts of the body	Clothes	Colours
hair; eyes; nose; ears; mouth; face; arm; hand; foot; leg.	jeans; shirt; dress; jacket; skirt; coat; blouse; sweater; suit; shorts; trousers; gown; jacket.	Blue; orange; yellow; green, brown; black; white; pink.

I. Answer the questions.

1. What do we mean when we speak about someone's beauty?
2. What kind of people are respected and liked by everybody?
4. A perfect body is only a part of beauty. What, to your mind, is real beauty?
5. Do you think that beautiful spirit and mind could make a face beautiful?
6. Discuss with each other the traits of character in people that should be respected: diligence, humanity, thrift, respectfulness, politeness, pride, truthfulness, faithfulness, sincerity, courage.
6. Your best friend possesses many good qualities. Describe them.
7. How do you understand the proverbs: "Beauty is a very fine thing, but you can't live on it"; "If you do good, good will be done to you"?

II. Some people are better looking than others – that's life, but does it matter. Answer either "True" or "False" to these questions:

How Important is Beauty to you?

1. Men prefer women to be thin.
2. Women don't fall in love with weak men.
3. I would still love my partner if he or she were to become fat.
4. Beauty is only skin deep.

5. Unattractive people can be more successful than attractive people.
6. Thin people have everything.
7. Unattractive people are just as interesting and intelligent as attractive people.
8. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.
9. Fat people should be ashamed of their bodies.
10. At a party I don't talk to unattractive people.
11. People you first think are plain can be interesting when you get to know them.
12. You think it's important to fancy someone within the first five seconds of meeting them.

Your score:

For questions 1|2|6|9|10|12 give yourself one point if you answered False and two for True.

For questions 3|4|5|7|8|11 score one for True and two for False.

If you score 16 or over, you put a high value on appearance, which could make your life a misery. But read on, there is a solution.

Escaping the Beauty Trap

We all suffer agonies of self – hatred from time to time. But the trouble with hating your body is that it's part of you and you can't hate it without hating yourself. The first step out of the beauty trap is to try to appreciate your good points more, and find imaginative ways to live with the bits you aren't keen on.

III. Discuss the following questions:

1. How much does the appearance of another person influence you?
2. Are you careful about your appearance?

VI. Describe yourself and other people in your family.

Example: I've got small hands. My mother has got pretty hair.

V. Look at another student. Then close your eyes and describe him / her.

Example: Peter is wearing a blue shirt and black trousers. I can't remember the colour of his shoes.

VI. Work with another student.

Write somebody's name from your group on a list of paper, others will try to guess it, asking different questions, beginning with "Is he / she wearing...?"

Examples:

- Is it a boy or a girl?
- Is he wearing jeans? - No, he isn't.
- Is he wearing glasses? - Yes, he is.

VII. Give compliments to other students.

Thought bubbles:

- What a That's a
- What Those are
- nice pretty lovely beautiful
- coat! suit! jeans! jacket!
- blouse! dress! shirt! skirt!
- ear-rings! ring! bracelet!
- shoes! boots!
- I like your

Speech bubbles:

- That's a pretty dress!
- Oh, thank you.
- What a nice shirt!
- Thank you very much.
- I like your new glasses.
- Oh, thanks.
- What lovely ear-rings!
- Thank you.

VIII. You are going on a holiday or business trip to another country. Write a letter to a person you don't know, asking him / her to meet you at the station and giving your description.

Here is an example:

Dear Mr. Bell,

I am arriving at Waverley Station, Edinburgh, at 11.37 a.m. next

Tuesday, September 17th. Will you meet me?

I am sorry that I have not got my photo, but here is my description: I am 32, quite short with dark hair and small beard. I have got blue eyes. I will be wearing a dark blue sweater and light grey trousers and black shoes.

I look forward to seeing you.

Yours sincerely,
Paul Sanders.

IX. Work in pairs.

One student's mother/father/grandmother/grandfather/aunt/uncle/child/friend has disappeared; the other student is a policeman or policewoman. The first student gives a detailed description of the missing person; the other asks questions.

X. Work in groups, one person thinks of a famous person and describes him / her. Other students try to guess who it is.

Example: She is young and she has got long blonde hair. She is not very tall. She is Russian. She has got blue eyes and she has got a round face. She plays tennis very well. She is strong.

XI. Reading for discussion.

How to be Modern

Young people often speak about fashion. One of the questions which interests them is the relation between fashion on the one hand and morality on the other.

A person's character likes and dislikes and even his ideas may be revealed by his or her clothes. You know that there are some young people who try to look different from other people. There is no real art in their way of dressing. They only want to express themselves in an unusual way. And we cannot agree with those who think that their appearance has no importance at all.

Some "modern" young people think that success in life means having prestige possessions.

But how can a person become really modern?

A modern man is a thinking man, firm, active and creative. You can do something useful on impulse, of course. But the most modern qualities of a person today are diligence, honesty, and erudition.

You may say that these qualities were modern in all ages and you'll be right.

Problems for discussion.

1. What is the best way to express oneself?
2. How would you describe success in life?
3. What qualities in a person do you value?
4. What things are of value to you?
5. Discuss the best way of self - affirmation.

XII. Read the text.

A Perfectionist

I'm perfectionist. I wanted the perfect body – a skinny one. I began comparing myself to beautiful and thin women's bodies I'd see on TV or in beauty magazines. I felt I wasn't thin enough.

I was thirteen when I became really depressed about it. I began starving myself and making myself whenever I felt fat.

I started hearing voices in my head. One voice would tell me not to do anything stupid, that I was fine the way I was. The voice told me to keep doing what I was doing, that I was fat and I was ugly.

My boyfriend broke up with me. He couldn't deal with me being so crazy about my weight. I convinced myself that I wasn't good enough. I got so depressed.

My advice to all you, girls and maybe boys, reading this is: NEVER compare yourself to other people, it only makes you bitter. EVERYONE is different. Everyone has different body shapes and in a way we are lucky to be unique no matter what we look like.

If you're unhappy with your body then don't change physically, change mentally. Whenever you have negative thoughts, make yourself think about positive thoughts.

Britney's advice to girls

The way I see it, the thing that makes girls most attractive is being happy and relaxed with themselves. The secret is to like what you've been given. I think you should stop trying to be like other girls and start appreciating your good points. Do you really need to be on a diet? I prefer to eat a healthy diet and get plenty of exercises. I try to focus on my good points. Maybe you could also try to value yourself more and the fact that you're unique. The world would be a pretty boring place if we all looked and weighed the same.

LET'S TALK ABOUT HEALTH

You and Your Health

What Do You Know About Disease?

Just what is disease? Disease is a change from the condition of good health. In disease, the normal structure or function of the body is harmed or weakened. Disease is often called sickness or illness.

A disease may last a brief time or a long time. It may be mild or severe. Some diseases such as the common cold may go away after a few days without any treatment. Other diseases require medical treatment to cure them. Still other diseases may require a lifetime of medical supervision to manage them.

Favorable standards of living help promote health. Also the body itself has defenses against disease. But now and then the defenses give way and illness occurs. Disease germs may break through the defenses. Parts of the body may begin to function poorly. Tissues in the body may grow uncontrolled ways. Something may go wrong with certain chemical reactions in the body.

Symptoms of Illness

How do people know they are ill? Often they have symptoms such as pain, nausea, sore throat, lack of appetite, fatigue or fever. However a disease may be present without a person knowing it. Sometimes a disease is discovered during a routine health examination.

Illnesses, that can be passed along by an infected person to a well person either directly or indirectly are called infectious or communicable diseases.

In early 1900s infectious diseases were still a serious public health problem. Today as a result of improved hygiene and living conditions, new drugs, new kinds of medical treatment and the widespread use of vaccines, the picture has changed. Many diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, scarlet fever, small pox, and diphtheria have been almost wiped out. However, some of these diseases - and others - raised problems in certain areas of the world.

The cold is the most common communicable disease. So far, scientists have identified more than 100 different viruses capable of causing cold symptoms. For this reason, no vaccine exists to immunize against colds.

Some diseases are not caused by disease - producing microorganisms. These diseases cannot be passed from person to person. No immunity can be produced for these diseases. They are called noncommunicable. Among them there are most diseases of the heart, allergy and a lot of others.

Vocabulary

disease (sickness or illness)

treatment

to cure

a germ

tissue

to be ill

pain

nausea

sore throat

lack of appetite

fatigue

fever

hygiene

I. Answer the following questions:

- 1 How do diseases vary according to the difficulty in getting over them?
2. What helps promote health?
3. When does illness occur?
4. How is illness discovered?
5. What are infectious diseases?
6. Is there any vaccine against the cold?
7. What are non – communicable diseases?
8. Why no immunity can be produced for these diseases?

II. Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases.

Нормальная функция, структура нарушена, продолжаться короткое время, легкая болезнь, тяжелая болезнь, пройти (о болезни), вылечить, условия жизни, уровень жизни, защита от болезни, тошнота, усталость, отсутствие аппетита, обычный медицинский осмотр, проблема общественного здоровья, истребить (о болезнях), представлять проблему, самая распространенная болезнь, создать иммунитет.

III. Examining a patient. Match the examination in column A with the instructions in column B.

Model: I'd just like to examine your throat. Could you just open your mouth as you can?

A	B
1) the throat	a) remove your sock and

	shoe
2) the ears	b) remove your top clothing
3) the chest	c) turn your head this way
4) the back	d) open your mouth
5) the foot	e) tilt your head back
6) the nasal passage	f) stand up

IV. Imagine, you're a doctor. Try to diagnose these illnesses.

1. Common symptoms: weakness, fever, sore throat, and "puffiness" to cheek(s). The swelling may extend from the cheeks to under the angle of the jaw.

2. This common childhood illness has its highest incidence in the spring has fever, malaise, headache, and sore throat. These symptoms will give way to rash (pink, circular spots) that starts on the face and spreads to the trunk, arms and legs. Duration of the rash is typically 1-3 days.

3. Common symptoms in adults include: fever, chills, runny nose, sore throat swollen glands, frontal headache, muscle and body aches, joint pains, dry cough chest pains with coughing, and weakness.

4. The common presentation is abdominal pain with fever, loss of appetite and nausea. Within hours (6 – 8 hours) the pain localizes to the right lower quadrant of the abdomen.

5. It is generally a 3 – 7 days illness (often seasonal) that results in congestion, runny nose, sneezing, watery eyes, sore throat and dry cough. There may be an associated low grade fever.

V. Work in pairs.

Take turns to be the doctor and a patient. The patient thinks of some symptoms and then explains them to the doctor. The doctor makes a diagnosis and recommends some treatment.

VI. Read the text and answer the questions.

Kill or Cure?

Two hundred years in Europe, visiting the doctor was often a very painful experience. For many illnesses, doctors used to "bleed" their patients. They used leeches, small animals which bit the skin and suck the blood. They did this because they thought that illness was caused by "bad" blood, and it was not until the nineteenth century that scientists discovered germs.

As well as bleeding patients, doctors used to give many herbal

medicines, which were often more successful. However, before the discovery of penicillin, you could die if even the smallest cut became infected. Also, before the nineteenth century, there was no anaesthesia. This meant that, during major operations such as having an arm or leg off, many people died from the shock of the pain.

If you had toothache, you would have probably gone to a barber to have your tooth pulled out, as there were no dentists. Very few people had their own teeth by the time they were old, though some rich people got false teeth made for them.

Glasses were first invented by Arab and Persian doctors and later were sold in many towns. However, people did not have their eyes tested and used to try on glasses until they found a suitable pair!

1. Why did doctors bleed patients?
2. When were germs discovered?
3. Before the discovery of penicillin, what could happen if you cut yourself?
4. Why did people die during major operations?
5. What happened when people had toothache?
6. Who invented the first glasses?

VII. Work in pairs, look through the questionnaire. Then use the questionnaire to interview your partner.

Your Medical History

1. Have you ever had:
 - a) flu?
 - b) mumps?
 - c) toothache?
 - d) food poisoning?
2. Have you ever broken or sprained:
 - a) your leg?
 - b) your ankle?
 - c) your wrist?
 - d) your arm?
3. Have you ever had:
 - a) your eyes tested?
 - b) your hearing tested?
 - c) your blood tested?
4. Have you had:
 - a) your tonsils taken out?

- b) your appendix taken out?
 5. Have you had:
 a) a tooth taken out?
 b) any teeth filled?
 c) your teeth cleaned?
 6. Have you ever had:
 a) your temperature taken?
 b) your pulse taken?
 c) your chest x – rayed?
 7. Were any of these things painful?

VIII. Write five sentences about your partner's experiences.

Example: Fatima has had her eyes tested.

IX. Decide which of these holiday activities is the most dangerous:

mountain climbing; swimming; going boating; cycling; playing tennis; sunbathing; skiing; skating; playing games on the beach; taking a walk.

Then tell the group what could go wrong.

Example: I think mountain climbing is the most dangerous. You could fall and hurt yourself or even die.

X. Read the extract from a health shop leaflet and answer the question of the extract.

Sun Friend or Foe?

Nowadays, everybody is aware of the importance of healthy life. We know all about healthy life. We know all about healthy eating, healthy drinking and physical training and after our holidays it's nice to go back to work or school with a "healthy" suntan. But is it really so? Now modern scientists believe that out of all holiday activities, sunburn is the most dangerous to our health.

XI. In order to be healthy you should pay attention to food. Answer the following questions.

What do you Eat?

1. How many meals do you eat every day?
 a) three or more;
 b) two;
 c) one.
 2. How often do you eat fruits?
 a) three times a day;
 b) once or twice a day;

- c) three or four times a week.
3. How often do you eat vegetables or salads?
- a) three times a day;
b) once or twice a day;
c) three or four times a week (or less).
4. How often do you eat fried food?
- a) almost everyday;
b) three or four times a week;
c) once or twice a week (or less).
5. How often do you drink cola or other 'fizzy' drinks?
- a) almost every day;
b) three or four times a week;
c) once or twice a week (or less).
6. How often do you eat sweets?
- a) almost every day;
b) three or four times a week;
c) once or twice a week (or less).

XII. Read about the food we eat. Do you eat all of the “seven important things”?

Eat well Stay Healthy

Good food has seven important things

CARBOHYDRATES give you energy. There are carbohydrates in bread, sugar, potatoes and rice.

FATS make you strong and give you energy. There are fats in meat, butter, cheese and oil.

VITAMINS are important for your eyes, skin, bones, hair and for other parts of your body. There 13 types of vitamins (A, B, C, and so on). There are vitamins in many types of food.

PROTEIN helps you to grow and gives you energy. There is protein in meat, fish and milk.

WATER is important for your blood. It also cleans your body from inside. Drink much water every day!

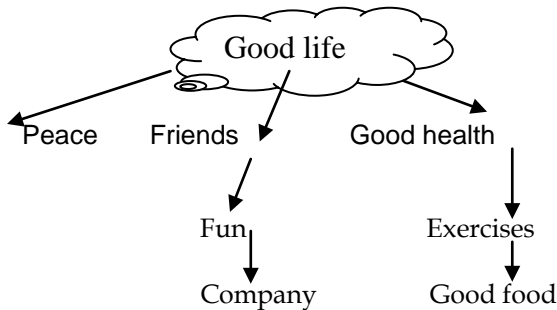
MINERALS make your bones and teeth strong. There are different types of minerals in milk, vegetables, eggs, meat, cereals and so on.

FIBRE cleans the inside of your body. There is fibre in nuts, beans and cereals.

XIII. Answer the following questions.

- a) What food do you consider healthy? Make a short list.
b) What food do you consider dangerous for your health? Why? Make a short list.

XIV. Work with your group. Brainstorm the things that you need for a “good life”. Make an “Idea - map” on the board.



XV. Write about a “good life”.

Example: We need good food for a good life. We need lots of vitamins and protein: vegetables, bread, milk, meat, fish and fruit have a lot of good things in them. They help us to make our body strong and healthy. It is important to eat enough - not too much and not too little. Too much food makes you FAT. Too little food makes you WEAK.

XVI. Curiosity stories.

Waiter, there’s a locust on my plate!

Locusts and other crop eating insects have always been a problem in Thailand. But these people have found a new way to deal with them. They eat them. The most popular method of preparation is to fry them until they crackle. Then they are sprayed with sauce and hot pepper. Yum-yum!

Food for thought

It isn’t just an old grandmothers’ tale that says fish is good for brain and the more fish you eat the smarter you will be. “Brain food”, according to scientists, also includes: egg, yolk; rye, oats, barley and rice; vegetables, especially greens and peppers; oils (for example, olive oil).

But fish, especially salmon, herring and mackerel are the brainiest of

all!

Food that does not spoil

Honey is the only food that does not spoil. Honey found in the tombs of Egyptian pharaohs has been tasted by archeologists and found edible!

XVII. Read this funny story.

A clever Butcher

A butcher was famous for his rabbit pies, which he used to bake himself. As time went by, however, customers started to complain that his pies weren't quite as nice as they used to be. One day a friend said:

“Horace, what’s happened to your rabbit pies?”

“Why?”

“They don’t taste as good as they used to.”

“Well between you and me,” said the butcher, “My pies have been in such great demand that there aren’t enough rabbits to go around.”

“So what do you do?”

“I mix in a bit of horse meat.”

“Horse meat!”- exclaimed the friend. “How much horse meat do you put in?”

“About fifty – fifty”, replied the butcher.

“What do you mean fifty – fifty?”

“One horse to one rabbit.”

LET’S TALK ABOUT SPORT

Sports in Russia

Millions of people all over the world go in for sports. In Russia people are sport - lovers, too. Many sports are popular in this country, such as hockey, soccer, track - and - field, weightlifting, tennis, basketball, volleyball, figure - skating, cross - country skiing, swimming, shooting and many others. Sporting activities are a part of daily life in Russia. Most Russians growing up in the North grow with outdoor winter sports and activities, such as skiing and skating. In all parts of Russia fishing is extremely popular. All water sports are wide - spread, including swimming, diving, sailing, water skiing, canoeing.

A sport is a subject on the curriculum of all schools and universities.

Much attention is paid in Russia to organized sports. There are different sporting societies and clubs. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number

of our sportsmen participate in the Olympic Games. Russian athletes have won more medals than any other team in all Olympics since 1956. At the 1992 Barcelona Olympics the united teams of the former Soviet republics won 45 gold medals.

National and international matches are regularly held in Russia. They attract large numbers of fans. There is a lot of live broadcasting of matches and championships in this country. Many of them are televised live.

Vocabulary

to go in for sports

a sport - lover

figure - skating

cross - country skiing

swimming

sporting activities

outdoor sports and activities

diving

sailing

water skiing

canoeing

to pay much attention to

to participate in the Olympic Games

to win medals

to attract large numbers of fans

I. Answer the questions.

1. What sports do people in Russia go in for?
2. What proves that much attention is paid to organized sports?
3. Do Russians take part in the Olympics?
4. Are there many fans in Russia?
5. Do you go in for sports?
6. Which sports do you like doing?

II. Translate into Russian. Only one of these facts is true. Which one is it?

1. The Vikings used to play a kind of football, using a ball made of cloth.
2. The highest ever football score was achieved by Sporting de Santa Cruz against Atletico Tarija on September, 3 1947. They won 28 – 0.
3. There is a village in England where every year there is a sheep race. The sheep have to go over small jumps.

4. The first basketball in space was played on February, 21 1989 by eight Russian cosmonauts on the Soyuz space station.

5. The American swimmer Mark Spitz won ten gold medals in the 1972 Olympic Games.

III. Translate into English.

1. Многие люди в России занимаются спортом и любят спорт.

2. Многие виды спорта, такие, как легкая атлетика, футбол, хоккей, фигурное катание, плавание и другие широко распространены в России.

3. В каждой школе есть спортивный зал; школьники занимаются также спортом на открытом воздухе.

4. Большое внимание уделяется водным видам спорта: прыжкам в воду, парусным гонкам, гребле на каноэ и т.д.

5. Российские спортсмены принимают участие в международных чемпионатах и Олимпийских играх.

6. Российские спортсмены завоевывали золотые, серебряные и бронзовые медали.

7. Международные соревнования часто транслируют по радио и телевидению.

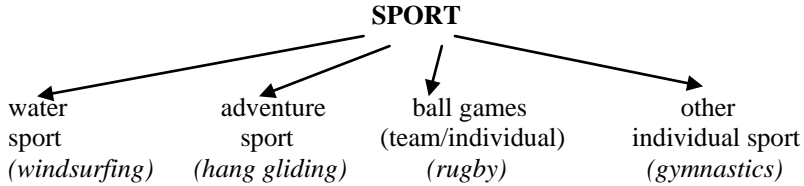
8. Многие болельщики смотрят международные матчи, которые проводятся в России.

VI. Match the games and the rules.

a) hockey	1. You have to hit a ball over a net.
b) chess	2. You have to kick a ball into a net.
c) football	3. You have to hit a ball into a small hole.
d) golf	4. You have to capture a king.
e) tennis	5. You have to hit a ball and run.
f) baseball	6. You have to hit a ball into a net with a stick.

V. Work in pairs. Copy the network below and classify these sports:

badminton / parachuting / hockey / tennis / basketball / golf / horse riding / canoeing / climbing / swimming / table tennis / football / skateboarding / skiing / sailing / athletics / judo / cycling / squash / skating / water skiing / volleyball / karate / fishing / running / walking.



VI. Work in pairs. Ask your partner the questions and write down his / her answers.

1. Which sports does he/she do often?
2. Which sports does he/she think is/are the most exciting to do?
3. Which sports does he/she think is/are the most exciting to watch?
4. Which sports has your partner watched?
5. Which sports has he/she tried?
6. Which sports has he/she not done but would like to try?
7. Which sports would he/she never do because it is too dangerous?
8. Which sports does he/she think is/are the most boring?

VII. Read the questionnaire. Think about your answers.

How Sporty are You?

1. How often do you do sport every week?
 - a) two or three times;
 - b) never;
 - c) every day.
2. On a cold wet Sunday afternoon what would you prefer to do?
 - a) watch sport on TV;
 - b) go to the cinema;
 - c) go out and play games.
3. How much can you remember about the last Olympics?
 - a) nothing;
 - b) the names of two gold medal winners;
 - c) the names of ten or more gold medal winners.
4. During the last Olympics, which of these things did you do?
 - a) you did your homework very quickly to watch it;
 - b) you didn't do any homework and watched everything;
 - c) you didn't watch any of it.
5. Do you look forward to your Physical Training lessons in the University?
 - a) no, I hate them!
 - b) not very much;

- c) yes, I love them!
6. Which of these things have you got in your bedroom?
- a) lots of sports posters and books;
b) only one or two sports posters;
c) no sports books or posters.
7. Have you ever dreamed about your favourite sport?
- a) never;
b) sometimes;
c) often.
8. Are you going to play sport this weekend?
- a) yes;
b) possibly;
c) no.

Points

1. a) 1 b) 0 c) 2
2. a) 1 b) 0 c) 2
3. a) 0 b) 1 c) 3
4. a) 1 b) 2 c) 0
5. a) 0 b) 1 c) 2
6. a) 2 b) 1 c) 0
7. a) 0 b) 1 c) 2
8. a) 2 b) 1 c) 0

Results

- Less than 5 points: you hate sport!
5 – 10 points: you like sport!
More than 10 points: you are a fanatic of sport!

VIII. Here are some pieces of advice about running. Some of them are good and some of them are not. Comment them.

Running - DOs and DON'Ts

1. Wear good running shoes.
2. Run early in the morning – it's better.
3. Wear comfortable clothing.
4. Always run with somebody – never run alone.
5. Rest every ten minutes or so.
6. Walk for a few minutes after you finish.
7. Don't run if you feel tired.
8. Never drink water while you are running.

9. Don't run until two hours after eating.
10. Don't run if you have got a cold.
11. Don't run fast downhill.
12. Don't run if you are over 50.
13. Don't run on roads in fog.

IX. Make a list of three (or more) DOs and three (or more) DON'Ts about any kind of sport.

X. Read the text about sports and health and answer the question: "Is it really important to go in for sports? Why?"

Sports for Health!

Swimming is an excellent way to keep fit. It makes your body very flexible and can make your body very strong.

Football is popular all over the world. You need a lot of energy to play football well, but everybody can start playing. It makes your legs and your body very strong. It also helps to make your body flexible.

Squash is now very popular game. It is also a very good way to become strong and flexible, but you need a lot of energy.

Running is a good way to keep fit. Anyone can do it. Running can help to make you strong. It is very good for your legs, for your heart and your lungs. It also helps to make your body flexible.

Football or swimming: which is better for you?

There are two types of exercises: **anaerobic** and **aerobic**.

Football and squash are **anaerobic** exercises. In anaerobic exercises, you move suddenly and quickly. They make your muscles stronger but they don't help your heart very much.

Swimming and running are **aerobic** exercises. In aerobic exercises, you move all the time. They make your heart stronger and they improve your blood circulation.

How do aerobic exercises help you?

Aerobic exercises are better for you. You breathe more oxygen, your heart works hard and this helps your body. You breathe oxygen into your lungs. The oxygen goes into your blood and then to your heart. The heart sends your blood around your body. Your body takes oxygen out of your blood and puts carbon dioxide into it. Your blood goes back to your heart and then to your lungs. You breathe carbon dioxide out of your lungs.

LET'S TALK ABOUT TRAVELLING

Travelling

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays traveling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scenery. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday – makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them – the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants; animals and birds.

Later they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by plane, train, by boat and by car.

All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in book and newspapers and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand the people is to meet them in their own homes.

Vocabulary

to spend one's holidays travelling
the ruins of ancient towns
to enjoy picturesque places
to discover different ways of life
to try different food
to listen to different musical rhythms
to take pictures of
to be reminded by the photos of
advantages and disadvantages
to be fond of travelling
to get to know people

I. Answer the questions.

1. What do people travel for?
2. How do people living in the country spend their holidays?
3. What do city dwellers usually like?
4. What do most travellers and holiday – makers take a camera with them for?
5. Why do people choose different means of travel?

II. Translate into English.

1. Многие люди любят путешествовать.
2. Проводя свой отпуск в путешествиях, люди видят разные страны и континенты.
3. Люди путешествуют, чтобы увидеть новые живописные места, познакомиться с новыми людьми, попробовать национальную еду или просто ради смены обстановки.
4. Сельские жители предпочитают проводить время в больших городах – посещать музеи и обедать в экзотических ресторанах.
5. Городские жители обычно проводят отпуск у моря или в горах.
6. Туристы и отдыхающие обычно берут с собой фотоаппарат, чтобы делать фотографии достопримечательностей в городах, виды гор, долин, водопадов и т.д.
7. Путешественники выбирают тот или иной способ путешествия в зависимости от их преимуществ и недостатков, места назначения и своих планов.

III. Work in pairs.

Soon you'll have holidays. What country do you want to visit? Think of different arguments to persuade others that your choice is the best place to visit. Write notes according to the following plan: country, weather, languages, people, food, places of interest.

IV. Think of an interesting places to visit in your country.

V. Write about your favourite place and how to get there, like this:

If you are interested in castles, you can visit Ludlow which is near Leominster. Go out of the town and take the Shrewsbury road. After twelve kilometres you will see a turning for Ludlow on the left. Go into the centre of the town and you will see the castle, next to the river.

VI. Work in pairs. Student A chooses country he knows (e.g. Canada). Student B asks questions to guess it.

Example: A: Is it hot there?

- B: No, it isn't.
A: Are houses made of wood?
B: Yes, they do.
A: Do people speak French?
A: Yes, they do, etc.

VII. Make up a dialogue.

Imagine you met an old friend whom you haven't seen for a long time. Find out and give news about what has happened and what you have been doing.

Example:

- A: What have you been doing?
B: Well, I've been very busy. I've been playing a lot of football. I've played in the University team twice. Last year I went to England.
A: How interesting! Tell me about it.....

VIII. Work in groups. Invent and imaginary country and describe it according to the plan:

1. Invent the country and the information.
2. Write notes about these things:
 - location (continent, country)
 - area (square kilometres)
 - population (millions)
 - language(s)
 - capital city and other cities
 - climate (hot/cold).
3. Use your notes to write a description of the country.

IX. Read three extracts from "Lord of the Flies", about a group of schoolboys whose plane crashed on the island. Answer the following questions:

1. What do the boys decide to find out?
2. Which boys go on the expedition?
3. Are there any people on the islands?
4. How do the boys feel?

Extract 1.

Ralph smiles and held up the conch for silence.
"Listen everybody. I've got to have time to think things out. I can't decide what to do straight off. If this isn't an island we might be rescued straight away. So we've got to decide if this is an island. Everybody must

stay round here and wait and not go away. Three of us - if we take more we'd get all mixed and lose each other - three of us will go on an expedition and find out. I'll go, and Jack, and, and... he looked round the circle of eager faces. There were no boys to choose from."

"And Simon".

Extract 2.

"There's no village and no boats," said Ralph wisely.

"We'll make sure later; but I think it's uninhabited."

"We'll get food," cried Jack. "Hunt. Catch things...until they fetch us."

Extract 3.

Ralph spread his arms.

"All ours."

They laughed and tumbled and shouted on the mountain.

"I'm hungry."

When Simon mentioned his hunger the others became aware of theirs.

"Come on," said Ralph. "We've found out what we wanted to know."

X. Imagine you have to spend a long time alone on a desert Island. What objects will you choose to take with you? (See the table). Explain why.

Example: A: I'd take the hooks, as then I'd be able to fish.

B: I'd take the garden fork, because...

Plastic sheet; hook; penknife; axe; box of matches; tropical plants book; fishing rod; garden fork; vegetable seeds; mirror; cooking pan; nails; gun and ammunition; saucepan; large water bottle; tent; tin - opener; sunglasses; blankets; gas cooker ; toothbrush; rope; compass; tinned food; signal flares.

Describe this Island and your life there.

XI. Read and translate the following curiosity stories.

1 Many young people living in the USA don't know geography. Just a few of them know where Iraq is! Only 13 percent of young Americans can point Iraq on the map.

2. It is also funny to know that many Americans think that one billion people live in the USA. In fact the US population is about 281 million.

3. Believe it or not, but you are born with 300 bones, but by the time you become an adult, you only have 206.

4. Believe it or not, but the average man will spend 145 days of his life shaving and will have removed around 25 metres of beard from his face by the time he retires!

XII. Read this funny story.

A Boastful American

An American visiting Australia was asked by the Australian host:

“Do you like our bridge here at Sydney Harbour?”

“Oh, we’ve got bridges much bigger than that,” said the American.

“And what do you think of our marvellous Opera House?” asked the Australian.

“Oh, we’ve got building twice the size of that,” said the American.

Just then a kangaroo went jumping by.

“Well,” said the American. “I’ve got to admit one thing. Your grasshoppers are a little larger than ours.”

LET’S TALK ABOUT MUSIC

Music in our Life

It is difficult to live without music. We hear music everywhere: in the streets, at home, over the radio and on TV, in the shops, in the parks and in the concert halls, at the seaside, sometimes in the forest.

We can’t live without music. We like to listen to music, we enjoy dancing to music and we play musical instruments.

Music is a combination of many sounds. They are short and long, weak and strong.

Music reflects people’s mood and emotions.

Some people are fond of folk music. Some people are interested in classical music, but young people prefer modern music.

There are the following styles in music.

The Blues: traditional black American music. “Blue” means “sad”, and many blues songs are about how hard life is.

Gospel: originally sung by African slaves. The happy, emotional songs are still heard in churches in the southern USA.

Rhythm and Blues: black workers in the USA moved from farms to cities. They mixed the blues with gospel and played it with electric guitars - this became “rhythm and blues”.

Country and Western: the music of poor white Americans in the 1930s and 1940s. It is still the most popular music in the southern USA.

Rock and Roll: white teenagers in the 1950s discovered rhythm and blues, but many radio stations would not play “black” music. Elvis Presley was one of the first singers to mix rhythm and blues and country and western. The result was “rock and roll”.

Soul: a mixture of gospel and rhythm and blues. Some styles are named after the record label or they may be given other names such as ‘funk’ or ‘disco’. The most successful ‘soul’ artists are probably Stevie Wonder and Michael Jackson.

British Beat: the Beatles in the 1960s mixed rhythm and blues, rock and roll and soul music. The new style was “beat” music. Groups used drums, bass and two guitars with vocal lead and harmony.

Heavy Metal: a style based on blues and rhythm and blues, but with the electric instruments amplified so they are very loud.

Reggae: this started in Jamaica and is a mixture of music from African roots and rhythm and blues. Bob Marley made it popular.

Rap: in the 1980s DJs in American clubs began half singing and half talking over instrumental records. This is called “rap”. West African speech rhythms survive in rap.

Vocabulary

musical instruments
to be fond of
to be interested in
the Blues
Gospel
Rhythm and Blues
Country and Western
Rock and Roll
Soul
British Beat
Heavy Metal
Reggae
Rap

I. Answer the questions.

1. Is it difficult to live without music?
2. Do you like to listen to music?
3. What is music?
4. Where do you go if you want to listen to classical music?
5. What kinds of music are popular in your country?
6. What styles of music do you know?
7. What kind of music do you like?

II. Do you agree or not? Comment on the following statements.

1. Music is only a combination of pleasant sounds.
2. Today music is everywhere.
3. Nowadays young people are more fond of classical music.
4. The appreciation of music is a matter of individual taste.
5. Each type of music has profound effects on people's bodies and mind.

III. Ask a famous composer (singer) any questions about her/his activities and creative work.

IV. Make up a dialogue.

Imagine you work for a pop magazine. Interview someone you know who plays music or would like to. Ask them about:

1. The instruments they play.
2. The style of music they play.
3. What music they like.
4. What musicians they like.
5. Their plans and ambitions for the future.

V. Write a report of the interview.

Stage 1. Plan and write paragraphs:

- the music / the person plays
- musical influences / likes
- plans / ambitions

Stage 2. Ask another student to check your work.

Stage 3. Write a final version.

VI. Role play.

Your friend invites you to a recital of a famous pianist. Chopin and Liszt are on the programme. You'd better prefer to go to a rock concert.

VII. Comment on the following quotations.

1. "Music is essentially useless, as life is." George Santayana.
2. "Is not music for food of love?" Richard Sheridan.
3. "If a world of peace and love, music would be the universal language". Henry David Thoreau.

VIII. Read and translate the text about Niccolò Paganini. Do you know any other famous musicians?

Niccolo Paganini: VIRTUOSO OR DEVIL?

He was the first superstar. His incredible technique - he could do miracles with his violin - his unusual appearance tempted many of his admirers to whisper that he was the son of the devil.

Although Niccolo Paganini was always the subject of rumour, the secret of his power was that he worked hard since early childhood. Paganini was born in Genoa, Italy, on October 27, 1782. His father, Antonio Paganini raised his son with a hand of iron. He hoped that his son's talent would bring the family fame and wealth, so he forced Niccolo to practise from morning till night. He drilled the boy constantly, even leaving him without food, if he didn't play well enough. At 16 he left home.

He composed, he taught, he gave concerts startling the audiences with his phenomenal technique. His violin could sound so soft and sweet that his audiences often burst into tears, and yet, he could perform with such force and velocity that people just couldn't believe that a man could play like that. People said that the violin must have sold his soul to the Devil and that the devil was helping him.

Paganini's appearance seemed to support this opinion. He was tall and thin, and his long pale face with its hollow cheeks and a protruding nose, his thin lips that seemed to curl into a sardonic smile.

Paganini became something of a legend. Although Paganini rarely practised after his 30th birthday, he kept his brilliant technique. After his concerts in Vienna, clothes, food, delicacies were named after him. Franz Liszt exclaimed after his concert: "What a man! What a violin! What an artist! Heavens! What sufferings, what misery, what torture in those four strings!"

Paganini enjoyed playing tricks at his concerts. In the middle of a piece, he would cut all of the strings except for one and continue just on the one string. People from audience could name any piece of music, and Paganini would play it. It seemed incredible that a man could remember so much music.

Paganini made a lot of money during his career. But in 1836, he decided to open a casino - a "Casino Paganini" - in Paris. It was a failure and he lost almost all his money. Paganini's health had always been weak and after that his illness grew worse. He died on May 27, 1840 in Nice, France.

LET'S TALK ABOUT CINEMA

At the Cinema

I like to go to the cinema. When I have free time I always go to see some new film.

There is a cinema not far from my house. It is quite a modern building with a very large hall. Before every show you can see a newsreel or a documentary. In the foyer you can see photos of film - stars and posters for the films which will be shown soon.

There are different kinds of films: black-and-white and colour films, sound and mute films, news - reels, cartoons, documentaries, foreign films dubbed into Russian and others.

One of the first cinema films was made by Edison, a great American engineer. He made also a machine to show films. The first real film show took place in Paris in 1895. A group of 33 people saw a short film about a train coming to a railway station.

During the early stages the film makers concentrated on documentaries, as the most operative and important genre. Then came feature films. Though they were not perfect they had a strong influence on the audience. "The Battleship Potemkin" produced by Sergei Eisenstein was the real triumph. In 1930 we began the production of sound films.

The postwar period brought us many new achievements. Very many good films were shot then, such as "The Fate of a Man", "Ballad of a Soldier" and other.

Nowadays many Russian and foreign producers shoot hundreds of films every year. Some prefer to shoot documentaries; others make comedy - films or love - stories. And people go to the cinema and everybody can find a film to his taste. This art of cinematography helps us to see and understand our life, our drawbacks and to study the problems which occupy the modern cinemagoer.

Vocabulary

have free time

a newsreel

a documentary

a poster

cartoon

to be made by

to take place in

an important genre

to have influence on the audience

new achievements

to be shot

I. Answer the questions.

1. What films do you prefer?
2. What film did you see last?
3. Who played the main roles in it?
4. Was it a Russian or a foreign - production film?

II. Talk about the sort of films you like from the list.

Comedy; suspense; crime; romantic; science fiction; horror; historical; westerns; adventure; "soap" films.

Example: A: I like "Home Alone". It's a good comedy.

B: I like "Alien". It's good suspense and science - fiction film.

III. Read three film reviews. What sort of films are they?

1. Arnold Schwarzenegger is back with Terminator 2, the most expensive film ever made, costing an incredible 88 million dollars. The story carries on from Terminator; another episode is the war between machines and people. This time Schwarzenegger is a good robot programmed to protect the young John Connor, the future leader of the rebels against the evil machines. His enemy is T1000, a more advanced and deadly robot. The story is a bit weak, but there are some brilliant special effects, especially the final fight between two robots. Don't miss it!

2. This remake of an old favourite is extremely well - directed by Kevin Reynolds. Perhaps the star of the show is not the hero Robin, but the evil Sheriff of Nottingham, brilliantly played by Alan Rickman. Kevin Costner's performance is unconvincing, when compared to Robin Hood of the past. However, the film is full of exciting adventures and is really enjoyable. It is definitely worth seeing.

3. This adaptation of the 1960s TV show is quite ridiculous and a lot of fun. Anjelica Houston is absolutely magnificent as the vampish Monica, adored by the romantic Gomez, played by Raul Julia. Other characters in the family include the psychopathic Uncle Fester, the children Wednesday and Pugsley, and a hand called "Thing". If you want a good time and a good laugh, make sure you see "The Addams Family".

IV. Read the film reviews again and answer these questions.

1. When did The Addams' Family first appear?

2. What part did Anjelica Houston play?
3. What part did Arnold Schwarzenegger play in Terminator 2?
4. Who was the best actor in Robin Hood?
5. What part did Kevin Costner play?

V. Are these adjectives from the reviews positive or negative?

Magnificent / weak / well-directed / brilliant / exciting / enjoyable.

What other adjective can you add to describe a film?

Example: magnificent = positive (good)

VI. Work in groups.

Each student writes a sentence recommending of a film, on a piece of paper. Mix up the paper. Take turns to select a piece of paper and read out the sentence. Guess who wrote it.

Example: A: Batman Returns is worth seeing.

B: I think Ana wrote that.

VII. Work in groups, ask questions about the things below to find out about some other film.

- title
- story
- actors
- recommendation

VIII. Write a short review of a film you have enjoyed recently.

Stage 1. Write notes about:

the kind of film / title of the film in English / what the story is about / leading actors / director / good things about film / your recommendation.

Stage 2. Use your notes to write the review. Try to include some adjectives from exercise 5.

Example: A: What's it called?

B: It's called White Fang in English.

C: And what's it about?

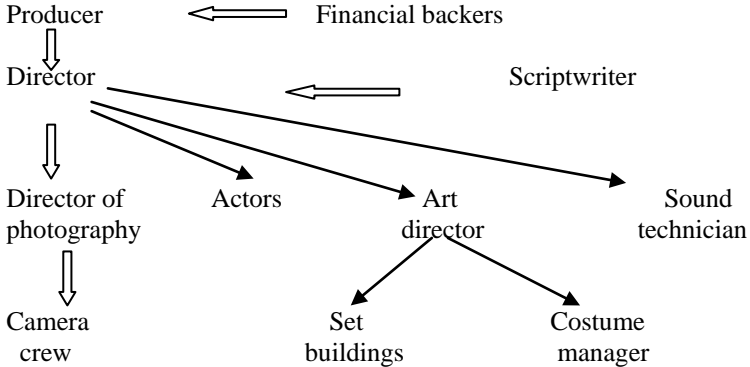
B: It's about a half - wolf, half - dog. He's trained by an Indian and he's friendly.

Then

IX. Match these descriptions with five of the jobs in the diagram.

Example: 1 = art director

1. The person who supervises the costumes and designs of the set.
2. The person in charge of photography.
3. The people who provide money to produce the film.
4. The person who writes the script.
5. The person who directs filming.



X. Read what the people below say to each other and guess what jobs they do.

Example:

Pat to Jeremy: "Can you change that hat, please?"

Pat = art director

Jeremy = costume manager

- a) Tarquin to Damian: "Can you look out of the window and smile?"
- b) Camilla to Daniel: "Bring the camera over here."
- c) Stephanie to Anna: "Can you finish filming next week?"
- d) Rob to Emilio: "Rewrite this part of the film."

XI. Report the requests and orders.

Example: Pat asked Jeremy to change the hat.

XII. Work in pairs.

Imagine you are in a film studio and it is very noisy. Take turns to be the director giving instructions to an actor/actress.

Example:

A: Now, walk towards the door.

B: Sorry?

A: I told you to walk towards the door.

XIII. Work in groups, write down some ideas for your own film. Think of these things as:

1. Kind of film: romance / cowboy /suspense
2. Main character(s)
3. Other characters
4. Situation
5. Storyline – what happens
6. Number of scenes in the film (maximum 3 or 4).

XIV. Which of these suggestions can help you when you watch films or television in English?

- 1) Before you start watching, try to guess what it will be about.
- 2) If you know what it will be about, write down a list of words that you think may be in the film or programme.
- 3) While you are watching, try to follow the story through the pictures.
- 4) Stop watching if you don't understand everything.
- 5) Remember that to watch a film you only need to understand a little of the dialogue.
- 6) If you are watching something on video, use the pause and rewind buttons.
- 7) When it has finished, grade it for difficulty (10 = very, very difficult).
- 8) Think about the characters which were the easiest to understand and why (how fast they spoke, accents, etc.).

XV. Read the text about Kevin Costner, copy and complete the table.

Subject

Where is he from.....

Age of person

Job

Family

Hobby

Kevin Costner

Kevin Costner is one of the most famous stars of Hollywood. He was born in 1956 and grew up in California. Kevin went to Villa Park High School. He was an average student, but he was very good at sport. After high school, Kevin went to Fullerton University where he got a degree in business studies. He also started acting classes.

Kevin graduated from university in 1978, but could not get a full - time job. So he did all sorts of jobs. He was a truck driver and a carpenter and a tourist guide. But he felt he was born to act so he got a job as a stage hand. Stage hands are the people who move the scenery around.

The first film that Kevin acted in was called “Night Shift” (1982). His next film was called “No Way Out” (1987), quickly followed by “The

Untouchables" (1987). Kevin's first real hit was when he played the part of "Robin Hood". Robin Hood was a famous English outlaw who stole from rich and gave to the poor. His next film, "Dances with Wolves", won the Golden Globe award. In this film he starred as an American army officer who makes friends with Sioux Indians.

Now Kevin Costner is a very rich and famous person, but success has not gone to his head.

He has got three children: Annie, Lily and Joe.

Kevin likes sport and keeping fit. One thing is certain about Kevin Costner: his future career should be interesting to watch.

XVI. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Where did Kevin Costner grow up?
2. What jobs has he had?
3. Which films won the Golden Globe award?
4. How large is his family?

XVII. Do you know any film stars? Make a report about your favourite actor or actress.

XVIII. You are going to perform your own film. Form groups. Each group chooses a director.

Stage 1. Everybody helps to write the script.

Stage 2. The director chooses an actor for each part and organizes any equipment you have (cassette player, lights, video camera).

Stage 3. Do some "rehearsals" for the film.

Stage 4. Perform it in front of the rest of the class and, if possible, video it.

LET'S TALK ABOUT SCIENCE

Science

Science is important to most people living in the modern world for a number of reasons. In particular, science is important to world peace and understanding, to the understanding of technology and to our understanding of the world.

Science is important to world peace in many ways. On one hand, scientists have helped to develop many of the modern tools of war. On the other hand, they have also helped to keep the peace through research which has improved life for people. Scientists have helped us understand the problem of supplying the world with enough energy; they have begun to develop a number of solutions to the energy problem - for example, using energy from the sun and from the atom. Scientists have also analysed the

world's resources. We can begin to learn to share the resources with the knowledge provided to us by science. Science studies the Universe and how to use its possibilities for the benefit of men.

Science is also important to everyone who is affected by modern technology. Many of the things that make our lives easier and better are the results of advances in technology and, if the present patterns continue, technology will affect us even more in the future than it does now. In some cases, such as technology for taking salt out of ocean water, technology may be essential for our lives on Earth.

The study of science also provides people with an understanding of natural worlds. Scientists are learning to predict earthquakes, are continuing to study many other natural events such as storms. Scientists are also studying various aspects of human biology and the origin and developments of the human race. The study of the natural world may help improve life for many people all over the world.

A basic knowledge of science is essential for everyone. It helps people to find their way in the changing world.

Vocabulary

to improve life

the problem of supplying the world with enough energy

to develop a number of solutions to the energy problem

to use possibilities for the benefit of men

to be affected by modern technology

a result of advances in technology

to be essential for our lives

to provide people with an understanding of

to predict earthquakes

to study various aspects of human biology

the origin and developments of the human race

a basic knowledge of science

to find one's way in the changing world

I. Answer the questions.

1. Why is science so important in the modern world?
2. How does science help keep peace in the world?
3. How does science help solve the energy program?
4. What proves that the study of science is important for understanding of the natural world?

II. Translate into English.

1. Наука помогла разработать современное оружие.
2. Наука находит все новые решения энергетической проблемы.
3. Наука помогла людям научиться использовать энергию солнца и атома.

4. Наука помогла научиться совместному использованию ресурсов.
5. Ученые предсказывают землетрясения.
6. Наука помогла улучшить жизнь людей.
7. Знания необходимы людям, чтобы ориентироваться в изменяющемся мире.

III. Do you agree or not? Comment on the following statements.

1. Modern technology is rapidly spreading all over the world.
2. PCs are less efficient than human beings.
3. The development of science brings only progress.
4. The discovery of the nuclear power was a great progress of science. It does not have any negative sides.
5. Science and technology should be used only in peaceful purposes.

IV. Do you know anything about science and technology? Test your knowledge by taking this quiz.

Science and technology

1. Who discovered the law of gravity when an apple fell on his head?
 - a) Isaac Newton;
 - b) Michael Faraday;
 - c) Archimedes.
2. How many chromosomes are there in a human cell?
 - a) 4; b) 46; c) 406.
3. Who discovered radium and later died from the effects of experiments with X - rays?
 - a) Marie Curie;
 - b) Albert Einstein;
 - c) James Maxwell.
4. What travels at 2.997.924.580 metres per second?
 - a) sound;
 - b) light;
 - c) concord.
5. The name of the first cloned sheep was
 - a) Dolly; b) Molly; c) Billy.
6. Who created the periodic table of elements?
 - a) A. Einstein;
 - b) D. Mendeleev;
 - c) I. Newton.

V. How quickly can you match the descriptions with the words?

1. A thing water comes out of.	a) boat
2. A thing you tidy your hair with.	b) calendar
3. Something that makes you cool in hot weather.	c) envelope
4. Something you put a letter in.	d) gun
5. A part of your body that joins your hand to your arm.	e) hairbrush
6. A thing you can travel in across water.	f) ice - cream
7. Something you put your head on at night.	g) microphone
8. A thing you speak into.	h) pillow
9. A thing that can kill people.	i) suitcase
10. Something that tells you the date.	j) tap
11. A thing that is useful when you travel.	k) tongue
12. Something you use for talking and tasting.	l) wrist

VI. Choose some of the things below and explain what they are used for.

A ruler / pans / a fridge / glue / a rubber / a brush / a blackboard / a bag / a sink / shelves / computer / ships / telephone.

Examples: A ruler is for measuring things.

Pans are for cooking things.

VII. Guessing game. In groups, Student A thinks of a machine or tool. Other students must guess what it is, asking only ten questions.

Example: B: Is it large?

A: No.

C: Do you use it for travelling?

A: No.

D: Do you use it for cleaning things?

B: Do you use it for studying?

A: Yes.

C: Can you use it for writing?

A: No.

D: Can you use it for doing calculations?

A: Yes.

B: Is it a...?

VIII. Answer the following questions:

- How many famous scientists can you name?
- Are men better at science than women?

Women in Science

Can you name five famous scientists? You probably can: Einstein, Newton, Galileo, Edison...The list goes on. But how many women scientists can you name? Madame Curie and, er... The list seems to stop before it starts. Why is this? Is it because there aren't any women scientists? Is it because women aren't as clever as men? Or because women aren't interested in science? The answers to all of these questions is 'no'.

There have been women scientists since earliest times in history. Women took care of the sick and made medicines from plants. They invented early farming machines and machines to make clothes and pots. We know that Ancient Egypt women were active in astronomy, medicine and chemistry. There were women scientists in Ancient Greece, too, but we know little about them.

In more recent times, women have become involved in science in a big way, but there are reasons why their names are not so famous. Many women designed different things, but they didn't have enough money to create their inventions become a reality; others had ideas, but were not allowed to go to university, so they asked men to convert their ideas into actual constructions; and some women's ideas have been "borrowed" by men.

The work of Rosalind Franklin is a good example. In 1951 she began analysing the structure of DNA, the substance which carries the body's genetic code. A year later, unknown to her, a copy of one of her papers and her best photograph of a form of DNA were shown to two men scientists, Watson and Crick. They were working in the same area. The photograph was extremely important. Rosalind began working on another project, and in 1958 she died. In 1962, Watson and Crick were given the Nobel Prize for their work on DNA, and today they are believed to be the discoverers of its structure. But who first photographed the structure of DNA? Rosalind?

IX. Read the text again and match these titles with the paragraphs.

1. Women Scientists in History.
2. The Discovery of DNA.
3. No Famous Names.
4. Problems for Women Scientists.

X. Make up your own questions to the text "Women in Science".

XI. Make up a dialogue.

Imagine that one of you is a very famous scientist; another student asks different questions about his / her life and research work.

XII. Read the following curiosity stories.

No more Drink - Driving

Two Brazilian students have come up with an invention that makes it impossible to drink and drive. Diego do Nascimento, 18, and Rodrigo Barbosa, 17, both from Rio de Janeiro, have created a breathalyser that is linked to a car engine. The car won't start if the driver is drunk.

Bowwow!

Wow! Wonder what your dog is really thinking? Takara, a Japanese toymaker, has invented a gadget which translates dog barks into human words! Depending on how your dog barks and growls, this gadget - called the Bowlingual - "translates" them into phrases like "I can't stand it", "How boring" and "I'm lonely. "Play with me, please."

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Учебное издание

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LET'S LEARN ENGLISH

Учебно-методическое пособие

Подписано в печать 21.01.2019.

Бумага офсетная. Печать цифровая.

Формат 60x84 1/16. Гарнитура «Times New Roman».

Усл. печ. л. 5,81. Уч.-изд. л. 4,14

Тираж 100 экз. Заказ 70/1

Отпечатано с готового оригинал-макета
в типографии Издательства Казанского университета

420008, г. Казань, ул. Профессора Нужина, 1/37

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