

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ
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Everyday Talk in English

Учебно-методическое пособие по курсу «Практика устной и
письменной речи. Английский язык» для студентов II курса
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PART I

HOLIDAY

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

1.GENERAL

1. be on holiday (on vacation) — быть в отпуске
2. make friends — подружиться
3. have a wonderful time — замечательно провести время
4. take pictures of — фотографировать
5. enjoy ... — наслаждаться ...
6. visit — посещать

Sightseeing Holidays / Путешествия в каникулы

1. travel round Europe (Russia, Great Britain) — путешествовать по Европе (России, Великобритании)
2. travel by car (plane, train, bus) — путешествовать на машине (самолётом, поездом, автобусом)
3. go abroad — ездить за границу
4. go on a trip — совершить короткую поездку
5. take pictures of ... — фотографировать ...
6. walk the streets of ... — гулять по улицам ...
7. visit some places on the way to... — посетить ... по дороге в ...
8. see interesting places — осматривать достопримечательности
9. meet different people — встречать разных людей
10. visit museums and art galleries — посещать музеи и художественные галереи
11. stay at a hotel — останавливаться в отеле
12. enjoy the beauty of the scenery (countryside) — наслаждаться красотой пейзажа (окрестностей)

Seaside Holidays / Каникулы на побережье

1. go to the beach — ходить на пляж
2. go to the seaside — ездить на побережье

3. sit on the sand — сидеть на песке
4. look at the sea — смотреть на море
5. look at the clouds floating in the sky — смотреть на облака, плывущие по небу
6. spend a lot of time on the beach — проводить много времени на пляже
7. bathe in the river — купаться в реке
8. lie in the sun — загорать
9. play football, volleyball — играть в футбол (волейбол)
10. fly a kite — запускать воздушного змея
11. build sand castles — строить замки из песка
12. play about (dig) in the sand — играть в песке
13. look for shells — искать ракушки

Holidays at my Grandparents' / Каникулы на даче у бабушки с дедушкой

1. go for a walk in the forest — ходить в лес на прогулку
2. pick up berries (mushrooms) — собирать ягоды (грибы)
3. ride a horse — кататься верхом на лошади
4. ride a bicycle — кататься на велосипеде
5. go boating — кататься на лодке
6. go fishing — ходить на рыбалку
7. catch fish — поймать рыбу
8. sit on a bench under a tree and read a book — сидеть на скамейке под деревом и читать книгу
9. take long walks with my friends — совершать длительные прогулки с друзьями
10. help my grandparents in the garden — помогать бабушке и дедушке
11. dig the ground — копать землю
12. pull out the weeds — вырывать сорняки
13. pick up fruit — собирать фрукты

14. take care of domestic animals — ухаживать за домашними животными
15. eat healthy food — есть здоровую пищу
16. spend a lot of time outdoors — проводить много времени на свежем воздухе

Camping Holidays/ Каникулы в лагере

1. go to a summer camp in ... — поехать в лагерь в ...
2. go camping — ходить в поход
3. go boating — кататься на лодке
4. climb the mountains — подниматься в горы
5. fish by the river — ловить рыбу у реки
6. make a campfire — разжигать большой костер
7. sit round the fire — сидеть вокруг костра
8. roast sausages on the open fire — жарить сосиски на костре
9. swim in the river (in the lake) — плавать в реке (в озере)
10. pick up mushrooms — собирать грибы

The Holiday

They used to spend their summers in a holiday cottage in the country the winters in London. But that year Alice felt restless and Robert wanted take her to some new and faraway place for a complete change.

So, one evening he suggested the idea to her and Alice sprang to it joyously. She thought she would like to go to Italy and Robert wondered whether Sweden was a possibility. They've never been to Sweden before.

Then Alice remembered seeing some advertisements for Greece and Robert said that France might be a good idea. Finally, without deciding where to go, they realized, that it would be wise to think about the cost of going abroad. "Well, we must decide about the car," Alice said. "If we don't take it, we shall have to stay in one place."

"And if we decided to take it," Robert argued, "we shall have to use a car ferry, either ship or plane." A long discussion followed.

We had better take the car," Robert said, "because we just can't afford to fly all the way. But if we fly across the Channel with the car, we shan't be able to afford to stay in a hotel." He glanced up at Alice, and something in her eyes made him suspect she was disappointed.

But then she suddenly put forward a new suggestion. "If we flew all the way," she mused¹, "we couldn't pay the hotel bills. If we flew across the Channel with the car, we still shouldn't be able to stay in a hotel. But if we bought a tent, we should be able to use the air ferry - and have a camping holiday. And then we might be able to go to several countries instead of one."

It seemed the perfect arrangement and neither of them could find any objection to the idea. So having made sure to have three weeks' holiday from the 1st August five different tents, decided which one would be most suitable and brought it home. They went along to a sports shop, and after carefully examining five different tents, decided which one would be most suitable and brought it home. Then things started to happen. Robert found that he couldn't get tickets for the air ferry during the first week in August. And, worst of all, the car

began making peculiar jerks; and the mechanic at Robert's usual garage explained that if he took it abroad, he would be asking for trouble.

That evening Robert's sister-in-law phoned from Wales full of excitement because they were going to Italy with some money her uncle had sent her, and they had been lucky enough to get the last two air ferry tickets for the first week in August.

"We are very pleased for you," Robert said weakly, and began a long explanation of their own problem. "But that's easy," his sister-in-law enthused. Have our house in Wales. Your car is good enough to take you here, and we shan't be needing the place because we shall be away. Now, don't think any more about it. The house is yours for the first three weeks in August, and you'll like it here in Wales."

Notes:

muse - meditate

jerks - short abrupt motions
enthuse - say with enthusiasm

Ex. 1. Comprehension questions

1. Why did Robert suggest the idea of going abroad to Alice?
2. What did Robert and Alice discuss one evening?
3. What was the first thing to be decided about?
4. What did Robert suspect of Alice's feelings?
5. What idea could neither of them object to?
6. Could Robert get tickets for the air ferry?
7. What was wrong with their car?
8. What did Robert's sister-in-law suggest?
9. Look at the table bellow which Robert made and say why they chose air ferry in preference to sea ferry and "fly all the way".

Таблица 1

	cost	speed	comfort
sea ferry	cheapest	slowest	least comfortable
ear ferry	more expensive	faster	more comfortable
fly all the wall	most expensive	fastest	most comfortable

Ex. 2. Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases

- 1) дача, 2) остановиться в гостинице, 3) договориться об отпуске, 4) морской паром, 5) реклама, 6) стоимость поездки за границу, 7) оставаться в одном месте, 8) теплоход, 9) выдвинуть новую идею, 10) осмотреть палатку, 11) достать (купить) билеты, 12) мастерская по ремонту машин.

Ex. 3. Make up questions to which the following sentences might be the answers

1. They discussed their summer holiday plans.
2. No, there were too many possibilities opened up.

3. They decided to take the car and to buy a tent.
4. The car started making peculiar jerks and Robert couldn't get tickets for the air ferry.
5. Robert's brother and his wife lived in Wales.
6. They were going to Italy this summer.
7. They were going to stay away from home for the first three weeks in August.
8. Alice and Robert could spend their holidays in his brother's house in Wales.

The British on holidays

Many English people have decided that it is not worth spending money on holiday in Britain because the weather is so unreliable. They prefer their money on a package holiday in southern Europe. A package holiday is a cheap form of group travel. You pay a travel agent a sum of money and he arranges a flight, hotel, food and entertainment. All you need is pocket-money when you get to the foreign country. It is sometimes cheaper to go abroad with a package holiday than to stay in England. In spite of this, seaside holidays in Britain are still the most popular and traditional form of holiday for the majority of British people.

Because Britain is quite a small island, no one lives farther than 75 miles from the sea. As soon as the summer weather begins, thousands of people in cars make their way to the coast. Many parents are willing to sit on crowded beaches, in traffic jams, and - sometimes - in bad weather to give their children a seaside holiday. Many of the towns and villages on the south of England are still beautiful, but oil pollution in the water has become a problem over the last few years. The seaside is a place for a family holiday.

Many teenagers prefer to go youth-hostelling and hitch-hiking around the country-side. Youth hostels are cheap, but the accommodation is simple. Hitch-hiking is a very cheap way of travelling, but sometimes you have to wait for hours at the side of the road before you get a lift. A lot of people

enjoy active, open-air holidays such as walking or mountaineering. Although British mountains are not spectacularly high, they are difficult to climb.

A holiday camp is a complete contrast to this kind of independent, outdoor holiday. It's not a holiday in caravans or tents. It's a holiday at a special camp where people live in small chalets; special staffs look after their children; games are organized; entertainment of all kinds is provided and everyone eats in a large dining-hall. Guests never have to leave the gates of the camp.

Ex.1. Give English equivalents:

Не стоит тратить деньги; ненадежная; иметь желание; переполненные пляжи; дорожная «пробка»; загрязнение нефтью; пирс; подъехать на машине; трудные для подъема; профессиональные альпинисты.

Ex.2. Agree or disagree with the following:

1. Many English people prefer to spend their holidays in Britain.
2. A package holiday is very expensive.
3. Seaside holidays are not popular.
4. A pier is a place where people like to sit in a hot weather.
5. A lot of English people enjoy active open air holidays.
6. A holiday camp is a place where people have a rest ad medical treatment.

Ex.3. Give Russian equivalents to the following English words and word-combinations:

A package holiday, pocket money, to stretch out into sea, to go youth-hostelling, to go hitchhiking, small chalets, staff, to be knighted.

Ex.4. Answer the questions:

1. What is a package holiday?
2. Are seaside holidays still popular in Britain?
3. What is a pier?
4. What kind of holiday do teenagers prefer?

5. Is mountaineering popular in Great Britain?
6. What is a holiday camp?

Jim and Maggie discuss their Summer Holidays

Maggie: I've been thinking about the summer holidays, Jim. I should like to go somewhere really interesting this year.

Jim: Aren't we going down to Eastbourne as usual?

Maggie: Jim! If you make me go there just once, more, I'll walk out on you.

Jim: Have you any better ideas, then?

Maggie: I was passing Jane's travel agency this morning, so I collected some leaflets. If you're not too busy, perhaps we can have a look at them now.

Jim: I'll look at anything, but what about the money? Even if we don't have any special expenses this term, there won't be much left over for a holiday abroad.

Maggie: If only you were an engineer, Jim, instead of a teacher, we wouldn't always be worrying about money.

Jim: Ah, but if I weren't a schoolmaster, I wouldn't have such long holidays to go abroad in.

Maggie: But if you were an engineer, your firm might send you abroad.

Jim: And you would have to stay at home. You wouldn't like that at all.

Maggie: Well, no, I wouldn't. But look, here's an interesting one: two weeks in the Austrian Alps. "Glorious mountain scenery and every home comfort", it says.

Jim: But it always rains in the mountains in July, Maggie. And if it rains, the whole holiday will be spoilt.

Maggie: Here's a better one then: "Sunshine cruise round the Balearic Islands" only £ 55. If we saved a little harder we could just manage, couldn't we?

Jim: Well, I suppose we could.

Maggie: Oh, how lovely, Jim! Nothing to do all day except lie in the sun and get a gorgeous tan. I must ring up Jane right away, and ask her to book it for us first thing tomorrow morning.

Jim: Mmm... Maggie, just a minute. I'm afraid you didn't look at the leaflet very carefully. "£ 55 special reduced off-season price" it says. I expect it'll be much more at the height of the season.

Maggie: Oh, Jim. And I was so looking forward to our cruise! But suppose we saved really hard, perhaps we could just ...

Jim: No, we couldn't. It's not worth it.

Maggie: But I'm not going to East Bourne, that's final.

Vocabulary

1. go down – слова down -подчеркивает, что выезжают из большого города в более маленький город.
2. East Bourne – дачная местность на берегу моря в графстве Sussex на юге Англии.
3. Just once more – хотя бы еще раз.
4. I'll walk out on you – я брошу тебя.
5. Such long holidays to go abroad in = such long holidays in which I can go abroad.
6. Leaflet – брошюра, рекламный проспект.
7. Every home comfort – все удобства, как дома.
8. The Balearic Islands – Балеарские острова (на Средиземном море, недалеко от Испании).
9. If took an extra evening class – если бы я взял занятия на дополнительном вечернем курсе.
10. Between us -вместе, оба
11. Get a gorgeous tan -великолепно загореть.
12. Right away – сразу.
13. To book it for us -заказать билеты.
14. Special reduced off season price – специально сниженная цена вне сезона.
15. At the height of season – в разгар сезона.
16. Suppose we saved = if we saved.

Ex.1. Find in the dialogue conditional sentences and use them in your own situation

Ex.2. Render the dialogue in indirect speech.

Ex.3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Куда я могу отнести ваш багаж, сэр?
2. Давайте поспешим, иначе мы опоздаем на поезд.
3. Вот мой билет и паспорт.
4. К сожалению, все билеты проданы на сегодня.
5. Как долго вы собираетесь оставаться в стране?
6. У вас есть вещи подлежащие декларированию?

Ex.4. Translate the words and phrases given in brackets:

1. I hate flying and always prefer to travel (**на поезде**). 2. Would you like (**носильщика**) for your luggage, miss? 3. Unfortunately there was no (**кафе-ресторана**) on the train and we had to take a lot of food with us. 4. Modern planes have very comfortable (**сиденья**) in all cabins. 5. There are always bustle and confusion (**на станции**). 6. Before boarding the plane (**пассажир**) must register at the airport. 7. You (**приземлитесь**) in London at ten-fifteen p.m. 8. If you've got something to declare you come through (**красный коридор**).

More about holidays

M: You haven't forgotten about our holidays, have you, Jim?

J: No, of course not, dear.

M: And you still want us to go abroad, don't you?

J: I suppose so.

M: Well, then I've met Jane today and she came up with a perfectly terrific idea. Robert is going to sell his scooter and by a second hand car and she wants to know whether we'll join them on a tour of the Continent. It's a marvelous idea, isn't it?

J: I dare say it is.

M: They are thinking of driving to Moscow via Poland. If we share the cost of petrol between the four of us it wouldn't be too expensive, will it?

J: I shouldn't think.

M: Besides we can take tents and camp. They've opened camping – sites in Russia this year haven't they?

J: Now you mention it I believe they have.

M: We'll be able to get visas and things quite easily, won't we?

J: I shouldn't think so.

M: We'll have a wonderful time and after all it is very important to get other countries, isn't it?

J: I suppose it is.

M: We must stop in Warsaw on the way. You remember that film on TV showing the tremendous rebuilding they've done there since the war. That should be worth seeing, shouldn't it?

J: I expect so

M: Jim! You are being very lukewarm about the whole thing. Do try and show a bit more enthusiasm. You want to go abroad this summer, don't you?

J: Well, I do Maggie, but I wish you'd make up your mind. First it was the Balearic Islands then a cruise round the Norwegian fjords, then camping in Corsica and now you come up with this idea about Moscow. I expect you only want to go there so that you could book a trip to the moon.

M: Jim, don't you think you are being unfair? After all, I'm only doing my best to fix up an interesting holiday for us, and I really think this latest idea is the best one of all.

J: Well, it is not so bad I suppose. You'd better invite Robert and Jane round one day so that we can talk the whole thing over with them.

M: Oh, that's an idea, Jim. I'll ask them for Sunday.

J: And you won't change your mind again, will you, Maggie?

M: Well... I don't suppose so. But you never know.

Ex.1. Reproduce all jokes about holidays.

Ex.2. Speak about Jim's and Maggie's holidays.

Ex.3. Translate into English:

1. Какие у вас планы на каникулы?
2. Мы ещё не решили, как мы будем проводить отпуск.
3. Я не так представляю себе хороший отдых.
4. Мы не можем позволить себе остановиться в модной современной гостинице.
5. Отдых на свежем воздухе принесёт Вам пользу.
6. В прошлом году мы остановились в отеле на берегу моря.
7. В этом году мы планируем взять на прокат машину и отправиться к морю, купаться, загорать на пляже, опускаться в волнах и ничего не делать.
8. Если бы работали чуть больше, мы смогли бы скопить (сэкономить) деньги на поездку.

Talking about Holidays

Holidays mean different things to different people. Some people like to have a quiet rest, while other people enjoy active, open-air holidays.

Some years ago a lot of English people went to foreign countries during their holidays. But now the English Seaside has become very popular. When people spend their holidays at the seaside they stay at hotels or rest rooms. A lot of people live in boarding houses, where they have "bed in breakfast" (the English people call it "B and B"). But accommodation at the seaside is very expensive. That is why people who have got their own cars go on camping holidays.

Today before the talks at the Russian Trade Delegation Voronin and Mr. Blake are speaking about their holidays.

Bl.: What are your plans for holidays?

Vor.: I don't know yet. Last year I went to Adler in the Caucasus. It's a beautiful place on the coast of the Black Sea. The weather is usually fine and the water is warm in the summer season.

Bl.: Yes. I've heard a lot about your resorts in the Caucasus and the Crimea. We've got a lot of beautiful holiday places too. Have you ever been to Brighton, Mr. Voronin?

Vor.: I know it's a popular resort, but I've never been there.

Bl.: Oh. it's a lovely place and I like spending my holidays in Brighton. Last summer I went there with my family.

Vor: Was the weather good?

Bl.: Yes, very hot and dry all the time. It was nice to sunbathe and swim in the sea. Vor.: Did your children enjoy the holidays too?

Bl.: They certainly did. They played on the beach and swam a lot. Brighton is close to London and it's very easy to get there by train. I recommend you to go and see the place.

Vor: Thank you. That's a good idea.

Ex.1. Agree or disagree. Give your reasons

1. Holidays mean different things to different people.
2. The English seaside was very popular some years ago.
3. At the seaside the English people usually rent rooms.
4. Camping holidays are very popular in Great Britain.
5. Voronin likes spending his holidays in the Caucasus.
6. Mr. Blake hasn't heard about Russian resorts.
7. Brighton is a popular resort in Great Britain.
8. Last summer the Blakes went to France to spend their holidays.
9. It's difficult for a Londoner to get to Britain.

Ex.2. Say what you have learnt about:

1. How people spend their holidays in Great Britain.
2. The Caucasus.
3. Brighton.
4. Mr. Blake's last holiday.

Ex.3. Answer the questions:

1. Why is the English seaside very popular?
2. Why do people go on camping holidays?

3. Why did Voronin spend his last holiday in the Caucasus?
4. Why did the Blakes spend their last holiday in Brighton?
5. Why did the Blakes take their children to Brighton?

Ex.4. Reproduce the dialogue.

Ex.5. Give a summary of the text.

Ways of holiday -making

If you are tired of your usual holiday routine, there are many things you can do to vary it. Some take a certain amount of physical energy; but think of the good it will do you.

People say there's nothing to compare with a camping holiday. Personally, I think only for the young, and will make them appreciate home comforts. Be prepared for mosquitoes, beetles and cow dung, which is never noticed until the following morning. This sort of holiday teaches the young how to survive, and strangely enough seem to enjoy it, finding great pleasure in making bonfire and cooking barbecues.

Bicycle holidays are an excellent way of taking exercise. Bear in mind that you are not a professional, and don't try to do more than thirty or forty miles a day. Keep to side roads wherever possible, and don't try to overtire yourself.

A walking holiday, in good weather with a pleasant companion or two, will do you more good than any other. Select your shoes carefully. Your rucksack should contain a change of everything, but nothing that is not absolutely essential.

The seaside is good for most people, but definitely bad for some. Take the sun and the sea gradually and don't stay on the beach for too long. In fact, short holidays taken often probably do you more good than an annual long one. After the first week or two, you begin to get bored, sun-burn, and lazy.

It's a good idea to have a hobby or interest at the seaside. Take a skin diving mask and see how many sorts of fish you can find. Walk along the beach collecting shells or interesting pebbles.

On this sort of holiday you should be thoroughly relaxed, and soak in the sun and soak in the sun and the sea air. There's nothing better for giving you vitality and energy to keep you going through the winter.

A winter holiday is probably even better for you than a summer one. You need it more at that time of the year.

Once you learnt to ski, you can go on doing it to a very advanced age, as long as you don't do it too strenuously and break a leg. If this happens it will take a long of time to heal and you may never be able to ski again.

There are many other things to do besides skiing. Skating is amusing, and not all and not all that difficult to learn. You can walk on snowshoes, and the mountains are particularly lovely when you get away from the crowded ski slopes.

It is even easier to sunburn in the snow than on the beach, so be careful, but do get some sun- it will keep you healthier for the rest of the winter.

E. 1. Find statements in the text you agree with.

Ex.2. Find statements in the text you disagree with.

Ex.3. Give you reasons for and against.

Ex.4. Discuss the text with a friend. Work in pairs.

**Ex.5. Speak for and against: a) active holiday -making;
b) summer or winter holidays.**

Ex.6. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different ways of holiday – making.

TRAVELLING

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

1. GENERAL

1. travelling – путешествие (особенно за границу)
2. to like/to be fond of travelling – любить путешествовать

3. journey – путешествие, поездка (длительная)
4. trip – путешествие, поездка (короткая)
5. cruise ['kru:z] – морской круиз
6. voyage – рейс
7. hike (hiking trip) – пешеходный поход, экскурсия
hitch-hike – путешествовать, пользуясь попутным транспортом
8. make a journey, trip, etc. – совершить путешествие
9. go on/to set off for a journey, trip, etc. – отправиться в путешествие
10. go on a (two-day) tour/trip – отправиться в двухдневный поход
11. travel agency (tourist agency) – бюро путешествий
12. package tour/holiday – путешествие по туристической путевке
13. buy a package tour – купить туристическую путевку
14. booking office – билетная касса
15. reserved booking (reservation) – предварительный заказ, бронирование
16. book tickets – купить билеты (заранее)
17. get tickets – достать билеты
18. book tickets in advance – заказать билеты
19. deliver (the tickets) – доставать (билеты)
20. have (the tickets) delivered – получить билеты (с доставкой на дом)
21. cancel booking – аннулировать предварительный заказ
22. a ticket for a train, a plane, etc. – билет на поезд, самолет и т.д.
23. be sold out/to be booked up – быть проданным (о билетах)
24. departure(s) [di pa:tfo] – отправление
25. arrival(s) – прибытие
26. leave on the dot/on time – отправляться по расписанию
27. keep to schedule – идти по расписанию (о поезде, самолете и т.д.)
28. be behind/to fall behind schedule – опаздывать (о поезде и т.д.)
29. (New York) via (Prague and London) – в (Нью-Йорк) через (Прагу и Лондон)
30. catch the train (plane, etc.) – успеть на поезд (самолет и т.д.)

31. board (a train, a ship, a plane) – сесть на (поезд т.д.)
32. get off/to alight from (a train, etc.) – сойти с (поезда и т.д.)
33. boarding – посадка
34. travel light – путешествовать налегке (без багажа)
35. luggage (baggage) – багаж
36. hand luggage (baggage) – ручной багаж
37. check one's luggage – сдать вещи в багаж
38. tag – бирка, прикрепляемая к чемодану
39. luggage (baggage) receipt (slip) – багажная квитанция
40. suit case [sju:t] – чемодан
41. trunk – большой чемодан (сундук)
42. left-luggage office (cloak-room; check-room) – камера хранения
43. lost property office (lost and found office) – бюро находок
44. to produce tickets – предъявить билеты
45. porter – носильщик
46. to see smb off – проводить кого-либо
47. send off – проводы
48. wave/blow a kiss – послать воздушный поцелуй
49. take leave of smb – прощаться с кем-либо
50. fellow-passenger – попутчик
51. on route – в пути
52. arrive at/be due (in)... – прибыть в ...

2. Travelling by Train

1. train – поезд
2. driver – машинист
3. engine – локомотив
4. coach (carriage; car) – вагон
5. compartment – купе
6. (ticket) inspector – контролер
7. seat – место
8. luggage rack – багажная полка
9. whistle ['wɪsl] – свисток

- 10.station – станция
- 11.timetable – расписание
- 12.ticket collector (guard-attendant) – проводник
- 13.waiting room – зал ожидания
- 14.platform – платформа
- 15.signalman – сигнальщик
- 16.signal box – блок-пост
- 17.railway line – рельса
- 18.sleepers – шпалы
- 19.point – стрелка
- 20.buffer ['bafa] – буфер
- 21. track – путь
- 22.siding – запасной путь
- 23.kinds of trains: – виды поездов:
 - day coach [kout] – сидячий поезд
 - express train – экспресс
 - fast train – скорый поезд
 - passenger train – пассажирский поезд
 - mail train – почтовый поезд
 - slow train – поезд малой скорости
 - long-distance train – поезд дальнего следования
 - irregular (emergency)train – поезд вне расписания
 - local (suburban)train – пригородный поезд
 - through train [eru:] – поезд прямого следования
 - freight (goods) train – товарный поезд
- 24.compartment car – купейный вагон
- 25.car with reserved seats – плацкартный вагон
- 26.dining car – вагон ресторана
- 27.luggage van (baggage car) – багажный вагон
- 28.first (second, third) class car – вагон первого (второго, третьего) класса

29. first class (second, third class) sleeper – международный (мягкий, жесткий) спальный вагон

30. upper, lower berth (bunk) – верхняя, нижняя полка

31. fare [feal] – стоимость ж-д билета

32. travel half fare – ездить на полстоимости билета

33. full ticket – билет на полную стоимость

34. single ticket – билет в один конец

35. return ticket/round trip ticket – билет в оба конца

36. season ticket – сезонный билет

37. have a seat facing the engine – иметь место по ходу поезда

38. Have a seat with one's back to the engine – иметь место против движения поезда

39. change trains – сделать пересадку

40. come to a stop – остановиться

41. terminus – конечная станция

42. junction – узловая станция

43. station master – дежурный по станции

44. announcement [a'naunsmant] – объявление

45. information office (inquiry office) – справочное бюро

46. be due in ... minutes – прибывать через ... минут (о поезде)

3. Travelling by Air

1. customs hall – таможенный зал
2. customs officer – офицер таможенной службы
3. passport – паспорт
4. boarding card – посадочный талон
5. captain – командир
6. air hostess – бортпроводница
7. air steward – бортпроводник
8. (air)plane (airliner) – самолет
9. fuselage ['fjuzila:3] – фюзеляж
10. wing – крыло
11. jet engine – реактивный двигатель

12. (tail-)fin – хвостовой киль
13. glider – планер
14. helicopter – вертолет
15. light aircraft – легкий самолет
16. propeller – пропеллер
17. runway – взлетная полоса
18. control tower – аэродромно-диспетчерский пункт
19. hangar [ˈhænə] – ангар
20. light – полет
21. non-stop flight – беспосадочный перелёт
22. visibility – видимость
23. altitude ['æltitju:d] – высота
24. gather speed – набирать скорость
25. cruising speed – крейсерская скорость
26. taxi (v) – выруливать (на взлетной полосе)
27. take off – взлетать, взлет
28. land/make a landing – совершить посадку
29. forced landing – вынужденная посадка
30. fair (cross, head) winds – попутный (боковой, встречный) ветер
31. rock (v.) – качаться (взад и вперед)
32. hit an airocket – попасть в воздушную яму
33. loop – петля
34. spin – штопор
35. wingover – вираж
36. aircrash – авиакатастрофа
37. hijack (a plane) ['hai, dʒæk] – угнать (самолет)
38. seat-belt (safety belt) – привязные ремни

4. Travelling by Water

1. horizon – горизонт
2. pier – волнорез
3. warehouse – пакгауз
4. crane – кран

5. wharf (quay, pier) [wo:f] – причал
6. cargo – груз
7. ship (steamer boat) – пароход
8. hold – трюм
9. funnel – дымовая труба
10. gangway – вход с трапа
11. anchor – якорь
12. dock – док
13. buoy – буй, бакен
14. cable – трос
15. windlass – лебедка
16. fork lift truck – автокар
17. hovercraft – судно на воздушной подушке
18. tug – буксирное судно
19. yacht [jot] – яхта
20. (cabin) cruiser – каюта
21. mast [ma:st] – мачта
22. sail – парус
23. canoe – каноэ
24. punt – плоскодонная лодка
25. Pole – шест
26. motor boat /launch – моторная лодка
27. ferry – паром
28. Barge – баржа
29. trawler – траулер
30. (oil) tanker – танкер
31. deck – палуба
32. liner – пассажирский пароход
33. tugboat – буксир
34. captain – капитан
35. mate – помощник капитана
36. pilot – лоцман

37.boatswain – боцман

38.radio operator – радиост

39.steersman – рулевой

40.steward – дежурный по каюта, обслуживающий пассажиров

41.crew[kru:] – команда, экипаж

42.lounge – салон

43.state room – каюта – люкс

44.promenade deck – прогулочная палуба

45.galley – камбуз

46.engine room – машинное отделение

47.porthole – иллюминатор

48.stern – корма

49.bow – нос (судна)

50.life belt – спасательный пояс

51.life buoy – спасательный круг

52.radar – радар

53.rudder – руль (корабельный)

54.steer – вести (судно)

55.vessel – судно

56.gangway(gangplank) – трап, сходни

Useful Words and Phrases

2. reserve a passage (a berth, a cabin) on board a ship – заказать билет на пароход

3. raise the gangway – поднять трап, сходни

4. Set sail for... – отплыть в...

5. call at a port – зайти в порт

6. be moored at a pier – быть пришвартованным

7. cast anchor – бросить якорь

8. weigh anchor – сняться с якоря

9. have a smooth (rough) voyage (passage; crossing) – совершать спокойный переход по морю (проезд по бушующему морю)

10. rough [raf] sea – бурное море

11. calm sea – спокойное море
12. tide – прилив, отлив
13. stream (current) – поток/течение
14. up stream – вверх по течению
15. down stream – вниз по течению
16. fresh water – пресная вода
17. shipwreck – кораблекрушение
18. tossing – качка
19. pitching – килевая качка
20. rolling – боковая качка
21. be a poor sailor – плохо переносить морскую качку
22. be sea sick/to suffer from sea – sickness – страдать от морской болезни
- 23.old salt – «морской волк»

5. Customs

1. customs house – таможня
2. customs regulations – таможенные правила
3. customs restrictions – таможенные ограничения
4. fall under restrictions – попадать под ограничение
5. customs duty (duties) – таможенные пошлины
6. duty – free – не подлежащий обложению таможенными пошлинами
7. duty - free quota list – список предметов, разрешенных к беспошлинному провозу
8. prohibited articles list – список товаров, запрещенных для ввоза и вывоза
9. declare (at the Customs) – декларировать наличие вещей, облагаемых пошлиной
10. fill in /out a customs declaration – заполнить таможенную декларацию
11. personal effects – личные вещи
12. customs clearing – таможенный досмотр

13. customs tariffs – таможенные тарифы
14. reduction (increase) of customs tariffs – снижение (повышение) таможенных тарифов
15. particulars of the amount, weight and value – точные данные о количестве, весе и стоимости
16. excess [ik'ses] (weight) – превышение (веса)
17. exceed (v) [ik' si:d] – превышать
18. charge for (excess weight) – взимать дополнительную плату за (излишний вес)
19. go through the customs (be through with the Customs/ inspection, to be released by/ the Customs) – пройти таможенный досмотр
20. go through one's luggage – досматривать багаж
21. turn smb back – вернуть кого-либо обратно
22. advise to proceed to... – попросить пройти к...
23. leave smth in the care/ of the Customs-House – оставить что-либо на хранение в таможне
24. «Customs inspected» stamp – штамп о прохождении таможенного досмотра
25. currency exchange office – пункт обмена валюты
26. border – граница
27. cross the border – пересечь границу
28. smuggle in /out – провозить контрабандным путем
29. smuggler – контрабандист

6. Hotel

1. inn – небольшая гостиница, чаще в сельской местности
2. stay at the hotel – остановиться, жить в гостинице
3. put up smb – устроить кого-либо (в гостинице)
4. reception desk – стойка администратора
5. receptionist – администратор
6. cheif manager – директор гостиницы
7. check in – зарегистрироваться

8. fill in/out the registration form – заполнить регистрационный бланк
9. sign (the registration) – расписаться (в книге регистрации приезжающих)
10. check out (v) – выписаться (при отъезде)
11. key, key board [ki:] – ключ, дощечка для ключей
12. date of arrival, departure – дата приезда, отъезда
13. guest [gest] – проживающий в гостинице
14. doorman – швейцар
15. bellboy – посыльный (носильщик в гостинице)
16. chambermaid – горничная
17. desk clerk – дежурный администратор
18. single room – одноместный номер
19. double room – двухместный номер
20. suite [swi:t] – номер из нескольких комнат, люкс
21. room service – бюро обслуживания (в номерах)
22. coffee stall – кафе
23. snack bar – буфет
24. news stand – газетный киоск
25. facilities (accommodations) – бытовые службы гостиницы

Proverbs and Sayings

1. Every country has its customs. У каждой страны свои обычаи.
Что город, то норов.
2. So many countries, so many customs. Сколько стран, столько и обычаев.
3. To carry coals to Newcastle. Возить уголь в Ньюкасл. Ездить в Тулу со своим самоваром.
4. When at Rome, do as Romans do. Когда находишься в Риме, поступай как римляне. В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не ходят.

Idiomatic Expressions

1. beyond /over the sea (s) – за морем, за границей, в чужих краях;

2. heavy / high sea – сильное волнение, большая волна;
3. high seas – открытое море, море за пределами территориальных вод;
4. maiden trip (voyage) – первое плавание, первый рейс (нового корабля);
5. sit (ride; travel) bodkin – сидеть (ехать) стиснутым между двумя пассажирами;
6. a/smb's sheet anchor – якорь спасения, вечное прибежища, единственная надежда.

Travelling by Train

4.50 from Paddington

(abridged)

by A. Christie

Mrs L. panted' along the platform in the wake of the porter carrying her suit – case.

Mrs L. was burdened with a large quantity of parcels, the result of day's Christmas shopping. The race was, therefore, an uneven one.

No 1 platform was not at the moment unduly crowded, a crowd was rushing in several directions at once, to and from undergrounds, left – luggage offices, tea – rooms, inquiry offices, indicator – boards, and the two outlets, Arrival and Departure, to the outside world.

Mrs L. and her parcels arrived eventually at the entrance to No 3 platform. She searched her bag for the ticket that would enable her to pass the stern uniformed guardian at the gate. At last Mrs L. found her ticket and presented it. The man clipped it and murmured: «On the right-rear portion».

Mrs L. went up the platform and found her porter outside the door of a third – class carriage.

«Here you are, lady».

«I'm travelling first-class», said Mrs L.

«You didn't say so», grumbled the porter.

The porter retrieved the suit – case and marched with it to the adjoining coach where Mrs L. was installed in solitary splendor. Mrs L. handed the porter his tip which he received with disappointment clearly considering it more applicable to third-class than to first – class travel.

Notes:

¹pant – тяжело дышать, пыхтеть

²in the wake – по пятам

Ex.1. Comprehension questions

1. Why was Mrs L. burdened with a large quantity of parcels?
2. Where was a crowd rushing to and from?
3. Who is allowed to pass the uninformed guardian at the gate to a platform?
4. Where did Mrs L. find the porter?
5. Was the porter satisfied with his tip?
6. What class was Mrs L. travelling?

Ex.2. Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases

- 1) чемпион; 2) носильщик; 4) толпа; 5) камера хранения; 6) справочное бюро; 7) указательное табло; 8) прибытие; 9) отправление; 10) вход; 11) компостировать (билет); 12) вагон третьего класса.

Ex.3. Translate the words and phrases given in brackets

- 1) Mrs G. (была нагружена) with a large quantity of (пакетов) and bags. 2) She (рылась в) her bag for (билет) that would enable her to pass the gate to No. 3 platform. 3) (Выход на платформу) was guarded by (служащим в форме). 4) (Носильщик) took her (чемодан) and marched with it to the (следующий вагон). 5) He considered the tip more applicable to (путешествующих в третьем классе, чем в первом классе).

Ex.4. Fill in the prepositions or adverbs where necessary

1. Mrs. G. hurried... the platform accompanied... a porter carrying her baggage.
2. The platform was ... the moment crowded.
3. The crowd was rushing... different directions.
4. She was burdened ... a large quantity of parcels.
5. She searched ... her bag ... the ticket.
6. Only ... a ticket could she pass ... the uninformed guard ... the gate.
7. The man ordered: «... right, ... the rear portion»
8. She could hardly move ... the platform ... her carriage.
9. The porter was waiting ... the door ... a third – class car.
10. Mrs. G. handed ... the porter his tip which he received ... disappointment.

Ex.5. Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B

A

1. Trunk
2. a piece of luggage
3. luggage rack
4. single ticket
5. day coach
6. dining car
7. run on schedule
8. time – table

B

- a. идти по расписанию
- b. багажная полка
- c. вагон – ресторан
- d. расписание (на стене)
- e. место (багажа)
- f. вагон с местами для сидения
- g. большой чемодан, сундук
- h. билет в один конец

Ex.6. Fill in the right word from the word column

A Railway Station

Hardly anybody is in a normal state of mind on a... Either one... far too and is irritated by the waste of time involved in..., or one has left for... too late and is afraid to leave... behind, or to forget..., or... or... altogether. All

1. To lose tickets
2. to start
3. compartment
4. the lunch basket
5. has arrived
6. station

one's natural kindness and good manners seem to disappear on the railway station and in a train which is about... One rushes for..., looks indignantly at... who come into the same... As the time of... of the train draws nearer, the anxiety increases. Doors..., guards shout and...Everybody shouts out the things that have been said a thousand times, those on... beg those in the train to write to them when they...

7.to miss the train
8.waiting for the train
9. luggage
10.the best seat
11.railway station
12. passengers
13.blow their whistles
14.departure
15.are banged
16.the platform
17.arrive at their destination

Ex.7. Find the synonyms for:

1. Return ticket	8. Travelling companion
2. Booking- office	9. carriage
3. Cloak-room	10. luggage slip
4. Guard	11. Luggage
5. Trunk	12. One way ticket
6. Trall	13. Bunk
7. Journey	14. Schedule

Ex.8. Describe a journey by train. Use the words and phrases given below

Train service; an ordinary train; an express; to change trains; to run (between: from...to; all the way from...to); to buy oneself a seat; to reserve seats; to catch (miss) a train; to get on (out of/off) a train; on the train; to run into the station; to pull into (out of) a station; a (train) stop; a carriage; a dining car; a regular traveler; a porter; to see smbd off.

Travelling by Air

Two Weeks in Another Town

It was a cold gray day without wind. By nightfall it would rain. There was the spasmodic engine whine of unseen planes. The plane from New York had been delayed and the echoing voice had announced in French and English over the public-address system that the flight for Rome had been put back by a half-hour.

The usual gloom of airports, that mixture of haste and apprehension which has become the atmosphere of travel because nobody waits comfortably for the take-off an airplane was intensified by the weather. The neon light made everyone look poor and unwell. There was a feeling that if each traveler had the chance to choose again, he would cancel his passage and go by boat or train or automobile.

In a corner of the restaurant a man and a woman waited, drinking coffee.

Then the voice in French and English announced that the passengers were asked to pass through Customs; the plane for Rome, flight No.804, was ready and was loading. The man hurried past the Customs and out on to the wet tarmac toward the waiting plane. As the plane taxied off toward the starting point on the runway, the man saw his wife and children, outside the restaurant now, waving, then settled back in his seat, relieved. The plane gathered speed for the take off.

Ex.1. Comprehension questions

1. What was the weather like?
2. What is the typical atmosphere of travel?
3. What did neon light make everyone look like?
4. What did one have a feeling that each traveler would gladly cancel his flight?
5. What did the voice in French announce?
6. Who was in the restaurant, waiting for the plane?
7. What did the man feel when he settled in his seat?

Ex.2. Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases:

1) двигатель, 2) опаздывать, 3) система оповещения, 4) сдать билеты (аннулировать полет), 5) взлетное поле, 6) прибытие, 7) объявлять (по радио), 8) пройти таможенный досмотр, 9) выруливать, 10) взлетная полоса, 11) набирать скорость.

Ex.3. Fill in the blanks with prepositions

1) The voice announced ... French and English that the plane had been delayed. 2) The information will be announced ... the public-address system. 3) The flight ... New York had been put ... half an hour. 4) Everybody was waiting comfortably ... the take off. 5) He looked as if he could cancel his flight and go ... boat or ... the Customs. 7) The man hurried ... the Customs ... the waiting plane. 8) His wife and children were standing ... the restaurant now, waving, then he settled ... his seat.

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

A

1. Fasten the belts
2. Air crash
3. Altitude
4. Tag
5. Landing
6. Hit an air –pocket
7. Visibility
8. Nonstop flight
9. Air currents

B

- a. Видимость
- b. высота
- c. пристегнуть ремни
- d. беспосадочный перелёт
- e. авиакатастрофа
- f. попасть в воздушную яму
- g. воздушные потоки
- h. посадка (приземление)
- i. бирка

Ex.5. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and phrases and use them in sentences of your own

1) put the plane into a steep climb; 2) get airsick; 3) gain height; 4) intense alarm; 5) hit an air-pocket; 6) concrete runway; 7) according to statistics; 8) air crashes; 9) blind flying; 10) pilot's cabin; 11) air hostess (stewardess); 12) touch the ground; 13) safe flight.

Ex.6. Match the words which have something in common:

Landing, scales, flight, take off, delay, overweight, luggage, plane, stewardess, additional charge, weather, airsickness, seat belts, suit case.

Ex.7. Give a word or a phrase for the following definition

1. Get on/into a plane;
2. Reach a place/the end of journey;
3. Area of land for an aircraft to take off from;
4. Height (above sea level);
5. Fall on the ground suddenly, violently and noisily

Ex.8. Give the synonyms for:

Airfield, aircraft, by air, seat belt, airhostess, inquiry office

Ex.9. Translate the words in brackets. Render the story in English

All on Board?

All of us who (путешествовать на самолёте) probably find reasons to complain about (воздушные линии), but it is less common for airlines to complain about us! At 2.35 p.m. (рейс 767) was ready to leave for Ibiza and nearly all the passengers were (на борту). At 6.10 p.m. the plane was still on (взлетная полоса). Two passengers hadn't boarded. If people (зарегистрироваться) but don't board all the luggage must be unloaded. All the passengers had (сойти с самолёта) and all of them identified their (багаж). At the end there were two pieces of luggage left. Just then, both missing passengers appeared. "We went to the bar and we had something to drink and a sandwich," they explained. We had been sitting in the bar for hours! The captain scolded the men severely and the other passengers were very angry with them.

At the Customs

Airport Customs

(abridged) by A. Haily

“Madam”, said U.S. Customs Inspector Harry Standish quietly to the naughty angular woman whose several suitcases were spread open on the Customs inspection table between them, “are you quite sure you don’t wish to change your story?”

She snapped back: “I suppose you’re suggesting I should lie when I’ve already told you the truth.”

Harry Standish ignored the second remark, as Customs officers were trained to ignore many insults they received and answered politely, “I’m not suggesting anything, madam. I merely asked if you wished to amend your statement about these items—the dresses, the sweaters and the fur coat.”

The American passport showed that she was Mrs. Harriet Du Barry Mossman. Harry Standish said: “I wonder if you’d mind singing this form. If you like, I’ll explain it to you.”

“Why should I sign anything?” Mrs. Harriet Du Barry Mossman demanded.

He answered patiently, “To make things easier for yourself, madam. We’re merely asking you to ask you to confirm what you’ve already told us.”

“Suppose I refuse to sign?”

“Then we shall be obliged to detain you here while we continue the investigation.”

There was the brief hesitation, then, “Very well. You fill out the form, I’ll sign.”

“No, madam, you fill out. Now here, please, describe the items and alongside where you say they were obtained, please, give the name of the stores; also from whom you received the fur coat as a gift.”

“Madam,” Inspector Standish said, “is there anything else you wish to declare?” It was Customs Bureau policy to give travelers the utmost opportunity to make voluntary declarations.

“In that case, Madam,” Inspector Standish said, “Will you kindly open your handbag?”

For the first time the naughty woman betrayed uncertainty. “But surely purses are never inspected.”

“Normally, they are not. But we do have the right.” Mrs. Mossman was noticeably pale.

The Inspector instructed the young Customs officer beside him: “Inspect everything very carefully. Check the things in the bag and cases, the seams and hems of all the clothes. Make a list. You know what to do.”

He was leaving when Mrs. Mossman called after him: “Officer!”

Ex.1. Comprehension questions

1. Where is Mrs. Du Barry now?
2. Why are her suitcases spread open?
3. What was Harry Standish?
4. How can you describe his behavior?
5. What form did she have to sign have to sign?
6. What are the rules of passing the Customs if your things are being inspected?
7. What instructions did Harry Standish give to his younger colleague?

Ex.2. Find Russian equivalents to the following:

- 1) Customs Inspector, 2) Customs inspection, 3) to amend one's statement, 4) items, 5) to sign the form, 6) to confirm one's statement, 7) to refuse to sign, 8) to detain smb for investigation, 9) fill out the form, 10) to declare smth.

Ex.3. Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B

Таблица 2

A	B
---	---

1. describe the items	a. Сделать	добровольное
2. receive as a gift	заявление	
3. to make voluntary declaration	b. открыть сумочку	
4. open the handbag	c. досматривать багаж	
5. betray uncertainty	d. проверить вещи	
6. to inspect the luggage	e. проявить беспокойство	
7. have the right	f. составить список	
8. check the things	g. описать вещи	
9. the seams and hems	h. получить в подарок	
10. make a list	i. иметь право	
	j. швы и подгибы (на одежде)	

Ex.4. Render the text in English using the key words below

Key words: your luggage, please; the Customs; an inspection table; a frontier – guard; to check the documents; to fulfill certain formalities; to clear the customs; to fill in a customs declaration form; gold; jewelry; currency; fire-arms; a smuggler; a Customs officer; uninitiated in the subtleties of the trade; from under the lining; to spill on the table; coins with the image of King George V; a matter of experience; to develop intuition.

Откройте Ваш чемодан

На мою просьбу рассказать о дела таможни последних месяцев начальник таможни столичного аэропорта Шереметьево предложил мне встать на дежурство кдосмотровому окну. Пограничники проверяют документы пассажиров и, если все в порядке, разрешают им «войти» в нашу страну.

Правда, сразу в Москву не отправишься - нужно выполнить таможенные формальности, обязательные во всех странах мира. Прибывшему к нам пассажиру нужно заполнить декларацию, ответив на несколько вопросов: не ввозятся ли золото, драгоценности, валюта, оружие и т.д. Аэропорт связан со всеми континентами мира.

Сотни самолетов, тысячи пассажиров и бесчисленное множество чемоданов, саквояжей, портфелей, сумок. Через залы Шереметьевской таможни проходят деловые люди, артисты, спортсмены, туристы... Среды этого огромного потока людей, провозящих контрабанду, единицы.

Старший инспектор встречает пассажиров, прилетевших кабульским рейсом. Мне, не посвященному в тонкости таможенного контроля, кажется, что он недостаточно внимателен.

Но вдруг я слышу в его голосе иные нотки:

-Откройте ваш чемодан!

Старший инспектор шепнул мне: «Убежден, что провозится контрабанда» и предложил прибывшему пройти в соседнюю комнату.

Через минуту меня пригласили и туда. Из подпоротой подкладки пиджака на стол с мелодичным звоном посыпались золотые монеты с изображением короля Георга V.

- Меня... Просили ... передать... одному человеку, - невнятно пробормотал пассажир.

Я спросил у инспектора, почему из сотен пассажиров он обратил внимание именно на этого.

Опыт подсказал, определенная выработалась интуиция.

(from «Modern Reading» by S. V. Shevtsova)

Travelling by Sea
The first trip abroad
by Sidney Sheldon

Early the following morning Tracy stopped at a travel agency and received a suite on the Signal Deck of the Queen Elizabeth 2. She was as excited as a child about her first trip abroad, and spent the next three days buying clothes and luggage.

On the morning of the sailing Tracy hired a limousine to drive her to the pier. When she arrived at Pier 90, Berth 3, at West Fifty-fifth and Twelfth Avenue, where the QE// was docked, it was crowded with

photographers and television reporters. Tracy brushed past them, showed her passport to a ships officer at the gangplank, and walked up into the ship. On deck, a steward looked at Tracy's ticket and directed her to her stateroom. It was a lovely suite, with a private terrace. It had been ridiculously expensive, but Tracy decided it was going to be worth it.

She unpacked and then wandered along the corridor. In almost every cabin there were farewell parties going on, with laughter and champagne and conversation. She felt a sudden ache of loneliness. There was no one to see her off.

She made her way up to the Boat Deck and heard the sound of a deep throated boat whistle and calls of «All ashore who is going ashore», and she was filled with a sudden excitement. She was sailing into a completely unknown future. She felt the huge ship shudder as the tugs started to pull it out of the harbor, and she stood among the passengers on the Boat Deck, watching Statue of Liberty slide out of sight, and then she went exploring.

The QT was a city, more than nine hundred feet long and thirteen stories high. It had four restaurants, six bars, two ballrooms, two nightclubs, and a “Golden Door Spa at Sea”. There were scores of shops, four swimming pools, a gymnasium, a golf driving range, a jogging track. I may never want to leave the ship, Tracy marveled.

Ex.1. Comprehension questions

1. Where did Tracy travel?
2. How did she travel?
3. What was the name of the ship?
4. Why was Tracy's suite very expensive?
5. Why did Tracy feel a sudden ache of loneliness?
6. What city is described in this passage?
7. Why can the ship be called a city?

Ex.2. Find in the text the equivalents to the following words and expressions

1) Дорожка для бега, 2) высотой в 13 этажей, 3) трап, 4) бюро путешествий и экскурсий, 5) чемоданы, 6) нанять, 7) причал, 8) стоять на причале, 9) палуба, 10) место причала, 11) дежурный у трапа, 12) отдельная каюта.

Ex.3. Describe the beauty of the sea.

Ex.4. Give the synonyms for:

1) port, 2) steamer, 3) by boat, 4) quay, 5) cabin, 6) liner, 7) passage.

Ex.5. Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B

Таблица 3

A	B
1.on board a ship	a. корма
2.life buoy	b. каюта люкс
3. deck	c. Трюм
4. stern	d. на борту корабля
5. portholes	e. иллюминаторы
6. state room	f. сходни
7. gangway	g. палуба
8. hold	h. команда,
9. crew	i. спасательный круг

Ex.6. Fill in the right word from the word column

1. Shall we staylong in this...?	a. boats
2. Which ... will the boat from Batumi arrive at?	b. sail
3. What ...go on this line?	c. by boat
4. When does the next boat ...for Riga?	d. quay
5. We went to Astrakhan...	e. gangway
6. Our cabin is on ...	f. port
7. When we arrived at the port, the ...had already up.	g. in advance
8. I booked my tickets three days ...	h. deck "A"

Ex.7. Give a word a phrase for the following definition

1. Smth designed to keep a person afloat in the water.
2. A craft capable of going over water supported on a cushion of air.
3. Part of ship below deck.
4. All the persons working on a ship.
5. Movable bridge from a ship to the land.
6. Rear end of a ship or boat.
7. A floor of a ship.

Ex.8. Act as an interpreter: translate the sentences from Russian into English and from English into Russian

- Я собираюсь поехать в Самару на пароходе.
- When does the next boat sail?
- Я хотел бы заказать билет в каюте 2 класса.
- How many passengers will there be in the cabin?
- Где находится моя каюта?
- Forward/Aft/Amidship/On deck/One flight down(up). Follow me, I will lead the way.
- С какого причала отправляется пароход?
- В какие порты заходит пароход?
- Where do the 2nd class passengers have to report?
- Когда подается завтрак / обед / ужин?
- Place me with English speaking passengers.
- Я хотел бы получить шезлонг
- Steward, I don't feel well. Could you bring my breakfast to my cabin?
- Какая сильная качка!

Ex.9. Translate the text from Russian into English

Белые холмы Дувра

Мэгги и Эдвард Эрлинги уже несколько раз были в Англии. Обычно они летели на самолете, но на этот раз решили попробовать морем. «Думаю, нас укачет, но один раз в жизни надо испытать все,» – сказала Мэгги, когда они покупали билеты.

Прибыли в Кале как раз перед отправлением парома. Проследив за тем, как их чемоданы отнесли в багажное отделение, они сразу же спустились в ресторан позавтракать.

Поднявшись после завтрака на палубу, они увидели, что французский берег почти исчез, зато впереди в ярком солнечном свете можно было различить холмы Англии – белые холмы Дувра¹.

Как и многие другие пассажиры, Мэгги и Эдвард, облокотясь на поручни, наблюдали, как приближался английский берег. Наконец, они были в Дуврском порту. Сдав посадочные талоны, они ступили на причал; на таможне проверили их паспорта и отдали багаж. Пройдя через ворота, они оказались на платформе и через несколько минут уже сидели на своих забронированных местах в Лондонском поезде. Когда поезд прибыл к месту назначения, Эдвард собрался было взять такси, но Мэгги сказала, что лучше на метро – такова традиция. Оставив вещи в камере хранения, они поехали по ветке Дистрикт Лайн².

Notes:

¹ Dover

² District Line

At a Hotel

The Grand Hotel «Europe»

Welcome to the Grand Hotel Europe – one of the world's truly «Grand Hotels». Located in the very heart of St. Petersburg's historic central shopping and business district, the Hotel combines all the charm of a bygone age with deluxe modern facilities and the highest international standards of service.

We are delighted to offer you the very finest in Russian hospitality. From the moment you arrive, we promise to envelop you in our time – honoured traditions of gracious Russian luxury. With a history that dates back to the 1820's the Grand Hotel Europe has played a central role in the

City of St. Petersburg since the time of the Tsars. Great care was taken in the renovation of the Hotel, completed in 1991.

The Hotel's fully equipped Business Centre and support facilities and services, make it an ideal base from which to do business in St. Petersburg. The Grand Hotel Europe can provide you with secretarial assistance, interpreters, translators, a private meeting room or temporary office. International communications including postal and courier service are all available through the Hotel. Our Concierge will be happy to arrange transportation, make onward travel arrangements, reconfirm airline tickets and advise on restaurants for corporate entertainment.

Our private function rooms are ideal for important meetings, discreet negotiations, presentations, seminars and training sessions. Our Banqueting Department will be happy to assist you with all arrangements including the supply of audio- visual aids and simultaneous translation equipment.

Throughout its history, the Grand Hotel Europe has been the venue for many grand occasions. Today our Banqueting team upholds this fine tradition. Whether it is for a small private dinner, a conference, product launch or an elaborate dinner dance, they are on hand to provide the careful organization, considered advice and the attention to detail essential to a successful event.

Organizers have a choice of the elegance of the Krysha Ballroom with its glass roof to let in the spectacular summer spell of the White Nights, the cosy warmth of the Billiard Room, the traditional charm of the Lidvall Room and Caviar Bar or the light and airy meeting rooms in the Conference Centre. In addition, the Grand Hotel Europe can also organize and cater special events at the many palaces and other historic venues in St. Petersburg and the surrounding countryside.

Variety and quality are in the heart of the Hotel's dining options. Restaurant Europe offers the finest in modern Russian and international gourmet cuisine amid breath-taking turn of the century décor. The

Brasserie is an informal Bistro style restaurant, while SADKO's is the place to meet in St. Petersburg. This American style bar / restaurant also features nightly performances by live local bands. For a spicy alternative try Chopstiks, the Hotel's authentic Chinese restaurant. Enjoy a leisurely traditional Afternoon Tea on The Mezzanine or unwind before dinner over a quiet drink in The Lobby Bar.

The Grand Hotel Europe has played host throughout its lifetime to the great names of Russian history and to celebrities from over the world. A favorite haunt of Tchaikovsky, Anna Pavlova and Maxim Gorky, the hotel continues to this day, to attract the rich, famous and talented from around the globe.

As the City of St. Petersburg reawakens to its vibrant history and its tradition as one of the cultural centers of Europe, the Grand Hotel Europe will help you discover a unique blend of the City's new-found vitality and its natural warmth, while guaranteeing the very standards of hospitality and service.

We look forward to welcoming you to our Hotel and to our beautiful City.

Ex.1. Comprehension questions

1. Where is the Grand Hotel Europe situated?
2. When does its history date back to?
3. When was the renovation of the Hotel completed?
4. What services can Grand Hotel Europe offer?
5. What are private function rooms used for?
6. What restaurants are there in the Hotel?
7. What famous people were the guests of the Hotel?

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences

1. The history of the Grand Hotel Europe dates....
2. It is located....
3. The renovation of the Hotel...

4. If you come to do business in St. Petersburg the Hotel can provide you...

5. The Hotel's private function rooms are ideal for...

6. The Banqueting team are always ready to...

7. The Grand Hotel Europe can also organize...

Ex. 3. Match the words having something in common:

Business Centre, hospitality, support facilities, luxury, secretarial assistance, the highest standards of service, private meeting rooms, private dinner, important meetings, dinner dance, international cuisine, nightly performances, attention to detail, the Lobby Bar.

Ex. 4. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1) Отель... предоставляет следующие номера: двухместный номер категории А (s), категории Б (S), одноместный номер категории А (s), категории Б (S) 2) В стоимость номера включен завтрак (а также обслуживание и налоги). 3) Поскольку количество одноместных номеров ограничено возможно, потребуется подселение в двухместный номер 4) Если бронирование по указанной цене невозможно, прошу забронировать номер следующей из имеющихся категорий. 5) Мне нужен номер с 10 по 20 апреля на 11 суток. 6) Я бы хотела отдельный номер, но в этой гостинице я могу позволить себе жить только в двухместном номере. 7) Мне за 30, я бы хотела жить в одном номере с кем-нибудь примерно моего возраста.

Ex.5. You are going to visit London soon. Make a room reservation in a hotel with the help of Hotel Accommodation Service by letter. Describe the room you'd like to have

Welcome To London

London Tourist Board is here to help you enjoy your visit to London. Our staff speaks your language and can find accommodation for you as well as answer your enquiries.

Hotel Accommodation Service

To book go on the day accommodation is required to the Tourist Information Centre at Victoria Station. A 1.00 pound deposit, deductible from the final hotel bill, must be paid at the time of reservation. Advance bookings are handled by letter from the Board's Head Office. Please send enquiries 4 weeks advance of your date of arrival, to the address given below. We can provide accommodation in a wide range of price categories in over 800 hotels guest houses within a 20 mile radius of Central London.

Budget Accommodation Service

We offer budget accommodation in hostels, dormitories and pensions. Prices range from 1.50 pound per day (sharing) to 3.00 pound (single). Central locations are more expensive than those in the suburbs. To book go on the day accommodation is required to the Student Centre during the summer or the Victoria Station Information Centre during the winter. A booking fee is charged. Advance group bookings are handled through the Board's Head Office. Applications should be made at least 6 weeks in advance.

Ex.6. Translate the words in brackets and render the story in English

Real Personal Service

On our (последнее посещение) to London my wife and I(остановиться) at the Magna Hotel. The Magna used to be (любимая гостиница) of ours, but we hadn't stayed there for over sixteen years. The hotel is famous for its service and we weren't disappointed. "The (портъе) will show you to your room," the (регистратор) said with a smile and we (нас проводили в номер) on the first floor. "This is our favourite room," I exclaimed. "I know sir," the porter said, "yours is the room with a view, isn't it?" That's right," I said. "You like milk in your tea in the morning and madam (предпочитать) lemon in hers." That's right," my wife said. She pulled me by my sleeve with pleasure when the porter had gone. "Aren't

they amazing! They remember our preferences after all these years. This is real personal service!" The next morning (во время завтрака), we were given raspberry jam with our toast instead of orange marmalade. "Isn't there any marmalade?" I asked (официант). "We never eat raspberry jam in the morning." Sorry sir, the waiter said. "You (заказать) some for breakfast on your last visit and it's been in the computer memory ever since!"

Ex.7. Find Russian equivalents to the following:

- 1) To book tickets in advance; 2) departure: 3) to pack things: 4) waiting- room; 5) berth: 6) through train; 7) gangway; 8) deck; 9) life-boat; 10) light house; 11) on schedule; 12) mate; 13) receptionist; 14) double-room 15) prohibited articles.

Ex.8. What do we call:

1. the part of a ship where passenger cabins are located;
2. a person who meets you at the car of a train;
3. a person who is usually sea-sick;
4. items which are not liable to duty;
5. a person who makes up your room at the hotel;
6. part of the flight when the plane touches the ground;
7. the windows on a ship;
8. a person who helps you with your luggage;
9. the part of a ship where cargo is kept
10. a person who checks you in at the hotel.

Ex. 9. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding English word or phrases

- 1) Don't you want a (носильщик) for your luggage, miss? 2) The sea was (бурным) and many passengers (страдали морской болезнью). 3) The plane (взлетел) and soon we were high in the sky. 4) Though we (зарезервировали) rooms in the hotel there were no (свободных комнат). 5) There was no (очереди) and we (прошли таможенный досмотр) for 5

minutes. 6) Sea (путешествие) is always pleasant especially if you have nice (попутчиков). 7) Are we going to (приземлиться) anywhere or it will be (беспосадочный) flight? 8) The pilot was forced to make (слепую посадку) 9) Shut the (иллюминатор), please. It is getting cold in the (каюта) 10) Unfortunately there was no (вагона-ресторана) on the train and we had to take a lot of food along with us. 11) We managed to get only (билеты в один конец). 12) As the compartment was for two there was no (верхней полки). 13) I hate flying and always prefer to travel (по железной дороге). 14) It is always more convenient to book tickets (заранее). 15) The evening was nice and warm and lots of passengers were walking (по прогулочной палубе).

Ex.10. Translate the following sentences into English

1) В каком аэропорту приземляются самолеты из Гамбурга? 2) Так как правый двигатель вышел из строя, самолет совершил вынужденную посадку. 3) Когда я приехал в аэропорт, то понял, опоздал. Все пассажиры были уже на борту самолета, и он выруливал на взлетную полосу. 4) Эти три места мы сдадим в багаж в трюм, остальные возьмем с собой в каюту. 5) Это судно заходит в какие-нибудь порты до Киля? 6) Трап был поднят; пассажиры стояли на палубе и машали своим родственникам и друзьям, которые пришли проводить их. 7) Все терпеливо ждали момента, когда судно бросит якорь. 8) Поезд идет строго по расписанию и прибудет в Петербург минута в минуту. 9) К сожалению, моя жена заболела, и нам пришлось аннулировать предварительный заказ на билеты. 10) Мои чемоданы были очень тяжелые, и мне пришлось взять носильщика. 11) У вас есть свободные комнаты на двоих с ванной и холодильником? 12) Заполните этот регистрационный бланк, пожалуйста, и не забудьте расписаться внизу. 13) В номере было довольно прохладно, и я попросил горничную принести еще одно одеяло. 14) Как долго вы собираетесь пробыть в нашей гостинице? Укажите, пожалуйста, дату приезда и предполагаемую дату отъезда.

15) Среди моих личных вещей нет ничего, что подлежало бы обложению пошлиной. 16) Я прошу вас как можно быстрее осмотреть мой багаж. Мой самолет взлетает через 30 минут. 17) Таможенные ограничения распространяются на все эти вещи: картины, драгоценности и т.д. 18) Во всех странах контрабандный провоз запрещенных товаров через границу является преступлением. 19) Я заполнил таможенную декларацию и подошел к таможенному инспектору для осмотра багажа. 20) Я люблю путешествовать налегке и поэтому обычно беру с собой в поездки только самые необходимые вещи.

Ex.11. What do we say when:

1. You want to book a ticket by phone;
2. You are buying a ticket for a long-distance train for an elderly woman;
3. Want to find out about the accommodations the hotel can offer;
4. You don't know what items are allowed when crossing the border;
5. You don't know the No. of the Platform where your train arrives;
6. You have a long trip by train and you have no food with you;
7. Your luggage is heavy;
8. Weather forecast is unfavorable and you are going to take a sea voyage;
9. You have something prohibited in your case;
10. You want to find out about the time of plane landing.

Ex.12. Make up stories for the following situations

1. You've just arrived from Moscow. The flight has been your first journey by air and you are still feeling very excited about it. Now you are describing the flight to your parents (or friends).

2. You had come to the airport to meet an old friend arriving from some distant city and found that this plane had been delayed. Say what you did to pass the time until your friend's plane arrived.

3. A porter has taken your luggage and disappeared and you don't even remember what he looks like. Five minutes before the train is due to leave he is still missing.

4. You have a friend who has never travelled on board a ship and he wants to know what it is like. Describe a crossing when the sea is rough.

5. You are going through the Customs and the Customs officer has found in your case some prohibited articles.

Ex.13. Translate the dialogues into English.

1. На таможне

Служащий таможни: Это весь ваш багаж?

Пассажир: Да, два чемодана и сумка.

Служащий таможни: Поставьте чемоданы и сумки на стол, пожалуйста.

У вас есть что-либо для предъявления таможне?

Пассажир: Что именно? Я не знаю, что разрешено провозить.

Служащий таможни: Вот список вещей, запрещенных к вывозу.

Просмотрите его внимательно. (*Через минуту*) Итак?

Пассажир: Ничего внесенного в этот список. Впрочем, я везу табак для личного использования.

Служащий таможни: Существует 100% пошлина на табак свыше 300г. Положите на весы, пожалуйста. 250 г – это не облагается пошлиной. Не могли бы вы открыть чемодан?

Пассажир: Конечно, пожалуйста. (Служащий таможни достает из чемодана фотоаппарат.)

Служащий таможни: Я сожалею, но вам придётся заплатить пошлину за фотоаппарат. У нас ограничения на импортные фотоаппараты.

Пассажир: Но это для моего личного пользования.

Служащий таможни: Простите, но таковы правила.

Пассажир: Ну, хорошо. Я заплачу пошлину.

2. На вокзале

- Объявляется посадка на поезд № 5 до Москвы. Время отправления –

23.30. Поезд стоит у платформы № 7 левая сторона.

А: Мы как раз вовремя. Постой здесь, а я пойду заберу вещи из камеры хранения.

В: Поторопись. И купи чего-нибудь поесть. Вочных поездах нет вагона ресторана.

А: Ну вот и я. Пойдём в вагон...

В: Вот наше купе. Верхнее и нижнее места. Куда положим вещи?

А: Я думаю вниз, под полку. А ту сумку можно положить наверх.

В: Ну и отлично. Хорошо, что наши места по ходу поезда, не будет дуть.

А: Да. А когда мы будем в Москве?

В: По расписанию в 8.15 утра. Но мы можем опоздать.

А: Не думаю. Фирменные поезда обычно приходят по расписанию. А иногда даже и раньше.

В: Хорошо. А не пора ли нам отправляться?

А: Через пять минут поедем. Надеюсь, проводник принесет чаю, а то я страшно голоден.

В: Постели пока постели.

А: Потом. Надо было покупать СВ. Там только нижние места, и все уже готово.

В: Перестань ворчать. СВ - дорогое удовольствие. К тому же, нам пришлось доплатить за багаж.

А: Я всегда говорил, что лучше путешествовать налегке.

3. В гостинице

А: Добрый день. Я полагаю, вы оставили комнату для меня?

В: Ваше имя, сэр?

А: Смок. С-м-о-к.

В: Если вы подождете немного, я проверю. Да, сэр, все верно.

А: Это должна быть комната для одного, с ванной, на 3дня, начиная с сегодняшнего.

В: Да, правильно. Распишитесь в книге, здесь, пожалуйста.

А: Пожалуйста, разрешите воспользоваться вашей ручкой.

В: Вот, пожалуйста. У вас много багажа?

А: Да, много.

В: Тогда я пошлю носильщика за вашими вещами. Ваш номер 508.

А: Ясно. Во сколько завтрак?

В: В любое время между 8 и 10 в столовой, или вы можете заказать завтрак в свою комнату.

А: Я предпочитаю в свою комнату около 7.30.

В: Очень хорошо, сэр.

А: Кстати, вы меняете чеки путешественников (дорожные чеки) в вашем отеле?

В: Извините, не меняем.

4. Морем или на самолете?

Энн: Ждешь – не дождешься, когда поедешь в Канаду, Джулия?

Джулия: Да, я очень хочу увидеть Канаду, но я до смерти боюсь нашего путешествия. Мой муж настаивает на том, чтобы мы летели самолетом, но я хочу плыть через океан. Ты знаешь, эти самолеты действуют слишком удручающе.

Энн: Нашла чего бояться! Сколько самолетов каждый день пересекает Атлантику?

Джулия: Без понятия. Сотни, наверное.

Энн: И как часто ты слышишь о катастрофах? Раз или два в год?

Джулия: Но они летят на такой высоте и с такой скоростью, что одного раза вполне достаточно.

Энн: Слушай, за один день на дорогах гибнет больше людей, чем за год в авиакатастрофах. Воздушный транспорт действительно безопасен, по сравнению с автомобильным.

Джулия: Я все равно предпочитаю морское путешествие на каком-нибудь роскошном лайнере, с ослепительными палубами, комфорта - белеными каютами и уютной кают – компанией.

Энн: Да-Да, усесться поудобнее в шезлонге и лицезреть необозримые просторы океана. Все отлично, но только если ты прирожденный моряк. А ты видела хоть раз сильный шторм?

Ты знаешь, что такое морская болезнь, вызванная качкой?

Джулия: Нет. Вообще только один раз плавала на кораблике Мы спуск морской болезнью, чем погибнуть в авиакатастрофе.

5. Поездка к морю

Чарльз: Вот мы и на вокзале. Билл, вылезай из такси Теперь надо найти носильщика.

Мэри: А сами мы не справимся с багажом?

Чарльз: Нет, что ты. Здесь нужна тележка. Носильщик!

Мэри: Ладно. Мы пойдем к поезду, а ты позаботишься о билетах.

Чарльз: Вот, дорогая, 2 взрослых и 2 детских до Веллингтона, 3-й класс, в один конец.

Мэри: А почему ты не взял обратные билеты?

Чарльз: Но мы же еще не решили, когда отправимся обратно ...
Вот и наш проводник. Я пойду и отнесу вещи в купе.

Мэри: А не слишком ли много вещей ты поставил на полку? Если поезд ... Билл, не высывайся из окна. Если ты не будешь сидеть спокойно, я окно закрою.

Чарльз: Дорогая, тогда в купе очень душно. Когда поезд тронется, мы закроем дверь и можно не бояться сквозняков.

Билл: Папа, а мы не будем делать пересадку?

Чарльз: Нет, это прямой поезд, экспресс, идет почти без остановок.

Билл: А я хочу. Пошли в вагон-ресторан.

Чарльз: Видишь ли, в этом поезде нет вагона-ресторана, тебе придется подождать, пока мы не доберемся до места.

Мэри: Не волнуйтесь. Я взяла сэндвичи с говядиной и сыром и вареные яйца. Ешьте. А ты, Чарльз, не бледней от мысли, что придется заплатить за обед на четверых.

Чарльз: Билл, не смей выбрасывать шелуху за окно! Мы ползем с такой черепашьей скоростью, что мне удалось попасть яйцом в того дядю. Ой, смотри же! У него желток течет по подбородку.

6 Регистрация в аэропорту

А: Наконец-то мы в аэропорту. Когда регистрация?

В: В 9.15. Но здесь столько регистрационных стоек. Куда нам идти?

А: Вот туда. Видишь на табло номер нашего рейса?

В: Там слишком много народа.

А: Ничего. Очередь двигается очень быстро ... Вот мой билет и паспорт.

С: Спасибо. Поставьте пожалуйста, багаж на весы ... Все нормально. Ваш багаж не превышает 20кг. Вот вам бирка на ручную кладь привяжите ее к вашей сумке.

А: Извините, а задержки рейсов не ожидается?

С: Нет, все по расписанию. Взлет ровно в 10.30. Возьмите ваш посадочный талон. Ряд 15, место А.

А: Это около иллюминатора? Будет ли у нас еще где-нибудь посадка?

С: Да самолет приземлится в Шеноне для дозаправки. Вам придется подождать около часа в здании аэропорта.

А: Спасибо. И последний вопрос. Когда мы прибудем в Нью-Йорк?

С: Около 8 вечера. По местному времени. А теперь, пройдите, пожалуйста, в зал ожидания: скоро объявят посадку на ваш рейс.

А: Спасибо за информацию.

В: Ты слишком много болтаешь, дорогой. Слышишь, уже объявили посадку.

А: До свидания, дорогая! Я скоро вернусь.

В: Пока. Я пойду на балкон, посмотрю, как вы взлетаете.

А: Не простудись.

7 Посадка в самолет

А: Ваш посадочный талон, пожалуйста.

В: Минутку. А вот он, в кармане.

А: Пройдите сюда.

В: А почему так много пассажиров у этой двери?

А: Ничего страшного. Это обычная проверка, на которую уйдет всего несколько минут.

В: Ну что ж, хорошо.

А: Поставьте вашу сумку сюда, а сами пройдите в эти ворота.

В: Но что это? И почему звенит звонок?

А: Это специальное устройство для обнаружения металлических предметов. У вас есть что-нибудь в правом кармане?

В: Да, связка ключей.

А: Дайте их мне. Пройдите еще раз. Теперь все в порядке. Вот ваши ключи. Подождите немного здесь. Скоро подойдет автобус и отвезет вас к трапу самолета.

SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Study the active vocabulary.

1. drastic – коренной
2. household gadgets – бытовые приборы
3. lately – за последнее время
4. to keep fit – поддерживать форму
5. weightlifting – тяжелая атлетика
6. fencing - фехтование
7. skiing –лыжный спорт
8. amateur – любительский
9. to do sports – заниматься спортом
10. lungs - легкие
11. tissues – ткани (организма)
12. to nourish - питать
13. to share - разделять
14. to be devoted – быть преданным
15. to rely on – полагаться на
16. to apply oneself in – применить себя в чем-то
17. self-esteem – самоуважение
18. self-confident - самоуверенность
19. to foster – воспитывать
20. will power – сила воли
21. endurance - выносливость
22. indispensable - необходимый
23. to be persevering – быть стойким, упорным
24. vulnerable – уязвимый

Read and translate the text.

Sports Activities.

We see many drastic changes in the life of people nowadays. Less than a hundred years ago many of the things we do now were thought to

be impossible. Our great-grandfathers couldn't even imagine the things we use every day like a TV set, a computer, etc. Changes have taken place in various aspects of our life. A lot of household gadgets and modern appliances, which make our life easier, have appeared. But also many problems arise from these changes. We do less exercise nowadays; people have become weaker, we run a high risk of catching diseases in big cities. That is why sports have gained popularity lately.

Sports help us to keep fit. There are plenty of sports, such as running, swimming, athletics, weightlifting, fencing, skiing, tennis, football, basketball etc. All sports require an effort. We should distinguish between professional and amateur sports, as professional sport requires a lot of time and it becomes the main activity. When we do sports our heart and lungs are forced to work harder in order to provide enough oxygen. As a result tissues are nourished better. Sports help us to arrange our daily schedule, because we must be well organized to have enough time for sports. Moreover we become stronger and better trained.

Sports are a source of relaxation and satisfaction. We get acquainted with many people. So we learn to share the team spirit, to be devoted to our friends, to support them. Your friends can rely on you. Sports give an opportunity to apply yourself in life. On account of the fact that brain is nourished better while a person is doing sports, we improve our performance at high school. Doing sports helps us to raise our self-esteem, become self-confident and independent. Sports foster will power, endurance. They prevent people from smoking, drinking and drug-addiction, but professionals use steroids and even drugs to improve their performance. Sports contribute to international cooperation. When sportsmen come to international competitions, they travel and learn about other peoples' customs and traditions.

We benefit a lot from doing sports. They help us become a success in life. Sports are indispensable in terms of forming our characters. We learn

to be persevering. Sports help us resist infections and not to be vulnerable to some diseases.

Ex.1. Find equivalents from the vocabulary

1. to be in a good physical condition
2. open to attack
3. taking part in sports without receiving money
4. to look to for help
5. control exercised over oneself

Ex.2. Put general, special, alternative questions to the text. Ask your fellow students to give the answer

Ex.3. A) Arrange the names of sports into four groups:

A. Ball games B. Track and field events C. Water sports D. Winter sports

1) skiing 2) Running 3) Rugby 4) Tennis 5) Rowing 6) biathlon 7) swimming 8) Jumping 9) Hockey 10) Baseball 11) discus throwing 12) kayak-paddling 13) Snowboarding 14) Bobsleigh 15) squash 16) Yachting 17) Sprint 18) Cricket 19) Soccer 20) jogging

B) Choose the proper sport equipment which people need for shooting, playing football, fishing, skiing, riding, boxing, skating, sailing

1. She needs a rod for ...
2. A man needs a bicycle for ...
3. We need a boat for ...
4. He needs a gun for ...
5. I need a hard ball for ...
6. They need a pair of gloves for ...
7. You need skis for ...

Ex.4. Read the texts. Answer the questions to the texts. Study the vocabulary after the texts. Make a report on the topic

SUMMER AND WINTER SPORTS

People all over the world are very fond of sports and games. That is one of the things in which people of every nationality and class are united.

The most popular outdoor winter sports are shooting, hunting, hockey and, in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow — skating, skiing and tobogganing. It's so nice to go to the skating-rink on a frosty sunny day. Some people prefer to be out of town in such weather and to sledge or to ski in the woods. Many people greatly enjoy figure-skating and ski-jumping.

Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interests; this game is played in all the countries of the world. The other games that have firmly established themselves in favour in different countries are cricket, volley-ball, basketball, and so on. Badminton is also very popular both with young and old.

All the year round many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, gymnastics and track and field events. Scores of young girls and women go in for calisthenics. Over the last few years aerobics has become popular with young girls and women. Aerobics helps them to be slim, healthy and strong. The interest for it greatly increased thanks to Jane Fonda, a prominent American actress, the founder of this kind of sport. This woman may serve as an impressive example of inexhaustible health, cheerfulness and beauty. Being a great enthusiast of aerobics she has been trying to initiate many women all over the world into this sport.

Among indoor games which one can go in for all the year round are billiards, table tennis, draughts, chess, of course. The results of chess tournaments are studied and discussed by enthusiasts in different countries. So we have all grounds to say that sport is one of the things that makes people kin.

Additional vocabulary:

to be fond of smth. — любить, нравиться;

to unite — объединять;
outdoor winter sports — зимние виды спорта на открытом воздухе;
indoor games — игры в закрытом помещении;
shooting — стрельба;
hunting — охота;
tobogganing — санный спорт;
to sledge — кататься на санках;
yachting — парусный спорт;
gilding — планерный спорт;
to establish oneself in favour — стать в почете;
lawn-tennis — теннис;
track and field events — легкая атлетика;
scores of young girls and women — множество девушки и женщин;
calisthenics — ритмическая гимнастика;
impressive example — замечательный пример;
inexhaustible — неисчерпаемый;
cheerfulness — бодрость;
enthusiast — энтузиаст;
to initiate — приобщить кого-то к чему-то;
tournament — турнир, спортивное соревнование.

Questions:

1. What are people all over the world fond of?
2. What unites people of every nationality?
3. Why do people prefer to be out of town on a frosty sunny day?
4. What are the most popular outdoor winter sports?
5. What opportunities for sports does summer afford?
6. What game takes the first place in public interest?
7. When do many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, athletics, gymnastics?
8. Who goes in for calisthenics?
9. Why is chess the great international game?

CYCLING

We often hear a saying «Don't invent a bicycle» about something simple and known for a long time.

Really, the bicycle is old enough — more than a hundred years. Its first prototype appeared in 1791 in France. In 1800 a Russian peasant Artamonov made an iron bicycle and travelled on it from Nizhni Tagil to Moscow.

First bicycles looked odd: a large (about 1.5m high) front wheel with a cranked axle.

The back wheel was usually smaller. Bicycles were made of iron, riding them was not comfortable because of shaking. They were even called «boneshakers».

In 1868 rubber tyres were invented, first solid, then pneumatic. New types of bicycles appeared every year but only in 1885 people now a model which looked like modern cycles. It had two almost equal wheels and a chain drive to the rear wheel.

The first bicycle race was held in 1868 in Paris. But the sport became popular only several decades later because bicycles were expensive and only rich people could afford them. By the end of the 20th century many factories produced thousands of bicycles which became cheaper; so many people could practice cycling and take part in various competitions.

Cycling competitions are generally divided into road and track events. Both kinds are in the Olympic programme. Olympic road events include individual and team races.

Individual races' distances are different usually up to 200 kilometers. The winner is the first cyclist who passes over the finish line with his front wheel.

In the team road event the teams start the contest with 2-4 minutes interval, and that team wins whose members get the best timings.

Track events take place on special cycling tracks which look like elongated stadiums with a sloping runway made of concrete, wood or plastics.

Track events are very spectacular. The Olympic programme includes 1 km sprint races, 1 km heat or time trial, individual pursuit and team pursuit over 4 km.

Cyclists wear jersey shirts with pockets on the back, tight knee-long woolen shorts, perforated shoes, a leather crash helmet and mittens on their hands.

Additional vocabulary:

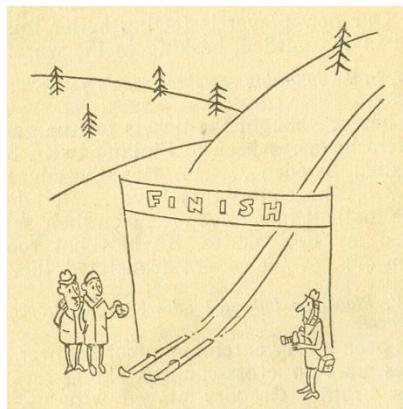
tyre — шина; rubber — резина; concrete — цемент; pursuit — преследование; perforated — перфорированный, с отверстиями; crash helmet — шлем безопасности

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. How old is a bicycle?
2. Who invented the first all-metal bicycle?
3. How did the first bicycles look like?
4. When were pneumatic tyres invented?
5. Where and when were the first bicycle races held?
6. When did cycling become a mass sport?
7. What events are included in cycling competitions?
8. Can you describe a cycling track?

Ex.2. Make up a short story about this cartoon

Рис. 1.



Ex.3. Write on the following topic. Summarize the information; include examples from your own knowledge or experience. Use the text as an example. You should spend about 20 minutes to write at least 150 words.

Sport: watch or play?

I would argue that sport has never been as popular as it is today. In fact, it does not matter where people live, sport still has a great influence on their lives whether they play or just watch.

However, there is a growing concern that people are beginning to prefer to be spectators rather than players. Consequently, they are becoming overweight and unfit. This is undoubtedly the result of the way people live today. By this I mean that they are always in a rush, suffer from too much stress and have to work long hours. As a result, they get home too late to do anything except make a meal, watch TV and go to bed.

Unfortunately, many small towns do not have suitable sports facilities, or if they do have a sport centre, it is often too expensive to go there often. Where I live, taking part in sport is still extremely popular, especially among young people. Although, there is no large sports centre in my town, the young people still play football and basketball. There are, though, some sports that it is only possible for us to watch on TV like tennis or rugby. However, it seems to me that it is not what you play that is important it is that you actually do play something.

I would like to conclude by saying that there may be some justification for claiming that fewer people are playing sport. It all depends where you live. Playing sport as well as watching it is very much alive in my part of the world and, what's more, I believe it will continue to grow in popularity.

VII. Read on. We interviewed Frank about his taking up winter sports. Match the headings with his answers.

WINTER SPORTS

1. The fastest winter sport
2. Winter sports
3. Olympic winter sports
4. My trainers

A) Winter is the coldest season of the year. That's why when talking about winter sports I think of all the sports that have something to do with ice and snow. I can say that I am a fan of sports, be it winter or summer ones, but I find winter sports more spectacular and engaging.

B) When I'm asked about winter sports I think of biathlon, bobsleigh, curling, ice hockey, figure skating, luge, skiing, snowboarding. All these sports are included in the Olympic Games and are worth admiring. I think that the athletes who participate in the Olympics deserve sincere respect.

C) As for me, I've always been into snowboarding. Luckily, there are some friends of mine who support my choice and we go snowboarding in the mountains together. To be honest, I think that it's the best and the fastest growing winter sport. Many teenagers across the world go snowboarding and try to do various tricks. I know that for the first time people started using the snowboard in the 1920s and since then the activity has been rapidly progressing.

D) I myself began snowboarding from a young age, as my parents were fond of this sport. Today, we often go snowboarding together. A lot of people influenced my skills and taught me new tricks. My first teacher was my father. After him I had several qualified trainers. And when I

started feeling more comfortable, I was allowed to go snowboarding with my friends.

I never miss the competitions that take place in our region and I certainly watch the various winter sports on TV.

THE LAWS OF HEALTH

Vocabulary

1. To perform the duties – исполнять обязанности
2. To suffer from – страдать от чего-либо
3. To make much progress in knowledge – совершить прогресс в знаниях
4. To require – требовать
5. A law - закон
6. To deserve attention – заслуживать внимания
7. Supply – снабжения, запас
8. Essential – важный, необходимый
9. To possess – владеть, обладать
10. To engage in – заниматься чем-либо, увлекаться
11. To involve - вовлекать
12. To provide - обеспечивать
13. Enjoyment – наслаждение, удовольствие
14. To invigorate – делать сильным, энергичным; подбадривать
15. A lark - жаворонок
16. Moderate - умеренный
17. To overeat - переедать
18. To abstain from – воздерживаться от чего-либо
19. To ruin health and character – разрушать здоровье и характер
20. Rest - отдых
21. To lay the foundation – закладывать основу
22. Useful - полезный

23. To feel pleased with – чувствовать удовлетворение, быть довольным

24. Necessary- необходимый

Read and translate the text

The Laws of Health

One of the first duties we owe to ourselves is to keep our bodies in perfect health. If our body suffers from any disorder, our mind suffers with it, and we are unable to make much progress in knowledge, and we are unfit to perform those duties which are required of us in social life.

There are certain laws of health which deserve particular attention and they are so simple. A constant supply of pure fresh air is important to good health.

Perfect cleanliness can also be essential. We like to look at one who is tidy if our body and clothes are kept clean we feel pleased with the person.

A certain amount of exercise is necessary to keep the body in perfect condition. All the powers (mental and bodily) we possess can be strengthened by use and weakend by disuse. Therefore labour and study should succeed each other. The best way of getting exercise is to engage in some work that is useful and at the same time interesting to the mind. It is most essential for the old and the young to do morning exercises with the windows wide open in your room or, if possible, in the open air.

Physical fitness has involved increasing number of Russians in activities that provide the necessary physical conditioning and at the same time other enjoyment. Many sports are popular in Russia. They are: hockey, basketball, volleyball, boxing, figure-skating, skiing, swimming. All these sports have their strong supporters.

Remember that exercises warm, invigorate the body. Rest is also necessary to the health of both body and mind. We should go to bed early and get up early. It is a good rule to “rise with the lark and go to bed with the lark”.

Most essential to our body is food. Be moderate in eating and don't overeat. We should abstain from everything that intoxicate, especially alcohol because it ruins health and character.

Thus we must remember that moderation in eating and drinking, reasonable hours of labour and study, regularity of exercise, rest, cleanliness and many other essentials lay the foundation for good health and long life.

Answer the questions to the text.

1. What is one of our first duties?
2. Are there certain laws of health?
3. What is essential to good health?
4. How can we keep our body in perfect condition?
5. What is the best way of getting exercise?
6. Why are the Russians so fond of sports?
7. What sports are popular in Russia?
8. What other sports activities attract people from different countries?
9. Rest is also necessary to our health, isn't it?
10. What can ruin our health?

Read the dialogue and answer the questions below, choosing the correct variant.

A Healthy Lifestyle

Man: Honey, the basketball game is about to start. And could you bring me some chips and a bowl of ice cream? And... a slice of pizza from the fridge.

Woman: Anything else?

Man: Nope, that's all for now. Hey, hon, you know, they're organizing a company basketball team, and I'm thinking about joining. What do you think?

Woman: Humph

Man: "Humph" What do you mean "Humph." I was the star player in high school.

Woman: Yeah, twenty-five years ago. Look, I just don't want you having a heart attack running up and down the court.

Man: So, what are you suggesting? Should I just abandon the idea? I'm not that out of shape. **Woman:** Well... you ought to at least have a physical before you begin. I mean, it has been at least five years since you played at all.

Man: Well, okay, but...

Woman: And you need to watch your diet and cut back on the fatty foods, like ice cream. And you should try eating more fresh fruits and vegetables.

Man: Yeah, you're probably right.

Woman: And you should take up a little weight training to strengthen your muscles or perhaps try cycling to build up your cardiovascular system. Oh, and you need to go to bed early instead of watching TV half the night.

Man: Hey, you're starting to sound like my personal fitness instructor!

Woman: No, I just love you and want you to be around for a long, long time.

- **fridge (noun):** short for 'refrigerator'
- I think we need to buy a new fridge. The old one just doesn't cool properly.
- **hon (pronoun):** short for honey
- Hon. Could you wake me up early tomorrow morning?
 - **abandon (verb):** in this case, `give up` the idea
- They had to abandon the plan to build a house due to a financial crisis.
 - **out of shape:** in poor physical condition
- I have to start exercising because I'm so out of shape.
 - **physical (noun):** a medical examination

- She had to have a physical before she joined the track team.
 - **cut back (verb)**: to reduce
- I have to cut back on the fatty foods I've been eating.
 - **take up (verb)**: begin or start
- He has decided to take up cooking in his spare time.
 - **cardiovascular system (noun)**: your body's blood circulation system including your heart, veins, and arteries
- Running at least 30 minutes a day helps improve your cardiovascular system.

Ex.1. Answer the questions:

1. What does the man want to do?

- A. play basketball with friends from work
- B. try out for the company baseball team
- C. get in shape and compete in a cycling race

2. What is the woman's main concern?

- A. She is worried her husband will spend too much time away from home.
- B. She is afraid her husband will become a fitness freak.
- C. She is concerned about her husband's health.

3. What is the woman's first suggestion to her husband?

- A. He should see a doctor.
- B. Her husband should start with a light workout.
- C. Her husband needs to visit a fitness trainer.

4. What does the woman advise about the man's diet?

- A. He should consume less salt.
- B. He should eat less fatty foods.
- C. He should add more protein products to his diet.

5. Why does the man's wife recommend cycling?

- A. It is good for improving muscle tone.
- B. It helps strengthen the heart.
- C. It helps develop mental toughness.

Ex.2. Discuss the following, using different forms of work (dialogues, team work, individual opinions)

1. Some people say that physical exercise should be a required part of every school day. Other people believe that students should spend the whole school day on academic studies. Which opinion do you agree with? Give reasons to support your answer.

2. It's better for students to participate in team sports or individual sports? Why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Ex.3. Fill in the omitted prepositions

1. We like to look ... one who is tidy and if our body and clothes are kept clean we feel pleased ... the person.

2. The best way ... getting exercise is to engage ... some work.

3. If our body suffers ... any disorder, our mind suffers with it.

4. We should abstain ... everything that intoxicate.

5. A certain amount ... exercise is necessary to keep the body ... perfect health.

6. Many essentials lay the foundation ... good health and long life.

7. All the powers we possess are strengthened ... use and weaken ... disuse.

Ex.4. Find modal verbs in the text and translate the sentences with them

Ex.5. Analyze the following sentences

1. You should work instead of relaxing.

2. What can't be cured must be endured.

3. You must meet her because she is a nice person.

4. A man can do no more than he can.

5. I must get up early tomorrow. There are a lot of things to do.

Ex.6. Give some advice using the verbs should, must, can:

1. My eyes are tired.

2. She eats only one meal a day.
3. I don't get enough sleep.
4. I have a headache.
5. I'm getting fatter and fatter.

Ex.7. Study the following vocabulary

1. favourite – любимый
2. to be keen on – увлекаться, страстно любить
3. noble – благородный
4. to socialize - общаться
5. similar – похожий
6. activity – деятельность
7. to keep in good health – сохранить хорошее здоровье

Ex.8. Read and reproduce the dialogue

A: What is your favourite kind of sport?

B: As long as I can remember myself I was always keen on tennis. I love this sport with old noble traditions. And what about you?

A: I'm fond of tennis too. I am a sport –lover because sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and disciplined in their daily activities.

B: Right. Sports help people to keep in good health. Do you watch tennis on TV?

A: I watch closely alt tennis competitions and championships. What are your favourite tennis-players?

B: Oh! They are the most well-known Wimbledon champions such as: Boris Becker, Steffi Graf, Monica Seles. And whom do you usually play tennis with?

A: I play tennis with my friends. It is also a great opportunity to socialize with people who have similar interests.

B: I fully agree with you.

Ex.9. Give the equivalents

Увлекаться теннисом, соревнование, благородные традиции, развиваться физически, становиться сильным, повседневная деятельность, хорошее здоровье, чемпионат, хорошая возможность, иметь общие интересы, полностью согласен.

Ex.10. Study the following word formation patterns, read and translate them. Use them in your own sentences

a) [verb +er =Noun]

1. You can see a lot of skaters on the skating – rink.
2. Our sportsmen were warmly met by sports lovers.
3. My friend was the best jumper in our school.
4. My brother is a good tennis-player.
5. Are there good swimmers in your class?
6. This year the winners are from the Spartak club.

Образуйте от глагола существительные с помощью - er и запишите их с переводом: to play, to defend, to box, to run, to write, to win, to buy, to fight.

b) [verb + ing]

1. This court is worth visiting.
2. Watching football matches can be exciting.
3. He enjoyed talking the pleasures of travelling.
4. He gave up smoking two years ago.
5. We are looking forward to seeing you again.
6. She is fond of dancing.
7. She was proud of awarding the cup of a champion.

**c) Make the new words according to the model: [verb + ing]
to read, to jump, to walk, to swim, to skate, to ski.**

Ex.1. Write on the following topic. Summarize the information; include examples from your own knowledge or experience. Use the text as an example. You should spend about 20 minutes to write at least 150 words

In some countries, people are no longer allowed to smoke in many public places and office buildings. Do you think this is a good rule or a bad rule? Use specific reasons and details to support your position.

Smokers or Not Smokers

The question about whether people should be allowed to smoke in public places is the one that is open for debate. All people can be divided into two groups: smokers and not smokers. Smokers agree that they do not benefit the society by smoking, but think that they should have some special places in office buildings or public places where they can smoke. However, others believe that smokers should not be allowed to smoke in any places except their own apartments. Personally, I completely agree with the last opinion. For the following reasons, which I will mention below, I think that smokers should not contaminate the air other people breathe.

The first reason for this is that smokers not only damage their own health but actually cause damage to the health of others. Scientists say that people who do not smoke, but regularly breathe in the smoke of cigarettes, so-called "passive smokers", poison their health more than smokers themselves. For example, when I was a student I lived with the roommate who was a chain smoker. First I did not know what to do, I smelled that smoke everywhere and I could not breathe freely, but in a few weeks I got used to it. Now I think that I was a real smoker because of the fact that I regularly breathed in so much smoke.

Second of all, I think that people should not be allowed to smoke in public places and in office buildings because this rule will force them to quit. Smokers will have to quit smoking or at least will do it less often and this benefits all people smokers as well as not smokers.

Finally, smoking in public places contributes to the growth of number of smokers because many people seeing smokers may feel a desire to take a cigarette and join them. The advertisement of cigarettes is already

prohibited by the law and I think it is a good sign because many people become smokers only because they see other people do it.

In conclusion, I think that this rule will benefit the society of every country and our world on the whole.

BEING ILL AND SEEING A DOCTOR

Study the Vocabulary

1. Fall ill - Заболеть
2. I have a sore throat - У меня болит горло
3. Sharp – Острый (прям. и перенос.)
4. Pain - Боль
5. Have a pain in the side (back etc.) - Чувствовать боль в боку (спине и т.п.)
6. I have a headache - У меня болит голова.
7. Have a (bad) cough - (сильно) кашлять
8. Run a (high) temperature – Иметь повышенную (высокую) температуру
9. Take smb. to hospital – Отправлять кого-либо в больницу
10. Be in hospital – Находиться в больнице (на излечении)
11. Call an ambulance – Вызывать машину скорой помощи
12. It is nice to see you up and about again – Рад вас снова видеть здоровым (на ногах)
13. Be (completely) run down – Быть в (очень) плохом состоянии (о здоровье)
14. Take a holiday – Брать отпуск
15. Have a through (medical) check up – Проходить всесторонний (медицинский) осмотр
16. I wish you a speedy recovery – Желаю вам скорейшего выздоровления.
17. Keep well – Будьте здоровы. (Не болейте.)
18. Get better – Поправляться, чувствовать себя лучше

19. Get worse – Чувствовать себя хуже

20. Sick (person, child, etc) – Больной (человек, ребенок и т.п.)

21. Very much the same – Все так же (По-прежнему)

22. Be laid up with the flu (a bad cold, etc.) – Лежать (в постели) с гриппом (сильной простудой и т.п.)

23. Stay in bed – Лежать в постели, не вставать

24. Be operated on – Быть прооперированным

25. Be unconscious – Быть без сознания

26. Come to – Приходить в сознание

27. It is a matter of time (taste, etc.) – Это дело времени (вкуса и т.п.)

28. Get poisoned – Отравиться (пищей, лекарствами и т.п.)

29. See to it that smb. does smth. – Позаботиться о том, чтобы кто-л. сделал что-либо.

30. Keep to a diet - Быть на диете (придерживаться диеты)

31. Have complications - Иметь осложнения (прям. и перенос.)

32. Rash- сыпь

33. Fever – жар, лихорадка, высокая температура

34. Insect bite – укус насекомого

35. Chills — озноб

36. Black eye — синяк

37. Headache – головная боль

38. Stomachache – боль в животе

39. Toothache – зубная боль

40. Backache – боль в спине

41. High blood pressure – высокое давление

42. Cold — простуда

43. Sore throat — больное горло (a) tongue depressor – шпатель для осмотра горла

44. Sprain — растяжение (a) stretch bandage – фиксирующий бинт

45. Infection — инфекция

46. Broken bone – перелом кости

- 47. Cut — порез
- 48. Bruise — синяк
- 49. Burn — ожог
- 50. Bed rest — постельный режим
- 51. Surgery, operation — операция
- 52. Heating pad — грелка-подушка, грелка-матрац
- 53. Ice pack — пакет со льдом
- 54. Medicine — лекарства
- 55. Capsule — капсула
- 56. Tablet — таблетка (покрытая оболочкой)
- 57. Pill — пилюля, таблетка
- 58. Injection — инъекция, укол
- 59. Ointment — мазь
- 60. Eye drops — глазные капли

Ex.1. Study the following dialogues

1

“You know Howard has fallen ill.”

“What’s the matter with him?”

“He’s got everything: a sore throat, a sharp in the side, a headache, and a bad cough. He’s running a temperature, too.”

“Too bad. You’d better take him to hospital.”

“That’s what the doctor recommends. I’ve just called an ambulance.”

2

“It’s nice to see you up and about again.”

“Thank you.”

3

“You don’t look well. I hear you’ve been working hard of late.”

“As a matter of fact I have. I’m completely run down.”

“You had better take a holiday. Also see your doctor and have a thorough check up.”

4

“I wish you a speedy recovery.”

“Thank you. Keep well.”

5

“How’s John?”

“Still in hospital. But he’s getting better.”

6

“How’s the sick woman?”

“Very much the same.”

7

“How’s everybody at home?”

“The children are all right but my wife is laid up with the flu.”

“Too bad. Has she been staying in bed long?”

“Nearly a week now.”

“Well, tell her she has me sympathies.”

8

“How do you know John’s been operated on today?”

“I called up the hospital.”

“How is he after the operation? Is he still unconscious?”

“The nurse said he’d just come to.”

“Let’s hope he’ll be up and about soon.”

“I believe it’s a matter of time now.”

9

“What’s the matter with Jack?”

“He got poisoned.”

“Too bad. See to it that he keeps to a diet, otherwise he may have complications.”

10

“What are you doing here?”

“I’ve got appointment with the dentist.”

“Got a bad tooth?”

“Yes. I’ve got to have it pulled out.”

“Why not have it filled?”

“Too late.”

Ex.2. Do the following tasks:

1. Вы встретились со своим приятелем, который, как вам известно, был болен. Выразите свои радость по поводу его выздоровления, расспросите его о самочувствии в настоящий момент. Посоветуйте взять отпуск и отдохнуть после болезни.

2. Вы пришли на прием к врачу. Расскажите ему, на что вы жалуетесь (Головная боль, кашель, и т.п.) Так как сейчас у вас нет времени пройти полный медицинский осмотр, договоритесь с врачом, на какой день к нему можно записаться.

Ex.3. Answer the questions:

1. What's the matter with him? (He's ill. He's a cold. He's upset about something. Nothing is the matter with him. He has a sore throat. Has a cough. He's running a temperature. He has heart trouble. He has headache. He's completely run down).

2. How is he? (Getting better. Getting worse. Very much the same. He's been taken to hospital. He's still in hospital. He'll stay in hospital for another week. He is out of danger now. He's recovering. He'll be up and about again soon).

3. “What did the doctor say?” “He told to... (stay in bed; take a holiday; have a rest; avoid catching cold; keep to a diet; give up coffee; have a thorough check up; give up smoking; have more exercise; keep regular hours; take everything easy).”

4. “What did the doctor say?” “He said that... (it was a matter of time; it was a matter of few weeks; the medicine would relieve the pain; she would soon be well again).”

Ex.4. a) Fill in the prepositions and adverbs where:

1) Who cured him... the disease? 2) “What are you complaining...?” “You see, doctor, I've been suffering... bad headaches of late.” 3) You're

completely run.... Why don't you consult... a good specialist? 4) I can't get rid... my cough. 5) ... what time did you make an appointment... the dentist? 6) Looks like he'll have to be operated.... 7) You consulted... the doctor, didn't you? Did he write... a prescription... you? 8) You don't doubt... his words, do you? 9) Why do you always doubt... what he say? It's unfair. 10) I met Bill... the pharmacy. 11) The girl fainted but she came... very soon. 12 My answer depends... what the doctor will say.

b) Fill in the articles:

1) You should make...appointment with... doctor. 2) His life is in... danger. 3) When did you have... prescription filled? 4) I saw him in... pharmacy. 5) I don't see... joke. 6) Jane has... sore throat. 7) He said he had... pain in... side. 8) He has... bad cough. 9) When was he taken to... hospital? 10) She is running... temperature. 11) He's laid up with... flu. 12) Stay in... bed 13) You must have... tooth filled.

Ex.5.

A) Translate the sentences. Form verbs (nouns) from the words in bold type:

1) It's an excellent **cure** for a headache. 2) Don't catch cold. There is nobody **to nurse** you. 3) Don't touch the bottle. It's **poison**. 4) No **doubt** he will be cured. 5). He's **dieting**.

B) 1) The operation was **painful**. 2) The disease is **incurable**. 3) Such ideas are **poisoning**. 4) The news is most **discouraging**. 5) It's **unavoidable**. 6) The operation will be **painless**. 7) The patient should be **hospitalized**.

Ex.6. Study some useful forms and expressions

1. to be (feel, look) strained (overtired, depressed, jumpy, a) run down, b) well, unwell)

to feel as fit as a fiddle c) to feel more dead than alive

2. to have a (nervous) breakdown d) (insomnia, indigestion, (a) headache, toothache, (a)

backache), a pain (pains) in the stomach (back, knee, etc.) , flu, a cold in the head, a cold, a cough, (a) sore throat, a heart attack, an attack of cold, an attack of appendicitis, etc.

3. to catch (a) cold (an infection, etc.)

to be taken ill

to be laid up with flu, cold, etc.

an outbreak (epidemic) of flu, cholera, etc.

4. to consult (see) a doctor, to go (be taken) to hospital (the out-patients department)

to examine a patient or to give a patient a (thorough) check up

What's wrong with you? What's the matter with you? to take the patient's temperature (blood pressure, respiration)

to feel the patient's pulse to sound the patient's lungs, heart

5. to prescribe a treatment, a medicine to write out a prescription to give a treatment;

to treat smb (for) to keep off alcohol to keep to a diet (of salads and fruit)

6. to have a tooth (the appendix, the tonsils) taken out to have a tonic (a medicine, a prescription) made up

7. to die (of) to cure a patient (a disease, an illness) to recover

8. I don't mind examining one more patient. I don't mind being examined later.

He complained of being kept on a diet. She insisted on being sent to the out-patients' department.

9. The infinitive and the gerund contrasted;

I like reading English books. I prefer dining out on Sundays. I hate staying in hospitals.

I'd like to read this book in English. I'd prefer to stay in bed today. I'd hate to be sent to hospital now.

10. I'd (much) rather you were not making so much fuss he changed the subject.

I'm fed up with it. They had not decided on an operation.

Ex.7. Read and reproduce the dialogues

George: You look a bit strained and overtired and you're always complaining of headaches. I think you're thoroughly run down. You'd better be more careful or you'll have a break-down.

Carol: Oh, George, don't exaggerate. There's nothing the matter with me really. It's just that I seem to catch any infection in the way of colds and sore throats. The doctor gave a thorough check up.

Dora: Now, what we really need is a nice long holiday-both of us.

Peter: Don't keep saying that. You know I can't leave my job at the moment, but I don't mind letting you have a rest for a while.

Dora: But I should get terribly bored sitting at home all day. It was bad enough when I was actually ill. I got thoroughly fed up with staying at home and, what's more I stared imagining I'd got all sorts of terrible diseases. I kept taking my temperature and feeling my pulse.

Peter: How ridiculous.

Dora: No, it wasn't, it was quite natural. Anyway, I'd rather not go on holiday unless you do, I would much rather you found a way for both of us to go away somewhere for a while.

Peter: Well, it's no use talking to my chief about my having a holiday – he will not hear of it at the moment.

Brown: What's wrong with Robert now?

Green: He's broken his right leg this time.

Brown: Why should he always be so unfortunate?

Green: Why, indeed, for it wasn't his fault at all. He was driving his car at a moderate speed when a cyclist suddenly appeared from nowhere and in trying to avoid him Robert ran into a lamp-post.

Brown: Poor chap! I'd rather he had not started driving so soon after he'd had that other bad accident. He must have been feeling jumpy at the wheel.

Tess: I hate letting people down but I won't be able to come to your place tonight.

Mary: Why? What's happened?

Tess: I've been called away suddenly. My sister has been taken ill.

Mary: Oh, I'm sorry, Tess. What's the matter with her?

Tess: Appendicitis. I was told on the telephone a minute ago. It's a bad case. The appendix has been taken out now, and they think she's out of danger. But it must have been left rather late. I can't help thinking that they ought to have taken it out when she was having her first attack. She's really very ill now.

Mary: Then of course you must go to her.

Tess: Yes, I think I'd better. I'm sure she'd like to see me.

Charles: I was just thinking of taking you to our hospital as I promised you. I'll show you round the out-patients' department.

Irene: Oh, thank you Charles. That sounds very interesting. Out patients. H'm, what are they?

Charles: They are people who are ill but who needn't stay in the hospital. Some of them come here regularly for treatment. It takes a long time to cure some illnesses.

Irene: Doesn't Dr. Young, the young doctor I've met in your house, work there?

Charles: That's right. He's a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He can cure almost anything. But it's no use going to him if you have a cold!

Irene: Why not?

Charles: Don't you know? That's the only thing we doctors can't cure-the common cold, or the cold in the head.

Bob: D'you mind my popping in without being invited?

Alice: Not at all. Do come in. You look depressed. Is anything matter with you?

Bob: No, there's nothing wrong with me, I'm just a bit run down.

Alice: You must have been over-working, you need a holiday and hadn't you better consult your doctor?

Bob: Oh, well, I'd rather you weren't making so much fuss about it. I'd rather talk about something else.

Sheila: What's the matter, David? You look very unhappy.

David: Bad toothache. It's been hurting me all day.

Sheila: You had better go and see your dentist, hadn't you?

David: I'm seeing him tomorrow. I was unable to make an appointment with him for today.

Sheila: How about trying to find another dentist who can see you today? Shall I get the telephone book and do it for you?

David: No, thank you, Sheila. Oh, do not make such a fuss over me. I'd rather wait until tomorrow. I prefer seeing my own dentist when it is possible.

Ex.8. Translate the weak forms of "had", "would" and "should" wherever necessary. Give your own examples

1. You'd better be more careful or you'll have a break-down.
2. I should get terribly bored sitting at home all day.
3. I'd rather not go on holiday unless you do.
4. I'd much rather you found a way to do it.
5. I'd rather he had not started driving so soon after he'd had that other bad accident.
6. I should have been more careful during that outbreak of flu, just as you'd said I should be.
7. You'd better go and see your dentist, hadn't you?
8. I'd rather you were not making so much fuss about it.

9. I'd rather wait until tomorrow.

Ex.9. Read the examples and do the same. Make a free choice of one of the four verbs. “hate”, “like”, “enjoy”, “don't mind”

Drill A.

1. *Being ill.* A: I think Harry hates being ill. And how about you?

B: I don't mind being ill.

2. *Doing one's housework.* A: I think Nora enjoys doing her housework. And how about you?

B: I hate doing my homework.

3. *Doing nothing.* How about Harry?

And how about you?

4. *Nursing people.* How about Nora?

And how about you?

5. *Teasing people.* How about Nora?

And how about you? //

6. *Talking with one's mother-in-law.* How about Harry?

And how about you?

Drill B. Respond with a question to the following openings, do the same. Retain the preposition for gerund.

The model:

1. A: Staying in bed? I'm tired of it.

B: Are you really tired of staying in bed?

2. A: Trying to persuade him? It's no use.

B: Is it really no use trying to persuade him?

3. A: Lying flat on my back? I can't bear it.

B:

4. A: Lying on my stomach for a change? Well, I didn't think of that.

B:

5. Did you say nursing you? Well, I don't mind that!

B:

6. A: Taking my temperature? It's no use.

B:

Drill C. Respond to the speaker's questions or statements with two sentences - a short one with the infinitive and a full one with the gerund. Give two sentences each time. Make the necessary changes in your sentences with a gerund.

The model:

1. A: Are you going to give her a New Year present?

B: I'd like to. I like giving people present.

2. W.: A: Would you really hate to go to the dentist tomorrow?

B: I'd hate to. I hate going to the dentist.

3. A: Would you really hate to let him down tonight?

B:

4. A: Are you going to give a birthday party this year?

B:

5. A: I'm sure you are not going to hurt your patient, are you?

B:

6. A: I understand you are for going there by air, aren't you?

B:

7. A: Then you are not going to keep to a diet, are you?

B:

Drill D . Paraphrase the following sentences using the modal phrase "would rather".

The model:

1. I wouldn't like you to catch my cold.

I'd rather you didn't catch my cold.

2. It's a shame you made such a fuss about it.

I'd rather you hadn't made such a fuss about it.

Now you do the same. Make sure that you use the right tense from after the modal phrase.

1. I'm sorry you are taking it so much to heart.

2. I'd like you to give me a thorough check up.

3. I'm sorry you were taken to the hospital in my absence.
4. I's very sad that you feel about it like that.
5. I want you to treat him for this disease.
6. I wouldn't like him to be operated on in that hospital.
7. He doesn't like their treating him like a patient.
8. Harry was sorry Nora had asked her mother to come over for the day.

Drill E. Something is the matter with the patient. Try to diagnose his illness. Find the suitable words from those below.

a bad cold or flu, insomnia, (a) headache, backache, indigestion, a sore throat, pains in the stomach, a cold in the head.

The model:

1. He can't sleep at night.

(Then it must be...) Then it must be insomnia.

2. He can't sleep at night.

(I think he may be...) I think he may be suffering from insomnia.

Now you do same. Translate each sentence you give into Russian.

1. He is constantly sneezing and coughing.

(Well, it may be...)

2. When he swallows somting, it hurts.

(Well, he may be...)

3. Whatever he eats seems to disagree with him.

(In that case he must be...)

4. He's got a running nose and keeps sneezing.

(I think it must be...)

5. He ofen lies with a warming- pan on his stomach.

(Well, he may be...)

6. If he tries to bend down, it hurts him.

(Then he must be...)

b) Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Должно быть, это бессонница.

2. Возможно, он страдает от бессонницы.
3. Должно быть, это сильная простуда или грипп.
4. Возможно, он страдает от ангины.
5. Должно быть, у него расстройство желудка.
6. Должно быть, это насморк.
7. Возможно, он страдает от боли в желудке.
8. Должно быть, он страдает от боли в спине.

Ex.10. A) Give the translation of the text:

Is there anything more important than health? I don't think so. "Health is the greatest wealth," wise people say. You can't be good at your studies or work well when you are ill.

If you have a headache, heartache, toothache, backache, earache or bad pain in the stomach, if you complain of a sore throat or a bad cough, if you run a high temperature and have a bad cold in your head, or if you suffer from high or low blood pressure, I think you should consult a doctor. The doctor will examine your throat, feel your pulse, test your blood pressure, take your temperature, sound your heart and lungs, test your eyes, check your teeth or have your chest X-rayed.

After that he will prescribe some treatment, pills, tablets or some other medicine which we can buy at the chemist's. He will recommend you to stay in bed for some time, because there might be serious complications. The only thing you have to do is to follow his recommendations.

Speaking about doctors' recommendations, I can't help telling you one funny story.

An old gentleman came to see the doctor. The man was very ill. He complained of weakness, insomnia, memory loss and serious problems with his heart, lungs and liver. The doctor examined the patient and said that no medicine could cure his disease.

Do you want to know what the doctor's advice was?

He told his patient to go to a quiet place for a month and have a good rest. He also advised him to eat a lot of meat, drink two glasses of red wine every day and take long walks. In other words, the doctor recommended him to follow the rule: "Eat at pleasure, drink with measure and enjoy life as it is."

The doctor also said that if the man wanted to be well again, he shouldn't smoke more than one cigarette a day.

A month later the gentleman came into the doctor's office. He looked cheerful and happy. He thanked the doctor and said that he had never felt a healthier man.

"But you know, doctor," he said, "it's not easy to begin smoking at my age."

B) Give back translation of the text

Есть ли что-нибудь важнее здоровья? Не думаю. "Здоровье - это главное богатство", мудрые люди говорят. Вы не можете хорошо учиться или работать, когда вы больны.

Если у вас головная боль, боль в сердце, зубная боль, боли в спине, боль в ухе или боли в желудке, если вы жалуетесь на боль в горле или кашель, если у вас высокая температура и сильный насморк, или если вы страдаете от высокого или низкого кровяного давления, я думаю, вы должны проконсультироваться с врачом. Доктор проверит ваше горло, ваш пульс, ваше кровяное давление, померяет температуру, послушает сердце и легкие, проверит глаза, зубы или сделает рентген.

После этого он будет предписывать лечение, таблетки, или другие лекарства, которые можно купить в аптеке. Он будет рекомендовать вам оставаться в постели в течение некоторого времени, потому что могут быть серьезные осложнения. Единственное, что вам нужно сделать, это следовать его рекомендациям.

Говоря о рекомендациях врачей, я не могу не рассказать вам одну забавную историю.

Старик пришел к врачу. Этот человек был очень болен. Он жаловался на слабость, бессонницу, потерю памяти и серьезные проблемы с сердцем, легкими и печенью. Врач осмотрел пациента и заявил, что ни одно лекарство не может вылечить его болезнь.

Хотите знать, какие советы врача были?

Он сказал своему пациенту поехать в тихое место на месяц и хорошо отдохнуть. Кроме того, он посоветовал, чтобы он ел много мяса, выпивал два стакана красного вина каждый день, и долго гулял. Иными словами, врач рекомендовал ему следовать правилу: "Ешьте в удовольствие, пейте в меру и наслаждайтесь жизнью."

Врач также сказал, что если человек хочет быть здоровым, он не должен курить более одной сигареты в день.

Через месяц джентльмен пришел в кабинет врача. Он выглядел веселым и счастливым. Он поблагодарил врача и сказал, что он никогда не чувствовал себя более здоровым человеком.

"Но вы знаете, доктор", - сказал он, "это не просто - начинать курить в моем возрасте".

Ex.11. Write on the following topic. Summarize the information; include examples from your own knowledge or experience. You should spend about 20 minutes to write at least 150 words

What do you think of the hospitals in your country? Is public health service free in your country? Do you think it is better to go to a public or private sector hospital?

Ex.12. Read and translate the text. Put general, special, alternative questions to the text. Ask your fellow students to give the answer. Give a summary of the text

Health problems have always worried people. In ancient times when people didn't have any medicine or doctors, they learned to treat ailments using various plants and herbs. Today everything is simplified.

Whenever people catch cold, have allergies, suffer from headaches or back pains, they go to see a doctor. At the region where I live this procedure is as follows. You should go to the local clinic, where at the reception they give a special form and then you go to the doctor who is assigned after your district. He usually asks whether you have any complaints. If you have a sore throat, he will examine your throat with a lighted instrument. He will also feel the neck for swollen glands. If it's an ear ache, he will again use the lighted instrument to examine the ear cavity.

While visiting a doctor, you should be prepared that he will take your temperature and listen to your lungs with stethoscopes. If he finds it necessary, he will prescribe certain analyzes. If he knows what causes the disease and how it can be treated, he can prescribe you some medicine. In more serious cases he prescribes antibiotics. That's what I've been recently prescribed when I've had a cold.

Other cases when we visit the district doctor include annual medical checkups and times when someone needs to obtain a driver's license. In this case people need to see the psychiatrist, the cardiologist and the oculist as well. There are situations when instead of visiting a doctor, we call him up and invite him home.

Ex.13. Answer the questions:

1. Do you think it is better to go to a public or private sector hospital? Do you often (sometimes) go to a private medical center? How much does a visit to a private doctor cost? Are you happy with their quality and service? Which doctor treated you when you were ill last? Why did you consult the doctor? Did you go to the clinic or did you call the doctor in? What is it necessary for you to see a doctor? What were your symptoms? What did the doctor say? Who had the prescription

filled? Where is the nearest pharmacy in your neighborhood? How long were you ill? Why didn't you take a holiday after you recovered?

2. When did you go to see the dentist last? What was the matter with you? What did the dentist say? What did the dentist do? Was it painful?

3. I've been working hard for the past few months, I'm completely run down. What would you suggest I should do? Would you do the same? What would do if you fell ill? Would you follow the doctor's recommendations if he advised you to stay in bed for a couple of days? It would be very annoying to stay in bed long, wouldn't it? Who would take care of you if you were seriously ill? Would you be able to work at your English if you were running a temperature? Whom would you ask to help you with your English after you recovered? Do you think all your friends would do their best to help you?

AT the DENTIST

Life is short. Smile while you still have teeth.

Жизнь коротка. Улыбайтесь, пока у вас есть зубы.

Мэлори Хопкинс

Наверное, каждый из нас помнит свои визиты к зубному врачу (*dentist*). Многие записываются на прием (*to make an appointment*), когда зубная боль (*toothache*) уже дает о себе знать. Врач осматривает (*to check up*) наши зубы (*teeth*) и десна (*gums*), а затем назначает соответствующее лечение (*treatment*). Но как же быть, если зубная боль настигла вас в командировке или на отдыхе за границей? Как правильно объяснить на английском стоматологу свои симптомы (*symptoms*)?

Ex.1. Study some useful forms and expressions

1. a bad toothache – сильная зубная боль;
2. a sweet tooth – сладкоежка;
3. set of cavities – несколько дырок в зубах;
4. gap – щель, промежуток между зубами;

5. prone to – склонен к;
6. oral hygiene – гигиена ротовой полости;
7. to fix – вылечить;
8. composite filling – композитная пломба.
9. stains – пятна, налет;
10. to remove – удалять;
11. scaling and polishing – чистка зубного камня и налета;
12. sitting – процедура;
13. painful – болезненный.
14. chipped tooth – надколотый зуб;
15. a crown – коронка;
16. anaesthesia – обезболивающее.
17. front teeth – передние зубы;
18. on both sides – с обеих сторон;
19. veneers – виниры (защитное покрытие для поверхности зуба);
20. to last – прослужить;
21. dental plan coverage – стоматологическая страховка.
22. Bad tooth (leg etc.) - Больной зуб (нога и т.п.)
23. Have a tooth (pulled) out - Удалять зуб (о пациенте)
24. Have a tooth filled - Пломбировать зуб (о пациенте)

Ex.2. Read and reproduce the dialogues

1.

A.- Hello? Judie. How are you?

J. – Not good, doc! I'm having bad toothache.

A. – Hmm... Let me check.

J. – Is it something bad?

A. – Well, nothing unusual for a sweet-tooth like you! You've got another set of cavities.

J. – Ouch. But, I've been taking a good care of my teeth.

A. – The gaps you have between your teeth make you prone to frequent cavities. This is the reason I keep on asking you to visit the dentist once every 6 months to maintain your oral hygiene.

J. –Yes, I know you're right. Are the cavities really bad?

A. – Not the bad/ We'll fix them up with composite filling?

2

Sam. – Hi, how are you?

Welson. – I'm good. I'm actually tired of stains on my teeth. Could you suggest treatment that could remove them permanently?

S. – Well. We can fix that with scaling and polishing.

W. - How much will it cost?

S. – The whole process will 3-4 sittings of 45 minutes each. Each sitting will cost you 50\$.

W. – Will it be painful?

S. – No. Non at all! You won't even know what's going on.

W. – Can I get an appointment for the first sitting?

S. – Sure. You can come tomorrow morning at 11.

W. – Okay, thanks.

3

Sam. – Hi Susan. How are you?

Susan. – Not good, doc. I got my tooth chipped last night.

Sam. – How did that happen?

Susan. – I slipped off the stairs last night.

Sam. – Sounds tool. C'mon, show me your chipped tooth. Ouch! That's really bad.

Susan. – Will that be painful?

Sam. – Yes, it can be a little painful. But, if you want, I can tear a little.

4.

W. – I have these gaps in between my front teeth. Is there any way I can get them covered?

S. – Yes. We can use composite material to fix them up. But, I see you have pretty big gaps on goth sides! I suggest veneers.

W. – How much would it cost?

S. – Veneers would cost you around \$250 per tooth.

W. – That's pretty expensive! And how long would it last?

S. – Veneers can last up to 7 years if taken care of properly.

W. – That's pretty good. Allright. I'll check my dental plan coverage first and let you know.

Cities ad towns

Read and translate the texts. Be ready to tell about your native city, town or village.

My Native Town

Text A

I was born in a big city. It is an industrial and commercial centre of a large region. There are some big plants and factories there. The prosperity of our city comes from its varied industry in which electronics is the strongest. The industrial part of it is situated in the suburbs.

The city is a center of the students' life. There are several institutes, the University and hundreds of schools and colleges, where the children get perfect knowledges. We are be proud of our University because many well-known people, scientists, writers, musicians, politics, and others studied there. Of course there are many nurseries and kindergartens for children under six.

The city is situated on the both sides of the river. Its banks are very picturesque. Some bridges join different parts of the city together. The transport is very heavy and often it is rather difficult to get on the other bank of the river, because the bridges are overcrowded with cars and buses.

The city is old enough. Its history was difficult and sometimes bloody as the history of all Russian towns. Fortunately most of the

historical buildings and places have been kept or reconstructed. The buildings of the University, the Opera House, the Museum of Natural History, the Central Market, the churches and some hospitals are old enough to be called «historical places». They are very beautiful and magnificent. The inhabitants show them proudly to the visitors.

In the city there is a large railway station, modern airport and the port on the river, so everyone can imagine how many visitors we get every day.

The centre of the city is smart indeed. There are several modern skyscrapers, some fine hotels, the Art Gallery, the Theatre, a big marketplace, a range of shops, restaurants, cafes, night-clubs. During the past few years the new office buildings made of steel and glass have appeared in every part of the city.

There are several lovely parks and public gardens in our city where the citizens like to spend their time of leisure. Of course they are very attractive in spring and summer. We have also a few comfortable beaches. Crowds of citizens go there almost every summer day when the weather is extremely hot.

Text B

Among other biggest cities of the world my native town is very small and it is rather difficult to find it on the map, but it has a great meaning for me because it is the place where I was born, where I've got my first impressions of life, its beauties and sorrows.

I was born in a small provincial town in the heart of Russia. It has a long and great history for as it often happens small towns always get the strongest blows during the wars. Some centuries ago the town was ruined and most of its inhabitants were killed, but it later it was reconstructed and started a new life.

In spite of all the misfortunes several very old houses in its centre and a beautiful ancient wooden church have been kept. It was rather difficult, because many churches were destroyed during the past 20th century.

Nowadays the town is constantly growing. The streets have become wider, many modern beautiful buildings have appeared. In the centre there are some new offices of big Russian and foreign firms, the Administration Building, the cinema, the theatre, two restaurants and some small cafes.

The streets in small towns and villages are usually rather narrow and not very long. In summer they are green, fresh and shadowy. In winter they are white with snow. But in every season and in every weather they are quiet and almost empty.

Text C

I live in a small city in the south of Russia. It's called Armavir. It's considered to be one of the most beautiful cities of Krasnodar region. The population of Armavir is about 200 000 (two hundred thousand) people.

Due to its Caucasian neighbourhood, many nationalities reside in Armavir. For example, Armenians, Georgians, Chechens, Circassians and even Ukrainian Cossacks. I'm glad that I live in a multinational city. The atmosphere here is rather friendly and supportive. Many of my friends are also of different nationalities and we get on well together. We get to learn about each other's culture and traditions. And I should say it's very exciting.

On the outer look Armavir is very green. The city is full of parks and alleys. In the center of the city there is the local Red Square. All the important festivities are celebrated on this square. There are also many beautiful churches and monuments in Armavir.

The streets are not long and usually cross each other, so it's difficult to get lost. Many young people from the nearby villages come to study and work in Armavir.

There are many good educational institutions here. For fun lovers, there are also several disco clubs, restaurants and cafes. There are also two large and modern cinemas. I often go there with my friends. The weather in my city is mild and warm. I love my city very much and I'm sure that if you visit it and stay for a while, you'll love it too.

Ex.1. Find equivalents for:

Text A

Промышленный и торговый центр

Процветание

В пригороде

Гордиться чем-либо

Ясли и дет. сады

По обеим сторонам

Живописный

Величественный

Сделаны из стали и стекла

Text B

Родной город

Довольно трудно

Не смотря на

Постоянно растет

Появились красные здания

Text C

На юге

Область, регион, край

Соседство

Многонациональный город

Уживаться, ладить

Соседние деревни

Мягкий

Ex.2. Make four types of questions to the text “My Native Town”. Ask your partner to answer them.

Ex.3. Read and translate the texts.

Big cities of the United Kingdom

Text A

Great Britain is a densely populated country. There are a lot of big cities in the country. Like all other countries it has a number of smaller cities and towns. More than half of people in Britain live in towns of 50,000 inhabitants or in the suburbs of such towns. Each of the great cities of the country has gathered around it a group of smaller towns. Greater London is, perhaps, the biggest of such cities. It has already over 8.500,000 inhabitants, nearly one-fifth of the total population. It is the largest city in Britain and one of the largest in the world. Historical and geographical circumstances have made London one of the world most important business and cultural centres, its places of historical interest (Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London and others) attract millions of tourists from all over the world each year.

The cities Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester are all cities of more than 1,000,000 people. The growth of Birmingham is closely connected with its industry. Most of the goods, which are produced in the city, are transported to London and then to different parts of the world. The district around Birmingham is a land of factories and mines. Like Birmingham, Manchester is of recent growth. It is the centre of the cotton industry. It does not have many ancient buildings. Few English cities have, however, better public parks. There are over 50 of them in the city, the largest is Heaton Park. In libraries and schools the city is also rich. The University of Manchester, which was founded in 1880, is famous for its modern studies.

Glasgow is the third largest city of Great Britain. The city is known all over the world for its ship-building. Glasgow-built locomotives run in every part of the world. Scotland's only motor manufacturing factory is situated in Glasgow. The factories are modern in appearance and they are smoke-free since they rely on electricity as their source of power. Cardiff is the modern national capital of Wales. Its population is about 280,000. It is one of the largest industrial cities of the country.

It is the hearth of the Welsh coal and steel industries. Cardiff also has an important shopping centre.

The two largest cities of the Northern Ireland are Belfast and Londonderry. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland and its administrative centre. It has the population of 450,000. It has a well developed transport machine-building industry. Belfast has also a University, which was founded in 1845. Londonderry has the population of 150,000. The city received its name in 1609. The prefix "London" was added to the existing town of Derry. It is now known as the most western town of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Vocabulary

circumstances — обстоятельства

a mine — шахта

growth — рост

cotton — хлопок

coal — уголь

Text B

The biggest cities of the United Kingdom are also great industrial and cultural centres. The biggest city of the country is London. The population of Greater London is now over 8 million people. Lots of men and women crowd the city at day-time. They are engaged in the vast international business of London which has made it like no other place in the world. Many of the present-day commercial, financial, and civic institutions of the city have their roots in the 16th century, and some go even deeper. London is also a cultural centre of the England. The British Museum, located here is the largest in the world. In the evening you may choose between more than 50 theatres of the city. Among most famous city attractions are also Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London and many others.

Other big and famous cities of the United Kingdom are Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Belfast and others. They are famous for its companies, unique character and history. Birmingham is long famous as an international business centre. It has developed into a modern and exciting city, which buildings and shops are second to none. Birmingham is at heart of Britain's motorway system. Massive post-war development brought exciting new buildings, but the best of the old ones have been preserved. The city's museum and art gallery has some of the finest examples of European painting. Birmingham's ultra-modern library is one of the largest and best stocked in Europe and includes the Shakespeare Memorial Library with 40,000 books in 90 languages. The city possesses several interesting churches and two cathedrals.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is also a great city of more than half a million inhabitants. The city is built of stone, not brick. The houses look hard and solid. Some people would call them grim, especially on a wet day, but when the sun shines beautifully in the city the city looks fine. Its many bookshops, taverns, and clubs some of world-famous people visited at different times. Among them were Dr. Johnson and Robert Burns. One of the famous avenues in the world is the Prince's Street in Edinburgh. It is the finest street and a shopping area of the city.

Glasgow is the third largest city of Great Britain. You may feel its industrial energy everywhere in the city. The city extends along both banks of the river Clyde. With each phase of its development it has stretched, until its outskirts now lie several miles from the city centre. It is, by far, the largest and most populous city in the whole of Scotland. Glasgow is known the world over for its ship-building. Glasgow-built locomotives run in every part of the world. Today Glasgow is of such a size that it extends far over both banks of the river Clyde and bridges are as essential for the conduct of activities as are the people themselves. Within a distance of a mile there are 7 bridges. They carry road and rail

traffic in and out of the city. No other city of Scotland has or needs as many river crossings as Glasgow.

Cardiff, the capital of Wales, lies near the mouth of the river Taff. In the days of our great-grandparents Cardiff was a tiny village. Today there are about a quarter of a million people living there. Cardiff is now the largest town in Wales and is noted for its coal. There is also a delightful park in the city which everyone tries to see. This is Cathay's Park. Few towns in the world have such fine public buildings as Cardiff. The Law Courts, City Hall and University buildings in Cathay's Park are worthy of any city in the world. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have many other cities and towns, that attract thousands of people from all over the world either on business or private visit.

Vocabulary

second to none — непревзойденный

best stocked — хорошо укомплектованный (книгами)

Dr. Johnson — известный английский лексикограф

to stretch — протягиваться

populous — населенный

essential — необходимый

Ex.1. Write on the following topic “Big cities of the United Kingdom”. Summarize the information; you should spend about 45 minutes to write at least 350 words. Use the following expressions:

I would argue; however; In fact; consequently; this is undoubtedly the result of; by this I mean; as a result; (un)fortunately; although; though; I would like to conclude by saying that; what's more; I believe.

Ex.2. Read and translate the text. Make a report on the text.

Going to London

By Anthony Weymouth

If you flew over London you would see the city spread out below you. There would be the Monument, the tall buildings in the City, packed so closely together. Next, you will probably notice the tall newspaper buildings in Fleet Street, and very soon afterwards the clock tower of the Palace of Westminster which contains Big Ben. If your plane turned slightly northward at this point you would fly over St. James's Park, Hyde Park, and later you will reach Kensington Gardens and the densely populated area of Kensington

I expect you'd think that London has very little pattern, because from the air you see a kind of jig-saw picture in which the streets look tiny compared with the mass of buildings. And you'd be right. London has no pattern because in the past it spread in every direction. One century has built on the fields in the west, another to the south, yet another to the north and to the east.

But how dull it would be if every street were straight, if every open space were a square, and if you knew exactly what you were going to find wherever you went. Fortunately, London is not like that. It is a mixture of fine streets side by side with narrow courts and alleys of really old buildings facing those built, so to say, the day before yesterday.

I'll tell you another curious fact about this town. Our ancestors were never careful how they named their streets. You'll find quite a number of Charles Streets and Duke Street: Though recently the authorities have tried to avoid the muddle this caused by renaming them: one Charles Street has become Charles I Street, and the Duke Street has become Duke Street, St. James's.

Then there are lots of "Squares" which have not got four sides, and "Gardens" which have no garden. But once you have begun to know London, you'll realize that the Londoner has never bothered much about whether there is one Trafalgar Square or more than one. Well, that's what London is, a mixture of very old, not so old and new. In London we shall find almost every variety of architecture, ranging from a piece of old

Roman wall to the most modern buildings such as the Bank of England extension by St. Paul's Cathedral and Bucklersbury House. You'll find, too, a few medieval churches which escaped the Great Fire and a number of buildings dating from the 17th, 18th, and 19th century.

Vocabulary

the Monument — монумент в память о пожаре 1666 года в Лондоне

Fleet Street — улица, на которой расположено множество офисов газет и журналов

the Palace of Westminster — Вестминстерский дворец, место заседаний парламента

pattern — здесь: план, планирование

the Great Fire — пожар 1666 года, уничтоживший две трети зданий в городе

Ex.2. Read and translate the texts.

Big cities of the USA: Cincinnati

Text A

Cincinnati is Ohio's third largest city and second largest metro region in the United States of America. It lies on the north bank of the Ohio River in Southwest Ohio. Cincinnati is a distinctly Midwestern city. It's home to a remarkable blend of industry and architecture. Downtown Cincinnati is surrounded by picturesque foothills that add a beautiful backdrop to the Queen City and its legendary skyline.

Formerly known as Losantiville, the city was renamed Cincinnati by the first governor of the Northwest Territory, Arthur St. Clair, in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati. (A society named after Roman consul Cincinnatus and founded at the end of the Revolutionary War.) Many members of the Society were prominent men in the early years of the United States.

Cincinnati has a charming riverboat heritage. It dates back to the days when large, steam and paddle-wheel driven vessels were used to transport locally produced pork products. In recognition of this tradition, the city plays host to The Tall Stacks Festival every four years. During this time the river front is transformed into a mass of color, with river boats of all shapes and sizes jostling for positions along the river banks.

Recently, Cincinnati has seen some large scale "revitalization" projects. They include the construction of Great American Ballpark and Paul Brown Stadium and the reconstruction of Fountain Square in Cincinnati.

Great American Ballpark is a spot to hold a home game of the baseball team the Reds. The Cincinnati Reds were the first professional baseball team in the United States. They continue to be among the most popular teams of the city and the whole country. If you are a sports fan, then the Reds together with other Cincinnatians await you to visit them.

Vocabulary

a metro region — metropolitan region — метропольный регион

foothills — предгорье

to be renamed — переименованный

a prominent man (men) — знаменитый человек; знаменитые люди

charming — чарующий

team and paddle-wheel vessels — пароходы и суда на гребных колесах

"revitalization" projects — проекты по восстановлению

a spot — место

Georgetown in the District of Columbia

Text B

Whether you enjoy shopping, dining or visiting historic sites and gardens, you will enjoy spending time in Georgetown in the District of Columbia. In this charming and picturesque Washington DC neighborhood, you'll find fascinating cultural attractions, trendy boutiques

and hundreds of restaurants and bars. If you love shopping for art, antiques or the latest fashions, plan to spend a few hours on Wisconsin Ave. On a break from shopping, enjoy a meal at your choice of excellent restaurants and cafes in this vibrant part of Georgetown. After a rejuvenating lunch, shop on, or tour some of the fascinating cultural attractions in the neighborhood.

Anyone interested in architecture will appreciate touring the Georgetown Historic District. You'll see an incredible variety of architectural styles represented in a vast assortment of homes here. Georgian mansions, Queen Anne, Federal and Classical and Greek Revival structures are all located in the Historic District. You can also see Italian Romanesque and row houses in Georgetown.

Many homes in Georgetown feature carefully landscaped and beautifully tended gardens. Several historic homes and gardens are open to public tours. The Old Stone house is a popular Colonial house museum you won't want to miss on your tour of Georgetown. This pre-Revolutionary home built in 1765 stands in stark contrast to the trendy shops and restaurants that surround it. Inside the Old Stone House, period-furnished rooms and artifacts recreate middle class colonial life. There is also a charming English-style garden to view outdoors.

Dumbarton Oaks is a popular Georgetown attraction that features a beautiful 10-acre garden. Garden rooms as well as terraces provide wonderful views of the garden area. Indoors, you can see a vast assortment of art and objects at the Museum, the majority of which date from the Federal Period. Paintings, furniture, ceramics and textiles are just a few of the types of items on display. There are over 1.000 items in the Dumbarton Oak's permanent collection, and travelling exhibits are also featured at the Museum.

After a day of shopping and sightseeing in Georgetown, you can enjoy the vibrant nightlife this town is known for. You can hear all types of live music, go dancing or nightclubbing, or just relax at a lively and fun

bar or cafe. Whatever you're in the mood for, you're sure to find it on a night in Georgetown.

Vocabulary

historic sites — исторические места

fascinating cultural attractions — изумительные достопримечательности

a rejuvenating lunch — подкрепляющий обед; питательный обед; обед, восстанавливающий силы и здоровье

in a vast assortment — в широком ассортименте

ceramics — изделия из керамики

vibrant nightlife — бурная ночная жизнь

to be in the mood for smth — предрасположен к чему-либо

Big cities of the USA: Chicago

Text C

Chicago, the state of Illinois, is known as the second city, which refers to its rebuilding after the fire. The current city is literally the second Chicago, after the one that disappeared in 1871. It can also refer to the city's long-held position as the United States' second largest city, after New York City.

Today, Chicago is called as The Windy City. You might suspect that Chicago got this nickname from the winds off Lake Michigan, which shone through the downtown corridors with intense force. But the true origin of the saying comes from politics. Some say it may have been coined by rivals like Cincinnati and New York as a derogatory reference to the Chicagoan endless political conventions. Others say that the term originated from the fact that Chicago politicians change their minds as "often as the wind."

Finally, the city is often named as The City That Works. It refers to Chicago's labor tradition and the long hours worked by its residents, its willingness to tackle grand civic projects and to make fortunes for a lucky

few. The city is bidding for the 2016 Olympics, a new reason to build vast and wild.

As the hub of the Midwest, Chicago is easy to find. Its picturesque skyline calls across the waters of Lake Michigan. The first impression one can get lies in the world-class museums of art and science, miles of sandy beaches, huge parks and public art, and perhaps the finest downtown collection of modern architecture in the world. Chicago is the home of the blues and the truth of jazz, and the heart of comedy. Here the age of railroads found its center, and airplanes followed suit. It's a city with a swagger, but without the surliness or even the fake smiles found in other cities of its size.

With a wealth of iconic sights and neighborhoods to explore, there's enough to fill a visit of days, weeks, or even months without ever seeing the end. Dress warm in the winter, and prepare to cover a lot of ground: the meaning of Chicago is only found in movement, through subways and archaic elevated tracks, in the pride of tired feet and eyes raised once more to the sky.

Vocabulary

to shove through smth — проноситься через что-либо

endless political conventions — бесконечные политические конвенции

to tackle grand civic projects — воплощать большие общественные проекты в жизнь

to make fortunes — разбогатеть

the hub of smth — центр чего-либо

a swagger — важная походка

the surliness — грубость, неприветливость

a wealth — богатство

Ex.1. Fill in the omitted prepositions.

1. It lies ... the north bank of the Ohio River. 2. Downtown Cincinnati is surrounded ... picturesque foothills. 3. The city was renamed Cincinnati ...

the first governor ... the Northwest Territory, Arthur St. Clair, ... honor of the Society of the Cincinnati. 4. It dates back ... the days when large, steam and paddle-wheel driven vessels were used ... transport locally produced pork products. 5. They include the construction ... Great American Ballpark and Paul Brown Stadium. 6. If you are a sports fan, then the Reds together ... other Cincinnatians await you to visit them.

Ex.2. Analyze the following sentences.

1. Whether you enjoy shopping, dining or visiting historic sites and gardens, you will enjoy spending time in Georgetown in the District of Columbia. 2. On a break from shopping, enjoy a meal at your choice of excellent restaurants and cafes in this vibrant part of Georgetown. 3. You can also see Italian Romanesque and row houses in Georgetown. 4. Many homes in Georgetown feature carefully landscaped and beautifully tended gardens. 5. After a day of shopping and sightseeing in Georgetown, you can enjoy the vibrant nightlife this town is known for. 6. It's a city with a swagger, but without the surliness or even the fake smiles found in other cities of its size.

Ex3. Give the equivalents and make your own sentences with them

1. To be known as-
2. To refer to –
3. To disappear –
4. A long-held position –
5. To get this nickname from –
6. To be coined by –
7. To be originated from –
8. A grand civic project-
9. To make fortunes –
10. Miles of sandy beaches –

Read and translate and retell the text.

City Transport of New York

Visitors to America are immediately struck by the number of automobiles on the highways and in the city streets. Cars fill the roads and crowd the streets of the city.

For a city like New York, city transport is a big problem. Though there are a lot of private automobiles, many people still use public transport. New York's public transport includes the subway, an extensive bus and street car service and taxi cabs.

In rush hours it is better to take the subway. You walk a few blocks to the nearest subway and get downstairs. You buy some tokens at the change booth and get through the turnstile. Then you have to find the right platform. In New York subway system there are parallel tracks for local and express trains. The local train stops at every station, the express only at every fifth or sixth station. It is very convenient to take an express if you go very far to the other end of the city. New York subway system is a rather complicated one.

New York has an extensive bus service operating on a transit basis. When a passenger enters a bus or street car and deposits his fare in the fare box, he may request a transfer. The driver or operator will give him a slip of paper on which there will be printed the time and direction of the trip. With this transfer, the passenger may get on another bus or street car at a transfer point on his route and continue his ride without additional cost.

A taxi cab service is another means of transportation in the city. There are no taxi stands and you can stop a taxi by whistling, shouting or raising your hand. Taxi cabs keep running along the streets all the time. Tips are a vital part of drivers' earning.

Ex.1. Make four types of questions to the text “City Transport of New York”. Ask your partner to answer them.

Ex.2. Write on the topic “Burning problems of modern cities”. Summarize the information; include examples from your own

knowledge or experience. Use the text as an example. You should use the underlined words and word combinations. You should spend about 45 minutes to write at least 350 words.

Burning problems of modern cities

Almost half of the world population live in urban areas and, as cities grow even larger, conditions for city dwellers are likely to get worse. Two of the most critical problems are environmental problems and crime.

Most cities faced environmental problems at the end of the 20th century, which were caused by a rapid growth of population and car ownership. Since then on this agenda has become the stumbling block of the society. A number of solutions have been proposed to solve these problems beginning with the idea of digging all the rubbish and ending with reducing the number of cars and replacing them with public transport. However, it has turned out obviously that these methods won't demolish the roots of the problem and it will return anyway. However, there are still some opportunities to improve the situation.

First of all, we should pay more attention to the recycling mechanisms and introduce this system almost everywhere as it may help us to overcome rubbish and waste problems. Participants should be encouraged to use this system to make the involvement more effective. Another solution is to introduce eco-friendly fuel by cutting off its price. The more people use it, the better ecological situation will be.

The second, but not less important problem is crime. This agenda wasn't the reflection of the 20th century, but existed long before the beginning of integration and globalization (but they put some obstacles in the way of uprooting this ancient sin). This problem is closely connected with unemployment, educational problems and religious illiteracy. So, a possible solution might be to create more working places and provide people with better disability allowances and unemployment benefits.

Moreover, the government should introduce a powerful structure of affordable amenities to bring children back home from streets. And the church also should educate and guide people. The synthesis of their efforts will prevent people from committing a crime.

To conclude, I can say that the solutions I've proposed are neither new nor creative. However, they've been effectively used in developed countries and have already brought significant results.

Ex.1. Read and translate the text. Make a report on the text.

Moscow. Some Facts About Moscow.

A lot of works could be written about the capital of our Motherland — Moscow. The city is rather old but very modern at the same time. Just take a walk along the Arbat meeting the artists painting portraits, playing different musical instruments, sellers of various souvenirs, tourists and passers-by and you will feel the atmosphere of the city.

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. It was founded 9 centuries ago by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Historians have accepted the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history. Gradually the city became more and more powerful. In the 13th century Moscow was the centre of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the tartar yoke. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united state. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St. Petersburg in 1712, Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon's attack. Three-quarters of the city was destroyed by fire during Napoleon's occupation, but by the mid-19th century Moscow had been completely restored. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again.

Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. Its total area is about nine hundred square kilometres (ancient Moscow occupied the territory of the present-day Kremlin). The population of the city is over 9 million.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is the Red Square. It has more historic associations than any other place in Moscow. The Kremlin and St Basil's Cathedral (Vasily Blazheny) are masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture. The main Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. St Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid-16th century in memory of the victory over Kazan. There's a legend that Ivan the Terrible blinded the architects Barma and Postnik, because he didn't want them to create another masterpiece.

The Kremlin is a triangular enclosure extending almost 11.2 miles (2.4 kilometres) around. Views of the Kremlin can be breathtaking. Especially impressive are its gilded domes, its tapered gate towers, and the contrast between the threatening boundary wall and the richness and intricacy of the interior.

The variety of styles and lavish decoration give an impression of powerful magnificence. Today, many Kremlin buildings serve as museums. The Kremlin's historical treasures include paintings, jewels, and crowns worn by Russia's czars.

The first Kremlin on the site was built in 1156. The present Kremlin walls have stood since the late 1400's, when Moscow became the most powerful Russian city. At that time, architects from northern Italy and from throughout Russia were called to work on the Kremlin.

There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow. Now Moscow is being reconstructed and we all hope that in a few years the city will become even more beautiful.

The oldest church in Moscow is the Uspensky Cathedral, built in 1475-1479.

The highest monument is the 107-metre-tall obelisk called "To the Conquerors of Space" (1967) located in Prospect Mira.

The first theatre open to the public was established in Red Square, near the Nikolaevskaya Tower of the Kremlin, in 1702-03, by order of Tsar Peter I. Today, there are about 200 theatres in Moscow, the oldest of which is the Moscow University Student Theatre.

The first museum in Moscow was established in 1791. It was the Moscow University Exhibition of Natural History, later renamed as the Zoological Museum. The oldest parks in Moscow are Alexandrovsky Park, Neskutchny Park, and Hermitage Park, built in the 18 and 19-th centuries.

The largest of Moscow's 500 libraries is the Russian State Library (the former Lenin Library), with a depository of over 40 million pieces in 247 languages.

The Moscow Zoo, founded in 1864, is the largest zoo in Russia. It contains more than 3,000 specimen of 550 species.

The first sports stadium appeared in the vicinity of Petrovka Street in the second half of the 19tn century. Its playing surface has survived and exists today, but cannot be seen from the street because it is hidden from view by tall buildings.

The oldest clock in Moscow is the Kremlin Chimes. The largest clock in all Russia is on the main building of Moscow University. The clock face has a diameter of 9 metres. The minute hand is 4.2 metres long and weighs 50 kilograms. The hour hand is 50 centimetres shorter and 11 kilograms lighter.

The total length of Moscow streets is 4,350 kilometres. To cover that distance on foot at an average speed of 5 km per hour, a pedestrian would have to walk nonstop for 36 days.

Thousands of applicants come to Moscow to study. They are not only Russians but also citizens of other countries. Returning to their

homeland after graduation, they remember the years of study in the capital with great gratitude.

Vocabulary

passers-by - прохожие

Prince Yuri Dolgoruky – князь Юрий Долгорукий

the tartar yoke – монголо-татарское иго

Tzar (czar)- царь

Ivan the Terrible – Иван Грозный

Peter the Great – Петр Великий

the Red Square – Красная Площадь

the Kremlin - Кремль

St Basil's Cathedral (Vasily Blazheny) – собор Василия Блаженного

the Spasskaya Tower – Спасская башня

the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great – колокольня Ивана Великого

the Tzar-Cannon – царь-пушка

the Tzar-Bell – царь-колокол

the Kremlin Chimes – Кремлевские куранты

Part II

Grammar

Modal verbs. Модальные глаголы.

Модальность - выражение отношения говорящего к содержанию его высказывания.

Модальные глаголы выражают отношение к действию (его необходимость, вероятность, возможность его совершения и др.).

Особенности модальных глаголов в английском языке

1. Не изменяются по лицам, не имеют окончания -s/-es в третьем лице, единственном числе (кроме эквивалентов модальных глаголов: **to have (to), to be (to), to be obliged (to)**).

She can swim; he must be tired; it might rain later.

She has to wake up early; we are to read "War and Peace"; I am obliged to you for your recent help.

2. К ним не добавляются вспомогательные глаголы при построении вопросительных и отрицательных предложений. В таких предложениях модальный глагол сам выполняет роль вспомогательного: в вопросах он занимает место перед подлежащим, а в отрицаниях к нему добавляется частица not (исключения: to have (to) употребляется в вопросах и отрицаниях со вспомогательным глаголом; you to be (to) и to be obliged (to) be в вопросах употребляется перед подлежащим в соответствующем лице и числе (am/are/is) и добавляет частицу not в вопросах).

Shall we go for a walk? Can I help you? What should I do? He can't dance; you mustn't steal; you shouldn't lie.

Does he have to know I've never been kissed? Are we to meet inside? Is he obliged to attend the audition?

She doesn't have to drink coffee; I am not to work today; I am not obliged to pay for this.

3. Не все модальные глаголы имеют формы будущего и прошедшего времён, и при их выражении заменяются на эквиваленты. Видовременные формы модальных глаголов правильнее рассматривать как отдельные модальные глаголы, а не как формы одного в связи с их значительной разницей в употреблении; в некоторых случаях это также касается отрицательных форм. Все пояснения и примеры к данному пункту - далее в материале.

4. Не имеют неопределённой формы глагола (инфinitива) а также -ing форм. В таких случаях используются эквиваленты: I'd love to be able to ski; I hate having to get up on cold mornings.

5. После них не употребляется частица to смыслового глагола (кроме эквивалентов). Исключением является модальный глагол **ought to**.

You must go; I'll help you; you have to visit him; you ought to see a doctor.

6. Могут употребляться с совершённым инфинитивом для описания действий, произошедших в прошлом: You should have told me that you can't swim: you might have drowned!

7. Каждый модальный глагол имеет как минимум два значения:

а. Выражает вероятность или возможность

б. Выражает мнение, суждение, отношение.

Таблица 4

Таблица модальных глаголов в английском языке

Модальный глагол и его эквивалент	Значение	Present	Past	Future
<i>Непосредственно модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты</i>				
can to be able (to)		can am/are/is able (to)	could was/were able (to)	--- will be able (to)
may to be allowed (to)		may am/are/is allowed (to)	might was/were allowed (to)	--- will be allowed (to)
must		must	---	---
ought (to)		ought (to)	---	---
<i>Эквиваленты глаголов долженствования (must, ought, shall, should)</i>				
to have (to)		have/has	had (got)	will have

to have got (to) (британский разговорный вариант)		(got) (to)	(to)	(got) (to)
to be (to)		am/are/is (to)	was/were (to)	---
to be obliged (to)		am/are/is obliged (to)	was/were obliged (to)	will be obliged (to)

Многофункциональные глаголы, выполняющие функцию модальных

shall		---	---	shall
should		should	---	---
will		---	---	will
would		---	would	---
need		need	---	---
dare		dare	dared	---

Сокращения: can not = can't = cannot, could not = couldn't, may not = mayn't, might not = mightn't, must not = mustn't, shall not = shan't, should not = shouldn't, will = 'll, will not = won't, would = 'd, would not = wouldn't, need not = needn't, dare not = daren't

Выражение обязанности, долженствования

Модальный глагол must, эквиваленты to have (to), to be obliged (to), to be (to), а также многофункциональный глагол will выражают сильную форму долженствования.

Must является личным глаголом долженствования и выражает личное желание или даже требование говорящего. Данный модальный глагол нужно употреблять очень осторожно:

You must come up to the reception in order to join a library. Вы должны подойти к стойке администратора, чтобы записаться в библиотеку (означает, что я хочу, требую, фактически приказываю вам подойти к стойке администратора, а не просто говорю это). Реакция людей услышавших такой "совет" будет вполне очевидна. Но можно сказать: I must get my hair cut. Я должен подстричься (я так хочу). Кроме того, must употребляется в официальной и письменной речи, зачастую в безличных предложениях: Books must be returned on or before the due date. Книги должны быть возвращены не позднее указанного срока (правило библиотеки).

To have (to) выражает долженствование, основанное на каких-либо правилах или законах, на авторитете другого человека или на обстоятельствах. I can't play tennis tomorrow. I have to go to the dentist. Я не смогу завтра играть в теннис. Мне нужно идти к дантисту (у меня назначен приём). Children have to go to school until they are sixteen. Дети, не достигшие шестнадцатилетнего возраста должны ходить в школу (закон) Mum says you have to tidy your room before you go out. Мама говорит, что ты должен прибраться в своей комнате перед уходом. Данное предложение отражает мамин приказ, а не приказ говорящего. От лица мамы данное требование выглядит так: You must tidy your room before you go out. Ты должен прибраться в своей комнате перед уходом (я так хочу, приказываю тебе это сделать).

Сравните: Mum says you must tidy your room before you go out. Фактически, данное предложение означает: "Мама говорит, что я (говорящий) требую, чтобы ты убрался в своей комнате перед уходом". Must - личный модальный глагол; когда чья-то личная речь передаётся в косвенной форме, он заменяется на to have (to)/to have got (to).

Несколько примеров для сравнения must и to have (to)/to have got (to): I must stop smoking. Я должен бросить курить (я хочу этого). I've

got to stop smoking. Я должен бросить курить (предписание доктора). Вопросы с must возможны, но очень редки. Намного чаще употребляется to have (to): Must you buy these shabby jeans? Тебе так нужно купить эти потёртые джинсы? (Ты этого так хочешь?)

Do you have to wear a tie at work? Ты должен надевать галстук на работу? (У вас такое правило?)

Отрицательные формы must not и do not have (to) существенно отличаются. **Mustn't** употребляется для выражения запретов; **don't have (to)** обозначает отсутствие долженствования (какое-либо действие можно выполнить, если хочется, но это не является обязательным). You must not leave bicycles in front of the portal. Запрещается оставлять велосипеды напротив главного входа.

Passengers must not speak to the driver! Пассажирам запрещается разговаривать с водителем! You mustn't steal other people's things. It's wrong! Нельзя красть вещи других людей! Это противозаконно! Some people iron their socks, but you don't have to. I think it's a waste of time. Некоторые люди утюжат свои носки, но тебе не обязательно это делать. Я думаю это пустая трата времени. When you go into a shop, you don't have to buy something. You can just look. Когда приходишь в магазин, не обязательно что-то покупать. Можешь просто посмотреть.

To be obliged (to) так же является эквивалентом модального глагола долженствования, но употребляется намного реже, чем to have (to). Разница заключается в том, что to be obliged (to) является немного более официальным и выражает обязанность, связанную с социальными, юридическими и моральными аспектами:

"The Constitution does not oblige government to avoid any public acknowledgment of religion's role in society," Anthony Kennedy said in his opinion. "Конституция не обязывает правительство избегать общественного признания социальной роли религии" - произнес

Энтони Кеннеди. I am obliged to you for your gracious hospitality. Я благодарен вам за ваше гостеприимство.

Эквивалент **to be (to)** выражает долженствование в силу какой-либо договорённости, в соответствии с планом или расписанием. The train is to arrive. Why is it still at the station? Поезд должен отправляться (в соответствии с расписанием). Почему он до сих пор на станции?

Should и **ought (to)** выражают слабое долженствование или совет. Оба модальных глагола выражают что, по мнению говорящего, является верным.

You're always asking me for money. I think you should spend less. Ты постоянно просишь у меня деньги. Я думаю, ты должен меньше тратить.

You ought to be more careful with your money. Тебе нужно бережнее относиться к своим деньгам.

You shouldn't sit so close to the TV! It's bad for your eyes. Ты не должен сидеть так близко к телевизору! Это вредно для глаз.

Разницы в употреблении **should** и **ought (to)** практически нет, но иногда последний выражает моральный долг:

You ought to visit your grandmother. Ты должен навещать свою бабушку.или сожаление:

You ought to help me! Ты должен помогать мне! (Но не помогаешь.)

Многофункциональный глагол **will** в роли модального глагола во 2-м и 3-м лице ед. и мн. числа выражает приказ, долженствование или рекомендацию. К употреблению данного глагола чаще прибегают в военных заведениях и школах. You will do as you've been told. Ты сделаешь так, как тебе сказали. The crew will come forward at midnight! Экипажу выдвигаться в полночь!

Выражение разрешения, позволения

Can, could, may, might, to be allowed (to) используются для выражения разрешения и позволения. **Can** употребляется для вопроса и утверждения о разрешении, в то время как **can't** для отрицания этого разрешения.

- Can I ask you a question? Можно задать вам вопрос?

- Yes, of course you can. Конечно можно.

I'm sorry, you can't come in here. К сожалению, вам нельзя сюда приходить.

Модальный глагол **could** используется как более вежливая форма.

Could you do me a favour? Не могли бы вы сделать мне одолжение?

Модальный глагол разрешения **may** более официален и употребляется намного реже, чем **can**:

May I come in, sir? Разрешите войти, сэр?

Can и **could** (но не **may**) используются в разговорах о том, что обычно позволено.

Can you park in this street in Sundays? На этой улице можно парковаться по воскресеньям?

Эквивалент **to be allowed (to)** заменяет **may** в прошедшем и будущем временах, используется как инфинитив и причастие и не имеет существенного различия в значении с модальным глаголом **may**.

You'll be allowed to go out. Вам позволят/разрешат выйти.

Прошедшая форма **may** – **might** используется в значении позволения/разрешения используется только в придаточной части предложения (в основном в косвенной речи), когда глагол главной части стоит в прошедшем времени, в остальных случаях используется эквивалент **to be allowed (to)**. Austin said you might take his diary. Остин сказал, что ты можешь взять его дневник. I was allowed to take the diary. Мне разрешили взять дневник.

Выражение способности, возможности

Способность или возможность совершения какого-либо действия выражается при помощи модального глагола **can**, его эквивалента **to be able (to)** и выражения **managed (to)**. **To be able (to)** означает то же, что и **can**, но **can** употребляется намного чаще. **To be able (to)** более официален. Can you come to a meeting next week? Ты сможешь прийти на собрание на следующей неделе?

Please inform us if you are able to attend a meeting next week. Пожалуйста, проинформируйте нас, если сможете присутствовать на заседании на следующей неделе.

To be able to имеет временные формы, которые не имеет модальный глагол **can**: I'd love to be able to fly. Мне бы очень хотелось уметь летать. I like being able to jollify if I want. Я нахожу приятным иметь возможность повеселиться, когда я хочу.

I've never been able to cook. Я никогда не умел готовить.

She'll be able to see you tomorrow. Она сможет встретиться с тобой завтра.

Для выражения способности/возможности в общем в прошедшем времени используется модальный глагол **could**. I could swim when I was four. Я умел плавать, когда мне было четыре года. А для выражения единоразового действия в определённой ситуации в прошлом используется **to be able (to)** или выражение **managed (to)**. The woman was drowning, but a lifeguard managed to swim to her and pull her out of the water. Та женщина тонула, но спасатель смог подплыть к ней и вытащить её из воды. The prisoners were able to escape by bribing the guards. Заключённые смогли совершить побег, подкупив охранников. Исключением данного правила являются глаголы чувства и восприятия. С такими глаголами употребляется модальный глагол **could**. When we came into the building, I could smell something burning. Когда мы вошли в здание я почувствовал запах чего-то горящего. We could remember where I lost my passport. Я смог вспомнить, где потерял свой паспорт.

Couldn't используется для выражения неспособности/невозможности совершения действия в прошлом. My mother couldn't swim until she was 47. Моя мама не умела плавать до 47 лет. I couldn't find my wallet anywhere. Я нигде не мог найти свой бумажник.

Примечание: *Can* и *can't* могут использоваться для выражения будущего действия, если говорящий решает в момент разговора (то есть наверняка знает) что сможет или не сможет совершить его. *I can see you tomorrow morning for half an hour.* Я смогу встретиться с тобой завтра утром на полчаса. Сравните: *One day we will be able to live without wars.* Когда-нибудь мы сможем жить без войн.

Shall I/we...? используется как просьба о совете, как предложение или приглашение (на русский язык часто переводится утвердительным, а не вопросительным предложением).

Shall I carry your bag? Давай я понесу твою сумку.

What shall I do? Что же мне делать? (Посоветуй мне.)

Shall we dance? Давай потанцуем.

Shall we go to the seaside or the mountains? Пойдем на побережье или в горы? (Советуется.)

Выражение уверенности, вероятности

Помимо долженствования, разрешения и способности модальные глаголы могут выражать степени уверенности и вероятности. Следующие модальные глаголы расположены в порядке "угасания" степени вероятности, которую они выражают: must, will (would) could, may, might, can't. Для большей наглядности вышеперечисленным модальным глаголам можно присвоить примерную процентную долю вероятности:

must (≈99%) | could (≈80%) | may (≈50%) | might (≈20%) | can't (≈1%)

Must и **can't** используются для выражения логического заключения: must - логически возможно и can't - логически невозможно. Оба глагола отнюдь не означают стопроцентную

уверенность возможности или невозможности действия из-за отсутствия определённых фактов, но выражают очень высокую её степень.

Martin must have some problems - he is kind of sullen. Должно быть у Мартина проблемы: он какой-то угрюмый.

There's the doorbell. It must be Rodger. He always comes home at this time. Кто-то в дверь звонит. Должно быть это Роджер. Он всегда приходит домой в это время.

Suzie can't have a ten-year-old daughter! She's only twenty-five herself! У Сьюзи не может быть десятилетней дочери! Ей самой только двадцать пять!

You can't be serious. I know you are joking. Ты ведь не серьёзно. Я знаю, ты шутишь.

Could, may и **might** обычно акцентированы в речи.

Dave and Lucy aren't at home. They could be in the theatre, I suppose. Дэйв и Люси не дома. Я думаю, они могут быть в театре ($\approx 80\%$ уверенности; Дэйв и Люси часто ходят в театр).

We may go to Greece for our holidays. We haven't decided yet. Возможно, мы проведём отпуск в Греции. Мы ещё не решили ($\approx 50\%$ уверенности).

She may be at home. Она может быть дома ($\approx 50\%$ уверенности). Ann might be there too. Возможно Энн тоже там ($\approx 20\%$; малая доля уверенности) According to the radio, it may rain today ($\approx 50\%$). It might even snow ($\approx 20\%$). Согласно радио сегодня может быть дождь. А может и даже снег.

Длительный инфинитив употребляется после модального глагола вероятности для выражения возможной деятельности, происходящей в данный момент.

His light's on. He must be working late. Свет включён. Должно быть, он работает.

It's only 8:10. They can't be having a break yet. Сейчас только десять минут девятого. У них не может быть перерыв.

Конструкция **модальный глагол + совершённый инфинитив** выражает степень вероятности в прошлом:

They could have moved house. Они могли переехать.

Robert must have gone out. Должно быть, Роберт ушёл (сейчас его нет дома).

She passed me in the street without speaking: she can't have seen me. Он прошла мимо меня даже не поздоровавшись: думаю она меня не увидела.

I rang Helen but she didn't reply, so I suppose she may have been in the bath. Я звонил Хелен, но она не ответила, думаю она была в ванной.

Как уже было сказано в начале данного материала, каждый модальный глагол может выражать вероятность и суждение. Перечисленные must, could, may, might, can't с лихвой выражают все возможные способы указания вероятности и подходят практически для всех жизненных ситуаций. Но несмотря на это, вероятность также могут выражать: should, ought (to), will, would и need. Случай их употребления в этом значении достаточно редки, но они всё же существуют.

Should и **ought (to)** выражают предположение, основанное на фактах.

They should all be of equal speed. Вероятно, все они имеют одинаковую скорость.

It ought not to be very hard to get the village. Вероятно, добраться до этой деревни будет не очень сложно.

Will и **would** выражают предположение, основанное на субъективном мнении говорящего.

We heard the phone call. "That would be Charles", I said, knowing I was right. Мы услышали телефонный звонок. «Наверное, это Чарльз» - ответил я, зная что прав.

That will be the postman, I expect. Это, наверное, почтальон.

Need употребляется в отрицательных предложениях в значении предположения о необязательности действия. It needn't take you very long. Вряд ли это займет у вас много времени.

Выражение желания, намерения, решимости

Желания и намерения выражаются многофункциональными глаголами **will** и **would**, употребляемые с 1-м лицом ед. и мн. числом в конструкции с несовершённым инфинитивом. Обычно с первым лицом употребляется shall, а употребление will придаёт оттенок решимости и желания. В таких случаях модальный глагол will не сокращается до 'll и является ударным в предложении; на русский язык или не переводится совсем или переводится как "хотеть", "непременно" и т.п.

I will do it whether you like it or not. Я всё равно это сделаю, хочешь ты или нет.

I will answer you as soon as I can. Я непременно отвечу тебе, как только смогу.

I will let you know! Я непременно дам тебе знать!

I would tell you, I swear! Я бы сказал тебе, клянусь!

Кроме того, would довольно часто используется в конструкциях:

would rather предпочтительнее, пожалуй

would better лучше

would sooner скорее

I'd rather go for a walk. Пожалуй, пойду, прогуляюсь.

I'd better pay more at once instead of paying every week. Я лучше сразу заплачу больше, чем буду платить каждую неделю.

She'd sooner break up with me than apologize to me. Она скорее расстанется со мной, чем попросит прощения.

Will и **would** в отрицательной форме употребляются с одушевлёнными существительными для выражения отказа и нежелания, а с неодушевлёнными указывают на нефункционирование, сопротивление или противодействие:

I won't come back here again. Я ни за что не вернусь сюда снова.

She won't go to the cafe. Она не хочет идти в кафе.

Would в значении отрицания может употребляться как для настоящего, так и для прошедшего времени:

I wouldn't lend him even a pence. Я не хочу одолживать ему даже пенни.

I invited Eric several times, but he wouldn't come. Я приглашал Эрика несколько раз, но он не пожелал прийти.

The window won't open. Окно никак не открывается

The car wouldn't start. Машина никак не заводится.

The pen won't write. Ручка не пишет.

Will и **would** в вопросах выражают вежливые просьбы, предложения и приглашения. **Would** является менее официальным и более вежливым глаголом и чаще соотносится с разговорным стилем.

Will you have some more juice? Хотите ещё соку?

Will you give him this package? Вы не передадите ему эту посыпку?/ Передайте ему эту посылку, пожалуйста.

Will you wait a few? Подождите немного, пожалуйста./ Не подождете немного?

Более вежливый **would**:

Would you show me that vest? Будьте добры, покажите мне вон ту жилетку.

Would you help me? Не могли бы вы помочь мне?

Кроме того, **would** часто встречается в разговорной речи в таких устойчивых выражениях как:

Would you mind ... Будьте добры .../Будьте любезны .../Вы не против ... Would you like ... Не желаете ли вы .../Хотите ...

Would you be so kind as to ... Не будете ли вы так добры .../
Будьте добры ...

Would you mind clothing the door? Вы не против закрыть дверь?/
Будьте любезны, закройте дверь.

Would you like to take a walk? Хочешь погулять?/ Не желаешь
прогуляться?

Would you be so kind as to remove your finger from the pie? Будьте
добры, уберите палец от пирога.

Модальный глагол **need** выражает необходимость и
употребляется только в вопросах и отрицаниях.

You needn't lie to me. Тебе не нужно мне врать.

В речи **need** в основном используется не как модальный, а как
обычный (смысловой) глагол и, соответственно, употребляется со
вспомогательными глаголами, частицей **to** и принимает окончания,
зависящие от времени.

You don't need to lie to me. Тебе не нужно мне врать.

Аналогичная ситуация наблюдается в случае с глаголом **dare**,
который имеет переводы: "сметь", "посметь", "отваживаться",
"дерзать" и т.п. **Dare** так же может употребляться как смысловой и
как модальный глагол, но на деле употребляется в основном в
качестве модального (в отличие от **need**). **Dare** в качестве модального
глагола используется только в вопросительных и отрицательных
предложениях.

Dare you use my own knowledge against me? Ты смеешь
использовать мои знания против меня же?

I dare to ask you a private question. Я осмелюсь задать тебе
личный вопрос.

Exercises

1. Complete the following sentences using the most appropriate forms of the verbs

1. Jack has got a headache. He ... sleep well recently.
 - a) can't
 - b) couldn't have
 - c) hasn't been able to
2. I ... sleep for hours when I was a little girls.
 - a) could
 - b) am able to
 - c) can
3. Tom ... play tennis well but he ... play a game yesterday because he was ill.
 - a) couldn't, could
 - b) can, was able
 - c) can, couldn't
4. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We ... meet at 5 sharp.
 - a) were to
 - b) had to
 - c) could
5. Where are my gloves? — I ... put them on because it's cold today.
 - a) can't
 - b) have to
 - c) needn't
6. You ... take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.
 - a) needn't
 - b) mustn't
 - c) can't
7. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You ... invite me next time.
 - a) must
 - b) should

c) need to

8. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... go now.

a) can

b) has to

c) must

9. You ... smoke so much.

a) would

b) can't

c) shouldn't

10. We have got plenty of time. We ... hurry.

a) must

b) needn't

c) should

2. Translate the sentences into English

1. Вы должны бросить курить.

2. Вечеринка была замечательная. Вам следовало прийти.

3. Ты можешь решить эту проблему.

4. Тебе следует навестить своего больного друга.

5. Тебе следовало навестить своего больного друга, но ты не навестил.

6. Не хотите еще чая?

7. Я вынужден был сделать это.

8. Я не знаю, почему мы спешили. Нам не нужно было спешить.

9. Я бы хотел пойти с тобой.

10. Ты можешь делать все, что хочешь.

11. Ольге нужно уделить больше внимания занятиям по английскому языку.

12. Я не уверен, но возможно он неправ.

13. Ему разрешили взять машину своего отца в прошлую пятницу.

14. Я могу считать до 50 на испанском.

3. There is a mistake in each sentence. Correct the mistakes

1. Actors may learn a lot of dialogues by heart.
2. Your glass is empty. Must I refill it?
3. Would I introduce Mr. Brown to you?
4. My sister can to play a few musical instruments.
5. Some years ago I didn't can speak English.

4. Choose the correct variant. Translate the sentences from English into Russian

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Lara ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
11. You ... (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
12. My grandfather is retired, so he ... (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.
13. The fridge is full, so we ... (must not/needn't) go shopping.
14. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.
15. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
16. I ... (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.
17. Ann ... (must/is to) finish school next year.
18. Sorry, I'm late. I ... (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.
19. What time do we ... (should/have to) be at the railway station?
20. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.

21. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
22. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
23. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
- 24.... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

5. Put the sentences in the Past Tense. Use could, had to, was to, was allowed to

For ex.: Bob can't dive. (Боб не умеет нырять.) – Last year Bob couldn't dive. (В прошлом году Боб не умел нырять.)

1. You must show your identity card here. (Ты должен показать удостоверение личности здесь.) – Last night ...
2. We can't buy a new car. (Мы не можем купить новую машину.) – Last summer ...
3. Mike may take my laptop computer for a couple of hours. (Майк может взять мой ноутбук на пару часов.) – This morning ...
4. Victor has to call his mother. (Виктору нужно позвонить своей маме.) – Yesterday ...
5. You don't need to paper the walls. (Вам не нужно оклеивать стены обоями.) – Yesterday ...
6. She is to be at the office at 9 a.m. (Ей нужно быть в офисе в 9 утра.) – Last Friday ...
7. You must not tell lies. (Ты не должен лгать.) – Last night ...

6. Put the sentences in the Future Tense. Use will be able to, will be allowed to, will have to

For ex.: The baby can talk. (Малыш умеет разговаривать.) – Soon the baby will be able to talk. (Скоро малыш сможет разговаривать.)

1. He can't get the tickets. (Он не может достать билеты.) – I'm afraid ...
2. You may use my camera. (Ты можешь пользоваться моей камерой.) – Tomorrow ...

3. I am to wait for him at the airport. (Мне нужно подождать его в аэропорту.) – Next Sunday ...

4. You must tell me the truth. (Ты обязан рассказать мне правду.) – Very soon ...

5. I have to take these pills 3 times a day. (Мне нужно пить эти таблетки 3 раза в день.) – Tomorrow ...

6. I can read this book in Italian. (Я могу прочитать эту книгу на итальянском языке.) – In two years ...

7. Translate the following proverbs from English into Russian, pay attention to modal verbs. Give Russian equivalents

1. A man can do no more than he can.

2. Anyone who has to ask the price cannot afford it.

3. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at their neighbours.

4. You must learn to walk before you can run.

5. He who falls today may rise tomorrow.

6. A bird may be known by its song.

7. He who laughs at crooked menshould need to walk very straight.

8. Talk of the devil and he is to appear.

9. A tree must be bent while young.

10. The wind can't be caught in a net.

8. Give one or several advices to your friend using the modal verb should

For ex.: My eyes are tired. (Мои глаза устали.) – You should go to bed. (Тебе следует спать.)

1. I am cold. (Мне холодно.)

2. I am thirsty. (Я хочу пить.)

3. I am hungry. (Я голоден.)

4. My life is too hectic. (Моя жизнь слишком насыщенная.)

5. I've caught a cold. (Я простудился.)

6. Somebody has stolen my purse. (Кто-то украл мой кошелек.)

9. Put the following words in the right order. Translate the sentences from English into Russian

For ex.: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы).

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.

2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.

3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.

4. the light / I / switch / may / on?

5. your / look / could / passport / I / at?

6. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.

7. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.

8. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.

9. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.

10. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.

11. better / we / find / a / should / job.

12. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.

13. do / get / to / Turkey / I / have to / a visa?

14. he / manners / improve / his / needs to.

15. needn't / you / complain.

Indicative and Subjunctive Mood

Таблица 5

Сравнение изъявительного и сослагательного наклонения

Изъявительное наклонение

Сослагательное наклонение

Carol can prepare delicious food => Кэрол может готовить вкусную еду.

I wish Carol could prepare delicious food => Я бы хотел, чтобы Кэрол приготовила вкусную еду (но она не готовит).

Сослагательное наклонение имеет некоторое сходство с изъявительным. Единственное отличие, которое является заметным, — первое и третье лицо употребляются с **were**:

- If only I **were** here! => Если бы я только был здесь!
- If only I **were** rich! => Если бы я только был богат!

Мы привыкли употреблять I с глаголом was. Но в данной ситуации мы должны употреблять were.

Еще примеры:

- It's essential that she **see** a dentist... => Для нее крайне важно посетить стоматолога...
- It's necessary that he **eat** dish without salt... => Необходимо, чтобы он ел блюда без соли.

Эти факторы можно назвать единственными отличиями. В остальном порядок построения предложения остается одинаковым с изъявительным наклонением.

Примеры сослагательного наклонения в английском языке

If I were there I should ring you up.

Если бы я был там, я бы позвонил тебе.

I wish she would win the game.

Мне бы хотелось, чтобы она выиграла игру.

If I knew her address we should write to her.

Если бы я знал её адрес, мы бы написали ей.

It is necessary that he should go there.

Необходимо, чтобы он поехал туда.

Из вышеприведенных примеров видно, что сослагательное наклонение может выражаться или только одним глаголом (were, wish, knew) — это так называемая **синтетическая форма**, или со вспомогательным глаголом + инфinitив без частицы to (should ring, would win, should write) — это **аналитическая форма**.

Таким образом, для выражения сослагательного наклонения употребляются синтетические формы (простые) — в основном без вспомогательного глагола (это Subjunctive I) и аналитические формы — со вспомогательным глаголом (это Subjunctive II): should/would ring/have written, should have done, may/might + инфинитив и т. п.).

It is necessary that he **start** there immediately. (синтетическая форма)

Необходимо, чтобы он отправился туда немедленно.

It's a pity you can't come tomorrow. He **would help** you. (аналитическая форма)

Жаль, что вы не можете прийти завтра. Он помог бы вам.

I wish he **would pass** his examinations. (аналитическая форма)

Мне бы хотелось, чтобы он сдал экзамены.

It is impossible that he **should have done** it.

(аналитическая форма)

Не может быть, чтобы он сделал это.

Сослагательное наклонение Subjunctive I (синтетическая форма) употребляется в простом предложении и в главном и придаточном предложении сложноподчиненного предложения (в главном — с условным придаточным, выражающим нереальное условие).

Сослагательное наклонение Subjunctive II (аналитическая форма) употребляется в придаточном предложении сложноподчиненного предложения.

Образование

Синтетические формы сослагательного наклонения подразделяются на Present Subjunctive и Past Subjunctive.

Present Subjunctive образуется от инфинитива любого глагола без частицы to, например, be, see, go, write и т. д. Эта форма глагола остается без изменения, независимо от лица и числа (в 3-м лице единственного числа глаголы не принимают окончания -s, а глагол to be остается также без изменений в единственном и множественном числе).

It is necessary that he **be** here at 6 o'clock.

Необходимо, чтобы он был здесь в 6 часов.

It was necessary that they **be** here at 6 o'clock.

Было необходимо, чтобы они были здесь в 6 часов.

It is important that he **understand** his mistake.

Важно, чтобы он понял свою ошибку.

It was important that he **understand** his mistake.

Было важно, чтобы он понял свою ошибку.

(Форма Present Subjunctive употребляется независимо от того, в каком времени стоит глагол главного предложения.)

Глаголы в **Past Subjunctive** имеют ту же форму, что и в простом прошедшем времени (came, went, took и т. д.), а глагол to be имеет форму were для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа.

If I **came** here he would help me.

Если бы я приехал сюда, он помог бы мне.

If I **were** there I should ring you up.

Если бы я был там, я позвонил бы вам.

В разговорной речи глагол were в 1-м и 3-м лицах единственного числа часто заменяется формой was.

If I **was** in Moscow in September I should visit you.

Если бы я был в Москве в сентябре, я бы навестил вас.

Заметьте:

Формы Present Subjunctive и Past Subjunctive употребляются без изменения, независимо от времени, к которому относится действие (настоящему, прошедшему или будущему).

Аналитические формы сослагательного наклонения выражаются в придаточных предложениях через Indefinite Subjunctive и Perfect Subjunctive.

Indefinite Subjunctive образуется путем сочетания вспомогательных глаголов should/ would и инфинитива без частицы *to* и употребляется для выражения действия в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени, которое не предшествует моменту речи.

She wanted that her son **should go in for sport.**

Она хотела, чтобы её сын занимался спортом.

Perfect Subjunctive образуется путем сочетания вспомогательных глаголов *should have*, *would have* и 3-й формы основного глагола — Participle II и употребляется для выражения только прошедшего действия, которое предшествует моменту речи.

It is doubtful that he **should have placed first.**

Сомнительно, чтобы он занял первое место.

НО: Past Subjunctive имеет такую же форму, как и Past Perfect.

If it **had rained last month...** (*had rained* — Past Perfect Subjunctive)

Если бы был дождь в прошлом месяце...

Употребление сослагательного наклонения

• В придаточных предложениях, следующих после конструкций: *it is necessary* — *необходимо*, *it is required* — *нужно*, *необходимо*, *it is demanded* — *нужно (обязательно)*, *it is important* — *важно*, *it is strange* — *странны* и т. п., вводимых союзом **that**, употребляется Present Subjunctive или II форма Indefinite Subjunctive (*should (have)* + инфинитив без *to*).

It is necessary that he **read (should read) it.**

Необходимо, чтобы он прочитал это.

It is important that they **know (should know) their new timetable.**

Важно, чтобы они знали новое расписание.

It is strange that she **should have said it.**

Странно, чтобы она это сказала.

- В придаточных дополнительных предложениях после глаголов, выражающих приказание, требование, предложение, предположение — to order, to command, to suggest, to insist и др., употребляется II форма Indefinite Subjunctive.

He **ordered** that the children **should** get up at 7 o'clock.

Он приказал, чтобы дети вставали в 7 часов.

Her parents **suggested** that she **should** go to the South.

Её родители предложили, чтобы она поехала на юг.

- После глагола to wish в придаточных дополнительных предложениях для выражения желания, надежды, сожаления о невозможности желаемого, а также в выражениях типа I wish I knew (в значении I don't know):

а) если желание осуществимо, употребляется аналитическая форма would + инфинитив без to.

I wish they **would** **pass** their exams.

Мне хочется, чтобы они сдали экзамены.

He **wishes** I **would** **come** to Minsk.

Ему хочется, чтобы я приехал(а) в Минск.

б) если желание нереально и неосуществимо, то в придаточном предложении имеет место сдвиг времен (Past Subjunctive от to be — were. Past Indefinite или Past Perfect — от всех других глаголов соответственно правилам согласования времен: если в главном предложении глагол стоит в Present Indefinite, то в придаточном — в Past Indefinite; если в главном предложении глагол стоит в Past Indefinite или в другом прошедшем времени, то в придаточном — в Past Perfect, т. е. Perfect Subjunctive).

I wish they **were** there! Я хотел(а) бы, чтобы они были там!

I wish we **had** more films for children.

Я хотел(а) бы, чтобы у нас было больше фильмов для детей (но их мало).

He wished we had gone.

Он хотел, чтобы мы ушли.

Если действие относится к настоящему времени, то оно выражается через Simple Past/Past Indefinite.

I wish it were summer now. (= It's a pity it is not summer now.)

Как бы мне хотелось, чтобы сейчас было лето. (= Жаль, что сейчас не лето.)

I wish you had time. (= I am sorry you haven't time.)

Как бы мне хотелось, чтобы у тебя было время. (= Жаль, что у тебя нет времени.)

I wish I knew it. (= I am sorry I don't know it.)

Как бы мне хотелось знать это. (= Жаль, но я, к сожалению, не знаю этого.)

Глагол **to wish** может стоять и в прошедшем времени, форма Subjunctive не изменяется при этом.

He wished he knew it. (= He was sorry he didn't know it.)

Жаль, что он не знал этого.

Если действие относится к прошедшему времени, то оно выражается через Past Perfect.

I wish he hadn't gone. (= I am sorry he went.)

Как бы мне хотелось, чтобы он не уезжал. (= Жаль, что он уехал.)

I wish you hadn't told him. (= I am sorry you told him.)

Как бы мне хотелось, чтобы ты ему не говорил. (= Жаль, что ты сказал ему.)

He wished he had taken her

advice. (= He was sorry he hadn't taken her advice.)

Как он жалел, что не послушал её совета. (= Жаль, что он не послушал её совета.)

в) если выражается сожаление в отношении невыполнимости действия в будущем, используется глагол **could**.

I wish he could come to see me tomorrow (but he couldn't).

Жаль, что он не сможет прийти ко мне завтра.

I wish he could get a good salary.

Жаль, что он не получает хорошую зарплату.

- В придаточных предложениях обстоятельства цели в конструкции с that, so that, in order that — *чтобы, для того чтобы*; lest — *чтобы не* употребляется II форма Indefinite Subjunctive (should + инфинитив). Present Subjunctive (go, write...) или сочетание глагола may (might) + инфинитив или can (could) + инфинитив.

He brought me the book so **that I should read** it.

Он принёс мне книгу (для того), чтобы я прочёл её.

Go to the station now **that you may catch** the train.

Иди на вокзал сейчас, чтобы ты успел на поезд.

Put your money into the pocket **lest you should forget** it.

Положи деньги в карман, чтобы не забыть их.

- В придаточных предложениях условия, сравнения после союзов if/if only — *если бы, если бы только*. as if/as though — *как будто, как если бы* употребляется Past Subjunctive (were, went, brought и т. п.) или Past Perfect (had brought, had rained и т. п.):

а) для выражения невозможности совершения действия или нереального условия по отношению к настоящему времени употребляется Past Subjunctive (Simple Past).

If we all **went** to Paris!

Если бы мы все поехали в Париж!

If only we **had** money!

Если бы только у нас были деньги!

He behaves as if he **owned** the flat.

Он ведёт себя так, как будто он хозяин квартиры.

She talks **as though** she **knew** where I was.

Она говорит так, как если бы она знала, где я был.

б) для выражения невыполнимого действия, относящегося к прошлому, употребляется Past Perfect.

If it **had rained** yesterday!

Если бы вчера был дождь!

He **talks (talked)** about Rome as though he **had been** there himself.

Он говорит (говорил) о Риме, как если бы он сам там был (как будто он сам там был).

- В придаточных уступительных предложениях, которые вводятся союзами или союзными словами though, although — хотя, whoever — кто бы ни, however — как бы ни, whatever — что бы ни, wherever — где бы ни, куда бы ни, употребляется II форма Indefinite Subjunctive (should write и т. п.) или Present Subjunctive (write, go и т. п.), если действие выражено глаголом в сослагательном наклонении и относится к будущему времени.

Whoever should knock at night I shall never open the door.

Кто бы ни постучал ночью, я никогда (ни за что, ни в коем случае) не открою дверь.

- В восклицательных предложениях (иногда с упоминанием сверхъестественных сил).

Long **live** freedom! Да здравствует свобода!

God **bless** you! Да благословит тебя Бог!

Blese you! (Будьте здоровы! — если кто-то чихнул)

Применение Subjunctive 1 и Subjunctive 2.

Subjunctive 1

- **Subjunctive 1 Present Simple**

Форма представлена инфинитивом глагола без to. Инфинитив остается неизменным (для первого и третьего лица он будет одинаковым):

I think that we **congratulate** her Я предлагаю нам поздравить ее

together.

Sara confirmed that she be at the factory during the inspection.

вместе.

Сара подтвердила желание присутствовать на фабрике во время осмотра.

Данная форма относится к настоящим или будущим действиям. Чаще всего форма применяется в строгом публицистическом, научном и официально-деловом стилях.

Выражения, которые часто используются в Present Simple Subjunctive 1

To suggest that...

Предложить (сделать что-то)

It is necessary that...

Необходимо, чтобы...

It is important that...

Важно, чтобы...

It is advisable that...

Целесообразно, чтобы...

Другие часто употребляемые словосочетания => to insist that (настаивать на чем-то), to advise that (посоветовать сделать что-либо), to demand that (требовать, чтобы...).

• Subjunctive 1 Past Simple

Прошедшее простое время сослагательного наклонения имеет сходство с Past Simple изъявительного наклонения. В двух словах — ассоциируется с невыполнимым пожеланием, условием, которое имеет место в настоящем и будущем времени:

• If she didn't speak Spanish, we would probably get bored among all those Spanish speaking citizens => Если бы она не говорила на испанском, мы бы вероятно заскучали среди всех этих испаноговорящих жителей.

Часто используются словосочетания I wish.../if only.../as if.../as though.../it's (about/high) time... Фразы выражают нереальное состояние или действие. Примеры:

If only she came back on these

Вот бы она вернулась этими

days!

It's high time our guests went home.

It's about time he understood that they abused his good name.

днями!

Самое время нашим гостям уходить.

Пора бы ему понять, что они злоупотребляют его добрым именем.

Важно! Subjunctive 1 у Past Simple мы используем форму were для всех лиц, напр., If I were/if she were. То есть для I/he/she/it форма будет одинаковой.

• **Subjunctive 1 Past Perfect**

Если мы хотим выразить сожаление по поводу того, что уже свершилось (или еще не свершилось), то используем Past Perfect Subjunctive 1. Форма аналогичная сфере употребления Past Simple Subjunctive 1, разница только в том, что конструкции I wish.../as though нацелены на прошлое, а не на настоящее или будущее: I wish she hadn't brought these cocktails => Жаль, что она принесла эти коктейли (Хотел бы я, чтобы она не приносила эти коктейли).

• **Subjunctive 2**

Форма состоит из комбинации модальных или вспомогательных глаголов в прошедшем времени. Сюда относят: could, might, would, should, а также инфинитив без частички to.

Present Subjunctive 2 => неперфектная форма (действие еще не состоялось)

• Our family **would go** for a barbecue if it didn't rain => Мы бы пошли на пикник, если бы не было дождя.

• You **shouldn't do** this. It can be dangerous => Тебе не стоило делать этого. Это может быть опасно.

• We **might show** you the way to the river if you were not against this idea => Мы могли бы показать вам дорогу к реке, если бы вы не были против этой идеи.

- They **could translate** this article on their own instead of searching for a specialist to do it instead of them => Они могли бы перевести эту статью самостоятельно вместо того, чтобы искать специалиста, который сделает это за них.

Perfect Subjunctive 2 => perfectная форма (действие уже состоялось)

- She **wouldn't have missed** the bus if she had hurried up => Если бы она поторопилась, она бы не опоздала на автобус.

• Andry **should have asked** first before he had come to our house. We **would have told** him that we were going away => Эндрю стоило спросить перед тем, как приезжать к нам. Мы бы сказали ему, что уезжаем.

- They **might have visited** their friends another day. We needed them here => Они могли бы отведать друзей в другой день. Они нужны были нам здесь.

• Why didn't Helen apply for this offer? She **could have got** it => Почему Хелен не подала заявку на это предложение? Она могла бы получить его.

Conditional Mood

Правила образования и применения условного наклонения

Условное наклонение в английском языке имеет тесное применение с сослагательным, поэтому ему уделяется немало внимания. В английском языке условные предложения подразделяются на три вида:

1. 1. Сюда относят осуществимые условия, вполне реальные, которые имеют место в настоящем или будущем времени. Структура => главное предложение – в Future, придаточное – в Present. Но! Используется изъявительное наклонение:

- I will have a trip if the weather is fine => Если погода будет хорошей, я совершу поездку.

- If you are late again, I will have to ask you to leave this position
=> Если ты еще раз опоздаешь, я буду должен попросить тебя освободить это место (буду должен уволить тебя).

2. Условные предложения второго типа объединяют неосуществимые условия, являются малореальными. Относятся к настоящему и будущему. Структура => **should/would+to** в главном предложении и прошедшая форма **to be** (**were** во всех лицах) или форма **Past Simple** в придаточном предложении:

- If Helen **were** here she **wouldn't told** Met that secret => Хелен бы не сказала Мэту этот секрет, будь она здесь.
- If America **did not happen to be proclaimed** a fast food country, it **wouldn't have** problem with obesity => Если бы Америка не была объявлена страной фаст-фуда, она бы не имела проблем с ожирением.

3. Условные предложения третьего типа описывают условия в прошлом, которые являются невыполнимыми. Структура => **should/would+ глагол в Present Perfect** (для главного предложения) и глагол в форме **Past Perfect** (для придаточного предложения):

- If you **had gone** to bed in time you **wouldn't have overslept** your interview => Если бы ты вовремя пошла спать, то не проспала бы собеседование.

Сослагательное наклонение – **subjunctive mood** – в английском языке может выражать

- Real condition (реальное условия в возможных, желательных, предполагаемых ситуациях);
- Unreal condition (нереальное условие в неосуществимых ситуациях).

Сослагательное наклонение – это всегда возможность, желание, сомнение или предположение.

На русский язык **subjunctive mood** чаще всего переводится глаголом в прошедшем времени с частицей **БЫ**.

Сегодня выполним несколько упражнений на отработку Subjunctive Mood in the conditional clauses.

Zero conditional или **conditional 0** – это условные предложения 0 типа. Сегодня мы поговорим о том, как образовать zero conditional и когда его использовать. Я приведу вам 10 примеров предложений в zero conditional с переводом. Вы также сможете выполнить несколько упражнений на условные предложения 0-го типа.

Мы будем употреблять **условные предложения 0 типа**, когда речь идет о реальных событиях – это real conditional. Более того, события, о которых идет речь, являются 100 % вероятными.

Zero Conditional употребляется, если речь идет о

- научных фактах (Scientific Facts)

If you heat water to 100⁰ Celsius, it boils.

- прописных истинах (General Truths)

If you drop a book, it falls.

- правилах (Rules)

If you take drugs, don't drive.

- очевидных причинах и следствиях (Obvious Causes and Effects)

If you disconnect the battery, the computer turns off.

- привычных действиях (Routine)

Molly uses glasses when she types.

Одним из признаков Zero Conditional является тот факт, что вы всегда сможете заменить if (если) на when (когда) без изменения смысла предложения.

Water and oil do not mix *if* you combine them. – Вода и масло не смешиваются, если Вы соединяете их.

Water and oil do not mix *when* you combine them — Вода и масло не смешиваются, когда Вы соединяете их.

Примеры предложений zero conditional с переводом.

1. When water temperature reaches 100 degrees, this liquid always boils. Когда температура воды достигает 100 градусов, эта жидкость всегда закипает.

2. When Jill eats fish, she is sick. – Когда Джилл ест рыбу, ее подташнивает.

3. One's practice always suffers if one disregards it. Бизнес всегда страдает, если пренебрегать им.

4. Anybody is satisfied if the thing they want to rent looks new. Всякий рад, если вещь, которую он собирается взять в аренду, выглядит как новая.

5. If there's no God, there's no virtue. – Если нет Бога, нет и добродетели.

6. If a and c are nonzero prime integers, t is equal to 3. Если а и с — отличные от нуля простые целые числа, то t равняется 3.

7. Experiment can happen only if both conditions exist. Эксперимент возможен лишь при выполнении обоих условий.

8. If a small firm faces a monopoly, it comes into its total power. Сталкиваясь с монополией, маленькая фирма оказывается в ее полной власти.

9. If you drink a little alcohol, never drive. – Если выпил немного алкоголя, никогда не садись за руль

10. If Mona sees a ghost, it's a ghost but not a fragment of her dream. Если уж Мона видит призрака, это и вправду призрак, а не плод ее воображения.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Put the verb in the right form and form Zero Conditional

1. If you ... (to drive) along the river bank it ... (to be) twenty miles out of your way.

2. If you ... (to take) your mobile phone into class, it ... (must) be turned off.

3. We ... (not use) calculators when we ... (write) tests.
4. If you ... (to push) this button, the volume ... (to increase).
5. If you ... (to close) the door, it ... (to lock) automatically.
6. I ... (to wear) my old boots when I ... (to work).
7. When I ... (to cook) salads, I ... (to use) only olive oil.
8. When I ... (to concentrate), please ... (not to make) so much noise.
9. Unless prices ... (to rise), it ... (not to be) a good investment.
10. Unless someone ... (to ask) you politely, ... (to refuse) to do anything.

Ex. 2. Translate Zero Conditionals into your language

1. Если стихи веселые, то я читаю их детям.
2. Если у меня есть время, я смотрю романтические фильмы.
3. Если идет дождь, земля становится мокрой.
4. Если апельсин оранжевый, значит он спелый.
5. Если потерялся – спроси дорогу.
6. Если я наемся на ночь, я плохо сплю.
7. Если работать усердно – можно многоного достичь.
8. Если он ест много сладкого, у него появляется аллергическая сыпь.
9. Я хожу на работу даже если болею.
10. Если Молли не спит ночью, утром она чувствует себя разбитой.
11. Если нарушать правила, можно получить штраф

Таблица 6

I тип условных предложений

Употребление	Придаточное пр.	Главное пр.
Эти предложения выражают вполне	Present Simple, Present	Future Simple, can, may, might, must,

реальные, осуществимые предположения, относящиеся к будущему или настоящему времени.	Continuous, Present Perfect	should, Imperative
	<p>If the weather is nice, we'll go for a walk. – Если погода будет хорошая, мы пойдём на прогулку.</p> <p>If you have taken the books, you can start working on your article.</p> <p>If you see Greg, ask him to ring me up. Если вы увидите Грега, попросите его позвонить мне по телефону</p>	

Exercises

Ex. 1. Put the verbs in the brackets into the Present Indefinite or the Future Indefinite Tense

1. If Peter ... (come) to my place, we ... (go) to play in the yard.
2. If Peter ... (not come) to my place, I ... (watch) TV.
3. If Frank's parents ... (have) their holidays in summer, they ... (go) to the seaside.
4. If they ... (have) their holidays in winter, they ... (stay) at home.
5. If the fog ... (thicken), Harold ... (put up) the tent for the night.
6. When I ... (finish) my work, I ... (go) to the cinema.
7. We ... (buy) this book as soon as our mother ... (give) us some money.
8. When we ... (come) to your place you ... (show) us your present.
9. I ... (return) you your ring when you ... (ask) me.
10. I ... (wait) for my friend until he ... (come) from the shop.
11. My father ... (start) writing before the sun ... (rise).

12. As soon as you ... (finish) your study I ... (present) you with a new flat.

Ex. 2. Put the verb in the brackets in the correct tense to form the First Conditional

Maria is a girl from your country. She is studying English and she'd like to visit an English-speaking country.

If Maria (go) abroad, she (go) to England or America. She (visit) London if she (go) to England. If she (stay) in London, she (spend) much money. She (not be able) to stay for long if she (spend) all her money. If her holiday (be) very short, she (not practice) her English. It (be) a pity if she (not try) to speak English.

Ex.3. Make up conditional 1 sentences with if-clauses

Example: Molly leave now / catch the bus.

— If Molly leaves now, she'll catch the bus.

1. stay in bed / feel better
2. work hard / get a job
3. go shopping / spend much money
4. ride a bike / get there quickly—
5. eat carrots/see well in the dark.
6. come now/go out together

Ex. 4. Connect the sentences with when or if to form the first conditional

Jack will come. We shall play chess. — When Jack comes, we shall play chess.

1. All the pupils will come to school tomorrow. We shall write a test then.
2. I'll meet Ann after school. I'll give her my album.
3. You'll not do your homework. The teacher will be angry.
4. Mike won't come today. We'll play football without him.

5. I'll finish school with good marks. My father will take me to the seaside.
6. My school record may not be very good. Mom will be very upset.

Ex. 5. Continue the chain stories. Use conditional 1

A)

If Brian has a lot of money, he'll buy a bike.

If he buys a bike, he'll ...

If he rides it ...

If ...

B)

If you don't do well at school, you'll become a bad pupil.

If you become a bad pupil, you'll stay ...

If you stay ...

If ...

Ex. 6. Study the list of prizes and speak for Nick and Tom, using conditional 1

When Nick has breakfast at Tom's house, he sees a packet of cornflakes on the table. On the back of it he sees this paper.

ANSWER AND WIN ONE OF THESE WONDERFUL PRIZES!

1st prize - a holiday in New York,

2nd prize - a motor-bike.

3rd-5th prize — a tent.

6th-12th prize — a cassette-recorder.

13th-20th prize — a camera.

21st-36th prize — an alarm-clock.

37th-50th prize — a book of flowers of Britain.

51st-99th prize — a T-shirt with Big Ben on it.

After reading it Tom has sent the answers.

a) Nick says to Tom:

1. If you win the first prize, you'll get a holiday in New York.

2. If you win the second prize, you'll get... .
3. If you win the third prize, you'll ...
4. If you win ...
5. If ...
6. If ...
7. If ...
8. If ...

b) Tom answers:

1. If I win a holiday in New York, I'll come and visit you.
2. If I win ...
3. If I ...
4. If...
5. If...
6. If ...
7. If ...
8. If ...

Ex. 7. Make conditional sentences

1. I'll buy a colour film and take a lot of pictures if ...
2. I'll have a party and we can dance to music if ...
3. I'll go camping in the Lake District if ...
4. Molly'll learn a lot of things if...
5. I shan't sit with you at the same desk unless...
6. I'll send her a letter as soon as ...
7. If he does his homework every day he ...
8. If he comes in the afternoon we ...
9. If you live in a big city what ...?
10. If Milly gives me her address, I ...
11. If you don't stop talking, the teacher ...

Ex. 8. Answer the questions in conditional 1

What will you do

- if it rains on Sunday?
- if your friends don't play with you?
- if your TV doesn't work this evening?
- if you lose your school record-book?
- when the lessons are over?
- when your holiday comes?
- when your friend comes to see you tonight?
- when you finish your homework?

Ex. 9. Imagine that you are eighteen and you have finished school. What will you do then? Develop the following situation. Begin like this

When I'm eighteen, I think I'll ... I don't think I'll ..., but if, I'll try

Ex. 10. Join two sentences into one using if

1. It will rain today. We shall not go for a walk.
2. Don't move. You'll fall down.
3. The wind will change. There will be snow.
4. I'll be careful. I will not break the cups.
5. You have free time now. Come for a walk with me.
6. I'll go hiking in summer. I'll see a lot of interesting things.
7. He'll go shopping. He'll buy some exercise-books for me.

Ex. 11. Complete the sentences

1. Your Dad will get angry if you
2. My Mum will be happy if I
3. My sister will shout at me if I ...
4. The teacher will not be happy if we ...
5. You will do well at school if you ...

Ex. 12. Write answers to the questions

1. What will you do if you jump into the river and see a crocodile there?

2. What will your mother do if you break her favourite vase?
3. What will the teacher do if you don't do what she asks you to do?
4. What will your friends do if you call them bad names?
5. What will you do if you lose your school record- book?

Second conditional exercises

Personality quiz with second conditional sentences

Some people are very calm. Others are nervous. Some people can stay calm in a crisis. Other people panic. What about you? Are you a survivor? Try this personality quiz.

1 If you were on a hijacked plane, would you

- a) attack the hijackers?
- b) sit still and do nothing?
- c) scream?
- d) try to escape?

2 If you won a million pounds, would you

- a) put it all in a bank?
- b) spend it as fast as possible?
- c) hide it?
- d) tell everyone about it?

3 If you were shipwrecked on a desert island, what would you do first? Would you

- a) shout for help?
- b) build a hut?
- c) look for food?
- d) look for fresh water?

4 If a robber attacked you a dark street, would you

- a) give him the money?
- b) grab his weapon?
- c) scream?
- d) run away?

5. If you smelt smoke in the middle of the night, would you

- a) go back to sleep?
- b) run into the street and shout 'Fire'?
- c) look for the fire?
- d) telephone the fire brigade

6. If you saw a car crash, won't you

- a) faint?
- b) telephone the police?
- c) help the people in the cars?
- d) walk away?

7 If a dog bit your leg, would you

- a) forget about it?
- b) kill the dog?
- c) go straight to hospital?
- d) look for the owner of the dog?

Your score:

Рис.2

1	a) 4	b) 1	c) 3	d) 5
2	a) 1	b) 2	c) 4	d) 5
3	a) 5	b) 4	c) 2	d) 1
4	a) 1	b) 4	c) 3	d) 2
5	a) 4	b) 3	c) 1	d) 3
6	a) 4	b) 2	c) 3	d) 1
7	a) 5	b) 4	c) 2	d) 1

0-10. In a crisis you would be cool and calm. You would survive accidents, hijacks and fires. You're a real survivor because you always think of yourself first. However, perhaps you would have more friends if you thought more of other people.

11-18. You would stay calm in most crises and you would probably survive. But you would also try to help other people and you would risk your own life. A true survivor would only think of herself or himself.

19-25. You aren't really a survivor. You're too emotional. In a crisis you would panic too easily. If you panicked, you wouldn't be able to think clearly.

26-32. You aren't a survivor at all. In a crisis you would try to be a hero. If someone attacked you, you would defend yourself to live to fight another day.

Теперь переходим и к самим упражнениям на второй тип условных предложений. Все упражнения имеют ответы, поэтому вы сможете самостоятельно проверить свои достижения.

Ex. 1. Choose the correct option to form second conditional sentences

1. No mother would have sent/would send a child to anything so awful if she is not/ were not in such misery herself!

2. I wouldn't / mustn't be surprised if we will turn / turned out to be ordinary humans, after all.

3. If Maggie looked/ would look out his eyes, would she / did she come away from the terrifying experience?

4. If the captain was / had shipwrecked, and you wanted/ want to rescue him in a boat, he would want / will want to know who was rowing the boat before he would get / got in.

5. The transfer will / would be easier if she would have /had no idea what was happening.

6. The East India Company can / could break Miguel's control, if it can increase / increased the coffee amount on the market.

7. If my brother were / had to blame he will/ would ask your forgiveness.

8. If this could / was be arranged there will be/ would be nothing left for Chris to do.

9. It would look / will look as if we were / had been conspiring.

10. If it weren't / wouldn't be for the pain and disgrace Sue would be / will be willing to end it all.

Ex. 2. Insert the verbs in the appropriate form to form second conditionals

1. Binnerts ... (may) look for some sources on Dracula, if there ... (be) any.
2. If the police ... (turn) the robber out he ... (do) it again.
3. Molly's face says 'I ... (love) you if ... I but I can't...'
4. These legends ... (draw) them on, if only they ... (have) no time to think realistic.
5. If the King ... (employ) an agent it (certainly be) you.
6. If Greg ... (not have) money enough to move to another town, we ... (give) it to him.
7. If Mollenhauer and Butler and ... (can) get together, it ... (be) a very different matter.
8. If it ... (be) up to me, I ... (have) my helicopter airborne.
9. '... (not can) you know more, if you ... (think) proper?'
10. You ... (can) write every month if you ... (like).

Ex. 3. Find and correct mistakes in the second condition sentences. Some sentences are correct

1. How could mother go on living with him if it were like this!
2. I would be grateful if Jack will distribute this text.
3. I should be grateful if this text would have been circulated as a document.
4. Even if I remember them, whom could they interest?
5. If Mike were to challenge you to a duel, what should you do?
6. But if wind energy can be more efficiently stored, wind power could compete with other types of electricity generation.
7. if Katerina did really come first to Tatyana's lodgings, Marya could have detain her.
8. If six of us had to die on the way, what was to keep me from crying?
9. I should have ship as a loafer if ever I shipped at all.

10. Montezuma would be very angered, if I were sacrificed in such a far-off town.

Ex. 4. Join parts of the sentences to form second conditionals

1. How could you know that you would fall into the cellar...
2. If the police shut the robber up too soon...
3. They couldn't even hear in the town ...
4. If the author were to give an account of it ...
5. If the time scale was lengthened ...
6. If the consultative process were to be concluded more successfully ...
7. If it were impossible to adopt the draft resolutions by consensus ...
8. We could hide in a big barn ...
9. The dog would start to howl ...
10. Even if the whole lady world protested, ...
 - a) if we fired the cannon here.
 - b) they would all the same receive an overwhelming majority of all votes.
 - c) the reader would hardly believe it.
 - d) Mark wouldn't stop watching football.
 - e) if we felt any danger.
 - f) if you didn't do this on purpose?
 - g) the effect would be that much more neutrons would decay into protons.
 - h) as if it were covered with bees
 - i) they would deprive themselves of getting more further evidence against him.
 - j) much more had to be done

Ex. 5. Translate the second conditional sentences into English

1. Если бы я был актером, я бы ненавидел это.

2. Я бы была бы очень признательна, если бы Вы дали мне какую-нибудь чистую тряпичку, чтобы завязать палец.
3. Билли злился бы еще больше, если бы Моли не заплакала.
4. Если бы даже я и была влюблена в Грэга, то вы бы были бы последним человеком, которому бы я призналась.
5. У нас было бы даже больше шансов, будь мы на острове
6. Во всем можно было бы разобраться, если бы люди говорили бы друг с другом.
7. Убийца бы даже сильно удивился, если бы полицейские не вели за ним пристального наблюдения
8. Может, Катя была бы добре к мужчине, будь он её родственником.

I hope, you managed to do these **second conditional exercises**. Now let's check the answers.

Third conditional exercises

Ex. 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (Conditional 3)

1. If the government ... (give) more money to the factory it ... (not close).
2. If the government ... (build) flood barriers, we ... (not have) the floods last year.
3. If Dan ... (know) how to swim, he ... (not drown).
4. If Molly ... (listen) to the weather- forecast, she ... (know) it was going to rain.
5. If Greg ... (tell) me he was ill, I ... (be) more sympathetic.
6. If she ... (prepare) for the exam, she ... (pass) it.
7. If Bill ... (see) the house, he ... (not buy) it.
8. These words ... (roughly express) Bob's feelings, if he ... (be) capable of reasoning.
9. But what ... (you do), if you ... (see) what I saw

10. It ... (be) all done though, if Jill ... (help) at the right time.

Ex. 2. Do you ever think about what would or would not have happened if ... ? Make a chain story, using the following.

1. If I ... (not use) so much gas, I ... (not have) such a big gas bill.
2. If I ... (must not) pay my gas bill, I ... (not go) out in the rain.
3. If I ... (not go) out in the rain, I ... (not catch) a cold.
4. If I ... (not catch) a cold, I ... (not carry) a handkerchief.
5. If I ... (not carry) a handkerchief, I ... (not drop) it.
6. If I ... (not drop) my handkerchief, Juan ... (not pick) it up.
7. If Juan ... (not pick) up my handkerchief, we ... (never meet).

Ex. 3. Correct the third Conditional sentences if you see any mistakes. Some of the sentences are correct

1. Molly might have thought that Paul was enjoying the weather, if there had been any to enjoy.
2. If Krassotkin had known what an effect his words might have on the child, nothing would have had induced him to play this trick on him.
3. Even if Jack had died, he wouldn't just the same has escaped from his horrible position.
4. It can all have gone off more harmoniously if Peter had taken the trouble to embellish his story.
5. I wonder what might have happened if a Gatling (скорострельное стрелковое оружие) had been used.
6. But if Molly had stayed in her home, she wouldn't have any home left to stay in.
7. Bill dreamed of it at the age when everyone would laugh to his face if they could have guessed what was in his head.
8. If the robber had been someone like Molly Smith, she'd simply have put the chain straight in her pocket and get away as fast as she could.
9. If Greg could have moved, Greg would have leapt upon me.
10. If Sally had been with us, the sense of complicity would be cloying.

Ex. 4. Rewrite the letter, using if-clauses (Third conditional)

Dear Mary,

I'm writing to you feeling completely frustrated. As you know, I have to give a reception every year to entertain my husband's business associates, so I have to go to a lot of trouble. Well, disaster struck again! In my attempt to appear an original hostess, I ordered some Chinese and Thai food to be served with chopsticks. Needless to say, my guests disapproved. I also booked a Latin band to come and play live, but our middle-aged guests found it hard to dance so energetically. My husband has no sympathy for me and is mad at my choice of entertainment. I must confess I want to get out of organising such social gatherings. It's a pity you weren't here; you missed out on a unique opportunity to see my husband dancing.

Ex. 5. Перевод. Translate the sentences using the third conditional

1. Питер не смог бы попасть туда, не встретить он мальчиков.
2. Впрочем, если призрак был бы просто иллюзией, он должен был бы полностью исчезнуть, но он не исчез.
3. Мужчина наверняка бы застрелил жену, если бы полицейский не оттолкнул его руку.
4. Если Джека поймали, то, возможно, его взяли в плен.
5. Старик стал так раздражителен, что, если бы Катя сказала бы ему, что не собиралась навестить его, он бы непременно обиделся.
6. Если бы у Порфирия были хорошие карты, он бы показал их.
7. Молли бы никогда не поставила себя в такое положение, если бы не доверяла Салли полностью.

Ex.6. Underline the correct form to make conditional sentences

1. If Rita opens /will open a boutique in the High Street, she'll make lots of money.

2. If the economy doesn't improve, lots of businesses will close / would close down.
3. This burglar alarm is so sensitive: it goes off if a mouse runs / will run across the floor.
4. George may go to prison unless he won't pay / pays his taxes.
5. The company was / would be more successful if it spent more money on advertising.
6. If the employees of a company are/were happy, they work harder.
7. We might sell our business if it makes / would make another loss this year.
8. It looks like Molly'll be okay, unless something new will happen/ happens.
9. Unless Shelly had read him wrong, Jack would find/ would have found her unorthodox approach irresistible.
10. Mat would not trust/ didn't trust that unless he had to.

Ex. 7. Open the brackets to form conditionals. Mind mixed conditionals!

1. If Felix (to be) ... here I would have seen him.
2. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) ... him.
3. If they (mention) ... this yesterday, everything would have been done.
4. If I (to find) ... that letter, I'll show it to you.
5. If I meet him, I (to invite) ... him.
6. Would they come if we (to invite) ... them?
7. The boss (be) ... very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
8. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack ... (stop) talking."
9. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He ... (go) out if the weather gets warmer.

10. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she ... (arrive) with a delay.

11. If the plane had left on time, they ... (be) in Minsk now.
12. If they hadn't walked 40 km, they ... (not / be) exhausted now.
13. What would have become of us, if I ... (come) to you then!'
14. He would have been scrupulous — if he (can) ... !
15. What is the answer if you (add) ... 17 to 75?

Ex. 8. Make conditional sentences

1. Molly (be) ... a splendid woman, if only she didn't talk so much!
2. The evening will be fine, if only we ... (not have) a storm.
3. You might be of interest to me, if only I (have) ... time to waste on you.
4. If you (leave) ... at two, you will be there before dark.
5. When he *is drowning*, a man (clutch) ... at any straw.
6. If only Greg (can) ... get some favourable shock, that's what would do it!
7. You (can) ... do it if you try
8. You (can) ... do it if you tried.
9. You (can) ... it if you had tried.
10. We (go) ... if it does not rain.
11. Fred (come) ... if he has time.
12. If you (take) ... a taxi, you'll be in time.
13. If Mark (have) ... enough money, he will go to the university.
14. They won't unless you (ask) ... them to come
15. What remains if you (subtract) ... 5 from 10?
16. If you (buy) ... a packet of cigarettes costing 3\$ and matches costing 2\$, and gave the shopkeeper 10\$ note, how much change ought you to receive?

Ex. 9. Supply the correct verb forms in these conditional sentences. Decide, which type of conditionals are these sentences

If you (to heat) ... iron, it (to start) ... to get red hot and then white hot.

1. If Molly and Paul (be not) ... misinformed about the train times, they (not be) ... late.
2. If Ioannis (stay) ... longer at the party, he (have) ... a good time
3. If the government (lose) ... the next election, the Prime Minister (resign) ... from politics.
4. If we (not go) ... to your friend's party, I never (meet) ... Alan.
5. If train fares (be) ... cheaper, more people (use) ... them.
6. If Molly (get) ... that job she's applied for, she will be delighted.
7. It (be) ... a disaster if it the explosion had happened in the middle of the day.
8. If the talks (be broken) ... down again, there (be) ... a war between the two countries
9. If Ali (know) ... anything about mechanics at that time, I'm sure she (help) ... us.
10. He (have) ... a bad accident last Friday if he ... (not / drive) more carefully.

Ex. 10. Translate the following sentences

1. Джаггер пригрозил уйти в отставку, если правительство потерпит поражение
2. Если бы в компании согласились, мы могли бы достичь быстрого прогресса.
3. Компания вернет деньги, если вы передумаете.
4. Выставка, возможно, закрылась бы, если бы они не нашли новых спонсоров.
5. Я бы отказался сотрудничать, если бы я был в вашем положении
6. Пожалуйста, сообщите врачу немедленно, если она покажет признаки улучшения.

7. Молли и Салли поняли бы свою ошибку, если бы только остались до конца.

8. Можете считать, что мы согласны, если не получите от нас новостей до воскресенья.

9. Если вы выпьете слишком много кофе, вы не сможете уснуть.

10. Если бы Джек привез карту, мы бы не заблудились.

11. Если бы Джон знал о встрече, то приехал бы

12. Если вы столкнетесь с Павлом, скажите ему, что я хочу его видеть.

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