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Методическая разработка
по развитию навыков устной речи на английском языке
для студентов 1-2 курсов дневной формы обучения

Methodological Directions on the Development of the Skills of Oral English Speech
for the 1st and 2nd Year Day-Time Students

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Данная методическая разработка предназначена для развития навыков говорения студентов БГУИР 1-2 курсов. В силу своей разносторонней тематической направленности может представлять интерес для широкого круга лиц, изучающих английский язык.

Методическая разработка включает образцы аутентичных диалогов в рамках тематики, предусмотренной Типовой программой «Иностранный язык» для высших учебных заведений неязыковых специальностей. Каждой теме предпослан комплекс условно-речевых и речевых упражнений для развития диалогической речи. Разработка содержит также наиболее употребительные слова и выражения, которые служат вербальной опорой для выполнения творческих заданий.

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Topic: Family

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Family, basically, standard, lifestyle, person, isolated, role, pros and cons, generation, individuality, situation, alternative, accommodate.

Exercise 2. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. 1) essentially | B. 1) странный |
| 2) a nuclear family | 2) жизненный |
| 3) to gear | 3) незванный, назойливый |
| 4) an extended family | 4) хрупкая |
| 5) fragile | 5) расширенная семья |
| 6) intrusive | 6) приспособливаться |
| 7) vital | 7) малая, нуклеарная семья |
| 8) weird | 8) в сущности |

Exercise 3. Read the following dialogue in parts. Render its content in Russian.

A: It seems a strange thing to be asking really the difference between family life in England and India, because a lot of people would say there is no family life in England. Do you find that? Do you find that there's much of a difference?

B: Um, there is a great difference I would say. I think there is a family life in England, but it's very different. I think that it's essentially, in England, there's a nuclear family basically, you know, and so everyone's life are geared around their two parents let's say, if it's a standard family, and the children. In India, it's very, very different, on the whole. It's an extended family, and so therefore in any one house you will often get grandparents, then the parents, then the children. And in this way, the lifestyle is very different because everyone has a say in everyone's life. And also there's lots of support there as well ...

A: Do you think that I mean this sort of extended family is a sort of a continuing thing, isn't it? I mean the fact that there are so many people of such different ages in it, and that when one person dies, other people are born in, and it goes on and on – it's a continual thing. Whereas a nuclear family can be such a fragile thing, an isolated thing. It's a fragile thing, it can fall apart so easily.

B: It's hard, there are pros and cons, I mean, in India, you know, because it's an extended family people do support each other, and you know if you're old then you don't have to worry because the younger generation always will look after you. But on the other hand some people...

A: I mean I suppose in this country people expect in many ways that the state is expected to take that role over, aren't they?

B: Take the role exactly. Yes I suppose so and in that way it can be quite a lonely experience for older people. But the life in India can also be quite intrusive you know people can find that you know that ... (A: ... So it doesn't give much room for individuality) people know too much about their lives. It can sort of force people to do things that they don't necessarily want to do ...

A: ... And rather conservative as well I suppose. People expect them to do things in the same way that they did.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions, using the dialogue.

1. Does the second speaker agree that there is no family life in England?
2. Is the typical English family nuclear?
3. List two pros and two cons of the extended family.
4. Who is expected to look after old people in England?

Exercise 5. Act out the following dialogue.

A: Well, I'm about that age where I have to decide what I'm going to do with my parents when they sort of reach an age when they're not going to be able to look after themselves. It's an interesting question, one that I haven't really thought about until now.

B: How old are they now?

A: They're approaching seventies.

C: Would you not have them living with you, do you think you would want that?

A: Absolutely not.

B: You wouldn't?

A: Well, I'd rather not, no. I mean I know that sounds selfish but I really don't think I would like to have them living with me.

C: That's interesting because in India, you know, of course a lot of the grandparents live with their children and I mean, they play a vital role in the home, you know what I mean, they're not just there ...

A: ... But is that because they've always been in the home?

C: They have, true.

A: That's the difference because I think it would be such an unnatural situation to suddenly have them back or to be in a situation where they're there in sort of my world.

B: Would you think of putting them in a home?

A: Um, yeah, I suppose if that was the only alternative, yeah that would be what I'd do.

B: And is that unthinkable as far as you're concerned?

C: Well, it's interesting because my parents are so independent that in a sense I think they might think: "Oh, I'd rather go to a home". But really I would feel happier if they came to me, but then because you know my partner isn't Indian, it's quite unusual.

B: I'm a long way from my parents; the idea of them living with me does seem pretty weird and wild. But the terrible thing about homes, that I find, I have a couple of friends that I go and visit in homes, is that they're full of old people and I would think, if I were an old person, I would hate to be just surrounded by nothing but old people. I like some kind of cross section, I think that idea is sweeping them under the carpet.

A: I think the best alternative idea is to have a "granny flat", which is to have a house next door.

C: Next door but separate enough to live in your own little space.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions, using the dialogue.

1. How old are the first speaker's parents?
2. Does he want to have his parents living with him? Why?
3. Where do grandparents live in India?
4. Why are old people's homes so "terrible"?
5. What is the best solution?

Exercise 7. Make up short dialogues. Use the following expressions

Patronymic/middle; surname/family name/last name; be distantly related; be related to somebody; make a date; be engaged to somebody; court somebody; fall in love (at first sight); be/get married; church wedding/a wedding ceremony in a church; honeymoon; love in a cottage; marriage for convenience; be pregnant/be in a family way/expect a baby; have a row/quarrel; sue/file for a divorce; bring up/raise children; have a children/give birth to a child; single-parent family; be of age (under age); an old maid/a spinster; the skeleton in the closet.

Exercise 8. Interview each other.

Ask your partner the questions in Part 1 below. Then your partner will ask you the questions.

When both partners have been interviewed, write the answers to the questions in Part 2.

Part 1

What are your parents?

Who do you take after?

Who do you look like?

How many brothers and sisters do you have?

Are your brothers and sisters living here in this city? If not, where are they?

Which brother or sister do you think is very special? Why?

What is something your family likes (or liked) to do together?

Who is the boss in your family? How do you know that person is the boss?

When you were a child, did you ever make your parents angry? If yes, what did you do to make them angry?

Did your father ever teach you how to do something? If yes, what did he teach you?

Did your parents have "rules" that you had to follow? If yes, tell me about one rule they had for you.

When you have children will you raise them with the same rules your parents had for you? Or will you raise them very differently?

What are your household duties?

Part 2

My partner has ... brothers and ... sisters. My partner's brothers and sisters live in ...

My partner has a brother/sister who is special because ...

Something the family likes (or liked) to do together is ...

In my partner's family, the ... is the boss.

One rule my partner's parents had was ...

Exercise 9. Dramatize the following situations.

1. An old lady of your acquaintance will be eighty years old tomorrow. You discuss with your mother the age of the members of the old lady's family.
2. Tell your friend about your little sister. She is such a nice kid...
3. Your sister's engagement is announced. A friend calls to congratulate her.
4. You talk to a distant relative trying to find out in what relationship you stand to each other. The only way is to ask questions about all the relatives you know.
5. Your father tells you about his brother (sister) you've never seen. You want to know all the details of his (her) life in that distant city.
6. You talk with your grandmother (aunt) whom you have come to visit. You want to know how she met and married your grandfather (uncle).
7. Your elder brother (sister) describes to you his (her) bride's (bridegroom's) family. As he (she) is going to live with his (her) in-laws, you ask a lot of questions.
8. You would like to have a large family. Say why?

Exercise 10. In pairs, hold a discussion on the following questions.

1. What are advantages, disadvantages of having a large family?
2. What are advantages, disadvantages of being the only child in the family?
3. At what age do people in your country get married on average?
4. When do young people in your country leave home?
5. What are the most important aspects which keep families together?
6. Do you think women with children should be in full-time employment?
7. Describe a typical family in your country according to the following: (family patterns, working mothers, marriage and children, generation gap, divorce, family violence, strong families.) Is your family typical?
8. What's the best technique of children's upbringing?

9. Do you feel you are an adult? What does it imply?
10. Can you prove that being a teenager today is more difficult than it was earlier? What are teenagers like in your country?
11. What are the pros and cons of monogamy (one husband, one wife), polygyny (one husband, several wives), and polyandry (one wife, several husbands)?
12. Should parents be allowed to decide who their children marry? What are the advantages of an arranged marriage? What are the dangers of a marriage that is only based on personal compatibility?
13. Should marriages be to people outside the immediate community (exogamous), or restricted to one's own social group (endogamous)? Is it better to marry someone from one's own social class and nationally?
14. What is the right age to get married?
15. Should couples be allowed to get divorced? If not, how should they resolve their problems? Why are divorce rates constantly increasing in the Western world, and what could be done to stop this increase?
16. Why do we need families? Is the family ever likely to disappear as an institution?
17. Should the mother or the father be the head of the family (i.e. matriarchal and patriarchal)? What roles do mother and father play in your society? And sons and daughters? Who is the boss in your family?
18. What influence have your parents had on your life? Whose influence was stronger – your mother's or your father's? Would you instill the values that your parents instilled in you in your children?

Exercise 11. Speak on the following.

1. Talk about your parents, grandparents.
2. Do you have many relatives? Talk about them.
3. You like/don't like your friend's fiancé. Why?
4. Describe your friend's family.
5. Talk about your father/mother occupation.
6. Showing your friend your family album.
7. You like/don't like when your distant relative from village comes. Give your reasons.
8. You are good at History. Talk about British Royal Family.

Exercise 12. Role playing.

Situation: You are a family of 9 — a mother, a father, 3 daughters, a grandfather, a grandmother, an adopted son and an aunt who lives with your family and who's never been married.

One of the daughters is making her choice: she has been proposed by two young men. She has known one of them for several years but she is not sure they can be happy because she feels like being only his friend. She thinks it's not enough for marriage.

Another young man is a person whom she knows only from letters as they have been exchanging letters for a year. He seems to be very romantic to her but she doubts. She needs a piece of advice.

Parts:

P₁: You're a daughter who has got two proposals.

P₂: You're a father. Your idea is that your daughter should ask her heart and mind.

P₃: You're a mother who doesn't believe in the "Post" romance and who is against marrying "just a friend".

P₄: You're a granny. You try to be very loyal to both the men but you tell an episode from your life suggesting a key-solution to the problem.

P₅: You're a younger sister who thinks the risk will be adventurous.

P₆: You are an adopted son who thinks the girl is too young to marry any of the men. Your idea is that the girl should wait for her "prince".

P₇: You're an aunt, who has never been married. You think marriage is rubbish. Only a single woman can be happy and independent.

P₈: You're a grandfather who has got long life experience. You think your granddaughter should marry her friend because he is rich.

Exercise 13. Read the review of the film "Kolya" and complete the gaps with the appropriate phrase from the box below. Prepare your film review about family relationship by analogy.

(a) is Kolya. What's unusual about it is that it's a film from the Czech Republic, and it's nice to have a change from American movies! (b) because it won an Oscar for Best Foreign film so I thought it must be (c) (d) by a man called Jan Sverak, and (e) a Czech actor Zdenek Sverak, as well as a young Russian child actor, Andrej Chalimon.

The film (f) Prague, the capital city, and the action begins in the late 1980s, just before The Velvet Revolution, when communism was replaced by democracy. (g) of Louka, a musician with the state symphony orchestra, who suddenly loses his job, and is forced to play music at funerals in order to make a living.

Eventually, he meets and marries a Russian woman, but unfortunately, she is only interested in getting citizenship, and immediately after the wedding she flees to Germany, leaving Louka to cope with her five-year-old son (h)

..... by Andrej Chalimon. The film follows the relationship between the man and the boy, and the way they eventually learn to adapt to each other's way of life. Although (i), and a little slow-moving at times there were a number of things I really liked about it. (j) the acting, which I thought was excellent (particularly Sverak and the boy), and I also liked the touches of humor, which were very subtle and gentle. (k) how people live their lives in such a different culture from mine.

(I) this film to anyone who is interested in seeing something different from the usual action-packed Hollywood blockbuster, and also anyone who enjoys a good cry!

worth seeing	it stars	It tells the story of
I particularly wanted to see it		
On the whole, I'd certainly recommend		
I was especially impressed by	It's directed	
One of the best films I've seen this year		
the film is a little sentimental	brilliantly played	
I also found it very interesting to see	is set in	

Exercise 14. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

It has been noted that traditionally courts have granted divorces on fault grounds: one spouse is deemed to be at fault in causing the divorce. More and more today, however, divorces are being granted on a no-fault basis.

Proponents of no-fault divorce argue that when a marriage fails, it is rarely the case that one marriage partner is completely to blame and the other blameless. A failed marriage is much more often the result of mistakes by both partners.

Another argument in favor of no-fault divorce is that proving fault in court, in a public arena, is a destructive process that only serves to lengthen the divorce process and that dramatically increases the negative feelings present in a divorce. If a couple can reach a decision to divorce without first deciding which partner is to blame, the divorce settlement can be negotiated more easily and equitably and the post divorce healing process can begin more rapidly.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) Traditional grounds for divorce
 - (B) Who is at fault in a divorce
 - (C) Why no-fault divorces are becoming more common
 - (D) The various reasons for divorces
2. According to the passage, no-fault divorces
 - (A) are on the increase
 - (B) are traditional form of divorce
 - (C) are less popular than they used to be
 - (D) were granted more in the past
3. It is implied in the passage that
 - (A) there recently has been a decrease in no-fault divorces
 - (B) not all divorces today are no-fault divorces
 - (C) a no-fault divorce is not as equitable as a fault divorce
 - (D) people recover more slowly from a no-fault divorce

4. The word "Proponents" is closest in meaning to which of the following?
(A) Advocates
(B) Recipients
(C) Authorities
(D) Enemies
5. The passage states that a public trial to prove the fault of one spouse can
(A) be satisfying to the wronged spouse
(B) lead to a shorter divorce process
(C) reduce negative feelings
(D) be a harmful process
6. Which of the following is not listed in this passage as an argument in favor of no-fault divorce?
(A) Rarely is only one marriage partner to blame for a divorce
(B) A no-fault divorce generally costs less in legal fees
(C) Finding fault in a divorce increases negative feelings
(D) A no-fault divorce settlement is generally easier to negotiate
7. The tone of this passage is
(A) emotional
(B) enthusiastic
(C) expository
(D) reactionary

Exercise 15. Make a short summary of the passage. Use the following phrases:

The best title of this passage is ...

The main point of this passage is that ...

The purpose of the passage is to ...

The paragraph preceding this passage most likely discusses ...

The paragraph following this passage states that ...

According to the passage ...

It can be inferred from the passage that ...

It is implied in the passage that ...

The information in the passage is ...

The tone of the passage is ...

Exercise 16. Read the composition discussing the topic: Handgun ownership. Prepare your argumentative composition by analogy.

People cannot agree on the issue of handgun ownership. Some believe that individuals should not be allowed to own handgun. Others believe that gun ownership is an important personal right. While both, opponents and supporters of individual handgun ownership present convincing arguments,

possession of such weapons presents a serious challenge to the safety of the society as a whole.

People who are opposed to handgun ownership are concerned about the problems guns cause. They point to the accidents that happen when adults use their guns or when children play with them without parental knowledge. They also cite statistics which illustrate the direct relationship between the rate of crime and the number of privately-owned handguns. Opponents are especially concerned about crimes of passion, which could involve the death or injury of a family member after a heated argument. Overall, proponents are willing to sacrifice some individual liberties in order to maintain the safety of the society at large.

Those who support handgun ownership, however, are interested in maintaining this personal privilege. They believe that citizens should be able to protect their homes and families from outside intruders. Many supporters argue that they enjoy using guns for hunting, target practice, and other recreational purposes. In general, they ardently believe in the traditional rights of the individual.

Supporters of personal gun ownership point out that guns have been a necessary part of life for most of history. Yet, today's society is quite different. As opponents would suggest, the serious problems of crime and family conflicts have in fact made gun ownership difficult to accept. Therefore, until these realities of increased crime and violence are reduced significantly, private ownership of handguns should not be allowed in the interest of creating a better society for all people.

Topic: Appearance and Character

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Charming, jacket, pullover, humor, quiz, thriller, communicative, friendly, loyal, sportier, person, talent, rocket, docks.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) modest, considerate, earnest, calm, composed, patient, sympathetic, industrious, communicative, sulky, arrogant, reserved, indifferent, self-willed, obstinate, reliable.
- 2) unsociable, attentive, sincere, dispassionate, self-possessed, forebearing, loyal, sociable, discreet, sullen, quiet, haughty, hard-working, willful, stubborn, trustworthy.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) prudent, just, rude, good-natured, kind, kind-hearted, communicative, sociable, friendly, modest, generous, sincere, honest, merciful, scruffy.
- 2) hostile, imprudent, gentle, hard-hearted, greedy, unsociable, unkind, arrogant, ill-natured, insincere, double-faced, uncommunicative, false, cruel, tidy.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. 1) to stand somebody up | B. 1) презирать |
| 2) to look like | 2) походить на |
| 3) to be like | 3) быть похожим на |
| 4) to chicken out | 4) струсить |
| 5) to turn up | 5) оказаться |
| 6) to despise | 6) прямота |
| 7) integrity | 7) порицать |
| 8) to deplore | 8) часто пользоваться |
| 9) to overuse | 9) добродетель |
| 10) virtue | 10) бережливость |
| 11) thrift | 11) терпеть, выносить кого-либо |

Exercise 5. Read the following dialogue in parts. Render its content in Russian.

Clive: Hi, Jenny.

Jenny: Hi.

Clive: How did it go then?

Jenny: Pretty mixed really.

Clive: Oh yeah?

Jenny: Yeah. He wasn't exactly the man of my dreams.

Clive: What happened then?

Jenny: It was pretty nerve-wracking, actually, waiting outside the station for him to turn up like being 14 all over again.

Clive: Yes, I know what you mean. Still, he didn't stand you up, did he?

Jenny: No, no he turned up to be all right.

Clive: So, what did he look like?

Jenny: Well, he had reddish hair, glasses-quite good looking, I suppose not very tall, about your height, in fact.

Clive: Charming!

Jenny: I didn't mean it like that but I guess I was expecting someone much sportier, someone who likes the outdoor life.

Clive: Well-dressed?

Jenny: Not particularly. But scruffy really. Wore a leather jacket and a pullover.

Clive: Really?

Jenny: Yeah.

Clive: And what was he like?

Jenny: Not that exciting I'm afraid.

Clive: Why not?

Jenny: Well, at first I thought he was OK but then we went off to a pub and all he could talk about was politics.

Clive: But you are into that, aren't you?

Jenny: Yeah, but not all the time, he went on and on, he said he had a great time but I couldn't get away fast enough.

Clive: Oh dear.

Jenny: He wants to see me again. Asked me if I wanted to go to a demo on Sunday.

Clive: You are kidding.

Jenny: No, I am not going. Anyway, how about you?

Clive: Well, I have to admit that I almost chickened out.

Jenny: Typical.

Clive: Well, I didn't and I had a great time.

Jenny: Did you? Tell us all about it then.

Clive: We just went out to an Italian I know and had a nice meal and chatted away merrily. You know, we found out that we'd lived in the same street as kids.

Jenny: How amazing!

Clive: But we couldn't remember each other.

Jenny: Was she pretty?

Clive: Very. She was very chic-all in black, short black hair and not much make up.

Jenny: She sounds a bit serious to me, not really your type.

Clive: No, no, not at all. She had a great sense of humor. Funny, you don't expect that from someone who's an accountant.

Jenny: Going to see her again?

Clive: Yeah, she said to give her a call.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions using the dialogue.

1. The man, Jenny met, didn't stand her up, did he?
2. What did he look like?
3. What was he like?
4. Is she going to see him again? Why?
5. The girl, Clive met, stood him up, didn't she?
6. How did they spend their time together?
7. What did she look like?
8. What was she like?
9. Is Clive going to see her again?

Exercise 7. Act out the following dialogue.

"Personality Quiz"

Janet Weir: ...So, Steve, if you are ready, we'll go on with the quiz. OK. Which living person do you most admire?

Steve Hurley: My father and mother.

Janet Weir: And which living person do you most despise?

Steve Hurley: My agent. Harry, if you're listening, I didn't mean that.

Janet Weir: What's your idea of perfect happiness?

Steve Hurley: Oh. Being curled up on a comfy sofa sipping a glass of Irish malt and reading a good thriller.

Janet Weir: What traits do you most admire in others?

Steve Hurley: Integrity.

Janet Weir: And what traits do you most deplore in others?

Steve Hurley: Sexual discrimination and racial intolerance.

Janet Weir: What do you consider the most overrated virtue?

Steve Hurley: Hmm. Thrift.

Janet Weir: What talent would you most like to have?

Steve Hurley: I'd like to be able to strike a volley from 30 yards and see it rocket into the left-hand corner.

Janet Weir: What makes you most afraid?

Steve Hurley: That I might wake up one day and find that all my success has been a dream.

Janet Weir: What word or phrase do you most overuse?

Steve Hurley: Great.

Janet Weir: What's your favourite smell?

Steve Hurley: The smell of a good fry-up wafting upstairs on a Sunday morning.

Janet Weir: OK. What's your favourite journey?

Steve Hurley: Going home to Tranmere from London. When I see the docks on the Mersey, I have been known to become delirious with joy.

Janet Weir: When and where were you happiest?

Steve Hurley: At the birth of my first child and at the BAFTA awards in 1990.

Janet Weir: How would you like to be remembered?

Steve Hurley: As someone who did better than any one, except his parents and his English teacher, ever thought possible.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions using the dialogue.

1. Is the person, that Steve admire most of all, his wife?
2. Is his idea of perfect happiness lying on a comfy sofa and reading a thriller?
3. Does Steve mostly deplore sexual discrimination and racial intolerance in others?
4. Does he most overuse the word "Absolutely"?
5. What is his favourite journey?
6. Waking up one day and finding that all his success has been a dream makes Steve most afraid, doesn't it?

Exercise 9. Act out the following dialogue. Make up your own dialogue by analogy.

A: Whom does a young man fall in love with?

B: With the Only Girl in the World.

A: Describe the Only Girl in the World.

- B: Her eyes are like stars, her teeth are like pearls, her lips are ruby, her cheeks are damask, her form is divine.
- A: Have you forgotten something?
- B: Eyes, teeth, lips, cheeks, form – no, sir. I don't think so.
- A: Her hair?
- B: Oh, certainly. How stupid of me. She has hair like spun gold.
- A: Very good. Now, will you describe the Only Man?
- B: He is a blond Viking, a he-man and a square shooter who plays the game. There is something fine about him that rings true, and he has kept himself pure and clean so that when he meets the girl of his choice, the future mother of his children, he can look her in the eye.
- A: Are all the Only Men blond Vikings?
- B: Oh, no! Some of them are dark, handsome chaps who have sown their wild oats. This sort of Only Man has a way with a maid, and there is a devil in his eye. But he is not a cad; he would not play fast and loose with an Only Girl's affections. He has a heart of gold. He is diamond in the rough. He tells the Only Girl frankly about his past. She understands – and forgives.
- A: And marries him?
- B: And marries him.
- A: Why?
- B: To reform him.
- A: Does she reform him?
- B: Seldom, if ever.

Exercise 10. Complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

- A: Oh, Mom! Guess who I've just seen?
- B: Not Santa Clause, I suppose.
- A: Do you remember Jack Collins, my class-mate? I ran across him at a supermarket. I didn't recognize him at first, he's changed so much.
- B: ...
- A: ...

Dialogue 2

- A: Who is the young man in the picture?
- B: Oh, this is Frank Howard, William's son.
- A: I don't think he took after his father.
- B: No, he didn't. He is a replica of his mother. Have you ever met her?
- A: ...
- B: ...

Dialogue 3

- A: John, could you do me a favour?
- B: Sure. Go ahead.

A: I need to send a couple of books to a friend of mine in London. I've heard you're going there tomorrow. If you could take the books with you, he would meet you at the airport.

B: No problem. But how can I recognize him?

A: ...

B: ...

Dialogue 4

A: My favourite film star is Julia Roberts. She is real beauty!

B: Well, actually, I don't think so.

A: ...

B: ...

Dialogue 5

A: Who is that man I saw yesterday at the station among those seeing your brother off?

B: I really don't know whom you mean. What does he look like?

A: ...

B: ...

Dialogue 6

A: She has so much self-confidence.

B: Yes, you're right. She can't stand it if somebody is better than her.

A: ...

B: ...

Dialogue 7

A: You read too much. You have to learn to deal with people in real life.

B: I am a hopeless idealist. I appreciate intelligence, purity of the soul and high moral qualities.

A: And you think they can be found only in books, don't you?

B: ...

A: ...

Exercise 11. Before making your own dialogues by analogy, practise the following dialogues and drills.

Complimenting People on Clothes

Dialogue 1

A: What a nice cardigan!

B: Does it look all right?

Dialogue 2

A: I say, I like your new raincoat.

B: Is it a good fit?

Dialogue 3

A: You're looking very smart in that new jacket.

B: Does it suit me?

Dialogue 4

A: That's a very nice blazer you're wearing.

B: Do you really like it?

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|
| A: Yes, and it matches your scarf perfectly. | A: Yes, it looks fabulous. | A: Yes, and I like the color too. | A: Yes, and it goes well with your new pullover, too. |
| B: I got it for £28.50 in a sale. | B: It only cost me £29. | B: You know I only paid £27.75 for it. | B: You'll never believe it, but it only cost £29.50. |
| A: It's incredible. | A: Well, that was very good value. | A: You got a bargain there. | A: Very reasonable indeed. |

1.

Example

I say, those're very nice-looking gloves you've got on.

- 1) smart
- 2) shoes
- 3) you're wearing.
- 4) that's a
- 5) elegant

2.

Example

Your umbrella matches your raincoat marvelously.

- 1) A ... jumper ... trousers beautifully.
- 2) A ... gloves ... handbag perfectly.
- 3) A ... slacks ...cardigan fabulously.
- 4) A ... belt ...scarf superbly.
- 5) A ... socks ...sandals exactly.

3.

Example

STUDENT A What do you think of my new **raincoat**?

STUDENT B It looks **fabulous**.

- 1) A suit?
B very smart.
- 2) A tie?
B great.
- 3) A shoes?
B very nice.
- 4) A jacket?
B marvelous.
- 5) A skirt?
B gorgeous.

4.

Example

STUDENT A Do you think this **blouse** really suits me?

STUDENT B Of course **it does**. **It goes** well with your **scarf**, too.

- 1) A pullover?
B trousers
- 2) A false eye-lashes?
B hair-style
- 3) A shirt?
B tie
- 4) A stockings?
B shoes
- 5) A hat?
B handbag

5.

Example

STUDENT A Don't you think that's a good match?

STUDENT B Yes, it's jolly **good**.

- 1) A a reasonable price?
B
- 2) A a nice color?
B
- 3) A a smart coat?
B
- 4) A a good fit?
B
- 5) A a clever design?
B

Exercise 12. Make up short dialogues. Use the following expressions

Look one's best; be the image/copy/replica of somebody; be 6 feet high (in height); (not) look one's age; five years one's senior/junior; wide-set/deep-set eyes; be thin-faced/round-faced/with a chubby face; be slim at the waist; wear one's hair short/long/parted; be in one's early forties/late forties; be dark-haired/fair-haired/red-haired/wavy-haired; resemble; have a strong resemblance to somebody; be a bit overweight; wear moustache, beard and whiskers; take after; be bald-headed; be of medium (average) height; be long-legged/broad-shouldered/well-built; be smart and elegant; be envious; be in low spirits; be jealous (of somebody); have a big heart; be determined/obstinate/stubborn; unable to control one's emotions; be ambitious/pushy; be honest/trustworthy/reliable/sincere; lacking self-reliance; as merry as a cricket; a dangerous/disreputable character; have a sweet tooth; be frank/open/blunt/abrupt; be inquisitive/nosy; be sociable/gregarious;

be diligent/hard-working; have turned up/snub/long/straight nose; good/lovable/fine/excellent character; be self-assured/arrogant.

Exercise 13. Dramatize the following situations.

1. You're supposed to meet somebody at the railway station. How would you recognize him/her?
2. You witnessed a bank robbery. Describe the criminals to the policemen.
3. Your sister got married. Describe her new husband to your aunt who couldn't be present at the wedding.
4. You saw a film yesterday. You liked the play of an actress/actor who is well known but you can't remember her/his name. Describe her/his appearance to your friend, maybe she/he will remember the actress's/actor's name.
5. You're members of a beauty contest jury. Discuss the participants and choose the most beautiful girl.
6. You'd like a big change in your appearance. Discuss it with your friend.
7. Americans! Are they very different from people in your country? Or are they the same? Discuss the ways in which you think Americans are different from people in your country. Talk about ways in which people are all alike.
8. Did you see or talk to anyone yesterday? A friend? A neighbour? Someone on the street or in class or on a bus? Think about the people who passed through your life yesterday. Who were they? Where did you see them? What did you talk about?
9. You are a personnel manager in a big firm. A new secretary who started the job recently is wearing in your opinion the wrong clothes. Speak to her about the kind of clothes you expect her to put on to her work.
10. Describe the clothes you are wearing in regard to weather.
11. A young person from the previous century appears in your life. Describe what he/she is having on. Take him/her to a disco party but first persuade him/her to change the clothes for something updated.
12. You have applied for a job in a bank. You are going to have an interview. Describe the clothes you will be wearing.
13. Explain the role of fashion in your life. Say what fashionable clothes you would buy if you were given a big sum of money.
14. You are a fashion designer. A friend of yours wants to hire from you an outfit for a dinner party. Give him/her some advice. Take his/her height and build into consideration.
15. A friend of yours is taking part in a scientific conference about his/her looks and about the kind of clothes he/she should be wearing.

Exercise 14. Brainstorm the following.

1. Look at the list below. These are positive qualities that men look for in a wife. Write a number 1 on the line next to what you think is the most

important quality for a wife to have. Write a number 2 next to the second most important quality. Choose only eight qualities and mark them from 1 to 8 according to importance. Discuss it with you group.

Positive qualities for a wife to have

- _____ She is a good cook.
- _____ She is very intelligent and has a good education.
- _____ She loves children and wants many of them.
- _____ She is very sexy and romantic.
- _____ She makes me laugh; she is a happy person.
- _____ She is a very good housekeeper.
- _____ She has a lot of money and is generous.
- _____ She is beautiful.
- _____ She is young.
- _____ She is very talented.
- _____ She has a good job.
- _____ She is a good listener.
- _____ She is religious.
- _____ She is in excellent health.
- _____ (other?) ...

2. With your partner, fill in two lists. One list is all the good or positive qualities that a woman looks for in a husband. The other list is for all the faults or negative qualities that are hard to live with.

Share your lists with the whole group. Is it possible to change your husband's negative qualities? Discuss this question with you group.

Positive qualities

1. He likes his work.
2. He is romantic
3. ...
4. ...

Negative qualities

1. He stays out too much at night.
2. He drinks too much beer.
3. ...
4. ...

Exercise 15. In pairs, hold a discussion on the following questions.

1. Do you agree with the saying "All men are as stubborn as sheep"?
2. Do you think that opposites attract? (Somebody simple-hearted and cheerful will make a good match for someone serious, calm, deeply intelligent or that someone stingy will get along well with a generous person).
3. What are the traits of an ideal wife/husband? Do you think it's good to live with an ideal?
4. What are your best friend's most engaging traits?
5. What makes a student popular with others?
6. What makes a student unpopular with others?
7. What traits of character in your opinion do students appreciate in a teacher?

8. Do you think the appearance is important when you want to get a job? Why?
9. In what jobs do you think the appearance is essential? Why?
10. Do you think that the saying "A beauty lives an easier life" is correct? Prove your point.
11. What is your ideal of male/female beauty?
12. What do you think is more important: beauty or character?
13. What are 10 likes and dislikes in a person's appearance?
14. Do most people overestimate or underestimate their own beauty?
15. What influence does somebody's physical appearance have on their personality? And vice versa?
16. Is beauty only a physical quality?
17. Which of the following do you agree with? If you're good-looking you're more likely to:
 - have a pleasant personality and have more friends,
 - study humanistic/artistic subjects,
 - be treated more tolerantly if you're in the wrong,
 - get a job with higher status,
 - find a partner and get married,
 - be generally happier.
18. Are we born with an innate sense of beauty or do we acquire it?
19. Is physical attractiveness easier to identify and more important in women or men?
20. What traits of character would you appreciate in a wife (a husband), a mother (a father), a son (a daughter), a friend? What traits would you detest most?
21. What traits of character are required to make a good teacher, a good doctor, a good lawyer, a good journalist, a good manager? What traits might prevent one from becoming a good specialist in those fields?
22. What features of human character can be regarded as positive/negative?
23. What people's company do you generally like/dislike?
24. Do you wear the same sort of clothes as your friends? Why?
25. Are clothes important to you? Why?
26. Does fashion play an important role in your life? Why?
27. What colors/styles do you prefer in your clothes? Why?
28. How do you think to look good?
29. Do you believe in horoscopes? What are the good and bad characteristics associated with your sign of the zodiac?

Exercise 16. Read the composition, describing the person. Imagine, that an English penfriend has asked to hear more about your family. Prepare a description of a favourite member of your family.

My cousin, Christopher, is the son of my father's brother. He's three years younger than me and we didn't know each other very well as children

because he and his family lived on the other side of the country at that time. Since then, he's married and moved closer so we meet quite often and I've got to know him much better.

There's nothing very remarkable about Chris's appearance. He's of average and medium build, and he's got curly, mousy hair and a fair complexion. As he's quite short-sighted like me, he wears glasses. The clothes he likes are mostly casual: jeans or shorts and a tee-shirt. I don't think I've ever seen him in a suit!

He's a very active person who loves the outdoor life. He's extremely practical and he can build or repair almost anything, no matter how complicated it is. Another characteristic he has is that he's very outgoing. If you go to a show with him and members of the audience are invited onto the stage, Chris will be the first to volunteer. The thing I appreciate most about him, however, is his sense of humor. If I'm depressed, he can always cheer me up with a joke or a funny story.

They say you can choose your friends but not your relations. In Chris's case, I feel I'm very lucky because he's not only my cousin but also one of my best friends.

Exercise 17. Outline Character Sketches of your family members, using the following plan.

1. Appearance: age, height, weight, build of figure, face, hair, eyes, complexion, clothes.
2. Background: family, education, profession or occupation.
3. Likes and dislikes: with regard to people, tastes, hobbies and interests.
4. Character, temperament, disposition.
5. Conclusion.

Exercise 18. Dramatize the following situations.

1. Describe you mother/father to your friend.
2. You don't like your neighbour/manager/doctor. Say why.
3. You met a wonderful man on the train. Tell about him.
4. You want to introduce your friend to your younger sister. Try to persuade him he'll like her.
5. You have never met your uncle before. Your father tells you about him.
6. You were in France. Your colleagues are eager to know your opinion of French women.
7. You are a fan of a popular singer. Tell about him/her.
8. Tell your friend about your pet's (cat, dog) character.
9. Do you like children? In either case, explain why.
10. Describe the appearance of a famous actor (actress, singer, politician, etc.) without naming him (or her) so that your friend could guess who was described.

11. Think about someone who was a good teacher for you at one time in your life. Describe this person. Say where and when you knew this person. Tell something that this person taught you.

Topic: Jobs

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.
Advertisement, staff, restaurant, accommodation, intelligent, boutique experience, interview, wages, salary.

Exercise 2. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. 1) advertisement | B. 1) специализироваться |
| 2) to major in | 2) объявление |
| 3) a sales representative | 3) степень бакалавра |
| 4) Masters degree | 4) степень магистра |
| 5) Bachelors degree | 5) торговый представитель |
| 6) appointment | 6) встреча |

Exercise 3. Read the following dialogues in parts. Render their content in Russian.

Dialogue 1

A Job Interview

Ms. Dukakis: Come in. Mr. Lo, isn't it? Please have a seat.

Mr. Lo: Thank you.

Ms. Dukakis: Did you have a good trip?

Mr. Lo: Yes, thanks. I came up from San Diego yesterday.

Ms. Dukakis: And did you find a nice hotel?

Mr. Lo: I'm staying at my parent's place in Oakland.

Ms. Dukakis: Oh, that's right, you're from the Bay area, aren't you?

Mr. Lo: Yes. I was born and raised in Oakland.

Ms. Dukakis: When did you leave?

Mr. Lo: I went to college in L.A. That was in 1988.

Ms. Dukakis: So, where are your parents working?

Mr. Lo: Soledad Computers in San Diego. Have you heard of them?

Ms. Dukakis: No, not really. How long have you been with them?

Mr. Lo: I've been working there since I graduated from college.

Ms. Dukakis: Why do you want to change jobs now?

Mr. Lo: I'd like to do some travelling. I want to use my languages, and I want a better job.

Ms. Dukakis: Yes. I see here that you speak Chinese and Spanish. ¿Puede usted traducimelo?

Mr. Lo: Pardon me? Can you say that more slowly?

Ms. Dukakis: That's OK. Do you want to live closer to your parents?

Mr. Lo: That's not the reason why I want this job. But yes. I'd like to live in this area again.

Ms. Dukakis: Well, thank you, Mr. Lo. We'll be in touch.

Dialogue 2

Ms. Dukakis: Come in, Ms. Danziger. Please have a ...

Ms. Danziger: Please call me Crystal. My, you have a nice office.

Ms. Dukakis: Thank you. Did you have a good trip?

Ms. Danziger: It was OK. I got in on the early flight this morning.

Ms. Dukakis: Ah, you're from Los Angeles, aren't you?

Ms. Danziger: I live in L.A. at the present time, but I'm originally from New York. Of course, I'm not often in L.A. I've been to seven countries this year.

Ms. Dukakis: Tell me about your present job.

Ms. Danziger: I'm a sales representative for a book publisher ... Travel Books Incorporated. We sell guide books and maps. I travel around Latin America. You see from my resume that I speak Spanish and Portuguese. I majored in Spanish for my Bachelors degree and then ...

Ms. Dukakis: Where did you get your degree?

Ms. Danziger: I got it from the University of Chicago. Then, after that, I did my Masters at the University of New Mexico.

Ms. Dukakis: How long have you been with Travel Books?

Ms. Danziger: Two years. Before that I was with the Disney company for a year in Florida, and before that I worked at a commercial stationary company in Dallas for six months.

Ms. Dukakis: Have you ever sold computer software?

Ms. Danziger: No, but selling is selling. It's all the same to me.

Ms. Dukakis: And do you speak any Asian languages?

Ms. Danziger: No, but I learn fast. I majored in languages. Now, I want to ask you some questions about this job ...

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions, using the dialogue.

1. Did Mr. Lo find a nice hotel?
2. Where is Mr. Lo from?
3. Where is Mr. Lo presently working?
4. Why does Mr. Lo want to change the job?
5. What languages does Mr. Lo speak?
6. Crystal got in on the early flight, didn't she?
7. Where is Crystal from?
8. Where does Crystal work?
9. What languages does Crystal speak?
10. Where did Crystal get her degrees?

Exercise 5. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A: Good morning, Personnel Corps.

B: Hello, my name is Neef, Walter Neef. I would like some information on your agency. Can you help me?

A: Yes, certainly. What would you like to know?

B: I'm looking for a non-profit agency. Is this a non-profit agency?

A: No, it is not; we're a private agency, dealing with technical and high salaries jobs.

B: Thank you. I'm looking for a secretarial job or any no skilled position. Can you give me the telephones of the agencies specializing in this field?

A: With pleasure, but the list is very long. You can find the information you need in our leaflet. Our working hours from 10 to 7 pm.

B: ...

A: ...

Dialogue 2

R: Good morning. Atlantis Consultants.

B: Hello. My name is Sergey Petrov. I would like some information about your agency. Can you help me?

R: I'll try. What would you like to know?

B: Does your agency work by appointment only or may I drop in any time during the week?

R: Our agency works by appointment only. We place in high-level positions. Would you like to make an appointment to see an employment counselor at our agency?

B: Yes, I would.

R: What type of position are you looking for?

B: I have a degree in economics and I have five years of experience in the field.

R: ...

B: ...

Dialogue 3

Secretary: Are you looking for a job or are you already working with us?

Applicant: I'd like to apply for a job.

Secretary: One moment, please.

Secretary: (Personnel department): Hello, Personal Department.

Applicant: I'm interested in a job in computer programming, with whom can I speak?

Secretary: I'm sorry, we are not hiring today in this field.

Applicant: All right, but can I come in and give you my application anyway?

Secretary: We receive applications every Wednesday between 1.00 and 3.00 pm.

Applicant: Shall I bring a resume?

Secretary: ...

Applicant: ...

Dialogue 4

R: Manpower.

B: May I speak to Mr. Cartright, please?

R: Who is calling, please?

B: This is Ben Collins.

R: One moment, please.

C: Hello?

B: Hello, Mr. Cartright. This is Ben Collins. I'm very sorry, but I can't keep my appointment with you today.

C: What's wrong?

B: I'm not feeling well.

C: ...

B: ...

Dialogue 5

A: Good morning, "Rubin" enterprise.

B: Good morning, may I speak with the personal department?

A: ...

B: ...

Dialogue 6

A: Good morning, I have an appointment with Mr. Swenson for 12 today made by the "Continent" agency. It's about sales agent job in the Sales department.

B: Have a seat, please. Mr. Swenson will be with you in a few minutes.

A: ...

B: ...

Dialogue 7

A: Good morning, "Dinas" Real Estate.

B: Good morning, I'm looking for a position as real agent, and I would like to work in your agency.

A: Hold the line, please, I'll connect you to our manager.

B: ...

A: ...

Exercise 6. Before making up your own dialogues by analogy, practice the following dialogues and drills.

Finding a Job

Dialogue 1

A: Have you any vacancies for full-time staff?

Dialogue 2

A: I was wondering whether you

Dialogue 3

A: I'm looking for a job where I can live in.

Dialogue 4

A: Can you fix me up with a part-time job?

needed any part-timers.

B: What did you have in mind?

B: What were you thinking of?

B: What exactly did you want?

B: Anything in particular that appeals to you?

A: Something in the domestic line.

A: A hotel job of some sort.

A: I wouldn't mind working in a pub.

A: I was rather hoping to find something in a school.

B: Have you had any experience?

B: Have you ever done anything similar?

B: Have you done anything like that before?

B: Have you done that kind of thing before?

A: No, I'm more or less straight from school.

A: Not so far, no.

A: Well, I once did a bit of waiting.

A: Yes, I was doing the same job last summer.

B: I can't promise anything, but I'll do my best.

B: There's nothing at present, but look back in a week.

B: Fill in this form and I'll let you know if anything turns up.

B: I might be able to help you, but I'd need references.

1.

Example

There are no part-time vacancies at the moment but look back in a month.

- 1) call back
- 2) full-times
- 3) hotel jobs
- 4) temporary
- 5) positions.....

2.

Example

STUDENT A Have you any vacancies for **full-time chambermaids**?

STUDENT B No, but we need a **part-time waitress**.

- 1) A temporary barmen?
B weekend cleaner.
- 2) A permanent waiters?
B night porter.
- 3) A part-time washers-up?
B temporary gardener.

- 4) A hospital porters?
B full-time cleaner.

3.

Example

STUDENT A Is it a **full-time** job you're after?

STUDENT B Actually, I was rather hoping to find something **part-time**.

- 1) A living-in?
B living-out.
2) A au pair?
B in a hotel.
3) A permanent?
B temporary.
4) A outdoor?
B indoors.
5) A domestic?
B secretarial.

4.

Example

STUDENT A What sort of **occupation** did you have in mind?

STUDENT B I was thinking of something in the **hotel** line.

- 1) A job?
B cleaning
2) A work?
B au pair
3) A post?
B secretarial
4) A position?
B restaurant
5) A employment?
B catering

5.

Example

STUDENT A Does a **typist's** job appeal to you?

STUDENT B Yes, I've done quite a bit of **typing**.

- 1) A gardener's?
B
2) A waiter's?
B
3) A translator's?
B
4) A office cleaner's?
B

- 5) A fruit picker's?
B

Exercise 7. Make up short dialogues. Use the following expressions

Be fired/sacked; join a company/firm; be out of job/work; be unemployed; go on business; quit (the job); work overtime; work under somebody; be on the staff, take on the staff; reduce the staff; work nine-to-five; workdays; increase in pay (wages); dismiss somebody; work full-time/part-time; apply for a job/position; good for nothing; be on/take sick leave; be promoted; work day/night shift; call somebody on the carpet; break an appointment; cancel an appointment; well-played job, high-salaried job; want advertisements (ads); have the right personality to be; fill in an application form.

Exercise 8. Dramatize the following situations.

1. Your friend became redundant. You ask your mother, a personnel manager, to help him find a job.
2. Tell your friend about your colleagues.
3. Advise your friend to change his job and say why.
4. The manager of an employment agency has a talk with school-leavers.
5. What questions were you asked at an interview? Tell your friend.
6. Tell your mother how to write a resume.
7. You joined a new company. Tell about department staff.
8. You've found a new job. Tell your friend how you managed to do it.

Exercise 9. In pairs, hold a discussion on the following questions.

1. What people are called white-color workers (blue-color workers)?
2. Which sector of industry would the following people be involved in: a nurse, a waitress, a shipbuilder, a farmer, a secretary, a factory worker?
3. What are the best ways to get a job?
4. What job would you most like to do and why?
5. What jobs are more (less) important to our society?
6. What sort of jobs are the best and the worst paid in Belarus?
7. What do you understand by self-employment?
8. What advantages/disadvantages might be in self-employment?
9. How will you start looking for a job?
10. What services do employment agencies offer?
11. What information can be given in a want ad?
12. What job are you looking for? Give your reasons.

Exercise 10. Read the advertisement and Stephen Lo's resume. Imagine that you are interviewing Steph for the job. What questions would you ask him?

San Francisco Chronicle
International Sales Representative.

To: San Francisco-based software company, working throughout Pacific Rim area. Languages – an advantage.

Send resume to box 589000, Business Computers Magazine
SF, CA 94111

RESUME

Name	Stephen Lo
Present address	2315 South Sierra Drive, San Diego, Ca. 92128
Telephone	(618)076-5581
Date of birth	9/17/70
Place of birth	Oakland, California
Education	1977-84 Millard Fillmore Elementary School, Oakland, CA. 1984-88 James Garfield High School, Oakland, CA 1988-92 College, U.C.L.A., Los Angeles, CA. Graduated with B.S. in Business Administration
Employment history	1987-1991. Camp counselor. Camp Redwoods, Mendocino Country, CA. Archery and swimming
Summer vacations	1992 – present
1992 – present	instructor. Administrative Assistant, Soledad Computers, Pacific Beach, San Diego.
Foreign languages:	Chinese – excellent, Spanish – fair. I have California driver's license.

Exercise 11. Read an example of a reference written by a teacher about a pupil who is soon to leave school. The pupil is looking for work in an office. Write your own reference by analogy.



Cliveden School

Bartholomew Road, Harwich, Essex CO12 4BZ.

June Stewart

June Stewart has attended Cliveden School for the last five years. During those five years I have watched June's steady progress. As Head of the Upper School, I have been in a good position to assess her personal qualities and academic abilities. I have always found June to be hard working, honest and reliable. She has held several responsible duties during her school career, including those of school prefect, and form representative.

Academically, June has performed reasonably well. Her recent public examination results, although not outstanding, reflect her determination to make the most of her abilities. Her business studies teacher tells me that she is a very industrious student with a serious-minded approach to her work. As

we have a very well-established business studies department at Cliveden, I think you may rest assured that she will prove a satisfactory employee from the point of view of her knowledge and command of office work of various kinds.

June has a good record of punctuality and attendance. She can use her initiative when the occasion calls for it; she is quite mature for her years. I can sincerely recommend her to you and I am sure she will make a very satisfactory and responsible employee.

ANN MICHAELSON
Head of Upper School

Exercise 12. Role playing.

I. **Situation:** Three different groups of inexperienced young people in a small town require capital of their businesses. They all apply to the local branch of Megabank.

The three groups of would-be borrowers must develop financial arguments that they think will convince the bankers. The group preparing the role of the bankers has to think of questions about the viability of the future businesses: Will they be successful, and why? Or why might they not be successful?

Parts:

P₁: A junior manager (and assistants) at the bank, responsible for new local small business. To lend or not to lend, that is the question.

P₂: A group of young people who want to open a small specialist shop selling CDs of black music – jazz, soul, funk, reggae, rap, house, and any new trends.

P₃: A group of young people who want to buy an existing take-away pizza business (the lease on the premises, the kitchens, the delivery scooters, and so on). The business is profitable, and well-known in the town, with loyal customers. The new owners can keep the same telephone number, and either keep or change the name.

P₄: A group of students who already operate a part-time computing consultancy service, advising small businesses on what hardware and software to buy, and how to set up an Internet home page. They want to borrow money to buy more computers for themselves, on which to try out new software programs.

II. **Situation:** You are hosting a TV talk-show programme. Different people are invited to the studio to participate in the discussion “Are you afraid of the future?”

Parts:

P₁: You are a scientist. You are in favour of all scientific discoveries changing the world. You are sure people will benefit from them.

P₂: You look pessimistic at all inventions and fast changes. You feel scared of the future.

- P₃:** You are a University student. You study at the department of relations. You're foreseeing development of future between countries. You hope for sensible development.
- P₄:** You are a designer. You want to improve living conditions in future. You are optimistic about changes.
- P₅:** You're an MP, who strongly believes in just and true politics.
- P₆:** You are a futurologist who predicts bright future.
- P₇:** Future seems vague and unpredictable for you. Being a mother of four children you're afraid of their future and the world they would live in.
- P₈:** You're a psychologist who has conducted a survey "Your ideas of the future world!" You present the results of the survey.

Exercise 13. Say what would happen if ...

1. Suppose people had to pass an exam to become parents. How would this change society?
2. Imagine that a law was passed banning people from eating meat. What would happen?
3. Imagine that we all had the power to read each other's thoughts. What would the effects be?
4. Suppose that men could give birth just like women. How would the roles of the two sexes change?
5. Imagine that the sun became so strong that it burned us immediately. How would life change?
6. Imagine that a drug was invented so that we no longer needed to sleep. How would our lives change?
7. Suppose a cure was found for all colds and minor viruses. How would it affect our lives?
8. Imagine that the use of artificial lights was restricted to two hours a day. How would we have to change our lives?
9. Imagine that a harmless drug was invented which stopped people from ever feeling depressed or unhappy. How would life be different?
10. Imagine that pollution got so bad that the private ownership of cars had to be banned. How would life change?
11. Imagine if everyone could choose their children's appearance. How would the human race change?
12. Imagine that we had no sense of smell. What difference would it make to our lives?
13. Suppose cigarette smoking was made completely illegal. What would the effects be?
14. Suppose that couples were banned from having more than one baby. What would the effects be?
15. Suppose we discovered a way of communicating with other species (for example, cows). How would this change our attitudes?
16. If you were a millionaire, how would you spend your money?

Topic: Renting a Room

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Local, terms, comfortable, punctually, correspondence, station, gentleman, phone.

Exercise 2. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A. 1) advertisement | B. 1) искать |
| 2) to look for | 2) жилая комната |
| 3) bed-sitter | 3) полный пансион |
| 4) full board | 4) делить |
| 5) to share | 5) реклама |
| 6) convenient | 6) удобный |

Exercise 3. Translate the following phrases. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) What kind of room are you looking for?
- 2) I saw from your advertisement in the local paper that you have rooms to let.
- 3) How long are you thinking of staying?
- 4) I am looking for a bed-sitter with full board.
- 5) I am on my way out.
- 6) What are your terms?
- 7) It's a bit awkward just now.

The key:

- 1) Я хочу снять комнату с полным пансионом.
- 2) Я как раз сейчас ухожу.
- 3) Какие ваши условия?
- 4) Сейчас это не совсем удобно.
- 5) Какую комнату вы ищете?
- 6) Я видел ваше объявление в газете о том, что вы сдаете комнаты.
- 7) На какой срок вы хотите снять комнату?

Exercise 4. Read the following dialogue in parts. Render its content in Russian.

Tenant: Good afternoon. I saw from your advertisement in the local paper that you have rooms to let.

Land Lady: Yes, sir. What kind of room are you looking for, a double or a single?

T.: I'm looking for a double-floor bed-sitter with full board.

L.: How long are you going to stay?

T.: I intend to stay at least two months. Could you possibly show me the rooms you have available?

L.: Certainly, sir. Will you come this way, please?

T.: Well, the room looks all right. It's tidy and comfortable. If possible, I should like to have my breakfast at eight o'clock punctually.

L.: When would you like to move in, sir?

T.: Today, if possible. Is there a post office nearby? I have a large correspondence.

L.: Yes, sir. There's one next to the station.

T.: Good, that'll be very convenient. You can expect me this evening then.

L.: Very good, sir. Good-bye.

T.: Good-bye.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions using the dialogue.

1. What kind of room is the gentleman looking for?
2. How long is he going to stay?
3. What did he read in the local newspaper?
4. Is the room comfortable?
5. What are the terms?
6. When is the gentleman going to move in?
7. Why is it very convenient for the gentleman to stay here?

Exercise 6. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A.: Do you take in students?

B.: Yes, if you don't mind sharing a room there's one available.

A.: How much is it?

B.: £20 a week.

A.: ...

B.: ...

Dialogue 2

A.: I wonder if you can help me, I'm looking for a room.

B.: Yes, I've got a small room.

A.: How much do you charge?

B.: £50 a week, but I don't allow smoking.

A.: O.K. Can I see the room now?

B.: ...

A.: ...

Exercise 7. Before making up your own dialogues by analogy, practice the following dialogues and drills.

Finding a Room

Dialogue 1

A: I believe you take in foreign students.

Dialogue 2

A: I've been told you might have a vacant room.

Dialogue 3

A: A friend told me I might find some accommodation here.

Dialogue 4

A: I wonder if you can help me – I'm looking for a room.

B: Yes, if you don't mind sharing.	B: Yes, I've got a spare single.	B: Yes, I'll have a room free after the weekend.	B: I have got a vacancy, yes.
A: How much is it?	A: What are your terms?	A: What's the price of the room?	A: What sort of price are you asking?
B: £39 per week including heating.	B: £37 for bed and breakfast.	B: £36 a week, but I can't do lunches.	B: £40 a week excluding laundry.
A: Do you think I could have a look at it, please?	A: Could I have a look at the room, please?	A: Do you mind if I come in?	A: Would it be convenient to see the room?
B: We're having it decorated at the moment. Will Friday do?	B: It's a bit awkward just now. Could you come tomorrow?	B: Come in by all means, but it's in a terrible mess.	B: Can you call back later? We're right in the middle of lunch.

1.

Example

I wonder whether you could help me, I'm trying to find a family to live with.

- 1) looking for
- 2) a bed-sitting room.
- 3) can
- 4) if
- 5) somewhere to live.

2.

Example

STUDENT A Would it be **convenient** to see the room now?

STUDENT B Can you **call back** later? I'm right in the middle of **lunch**.

- 1) A at all possible.....?
B call again breakfast.
- 2) A all right?
B come again Woman's Hour.
- 3) A in order?
B look back Coronation Street.
- 4) A possible?
B drop back a game of bridge.

- 5) A OK?
B come round tea.

3.

Example

STUDENT A When you say **£40**, is that with **lighting and heating**?

STUDENT B It's including **lighting** but excluding **heating**.

- 1) A £35 cleaning and bed linen?
B?
2) A £45 heating and laundry?
B?
3) A £50 lunch and supper?
B?
4) A £42 hot water and breakfast?
B?
5) A £55 all meals and heating?
B?

4.

Example

STUDENT A Is it too **expensive** for you?

STUDENT B It is a bit **expensive**, yes.

- 1) A far?
B?
2) A cold?
B?
3) A small?
B?
4) A noisy?
B?
5) A dark?
B?

5.

Example

STUDENT A You'll have to **share with somebody**, I'm afraid.

STUDENT B That's quite all right. I don't mind **sharing with somebody**.

- 1) A do you own washing
B
2) A pay in advance
B
3) A give me a deposit
B
4) A cook your own breakfast
B

- 5) A make your own bed
B

Exercise 8. Make up short dialogues. Use the following phrases.

Rent out a house to somebody; sign a rental agreement; play the rent; own an apartment; take the room by the week; provide a home for somebody; to share a room; move into/out of a flat/apartment; rent an apartment; play downpayment; buy a property; rent a house from somebody; get a mortgage; have a two-bedroom apartment; need a place to live; provide meals; face the square/river; have a view of something; be well equipped with something; live downtown/uptown; full board/half board; help about the house; do (tidy) an apartment; feel at home; be located in the suburbs; afford something; have a two-car garage; drop in; be in a neighbourhood; be in/out; arrange the furniture; decorate an apartment; furnish a house; screw in/unscrew a bulb; paper/repaper walls; fix the tap; curtain the window; keep house; speak on/over the (tele)phone.

Exercise 9. Dramatize the following situations.

1. You are looking for a small room. You are offered a room to share. What do you say to this?
2. You've been recommended a cozy room. You want to rent it. But you are warned that smoking and receiving guests are not allowed.
3. You want to rent a room for two weeks with full boarding. How will you do it?
4. You want to rent a room for two months. You like the room but it will be vacant only next week. Talk to the hostess of the flat.
5. Name the main House Rules to your roommates.
6. Talk about the flat advertised in the local paper and make up your own advertisement about looking for a flat to rent or buy.

Exercise 10. In pairs, hold on a discussion on the following questions.

1. What was the first home you ever lived in?
2. What is the most important thing for you about the flat?
3. What sort of a house or flat do you live in? Speak about your favourite room in the flat.
4. What type of accommodation do the majority of Belarusian people live in?
5. Why do you think there are homeless people in your country?
6. What problems are there in house building?
7. What type of house or flat would you prefer to live in? Give your reasons.
8. What is the ratio of houses and flats in Belarus?
9. What differences are there between housing in Belarus and Great Britain?
10. Speak about "for" and "against" of having a big house. Does your family have a big house?

Exercise 11. Role-playing.

Situation: A father of a large family has been appointed for a post in a large city. The family has to move from a town where they live in a marvelous cottage into a flat in a big city. Some members of the family like the idea of changing a place of living but some think it is a disaster. All members are discussing this change and give their grounds to support their ideas.

Parts:

- P₁:** You are a father. You like the idea of your promotion and try to persuade all members of the family to support you. You think your children will have more opportunities for education and cultural life in a big city.
- P₂:** You are a mother and you don't want to move to a big city because you have a good job in the town you live and you hate the idea of losing your childhood friends.
- P₃:** You are a daughter of 18 years old. You are eager to move in a new place. You'd like to live with your family in a big city where you can study at University and where you'll have access to big libraries.
- P₄:** You are a son of 12 years old. You are not very enthusiastic about your father's promotion. You don't want to leave your school and classmates, your football team partners. You think life in a small town is exciting and has a lot of advantages.
- P₅:** You are a grandfather. You appreciate your son's promotion. In spite of the fact you don't want to move in a new place, you support your son and think it's worth moving in a big city.
- P₆:** You are a grandmother and consider the idea of leaving your favourite cottage where you were born to be appalling. You hate living in a flat in a big city where noisy neighbours make your life disgusting. You adore your garden where you grow roses and have chats with you friends in summer.

Topic: A Hotel Reservation.

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Private, reserve, plus, hotel, service, moment.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) accommodation, require, inside, quiet, try, daily, confirm.
- 2) request, inner, flat, make sure, calm, attempt, every day.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) single, private, inside, inclusive, quiet.
- 2) noisy, multiple, outside, common, exclusive.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| A. 1) reception | B. 1) ежедневно |
| 2) receptionist | 2) подтверждать |
| 3) accommodation | 3) собственный, частный |

- 4) to require
- 5) inside
- 6) quiet
- 7) charge
- 8) inclusive of
- 9) daily
- 10) to confirm
- 11) private

- 4) администратор в гостинице
- 5) требовать
- 6) внутренний
- 7) жилье
- 8) бюро регистрации
- 9) тихий
- 10) плата
- 11) включая, включительно

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combinations. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) reception desk
- 2) to be available
- 3) service charge
- 4) in writing
- 5) make arrangements
- 6) a single room

The key:

- 1) одноместный номер
- 2) договориться
- 3) письменно
- 4) плата за услуги
- 5) иметься в наличии
- 6) бюро регистрации

Exercise 6. Read the following dialogue in parts. Render its content in Russian.

Receptionist: Reception desk. Savoy Hotel. Good morning.

Mr. Night: Good morning. I'm calling from New York. I'd like to have a reservation for next Monday. My name is Jack Night.

R.: What accommodation do you require?

Mr. N: A single room, with private bathroom, for three nights from the 17th of October.

R.: Would you hold on a moment, please? I'll see whether we have the accommodation available.

Mr. N: Thank you.

R.: Yes, I can reserve a single room with a bath, from the 7th of October, for three nights. It's an inside room on the fifth floor.

Mr. N.: Would you please see that it's a quiet room?

R.: We will try.

Mr. N.: Thank you. What will the charge be?

R.: £10 daily, plus 12% service charge, inclusive of breakfast. Would you please confirm this reservation in writing?

Mr. N.: Yes, I'll write you today.

R.: Thank you. Good-bye.

Mr. N.: Good-bye.

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing words, using the dialogue.

1. I'm ... from New York.
2. I'd like to have ... next Monday.
3. What ... do you require?
4. A ... room, with ... bathroom for three nights.
5. It's an ... room on the fifth floor.
6. Would you please ... this reservation in writing?

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the dialogue.

1. I'll see whether we have
2. Would you please see
3. £10 daily plus 12% service charge
4. Would you please confirm
5. I'd like to have
6. What accommodation ... ?

Exercise 9. Make up the sentences, using the given words.

1. Accommodation, do, require, what, you?
2. A, room, single, for, private, bathroom, for, nights, three, with.
3. Can, a, room, I, reserve, single, a, bath, with.
4. Room, inside, floor, it's, on, fifth, the, floor.
5. Room, it's, quiet, a.
6. Will, be, what, charge, the?
7. Please, would, in, you, reservation, this, confirm, writing?

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions, using the dialogue.

1. Where was Mr. Night calling from?
2. What did he want to have?
3. Did he require a single room with a private bathroom for three nights?
4. What accommodation did they have available at Savoy Hotel for Mr. Night?
5. Did the receptionist reserve that room for him?
6. Mr. Night wanted a quiet room, didn't he?
7. What was the charge for the accommodation?

Exercise 11. Dramatize the following situations.

1. You are going on a business trip to London. You want to stay in Savoy Hotel. Call the hotel and talk to the administrator.
2. Make up your own reservation, writing a letter to the hotel, where you want to stay at. Discuss it with your friend.

Topic: At a Hotel

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Hotel, single, service, bath, private, room, reserve, card, confirm, vacancies, arrange, order, comfortable, front, number, register, back, positively, double, punctually, press, expect, correspondence, convenient.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) private, reserve accommodation, certainly, first name, price, get accommodation, vacant room, conveniences, be booked out, convenient, lovely, sign the register, check in, sign out.
- 2) get a room, facilities, personal, sign the register, book accommodation, Christian name, charge, comfortable, be full up, spare room, surely, nice, check out, fill in the register.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) check in, convenient, front, arrive, move in, uncomfortable, to let a room.
- 2) move out, back, leave, comfortable, inconvenient, rent a room, check out.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| A. 1) vacant room | B. 1) заказать завтрак |
| 2) single room | 2) (за)регистрироваться (в гостинице) |
| 3) double room | 3) искать |
| 4) to follow | 4) звать (звонить) |
| 5) stay at a hotel | 5) одноместный номер |
| 6) room with private baths | 6) следовать (идти) за |
| 7) message | 7) двухместный номер |
| 8) advertisement | 8) остановиться в гостинице |
| 9) to check in | 9) записка |
| 10) to check out | 10) объявление (в газете) |
| 11) available | 11) имеющийся в наличии |
| 12) vacancies | 12) расплатиться и сдать номер в гостинице |
| 13) to book a room | 13) номера с ванными комнатами |
| 14) to call (call up) | 14) заказать номер в гостинице |
| 15) to offer | 15) предлагать |
| 16) to arrive | 16) прибывать (приезжать) |
| 17) to look for | 17) свободный номер |
| 18) to oversleep | 18) свободные места |
| 19) convenient | 19) проспаться |
| 20) to order breakfast | 20) удобный |
| 21) to serve breakfast | 21) подавать завтрак |

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combinations. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) vacancies

- 2) room service
- 3) reserve/book accommodation
- 4) to fill in an arrival card (form)
- 5) to sign the register
- 6) to get accommodation
- 7) to keep the room
- 8) to let a room
- 9) to rent a room
- 10) to move in
- 11) to make an arrangement about something
- 12) bed-sitter
- 13) to share a room
- 14) boarding-house
- 15) to be full up
- 16) surname
- 17) patronymic
- 18) charge

The key:

- 1) свободные места
- 2) обслуживание в номере
- 3) заполнить карточку (бланк) приезжего
- 4) записаться в регистрационную книгу
- 5) получить номер
- 6) оставить за собой номер
- 7) сдавать в наем
- 8) снимать комнату
- 9) въезжать (в квартиру)
- 10) сговориться (условиться)
- 11) жилая комната (спальня и гостиная вместе)
- 12) жить вместе (в одной комнате с кем-либо)
- 13) пансион (меблированные комнаты со столом)
- 14) быть переполненным
- 15) фамилия
- 16) отчество
- 17) плата
- 18) заказать номер

Exercise 6. Read the following dialogue in parts. Render its content in Russian.

At the Hotel

A.: I say, this hotel looks all right. Positively inviting. Let's see about rooms ...

B.: Good evening. Have you any rooms vacant?

Clerk: Yes, sir. Double or single?

A.: We want two double rooms.
 Clerk: How long would it be for?
 A.: We're probably only spending the night.
 Clerk: I'm afraid we've only got one double room on the first floor and a single on the second. Will that do?
 B.: Yes, that'll do. Is the double at the front or back? I don't sleep very well and if there's a lot of traffic on the road, it might be disturbing.
 Clerk: It's all at the back and has a lovely view over the river. Would you like to see the rooms?
 A.: We would like to very much.
 Clerk: Will you come this way, please?
 B.: They look very nice. What is the price for bed and breakfast?
 Clerk: £40 a person.
 A.: Good, I hope the food's decent. Can we have dinner?
 Clerk: Yes, they are serving it now. I'll arrange for your luggage to be brought in.
 B.: I may as well order early morning tea now. Can we be called at 7 o'clock? We want to get away as early as we can.
 Clerk: Certainly, sir. Number 28 and number 56. When you come down, you will find the dining-room through there, first door on the right.
 A.: Thank you very much.
 Clerk: Would you mind signing the register before you go up?
 B.: Of course. I'll fill it in for both of us.

Exercise 7. Answer the following questions, using the dialogue.

1. Does the hotel look inviting?
2. Are there any vacancies?
3. What kinds of rooms do the gentlemen ask for?
4. What are they offered?
5. Does it suit them?
6. How long are they going to stay?
7. Are the rooms nice and comfortable?
8. Why do they ask to be called at 7 o'clock?
9. What are they asked to do before going up?
10. Can they have dinner there?

Exercise 8. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

Receptionist: Good morning. What can I do for you, sir?

Pavlov: Good morning. My name is Pavlov. I've got a room booked for me in this hotel.

Receptionist: What was the name again, sir?

Pavlov: Pavlov.

Receptionist: If you wait a moment, sir. Yes, that's right, sir. One single with private bath from today for 5 days.

Receptionist: Will you fill in this form, please?

Pavlov: Surname. Christian name ... Well, I'm not quite clear about what to write down for Christian name.

R.: It's your first name.

Pavlov: Should I write down my patronymic?

R.: Yes, please, after your first name.

Pavlov: Nationality, permanent address. Place and date of birth. Signature. Is that all right?

R.: ...

Pavlov: ...

Dialogue 2

A.: Can I have a single room on the second floor, please?

B.: I'm sorry we won't be able to give you a room on the second floor.

A.: Is the hotel full up?

B.: Yes, there's a conference here.

A.: ...

B.: ...

Dialogue 3

A.: Can you let us have two single rooms with baths for a week?

B.: We are practically booked out, but you may have a double room for a few days.

A.: I think we could do with one double room.

B.: All right then. Just fill in ...

A.: ...

Dialogue 4

A.: Can you tell me what time the restaurant opens in the morning?

B.: At 8. Breakfast is served from 8 to 10, lunch from 12 to 3. You can have your breakfast brought to your room if you wish.

A.: No, thank you. Will you wake me up at 8 o'clock, please? I'm afraid to oversleep.

B.: ...

A.: ...

Dialogue 5

A.: Good evening. Is that room service?

B.: Good evening, sir. What can I do for you?

A.: Could I have my jacket and trousers pressed, please?

B.: Yes, I'll do it right away. What's your room number?

A.: 385. And another thing, is the restaurant open now?

B.: Yes, sir. Can I get you something?

A.: A bottle of mineral water, please.

B.: ...

A.: ...

Dialogue 6

A.: Can I have my key, please? Room 200.

B.: Here you are. There's a message for you, sir.

A.: Thank you. Aha, I'll have to leave this city for 3 days.

B.: Are you going to check out, sir?

A.: No, I'd rather keep the room, the hotel is full up, isn't it?

B.: ...

A.: ...

Dialogue 7

A.: When do you expect to be checking out?

B.: It's hard to say at the moment.

A.: I've heard you are leaving for ...

B.: ...

Exercise 9. Before making up your own dialogues by analogy, practise the following dialogues and drills.

At a Hotel

Dialogue 1

A: I wonder whether you have any vacancies for tonight.

B: Yes, I can offer you Room 24 on the first floor.

A: How much is it?

B: £27.50 a night excluding service.

A: Can I see it, please?

Dialogue 2

A: Have you a single room for two nights?

B: Yes, but only on the top floor.

A: What price is it?

B: £34 with service and TV.

A: Fair enough. Can you show me the room, please?

Dialogue 3

A: Can I book a double room from now until Friday?

B: You can have Room 33, overlooking the sea.

A: What's the price?

B: £28.75 not counting the service.

A: Can I have a look at it, please.

Dialogue 4

A: Have you got a twin-bedded room for one night?

B: I can let you have a room at the back.

A: What does it cost?

B: With a private bath, £31, service included.

A: Can you show me something a little cheaper?

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| B: Certainly.
Would you take
a seat for a
moment? | B: Of course.
Would you
like to follow
me? | B: Yes, of course.
Come this
way. | B: Yes, of course.
I won't keep
you a moment. |
|--|---|---|---|

1.

Example

Can I reserve a double room from Sunday till Tuesday with a view of the sea?

- 1) ... book
- 2)private bathroom?
- 3) single
- 4) now
- 5) ... have

2.

Example

STUDENT A Have you got a **double room**?

STUDENT B No, but I can let you have **two singles**.

- 1) A a single room with a shower?
B one with a bath.
- 2) A a room overlooking the sea?
B one facing the park.
- 3) A a twin-bedded room?
B one with a double bed.
- 4) A two singles on the 2nd floor?
B two on the top floor.
- 5) A a double room from Monday to Friday?
B one till Wednesday.

3.

Example

STUDENT A Is this **room big** enough for you, sir?

STUDENT B I suppose you haven't anything a little **bigger**, have you?

- 1) A floor quiet
- B
- 2) A date early
- B
- 3) A room large
- B
- 4) A price reasonable
- B
- 5) A room comfortable
- B

4.

Example

STUDENT A **Are you hungry?**

STUDENT B Yes. Can you give **me** something **to eat**?

- 1) A the children restless?
B something to play with?
- 2) A she thirsty?
B to drink?
- 3) A you bored?
B read?
- 4) A you waiting to sign the register?
B to write with?
- 5) A your bag broken?
B to mend it with?

5.

Example

STUDENT A I'd like a room with a double bed.

STUDENT B I'd like a double-bedded room.

- 1) A I want a room with twin beds.
B
- 2) A This tip is for the waitress with the blue eyes.
B
- 3) A Please reserve me a suite of two rooms.
B
- 4) A I slept in the room with the red carpet.
B
- 5) A I want to complain about the waiter with the long hair.
B

Exercise 10. Dramatize the following situations.

1. You've come to the hotel. You are very tired and want to have a supper in the hotel room. Call the chambermaid and tell her about it. And again you want to have your suit ironed.
2. You've come to a conference in London. You have to get a place in a hotel. Your hotel room has already been reserved. Talk to the hotel manager.
3. You have to go on an urgent business trip. You want to reserve a place in a hotel. But you find out that all the places are booked out. You are recommended to address the nearest boarding house.
4. You are staying in a hotel. You have to get up early tomorrow. You don't want to oversleep. Ask the chambermaid to wake you up on time and book a taxi for you.

Topic: Booking Tickets Reservations Airplane Reservations Booking Train Tickets

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.
Plan, address, telephone, credit, airport, class, economy, agent, clerk.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.
1) want, next, leave, suit, travelling, many, prefer, arrive, get.
2) receive, desire, following, trip, a lot of, depart, match, come, like.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.
1) next, leave, smoker, early, stay, get, day, like, pay, before, departure, many, that.
2) nonsmoker, after, previous, late, arrive, move, give, this, dislike, earn, little, arrival, night.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A. 1) to suit | B. 1) еда |
| 2) meals | 2) спальный вагон |
| 3) to order | 3) отправление |
| 4) departure | 4) предпочтение |
| 5) preference | 5) вагон для некурящих |
| 6) time-table | 6) касса |
| 7) to check | 7) расписание |
| 8) booking-office | 8) проверять |
| 9) nonsmoker | 9) подходить |
| 10) sleeper | 10) заказывать |

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combinations. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) I'd like
- 2) I'd rather
- 3) single ticket
- 4) roundtrip ticket
- 5) return ticket
- 6) open return
- 7) economy class
- 8) to be valid
- 9) to be served on the flight
- 10) smoking car
- 11) to make a reservation

The key:

- 1) забронировать билет
- 2) вагон для курящих

- 3) подаваться во время полета
- 4) быть действительным
- 5) второй класс
- 6) обратный билет без точной даты отбытия
- 7) обратный билет
- 8) билет в оба конца
- 9) билет в одну сторону
- 10) мне бы лучше
- 11) я хотел бы

Exercise 6. Act out the following dialogues. Render their contents in Russian.

Dialogue 1

Booking a Plane Reservation

Travel Agent: Can I help you?

Mr. Bardin: I want to fly to London next week. I'd like to make reservations for a roundtrip ticket.

T.A.: What day are you planning to leave for London?

Mr. B.: On the 12th of March. I'll check the time-table for you. Will you hold on, please?

T.A.: There are three flights to London on that day – at 10 A.M., and at 8.30. and 9 P.M. Do you have any preference about the time of the day?

Mr. B.: I'd rather leave at 9 p.m. I have to get to London early in the morning.

T.A.: I can make a reservation for a BEA flight.

Mr. B.: That suits me.

T.A.: Are you going to travel first class or economy?

Mr. B.: I prefer economy. How much will it be?

T.A.: 440 dollars.

B. B.: Are meals and refreshments served on the flight?

T.A.: Yes, they are.

B.B.: What's the flying time?

T.A.: Six hours. It flies non-stop.

Mr. B.: What's the London airport we'll arrive at?

T.A.: Heathrow Airport. How many days are you planning to stay in London?

Mr. B.: I don't have a fixed day of my departure from London. I need an open return.

T.A.: All right. Your name and address?

Mr. B.: Mr. Bardin 64-42 99th street, Rego-Park, New York 11374.

A.A.: And your telephone number?

Mr. B.: (718) 439-7286

T.A.: Will you pay by credit card?

Mr. B.: Yes, by Master Card. Number 103. Valid until January 15, 2004.

Where can I get my tickets?

T.A.: You can pick them up at the airport booking-office.

Mr. B.: Thank you. And now I'm going to book train tickets for my wife. She prefers to travel by train. Good-bye.

Travel A: Good-bye.

Dialogue 2

Booking Train Tickets

Clerk: May I help you?

Mr. B.: I'd like to book two roundtrip tickets to Boston for my wife.

C.: Okay. When is she leaving?

Mr. B.: Next Sunday.

C.: What time do you prefer?

Mr. B.: As far as I know, there is a train that leaves for Boston at 9 A. M. She'd like to go by that train.

C.: Does she prefer a smoking car or a car for nonsmokers?

Mr. B.: A car for nonsmokers, please.

C.: I'll reserve for her a ticket for the nine o'clock Sunday train. Single or return?

Mr. B.: Return, please.

C.: Would she like a sleeper?

Mr. B.: Yes, please. How much will that be?

C.: 168 dollars.

Mr. B.: When does the train arrive in Boston?

C.: At 11.45. A. M. Your name, please?

Mr. B.: Mr. Bardin. Where can I get the tickets?

C.: At the railroad station, window №9.

Notes:

- 1) A. M. – до полудня
P. M. – после полудня
- 2) BEA: British European Airways. - Британская европейская транспортная компания

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing words from the dialogues.

1. Can I ... you?
2. I'd like to make ... for a ... ticket.
3. Do you have any ... about the time of the day?
4. Are you going to travel first or ... class?
5. Are ... and ... served on the flight?
6. What's the ... time?
7. I'll check ... for you.
8. You can ... them at the ... two days before your
9. There is a ... that leaves for Boston at 9 A.M.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the dialogues.

1. I want to fly to London
2. What day are you planning ... ?
3. I want to get to London
4. I can make a reservation
5. What's the London airport we'll ... ?
6. Will you pay ... ?
7. Where can I get ... ?
8. Does she prefer a smoking car ... ?
9. Would she like ... ?

Exercise 9. Make up the sentences, using the given words.

1. I, you, help, can?
2. Reservations, tickets, I'd like, to, make, roundtrip, for.
3. London, you, what, planning, day, for, are, to, leave?
4. Have, preference, do, any, you, the, day, about?
5. I, to, get, want, to, the, morning, London, in.
6. BEA, can, I, make, for, a flight, reservation?
7. Economy, going, you, are, first, to, travel, class, or?
8. The, flight, meals, are, on, served, refreshments, and?
9. Many, how, days, planning, you, to, stay, London, are, in?
10. You, two, can, days, pick, up, the departure, before, them, the booking-office, at.
11. She, the, tickets, get, at, can, railroad, window, station.

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions, using the dialogues.

1. Where and when does Mr. Bardin want to fly?
2. What did he like to make a reservation for?
3. When did Mr. Bardin prefer to leave?
4. Did the Travel Agent want to check up the time-table?
5. What class did he prefer to travel?
6. What was the price of the ticket?
7. Were meals and refreshments served on the flight?
8. What was the flying time from New York to London?
9. What airport did the plane from New York arrive at?
10. Did Mr. Bardin prefer to pay in cash or by credit card?
11. Did Mrs. Bardin prefer a smoking car or a car for nonsmokers?
12. Where could she get the ticket?

Exercise 11. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

Booking clerk: Good morning. Can I help you, sir?

Mr. P.: I want to book a train ticket to Moscow.

Clerk: Single or return?

Mr. P.: Return, please.

Clerk: How many tickets do you want?

Mr. P.: Two.

Clerk: ...

Mr. P.: ...

Dialogue 2

A: I like travelling by air, but my wife prefers a train.

B: What can I do for you?

A: I want to make a reservation.

B: I'll check the time, hold on.

B: What's the flying time?

A: Will you pay by credit card?

A: ...

B: ...

Dialogue 3

A: What flights are there from London to New York tomorrow?

B: If you'd like to take a seat, I'll check for you.

A: ...

B: ...

Dialogue 4

A: Are there any planes to Rome on Sunday?

B: If you excuse me for a second, I'll check.

A: ...

B: ...

Exercise 12. Before making up your own dialogues by analogy, practise the following dialogues and drills.

Booking Airline Tickets

Dialogue 1

A: I want to fly to Geneva on or about the first.

B: I'll just see what there is.

A: I want to go economy, and I'd prefer the morning.

Dialogue 2

A: I'd like to book a flight to Munich for Monday the tenth.

B: I'll have a look in the timetable for you.

A: I'll need an economy class open return.

Dialogue 3

A: What flights are there from London to Vienna tomorrow?

B: If you'd like to take a seat, I'll find out for you.

A: I'd like to travel first class, please.

Dialogue 4

A: Are there any planes to Zürich on a Sunday?

B: If you'll excuse me for a second, I'll check.

A: By the way, I don't want a night flight.

B: Lufthansa Flight LH 203 leaves at 09.20.

B: KLM have got a DC-9 leaving at 09.25.

B: BA Flight BA 561 takes off from Heathrow at 09.25, and flies direct.

B: There's a Swissair DC-9 out of London at 09.20.

A: What time do I have to be there?

A: What else ought I to know?

A: What time have I got to get there?

A: When am I supposed to check in?

B: The coach leaves for the airport at 07.45.

B: The latest time of reporting is 08.20 at the airport.

B: You'll have to be at Victoria Coach Station by 07.45.

B: If you're going to the airport, you must be there before 08.20.

1.

Example

Is it possible to break my journey at Athens on my way to Istanbul?

- 1) stay a night?
- 2) Rome?
- 3) stop over?
- 4) Is it all right?
- 5) Teheran?

2.

Example

STUDENT A Can I break my journey to **Delhi**?

STUDENT B Yes, you can stop over at **Teheran** if you like.

- 1) A Chicago?
B New York
- 2) A Kuwait?
B Beirut
- 3) A Miami?
B Shannon
- 4) A Cairo?
B Orly
- 5) A Karachi?
B Rome

3.

Example

STUDENT A Which flight gets me to **Beirut** by **7 p.m.**?

STUDENT B **British Airways** departs at **10.30** and arrives at **12.35**.

- 1) A Geneva midnight?

- B Swissair Flight SR 871 22.20 23.40.
- 2) A Rotterdam 7 p.m.?
B KLM Flight KL 106 17.05 18.00.
- 3) A Stuttgart 5 p.m.?
B Lufthansa Flight LH 243 ... 15.00 16.25.
- 4) A Oslo 10 p.m.?
B SAS Flight SK 512 19.35 21.30.
- 5) A Madrid lunchtime?
B British Airways Flight BA 048 ... 10.30 12.55.

4.

Example

STUDENT A What **night** flights are there from **Gatwick** to **Copenhagen** tomorrow?

STUDENT B **SAS** have got a **flight** leaving at **04.30**.

- 1) A morning Heathrow Zürich?
B Swissair DC-9 08.50.
- 2) A afternoon Manchester Amsterdam?
B KLM plane 17.00.
- 3) A night economy London Paris?
B BA charter 22.00.
- 4) A tourist London Frankfurt?
B Lufthansa aircraft 17.10.
- 5) A evening Malta Birmingham?
B Danair charter 21.15.

Exercise 13. Dramatize the following situation.

You have to fly urgently to Moscow. You are calling an agency selling airplane tickets. Tickets are all sold out. You decide to apply to railway booking-office for help.

Topic: Travelling by Train

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Carriage, non-smoker, express, local, engine, start, comfortable.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) single ticket, conductor, return ticket, railway, car, nonsmoking car, fast train, charge.
- 2) carriage, fare, non-smoker, one-way ticket, railroad, guard, roundtrip ticket, express train.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) see off, single ticket, local train, upper berth, through train.
- 2) long-distance train, meet, return ticket, lower berth, stopping train.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. 1) single ticket | B. 1) билет в оба конца |
| 2) railway | 2) железная дорога |
| 3) non-smoker | 3) поезд с остановками |
| 4) carriage | 4) билет в одну сторону |
| 5) return ticket | 5) вагон |
| 6) to travel by train | 6) вагон для некурящих |
| 7) to change trains | 7) путешествовать поездом |
| 8) through train | 8) делать пересадку |
| 9) stopping train | 9) прямой поезд |
| 10) dining car | 10) вагон-ресторан |
| 11) fast train | 11) скорый поезд |
| 12) lower (upper) berth | 12) верхняя (нижняя) полка |
| 13) sleeping car | 13) спальный вагон |
| 14) engine | 14) двигатель |

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combinations. Use the key, if necessary.

1. What time does your train start?
2. It's a through train, so I don't want to miss it.
3. And this is a stopping train and without a dinning-car.
4. I'm seeing you off.
5. You are off.
6. I've got a corner seat in a non-smoker.
7. I hope you have a pleasant journey.
8. Do I have a change?
9. What time does the train reach London?
10. When does it get in?
11. I'll phone for a taxi.
12. Please, don't trouble.

The key:

1. Пожалуйста, не беспокойтесь.
2. Я вызову такси.
3. Когда он прибывает?
4. Когда этот поезд прибывает в Лондон?
5. Мне нужно делать пересадку?
6. Желаю вам приятной поездки.
7. У меня угловое место в вагоне для некурящих.
8. Ваш поезд отправляется.
9. Я провожу вас.
10. А этот поезд с остановками и без вагона-ресторана.
11. Это прямой поезд, поэтому я не хочу на него опоздать.
12. Когда отправляется ваш поезд?

Exercise 6. Act out the following dialogue. Render its content in Russian.

Mary: Well, Jane, it's been lovely having you. Must you really go today?

Jane: Yes, Mary. I'm afraid I must. I have to be back at work tomorrow morning.

Mary: What time does your train start?

Jane: 12.30 from Eaton. It's a through train, so I don't want to miss it. There's another one two hours later. And it's a stopping train and without a dining-car.

Mary: Well, then it's time to phone for a taxi. I'm seeing you off, of course.

Jane: Oh, please, don't trouble.

Mary: No trouble at all. It's a pleasure.

Mary: Oh, good, I see you've got a corner seat in a non-smoker, and facing the engine too. That's what you like, isn't it?

Jane: Yes.

Mary: Here, Jane, this is a magazine for you and some chocolate.

Jane: Oh, thank you, that's awfully kind of you.

Mary: I'm afraid you are off. I hope you have a pleasant journey.

Jane: Thank you, thank you so much for everything.

Mary: Not at all, come again soon.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences, using the content of the dialogue.

1. Well, Jane, it's been lovely having
2. I have to be back at work tomorrow
3. What time does your train ... ?
4. It's a stopping train and without
5. This is a magazine for you and

Exercise 8. Make up sentences, using the given words.

1. You, having, lovely, has, been, it.
2. I, have, back, be, to, work, tomorrow, at, morning.
3. I, hope, a, have, you, journey, pleasant.
4. Awfully, of, you, kind, is, that.

Exercise 9. Answer the following questions, using the dialogue.

1. Why doesn't Jane want to miss the 12.30 train?
2. Why can't she go by another train?
3. What time does the train start?
4. Jane's friend is going to see her off, isn't she?
5. Is Jane's seat in the train comfortable?
6. Where has she got her seat?
7. Does she have to change?
8. Is the train off on time?

Exercise 10. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

At the Station

Mr. White: A ticket to London, please.

Booking Clerk: Single or return, sir?

Mr. White: Return, please.

Booking Clerk: Are you going today, sir?

Mr. White: ...

Booking Clerk: ...

Dialogue 2

A: What time does the London train leave, please?

B: 9.25. Platform 2.

A: What time does it reach London?

B: You should be there at 12, but you may be a little late.

A: Do I have to change?

B: ...

A: ...

Dialogue 3

A: Sorry to trouble you, the London train leaves at 6, doesn't it?

B: That's right, sir. You mean the express, don't you?

A: Yes, the express. And it arrives at about 8, doesn't it?

B: Yes, 8.05.

A: And I have to change at Dorking, don't I?

B: ...

A: ...

Exercise 11. Before making up your own dialogues by analogy, practise the following dialogues and drills.

At a Railway Station

Dialogue 1

A: When does the London train leave, please?

B: 9.25. Platform 3.

A: What time does it reach London?

B: You should be there at

Dialogue 2

A: Which train do I take for Victoria, please?

B: 9.28. This end of Platform 2.

A: When does it get in?

B: It gets there at 11.34.

Dialogue 3

A: Which platform for London Bridge, please?

B: 9.27 from Platform 1.

A: What time does it arrive?

B: It takes roughly two

Dialogue 4

A: What time's the next train to Victoria, please?

B: 9.26. Platform 4. Right up at the front.

A: When do we get there?

B: It's due in at 11.35, but

11.31, but you may be a bit late.

hours so you'll arrive just before 11.30.

they're running late today.

A: Do I have to change?

A: Must I change?

A: Is it necessary to change?

A: Need I change trains?

B: Yes. You change at Lewes and East Croydon.

B: No. It's a through train.

B: No. There's no need to change.

B: Yes. Change at East Croydon.

1.

Example

Three first class singles to London, please.

- 1) Bexhill
- 2) A three-month return
- 3) Two Day Returns
- 4) Brighton
- 5) A single

2.

Example

Which **side of the platform** do I want for **Newhaven Harbour**, please?

- 1) part of the train Charing Cross,?
- 2) platform Dover Marine?
- 3) carriage Eastbourne?
- 4) station Hastings?
- 5) train Tilbury?

3.

Example

STUDENT A Which train would get me to **York** by **4.30**?

STUDENT B If you caught the **11.35**, you'd be there at **16.14**.

- 1) A Victoria .. 8.30 a.m.?
B 7.12 8.11.
- 2) A Paris .. six thirty?
B 9.50 18.07.
- 3) A Hastings .. 5.45?
B 5.10 5.40.
- 4) A Leeds .. 7.00 p.m.?
B 13.36 18.40.
- 5) A Tilbury .. midday?
B 7.27 11.34.

4.

Example

STUDENT A Need I change at **Crewe**?

STUDENT B No, **you don't** have to change till **Grantham**.

- 1) A he Lewes?
B East Croydon.
- 2) Athey Swindon?
B Bristol.
- 3) A she Winchester?
B Southampton.
- 4) A we Cambridge?
B Ely.
- 5) A I Haywards Heath?
B Three Bridges.

5.

Example

STUDENT A When does the **9.15** get to **Victoria**?

STUDENT B The **9.15**? It's due in at **10.32**.

- 1) A ... 8.33 ... Waterloo?
B 9.10.
- 2) A ... 7.27 ... Tunbridge Wells?
B 9.48.
- 3) A ... 3.45 ... Leeds?
B 18.58.
- 4) A ... 12.35 ... Lincoln?
B 21.20.
- 5) A ... midnight train .. Eastbourne?
B 1.11.

Exercise 12. Dramatize the following situations.

1. You have to go urgently to a neighbouring town and return by night. You come to the railway station and address the cashier. Talk to him.
2. You were visiting your friend. Now you are returning home. You are lucky. You've got a convenient seat and you don't have to change the train. Tell your friend about it.
3. You'll have to go to Liverpool from London. What means of travelling do you prefer and why? Discuss it with your friend. What does he think about it?

Topic: Travelling by Plane

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Voyage, baggage, guard, familiar, register, announce, print, machine, airport, declare, formalities, immigration, passport control, stewardess, local, permanent address, conductor.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) fill in a landing card, luggage tag, book a seat (flight), put one's luggage on the machine, personal belongings, enjoyable, travel tourist class, aircraft (jetliner), immigration formalities, print, huge, trip (voyage), luggage, hostess.
- 2) travel economy class, plane, stewardess, baggage, luggage label, journey, large, write in block letters, put one's luggage on the scales, airport formalities, book a ticket, pleasant, personal things, fill in the arrival card.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) pleasant, arrival, be underweight, landing.
- 2) take-off, unpleasant, departure, be overweight.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| A. 1) flight | B. 1) свидетельство о вакцинации |
| 2) to arrive | 2) средства передвижения |
| 3) take-off | 3) регистрировать |
| 4) to announce | 4) приятный |
| 5) to travel | 5) мятная конфета |
| 6) economy class | 6) жевательная резинка |
| 7) aircraft | 7) пересадка |
| 8) landing | 8) вход (выход) |
| 9) gate | 9) заявлять о вещах, запрещенных к вывозу или ввозу |
| 10) pleasant | 10) взлет |
| 11) chewing-gum | 11) путешествовать туристическим (вторым) классом |
| 12) peppermint | 12) прибывать |
| 13) change | 13) самолет |
| 14) to declare | 14) посадка (приземление) |
| 15) carriage | 15) получать удовольствие (от чего-либо) |
| 16) enjoy | 16) проверка свидетельств о вакцинации |
| 17) means of travelling | 17) рейс (полет) |
| 18) register | 18) объявлять |
| 19) vaccination certificate | 19) вагон |
| 20) health check | 20) путешествовать |

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combinations. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) proceed
- 2) destination
- 3) request
- 4) ticket desk
- 5) to fill in the arrival card

- 6) to print (write in block letters)
- 7) means of travelling
- 8) departure gate
- 9) immigration formalities
- 10) smooth landing
- 11) runway lights
- 12) to board the plane
- 13) to take care of
- 14) to fasten (do up) the belts
- 15) lower the back of one's seat
- 16) air sickness
- 17) to check in for the flight

The key:

- 1) зарегистрироваться на рейс
- 2) укачивание во время полета
- 3) опустить пониже спинку сиденья
- 4) пристегнуть ремни
- 5) заботиться
- 6) садиться на самолет
- 7) огни посадочной полосы
- 8) мягкая посадка
- 9) формальности, выполняемые пассажиром
- 10) выход на вылет
- 11) средства передвижения
- 12) писать печатными буквами
- 13) заполнять карточку прибытия
- 14) регистрация билетов и багажа
- 15) просить
- 16) место назначения
- 17) пройти (проследовать) к

Exercise 6. Act out the following dialogue. Render its content in Russian.

At the Airport

Mike: Excuse me, but haven't we met before?

(to a young lady)

The young lady: Your face seems familiar, but I'm afraid I can't place you.

Mike: You are from the British Embassy, aren't you?

The young lady: Yes, I am.

Mike: My name's Mike Wilson, and you are Jane Robinson, aren't you?

Jane: Yes, I am But, of course, now I remember. You came to see me about that conference on economics, didn't you?

Mike: That's right. Are you going to London by any chance?

Jane: Yes, home for my leave.

Mike: What's the number of your flight?

Jane: It's BEA, flight 204, due out at 16.35.

Mike: Splendid, it's mine too. May I have the pleasure of your company? That is, if you have a tourist class ticket.

Jane: Yes, of course. I always travel tourist class. It's really the same as the first, except for the drinks and the cigarettes, which I don't care for.

Mike: Well, then, let's go and register our tickets (and luggage).

Ticket desk

Receptionist: Good morning.

Jane: Good morning. I have a ticket for the flight BEA 897.

Receptionist: May I see your ticket, please?

Jane: Here it is.

Receptionist: Is this your luggage?

Jane: That's right.

Receptionist: Your luggage is underweight. Here is your ticket and this is your luggage label, which you show at your destination when you get your luggage.

Jane: Thank you. Where do I have to wait?

Receptionist: Will you go upstairs to gate 5 and wait for the announcement of your flight?

Announcer: British European Airways announce the departure of their flight BEA 897. Passengers travelling on this flight are requested to proceed to gate 5 for customs and immigration formalities.

Receptionist (at gate 5): Have your passport ready. This way, please.

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing words from the dialogue.

1. Excuse me, but haven't we ... before?
2. I can't ... you.
3. What's the ... of your flight?
4. Will you go upstairs to ... 5 and wait for the announcement of your flight?

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the content of the dialogue.

1. Are you going to London by any ...?
2. I'm going home for my
3. I always travel
4. Let's go and register our
5. Passengers are requested to proceed to gate 5 for customs and immigration

Exercise 9. Make up the sentences using the given words.

1. Can, place, not, I, you.
2. Purpose, the, is, what, of, Jane's, visit, London, to?
3. The, passengers, where, do, to, have, wait, their, flight?
4. My, for, leave, am, I, going, home.
5. First, book, you, ticket, a.

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions using the dialogue.

1. What is the purpose of Jane's going to London?
2. Has she met Mike before?
3. Why does Jane always travel tourist class?
4. Where do the passengers go to register their tickets and luggage?
5. Where do they have to wait for the announcement of their flight?
6. For what purpose are the passengers requested to proceed to gate 5?
7. What airport formalities are the passengers requested to complete before they board the plane?

Exercise 11. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

The Take-off

Mike: This aircraft looks very comfortable.

Jane: Oh, it's bound to be: BEA take good care of their passengers.

Mike: I say, we've already off. I'd better put out my cigarette.

Jane: Yes, "No, Smoking" and "Fasten Your Belts" have been lighted up over the door to the pilot's cabin, so we must be off, though I hardly feel anything yet.

Mike: Perhaps, we're still on the runway.

Jane: Yes, that must be. Look here, you haven't done up your safety belts yet.

Mike: Oh, thank you. I'd forgotten all about it in the excitement of our departure.

Jane: You mustn't. It's dangerous not to fasten your safety belt when the plane is taking-off or landing.

Mike: I know it is.

Jane: Here comes the stewardess with a tray. What will you have: some chewing-gum, chocolate or a peppermint?

Mike: I think I'll have some chewing-gum. And you?

Jane: A peppermint, please.

Mike: ...

Jane: ...

Dialogue 2

The Flight

Mike: I say, are you feeling all right?

Jane: Not quite. I'm afraid it's a bit rough now.

Mike: Yes, we must have run into clouds or something like that. So sorry, is there anything I can do? Shall I ring for the stewardess?

Jane: Yes, please, and would you mind lowering the back of my seat a little?

Mike: Yes, of course. ... is that better?

The stewardess: Yes, madam?

Mike: This lady would be glad of some remedy for airsickness.

The stewardess: Certainly, sir, I won't be a moment ... Here you are, madam, just drink this, please, it's bound to help you.

Jane: ...

The stewardess: ...

Dialogue 3

The Arrival

Jane: Well, I suppose, we'd better get ready for landing.

Mike: You haven't got anything to declare, have you?

Jane: I don't think I have, only my personal things.

Mike: Good. Have you filled in the landing card?

Jane: Not yet. Can you help me with it?

Mike: Certainly. You should print your name in full, country of residence, permanent address, purpose and length of visit and address in the country you are visiting.

Jane: I say, it's London, isn't it?

Mike: Well, I've never been to London yet, but it must be. How huge it looks.

Jane: Yes, it does, doesn't it? I can see runway lights. We'd better fasten our belts, the plane is going down.

Mike: So, it is. My ears are beginning to ache again.

Jane: Never mind, it'll be over soon and I hope you'll enjoy your stay in London.

Mike: I'm sure I shall, though it won't be all play, you know. I've been invited to attend an important conference on economics.

Jane: Yes, of course, I remember.

Mike: So as far as I can see, it's going to be very interesting ... Well, here we are. It's been a very enjoyable trip and a smooth landing. Thank you for the pleasure of your company.

Jane: ...

Mike: ...

Dialogue 4

Health Check

Officer: Health check here. Where are you from?

Passenger: From Poland.

Officer: Your vaccination certificate, please.

Passenger: Here you are.

Officer: Thank you. Everything is O.K. You may proceed to Passport Control.

Passenger: ...

Officer: ...

Dialogue 5

Passport Control

Officer: Your passport, please.

Passenger: Here you are.

Officer: How long are you staying in London?

Passenger: Ten days. I'm here on business.

Officer: ...

Passenger: ...

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences. Use the key if necessary.

1. I can't place you.
2. What's the number of your flight?
3. My plane is due out at 16.35.
4. Will you go upstairs to gate 5 and wait for the announcement of your flight?
5. Passengers are requested to proceed to gate 5 for customs and immigration formalities.
6. I'm going home for my leave.
7. BEA take good care of their passengers.
8. We must be off, though I hardly feel anything yet.
9. It's dangerous not to fasten your safety belts when the plane is taking off or landing.
10. It's a bit rough now.
11. We must have run into clouds or something like that.
12. Would you mind lowering the back of my seat a little?
13. This lady would be glad of some remedy for air sickness.
14. My ears are beginning to ache again.
15. Do you have anything to declare?

The key:

1. Мы, должно быть, взлетели, хотя я едва ли что-либо чувствую.
2. Опасно не пристегивать ремни, когда самолет взлетает или идет на посадку.
3. Сейчас немного качает.
4. Мы, вероятно, вошли в облачность или что-то в этом роде.
5. Будьте любезны, опустите пониже спинку моего сидения.
6. Принесите, пожалуйста, этой даме какое-нибудь средство от укачивания.
7. У меня снова закладывает уши.
8. Тебе нужно заявлять о вещах, запрещенных к ввозу?
9. Я не могу вспомнить Вас.
10. Какой номер вашего рейса?
11. Мой самолет отправляется в 16.35.
12. Пройдите наверх к выходу №5 и ждите объявления вашего рейса.
13. Пассажиры просят проследовать к выходу №5 для таможенного досмотра и выполнения формальностей паспортного контроля.
14. Я лечу домой в отпуск.
15. Британская европейская авиатранспортная компания проявляет большую заботу о своих пассажирах.

Exercise 13. Read in parts the following dialogue. Answer the following questions.

At a Customs Desk

Officer: Okay, bags on the table, please. Your customs form, please ... How long are you planning to stay in the country?

Tourist: Four weeks.

O: Do you have anything to declare?

T: What?

O: Alcohol, cigarettes ...

T: No.

O: Any meat, fresh fruit, plants?

T: Uh, no.

O: Open your suitcase, please. Any gifts?

T: Excuse me?

O: Are you bringing any gifts into the country?

T: No.

O: What's in the bottle?

T: Uh, hand lotion.

O: Okay, that'll be okay. Here's your form.

T: What should I do with it?

O: See that officer over there by the gate? He'll take it.

T: Thank you very much.

1. Who are the speakers?
2. Where are they?
3. Why does the man ask so many questions?
4. Have you ever gone through US Customs?
5. Where do you go after Customs?

Exercise 14. Dramatize the following situations.

1. You are flying to Great Britain to a conference. Who will you address at the airport to do the formalities? How will you do it?
2. You are on the board of the plane. You are airsick: 1) Address your neighbour for help. 2) Call a stewardess.
3. You've come into a plane. You like it. Tell your neighbour about it and tell him also why you prefer travelling by tourist class.
4. The plane is landing. You have to fill in the arrival card. You don't know how to do it. You have no pen. Ask your neighbour for help.

Topic: On a Bus

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Distance, recommend, by chance, deck.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) get in, quite a distance, get to, incidentally, advise, ride, cheap, take somebody for a ride.
- 2) far, reach, get on, recommend, trip, inexpensive, by chance, show somebody round the city.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) right, get on, cheap, include, outside, get out, no distance at all.
- 2) quite a distance, get in, expensive, inside, get off, exclude, left.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| A. 1) right | B. 1) довольно далеко |
| 2) on the right | 2) за углом |
| 3) to get on (a bus) | 3) правильный |
| 4) wrong | 4) неправильный |
| 5) a long way | 5) справа |
| 6) to get in (a car) | 6) налево |
| 7) to get off (a bus) | 7) садиться (на автобус) |
| 8) full up | 8) далеко |
| 9) on top | 9) садиться (в машину) |
| 10) to get out (of a car) | 10) выйти (из автобуса) |
| 11) to hop in (a bus) | 11) переполненный |
| 12) round the corner | 12) выйти (из машины) |
| 13) quite a distance | 13) вскочить |
| 14) to the left | 14) наверху (на верхнем этаже автобуса) |

Exercise 5. Translate the following words and phrases. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) to go as far as
- 2) to take somebody for ride
- 3) standing room
- 4) to hold tight
- 5) double-decker
- 6) top deck
- 7) expensive
- 8) cheap
- 9) incidentally
- 10) to get to (to reach)
- 11) inside
- 12) to call out
- 13) change
- 14) opposite direction

The key:

- 1) противоположное направление
- 2) сдача
- 3) вызывать
- 4) внутри
- 5) добраться (до)
- 6) случайно (между прочим)
- 7) дешевый
- 8) дорогой
- 9) верхний этаж автобуса
- 10) двухэтажный автобус
- 11) крепко держаться
- 12) стоячие места
- 13) прокатить кого-либо по городу
- 14) доехать до

Exercise 6. Read the following dialogue in parts. Render its content in Russian.

Conductor: Full up, sorry.

Mary: Oh, bother, and I'm late as it is.

Jane: Cheer up, Mary, the next one's just round the corner.

Mary: Good, I hope it takes us.

Conductor: Full up, inside, five seats on top.

Jane: You see, let's get in.

Conductor: Hold tight. All fares, please.

Mary: Two eight-penny tickets, please.

Conductor: Here you are, madam. Two pence change. Thank you.

Mary: Thank you.

Conductor: Standing room only ... no more, sorry. Any more fares, please?

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing words from the dialogue.

1. Oh, ..., I am late as it is.
2. The next ... is just round the corner.
3. I have no small ... about me.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the dialogue.

1. Full up
2. Good, I hope it
3. You see, let's

Exercise 9. Make up the sentences, using the given words.

1. No, change, have, I.
2. No, small, change, me, about, I, no.
3. More, fares, any, please?

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions, using the dialogue.

1. Is it hard to get on a bus?
2. Why is Mary nervous?
3. Could they get on the next bus?
4. What seats were vacant?
5. Did the conductor give Mary the change? How much?

Exercise 11. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A: Excuse me, are you getting off at the next stop?

B: Not at the request stop. Where are you trying to get to?

A: To the Market Square.

B: Market Square? But you are going away from it. The bus is going in the opposite direction.

A: ...

B: ...

Dialogue 2

A: Excuse me, conductor, I'm going to Picadilly Circus. Have I got on the right bus?

B: No, madam, you've taken the wrong one. You should change №12 for №13.

A: Where do I get off?

B: ...

A: ...

Dialogue 3

A: Is this the bus for Park Ridge?

B: No, it only goes as far as Main Street, but you can get the number 31 there.

A: How long does it take to get there?

B: ...

A: ...

Exercise 12. Before making up your own dialogues by analogy, practice the following dialogues and drills.

On a Bus

Dialogue 1

A: Does this bus go to the station?

B: No, you'll have to get off at the bank, and take

Dialogue 2

A: Am I OK for St Mary's Church?

B: No, we only go as far as the park, but you

Dialogue 3

A: Do you go to the sea-front?

B: No, you're going the wrong way.

Dialogue 4

A: Is this the right bus for the Town Hall?

B: No, you should have caught a 12. Jump out

a 192.	can walk from there.	You want a 143 from the church.	at the bridge and get one there.
A: Can you tell me where to get off?	A: How much further is it?	A: Have we got much further to go?	A: Could you tell me when we get there?
B: It's the next stop but one.	B: It's quite a way yet, but I'll tell you in good time.	B: It's the next stop.	B: It's three stops after this one.

1.

Example

Would you tell me where I get off for St Mary's Church, please?

- 1) Terminus Road,?
- 2) out?
- 3) Could?
- 4) the right stop?
- 5) Princes Park.....?

2.

Example

STUDENT A Does the **19** go to **Terminus Road**?

STUDENT B **Terminus Road**? No, it only goes as far as **the church**! You want a **91**!

- 1) A 21 the post office?
B the river 12.
- 2) A 152 the clock tower?
B Duke Street 251.
- 3) A 14. Scampton?
B Waddington 41.
- 4) A 68 the university?
B the Odeon 86.
- 5) A 72 the technical college?
B the castle 27.

3.

Example

STUDENT A I **took the 61**!

STUDENT B You **shouldn't have taken the 61**! That was a mistake.

- 1) A I got out at the park.
B
- 2) A I caught a Red Arrow.
B

- 3) A I came early.
B
- 4) A I asked for the station.
B
- 5) A I bought a return ticket.
B

4.

Example

STUDENT A I **didn't go by bus!**

STUDENT B That was wrong. You **should have gone by bus!**

- 1) A I didn't remember the number.
B
- 2) A I didn't bring my season ticket.
B
- 3) A I didn't ring the bell.
B
- 4) A I didn't have any change.
B
- 5) A I didn't get a return.
B

Exercise 13. Dramatize the following situation.

1. You are at a bus stop. The bus arrives but it is overcrowded. There are only 3 vacant places on the upper deck. You get into the bus and pay the ticket fare. The ticket conductor has no change. Talk to him.
2. You are in London. You want to get to Oxford Square. You find out in the bus that you took a wrong bus. Ask the conductor what you have to do.

Topic: Asking the Way

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Station, minute, pleasure, distance, round, straight, center, corner, conductor, cost, officer, policeman, stop, pence, distance, cent.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) come, return, thankful, distance, station.
- 2) arrive, come back, grateful, stopping place, length.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) get off, it's nice of you, buy, find, wrong.
- 2) get on, sell, lose, it's bad of you, right.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- A. 1) token
2) fare
3) to catch a street car
4) take the third on the left
5) to walk
6) to go straight on
7) to get to
8) turn left
9) first right, second left
10) to buy tickets
11) to give change
12) pound

- B. 1) поверните в третью улицу слева
2) идти пешком
3) поверните налево
4) плата за проезд
5) сесть на трамвай
6) идти прямо
7) сначала направо, потом налево
8) покупать билеты
9) давать сдачу
10) фунт
11) жетон
12) добираться до

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combination. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) take the third
2) take a 25
3) excuse me, officer
4) the next stop but one
5) the last stop but one
6) 50 pence
7) the National Gallery

The key:

- 1) Национальная галерея (крупнейшее собрание картин в Великобритании)
2) 50 пенсов
3) вторая остановка
4) предпоследняя остановка
5) извините, офицер
6) садитесь на автобус номер 25
7) поверните на третью улицу

Exercise 6. Act out the following dialogue. Render its content in Russian.

Isabel: I beg your pardon. Are you Mr. Lee?

Mr. Lee: Yes, I am. You are Miss Isabel Stone, aren't you? It's nice of you to meet me Miss Stone.

Isabel: And it's nice of you. I'm glad to meet my brother's friend. Am I late, Mr. Lee?

Mr. Lee: No, you aren't. It's just twelve o'clock. And how can we get to the town center?

Isabel: Oh, it's rather far. Let's catch a street car at the corner.

Mr. Lee: Do we buy tickets for the street car?

Isabel: No, we don't. We buy tokens from the conductor.

Mr. Lee: How much is the fare?

Isabel: It's ten cents for one token. Three tokens cost twenty five cents.

Mr. Lee: What street car do we take?

Isabel: We take car number thirty-two. It's just coming now. Let's get on.

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing words from the dialogue.

1. And it's ... of you.
2. I'm ... to meet my brother's friend.
3. Let's catch a street ... at the corner.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the dialogue.

2. How much is the ...?
3. It's ten cents for one
4. What street car do we ...?

Exercise 9. Make up the sentences, using the given words.

1. Traffic-lights, left, at, turn.
2. Take, I, a, streetcar, should?
3. You, tell, can, me, to, get off, where?
4. Walk, it's, only, a, minutes, ten.
5. It, far, is?

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions, using the dialogue.

1. Who does Isabel meet at the station?
2. Is Mr. Lee thankful to her? How does he express it?
3. What does Isabel answer him?
4. Where does Mr. Lee want to get to?
5. What do they decide to do?
6. What do they go to the town center by?
7. Do they buy tickets for the streetcar?
8. How much is the fare?
9. What streetcar do they take?

Exercise 11. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A: Excuse me, but I'm trying to find the Town Hall.

B: Take the third on the right and go straight on.

A: Should I take a taxi?

B: ...

A: ...

Dialogue 2

A: Excuse me, please. Could you tell me how to get to the town center?

B: First right, second left.

A: Is it too far to walk?

B: ...

A: ...

Dialogue 3

A: Excuse me, please. Could you tell me the way to the station?

B: Turn round and turn left at the traffic lights.

A: Will it take me long to get there?

B: ...

A: ...

Exercise 12. Speak on the following.

1. A change is as good as rest. Reasons for travelling.
2. Your favourite kind of travelling.
3. Travelling by train. Describe a typical railway station.
4. Travelling by plane. At the airport.
5. Advantages and disadvantages of travelling by a car/on a bus.
6. Finding the way: explain a stranger how to get to some place in your town.
7. My experience in travelling.
8. Tourism: pros and cons.

Topic: Sightseeing

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Circus, distance, place, show, recommend, far, sociable, wrong, gallery, communicative, museum, famous, surprise, please, say, moment, monument, cathedral, sightseeing, interesting, memorial, church, palace, residence, guard, matter, royal, standard, way, ceremony, press, special, building, Gothic, architecture, bus, Parliament, column.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) monument, clever, in memory of, advise, sociable, sights, cathedral, government offices, mention, watch, be keen on something, make use of, watch, perform, like.
- 2) see, in commemoration of, recommend, communicative, place of interest, memorial, church, government buildings, say, look at, be interested in something, do, intelligent, enjoy, use.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) by all means, be lucky, erect, include, fortunately.
- 2) destroy, unfortunately, exclude, be unlucky, by no means.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. 1) by all means | B. 1) показывать город |
| 2) choice | 2) дворец |
| 3) column | 3) колонна |
| 4) places of interest | 4) поучительный |
| 5) memorial | 5) изобразительное искусство |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 6) cathedral | 6) зрелище |
| 7) instructive | 7) корона |
| 8) bridge | 8) получать удовольствие |
| 9) gallery | 9) очередь |
| 10) Fine Arts | 10) впечатление |
| 11) in sight | 11) удовольствие |
| 12) by the way | 12) в поле зрения |
| 13) spectacle | 13) между прочим |
| 14) turn | 14) собор |
| 15) crown | 15) выбор |
| 16) to enjoy | 16) мост |
| 17) impression | 17) картинная галерея |
| 18) pleasure | 18) достопримечательности |
| 19) show somebody round the city | 19) памятник |
| 20) palace | 20) обязательно |

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combinations. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) to come across
- 2) to be keen on
- 3) a bus ride
- 4) sociable
- 5) used to be
- 6) to erect a monument
- 7) in commemoration of
- 8) to go sightseeing
- 9) to mean
- 10) to be more exact
- 11) to begin with
- 12) colorful

The key:

- 1) красочный
- 2) во-первых
- 3) точнее говоря
- 4) иметь в виду
- 5) осматривать достопримечательность
- 6) в память о
- 7) воздвигнуть памятник
- 8) когда-то был
- 9) общительный
- 10) прогулка на автобусе
- 11) любить (интересоваться)
- 12) случайно встретить

Exercise 6. Act out the following dialogue. Render its content in Russian.

A Bus Ride

Charles: Now come along, James. I'm going to take you for a bus ride through London. Cheap and instructive.

James: Good idea.

Charles: We'll go on top. You see more.

Conductor: Fares, please. Thank you, sir.

Charles: Now we're going over London Bridge. It isn't old, but there was a bridge here many years ago with houses and shops on it. The capital has 14 bridges. The famous London Bridge is the biggest among them.

James: Yes, I remember that ...

Charles: And there's the monument. It was erected in memory of the Great Fire which started in Fish Street in 1666.

James: Oh, yes. 3.000 houses and nearly all churches were destroyed in the flames of the fire.

Charles: Passing along Cannon Street, we reach St. Paul's Cathedral erected by Christopher Wren, a famous English architect of the 17 century.

James: As far as I know it is the finest Renaissance Church in Europe.

Charles: To be more exact, is the second largest church in Europe and the greatest of English churches.

Charles: Now we arrive at Trafalgar Square. It was named in commemoration of the greatest victory in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 under Nelson's command.

James: Yes. And Nelson's Column in the center of the Square is a memorial to the Admiral.

Charles: Want to get out?

James: No, thank you.

Charles: You know, there is the National Gallery there with the finest collection of pictures in Europe.

James: By the way, which are the most notable picture galleries in London?

Charles: Well, the National Gallery to begin with, then comes the National Portrait Gallery, then the Tate Gallery.

James: Yes, but what about the British Museum? I've heard a lot of it.

Charles: Surely, you ought to go there. But the British Museum is not a museum of Fine Arts. In the first place it's a museum of history, archeology and ethnography. It's also one of the largest libraries in the world.

Charles: I suppose you've been to Covent Garden?

James: Covent Garden? I'm afraid not. I have only been to Green Park, Regent's Park, and Kensington Gardens.

Charles: Dear me! Don't you know what Covent Garden is?

James: I certainly do. It's the Royal Opera House. I was just pulling your leg.

Charles: Now we are in Whitehall.

James: But there is no hall insight, is there?

Charles: There used to be a palace here once, White Hall. Now it is just a street of government offices.

James: I see.

Charles: At the beginning of November every year the Queen drives down Whitehall from Buckingham Palace to open Parliament. Many people come to watch the queen and the soldiers who ride with her.

Charles: Look, there's Downing Street on the right.

James: I know. No 10 Downing Street is the residence of the Prime Minister. And where is the residence of the Queen?

Charles: The London residence of the British Kings is Buckingham Palace. When the Queen is in residence the Royal Standard is flown at the mast-head.

James: One more thing. Every morning the famous changing of the guards takes place at the Palace at 11.30 a.m. The Tradition has existed for more than 200 years.

James: What's "Trooping the Color"? I often heard of it but I never know what it means.

Charles: Oh, it's one of the most colorful spectacles of the year. It's the ceremony which celebrates the birthday of the Queen. It's performed by troops of the Household Brigade in full dress uniform.

James: When and where is it held?

Charles: It's held near St. James's Park in June.

James: We have just passed the Home Office.

Charles: Are you the guide or am I? You are no good. You never mentioned the Admiralty, the Bank of England or the Foreign Office.

James: My turn. On the left is the Houses of Parliament, where the British Parliament sits.

Charles: The Westminster Palace is an outstanding example of the 19th century Gothic Revival architecture.

James: And across the road from the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey where all British kings and queens are crowned.

Charles: Westminster Abbey was begun by Edward the Confessor. When?

James: I've no idea.

Charles: I do like a bus ride with an intelligent guide! Victoria Street.

James: Nothing much to say here.

Charles: Then let's get off and have lunch at a café.

The note:

Great Fire of 1666

Большой пожар 1666

Royal Standard

Королевский штандарт (личный флаг монарха)

mast-head

флагшток

full dress uniform

парадная форменная одежда

Changing of the Guards

смена караула гвардейцев короля

Trooping the Color

вынос знамени, торжественный развод караулов с выносом знамени

Home Office

Министерство внутренних дел

pull somebody's leg

дурачить кого-либо, разыгрывать

have at one's disposal

иметь в чем-то распоряжении

Gothic Revival Architecture

возрождение готической архитектур

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing words from the dialogue.

1. St. Paul's Cathedral is the finest Renaissance ... in Europe.
2. Nelson's Column is a
3. Here is ... there with the finest collection of pictures in Europe.
4. But the ... is not a museum of Fine Arts.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the dialogue.

1. All kings and queens are crowned in
2. Trafalgar Square was named in Commemoration of
3. Covent Garden is ...

Exercise 9. Answer the following questions using the dialogue.

1. What do you know of the famous London Bridge?
2. What is St. Paul's Cathedral famous for?
3. Is Covent Garden a park or the Royal Opera House?
4. What is Nelson's Column? Where is it built?
5. Where is the finest collection of pictures in Europe?
6. What kind of museum is British Museum?
7. Is Whitehall a palace?

Exercise 10. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A: Have you been to England?

B: Yes, I have.

A: What is it like over there?

B: Well, you see, I haven't seen very much of the country. But the people are very friendly and sociable.

A: ...

B: ...

Dialogue 2

A: How did you enjoy your stay in Britain?

B: Oh, very much, indeed. We could see a great deal within those 10 days of our visit.

A: What did your programme include?

B: London, Stratford-on-Avon, Leeds, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

A: What's your general impression?

B: ...

A: ...

Dialogue 3

A: What would you advise me to see to make the best use of my free time?

B: Oh, it depends on your tastes and interests. What are you keen on?

A: History and culture.

B: ...

A: ...

Dialogue 4

A: Hallo, Bill! Haven't seen you for ages.

B: Where have you been all the time?

A: I've just come back from London.

B: Have you? How interesting! Did you like it over there?

A: ...

B: ...

Exercise 11. Make up short dialogues. Use the following expressions.

Make a journey/trip; to indicate the day of departure/arrival; catch/miss the train/plane; to book a suit; book tickets in advance/on the phone; get on/off (the bus); board a train (a ship, a plane); buy/have a season/monthly ticket; lose one's way; to charge for (excess weight); leave on the dot (on time); cancel one's booking; make/have an appointment with somebody; get to; travel light; to check in/out; see somebody off; arrive at/to be due (in); to fill in (out) a Customs declaration; to fill in/out registration form; to declare (at the Customs); be beyond/over the sea; travel by through train; go by underground (tube, metro)/bus/tram; give directions; go straight along the street; (be) round the corner; turn right/left; make your first turn right/second left; get air sick; must be off/rush; remember somebody to somebody (give one's best regards); shake hands; be a perfect stranger to someone; to tip a chamber-maid; take care (of yourself, your wife); make someone's acquaintance/meet somebody.

Exercise 11. Dramatize the following situations.

1. You've come to London for some days. You have little free time and you want to use it best. Address your colleague.
2. You are touring London. You are impressed by the ceremony of the Queen's birthday celebration. Ask your friend about it.
3. You've come home from Great Britain. Your friend is interested in the following: your general impression, the places you visited, what you liked best of all. You are eager to answer all his questions.
4. You've just come back from London. Your friends ask you about its places of interest and your impressions.
5. You've come to London/New York but you're busy all the time. You've got three days at your disposal. Ask your friend what to see in the city as a first choice.
6. Your friend is going to Great Britain/the USA. He is interested in painting/entertaining. Help him to plan his visit there.
7. With your partner prepare the conversation about your last holiday.
8. Can you think of any holidays of yours, which impressed you greatly? Share your opinion with your partner.
9. Debate the problem: travelling abroad or in Belarus.
10. Plan a dream journey (country, time, travel arrangement, accommodation, activities, cost).
11. Plan a dream holiday on an island. Persuade your partner to join you.
12. Think about a place you visited once. A place that was special for some reason. Tell your friend about that special place. Where was it? When did you go there? What did you do there? Was anyone with you? How long did you stay there? Did you go there many times or just once? Why were you there? Why is this place a special memory?

Exercise 12. In pairs, hold on a discussion on the following questions.

1. Do you enjoy travelling on holiday? Why?
2. Do you like spending your holidays abroad or in your country? Where do you prefer to spend your holidays?
3. What do you enjoy doing on your holidays?
4. Can you remember being amazed by something when you were travelling to foreign countries? What seems strange to foreigners about your country?
5. Describe in details your last trip abroad. Were there any difficulties, fears or pleasantries?
6. What are the advantages of each type of holidays? (e.g. Walking in Switzerland! Seeing the real India! Fruit Picking! Seaside Holidays!) Does the goal of travelling correlate with the type of holidays? How?
7. Can you think of the disadvantages that the travellers face when they choose the type of travelling? What do you need to conduct a perfect camping tour?
8. Would you like to try fruit picking? Why? What is a good rest for you?

9. Is tourism in your opinion of any good to the country? What countries can benefit from it?
10. Are people ever satisfied with their holidays? Are you always satisfied with your holidays? What could you like to change in them?
11. What are the types of holidays you have been on and you liked best?

Exercise 13. Role playing.

Situation: All of you work for the International Students Exchange Center (ISEC). A lot of ideas are proposed on different ways of spending youth holidays at the session of the ISEC board.

Parts:

- P₁:** You are the head of the ISEC. You've visited a lot of countries where you studied different ways of organizing youth holidays. You have many ideas on young people exchanges and you deliver a report.
- P₂:** You are a journalist of a youth newspaper. You're interested in improving organization of students' exchanges and tours.
- P₃:** You are a travel agent and a member of the ISEC board who is sure that travel agencies offer broad possibilities for young people tours.
- P₄:** You are a representative of the American organization "Summer Camp Jobs". You offer a variety of jobs for young people in the USA.
- P₅:** You are a sociologist who is interested in sociological data surveys questionnaires for the public opinion poll connected with problem of spending holidays by young people.
- P₆:** You are a member of the Youth Association "Next Stop – New Life". You organize youth conferences on the problem of education, Summer University courses.

Topic: At the Doctor's Office

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Thermometer, temperature, examine, test, normal, tablet, doctor, patient, secretary.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) to help, seat, fever, appointment, ill, to trouble, pill, to stay, to want, to examine, again, to see.
- 2) meeting, place, to assist, temperature, sick, to remain, once more, to inspect, tablet, to desire, to worry, to watch.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) to take, to come in, under, deep, slightly, nothing, day, several, to help, to go down, cold.
- 2) to prevent, everything, above, to go out, to give, night, single, considerably, shallow, to go up, warm.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- B. 1) appointment
- 3) to trouble
- 4) throat
- 5) cough
- 6) fever
- 7) to examine
- 8) breath
- 9) blood
- 10) pressure
- 11) prescription
- 12) sore
- 13) tongue

- B. 1) рецепт
- 3) дыхание, вздох
- 4) горло
- 5) кровь
- 6) осматривать
- 7) кашель
- 8) давление
- 9) жар, лихорадочное состояние
- 10) прием (у врача)
- 11) беспокоить
- 12) воспаленный
- 13) язык

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combinations. Use the key, if necessary.

- 2) to take a seat
- 3) to catch a cold
- 4) a sore throat
- 5) a bad cough
- 6) to feel ill
- 7) to take a deep breath
- 8) sleeping pills
- 9) to prescribe a medicine

The key:

- 1) прописать лекарство
- 2) снотворное
- 3) сделать глубокий вздох
- 4) почувствовать себя плохо
- 5) сильный кашель
- 6) воспаленное горло
- 7) простудиться
- 8) садиться, сесть

Exercise 6. Read the following dialogue in parts. Render its content in Russian.

Secretary: Good morning. Can I help you?

Patient: Good morning. My name is Bell. I have an 11 o'clock appointment.

S: Please, take a seat. The doctor will see you soon.

P: Thank you.

D: Hello, Mr. Bell. Come in, please. What's troubling you?

P: I've caught a cold. I have a sore throat and a bad cough.

- D: Put this thermometer under your tongue. I want to see if you have a fever. Let me see... Yes, you have a temperature. When did you first feel ill?
- P: A couple of days ago.
- D: Let me examine you. Take a deep breath. Now I want to test your blood pressure (testing blood pressure). Your blood pressure is slightly above normal, but nothing to worry about. Any other trouble?
- P: Doctor, I haven't been sleeping well.
- D: I'll give you some sleeping pills. Take these tablets as prescribed – you take only one at bedtime. You must stay in bed for several days until your temperature has gone down. Here's a prescription for your flu. Come in again to see me in ten days.
- P: Okay. Thank you, doctor.

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing words, using the dialogue.

1. Can I ... you?
2. The doctor you soon.
3. Put this ... under your tongue.
4. Let me ... you.
5. Now I want your blood pressure.
6. Doctor, I haven't been ... well.
7. Here's a ... for your flu.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the dialogue.

1. Please, take a
2. I've caught a
3. I have a sore throat and a bad
4. I want to see if you have a
5. Your pressure is slightly above
6. You must stay in bed for several days until your temperature has gone
7. Come in again to see me in ten

Exercise 9. Make up the sentences, using the given words.

1. Troubling, is, what, you?
2. A, cold, I, caught, have.
3. Under, put, your, this, tongue, thermometer.
4. Have, you, a, yes, temperature.
5. When, feel, first, you, did, ill?
6. Ago, days, of, couple, a.
7. Examine, me, let, you.

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions, using the dialogue.

1. What was the patient's name?
2. What was troubling Mr. Bell?
3. Did the doctor ask Mr. Bell to measure his temperature?
4. The doctor tested his blood pressure, didn't he?

5. Was Mr. Bell's blood pressure above normal?
6. What was Mr. Bell's other trouble?
7. Did the doctor prescribe him any pills?
8. Mr. Bell was to stay in bed for several days, wasn't he?
9. When was he to come in again to see the doctor?

Exercise 11. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A: You look ill, Mr. Smith. What's the matter?

S: I have a bad headache. To tell the truth, I haven't been feeling well for a couple of days.

A: Shall I make an appointment for you to see a doctor?

S: ...

A: ...

Dialogue 2

A: I've got a sore throat and a bad cough.

D: How long have you been like this?

A: Two or three days now.

D: I should think you've got flu: there's a lot of it about.

A: What do you advise?

D: ...

A: ...

Dialogue 3

C: I'm running a temperature, I feel sick.

D: Since when have you been feeling like this?

C: It all started the day before yesterday.

D: You seem to have picked up some sort of infection.

C: What do you think I should do?

D: ...

C: ...

Exercise 12. Before making up your own dialogues by analogy, practice the following dialogues and drills.

I. Asking about Health

Dialogue 1

A: How's your father keeping?

B: He's been off work for a day or two.

A: What's wrong

Dialogue 2

A: Where's Tony this evening?

B: He's not feeling very well.

A: Really? What's

Dialogue 3

A: How's your brother these days?

B: He hasn't been too well just recently.

A: I'm sorry to

Dialogue 4

A: I haven't seen Bob lately. How is he?

B: As a matter of fact, he's laid up.

A: Oh dear!

with him?	the trouble?	hear that. What's the matter?	What's up with him?
B: He's gone down with a cold.	B: I think he must have eaten something.	B: I think he's been overworking.	B: We don't know, but we're having the doctor in tomorrow.
A: Tell him I hope he soon feels better.	A: Give him my regards and tell him to take things easy.	A: I hope he soon gets over it.	A: Let me know if there's anything I can do.
B: That's very kind of you. I'll pass it on.	B: Thank you very much. I'll tell him what you said.	B: Thank you. He'll be pleased to hear you asked after him.	B: Thanks very much. I'll tell him you inquired about him.

1.

Example

Give Tony my best wishes and tell him not to overdo things.

- 1) regards
- 2) overwork.
- 3) to get well soon.
- 4) to take things easy.
- 5) Roger

2.

Example

STUDENT A. **Peter's** not feeling very well.

STUDENT B. I'm sorry to hear that. Tell **him** I hope **he** soon feels better.

- 1) A Brenda
- B
- 2) A The children
- B
- 3) A Henry
- B
- 4) A The girls
- B
- 5) A Olive
- B

3.

Example

STUDENT A I haven't seen **Bob** for some time. How is **he**?

STUDENT B As a matter of fact, **he** hasn't been too well just lately.

- 1) A your sister?
B
- 2) A Professor White?
B
- 3) A Tom?
B
- 4) A you?
B
- 5) A the Robinsons?
B

4.

Example

STUDENT A Are you sure **he knew**?

STUDENT B Yes, **he must have known**.

- 1) A she ate it?
B
- 2) A they took it?
B
- 3) A you did it?
B
- 4) A he understood?
B
- 5) A she broke it?
B

II. At a Doctor's Surgery

Dialogue 1

A: I've got a sore throat and my chest hurts.

B: How long have you been like this?

A: Two or three days now.

B: I should think you've got flu: there's a lot of

Dialogue 2

A: I feel shivery and I've got a pain in my stomach.

B: How long have you had it?

A: The best part of a week.

B: By the sound of it, you've caught a chill.

Dialogue 3

A: I keep feeling dizzy, and I've got a headache.

B: How long has this been going on?

A: It came on yesterday.

B: I should say you're generally run

Dialogue 4

A: I'm running a temperature, and I feel sick.

B: Since when have you been feeling like this?

A: It all started the day before yesterday.

B: You seem to have picked up some sort

it about.

down.

of infection.

A: What do you advise?

A: What should I do?

A: What ought I to do?

A: What do you think I should do?

B: Take this prescription to the chemist's and then go straight to bed.

B: I'll give you something for it, and come to see you in a couple of days.

B: It's nothing serious, but you'd better stay in bed for a day or two.

B: Stay away from work till Monday, and don't overdo things.

1.

Example

I've got a temperature and I feel shivery.

- 1) sore throat
- 2) dizzy.
- 3) headache
- 4) sick.
- 5) chill

2.

Example

STUDENT A Have you got a **headache**?

STUDENT B No, I keep feeling **dizzy**.

- 1) A a cold?
B sick.
- 2) A a cough?
B hot and cold.
- 3) A a temperature?
B faint.
- 4) A a pain?
B weak.
- 5) A a sore throat?
B shivery.

3.

Example

STUDENT A I've been ill **for very nearly a month**.

STUDENT B I've been ill **for the best part of a month**.

- 1) A He's been running a temperature for very nearly a week.
B
- 2) A The doctor's fees were very nearly £200.
B
- 3) A She was in hospital for very nearly a year.

- B
- 4) A My operation lasted for very nearly two hours.
B

4.

Example

STUDENT A I've got **a pain in my ear**.

STUDENT B I've got **ear-ache**.

- 1) A tooth.
B
- 2) A stomach.
B
- 3) A back.
B
- 4) A head.
B

5.

Example

STUDENT A **It looks as if it's tonsillitis**.

STUDENT B **By the look of it, it's tonsillitis**.

- 1) A It feels as if it's broken.
B
- 2) A It smells as if it's cough mixture.
B
- 3) A It sounds as if it's bronchitis.
B
- 4) A It tastes as if it's aspirin.
B
- 5) A It looks as if it's mumps.
B

Exercise 13. Make up short dialogues by analogy. Use the following sentences.

My brother has been operated on for appendicitis.

The doctor made out a medical certificate.

Fresh air, good food, vitamins may help cure you of the flue.

The doctor took my blood pressure, it was high. I had my blood tested.

Take the drops for your cold in the head.

The doctor treated me for a cold with a new drug.

I was laid up with quinsy.

I keep feeling dizzy. I've got a headache.

You're generally run down. It's nothing serious.

You'd better stay in bed.

Exercise 14. Dramatize the following situations.

1. You happened to have fallen ill. You ask a doctor for help. Talk to him.
2. Have you ever visited people in hospital? Try to recall the situation and make up a story. Tell your story to your friend.
3. You have got a pain in your stomach. Tell your family or a friend what the doctor wants you to do.
4. Have you ever gone on a diet? Describe your experience to your friend. What are the best ways for overweight and unfit people to lose weight and become fit?

Exercise 15. In pairs, hold on a discussion on the following questions.

1. What are the most dangerous diseases of our times?
2. What are the symptoms of flu and other diseases?
3. What do people usually do when they don't feel fit?
4. How do you understand the saying "Healthy body, Healthy mind"?
5. Do you find yourself affected by biorhythms? In what way? What other factors affect your physical and emotional condition?
6. What treatment can be received at your hospital? What would you change in your medical system?
7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of private medicine?
8. Do you believe in the benefits of the alternative medicine? What kinds of disorders and illnesses can be treated with the help of the alternative medicine?
9. Do you consider yourself fit enough? What is "fit enough"? Why don't people live an active life?
10. What measures do you take when you go down with flu? What are ways to treat a cold?
11. What situations or events are stressful for you? What signs of stress are typical for you? Do you sometimes have sleeping problems? How do you overcome stress?

Exercise 16. Speak on the following.

1. Maladies of the 21st century.
2. How to keep fit.
3. The public health services.
4. Medical Services in Great Britain, America and Belarus.
5. My last visit to the doctor.
6. At the dentist's.

Topic: At the Drug store

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Prescription, minute, check, stock, capsule, day, tomorrow, fine, medication, receipt.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) to check, to get, to drop in, sure, fine, medication, to indicate, to owe, okay.
- 2) to call on, certainly, to point out, all right, to be in debt, drug, beautiful, to obtain, to verify.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) today, that, to come, after, to pay, now, late, to give, with, there.
- 2) to get free, without, tomorrow, this, before, then, to take, early, to go away, here.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. 1) to check | B 1) БЫТЬ ГОТОВЫМ |
| 2) to indicate | 2) ОСТАЛЬНОЕ |
| 3) to get | 3) ПОСЛЕЗАВТРА |
| 4) the rest | 4) ПЛАТИТЬ |
| 5) the day after tomorrow | 5) МЕСТО |
| 6) to pay | 6) ПРОВЕРЯТЬ |
| 7) seat | 7) СРЕДСТВО ДЛЯ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ |
| 8) medication | 8) КВИТАНЦИЯ |
| 9) to be ready | 9) УКАЗЫВАТЬ |
| 10) receipt | 10) ПОЛУЧАТЬ |

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combinations. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) drug store
- 2) to fill the prescription
- 3) in stock
- 4) that's for sure

The key:

- 1) это наверняка
- 2) в наличии
- 3) отпустить лекарство по рецепту
- 4) аптека

Exercise 6. Act out the following dialogue. Render its content in Russian.

A: Could you fill this prescription?

B: Just a minute. I've to check if we have this in stock. Sorry. Today you can get only 37 capsules. Is that okay with you?

A: All right. When will you have the rest?

B: We owe you 23 capsules. Can you drop in the day after tomorrow?

A: Of course. I'll come the day after tomorrow if I can get the other capsules.

B: That's for sure.

A: Should I pay now or later?

B: Now will be fine. Have a seat, please. Your medication will be ready in five minutes. I'll give you a receipt. I'll indicate there that we owe you 23 capsules.

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing words from the dialogue.

1. Could you ... this prescription?
2. I've to ... if we have this in stock.
3. We ... you 23 capsules.
4. I'll ... the day after tomorrow.
5. Should I ... now or later?
6. Your ... will be ready in five minutes.
7. I'll ... there that we owe you 23 capsules.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the dialogue.

1. Today you can get only 37
2. When will you have the ... ?
3. Can you drop in the day after ... ?
4. Now will be
5. I'll give you a

Exercise 9. Make up the sentences, using the given words.

1. To, check, I, have, if, this, have, we, stock, in.
2. Get, only, capsules, 37, you, can, today.
3. The rest, when, you, have, will?
4. Capsules, we, 23, you, owe.
5. Day, tomorrow, the, after, shall, come, I.
6. Can, capsules, get, I, other, the.
7. Or, should, now, pay, I, later?
8. Ready, in, medication, be, minutes, your, will, five.

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions, using the dialogue.

1. How many capsules could A get?
2. They owed A 23 capsules, didn't they?
3. When was A told to drop in to have the rest?
4. When was A advised to pay for his medication?
5. What did B indicate in the receipt?

Exercise 11. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

C: Can I help you?

D: Could you give me something for a toothache?

C: I would recommend you Tylenol. It's for temporary relief of minor pain.

D: Don't you have a painkiller?

C: ...

D: ...

Exercise 12. Before making up your own dialogues by analogy, practise the following dialogues and drills.

At the Drug Store

Dialogue 1
A: The doctor's given me this prescription.

B: It'll only take five minutes, so perhaps you'll wait.

A: Have you also got something suitable for sore lips?

B: Rub in this cream every four hours.

Dialogue 2
A: Could you make up this prescription for me, please?

B: I'll do it for you straight away.

A: By the way, what do you suggest for sunburn?

B: This ointment should clear up the trouble.

Dialogue 3
A: I've just been given this prescription by Dr. Worrall.

B: You can call back for it in about an hour.

A: Can you also give me something for this rash?

B: Try this tube of jelly.

Dialogue 4
A: Can I leave this prescription with you?

B: I'll have it ready for you by 5.30

A: I'd like something for a sty, too.

B: Put this lotion on three times a day.

1.

Example

Can you give me something to clear up a rash?

- 1) a cough?
- 2) relieve?
- 3) sell
- 4) a headache?
- 5) soothe sore lips?

2.

Example

STUDENT A What do you suggest for **sunburn**?

STUDENT B Try **this cream**. I think you'll find **it'll** do the trick.

- 1) A indigestion?
B these tablets
- 2) A insomnia?
B these pills
- 3) A a sore throat?
B this gargle
- 4) A an upset stomach?
B this mixture
- 5) A dandruff?
B this shampoo

3.

Example

STUDENT A Here's some **mixture** for you to **drink**.

STUDENT B How often am I supposed to **drink** it?

- 1) A pills swallow.
B
- 2) A ointment apply.
B
- 3) A lotion put on.
B
- 4) A tablets take.
B
- 5) A gargle use.
B

Exercise 13. Make up dialogues by analogy. Use the following phrases.

What can I do for you?

I've just been given this prescription.

You can call back for it.

Can you give me something for ...

Try this tube of jelly.

Exercise 14. Dramatize the following situations.

1. You've come to the drug store to order some medicine. Formulate your request.
2. Open conversation. You are at the Drug Store. Listen and reply.
3. Tell the chemist what the doctor wants you to do.

Exercise 15. Role playing.

TV Programme: Medicine for You

Situation: You're invited to the TV studio to discuss problems of medicine, the present situation, its further development. Everybody is interested in improving people's health. You discuss changes in medicine, people's awareness of natural relief and effects of the accepted preventive measures.

Focus your attention on exchanging information with your partners about how to make people's life longer and healthier.

Parts:

P₁: You are a TV programme host. You are to lead the discussion trying to cover all important points helping the invited people to share their points of view.

- P₂:** You are a representative of the Health Care Ministry. Speak about the present situation in health care in your country and its further direction. Be ready to answer the questions of the audience.
- P₃:** You are a representative of Health Natural Relief Center. Share your ideas how to help people to avoid dangerous illnesses using natural relief treatment.
- P_{4, 5}:** You are doctors from a city's clinic. Speak about the problems of the modern health care system. Comment on some tendencies.
- P_{6, 7}:** You are sociologists from Great Britain and USA. You study health care systems in the countries and conduct surveys on the topic.
- P₈:** You are a correspondent of the magazine "Health". You are familiar with the problems of medical health care. You know readers' problems very well. Ask the representatives different questions on the discussed issues.
- P₉:** You are a student of Medical University. You are interested in the future development of health care and improvement of people's health. Participate in the discussion.
- P₁₀:** You are ordinary citizens, who know the health care system in your city. You are critical about some things and would like to change the health care system for the better.

Topic: Eating out

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Restaurant, dinner, evening, sit, table, menu, wine, list, order, minute, appetizer, salad, dish, dessert, coffee, veal, roast beef, steak, chicken, olive, oil, choice, vegetables, potatoes, asparagus.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) to bring, to make up one's mind, appetizer, to include, enough, to get, to order, kind, to see, dessert, dressing, carafe.
- 2) to embrace, sweet, to reserve, sort, to decide, to watch, hors d'oeuvres, that'll do, to fetch, decanter, to obtain, garnish.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) with, to eat out, to begin, to like, few, to include, enough, late, right, often, near.
- 2) insufficient, to finish, without, to eat in, early, to exclude, to dislike, wrong, many, seldom, far.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| A. 1) to lead | B. 1) приправа; гарнир |
| 2) appetizer | 2) устрица |
| 3) oysters | 3) графин |
| 4) lox | 4) бифштекс |

- 5) herring
- 6) vegetables
- 7) potatoes
- 8) dish
- 9) veal
- 10) steak
- 11) dressing
- 12) vinegar
- 13) carafe
- 14) to order

- 5) овощи
- 6) телятина
- 7) закуска
- 8) вести
- 9) уксус
- 10) семга
- 11) картофель
- 12) блюдо
- 13) сельдь
- 14) заказывать

Exercise 5. Translate the following words and phrases. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) Two for dinner?
- 2) Does it come with the dinner?
- 3) a la carte
- 4) an entrée
- 5) a side dish
- 6) to eat out
- 7) as for me
- 8) rare
- 9) medium, or well done
- 10) to serve a daily special
- 11) mashed potatoes
- 12) Chablis
- 13) asparagus

The key:

- 1) спаржа
- 2) шабли (вино)
- 3) картофельное пюре
- 4) подавать каждый день определенный гарнир
- 5) средне или хорошо прожаренный
- 6) недожаренный, полусырой (о мясе)
- 7) что касается меня
- 8) питаться вне дома
- 9) гарнир
- 10) основное блюдо за обедом
- 11) порционно, по заказу
- 12) Это включено в стоимость обеда?
- 13) Вас двое на обед?

Exercise 6. Read the following dialogue in parts. Render its content in Russian.

At a Restaurant

Waiter: Good evening. Two for dinner?

Peter: Yes, that's right.

Waiter: Where would you like to sit?

Peter: Could we have a table near the window, please?

Waiter: Come with me, please. (leading Peter and his wife Jane to a table for two).

Peter: Could we have the menu?

Waiter: Certainly. (waiter brings the menu and a wine list).

Peter: We have to make up our mind. We'll order in a few minutes.

Peter: Do you want an appetizer, Jane? Oysters, lox, smoked herring?

Jane: Does it come with the dinner?

Peter: No, it's a la carte.

Jane: Let's see ... the dinner includes salad, an entrée, vegetables and potatoes as side dishes, a dessert and coffee. That's more than enough.

Peter: Okay. We'll order a dinner without an appetizer. What about the entrée? What would you like – veal, roast beef, steak or chicken?

Jane: We've had chicken at home rather often. When we eat out, I'd like to get something we don't have at home. As for me, I'd like to have a steak.

Peter: So would I.

Waiter: Are you ready to order now?

Peter: Yes. Can we begin with the salad?

Waiter: Certainly, sir. What kind of dressing would you like?

Peter: Just olive oil and vinegar for both of us.

Waiter: And for your entrée?

Peter: Two steaks, please.

Waiter: Rare, medium or well done?

Peter: Medium, please.

Jane: Is there a choice of vegetables and potatoes?

Waiter: No, mam. We serve a daily special. Today you can have mashed potatoes. The vegetable of this day is asparagus.

Peter: It's all right with me. What about you, Jane?

Jane: It's okay.

Waiter: Would you like to see the wine list?

Peter: We'd like a carafe of Chablis.

Waiter: Fine. Will you order your dessert now?

Peter: Can we order it later?

Waiter: Of course.

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing words from the dialogue.

1. Good evening. ... for dinner?
2. Could we have a ... near the window, please?
3. We'll ... in a few minutes.

4. Do you ... an appetizer, Jane?
5. The dinner ... salad, an entrée, vegetables and potatoes.
6. What would you ... - veal, roast beef, steak or chicken?
7. When we ... I'd like to get something we don't have at home.
8. Are you ... to order now?
9. Can we ... with the salad?
10. What ... of dressing would you like?
11. Is there a ... of vegetables and potatoes?
12. We ... a daily special.
13. The vegetable of this ... is asparagus.
14. Will you order ... now?

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the dialogue.

1. Could we have a table near...?
2. The dinner includes... .
3. Could we have...?
4. We'll order... .
5. When we out, I'd like to... .
6. Can we begin with...?
7. Is there a choice of...?
8. We serve... .
9. The vegetable of this day is... .

Exercise 9. Make up the sentences, using the given words.

1. To, you, would, sit, where, like?
2. Window, we, near, have, the, table, could, a, please?
3. Menu, we, have, the, could?
4. A few, in, order, shall, minutes, we.
5. Without, order, we, an, shall, dinner, a, appetizer.
6. Home, rather, chicken, had, often, have, we, at.
7. Now, you, order, ready, to, are?
8. Like, dressing, you, what, would, of, kind?
9. Have, potatoes, today, can, mashed, you.
10. Asparagus, of, day, is, vegetable, this, the.
11. Wine, to, see, you, list, like, would, the.
12. Dessert, you, now, order, will, your?

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions, using the dialogue.

1. Where would Peter and Jane like to sit at the restaurant?
2. Did they order an appetizer?
3. What dishes did the menu include?
4. What did they prefer for the entrée?
5. Why didn't Jane want to take chicken?
6. What kind of dressing did they order?
7. Was there a choice of vegetables and potatoes?

8. What did the waiter offer them?
9. Did Peter and Jane take asparagus?
10. What did they choose for drinking?

Exercise 11. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

C: What do you want to drink?

D: I feel like a cup of tea.

C: Do you fancy something to eat?

D: ...

C: ...

Dialogue 2

Manager: Hello. Savoy Restaurant.

Mr. Night: Good afternoon. This is Mr. Night from "Smith and Co. LTD". We would like to make arrangements with you for a small dinner party for tomorrow night.

Manager: Very good, sir. How many people do you expect?

Mr. Night: We'll have 20 persons.

Manager: What would you like to order for dinner?

Mr. Night: ...

Manager: ...

Exercise 12. Before making up your own dialogues by analogy, practise the following dialogues and drills.

I. In a Restaurant

Dialogue 1	Dialogue 2	Dialogue 3	Dialogue 4
A: Can I take your order, sir?	A: Have you decided on something, sir?	A: Have you chosen something, sir?	A: May I take your order, sir?
B: Yes. I'd like to try the steak, please.	B: Yes. Haddock and chips for me, please.	B: Yes, I think I'll have the curry, please.	B: I'll just take a small salad, please.
A: And to follow?	A: How about the sweet?	A: What would you like afterwards?	A: Do you want any sweet?
B: Ice-cream, please.	B: No sweet thanks. Just coffee.	B: I'd like some fruit if you have any.	B: Apple pie and custard would be nice.

1.

Example

I'll have grapefruit juice to begin with, and beef burger and chips to follow.

1) egg-mayonnaise..... a mushroom omelet.....

2) prawn cocktail grilled lamb chops

- 3) tomato juice a chicken salad
- 4) onion soup beef curry
- 5) melon Irish stew

2.

Example

STUDENT A And what will you have to follow the **soup**?

STUDENT B I think I'll try the **curry**, please.

- 1) A fruit juice?
B fish
- 2) A crab?
B chicken
- 3) A prawn cocktail?
B steak
- 4) A melon?
B beef
- 5) A scampi?
B lamb

3.

Example

STUDENT A Has **he** decided on something yet?

STUDENT B No, **he** can't make up **his** mind.

- 1) A they?
B
- 2) A Margaret?
B
- 3) A Brian?
B
- 4) A you?
B
- 5) A the children ...?
B

4.

Example

STUDENT A Would you like to **order your meal**, sir?

STUDENT B I've already **ordered** it, thank you very much.

- 1) A have you soup?
B
- 2) A see the menu?
B
- 3) A book your table?
B
- 4) A taste the wine?

- B
- 5) A choose your sweet?
- B

II. At Lunch

Dialogue 1	Dialogue 2	Dialogue 3	Dialogue 4
A: You must have some more chicken.	A: Wouldn't you like to finish up the omelet?	A: Another piece of meat pie?	A: Do have the rest of the mashed potato.
B: No, thanks. I'm supposed to be slimming.	B: No, really, thank you. I just couldn't eat any more.	B: No, thanks, really. I'm on a diet.	B: No, thank you. I've had too much already.
A: Can't I tempt you?	A: Come on now. Surely you can manage it.	A: Please do. You've hardly eaten anything.	A: Just take it to please me.
B: Well, maybe I could manage a very small piece.	B: No, thank you, really. I must have put on pounds as it is.	B: It's delicious, but I don't think I ought to.	B: OK, but only a small piece or I shan't have room for any pudding.

1.

Example

Would you care for a round of ham sandwiches and a cup of tea?

- 1) a milk shake?
- 2) Wouldn't you like
- 3) a piece of cheese cake
- 4) fruit
- 5) Do you fancy

2.

Example

STUDENT A I think I'll have a **coffee**.

STUDENT B That's a good idea. **Coffee** for me, too, please.

- 1) A a Coke.
B
- 2) A a tea.
B
- 3) A a chocolate.
B
- 4) A a Horlicks.
B

- 5) A a milk.
B

3.

Example

STUDENT A This **jam sponge** is absolutely delicious.

STUDENT B Yes, it looks it. I wouldn't mind a **slice** myself.

- 1) A raspberry milk shake
B a glass
- 2) A toasted sandwiches
B a round
- 3) A chocolate cakes
B a couple
- 4) A coffee ice-cream
B one
- 5) A hot chocolate
B a cup

4.

Example

STUDENT A Would you care for a **piece of cake**?

STUDENT B Yes, please. The **chocolate sponge** looks rather tempting.

- 1) A something to drink?
B iced Coke
- 2) A a toasted sandwich?
B cheese and tomato
- 3) A something to eat?
B strawberry tarts
- 4) A an ice-cream?
B chocolate
- 5) A a cake?
B cream doughnuts

5.

Example

STUDENT A Tell the waitress we want **two cups of tea and a glass of lemonade**.

STUDENT B **Two teas, and a lemonade** please.

- 1) A two cups of tea and a cup of coffee.
B
- 2) A a glass of Coca Cola and four cups of tea.
B
- 3) A three cups of chocolate and two glasses of orange juice.
B
- 4) A a glass of orange juice and two glasses of milk.

- B
- 5) A three cups of black coffee.
- B

III. With a Friend in a Coffee Bar

Dialogue 1	Dialogue 2	Dialogue 3	Dialogue 4
A: What would you like to drink?	A: What can I get you to drink?	A: What are you going to have to drink?	A: What do you want to drink?
B: A black coffee for me, please.	B: An iced Coke would go down well.	B: I'd like something cool.	B: I feel like a cup of tea.
A: How about something to eat?	A: Wouldn't you like some cake, too?	A: Would you care for some cake?	A: Do you fancy something to eat?
B: Yes, I'd love a portion of that strawberry tart.	B: Yes, I think I'll have a slice of chocolate sponge.	B: Yes, I'll try a piece of cheese cake.	B: Yes, I'd rather like some of that fruit cake.
A: Right. I'll see if I can catch the waitress's eye.	A: Right. Sit down there and I'll bring it over.	A: It certainly looks tempting. I wouldn't mind some myself.	A: That's a good idea. I think I'll join you.

1.

Example

It's very tasty but I honestly couldn't manage another piece.

- 1) ... delicious
- 2) really
- 3) any more.
- 4) ... very nice
- 5) just

2.

Example

STUDENT A Surely you can eat **another piece of cake**.

STUDENT B Well, maybe I couldn't manage just a **very small piece**.

- 1) A the rest of the lamb.
B a little.
- 2) A some more potatoes.
B one or two.
- 3) A another slice of toast.
B one more.
- 4) A some more trifle.

- B a little more.
5) A that last fish finger.
B half of it.

3.

Example

STUDENT A You must have some more **rice**.

STUDENT B No, thanks, really. I've had far **too much** already.

- 1) A potatoes.
B
2) A wine.
B
3) A carrots.
B
4) A meat.
B
5) A ice-cream.
B

4.

Example

STUDENT A Wouldn't you like some more **trifle**?

STUDENT B Yes, I'd love some. It's a **delicious trifle**.

- 1) A pudding?
B lovely
2) A pie?
B gorgeous
3) A salad?
B delicious
4) A stew?
B very nice
5) A wine?
B excellent

5.

Example

STUDENT A Did he **say** much?

STUDENT B No, he hardly **said** anything.

- 1) A they want?
B
2) A he drink?
B
3) A she eat?
B
4) A it cost?

B

5) A I get?

B

IV. In a Pub

Dialogue 1	Dialogue 2	Dialogue 3	Dialogue 4
A: What are you going to have?	A: What's it to be?	A: What would you like to drink?	A: What can I get you?
B: A half of bitter, please.	B: The same again, please.	B: Just a light ale for me, please.	B: I'd like a lager, please.
A: Are you sure you won't have a scotch?	A: Won't you make it a pint this time?	A: Won't you have a gin and tonic with me?	A: Wouldn't you care for something a little stronger?
B: Thanks very much, but I'm driving.	B: I'd better not, thank you all the same.	B: That's very kind of you, but I don't think I will.	B: No, I think I'd better stick to halves, thanks.

1.

Example

Here's to a safe journey home. Cheers!

- 1) good luck at the interview
- 2) fine weather on holiday
- 3) the best of luck on Friday
- 4) success in the exams

2.

Example

STUDENT A What are you going to have?

STUDENT B No, this is my round. What are you going to have?

- 1) A What would you like to drink?
B
- 2) A What are you drinking?
B
- 3) A What will you have?
B
- 4) A What are you going to drink?
B
- 5) A What are you having?
B

3.

Example

STUDENT A I'd like **a lager**, please.

STUDENT B Why don't you make it **a scotch**?

- 1) A a half
- B a pint?
- 2) A a Coke
- B something stronger?
- 3) A a light ale
- B a gin and tonic?
- 4) A a pint of bitter
- B a brandy?
- 5) A shandy
- B a sherry?

4.

Example

STUDENT A Didn't he order **a bitter**?

STUDENT B **A bitter**? No, I don't think **he did**.

- 1) A Don't they close at eleven?
B
- 2) A Wasn't his a shandy?
B
- 3) A Doesn't she like Babycham?
B
- 4) A Haven't they got draught lager?
B
- 5) A Isn't there an extension?
B

5.

Example

STUDENT A I've got a shocking hangover.

STUDENT B Then you'd better **take an Alka-Seltzer**, hadn't you?

- 1) A I've been asked to bring a bottle.
B call at the off-license?
- 2) A I've got to go in five minutes.
B drink up?
- 3) A I'm driving home.
B make this your last?
- 4) A I've brought the children.
B sit out in the garden.
- 5) A I've just won £10.
B buy a round?

Exercise 13. Make up dialogues by analogy. Use the following words and expressions.

Fried chicken, hamburger, cauliflower, mutton chop, green peas, meat salad, stewed fruit, biscuit, ice-cream, beer, dried cod, cucumber, veal cutlet, stuffed pike, orange juice, dates, smoked herring, tomato, roast beef, chicken pie, grapes, cheese, pickled onion, sausage, garlic, soft drink, cream soup, coke, fried potatoes, boiled eggs, fish soup, milk porridge, fried pork, fish salad, vegetable salad, cake, patty, steak, strawberry, jam tart; have some more food; help oneself to; help yourselves; be thirsty/hungry; for the first/main course/dessert; smells/tastes good/delicious; order a meal; have a three-course dinner; have a bill; settle the bill; tip the waiter; canned/cooked food; boil/fry/roast/grill/stew something; make/brew tea; dine out; try a new dish; bake/make bread, cakes; be underdone/overcooked; treat somebody to something; tastes differ; taste food; serve (strong drinks, soup, sea-food); book a table.

Exercise 14. Dramatize the following situations.

1. You are at an expensive restaurant. What will you order for the dinner?
2. You are attending a conference. You are hungry and would like to have a snack during the break. Say where you will go.
3. Make a list of products you need for cooking your favourite meal. Ask if there are enough products at home.
4. Recall the recipe of your favourite dish, share it with your friends.
5. Recall how you went to the restaurant, describe this visit to your friend.
6. Recall the unusual dish you happened to eat. Describe it to your friend.

Exercise 15. In pairs, hold on a discussion on the following questions.

1. Is your kitchen also not just a place where you take meals but something more to your family? What memories are connected with it? Is there anything special about it?
2. Should a man necessarily be able to cook?
3. Do you pay attention to what and when you eat?
4. Have you ever tried dieting? What did it include? Do you prefer "junk" food to home-cooked meals?
5. Why has fast food spread so quickly? What is the difference between fast food and home-cooked meals? What food do you prefer?
6. There are only two ways to avoid gaining weight: eating less and taking exercise. Which one would you prefer, if any? Why? Is a slim body worth so many worries and restrictions?
7. Do you prefer fast food restaurants to restaurants where food is prepared to order? Why? What's your favourite place for eating out?
8. Would you like to adopt a vegetarian diet? For what reasons would you become a vegetarian? For which you wouldn't?
9. Work out a dieting program. What meals should be taken in?

10. Have you ever experienced food poisoning? What had caused it?
11. How rich in cholesterol is your food? Do you agree that anything pleasant in this world is either illegal or immoral or leads to obesity?
12. Do you believe that the amount of vitamins contained in our food is not enough and should be taken additionally?
13. Are your meals at weekends just the same as during the working week? Do you sometimes change your menu?
14. What do you normally have for breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper)? How many courses does your dinner usually include? What are they?
15. What are your favourite meals and drinks?
16. What is the most delicious and the worst thing you've ever tried?
17. Can you cook? Do you like to cook?
18. What are some national meals in your country? Do you know any recipes from different countries' cuisine?
19. What dishes did you favour in your childhood but stopped eating them for some reasons?
20. Do you eat and drink for pleasure or for nourishment?
21. What is in your opinion typical American/British food? What is traditional food? What determines national food?

Exercise 16. Speak on the following.

1. Different types of restaurants (street bars, bistro, take away restaurants, etc). The restaurant etiquette.
2. At the pub.
3. Why are picnics so popular with Americans and the British?
4. Advantages and disadvantages of fast-service food.
5. A recipe of a typical national dish which is a speciality of our country.
6. Dishes you would recommend to someone who wants to lose weight/to put on weight.
7. A meal you had in a restaurant/café.
8. Your eating habits.
9. Your favourite dish and how to cook it.
10. Typical British food.
11. Getting something to eat in the USA.
12. Describe any restaurant you like, McDonald's, for example. Seating capacity, menu, traditional food, choice of drinks, service.

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Symphony, orchestra, concert, balcony, center, information, dollar, risk.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) order, reservation, first, last, rather, mind, middle, call for.
- 2) collect, initial, book, quite, booking, final, matter, center.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) well, first, valid, day, reserved, early.
- 2) night, bad, unreserved, last, late, expired.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. 1) to order | B. 1) забирать |
| 2) price | 2) возвращать |
| 3) surcharge | 3) распродать |
| 4) box office | 4) поднимать |
| 5) rather | 5) выбор |
| 6) to return | 6) заказывать |
| 7) choice | 7) дополнительная плата |
| 8) middle | 8) касса |
| 9) to call for | 9) середина |
| 10) to sell out | 10) заказ |
| 11) booking | 11) партер |
| 12) orchestra stalls = stalls | 12) занавес |
| 13) circle | 13) проход |
| 14) curtain | 14) ряд |
| 15) to go up | 15) довольно |
| 16) row | 16) бельэтаж |
| 17) aisle | 17) цена |

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combinations. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) What about ...?
- 2) to have a reservation for two seats
- 3) to order by telephone
- 4) a surcharge per ticket
- 5) I don't mind
- 6) that'll do

The key:

- 1) это подойдет
- 2) ничего не имею против
- 3) дополнительная плата за каждый билет
- 4) заказать по телефону
- 5) заказать два билета
- 6) Как насчет?

Exercise 6. Act out the following dialogues. Render their content in Russian.
Dialogue 1

Concert Ticket Reservations

Clerk: May I help you?

Mr.Night: I'd like to order two tickets for the symphony orchestra concert on Friday, December 23rd.

C: There are only orchestra and several balcony seats left.

Mr.N: What about balcony seats? Can one see and hear well from there?

C: These are rather good seats. Just in the center of the third row.

Mr.N: Could I have a reservation for two seats on the balcony?

C: Yes, of course. Your credit card?

Mr.N: Visa.

C: The information I need is: your first and last name, the number of your credit card, date and your telephone number.

Mr.N: My name is Jack Night. The Visa card number 32. It's valid until October 1, 2005. My telephone number is (718) 379-2243. How much are the tickets?

C: The price of these tickets is 15 dollars. For ordering them by telephone there is surcharge of 3 dollars per ticket? You'll be charged 36 dollars.

Mr.N: Okay. Where and when can I get the tickets?

C: You'll get the tickets at the box office on the day of the concert. Try to pick them up at 7.30.

Dialogue 2

Booking Theatre Seats

Clerk: Hello. National Theatre.

Mr.Night: Hello. I'd like to reserve a seat for tonight's performance.

C: I'm sorry. All the seats are booked. There are a hundred unreserved seats. They are sold half an hour the curtain goes up.

Mr.N: I don't want to risk that. When is the earliest I can book for?

C: Which do you want, circle or stalls?

Mr.N: I don't mind.

C: I have two stalls for Monday evening but they are rather far back and two circles, seats 16 and 17 just returned. That'll be right in the middle to the central aisle.

Mr.N: Is there more choice for Tuesday?

C: Yes, I have two in the middle, sixth row from the front of the stalls and two in the third row of the circle. Will that do?

Mr.N: Thank you. That seems better, I'll take the two circles, I'll call for them. Some time around seven then. Good bye.

A: Thank you. Bye.

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing words from the dialogue.

1. I'd like ... two tickets for the symphony orchestra concert on Friday.
2. These are ... good seats in the center of the third row.
3. Could I have ... for two seats on the balcony?
4. ... of these tickets is 15 dollars.

5. For ... them by telephone there is ... of three dollars per ticket.
6. You'll be ... 36 dollars.
7. You'll get the tickets at the ... on the day of the concert.
8. There are a hundred ... seats.
9. Is there more ... for Tuesday?

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the dialogue.

1. How much are ...?
2. I'd like to reserve a seat for
3. I have two stalls and two circles
4. I have two in the middle, sixths row
5. We'll keep your
6. They are sold half an hour

Exercise 9. Make up the sentences, using the given words.

1. About, what, seats, balcony.
2. I, the, information, your, of, card, number, credit, need, the.
3. 15, the price, is, dollars, of, tickets, these.
4. Charged, you, be, will, 36 dollars.
5. To pick, up, try, them, thirty, at seven.
6. Where, can, and, I, when, get, the ticket?
7. The seats, all, booked, are.
8. I, to risk, don't, that, want.
9. When, I, book, is, for, the earliest, can?
10. Call, them, around, I'll, some, seven, time.

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions, using the dialogues.

1. What did Mr. Night want to order two tickets for?
2. What seats were there at the box office?
3. Were the balcony seats good enough?
4. What information did the clerk need?
5. What was the price of the tickets for the symphony orchestra concert?
6. How much was Mr. Night charged?
7. Where and when could he get tickets?
8. Could Mr. Night reserve a seat for that night's performance?
9. What tickets were there at the National Theatre box office?
10. What tickets did Mr. Night choose?

Exercise 11. Read in parts and complete the following dialogue.

Clerk: Good afternoon.

Mr. Jones: Good afternoon. Have you two seats for "Long Day's Journey into Night" by O'Neil. I want to reserve two stalls, please.

C: All stalls are sold out. Would the circle do?

Mr. J: Are the seats good?

C: ...

Mr. J: ...

C: ...

Exercise 12. Make up dialogues by analogy. Use the following words and phrases.

1. I'd like to order
2. Could I have a reservation for ..?
3. The price of the tickets is
4. For ordering them by telephone there is a surcharge
5. All the tickets are sold out.
6. There are unreserved tickets.
7. That'll do.
8. That seems better.
9. I'll call for my booking till 7 o'clock.

Exercise 13. Dramatize the following situations.

1. You are planning to go to a theatre, you have to book a ticket in advance. You are calling a booking office. Talk to the cashier.
2. Make the telephone call to your friend asking him to visit a theatre.
3. Together with your friend decide what show you want to see and what theatre or concert hall you want to attend. Bear in mind your individual interests and that you have a limited amount of money.

Topic: Entertainments

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Curtain, opera, moment, seat, attendant, theatre, programme, vacant, cloakroom, conductor, gallery, house, dress, opera-glasses, lady.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) habit, finally, taxi, broad, especially, go out, ascend, arrive, common, need, vacant.
- 2) go up, want, come, get out, principally, wide, cab, at last, custom, generally, empty.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) late, exact, seldom, common, fortunately, better, ascent, popular, wrong, go up.
- 2) Inexact, early, unfortunately, often, worse, descend, unpopular, right, uncommon, go down.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- A. 1) curtain
2) habit
3) cloakroom

- B. 1) привычка
2) занавес
3) бинокль (театральный)

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4) opera-glasses | 4) гардероб |
| 5) pit | 5) плащ |
| 6) upper-circle | 6) проход (между двумя рядами) |
| 7) dress-circle | 7) дневной спектакль, концерт |
| 8) stalls | 8) театральная касса |
| 9) box | 9) оркестровая яма |
| 10) box-office | 10) ложа |
| 11) usher | 11) бельэтаж |
| 12) matinee | 12) галерка |
| 13) to ascend | 13) партер |
| 14) aisle | 14) подниматься |
| 15) cloak | 15) билетер |
| 16) to conceive | 16) представить себе, понять |
| 17) objectionable | 17) неприятный, нежелательный |
| 18) opera-hat | 18) складной цилиндр |

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combinations. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) curtain goes up
- 2) cloakroom scramble
- 3) habit of arriving
- 4) to take up any room
- 5) a bit draughty
- 6) to get out of taxi
- 7) all the better

The key:

- 1) тем лучше
- 2) выходить из такси
- 3) небольшой сквозняк
- 4) занимать место
- 5) обыкновение приезжать
- 6) сутолока в гардеробе
- 7) занавес поднимается

Exercise 6. Act out the following dialogue. Render its content in Russian.

At the Opera

(Mr. and Mrs. Smith in full evening dress get out of their taxi at the Opera House, Covent Garden).

Mr. Smith: It's ten past eight. The curtain goes up at half-past eight. We've got plenty of time.

Mrs. Smith: All the better. I hate arriving at the last moment.

Mr. Smith: Some people have a habit of arriving after the curtain has gone up. I can't conceive anything more objectionable.

Mrs. Smith: But what part of the house do we have? Gallery, pit, upper-circle, dress-circle, stalls or a box?

Mr. Smith: Certainly, dress-circle seats. Box seats were reserved.

Mrs. Smith: What part of the house do you prefer?

Mr. Smith: I prefer stalls.

Attendant: Gentlemen's cloakroom on the left, lady's on the right.

Mrs. Smith: I'll keep my cloak. The theatre's a bit draughty, but wouldn't you like to leave your hat.

Mr. Smith: No, thanks. An opera-hat doesn't take up any room, and I hate the cloakroom scramble afterwards.

(They enter the dress-circle, where the usher shows them to their seats).

Attendant: Programme, sir? Opera-glasses?

Mr. Smith: Yes, please. Give me a programme and two pairs of opera-glasses. The dress-circle is rather a long way from the stage, so we shall need them.

Mrs. Smith: How full the theatre is tonight. Not a single seat vacant.

Mr. Smith: Oh! Here's the conductor.

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing words from the dialogue.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Smith ... out of their taxi.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Smith take their seats in
3. Mrs. Smith hates arriving at the last
4. Some people have a habit of arriving after the curtain
5. The theatre's a bit
6. Mrs. Smith hates the cloakroom
7. They enter
8. The usher show them to their
9. They take a programme and two pairs of
10. The theatre is ... tonight.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the dialogue.

1. The curtain goes up at
2. Box seats
3. I'll keep my
4. An opera hat doesn't take up
5. I hate the cloakroom
6. The dress-circle is rather a long way from
7. Here's

Exercise 9. Make up sentences using the given words.

1. The Opera House, went, to, Mrs. and Mr. Smith.
2. The, curtain, eight, half-past, goes, up, at.
3. Mrs. Smith, at, arriving, hates, last, moment.
4. Bought, dress-circle, seats, the Smiths.
5. Stalls, prefers, Mr. Smith.

6. They, a, programme, took, and, two, pairs, of, opera-glasses.
7. The, dress-circle, enter, they.
8. The, to, seats, their, usher, shows, them.

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions, using the dialogue.

1. Where did Mr. and Mrs. Smith get out of their taxi?
2. When did the performance begin?
3. What did Mrs. Smith hate?
4. What part of the house did Mr. Smith prefer?
5. Why did Mr. Smith buy dress-circle seats?
6. Mr. Smith hated the cloakroom scramble, didn't he?
7. What did attendant offer them?
8. Was the theatre full?

Exercise 11. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

P: Hello, Michael. How are you?

M: Hello, Peter. Fine. Thank you.

P: Don't forget we are going to a concert tomorrow.

M: Thanks for reminding me of it.

P: Where shall we meet then?

M: Let's meet in the foyer not later than at half past seven.

P: It's a good idea. By the way where will the concert take place?

M: ...

P: ...

Dialogue 2

A: What a strange play? What did you think of it?

B: I liked it very much.

A: Yes, so did I.

B: Very strange, though. (=But it was very strange)

A: ...

B: ...

Dialogue 3

A: Quite good, wasn't it? (=It was quite good, wasn't it?)

B: Yes, the play was fine, but I didn't like the theatre.

A: What was wrong with it?

B: ...

A: ...

Dialogue 4

A: Will you go to the cinema tonight, Betsy? I've got two tickets.

B: I'm afraid, I can't. I must do some urgent work.

A: It's a pity. A very interesting film is on.

B: What film?

A: "Matrix". It's a very thrilling and moving film.

B: ...

A: ...

Exercise 12. Before making up your own dialogues by analogy, practise the following dialogues and drills.

I At a Theatre

Dialogue 1	Dialogue 2	Dialogue 3	Dialogue 4
A: I'd like to book two seats for tomorrow.	A: Can I still get tickets for tonight's show?	A: Are there any seats left for Saturday night?	A: Is it still possible to get tickets for tonight?
B: Would you like something in the front stalls?	B: The front row of the dress circle is fairly free.	B: A ⁻¹¹ and B ⁻¹⁴ are all that's left.	B: You can sit wherever you like in the first row.
A: I suppose there's nothing further back, is there?	A: Are there any boxes?	A: Haven't you got anything cheaper?	A: Isn't there anything a little less dear?
B: Not unless you come to the matinee.	B: No. I'm afraid that's all there is.	B: Only if somebody cancels.	B: No, I'm afraid you've left it rather late.

1.

Example

Are there any seats in the dress circle for Saturday's evening show?

- 1) upper circle?
- 2) matinee?
- 3) Is there anything?
- 4) tomorrow's?
- 5) rear stalls?

2.

Example

STUDENT A I suppose there's nothing in the **circle**, is there?

STUDENT B I'm afraid not. Everything's booked except the **rear stalls**.

- 1) A front row?
B upper circle.
- 2) A front stalls?
B four boxes.

- 3) A third row?
 B royal box.
- 4) A dress circle?
 B back row.
- 5) A upper circle?
 B rear stalls.

3.

Example

STUDENT A **Which** programme can I take?

STUDENT B You can take **whichever** you like.

- 1) A Where can I take?
 B
- 2) A What can I wear to the matinee?
 B
- 3) A How can I come?
 B
- 4) A Who can I bring with me?
 B
- 5) A When can I come?
 B

4.

Example

STUDENT A **The matinee doesn't** start till 2.30.

STUDENT B The matinee doesn't start till 2.30, **does it?**

- 1) A I can sit wherever I like.
 B?
- 2) A He usually sits in the circle.
 B?
- 3) A You booked the seats.
 B?
- 4) A There isn't a performance on Sunday.
 B?
- 5) A the tickets came to £2.50.
 B?

II What Shall We Do This Evening

Dialogue 1	Dialogue 2	Dialogue 3	Dialogue 4
A: How about coming out for a drink with me this evening?	A: Why don't we go for a drive in the country?	A: Do you feel like going to the cinema?	A: Would you like to come to a party with me tonight?
B: I'd like that very	B: That would	B: That sounds	B: I'd love to.

much.

be very nice.
Thank you.

like a good
idea. Thank
you.

Thank you very
much.

A: Shall we say
round about
eight?

A: I'll pick you
up about
7.30.

A: Let's make it
6.30 at your
place.

A: I'll call round for
you after
supper.

B: Fine. See you
then.

B: Right. See
you later.

B: That'll be OK
by me.

B: OK. I'll be
ready.

1.

Example

Would you like to come to a football match with me tonight?

- 1) barbecue?
- 2) on Saturday?
- 3) Do you feel like coming?
- 4) dance?
- 5) fancy?

2.

Example

STUDENT A How about **going to see Casablanca**?

STUDENT B That sounds like a good idea. It's a long time since we **saw a good film**.

- 1) A going to the "Grand" for dinner?
B had a good meal.
- 2) A inviting John and Maggie round?
B had any visitors.
- 3) A walking down to the park?
B went out got a walk.
- 4) A taking a bus to Speakers' Corner?
B had a good argument.
- 5) A asking Brian and Sam over for bridge?
B played a hand of cards.

3.

Example

STUDENT A What's the best time to **meet**?

STUDENT B Shall we say round about **eight**?

- 1) A call round?
B 7.30?
- 2) A start back?
B midnight?
- 3) A pick you up?
B 4 o'clock?

- 4) A leave?
 B ten to four?
 5) A call for you?
 B seven?

4.

Example

STUDENT A Can **you and your wife** be ready at **8.30**?

STUDENT B Yes, **8.30** will be OK by **us**.

- 1) A Mary six?
 B
 2) A they seven-fifteen?
 B
 3) A you 7.30?
 B
 4) A Timothy 1.15?
 B
 5) A the girl eleven?
 B

5.

Example

STUDENT A Do you feel like **eating out**?

STUDENT B That's a good idea. We haven't **eaten out** for ages.

- 1) A seeing a film?
 B
 2) A playing tennis?
 B
 3) A driving up to London?
 B
 4) A going skating?
 B
 5) A having a party?
 B

Exercise 13. Make up short dialogues. Use the following expressions

Spare time; go to a concert; book tickets/seats (in advance); be worth seeing; in the (orchestra) stalls; have a perfect/clear view of the stage; drama theatre; serial; popular science film; feature/adventure film; have an evening barbecue; hike/go hiking; to run a film/a play; star in a film; watch films on TV; attend a Fitness Club; go in for sport; guided tour; outdoor/indoor games; join the club; sunbathe/lie in the sun; have a walk; go to a dance; have a "get together"; day off from (work/school); expensive hobby; do gardening/go in for gardening; stay-at-home; go climbing/mountaineering; go touring; country sports; enjoy oneself; need rest; to collect painting/sculpture; go out with a

girl/dine out; sea/modern resort; go for a drive; visit Art galleries/museums; go to a pub/cafe; entertain guests.

Exercise 14. Dramatize the following situations.

1. Tell your friend about the last concert you went or saw on TV. Talk about the following points:
 - a) the name of the group or singer
 - b) your opinion of the music
 - c) the lead singer
 - d) the guitar playing
 - e) the lights
 - f) the organization of the concert
 - g) the crowd
2. What are the three best films/plays you have seen? What are your favourite films/plays in English? Tell your friend.
3. Who is your favourite singer/actor? Why do you like him/her best? Tell your friend.
4. Do you enjoy horror films? Tell your friend the truth.
5. Discuss with your friend the film you saw last. What do you like and don't like about it?
6. You've come to the theatre booking office to buy tickets for a performance. Talk to the cashier.

Exercise 15. In pairs, hold on discussion on the following questions.

1. Do you think the theatre is dying? What's the difference between watching a movie at the cinema and a play at the theatre?
2. Is being an actor a vocation or can anybody do this? Have you ever thought of becoming an actor? Why? Advantages and disadvantages. Describe your experience of acting.
3. What do you appreciate more in the theatre: acting, music, costumes or the atmosphere?
4. Why do people prefer to watch films at the cinema instead of relaxing on the couch in front of their TV sets? Make a review of your favourite movie.
5. Are there any old films you like and appreciate? What do you like about them in particular? What standards should a film you like meet? What scenes, effects, actors influence you most?
6. Can you draw a line between popular and classical music and show the difference between them? What is popular music for you?
7. Why do you listen to music? Is it just a way to relax or does it have a bigger meaning? How quickly do your likes in music change? What should a song possess to appeal to you?

8. Have you ever taken any lessons in music? If yes, describe your experiences. Does playing musical instruments require skills or talent? How could musical education be used in today's world? Which music do you prefer?
9. Do people often go to the theatre, cinema? What sorts of people go there?
10. Which is your favourite singer, actor, actress? Why?
11. Which do you prefer hearing your favourite group live at a concert, seeing them on TV or listening to their recordings?

Exercise 16. Speak on the following.

1. Activities provided for different groups of people in the USA and Great Britain.
 - a) outdoor and indoor entertainments in Great Britain and the USA such as discos, pubs, restaurants, public processions, festivities in parks, musical entertainment and others.
 - b) different entertainments organized for children.
 - c) games of chance.
 - d) sports
 - e) gardening
2. Prove that much American and British recreation is highly organized. (special classes, clubs, etc.)
3. Why do people need hobbies?
4. An ideal evening out.
5. The most popular entertainments for men and women.
6. The use of leisure.
7. Enjoying yourself in Britain.
8. Leisure time activities in the USA.
9. People's attitude towards reading and watching TV.

Exercise 17. Role Playing.

Situation: The world's leisure industry is blooming. In every country more and more people have more time and more money for their interests. The facilities of Belarus are not so challenging for these people.

You are a group of young people ready to start this risky business. Journalists, TV reporters, experts and sponsors have joined you at the Youth Center in your city to participate in the discussions of your business plans.

Parts:

- P_{1, 2, 3}:** You are young businessmen burning with the idea to build "Great Adventures Theme Park". Present your ideas on how visitors will be able to explore the park, eat at great restaurants, get familiar with Grand Adventures and spend their leisure time in a fantastic way.
- P_{4, 5}:** You are sponsors of "Grand Adventures Theme Park". Share your ideas how you are going to finance the project.

- P₆:** You are an expert in attractions. Give your opinion on how to organize different attractions, like “grand canyon rapids”.
- P₇:** You are a theatre expert, responsible for organizing different shows with participation of professional champion skaters and world class gymnasts.
- P₈:** You are responsible for guest services. Speak about food establishments: restaurants, pizzerias; different kinds of shops: souvenirs, general stores, carrying grand products from T-shirts to jewelry; Kodak Photo Center; Lost and Found Center; First Aid.
- P₉:** You are a lawyer. Speak about the rules and regulations of “The Grandest Adventure on Earth!”
- P_{10, 11, 12}:** You are journalists. Ask questions, give your comments.

Topic: At the Post Office

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Class, stamp, airmail, bill, dollar, label, register, window, form, return, receipt, addressee, sign, letter, like.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) to want, to register, mail, to return, to receive, package, additional, total, also, proof.
- 2) whole, parcel, evidence, to write, to get, post, extra, to come back, to desire, too.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) question, more, right, to send, to come back, addressee.
- 2) left, to receive, to go away, answer, less, sender.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| A. 1) stamp | B. 1) квитанция |
| 2) airmail | 2) окно |
| 3) bill | 3) адресат |
| 4) receipt | 4) марка |
| 5) label | 5) подписывать, расписываться |
| 6) window | 6) заполнять |
| 7) to fill out | 7) счет |
| 8) addressee | 8) авиапочта |
| 9) to sign | 9) наклейка |
| 10) to deliver | 10) почтовая открытка |
| 11) post card | 11) доставлять, вручать |

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combinations. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) first-class stamps
- 2) here you are
- 3) your total bill is 34 dollars

- 4) to register the letter
- 5) to fill out the form
- 6) a return receipt
- 7) as soon as

The key:

- 1) как только
- 2) уведомление о вручении
- 3) заполнить формуляр
- 4) отправлять письмо заказным
- 5) всего 34 доллара с вас
- 6) вот, пожалуйста
- 7) марки для почтовых отправлений первого класса

Exercise 6. Act out the following dialogue. Render its content in Russian.

Jack: Give me 100 first-class stamps, please.

Clerk: Here you are. That will be twenty five dollars. Anything else?

Jack: Yes, I want airmail stamps for Europe.

Clerk: Okay. Your total bill is 34 dollars.

Jack: May I have a receipt?

Clerk: Of course (gives J. a receipt).

Jack: I also need airmail labels.

Clerk: All right, sir.

Jack: One more question. I want to register this letter. Can I do it at your window?

Clerk: No. Go to the second window on your right.

Jack: (at registry window). I want to send this letter by registered mail.

Clerk: You have to fill out this form. Do you want a return receipt?

Jack: What is a return receipt?

Clerk: The addressee signs a receipt when he receives a registered letter or a package. This receipt is returned to you by airmail by the Post Office. A return receipt is your proof that the letter was delivered.

Jack: Okay. I would like to have a return receipt.

Clerk: Then you have to fill out an additional form that looks like a post card. Come back to this window as soon as you have filled out the forms.

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing words from the dialogue.

1. Give me 100 ... stamps, please.
2. I want 20 airmail ... for Europe.
3. Your total ... is 34 dollars.
4. I want to ... this letter.
5. Go to the second ... on your right.
6. I want to send this ... by registered mail.
7. You have to ... this form.

8. The addressee signs a ... when he receives a registered letter.
9. This receipt is ... to you by airmail by the Post Office.
10. A return receipt is your ... that the letter was delivered.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the dialogue.

1. That will be twenty five
2. May I have a
3. I also need airmail
4. Can I do it at your ... ?
5. Do you want a return ... ?
6. Then you have to fill out an additional form that looks like a post
7. Come back to this window as soon as you have filled out the

Exercise 9. Make up the sentences using the given words.

1. Stamps, me, first-class, give, 100, please.
2. Dollars, be, that, five, will, twenty.
3. Airmail, Europe, want, for, I, stamps, 20.
4. Bill, dollars, total, 34, is, your.
5. Receipt, I, have, a, may?
6. Need, labels, I, airmail, also.

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions using the dialogue.

1. How many first-class stamps did Jack ask the clerk to give him?
2. How much was it?
3. What else did Jack want?
4. What was the total bill?
5. Jack wanted to register his letter, didn't he?
6. Did he want a return receipt?
7. Why did Jack want a return receipt?
8. Did he have to fill out an additional form for this?

Exercise 11. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

C: How much is this greetings telegram to Germany, please?

D: I'll just make sure. Anything else?

C: Yes. Half a dozen air mail labels and a book of stamps.

D: ...

C: ...

Dialogue 2

A: Could you tell me how much this parcel to the USA is?

B: I think I'd better look that up. Was there anything else?

A: ...

B: ...

Exercise 12. Before making up your own dialogues by analogy, practise the following dialogues and drills.

In a Post Office

Dialogue 1	Dialogue 2	Dialogue 3	Dialogue 4
A: What's the postage on these letters to Thailand, please?	A: Could you tell me how much this parcel to France is?	A: How much is this registered letter to Germany, please?	A: What's the surcharge and postage on this express letter, please?
B: I'll have to check. Do you need anything else?	B: I think I'd better look that up. Was there anything else?	B: I'll just make sure. Anything else?	B: I'll have a look. Did you want anything else?
A: Yes. A 50p stamp, please.	A: Yes. A postal order for £1.25 and an air letter form.	A: Yes. Half a dozen air mail labels and a book of stamps.	A: Yes. While I'm about it, I'll have a large registered envelope.
B: That'll be £7.95 in all.	B: £7.85, please.	B: £8.50 exactly, please.	B: That comes to £8.25.

1.

Example

What's the postage on this letter to Bangkok, please?

- 1) parcel
- 2) Lisbon
- 3) How much is it for
- 4) card
- 5) letter

2.

Example

STUDENT A Do you think I ought to **write**?

STUDENT B No, I think you'd better **phone**.

- 1) A post it?
B take it yourself.
- 2) A send him a card?
B write a letter.
- 3) A pay by cheque?
B send a postal order.

- 4) A write a birthday card?
 B send a telemesssage.
- 5) A telex him?
 B ring him up.

3.

Example

STUDENT A I rang the butcher.

STUDENT B Did you ring **anyone else**?

- 1) A I went to London.
 B
- 2) A I bought some stamps.
 B
- 3) A I wrote to Tom.
 B
- 4) A I posted the cards.
 B
- 5) A I phoned the manager.
 B

Exercise 13. Make up short dialogues. Use the following expressions

Pick up a letter; learn from the letter; give respects/best regards to; handle postal operations; collect a parcel in person/by proxy; be out of stamps/envelopes; pay for a parcel; fill in a form/a telegram; write back; share feelings/sadness; be glad/happy to hear; send further details; remember somebody to somebody; call to the telephone; get through to; deliver mail/newspapers; a postcard with view of London; write about/of somebody/something; let somebody know; use a telephone; have a good/bad connection; make a personal call/a person-to-person call; get/put in touch with; receive/get/have a letter from somebody; have a pen-pal/a pen-friend; a postage on a local/out-of-town/inland/foreign letter; take long to answer one's letter; hear from somebody shortly; look up/for the number in the telephone directory; expect a call; make a station-to-station call; sign a receipt/a return receipt; correspond with; make/give a call; speak to someone; be sorry to hear about/of; drop a line; get in touch with somebody; drop in at Post Office.

Exercise 14. Dramatize the following situations.

1. You've come to the post-office to send a registered letter. Talk to a clerk of the post office.
2. You've come to the post office to send a money order to your friend in Moscow. Talk to a postal clerk.
3. You've come to the post-office. You need to send your package to Germany. How much is it? How can you know the ZIP code there? Talk to a postal clerk.

4. You want to send a letter and a postcard by registered mail. How much is the postage? Talk to a postal clerk.

Exercise 15. Use this postcard as a model to write one of your own. The list below gives you different expressions to put in the boxes.

<p>Dear Mum,</p> <p>Having a wonderful¹ time!</p> <p>Sun's shining² and sea³'s lovely and warm¹.</p> <p>I'm writing this card on the beach⁴</p> <p>sitting under a palm⁴ and drinking a cocktail⁵.</p> <p>Went to St Peter's⁶ yesterday and saw castle and museum⁷.</p> <p>Hope to hire a boat⁸ tomorrow – if I've got enough money!</p> <p>See you soon,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Love,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anne XXX</p>	<p><u>Mrs. C Marshall</u></p> <p><u>14 Edgeware St.</u></p> <p><u>Plymouth</u></p> <p><u>Devon</u></p> <p><u>PLI 4 QP</u></p> <p>ENGLAND</p>
--	--

Imagine you are on holiday in one of the places.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A beach in England | Swiss Mountains |
| A history city | The Mysterious Orient |
| A Greek island | The U.S.A. |

- 1) fantastic, lovely, interesting, exciting, incredible, horrible, awful.
- 2) it's cold/hot, it's raining/snowing, it's foggy/windy/cloudy.
- 3) the mountains, the beach, the town, the countryside.
- 4) in a bar/café, outside the cathedral, on top of a mountain, in the museum, in the shopping center.
- 5) coffee, tea, coca-cola (coke), beer, glass of wine, milkshake.
- 6) Barcelona, Honolulu, Montreal.
- 7) theatre, park, zoo, museum, cathedral, church.
- 8) rent a car, go on a boat-trip, do some water-skiing, hire a windsurf.

Exercise 16. Speak on the following.

1. Postal services in the post, in Belarus in particular.
2. At the Post-office. Services offered at the post-office and the bank.
3. Making a phone call.

Topic: Shopping

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Lunch, size, elevator, room, fine, check, label, basement, clerk, need, blouse, identification, juicy, credit, list, date, brand, license.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) brand, store, elevator, one-color, clerk, radio, to accept, storey, to wait on, to try.
- 2) floor, wireless, in solid color, trademark, shop-assistant, shop, to receive, to serve, to taste, salesman, lift.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) to sell, busy, (the) least, later, fine, to save, cheap, last, to leave.
- 2) (the) most, first, to buy, expensive, earlier, to take, bad, to waste, free.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| A. 1) to wait on | B. 1) сдача |
| 2) supplies | 3) цокольный этаж |
| 3) to try | 4) обслуживать |
| 4) change | 5) сорт |
| 5) basement | 6) скоропортящийся |
| 6) brand | 7) пробовать (на вкус) |
| 7) perishable | 8) наличные деньги |
| 8) cash | 9) отложить, припаси |
| 9) to save | 10) запасы |
| 10) item | 11) продукт, изделие |

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combinations and sentences.

Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) the store's own brand
- 2) Which food are dated?
- 3) Go ahead!
- 4) that's a real bargain
- 5) some blouses, say yellow or white

The key:

- 2) несколько блузок, скажем желтого или белого цвета
- 3) это почти что даром
- 4) Действуй! Вперед!

- 5) На каких товарах указывается дата?
6) сорт (товар), на котором стоит марка магазина

Exercise 6. Read the following dialogues in parts. Render their content in Russian.

Dialogue 1

At the Department Store

Betty: Let's do all of our shopping here at Kaufmann's Department Store. Then we can have lunch.

Mrs. Smith: That's a good idea. I want to buy shoes at this counter. There's a clerk. Are you busy? Can you wait on us?

Clerk: Certainly. What can I show you?

Mrs. Smith: I'm trying to find black shoes in a medium heel, size 4.

Clerk: Sorry, we have the size but not the color.

Mrs. Smith: Could you order the pair I want?

Clerk: Yes, of course. If you leave your phone number, I'll ring you.

Dialogue 2

Betty: Let's take the elevator to the fourth floor. I want to look at a blouse.

Clerk: May I help you?

Betty: Yes, I'm looking for a blouse.

Clerk: What's your size?

Betty: I wear size 12. Could you show me some blouses in solid colour, say yellow or white.

Clerk: They are over there.

Betty: This white blouse looks nice. I'd like to try it on.

Clerk: The fitting room is to your left.

Betty: I think this blouse is all right.

Clerk: Very well? Ma'am. Will that be cash or credit card?

Betty: I'd like to give you a check.

Clerk: We need at least one piece of identification.

Betty: Here is my driver's license.

Clerk: All right. We can accept your check.

Betty: Mother, Dad wants three feet of electric cord for his radio. I'll get that in the basement and you can buy Tom a baseball in the Sporting Goods Department.

Dialogue 3

At the Supermarket

A: What's on the shopping list?

B: Orange juice.

A: There are a lot of various brands of them.

B: The store's own brand is the least expensive one. The quality is the same, but it's a bit cheaper.

A: Do big supermarkets have their own brands of other things?

B: Yes. Always look for the store's own brands. They are cheaper.
A: Let's go to the meat counter now.
B: Don't forget to look at the date on the label. The date indicates the last day the store is supposed to sell this item.
A: Which food are dated?
B: If foods are perishable, they're to be dated. Now let's go to the cash register.

Dialogue 4

Grocery Store

Grocer: Good morning, Mrs. Smith. How are you this morning?
Mrs. Smith: I'm fine, thank you. And how are you?
Grocer: I'm having a little trouble. Some of my supplies aren't here yet. So I don't have any eggs or butter.
Mrs. Smith: Oh, that's a shame. Will you have some later?
Grocer: Oh, yes. I'll save them for you.
Mrs. Smith: I need two pounds of butter and a dozen of eggs.
Grocer: I can deliver them this afternoon.
Mrs. Smith: That'll be fine.
Grocer: Notice the apples, too. They're very good.
Mrs. Smith: May I try one?
Grocer: Yes, go right ahead. You'll find them very juicy, I'm sure.
Mrs. Smith: Mmm, yes; they are really delicious. What do they cost?
Grocer: Apples are very cheap this time of the year. Six pounds for a quarter.
Mrs. Smith: That's a real bargain, I'll take twelve pounds.
Grocer: All right. Now, what else?
Mrs. Smith: Well, I want some canned goods. Three cans of peas.
Grocer: Here they are.
Mrs. Smith: How much do I owe you?
Grocer: That's \$12.70. Here's your change from the twenty dollar bill.
Mrs. Smith: Thank you.
Grocer: Good-bye, Mrs. Smith. Thanks a lot.

Exercise 7. Fill in the missing words from the dialogue.

1. Sorry, we have the ... but not the color.
2. If you leave your ... number, I'll ring you.
3. Could you ... the pair I want?
4. Let's take the ... to the fourth floor.
5. I want to ... a blouse.
6. The ... room is to your left.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences, using the dialogues.

1. I want to buy
2. We have the size but
3. We need at least one piece

4. You can buy a baseball in
5. The store's own brand is
6. The date indicates the last day
7. Apples are very cheap

Exercise 9. Make up the sentences, using the given words.

1. Want, I, buy, to, counter, this, at, shoes.
2. I, trying, am, find, to, in, shoes, black, heel, medium, a.
3. Floor, fourth, the, to, elevator, let's, take, the.
4. Nice, this, white, blouse, looks.
5. Card, will, be, that, cash, or, credit.
6. Item, this, sell, to, supposed, is, store, the, day, last, the, indicates, date, the.

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions, using the dialogues.

1. What was Mrs. Smith looking for at the Department Store?
2. What size did she wear?
3. What was Betty looking for?
4. How did she pay?
5. What goods can people buy at the Supermarket?
6. What food can people buy at the Grocery Store?

Exercise 11. Before making up your own dialogues by analogy, practise the following dialogues and drills.

Shopping

Dialogue 1	Dialogue 2	Dialogue 3	Dialogue 4
A: Are you being served?	A: Is anybody looking after you?	A: Are you being attended to?	A: Are you being seen to?
B: No. What have you got in the way of brown suede jackets, size 42?	B: No. I'm after a size 40 V-neck pullover in grey.	B: No. I'm trying to find a navy blue raincoat, size 42.	B: No. I'm looking for a pinstriped suit with a 34 waist.
A: Sorry, but we're sold right out.	A: The best I can do is a 36.	A: I can do the size, but not the color.	A: I'm afraid I can't help you at the moment.
B: Are you likely to be getting any more in?	B: Could you order me one?	B: Do you think you could get one for me?	B: Will you be having any more in?
A: I should think so, yes. If you leave your phone	A: I should imagine so, yes. If you leave your	A: Yes, of course. Look in again Monday week.	A: I doubt it, but you might be lucky at our High Street

number, I'll
ring you.

address, I'll
contact you.

branch.

1.

Example

I'm trying to find a navy blue raincoat in size 42.

- 1) blazer
- 2) 38.
- 3) I'm looking for.....
- 4) pullover
- 5) I'm after.....

2.

Example

STUDENT A What have you got in the way of **white nylon shirts**?

STUDENT B Nothing in **nylon** at the moment, I'm afraid.

- 1) A brown suede shoes?
B suede
- 2) A red leather handbags?
B red.....
- 3) A plain silk ties?
B silk
- 4) A black double-breasted jackets?
B double-breasted
- 5) A light-weight navy blue blazers?
B navy

3.

Example

STUDENT A I'm sorry, but **size 40** is the **biggest** I have in stock.

STUDENT B Are you likely to be having any **bigger** ones in?

- 1) A royal blue darkest
B?
- 2) A £30 cheapest
- B?
- 3) A grey lightest
- B?
- 4) A 31 inches longest
B?
- 5) A 15 smallest
- B?

4.

Example

STUDENT A Are they likely **to have one in stock**?

STUDENT B They're more likely not **to have one in stock**.

- 1) A ... be open during the lunch hour?
B
- 2) A get them in by Tuesday?
B
- 3) A change it for us?
B
- 4) A give a guarantee?
B
- 5) A accept a cheque?
B

5.

Example

STUDENT A Is anybody **serving** you?

STUDENT B Yes, I'm **being served**, thank you.

- 1) A looking after you?
B
- 2) A attending to you?
B
- 3) A seeing to you?
B
- 4) A taking care of you?
B

Exercise 12. Make up short dialogues. Use the following expressions

Do one's shopping; be on sale; buy something on credit; pay in cash/by cheque/by credit card; can't afford; keep a receipt; that will do; exchange goods; run out of; a size bigger/smaller; get 10\$ off; be given a refund; come into fashion; at a price; impulse buying; up-to-date style; the same price; fit well; go well with/match; become somebody/be becoming; be out of stock; be in (full) stock; try on; wear well.

Exercise 13. Dramatize the following situations.

1. You are in the food shop. Make up dialogues between a shop assistant and a customer buying different food.
2. Make up dialogues between two people discussing the prices at the Supermarket.
3. You are in a shop. You are looking for some jeans. Listen and reply.
4. You bought something yesterday, discuss your purchase with your friend.
5. You've come to the grocer's. What's your reaction if the goods that you need aren't available?
6. The shop assistant asks you to pay for the goods. How can you pay?

7. You came to the USA to your friend and went to the supermarket with him. What did you manage to buy there and what did your friend tell you about the USA supermarkets?
8. Make up commercials advertising different goods and products.

Exercise 14. In pairs, hold on a discussion on the following questions.

1. What kinds of shops are there in your city? Which ones are your favourite? Why?
2. Describe your market. What's special about it? Do you shop every day or buy food once in a while? Why?
3. What kind of shop do you never or hardly ever go into? Why?
4. Where are the best shops in your city for food, clothes, books, etc?
5. What are advantages and disadvantages of big supermarkets and department stores?
6. What things can't you buy in the shops in your city? Where do you buy these items instead?
7. What kind of services do the shops provide their customers with?
8. How do you pay?
9. Describe your most disappointing purchase. Is it easy for you to claim back your money in a shop?
10. What is the best shopping center in your city? Its strong and weak points?
11. Where is it more convenient to shop: in a shopping center, on a market, or in small neighbourhood markets?
12. Are you able to manage your expense or do you usually spend more than you expected?
13. Do you like shopping? (Window shopping)? Why?
14. Do you buy clothes independently or does anybody advise you on what you should buy?

Exercise 15. Speak on the following.

1. Chain stores.
2. Stores in a typical high/main street.
3. Corner stores.
4. Department stores and supermarkets. The advantages and disadvantages of buying goods in big and small stores.
5. A mall.
6. Your latest shopping experience.

Topic: Weather

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

Misty, foggy, snowy, frosty, cloudy, sunny, chilly, rainy, stormy, muddy.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 2) clear, lovely, cool, cloudy, wet, hot, outdoors, melt, mild, weather outlook, foggy, sunny.
- 3) nice, overcast, moderate, fair, chilly, thaw, weather forecast, humid, sultry, outside, misty, bright.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) cold, wet, cloudy, indoors, change for the better, pleasant, foggy, lovely.
- 2) dry, outdoors, warm, clear, nasty, bright, change for the worse, unpleasant.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. 1) lovely | B. 1) плащ |
| 2) clear | 2) туманный |
| 3) cool | 3) мягкий (умеренный) |
| 4) mild | 4) сухой |
| 5) dry | 5) теплый |
| 6) wet | 6) яркий |
| 7) warm | 7) измениться к лучшему |
| 8) bright | 8) прогноз погоды |
| 9) pleasant | 9) ветренный |
| 10) hot | 10) солнечный |
| 11) indoors | 11) жаркий |
| 12) to change for the better | 12) восхитительный |
| 13) weather forecast | 13) снежный |
| 14) frosty | 14) облачный |
| 15) windy | 15) морозный |
| 16) rainy | 16) дождливый |
| 17) sunny | 17) приятный |
| 18) snowy | 18) в помещении |
| 19) cloudy | 19) ясный |
| 20) foggy | 20) зонт |
| 21) umbrella | 21) прохладный |
| 22) raincoat | 22) мокрый |

Exercise 5. Translate the following word combinations. Use the key, if necessary.

- 1) fair
- 2) chilly
- 3) overcast
- 4) moderate
- 5) slippery
- 6) nasty
- 7) to drizzle
- 8) to freeze

- 9) to stand (bear)
- 10) shade
- 11) thunderstorm
- 12) sultry
- 13) to melt
- 14) weather report
- 15) to change for the worth
- 16) to clear up
- 17) muddy
- 18) mist
- 19) stormy weather
- 20) to be in for
- 21) humid

The key:

- 1) ясный
- 2) прохладный
- 3) покрытый облаками
- 4) умеренный
- 5) скользкий
- 6) отвратительный (скверный)
- 7) моросить
- 8) замерзать (замораживать)
- 9) выносить (выдерживать)
- 10) тень
- 11) гроза
- 12) душный (знойный)
- 13) таять
- 14) сводка погоды
- 15) изменяться к худшему
- 16) проясняться
- 17) грязный (слякотный)
- 18) легкий туман (мгла)
- 19) штормовая погода (ненастье)
- 20) ожидать
- 21) влажный

Exercise 6. Read the following dialogue in parts. Render its content in Russian.

Weather

Mr. Brown: Good morning, Mrs. Blake. How are you this morning?

Mrs. Blake: I'm quite all right, thank you, Mr. Brown. And how are you?

Mr. Brown: Fine too, thank you. Nice day, isn't it?

Mrs. Blake: Absolutely lovely. Much warmer than yesterday, I believe, though a bit misty. Have you read the weather forecast for today, by the way?

Mr. Brown: Yes, I have. It says that the early morning mist is to clear up before noon and the rest of the day will be bright and sunny with the temperature between 15° and 17°.

Mrs. Blake: Good. And what is the outlook for tomorrow?

Mr. Brown: It says there will be little change, so I believe we may have a few fine days after all.

Mrs. Blake: Splendid! A fine week-end is just what we all need, don't we?

Mr. Brown: Oh, yes, quite true. Good-bye, Mrs. Blake.

Mrs. Blake: Good-bye, Mr. Brown.

Exercise 7. Answer the following questions, using the dialogues.

1. Mr. Brown meets Mrs. Blake on a lovely day, doesn't he?
2. Is it warmer than it was the day before?
3. Has Mr. Brown read the weather forecast for the day?
4. What does the weather report say?
5. The mist is to clear before noon, isn't it?
6. What will the rest of the day be?
7. What about the weather outlook for the next day?
8. Can they hope for a fine week-end?

Exercise 8. Read in parts and complete the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A.: It's sultry today. What does the thermometer say?

B.: About thirty-five in the shade.

A.: We are in for a thunderstorm, it looks like that.

B.: I'm almost sure we are. The barometer is falling and the sky is becoming overcast.

A.: ...

B.: ...

Dialogue 2

A.: Oh, that's you, Tom? What is it like outdoors?

B.: It's just nasty.

A.: What do you mean by "nasty"?

B.: Well, it's drizzling and it's rather chilly and slippery.

A.: That's awful. I must go to the station to see my sister off.

B.: You will have to put a raincoat on and take the umbrella.

A.: ...

B.: ...

Dialogue 3

A.: Hello, Nick.

B.: Hello, David, lovely day, isn't it?
A.: Absolutely wonderful, nice and warm. What's the weather forecast for tomorrow? Do you know?

B.: Yes, it says it will be bright and sunny.

A.: ...

B.: ...

Dialogue 4

A.: What's the weather like today?

B.: It's rather nasty. It's raining hard.

A.: It often rains at this time of the year.

B.: ...

A.: ...

Dialogue 5

A.: Look, Helen, how is it outside?

B.: I think it's hot.

A.: What's the temperature today?

B.: It's 25° above zero.

A.: Let's go for a walk.

B.: ...

A.: ...

Exercise 9. Before making up your own dialogues by analogy, practise the following dialogues and drills.

The Weather

Dialogue 1

A: Fairly mild for the time of year.

B: Yes. Quite different from the forecast.

A: They say we're in for snow.

B: Let's hope it keeps fine for the weekend.

Dialogue 2

A: It seems to be clearing up.

B: It makes a change, doesn't it?

A: Apparently it's going to turn colder.

B: Still, another month should see us through the worst of it.

Dialogue 3

A: Nice and bright this morning.

B: Yes. Much better than yesterday.

A: The wind will probably get up later.

B: As long as it doesn't rain.

Dialogue 4

A: It's good to see the sun again.

B: A big improvement on what we've been having.

A: It's supposed to cloud over this afternoon.

B: I didn't think it would last.

1.

Example

Apparently it's going to turn colder and freeze later on.

- 1) drizzle
- 2) They say
- 3) warmer
- 4) get
- 5) rain

2.

Example

STUDENT A They say we're in for **snow**.

STUDENT B As long as it doesn't **rain**.

- 1) A fog.
B freeze.
- 2) A drizzle.
B snow.
- 3) A high winds.
B last.
- 4) A thunder.
B spoil the weekend.
- 5) A showers.
B interrupt the cricket.

3.

Example

STUDENT A **Cold** this morning, isn't it?

STUDENT B Yes. Apparently it's going to get even **colder**.

- 1) A Hot?
B
- 2) A Warm?
B
- 3) A Cool?
B
- 4) A Wet?
B
- 5) A Foggy?
B

4.

Example

STUDENT A I think **the wind's getting stronger**.

STUDENT B Yes, they said **it would get stronger** later on.

- 1) A the weather's turned colder.
B
- 2) A it's coming over cloudy.
B
- 3) A the fog's got thicker.

- B
- 4) A it's turned milder.
B
- 5) A it's got warmer.
B

Exercise 10. Dramatize the following situations.

1. The weather is awful. You are going out of town for the weekend. You want to find out the weather forecast. Do it. I wonder, what they are going to tell you.
2. The weather is wonderful, warm and sunny. Tell your friend about it and invite him for a walk.
3. Your friend has come back from a business trip to Great Britain. Ask your friend if it is true that the climate there is mild, temperate, but it's often foggy and humid there.

Exercise 11. In pairs, hold on a discussion on the following questions.

1. Would you like four seasons to be substituted by one? Which and why?
2. Which season possesses the greatest charm and value for you? Why?
3. What are the peculiarities of the English climate? Can you define similar features for your climate?
4. What weather is going to be today in the evening? What weather is expected to be in your country tomorrow?
5. Do fast changes in weather influence you and your health? In what ways?
6. Do rains and low temperature make you depressed?
7. With whom and when do you discuss weather?

Topic: University Education

Exercise 1. Find the international words and guess their meaning.

To study, economics, material, mathematics, problem, research, time, examination, to join, society, club, institute, month, conference, to use, to take, computer, adviser, alone, paper.

Exercise 2. Arrange synonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) to study, important, research, a lot of, a paper, to join, certainly, to do without, adviser, to take much time.
- 2) to learn, significant, investigation, many, a report, to become a member, of course, to manage without, supervisor, to require much time.

Exercise 3. Arrange antonyms in pairs and translate them.

- 1) possible, happy, unimportant, best, to pass an examination, not in the least, to join, alone, to do well, to give, wrong.
- 2) impossible, important, unhappy, worst, to fall an examination, to the utmost, to leave, together, to do badly, to take, right.

Exercise 4. Find in column B. the Russian equivalents to the words in column A.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| A. 1) subject | B. 1) удар, потрясение |
| 2) shock | 3) месяц |
| 3) society | 4) предмет |
| 4) month | 5) общество |
| 5) to be interested in | 6) справится без чего-либо, обойтись |
| 6) research | 7) интересоваться |
| 7) to do without | 8) исследование |
| 8) to resit an exam | 9) натаскивать по экзамену, репетировать |
| 9) to coach | 10) пересдавать экзамен |

Exercise 5. Read the following dialogue in parts. Render its content in Russian.

Alec: I would like to study Economics.

Boris: Why?

Alec: It's science very important to me and I'd like to do research.

Boris: What kind of research would you like to do?

Alec: I'd like to do research in Macroeconomics.

Alec: What subject are you best at?

Boris: Economics, I should say, what is yours?

Alec: Mine is Computer Science. What about Victor? Is he good at English?

Boris: No, not in the least. He is best at Philosophy.

Boris: What's wrong? What are you unhappy about? Have you passed your examinations?

Alec: No, I haven't. I've got a two in Mathematics.

Boris: What a shock you've given me.

Alec: I'll have to resit the exam. I think you would help me.

Boris: Could I? How?

Alec: By coaching me. I hear you did brilliantly and got a five in Mathematics. Congratulations.

Boris: Thanks.

Tom: Are there any clubs and societies at your University?

Alec: Quite a lot. As for me I've joined the student scientific society, we are having the University conference in two months and I am going to contribute a paper to it.

Tom: What problems are you interested in?

Alec: I'm working on Economic Theory.

Tom: Do you use computers?

Alec: Certainly. It is impossible to do without them today.

Tom: Does your research take much of your time?

Alec: Yes, it does.

Tom: Do you work alone?

Alec: Of course not. We are 4 in the group. We have a very good adviser.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions using the dialogue.

1. What would Alec like to study?
2. In what field would he like to do research?
3. What subject is he good at?
4. Has Alec passed his examination in mathematics?
5. Did Boris do brilliantly at the exam?
6. What problems is Boris interested in?
7. What problems is he working on?
8. What subject are you good at?
9. What would you like to study?
10. When are you having the University conference?
11. What problems are you interested in?
12. How did you do your examinations?

Exercise 7. Make up short dialogues. Use the following expressions

Read/give a paper on; give a lecture/lecture on; conduct/hold an examination; be at the top/bottom of the class; cheat in the examination (copy, crib); tutorial; attend/go to a tutorial; give a tutorial; a list of essay subject/topics; do medicine/nursing/study law; miss one's lecture (on); get grades in; get a first degree; candidate/doctor of; be awarded candidate's/doctor's degree; graduation essay/paper/dissertation; make a summary/synopsis of the book; postgraduate student; be qualified to do something for; credit/zachot; fail/do badly in an examination; take an examination/sit (for an) examination; pass/do well in an examination; have/take a test (on something); mark/grade one's work; do one's best; student's record book; apply to a University/college.

Exercise 8. Dramatize the following situations.

1. Imagine you are a teacher giving an English lesson. Tell your students all you know about University Education in Belarus and Great Britain.
2. You are a journalist. Interview a student from London University. What questions are going to ask him?
3. Your friend has just failed in English and he doesn't think it was his fault. Explain that he is wrong.
4. You are a post-graduate. Your younger sister/brother is a first-year student. She/he is already tired of studying. Explain that she/he is wrong.
5. Convince your friend, who doesn't believe in University education that University is the best place to study Economics, Law, History ...
6. Interview your friend about his University experience.
7. Your friend believes, that teaching will soon be done by computers. Prove the statement, that a teacher can't be replaced by machines.
8. Your friend, who studies different subjects at the University believes that studying Economics is rather boring. Explain, why he is wrong.

9. You have just come back from Great Britain where you took a course of lectures at one of British Universities. Tell your friend what you noticed in the education system of England.
10. Your friend hates English, he thinks, it is not important for his future job. You try to persuade that he is wrong.
11. A delegation of students and teachers from Oxford are on a visit at your University. You are asked to tell the guests about it.

Exercise 9. Speak on the following.

1. Post-School Education in Great Britain, the USA, Belarus.
2. What categories are British universities divided into?
3. What degrees do British universities offer?

Exercise 10. Role playing.

- I. **Situation:** you are one of the participants of the debate “Why do we study “useless” subjects.

Parts:

- P₁:** You are teachers: “University education provides all-round development of a personality ...”
- P₂:** You are the members of the Student Council: “We need more time for our compulsory subjects, practical work...”
- P₃:** You are independent experts: during the debate take down arguments of both sides and draw a conclusion for and against dividing University courses into compulsory and optional ones.

- II. **Situation:**

Imagine that your committee has to present its conclusions to a press conference on World Student Games. Read the agenda and decide which of the options your favor. Decide which sporting personalities, singers, etc. you would like to suggest for the opening speech and free concert, or any alternative suggestions that you have. The chairperson should decide when it is time to move on to the next item.

Parts:

- P₁:** Chairperson

It is your job to make sure everyone speaks, and the needs of different groups are balanced in the final decisions. You should make sure that the decisions are practical, and easy to organize. If the committee cannot agree, you make the final decision. Introduce the members of the committee to each other.

Useful language

- For introducing people
“This is .../ I’d like to introduce ... (name + role on the committee).”
- For asking opinions / reaching agreement
“Does anyone have anything to add?”

“Does anyone want to say anything else?”

“So I think we all agree that ...”

P₂: Director of finance

You want the game to make as much money as possible, with as little expense as possible.

P₃: Publicity and marketing director

You want to make sure that the game get as much media attention as possible, particularly international television coverage.

P₄: Student representative

In previous years, the needs of the students and young people participating and spectating have not been considered enough. You are here to make sure that this does not happen again.

P₅: Local mayor

You are to look after the needs of local residents, and to make sure that the local area gets as much publicity as possible. You also want to become more well-known as you are planning to stand in the national elections.

P₆: International representative

In previous years, the needs and interests of people from other countries have not been considered enough. You are here to make sure that people from all over the world enjoy the games.

WORLD STUDENT GAMES

Agenda for next committee meeting

1. Who will give the opening speech?

The speech will last about ten minutes and be given to a crowd of about 50,000 people. It will be broadcast on live television around the world, with simultaneous translation, if necessary. Option to discuss:

- a famous national or international sporting personality, for example (normal fee about \$40,000)
- the local mayor (no fee)
- a famous national or international politician, for example (probably no fee required)
- other (fee depends)

2. What will be the highlight of the opening ceremony?

This will be very important in influencing the amount of television coverage the games attract. Television contracts bring in tens of thousands of dollars, as well as important publicity. Options to discuss:

- A procession of all the student athletes, dressed in their national colors, carrying their national flags, and accompanied by brass bands playing music, etc. This option is quite cheap, and will involve relatively little organization.

- A human flower arrangement produced by thousands of schoolchildren dancing and holding up colored paper. This will be stunning when filmed by television cameras from the air, but less interesting for those watching in the stadium. It is the most expensive option and will require the most organization.
- A display by local folk dancers and musicians.
- This will be the cheapest option, since they only charge a small fee, but a lot of organization will be required.
- Other

3. New event

The games already include all the usual events, athletic, gymnastic, swimming and water sport, but it is traditional each time the games are held to bring in one new event. Options to discuss:

- Roller blade racing
- synchronized swimming
- a sport from your country which is less well-known internationally, for example
- Other

4. Free concert

It has already been agreed that a free concert will be provided in a large park at the end of the games for the participants in the games, spectators, and local people. This may also possibly be broadcast on television around the world (bringing in tens of thousands of dollars) depending on who performs.

Options to discuss:

- an internationally famous rock group, for example (fee up to \$100,000)
- a famous singer from your country, for example (fee up to \$40,000)
- a world-famous Italian tenor has offered to perform for free because of his interest in promoting sports for young people, and his fondness for your town
- a selection of local/student rock and folk bands, who will perform for free
- other

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для студентов 1-2 курсов дневной формы обучения

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