

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Кафедра английской филологии

**В.Б. Золотарева**

**PEOPLE AND HUMAN VALUES:  
PEOPLE AROUND YOU**

*Утверждено редакционно-издательским советом университета  
в качестве практикума*

Самара  
Издательство «Самарский университет»  
2010

Рецензент канд. филол. наук, доц. Т.А. Гуральник

3 80 **Золотарева В.Б.**  
People and human values : People around you / В.Б. Золотарева. –  
Самара : Издательство «Самарский университет», – 2010. – 60 с.

Цель данного практикума состоит в развитии навыков говорения и чтения в рамках тем, связанных с описанием людей, их внешности и черт характера, профессии, а также их родственных связей. Содержащиеся в практикуме задания и упражнения позволяют расширить тематический словарный запас и повторить базовый грамматический материал.

Предназначен для студентов I курса специальности «Международные отношения» и является дополнением к учебнику английского языка «*A Practical Course of English*» под ред. А.В. Саватеевой и др.

УДК 2/3  
ББК 81.2 Англ

*Все учебные пособия издательства «Самарский университет»  
на сайте: [weblib.ssu.samara.ru](http://weblib.ssu.samara.ru)*

- © Золотарева В. Б., 2010
- © Самарский государственный университет, 2010
- © Оформление. Издательство «Самарский университет», 2010

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Цель данного практикума – развитие навыков говорения и чтения в рамках тем *Appearance and Character, Jobs, Family*, которые соответствуют первому разделу *People Around You* базового учебника.

Пособие состоит из двух разделов. Раздел *Essential Course* содержит диалоги и тексты, способствующие активации тематического вокабуляра, а также упражнения на закрепление активных словарных единиц учебника под редакцией А.В. Саватеевой. В этой части практикума представлены упражнения на словообразование, на знание значения слов и их лексической сочетаемости, на перевод с русского языка на английский, а также задания, проверяющие знание идиоматических сочетаний и умение грамотно употреблять их в речи. Завершается раздел заданием творческого характера, которое может быть предложено студентам с достаточно высоким уровнем языковой подготовки, поскольку требует привлечения дополнительных аутентичных информационных ресурсов и умения перерабатывать и в доступной форме преподносить полученную информацию.

В раздел *Grammar Practice* включены упражнения на отработку тех грамматических явлений, без овладения которыми невозможно дальнейшее усвоение учебной программы. Сюда входят такие темы, как множественное число и притяжательный падеж существительных, основные случаи употребления артикля, настоящее длительное время и простое настоящее время. Практикум не содержит объяснения грамматического материала, так как теория в доступной форме изложена в целом ряде учебных пособий (см., например, учебники В.Л. Каушанской, И.П. Крыловой и Е.М. Гордон, К.Н. Качаловой и Е.Е. Израилевич, Р. Мерфи, М. Суона). Цель имеющихся в разделе *Grammar Practice* упражнений – добиться автоматизма в употреблении грамматических форм, а также научить студентов аргументированно выбирать ту или иную форму артикля или грамматического времени. Наряду с подстановочными, трансформационными и переводными упражнениями практикум содержит игровые задания (интервью, командная игра).

Практикум может быть рекомендован к использованию как для работы в аудитории, так и для самостоятельной подготовки студентов. Упражнения, предназначенные для самостоятельной работы, помечены знаком ©, и к ним в конце разделов пособия прилагаются ключи. Задания на перевод следует всегда выполнять в письменной форме, что позволяет задействовать механическую память и тем самым повысить эффективность усвоения вокабуляра. Упражнения, помеченные знаком \*, рекомендованы для студентов с более высоким уровнем владения английским языком и не являются обязательными для всех.

## ESSENTIAL COURSE

*Ex. 1. a) Imagine that you have to address a stranger in English. What form of address will you choose? How will it depend on the situation?*

*b) Complete the sentences with the suitable title or form of address. In some cases variants are possible.*

**Mr. Mrs. Ms. Miss Dr. Sir (sir) Lady Officer Madam ma'am (Am)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Jones specializes in heart problems.
2. Dear \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_, I would like to apply for the post of trainee reporter, which was advertised in yesterday's edition of *the Swansea Gazette*.
3. This is my friend Tom, and his father, \_\_\_\_\_ Philip Weldon.
4. Okay, \_\_\_\_\_. I'll take you to the police station and get \_\_\_\_\_ Wright to see you and take a statement.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Blair are on vacation in Italy.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Brown is getting married next month. She is very happy.
7. Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_, do you know what time it is?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Di will always be remembered as a caring person who worked actively for many charity organizations.
9. This year we are going to have a new geography teacher. – A man? – No, a \_\_\_\_\_ Stanton.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Elton John, the famous British pop singer and song-writer, is known for his brightly decorated clothes and glasses.
11. Are you ready to order, \_\_\_\_\_? – Not yet. I'm waiting for my husband.

*Ex. 2. Read and translate the dialogue. Say what country the conversation takes place in. Practice the dialogue with your partner. Make up a similar dialogue using your own information and conversational phrases from the model.*

- Hi. Can I give you a hand with these boxes?
- Oh, thanks. That would be nice.  
By the way, I'm Tina. I'm in Apartment 301.  
Oh? I'm moving into 303. My name is Celesta.
- Nice to meet you.  
Good to meet you, too.
- And where are you from, Celesta?
- I'm from South America, from Chile.  
Oh, really? Are you going to work here?  
Yes, I'm a reporter. I've just started working for *World News*. And how about you, Tina? What do you do?
- I'm an art student. I go to the University of Texas. Look, why don't you come over for coffee later?  
Oh, thanks. I'd love to.

Ex. 3. a) Read the dialogues with a partner. Comment on the style of each conversation. Decide what makes a conversation formal or informal.

A - Hey, Rita.

- Hi, Ben. How've you been?

- Pretty good. And you? How was your vacation?

- Oh, thanks. It was wonderful. I had a really good time.

Well, it looks like you have a great tan.

- Thanks. Look, I got to go now. Maybe we could get together for coffee later.

- Sounds great.

- See you later.

- Bye.

B - Good morning, Mr. Robbins.

- Good morning, Ken. How are your exams?

- Not bad. I did well in history and English, but I am a little nervous about maths. I'm taking it on Friday.

- Oh, don't worry. Just try to concentrate and check your answers twice. You will do fine, I'm sure.

Thank you for the advice, sir.

- My pleasure. Good luck at the exam.

- Thanks again. Good-bye.

- Good-bye, Ken.

b) Study the phrases in the table below.

|             | <b>GREETINGS</b>   | <b>RESPONSES</b>   | <b>PRECLOSINGS</b>   | <b>RESPONSES</b>  |
|-------------|--|--|--|---|
| More formal | Good morning (evening, afternoon)<br>How nice to see you!  | Good morning (evening, afternoon).<br>Yes, it's been quite a while.                        | Well, I'm afraid I have to be going. (I've got to get up early tomorrow.)<br>It's been a pleasure.   | Thank you for coming.<br><br>Yes, I've enjoyed it.<br>My pleasure.    |
| ↑           | What a pleasant surprise!<br>Hello, Robert.<br>How are you?  | Hello, Kathryn.<br><br>Fine, thanks.<br>And you?   | Thank you for the advice.<br>I really must go now.<br>It was* nice to see you.   | It was* good to see you.<br>Maybe we can talk again..                 |
| Less formal | Hi, Bob.<br>How've you been?<br>What's happening?<br>What's new?<br>How are you doing?<br>Long time, no see. | Hi, Kathy.<br>Pretty good.<br><br>Not much.<br><br>Nothing.<br>OK. (Not bad.)<br><br>Yeah! | Well, it's getting late.<br>I know you are busy...<br>Thanks for coming.<br>Maybe we could get together sometime.<br>Great seeing you.<br>Got to go now. | It was fun.<br>Sounds good.<br><br>Same here.<br>OK. See you (again). |

|                |                                     |                              |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Less formal←   | <b>CLOSINGS</b>                     | <b>RESPONSES</b>             |
|                | Until the next time...              | Good-bye.                    |
|                | Good night (good-bye), Bill.        | Good night (good-bye), Jean. |
|                | Have a nice weekend (day, trip,...) | You too.                     |
|                | Talk to you later.                  | Bye. Take it easy.           |
| See you later. | So long. Take care.                 |                              |

\* Note the use of the past tense.

Discuss the possible situations in which they could be used. Make up a formal and an informal dialogue with your partner using the functional phrases. Think of true-to-life situations for your dialogues and make them sound natural.

*Ex. 4.* Look through the examples in the table. Give the names of nationalities corresponding to the countries listed below. Consult a dictionary if necessary.

| Country | Nationality |           |         |          |          |
|---------|-------------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
|         | -ch/-sh     | -man      | -ese    | -an/-ian | other    |
| France  | French      | Frenchman | —       | —        | —        |
| Spain   | Spanish     | —         | —       | —        | Spaniard |
| China   | —           | —         | Chinese | —        | —        |
| Italy   | —           | —         | —       | Italian  | —        |

England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Finland, Monaco, Luxembourg, Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Ukraine, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Turkey, India, Japan, Vietnam, Egypt, the USA, Canada, Brazil, Peru, Panama.

*Ex. 5.* Read and translate the dialogue. Dramatize the dialogue with your partner, changing the names of countries and nationalities. Use Ex. 4.

- Excuse my curiosity, are you an Englishman?
- No, I am not. You can tell it from my accent, I believe.
- Oh, I didn't notice it at all. What country do you come from?
- I am from France.
- So you are a Frenchman by origin?
- Yes, that's right. I was born in Paris.
- And how long have you been in England?
- About twenty years.

Then you are almost naturalized. No wonder you speak English like and Englishman.

Thank you.

And do you know your mother tongue?

I do. I can speak French as fluently as English.

*Ex. 6. a) Study the table below. Pay special attention to the use of articles and plural forms. Translate the sentences into Russian. Make up your own examples following the given patterns.*

| <b>I. To speak about a nation as a whole we use:</b>                                |   |
|---|---|
| 1. substantivized adjectives in <i>-ch, -sh, -ese</i> ;                             | 1. a) By 1609 both <u>the French</u> and <u>the Dutch</u> had settlements in North America.<br>b) <u>The Chinese</u> are considered family-oriented.  |
| 2. nouns denoting nationalities in the plural                                       | 2. a) <u>Canadians</u> enjoy winter sports, such as curling, ice skating, and skiing.<br>b) It is a common stereotype that <u>Englishmen</u> drink tea every day at five o'clock.<br>c) Beware of <u>Greeks</u> bearing gifts.            |
| <b>II. To speak about a representative (or representatives) of a nation we use:</b> |   |
| 1. adjectives as predicatives;  | 1. Aki Kaurismaki is not <u>Japanese</u> , he is <u>Finnish</u> .   |
| 2. nouns denoting nationalities either in the singular or plural                    | 2. a) Yesterday <u>a Mexican</u> and two <u>Puerto Ricans</u> were arrested while illegally crossing the US border.<br>b) <u>The Arab</u> and <u>the Turk</u> were approximately the same age, though the latter looked a little younger. |

© b) Fill in the blanks with articles if necessary.

1. Istvan comes from Hungary. He is \_\_\_ Hungarian. 2. \_\_\_ Brazilians speak Portuguese, don't they? 3. \_\_\_ Swiss often say that life in Switzerland is very dull. 4. \_\_\_ Americans are less formal than \_\_\_ Europeans. 5. Marek Kaminski's solo expedition to the North Pole had a motto: '\_\_\_ Pole to the Pole'. 6. \_\_\_ Scandinavians are great merchants: \_\_\_ Swedish produce all the materials, \_\_\_ Norwegians transport them, and \_\_\_ Danish sell them. 7. \_\_\_ Japanese live longer than other peoples. 8. Most \_\_\_ Germans speak good English, but it is not the same with \_\_\_ Frenchmen. 9. Kemal is from Turkey. He is \_\_\_ Turk. 10. \_\_\_ Dutch live in Holland. 11. Nils is \_\_\_ Dane, that's why he speaks Danish so fluently. 12. What language do \_\_\_ Cypriots speak? 13. \_\_\_ Italians are very fond of pasta. 14. This is Antigone, \_\_\_ Greek I told you about yesterday.

*Ex. 7. Describe people of different nationalities as shown in the model. Use the suggested words and expressions.*

**Model:** *Most Scandinavians are tall, well-built, blond, with a square jaw, a straight nose, blue or grey eyes and fair complexion.*

**Figure:** tall, short, (of) medium/average height, well-built, muscular, slim, delicate

**Hair:** dark, fair, blond, ginger, auburn, curly, wavy, straight, thick

**Face:** round, oval, thin, long, square/heavy jaw

**Complexion:** dark, fair, pale, olive, tanned

**Eyes:** blue, brown, hazel, green, grey, slant, close-set, wide-set, deep-set

**Nose:** straight, flat, hooked, aquiline, Grecian

*Ex. 8. Match the words with their opposites. Complete the sentences below with appropriate words from the two columns.*

skinny  
curly  
bushy  
pale  
dark  
straight  
broad  
high  
hooked  
plump  
bearded  
large  
beautiful  
close-set

low  
wide apart  
fat  
fair  
curving  
slender  
clean-shaven  
straight  
turned-up  
thin  
tiny  
ugly  
narrow  
tanned

1. An old \_\_\_\_\_ man sat opposite me on the train. His beard was white and long.
2. You have such wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ hair! Why do you want to straighten it?
3. In looks Gwen takes after her mother, who is Spanish. That's why she has a \_\_\_\_\_ complexion.
4. You look \_\_\_\_\_ today – are you ill?
5. Thick, \_\_\_\_\_ eye-brows are a real problem for a woman.
6. His \_\_\_\_\_ shoulders make his figure look athletic.
7. Her \_\_\_\_\_ eye-lashes are a result of putting on a lot of mascara.
8. His large mouth made a striking contrast with his \_\_\_\_\_ eyes.
9. You should eat more, you are much too \_\_\_\_\_.



10. He put his arms around her \_\_\_\_\_ waist.
11. Her little \_\_\_\_\_ nose doesn't spoil her at all, it makes her even prettier.
12. He was a really unpleasant man and as \_\_\_\_\_ as sin.
13. She has got \_\_\_\_\_ hair. In fact, she is a natural blond.
14. His eyes were so \_\_\_\_\_ apart that it gave you a sense of disproportion.

*Ex. 9. Complete the responses with the opposite descriptions.*

**Model:** A: I thought you said he was the short, chubby one.

B: No, quite the opposite, *he's the tall, thin-faced one.*

1. A: Was that his brother, the dark-skinned, wavy-haired one?  
B: No, quite the opposite, his brother is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A: So Charlene is that rather plump fair-haired woman, isn't she?  
B: No, you are looking at the wrong one. Charlene is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A: Well now, tell us about the new boss; tall and good-looking?  
B: No, I'm afraid not; rather \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A: OK, ma'am, you say the man was clean-shaven and had close-set eyes and a snub nose?  
B: Actually, just the opposite. He had \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A: I remember Tom a slim young man with long hair, wearing glasses.  
B: Oh, yeah? Look at this picture, you will hardly recognize him now. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (*contact lenses*).
6. A: Let's see. The boy looks different: in this picture he has a square face and dark hair, and...  
B: Oh, I see now. And in the bottom picture he has \_\_\_\_\_.

☺ *Ex. 10. Fill in the blanks with suitable derivatives of the words in brackets.*

**Model:** Sam is about the same height as his sister now (high).

1. His Royal \_\_\_\_\_ visited one of the research centres of the city (high).
2. I have always thought very \_\_\_\_\_ of Michael (high).
3. Too much fat in the diet can \_\_\_\_\_ the risk of cancer (height).
4. We measured the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the living room (long; wide).
5. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ this skirt for me (length)?
6. He gave a \_\_\_\_\_ speech, after half an hour of which everyone was bored (length).
7. Here the river \_\_\_\_\_ and splits (wide).
8. This author had travelled \_\_\_\_\_ in the Far East (wide).
9. His \_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge was amazing (broad).

10. Travel \_\_\_\_\_ the mind (broad).
11. The snow was one metre in \_\_\_\_\_ (deep).
12. The river \_\_\_\_\_ beyond the town (deep).
13. The average \_\_\_\_\_ of a baby at birth is just over seven pounds (weigh).
14. Last year Sally was slightly \_\_\_\_\_, but look at her slim figure now (weight).
15. Women who smoke risk giving birth to \_\_\_\_\_ babies (weight).

*Ex. 11. Study the table below. Following the example, calculate your height in feet and inches and your weigh in stones and pounds. Complete the sentences below choosing the right word from the brackets.*

| Height                         | Weight                          |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 inch = 2.54 cm               | 1 ounce = 28.35 g               |
| 1 foot (=12 inches) = 0.3048 m | 1 pound = 0.4536 kg             |
| 1 yard (=3 feet) = 0.9144 m    | 1 stone (=14 pounds) = 6.350 kg |

*Example:* If your height is 170 cm, it's about 5 feet 7 inches.

( $1.7 / 0.3048 \approx 5.58$  feet;  $0.58 \times 12 \approx 6.9$  inches)

If your weight is 60 kilos, it's about 9 stones 6 pounds.

( $60 / 6.350 \approx 9.45$  stones;  $0.45 \times 14 \approx 6.3$  pounds)

1. If a grown-up person weighs 99 pounds, he is probably (overweight, underweight).
2. If a child weighs 11 stones, he is probably (overweight, underweight).
3. If Mary's height is 5 feet and Jane's height is 65 inches, Jane is (shorter, taller) than Mary.
4. If Tom is 6 feet tall, Harry is 180 centimetres tall, and Ray is 73 inches tall, Harry is the (shortest, tallest) of them.

*Ex. 12. Match the sentences that express roughly the same idea.*

How old is your grandmother?

Sheila is in her mid thirties.

My sister had twin sons.

Paul is 16 and his sister is just out of her teens. ✓

My brother is under (not of) age.

Next month I will turn 18.

Walter is Danny's age.

Gabriel is in his early fifties.

My mother is in her late forties.

It's neither long nor short.

He is good-looking.

I will come of age soon.

She is almost 50.

She is rather thin.

He is between 40 and 60.

She is unattractive.

What's her age?

She is 35.

She looks fresh.

Our neighbour is a middle-aged man.  
He is of medium height.  
She looks slim.  
Our teacher is rather tall.  
She has got shoulder-length hair.  
Helen has got a healthy complexion.  
He is a handsome man.  
Chuck has got a well-built figure.  
Her face is rather plain.  
The sisters are very much alike.

She is four years his senior.  
He is not 18 (21) yet.  
He is neither tall nor short.  
He is a little over 50.  
They are identical in appearance and character.  
He is well-proportioned.  
He is above average height.  
She bore two boys together.  
They are the same age.

*Ex. 13. a) Read the dialogue with your partner. Pick out the words and phrases describing appearances and translate them into Russian.*

### Who was at the Party?

*Lynn:* Hi, how was the party last night?

*Angie:* Great.

*Lynn:* Was there anybody I know?

*Angie:* I think so. Let's see. Do you know Kelly Bratton?

*Lynn:* Hmm... Kelly Bratton... Is she tall and slim?

*Angie:* That's right. And she has short light brown hair.

*Lynn:* Does she wear glasses?

*Angie:* Yes, that's the one.

*Lynn:* OK, I know who you mean.

*Angie:* And Sarah. She was there too.

*Lynn:* Hmm. Is she a student?

*Angie:* No. She's the one who works in the library. She is really pretty.

*Lynn:* Pretty? About average height?

*Angie:* That's right. And she's got thick blond hair. Wavy hair.

*Lynn:* Maybe I know her. I'm not sure.

*Angie:* David and Brian were there too. They both work at the student employment centre.

*Lynn:* I know them. But which one is David?

*Angie:* David is the tall one, he's medium built. Brian is shorter.

*Lynn:* And David has a moustache. He is cute.

*Angie:* Cute? I don't know. I think Brian is more attractive. Do you know that he is Canadian?

*Lynn:* Oh, he has a beautiful French accent, right?

*Angie:* That's right. Let's see. I don't know if you know anybody else who was there.

b) Make up a similar dialogue with your partner discussing common acquaintances. Use your active vocabulary to describe what people look like.

⊙ Ex. 14. Complete the sentences choosing the right word from the brackets. Consult a dictionary if necessary. Remember that you shouldn't sound offensive while describing a person's appearance.

1. Rosemary has always been a very (pretty, attractive) child. 2. A lot of men find plump women (handsome, attractive). 3. My brother was two years older than me, taller, and more (handsome, beautiful). 4. A (handsome, good-looking) woman dressed in black came into the room. 5. She has a (good-looking, beautiful) smile. 6. One of the men was very good-looking, but the other was rather (unattractive, ugly). 7. It may sound impolite, if you say the person is (fat, overweight). 8. Nora had a (slim, well-built) youthful figure. 9. All the ladies adored the baby's cute (fat, chubby) cheeks. 10. As a child Jim was always really (slender, skinny), but now he has grown into a stocky young man. 11. A (graceless, lanky) teenager with a moody look entered the room. 12. People with (high, tall) foreheads are considered to be very clever. 13. Who is the (highest, tallest) in your class? 14. He was of medium height, but had very (wide, broad) shoulders.

Ex. 15. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. У старика было морщинистое лицо, узкий лоб и крючковатый нос.
2. Пол не носит ни усы, ни бороду, он всегда чисто выбрит.
3. У моей сестры прямые темные волосы.
4. У Индианы Джонса было загорелое лицо и голубые глаза.
5. Он не мог отвести глаз (to take eyes off) от ее светлых локонов, полных губ, тонких бровей и красивых глаз.
6. Ее близко посаженные глаза под густыми ресницами придавали лицу озадаченное (puzzled) выражение.
7. Хорошенькая девочка с пухлыми розовыми щечками выбежала из дома.
8. Высокая, стройная фигура Лоры выделялась (to stand out) на фотографии.
9. Как и большинство женщин, она думает, что она тодстая.
10. Узкие плечи не всегда портят женскую фигуру.

⊙ Ex. 16. Paraphrase the sentences using derivatives of the italicized words.

**Model:** At school he was known for his *self-confidence*. – Everybody at school knew that he was self-confident.

1. Marion drives her car with great *caution*. – Marion is a \_\_\_\_\_ driver.
2. My Grandma learnt to ski at fifty. Isn't her *bravery* remarkable? – My Grandma was \_\_\_\_\_ to learn to ski at fifty.
3. My mother is a person of remarkable *kindness* and *generosity*. – My mother is a remarkably \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ person.
4. He is a good teacher, but he doesn't have much *patience* with the slow pupils. – This teacher is good, but not very \_\_\_\_\_ with the slow pupils.
5. Pete and Megan *socialize* a lot. – They are a \_\_\_\_\_ couple.
6. He didn't interrupt me out of *politeness*. – He was too \_\_\_\_\_ to interrupt me.
7. Luckily, my parents always *understand* me. – Luckily, my parents are very \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Dad's *hard work* and *honesty* won him a good reputation. – Dad earned a good reputation because he was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The little boy made no effort to *obey*. – The little boy made no effort to be \_\_\_\_\_.
10. My family gave me a lot of *support* throughout the divorce. – My family were very \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the divorce.
11. He is valued in the company for his *creativity* and *energy*. – The company values him, because he is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Parents need to encourage a sense of *responsibility* in their children. – Parents need to bring up their children to be \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Bart had a deep *affection* for his aunt. – Bart was very \_\_\_\_\_ towards his aunt.
14. Are you telling me the whole *truth*? – Are you being quite \_\_\_\_\_ with me.
15. They have got no *consideration* for others. – They are not \_\_\_\_\_ towards other people.
16. Miller can always be *relied on*. – Miller is a \_\_\_\_\_ man.
17. My father's *strictness* taught me *self-discipline*. – My father was \_\_\_\_\_ with me, and it made me \_\_\_\_\_.
18. I am only trying to *help*. – I am only trying to be \_\_\_\_\_.
19. *Capability* and *efficiency* are the most important qualities for the new assistant. – The new assistant must be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

\* *Ex. 17. Fill in the blanks with suitable personality adjectives. Consult a dictionary if necessary.*

- |        |   |   |
|--------|---|---|
| blunt  | 1. When Darren starts talking I fall asleep. He's so _____. |   |
| boring |   | 2. She keeps her apartment very clean. She is a _____ person. |
| clumsy |   | 3. Someone who would hit an animal and enjoy it is _____.     |
| cool   |   | 4. _____ people are annoying, loud, or vulgar.                |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| considerate<br>cruel<br>faithful<br>fickle<br>generous<br>greedy<br>grumpy<br>jealous<br>messy<br>moody<br>neat<br>nice<br>obnoxious<br>rude<br>solitary<br>stingy<br>stubborn<br>sweet<br>trustworthy<br>weird<br>witty | 5. That strange guy is putting a pencil in his nose. He is really ____.<br>6. People thought James Dean was so _____, in his T-shirt and sunglasses, the rebel without a cause.<br>7. Someone who is kind and considerate is _____.<br>8. Someone who won't change his mind, or won't give in to an argument is _____.<br>9. Mrs. Puff is the nicest woman I know. She's kind in a cute sort of way. She is so _____.<br>10. A man who won't let his girlfriend dance with – or even look at – another guy is _____.<br>11. People who are not polite at all are _____.<br>12. He might give all his money to you. He is very _____.<br>13. She is happy one minute, then sad the next. She is _____.<br>14. She is polite and always thinks of other people. She is very _____.<br>15. He likes to be alone. He is pretty _____.<br>16. He is so _____ that he can't stand to pay money for anything.<br>17. He is funny and very clever with words. What a _____ guy!<br>18. He would never cheat on his wife. He is such a _____ husband.<br>19. He won't let you down. He is reliable and completely _____.<br>20. He has got money, but he wants more and more. He is _____.<br>21. Mr. Jones is _____. All he does is complain.<br>22. She told me I was not talented. I admire her honesty, but does she have to be so _____?<br>23. She seems to like a new guy every week. I think she is _____.<br>24. My friend is constantly breaking things. He is so _____.<br>25. He never cleans up after himself. He is _____. |
|--|---|

*Ex. 18. Combine the words with the right prefixes to make negative adjectives. Work in pairs: make up a sentence with one of the negative adjectives for your partner to translate, then your partner has his turn.*

|                                      |  |   |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| dis-<br><br>un-<br><br>in-(im-, ir-) | intelligent<br>loyal<br>friendly<br>patient<br>reliable<br>polite<br>considerate<br>sociable | efficient<br>reserved<br>truthful<br>honest<br>capable<br>responsible<br>kind<br>obedient |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|

☺ *Ex. 19. Combine the two parts of the words (in some cases different combinations are possible) and translate them into Russian. Complete the sentences below with suitable words.*

**Model:** My neighbour is a friendly, easy-going type of man.

|         |            |
|---------|------------|
| kind-   | conscious  |
| self-   | working    |
| broad-  | going      |
| over-   | natured    |
| safety- | hearted    |
| absent- | witted     |
| bad-    | minded     |
| easy-   | protective |
| good-   | confident  |
| hard-   | minded     |
| quick-  | tempered   |

1. Granddad keeps forgetting things. He has been getting \_\_\_\_\_ lately.
2. Don't annoy her with your questions, she is very \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ parents always respect opinions of their teenage children.
4. His smiling, \_\_\_\_\_ face showed his kindness.
5. She was very \_\_\_\_\_ at school and passed all her exams easily.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ person cares a lot about other people and wants to help them.
7. You are being \_\_\_\_\_, Dad! I know you don't want me to get into trouble, but you shouldn't restrict my freedom.
8. Toby can make any party entertaining, because he is always ready with a joke or a \_\_\_\_\_ reply.
9. If you have no doubts about your ability or knowledge, you are sure to achieve success. All successful people are \_\_\_\_\_.
10. He looked uncomfortable, like a \_\_\_\_\_ teenager who has gone to the wrong party.
11. Many employers are becoming more \_\_\_\_\_ and take measures to prevent accidents at work.
12. We are not so \_\_\_\_\_ as to leave her in this difficult situation.

\* *Ex. 20. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Я счастлив, что меня окружает (to have around) много добрых людей.
2. Смышлёная девочка помогает главному герою книги.

3. Если ты пройдешь (to complete) этот курс, ты станешь более уверенным в себе.
4. Неужели ты не можешь быть чуть более трудолюбивым?
5. Близнецы (Gemini) – лидеры, энергичные, с широкими взглядами.
6. Хайачи (Heihachi) был самым добродушным из семи самураев.
7. Билл иногда бывает излишне покровительственным.
8. Ее беззаботная натура сделала ее популярной.
9. Эта компания была названа самым заботящимся о безопасности производителем года.
10. Почему ты такой раздражительный сегодня?
11. Он такой рассеянный, что забыл придти на собственную свадьбу.
12. Бесчувственный человек не может в полной мере (fully) наслаждаться жизнью.
13. Чрезвычайно (highly) застенчивый молодой человек вошел в комнату.

\* Ex. 21. Fill in the blanks with appropriate derivatives. Translate the sentences below using the words from the table.

| VERB       | ADJECTIVE   | NOUN          |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| consider   | considerate | consideration |
|            | sociable    |               |
|            |             | quarrel       |
| rely       |             |               |
|            | creative    |               |
|            |             | obedience     |
| support    |             |               |
| understand |             |               |
|            |             | respect       |
|            |             | help          |
|            | tolerant    |               |
| interfere  |             |               |

1. Лиз оказала (to give) мне большую поддержку, когда я потеряла работу.
2. Благодаря (due to) своей общительности он приобрел (to make) много друзей в новой школе.
3. Я не потерплю такого поведения у себя в классе.
4. Вздорный человек всегда спорит с людьми.
5. Не мог бы ты сделать музыку потише (to turn down) и проявить (to show) немного уважения к соседям.
6. Автомобили «Роллс-ройс» известны своим качеством и надежностью.



7. Важно создать хорошее впечатление, когда встречаешься с новым клиентом.
8. Джейн, почему ты такая назойливая? Не твое дело (none of your business), с кем я встречаюсь (to go out with).
9. Ребенок отказывался слушаться.
10. Он сделал несколько полезных предложений.
11. Учитель выслушал историю мальчика с пониманием.
12. Все слушали ветерана в почтительном молчании.

© Ex. 22. a) Complete the idioms with the correct words from the list. Consult a dictionary of idioms if necessary.

|           |          |         |              |
|-----------|----------|---------|--------------|
| black     | drunk    | high    | safe         |
| blind     | easy     | mad (2) | sober        |
| clean (2) | flat     | old     | straight (2) |
| dull      | good (2) | pleased | stubborn     |
| dead      | happy    | quiet   | thick        |

1. Who cares about Socialism any more? Socialism is as \_\_\_\_\_ as the dodo.
2. I am as \_\_\_\_\_ as a bat without my glasses.
3. Mrs. Flint always thinks that her husband has been drinking, even when he is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a judge.
4. Don't worry, I have locked your bicycle in the garage – it's as \_\_\_\_\_ as houses.
5. The children were as \_\_\_\_\_ as gold today.
6. You won't get him to change his mind – he is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a mule.
7. Her brother is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a hatter.
8. The building has been restored and it now looks as \_\_\_\_\_ as new.
9. She was as \_\_\_\_\_ as a mouse. I didn't even know she had come in.
10. Phil Stevens hasn't got a criminal record. He is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a whistle.
11. He was as \_\_\_\_\_ as a hornet when he heard what she said about him. (American)
12. The cafe is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a whistle, and the food is excellent.
13. You can trust Penny to tell you the truth, she is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a die.
14. The road runs as \_\_\_\_\_ as a die for fifty miles.
15. Difficult relationships between parents and children are nothing new: the problem is as \_\_\_\_\_ as the hills.
16. How does Stella feel about becoming a Granny? – She is as \_\_\_\_\_ as Punch.
17. We married nine days after we met, and three years on we are as \_\_\_\_\_ as a sandboy.
18. He rolled out of the club into a taxi, as \_\_\_\_\_ as a lord.
19. Oh, come on! Even a child could do that, it's as \_\_\_\_\_ as pie.

20. He loved the book, but I thought it was as \_\_\_\_\_ as ditchwater.  
 21. He might be good-looking, but he is as \_\_\_\_\_ as two short planks.  
 22. I felt as \_\_\_\_\_ as a kite for several days after winning the prize.  
 23. My cake hasn't risen, it is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a pancake!  
 24. I have met him a few times. He isn't as \_\_\_\_\_ as he is painted.

b) In which of the sentences the idiom means that the person/thing:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| is very angry                          | has been repaired or kept in the same condition as when it was new |
| is not involved in anything illegal    | is crazy   |
| is happy about something               | is very flat   |
| has existed for a very long time       | is completely straight   |
| is not important or popular any longer | is really easy   |
| is not at all drunk                    | feels very happy and excited                                       |
| is unable to see well                  | is very stupid   |
| is very clean                          | is very boring   |
| behaves very well                      | is completely honest   |
| is very quiet                          | doesn't change his decision or opinion, even when it is wrong      |
| is not as bad as people say he/ it is  | is very happy and has no worries                                   |
| is very safe                           | is very drunk  |

**Ex. 23.** Look at the list of jobs. Choose two or more that are similar in some way. Phrase your answers as shown in the model.

**Model:** A chef and an artist are both creative.

|                   |                |                     |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| farmer            | chef           | bank teller         |
| mechanic          | businessperson | secretary           |
| driver            | doctor         | computer programmer |
| airline pilot     | politician     | artist              |
| market researcher | police officer | shop assistant      |
| barman            | lawyer         | vet                 |

**Hint:** consider the following points:

- work inside/ outside
- earn a good salary
- travel a lot
- work with people/ animals/ machines/ alone
- be creative/ active
- have a lot of responsibility

*Ex. 24. a) Work in pairs or small groups. Discuss what qualities people need in these jobs.*

- a family doctor
- a driving instructor
- a babysitter

*b) Read the texts below. What qualities does each person have? Who would you choose for each job? Explain why.*

1. You need a new family doctor.

**Pam Hansen** is sixty-eight years old, and has been a doctor for over forty years. She doesn't take many patients these days, so she's got plenty of time. She's very kind and interested in her patients, but her methods are a bit old-fashioned.

**Matt Gregorio** is twenty-nine years old. He hasn't been a doctor for long, but he's very well-qualified, and knows all about the latest methods. He's sympathetic, but very busy because he has lots of patients.

2. You need a driving instructor.

**Jim Burrows** has been teaching people how to drive for about ten years, and two of your friends passed their driving test first time with him. But they say he's not very patient when you make mistakes.

**Angela Dunn** hasn't been working as driving instructor for long, but a friend has recommended her because she is very patient and sympathetic, especially if you are nervous. She charges more than Jim.

3. You need a babysitter three afternoons a week for your children, aged one and seven.

**Florence** is a twenty-year-old student. She has no experience of working with children, but she has five younger brothers and sisters, who she often looks after. She's kind, good fun, and seems reliable.

**Celia** is about fifty-five years old, and has been working with children all her adult life. She's kind but seems strict, and has her own way of doing things.

*(From S. Cunningham, P. Moor Cutting Age)*

Ex. 25. a) Make derivatives of the given words by adding the right suffix and making the necessary changes in the spelling.

|            |          |             |               |
|------------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| act        | paint    | program     | -or           |
| direct     | farm     | science     | -er           |
| design     | research | special     | -ist          |
| conduct    | teach    | turn        | -(r)ess       |
| wait       | write    | physics     | -ian          |
| compose    | garden   | manage      | -ant          |
| bake       | style    | office      | -man (-woman) |
| business   | post     | journal     |               |
| work       | steward  | sculpt      |               |
| drive      | assist   | account     |               |
| edit       | type     | sports      |               |
| philosophy | plumb    | report      |               |
| humour     | police   | sail        |               |
| politics   | music    | sales       |               |
| pension    | electric | mathematics |               |

b) Complete the sentences with appropriate names of occupations. Choose five more words and write your own definitions for them (try to avoid derivatives in your definitions). Let other students guess what occupation you are describing.

- Someone who cuts or arranges people's hair as their job is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone whose job is to repair pipes, baths, toilets is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone who studies or teaches the science of numbers and of shapes is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A woman who serves food and drink at the tables in a restaurant is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone whose job is to catch criminals and make sure that people obey the law is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A person who helps someone else in their work, especially by doing less important jobs is an \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone who makes objects out of stone, wood, clay, etc is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone whose job is to write computer programs is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A person who takes care of the flowers, grass, and other plants growing next to a house is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone whose job is to control part of a company or other organization is a \_\_\_\_\_.

⊙ *Ex. 26. Complete the sentences with do or make.*

1. I wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ sure you were all right.
2. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me a favour and tell Kelly I can't come?
3. I am not \_\_\_\_\_ ing fun of you. I admire what you did.
4. Read this text and tell me if it \_\_\_\_\_ s sense.
5. Criticizing people's work often \_\_\_\_\_ es more harm than good.
6. Have you (*Past Participle*) the translation already?
7. He is hoping to \_\_\_\_\_ a career in the police force.
8. All students will have to \_\_\_\_\_ a written test.
9. I am afraid we are not \_\_\_\_\_ ing much progress.
10. Most people need to \_\_\_\_\_ more exercise.
11. I hate \_\_\_\_\_ ing the shopping at weekends.
12. I promise I will \_\_\_\_\_ my duty.
13. Have you (*Past Participle*) a will yet?
14. Jenny has always found it easy to \_\_\_\_\_ friends at school.
15. His only aim in life was to \_\_\_\_\_ money.
16. As long as you \_\_\_\_\_ your best, we will be happy.
17. She hopes to \_\_\_\_\_ a living from writing children's books.
18. You can \_\_\_\_\_ cookies if you promise not to \_\_\_\_\_ a mess in the kitchen.
19. Anyone can \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake.
20. It's your turn to \_\_\_\_\_ the washing up, isn't it?
21. You have your hair (*Past Participle*) differently today.
22. I would be glad to \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. McGough's acquaintance.
23. You can go to the party, but promise me you won't \_\_\_\_\_ any trouble.
24. Be sure to \_\_\_\_\_ copies of all the documents.
25. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ es odd jobs for friends and neighbours.
26. He has (*Past Participle*) a fortune selling computers on the Internet.

⊙ *Ex. 27. Translate the sentences from Russian into English using the verbs do and make.*

1. Многие девушки мечтают сделать карьеру в шоу-бизнесе.
2. Сегодня класс пишет грамматический тест.
3. Я познакомился с ним на вечеринке у Тэйлоров.
4. Было понятно, что Боб не сделал домашнюю работу.
5. Ты делаешь успехи в испанском.
6. Ты можешь оказать мне услугу – покормить мою кошку в эти выходные?
7. Он сделал свое состояние за рубежом.
8. Строители планируют сделать работу к концу месяца.
9. Я только проверю, выключила ли я свет.

10. Давай я сделаю копию этой страницы.
11. Другие дети смеялись над ним, потому что он носил очки.
12. Она сшила свое свадебное платье сама.
13. Футбольные фанаты часто устраивают беспорядки после матча.
14. Нам понадобится словарь, чтобы сделать этот перевод.
15. Мой муж всегда устраивает ужасный беспорядок, когда готовит.
16. Ты можешь удожить мои волосы красиво?
17. В этом отрывке (passage) нет никакого смысла.
18. Я не герой, я просто выполнил свой долг.
19. Ему нравилась работа, но зарабатывал он немного (денег).
20. Сделайте упражнения 3 и 4 на странице 51.
21. Пит всегда делает много ошибок в диктантах.
22. Как же скучно заниматься стиркой!
23. Не волнуйся, просто сделай все, что можешь.
24. У меня появилось много друзей на работе.

*Ex. 28. a) Read the dialogue. Act it out with a partner.*

### Family Portrait

*Jean:* Here's the coffee.

*Tony:* Oh, thanks, Jean. This picture here... is it your family?

*Jean:* Well, yeah – except that guy behind me, wearing the tie. He is a friend of the family.

*Tony:* It looks like a picnic.

*Jean:* It's a barbecue at my uncle's house. I went up there with my brother and his family last summer.

*Tony:* Your brother Paul, the writer? I've never met him.

*Jean:* He's next to me there on the right, holding his little girl. That's my niece, Amy. She's three.

*Tony:* Cute kid. She looks like you a little.

*Jean:* Yeah, right. That's my nephew Bobby, standing in front of me. He's five.

*Tony:* Is that your brother's wife, standing next to him, there on the right?

*Jean:* No, that's my cousin Tina – she's only sixteen, believe it or not. My sister-in-law is on the left, next to me – Pamela.

*Tony:* This must be your uncle.

*Jean:* Right. That's my Uncle Phil. He's a carpenter. He built that house by himself.

*Tony:* He looks young.

*Jean:* Oh, he's about forty. That's my Aunt Christine in front of him. She's an artist.

*Tony:* She's an artist? Ah, so she painted the house by herself, huh?

*Jean:* Yeah, right.

*(From W. Wilson, R. Barnard Fifty-fifty)*

b) Find the words in the text that correspond to the definitions below:

- 1) a boy or man who has the same parents as you
- 2) the sister of your mother or father
- 3) the brother of one of your parents
- 4) a child of your uncle or aunt
- 5) a daughter of your brother or sister
- 6) a son of your husband's or wife's brother or sister
- 7) the wife of your brother
- 8) someone who makes paintings, sculptures etc
- 9) someone whose job is to make things from wood
- 10) someone who writes books, stories, or articles, as a job

Ex. 29. Fill in the right words describing ties of relationship.

### Ties of Relationship

1. Your relatives on your wife's side are: your wife's sister is your \_\_\_\_\_, and her brother is your \_\_\_\_\_; your parents will refer to your wife as their \_\_\_\_\_ while your brothers and sisters will refer to her as their \_\_\_\_\_; your wife's parents will speak of you as their \_\_\_\_\_. 2. Your brother's or sister's sons and daughters are your \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Your mother's and father's brothers and sisters are your \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. The children of your uncles and aunts are your \_\_\_\_\_ and the children of your first cousins are your \_\_\_\_\_. 4. Your mother's and father's parents are your \_\_\_\_\_ and the latter will refer to you as their \_\_\_\_\_. 5. Someone's second wife will speak of her husband's children as her \_\_\_\_\_, whereas the latter will speak of her as their \_\_\_\_\_. Someone's second husband will also refer to his wife's children as his \_\_\_\_\_ while the latter will speak of him as their \_\_\_\_\_.

Ex. 30. a) Give the words corresponding to the following definitions. Make use of a dictionary if necessary. The first letter of each word is given.

- b \_\_\_\_\_ a woman about to be married or just married  
(b \_\_\_\_\_)g \_\_\_\_\_ a man about to be married or just married  
w \_\_\_\_\_ a marriage ceremony  
f \_\_\_\_\_ (e) a man (woman) to whom one is engaged  
s \_\_\_\_\_ (old-fash.) a woman, who has never been married  
b \_\_\_\_\_ a man, who has never been married  
w \_\_\_\_\_ a woman whose husband died  
w \_\_\_\_\_ a man whose wife died

- h** \_\_\_\_\_ a brother who is the son of only one of your parents  
**h** \_\_\_\_\_ a sister who is the daughter of only one of your parents  
**i** \_\_\_\_\_ **family** people who are very closely related to you, such as your parents, children, brothers, and sisters  
**n** \_\_\_\_\_ **family** a family unit that consists only of a husband, wife and children  
**e** \_\_\_\_\_ **family** a family group that consists not only of parents and children but also of grandparents, aunts, uncles etc.

b) Use the words in bold type from part a) in the sentences of your own.

**Ex. 31.** Complete the text with the right word from the box. \*Prepare a short talk about wedding traditions in your native country or any other country of the world.

|  |
|--|
| church men present bride honeymoon groom reception<br>newly-married bridesmaids best man couples wedding matrimony |
|--|

### A Traditional Scottish Wedding

The \_\_\_\_\_ (the man who is getting married) arrives after the guests but before the \_\_\_\_\_. She sometimes arrives late. She usually has three or four \_\_\_\_\_. They walk behind her into the \_\_\_\_\_, where friends of the groom sit on the right side and friends of the bride on the left. They are joined in \_\_\_\_\_ by the clergyman. After the \_\_\_\_\_ ceremony, the guests are usually invited to a wedding party. If you are invited to a Scottish wedding, never give money as a \_\_\_\_\_. To be sure, check the wedding list that most \_\_\_\_\_ have. At an ideal Scottish wedding all the \_\_\_\_\_ wear kilts. Everyone eats, drinks and dances. The \_\_\_\_\_ reads cards and makes a speech. At the \_\_\_\_\_, the bride and groom begin the dancing. The \_\_\_\_\_ couple dance all night and then go on their \_\_\_\_\_.

© **Ex. 32.** Complete the sentences choosing the right word from the brackets.

1. The (*pair, couple*) who live next door are always arguing. 2. I need a new (*pair, couple*) of gloves. 3. Do the next exercise in (*pairs, couples*). 4. I've got a (*pair, couple*) of tickets for the game on Saturday. 5. A lonely (*pair, couple*) of dancers was waltzing round the room. 6. My daughter is (*marrying, getting married*) in July. 7. She (*was married, married*) an American guy she met on vacation. 8. George (*is married, marries*) to a famous actress. 9. We celebrate our tenth (*marriage, wedding*) anniversary next week. 10. One in three (*marriages, weddings*) ends in divorce.



*Ex. 33. a) Translate the sentences paying special attention to the underlined words and expressions. Use a dictionary.*

1. Это моя племянница со стороны матери. 2. Он мой троюродный брат, в общем, довольно дальний родственник. 3. Я семейный человек, я не могу работать так поздно. 4. Они поженились по любви, хотя все считают, что это брак по расчету. 5. Сью замужем? – Насколько я знаю, нет, но, говорят, у нее есть гражданский муж. 6. Подружка невесты обычно одета в красивое длинное платье и несет цветы, а свидетель жениха одет в костюм и отвечает за обручальное кольцо. 7. Моя крестная часто навещает нас. 8. Робинсоны хотят усыновить ребенка. 9. Когда вы собираетесь крестить малыша? 10. На этом фамильном дереве вы можете видеть всех моих предков.

*b) Make up your own sentences with the underlined vocabulary from part a) of the exercise.*

*Ex. 34. Make up a dialogue with your partner on the following situation: you show each other your family albums and talk about your relatives. Use appropriate conversational formulas and your active vocabulary describing ties of relationship, jobs, appearance, character.*

*Ex. 35. Read and translate the text, paying special attention to the underlined words and expressions. Answer the questions that follow.*

### Family Life

A 'typical' British family used to consist of mother, father and two children, but in recent years there have been many changes in family life. Some of them have been caused by new laws and others are the result of changes in society. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased. In fact, one marriage in every three now ends in divorce. This means that there are a lot of one-parent families. Although society is now more tolerant of unmarried people, unmarried couples and single parents, the majority of divorced people marry again, and they sometimes take responsibility for a second family.

Relationships within the family are different now. Parents treat their children more as equals than they used to, and children have more freedom to make their own decisions. The father is more involved with bringing up the children, often because the mother goes out to work. Increased leisure facilities and more money mean that there are greater opportunities for an individual to take part in activities outside the home. Although the family holiday (usually taken in August, and often abroad) is still an important part of family life many children have holidays away from their parents, often with a school party or other organized group.

Another change has been caused by the fact that people are living longer nowadays, and many old people live alone following the death of their partners. As a result of these changes in the pattern of people's lives, there are many households, which consist of only one person or one adult and children. On the other hand, there is quite a number of old-age pensioners in Britain who cannot live entirely independently. At present, more than half of all old people are looked after at home. Many others live in Old People's Homes, which may be private or state-owned.

Members of a family – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins – keep in touch, but they see less of each other than they used to. This is because people often move away from their home town to work, and so the family becomes scattered. Christmas is the traditional season for reunions. Although the family group is smaller nowadays than it used to be, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday together. In general, each generation is keen to become independent of parents in establishing its own family unit, and this fact can lead to social as well as geographical differences within the larger family group.

1. Is the divorce rate in Britain high? Why?
2. Do the majority of divorced people remain single for the rest of their lives?
3. How are the children treated in British families?
4. What is the family holiday like nowadays?
5. What are some possible living arrangements for elderly people in Britain?
6. Do members of extended families keep in touch? How?
7. Is the traditional family unit changing? What is the general tendency?

*Ex. 36. Match the words and expressions with their definitions.*

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. adult      | a. wanting to do something or wanting other people to do something                     |
| 2. majority   | b. completely or in every way  |
| 3. keen to    | c. someone who is no longer a child  |
| 4. household  | d. social event for people who have not seen each other for a long time                |
| 5. consist of | e. legal way of ending a marriage  |
| 6. entirely   | f. most of (the people or things) in a group   |
| 7. society    | g. to be made of particular parts or things  |
| 8. reunion    | h. people who live in a house or flat considered as a single unit                      |
| 9. bring up   | i. included in an activity; connected with something                                   |
| 10. involved  | j. to look after a child until he or she becomes an adult                              |
| 11. divorce   | k. to have something as a final result   |
| 12. end in    | l. people who live in a particular country or area, or who belong to a particular time |

Ex. 37. a) Give all possible derivatives of the words below. Translate the derivatives into Russian. Make up your own sentences with at least one derivative from each group.

Union, marry, entire, major, tolerant, society, treat.

\*b) Give a definition of the word 'tolerant'. In groups of 2 or 3 act out a situation to illustrate what it means to be tolerant.

Ex. 38. Translate the sentences using the vocabulary of the text "Family Life" (Ex. 35).

1. Почему ты не хочешь брать на себя ответственность за своих престарелых родителей? 2. До свидания, не забывай писать и звонить (поддерживать связь). 3. Сегодня семьи с одним родителем – обычное дело. 4. Джина очень хочет поступить в университет. 5. В этом году команда состоит полностью из новых игроков. 6. Мы были вовлечены в дискуссию. 7. Сколько пар, не состоящих в браке, ты знаешь? 8. Удивляюсь, почему она все еще не замужем. 9. К сожалению, их брак закончился разводом. 10. Некоторые взрослые не понимают, что воспитание детей – непростое дело. 11. Сегодня большинство семей, живущих вместе, состоят из трех или четырех людей. 12. Мы все относимся к дедушке с большим уважением. 13. Мы живем в многонациональном обществе и должны быть терпимы к людям других национальностей и культур. 14. Каждый год колледж проводит встречу бывших студентов.

Ex. 39. Summarize the text "Family Life" (Ex. 35) using the underlined vocabulary.

\* Ex. 40. Read the two texts below. Get ready to speak about similarities and differences between modern British, American and Russian families.

### The Traditional American Family

An American girl is talking about a traditional American family.

... Well, I'm afraid I can't tell you what a traditional American family is because today it has changed so much. In the past, of course, you had the two parents, and everyone would have children, and sometimes a pet. But in today's world things are much different. I can give you an example from my family. I have a younger brother, and when I was three years old my parents got divorced. And usually the children go and live with the mother. But I was in a good situa-

tion because my father was able to visit us children every other weekend. So I did get to see him. Some fathers are not that responsible and they don't visit the children at all, but I had a pretty lucky situation. Actually, divorce in the U.S. is pretty common, unfortunately, today. I think about 50 per cent of the marriages end in divorce, which is unfortunate. And, of course, if one parent is raising the children, that parent must work to earn an income to support the family. So often if the children are young they have to come home to an empty house – and that's called 'latchkey' children – where they have to come home and no one is there to open the door for them. So they have a key, and they enter, and they watch TV, and take care of themselves. In this situation, it really forces children to become independent at an early age. And when students become teenagers, at around age 16, they probably will get a job because the family doesn't have that much money, so the student will have to support himself or herself in their education in the future. So students do become independent at an early age.

*A Russian teacher is sharing her impressions of an American family.*

...One of my first glimpses disrupted my stereotypes of an American household. Instead of a smiling housewife waving goodbye to her husband and taking her children to school, I saw both parents jumping into their cars and driving off, eating their hasty breakfasts on the way to work after dropping their children at day care. True, there are still families where the mother stays home, but for parents pursuing a career this is no longer possible. ...

...families are scattered all around the country. However, they reunite on holidays like Christmas, Easter, or other special occasions like weddings and anniversaries. In fact, used to being on the move, many Americans get on a plane or drive a car to another state just to spend a day or two with their families.

...American parents do not want their kids "to be tied to their mother's apron strings". They rather encourage them to make their own steps. In some ways the parent-child relationship in the U.S. is different from Russia. Getting an allowance for doing work around the house is not a traditional thing for us. Starting a job in one's teens would also be surprising to Russians though it might change with time. However, as soon as I realized that this is another way of teaching the child responsibility and the value of a dollar, I began to see the reason for it.

It is also well-known that many American youth move out and start living separately from their parents as soon as they finish high school. ... Young people go to another state or cross the whole country in search of more satisfactory educational opportunities or working conditions. Does this mean separation from the family? On the one hand, Americans certainly remember and care for their relatives; on the other hand, I can't help thinking that great distances make their independence greater.

A feeling of self-sufficiency, which is cultivated in Americans, is revealed still more obviously in the relationship between the older generation and their grown-up children. The fact that old people who can't manage the household themselves live in a retirement home instead of with their children is shocking to Russians. Speaking to older Americans, I got some clues to this problem. Most of them were definitely unwilling to be a burden to their family. They said that making their own decisions and being on their own still remained an essential priority for them. Thus, living separately from their children was their own choice, and it had nothing to do with the lack of care of the family. I found that interesting.

(From *Sharpen Your Skills*)

*Ex. 41. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.*

### **Rent-A-Family**

Mrs. Sato is sad. It is her birthday, and she is alone. Her husband died in 1985. Her daughter lives in another city. Her son is working.

Mrs. Sato goes to the telephone and calls a company in Tokyo, Japan.

"Hello," a woman answers.

"Hello," Mrs. Sato says. "I'd like to rent a family."

"What would you like?" the woman asks Mrs. Sato. "A son? A daughter? Some grandchildren?"

"I'd like to rent a daughter, a son-in-law, and two grandchildren," Mrs. Sato says.

At seven o'clock that evening, four actors come to Mrs. Sato's house – a woman, a man, and two children. "Happy birthday!" the actors say. The actors stay with Mrs. Sato for three hours. They talk with her, eat dinner with her, and watch TV with her. Then they go home. Mrs. Sato is happy.

Mrs. Sato was alone on her birthday, so she called Rent-A-Family. Rent-A-Family is a new company in Tokyo. The company sends "families" to people's houses. The families are really actors. The actors visit for three hours. The cost is \$1,000.

Most people rent families because they are lonely. Their children and grandchildren don't visit them. But some people rent families because they like the actors. One woman says, "I always argue with my son and daughter-in-law. But I never argue with my rented family. My family is OK. But my rented family is better!"

1. What are people's reasons for renting a "family"?
2. Is the cost of a rented family too high? Why or why not?

3. Do you think such companies can become popular in any country and culture? Does rent-a-family business have a chance in Russia? Support your opinion with examples.

*Ex. 42. a) Revise the active vocabulary of the unit. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the box.*

|      |      |      |          |      |          |
|------|------|------|----------|------|----------|
| tell | make | have | graduate | go   | maintain |
| talk | take | set  | proud    | fond |          |

1. It's not easy for a young teacher to \_\_\_\_\_ order in his class.
2. She always seems to \_\_\_\_\_ a blank expression on her face.
3. Why don't you ever \_\_\_\_\_ my side in an argument?
4. How can you \_\_\_\_\_ Max from his twin brother?
5. You must be \_\_\_\_\_ of your daughter's achievements.
6. Karen \_\_\_\_\_ ed from the London College of Fashion last year.
7. They want to \_\_\_\_\_ on an outing to the pool for Robert's birthday.
8. Frankly speaking, I am not very \_\_\_\_\_ of cooking.
9. Charles is someone who doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ to you, he \_\_\_\_\_ s at you.
10. His photographs \_\_\_\_\_ the standard for landscapes.

*b) Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Сэнди любит лошадей.
2. Джерри ничего не знает о собаках, он не отличит пуделя (poodle) от чихуахуа (chihuahua).
3. Даже армия не может поддерживать порядок в этом регионе.
4. После того, как Тед закончил университет, он пошел (to join) в армию.
5. Родители часто гордятся своими детьми.
6. Нам нужно установить новые стандарты безопасности (safety) в нашей лаборатории.
7. У малыша было смешное выражение лица.
8. Папа, ты снова говоришь, совсем не слушая меня.
9. Мама всегда принимает папину сторону, когда я спорю с ним.
10. Роуз едет на экскурсию с классом (class outing) в Музей современного искусства.

*\* Ex. 43. In groups of 3 or 4 make a presentation on a traditional family in any country of the world. Use the Internet resources. Follow the guidelines below.*

- I. Collect information on the following points:
- 1) members of the family unit (who, how many)

- 2) how traditional family roles are distributed (who is the head of the family, who takes care of the children and house)
  - 3) how children are treated, until what age they stay with their parents
  - 4) status of and living arrangements for elderly family members
  - 5) how close family ties are
  - 6) changes in the traditional family nowadays, if any.
- II. Distribute the information evenly between the members of your group. Study your piece of information; be sure you know how to pronounce the new words.
  - III. Introduce as much active vocabulary into your talk as you can. If possible, try to avoid words and expressions that are probably unknown to the audience.
  - IV. Learn your part of the presentation thoroughly. **READING FROM YOUR NOTES IS IMPOLITE, AND THUS NOT ACCEPTABLE.**
  - V. Think of a good beginning for your presentation. It should catch the listeners' attention and tell them briefly what they are going to hear.
  - VI. If necessary, put all the unknown or difficult words on the blackboard before you begin the presentation and draw the listeners' attention to them.
  - VII. Speak loudly and distinctly.
  - VIII. The ending should be logical and contain some general observations or conclusions.

### **Just for Fun**

*Solve the riddles.*

If Dick's father is Tom's son, what relation is Dick to Tom?

If your aunt's brother is not your uncle, what relation is he to you?

Three taxi-drivers had one brother, but this brother had no brothers of his own. Why?

## KEYS TO VOCABULARY EXERCISES

### Ex. 6 b) p. 7

- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. -            | 8. -, -- |
| 2. -            | 9. a     |
| 3. The          | 10. The  |
| 4. -, --        | 11. a    |
| 5. A            | 12. -    |
| 6. the, --, the | 13. -    |
| 7. The          | 14. the  |

### Ex. 10 p. 9

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. highness      | 9. breadth           |
| 2. highly        | 10. broadens         |
| 3. heighten      | 11. depth            |
| 4. length, width | 12. deepens/deepened |
| 5. lengthen      | 13. weight           |
| 6. lengthy       | 14. overweight       |
| 7. widens        | 15. underweight      |
| 8. widely        |                      |

### Ex. 14 p. 12

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. pretty       | 8. slim     |
| 2. attractive   | 9. chubby   |
| 3. handsome     | 10. skinny  |
| 4. good-looking | 11. lanky   |
| 5. beautiful    | 12. high    |
| 6. unattractive | 13. tallest |
| 7. fat          | 14. broad   |

### Ex. 16 p. 12

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. cautious             | 11. creative, energetic      |
| 2. brave                | 12. responsible              |
| 3. kind, generous       | 13. affectionate             |
| 4. patient              | 14. truthful                 |
| 5. sociable             | 15. considerate              |
| 6. polite               | 16. reliable                 |
| 7. understanding        | 17. strict, self-disciplined |
| 8. hard-working, honest | 18. helpful                  |
| 9. obedient             | 19. capable, efficient       |
| 10. supportive          |                              |



**Ex. 19 p. 15**

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. absent-minded | 7. overprotective    |
| 2. bad-tempered  | 8. quick-witted      |
| 3. Broad-minded  | 9. self-confident    |
| 4. good-natured  | 10. self-conscious   |
| 5. hard-working  | 11. safety-conscious |
| 6. kind-hearted  | 12. hard-hearted     |

**Ex. 22 p. 17**

1. as dead as the dodo – not important or popular any longer
2. as blind as a bat – unable to see well
3. as sober as a judge – not at all drunk
4. as safe as houses – very safe
5. as good as gold – behaving very well
6. as stubborn as a mule – not changing one's decision or opinion, even when it is wrong
7. as mad as a hatter – crazy
8. as good as new – repaired or kept in the same condition as when it was new
9. as quiet as a mouse – very quiet
10. as clean as a whistle – not involved in anything illegal
11. as mad as a hornet – very angry
12. as clean as a whistle – very clean
13. as straight as a die – completely honest
14. as straight as a die – completely straight
15. as old as the hills – having existed for a long time
16. as pleased as Punch – happy about something
17. as happy as a sandboy – very happy and having no worries
18. as drunk as a lord – very drunk
19. as easy as pie – really easy
20. as dull as ditchwater – very boring
21. as thick as two short planks – very stupid
22. as high as a kite – feeling very happy and excited
23. as flat as a pancake – very flat
24. not as black as he is painted – not as bad as people say he is

**Ex. 26 p. 21**

Do – 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 20, 21, 25

Make – 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18(2), 19, 22, 23, 24, 26

**Ex. 27 p. 21**

1. Many young girls dream of making a career in show business.
2. The class is doing a grammar test today.

3. I made his acquaintance at the Taylors' party.
4. It was clear that Bob hadn't done his homework.
5. You are making progress in Spanish.
6. Could you do me a favour and feed my cat this weekend?
7. He made his fortune abroad.
8. The builders are planning to do the work by the end of the month.
9. I'll just make sure if I have switched off the light.
10. Let me make a copy of this page.
11. Other children made fun of him because he was wearing glasses.
12. She has made her wedding dress herself.
13. Football fans often make trouble after the match.
14. We'll need a dictionary to do this translation.
15. My husband always makes a terrible mess when he cooks.
16. Can you do my hair nicely?
17. This passage has no sense.
18. I am not a hero, I just did my duty.
19. He liked the job, but he wasn't making much money.
20. Do Exercises 3 and 4 on Page 51.
21. Pete always makes a lot of mistakes in his dictations.
22. How boring it is to do the laundry/washing!
23. Don't worry, just do your best.
24. I have made a lot of friends at work.

*Ex. 32 p. 24*

- |           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. couple | 6. getting married |
| 2. pair   | 7. married         |
| 3. pairs  | 8. is married      |
| 4. couple | 9. wedding         |
| 5. pair   | 10. marriages      |

## GRAMMAR PRACTICE

### THE PLURAL OF NOUNS

*Ex. 1. Give the plural of the following nouns.*

- a) name, bag, map, pet, mass, foxes, house, size, brush, watch, cage, cherry, baby, battery, day, key, wolf, wife, kerchief, roof, potato, photo, radio, solo
- b) man, woman, child, person, tooth, foot, goose, ox, deer, sheep, mouse, louse
- c) phenomenon, criterion, medium, memorandum, symposium, datum, curriculum, stimulus, nucleus, radius, formula, analysis, crisis, index, basis, oasis, hypothesis
- d) passer-by, mother-in-law, man-of-war, commander-in-chief, lily-of-the-valley, fellow worker, room-mate, ticket-holder, governor-general, woman doctor, man-servant, merry-go-round, forget-me-not

*Ex. 2. Find 15 words in the list below that have mistakes.*

|         |                |              |                |
|---------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| sexes   | armies         | man-servants | postmans       |
| knives  | watches        | citys        | dishes         |
| tomatos | months         | safes        | shoes          |
| chairs  | plaies         | hives        | gooses         |
| loafs   | heroes         | benchs       | handkerchieves |
| boots   | pianoes        | women        | deers          |
| videos  | mouses         | lifes        |                |
| leafs   | sisters-in-law | places       |                |

*Ex. 3. Write the plural of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.*

1. It was a shop selling \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (stereo, video).
2. All of the \_\_\_\_\_ left at the same time (bus).
3. Why have you bought only two \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (kilo, banana)?
4. These are the \_\_\_\_\_ we use to select \_\_\_\_\_ (criterion, candidate).
5. \_\_\_\_\_ put their \_\_\_\_\_ in other birds' \_\_\_\_\_ (cuckoo, egg, nest).
6. Have you seen many \_\_\_\_\_ (woman priest)?
7. They have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment (worry).

8. Monaco is famous for its \_\_\_\_\_ (casino).
9. There were \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the factory (thousand, box).
10. We hope that further research will confirm our \_\_\_\_\_ (hypothesis).
11. \_\_\_\_\_ in our city are always open on \_\_\_\_\_ (library, Tuesday).
12. I bought some \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_ (shelf, glass).
13. They caught several \_\_\_\_\_ that afternoon (fish).
14. They sell \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ (drink, passer-by).
15. The Dobbins have some \_\_\_\_\_ and a few \_\_\_\_\_ (chicken, sheep).
16. The Internet and television are very powerful \_\_\_\_\_ (medium).
17. We brought some \_\_\_\_\_ to eat with our \_\_\_\_\_ (tomato, sandwich).

*Ex. 4. a) Rewrite the sentences in the plural making all the necessary changes.*

**Model:** *An electric kettle is very convenient. – Electric kettles are very convenient.*

1. This man is a police officer.
2. Will you bring a knife and a fork, please?
3. The wolf chased the deer for several miles.
4. Did you make this handkerchief yourself?
5. In the story a postman helps a child.
6. It's a new business centre.
7. Let us send her this photo.
8. The baby of a cow is called a calf.
9. A good baby-sitter is hard to find.
10. My son keeps a white mouse in a box.
11. A lily-of-the-valley is a rare flower.
12. This lady is that gentleman's wife.

*b) Rewrite the sentences in the singular making all the necessary changes.*

**Model:** *Drug dealers usually face severe penalties. – A drug dealer usually faces a severe penalty.*

1. Hours passed before the police came.
2. These videos will provide bases for your class discussions.
3. Oxen are often used for working on farms.
4. Politicians must be good leaders and speakers.
5. The people who live next door are my former room-mates.
6. These bacteria cause serious diseases.
7. Seatbelts can save your lives.
8. Are there grand pianos in this concert hall?

9. Mathematicians often memorize any numbers or formulae easily.
10. I fell down and the skis slipped off my feet.
11. In the past men were the main breadwinners.
12. My brothers-in-law are (both) doctors of philosophy.

☺ *Ex. 5. Translate from Russian into English.*

1. У этой актрисы красивые белые зубы.
2. Моя кошка не хочет ловить мышей.
3. В лесах много комаров в это время года.
4. Осенью листья начинают менять цвет.
5. Пэм не любит ни клубнику, ни вишню\*.
6. Эти туфли слишком велики для моих ног.
7. В этих местах водятся дикие гуси?
8. Пожарные рискуют своими жизнями, чтобы спасти людей.
9. Зимой дети любят играть в снежки и лепить снеговиков.
10. Мы всегда будем помнить героев войны.
11. Какие природные явления вы знаете?
12. Эти женщины рядом со мной на фотографии – мои невестки.
13. Овцы – самые распространенные домашние животные в Англии.
14. Среди ваших друзей есть женщины врачи?

*\*In English the names of berries are usually used in the plural*

## THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF NOUNS

*Ex. 1. Change the word combinations according to the model.*

**Model:** *the mother of Tom – Tom's mother*  
*the dresses of the girls – the girls' dresses*

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. the flat of my aunt               | 11. the comments of the editor-in-chief |
| 2. the clothes of the boys           | 12. the address of her mother-in-law    |
| 3. a friend of his niece             | 13. the success of the company          |
| 4. the husbands of these women       | 14. the best museums in the world       |
| 5. the children of my cousins        | 15. the newspaper issued yesterday      |
| 6. the birthday of Charles           | 16. the wedding of Frank and Bess       |
| 7. the umbrella of the old gentleman | 17. a portrait of Peter the Great       |
| 8. the toys of the children          | 18. the visit of Queen Elizabeth II     |
| 9. the tail of the dog               |   |
| 10. the singing of the birds         |   |

*Ex. 2. Rewrite the sentences using the possessive case of nouns where possible.*

1. Have you seen the glasses of your granddad? He can't find them.
2. My keys are in the pocket of my suit.
3. The clothes of the man were old and dirty.
4. She has been studying the behaviour of chimpanzees for 20 years.
5. This was the house of my parents.
6. We have come to the end of the road.
7. The tail of a dog can be compared to a human smile.
8. The front of the house needs painting.
9. The museum has a priceless collection of the works of Rembrandt.
10. It was the day I entered the house of my in-laws.
11. I would like you to meet the mother of Gil and Molly.
12. The last wife of Ivan the Terrible was Maria Nagaya.
13. 5 % of the population of the earth live in the US.
14. Pushkin is widely known as the greatest poet of Russia.

*Ex. 3. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets according to the model.*

**Model:** (delay/ three hours) – *a three-hour delay or three hours' delay*

1. You will feel better after \_\_\_\_\_ (two weeks/ holiday).
2. The school is only \_\_\_\_\_ from my house (fifteen minutes/ walk).

3. I must have at least \_\_\_\_\_ to be in good shape again (nine hours/ sleep).
4. Take \_\_\_\_\_, if you really want to improve your computer skills (three weeks/ training course).
5. It was quite a surprise for everybody when Morris returned home after \_\_\_\_\_ (five years/ absence).
6. We usually have \_\_\_\_\_ between classes (ten minutes/ break).
7. Going to Philippines is out of the question. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (thirteen hours/ flight)!
8. It will not be easy to cover \_\_\_\_\_ in such a short time (four miles/ distance).
9. Don't you think that \_\_\_\_\_ is too long and we may get bored (a month/ cruise)?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ will take you from Nice to Paris (a night/ journey).

☺ *Ex. 4. Translate the sentences paying special attention to the use of the possessive case.*

1. Посмотри на новое платье Моника. Красивое, правда?
2. Считается, что, если у собаки мокрый нос, то она здорова.
3. Мы не согласны с политикой нашей компании.
4. Неужели вся одежда детей снова грязная?
5. После двухчасовой прогулки все захотели есть.
6. Приезд Пола и Джоан был неожиданностью для тети Энн.
7. Портрет жены Майка всегда у него на рабочем столе.
8. Никто не знал, что сказать, и наступило минутное молчание.
9. Как ты можешь объяснить поведение своего зятя вчера за ужином?
10. Реакция пожилой дамы на мои слова была очень странной.
11. Я всегда стараюсь следовать советам своих родителей.
12. Семья Николая II была расстреляна 1918 году.
13. Мы отмечаем день рождения моих племянников в один день, потому что они близнецы.
14. Красная площадь – одно из самых посещаемых мест Москвы.

## ARTICLE. GENERAL NOTION

*Ex. 1. Explain the use or absence of articles in the sentences below.*

1. A dentist is a person whose job is treating people's teeth.
2. The nanny explained to the child that it was impolite to point at people.
3. I trust Julia, she is a very capable judge.
4. Aren't you going too fast? The speed limit here is 30 miles an hour.
5. My uncle Robert is a retired airline pilot.
6. Our neighbours are a middle-aged couple with grown-up children.
7. Please send the articles to the address given above.
8. We spent a lovely week by the sea this summer.
9. Who is the director of the new information centre?
10. My mother always gets roses for her birthday, because she adores them.
11. This is the house that Jack built.
12. We went to the theatre yesterday. – Oh, did you? How did you like the play?
13. The wedding looked sad. The bride was too old and the groom was too young.
14. Diogenes is an ancient Greek philosopher who is known for living in a barrel.
15. Women first got the vote in Britain in 1918.
16. Is Madrid the capital of Spain or Italy? – Spain.
17. Man is still far more intelligent than the cleverest robot.

*Ex. 2. Choose the right option.*

1. Let's go to (a/the) cinema, shall we?
2. Don't you know that Carlson lived in (a/the) small house on (a/the) roof?
3. Is Keith at (the/--) home? – No, he is at (the/--) school.
4. Why can't you find (a/the) newspaper? It's in front of you on (a/the) window-sill!
5. I recognized him (a/the) minute I saw him.
6. (the/--) computers have made our lives easier.
7. He was happier when he lived in (a/the) country.
8. What will (the/--) weather be like tomorrow?
9. We are sure that he will pass (an/the) exam successfully.
10. Do you mind if I close (a/the) door?
11. Pour some water into (a/the) kettle, please.
12. Chris is gone, but he'll return in (an/the) hour.
13. (the/--) people use both (the/--) words and gestures to express their feelings.
14. (a/--) watched pot never boils.
15. (the/--) man must change in (a/--) changing world.
16. My sister had (a/--) baby last week, so I am (an/the) aunt now.
17. Australia is both (a/the) country and (a/the) continent.



*Ex. 3. Fill in the blanks with articles where necessary.*

1. I don't see him often, only once or twice \_\_\_ month.
2. Do you want to see Sarah? She is in \_\_\_ garden.
3. Shall we sit outside? \_\_\_ sun is really warm.
4. Where is \_\_\_ dog? I want to take him out for \_\_\_ walk.
5. Would you mind waiting for \_\_\_ couple of \_\_\_ minutes?
6. It's \_\_\_ fast car. Its top speed is 150 miles \_\_\_ hour.
7. I think there is someone at \_\_\_ front door.
8. I'll have \_\_\_ dozen eggs and \_\_\_ loaf of white bread, please.
9. I stayed at \_\_\_ home last night and listened to \_\_\_ radio.
10. Would you like \_\_\_ cup of \_\_\_ coffee?
11. When he was nineteen, he joined \_\_\_ army.
12. One man makes \_\_\_ chair, another sits on it.
13. The letter of recommendation had \_\_\_ magical effect.
14. My new computer makes \_\_\_ strange noises.
15. \_\_\_ friend in need is \_\_\_ friend indeed.
16. \_\_\_ apple \_\_\_ day keeps \_\_\_ doctor away.
17. \_\_\_ men make \_\_\_ houses, \_\_\_ women make \_\_\_ homes.
18. He is certainly \_\_\_ breadwinner in \_\_\_ family.
19. Nigel Forrester is \_\_\_ professor at Oxford.
20. You are \_\_\_ boss, we'll do as you say.
21. Nelly put \_\_\_ vase of \_\_\_ flowers on \_\_\_ piano to make \_\_\_ room look more attractive.
22. Once \_\_\_ year there is \_\_\_ flower show in Chelsea in London.
23. I forgot to wind \_\_\_ alarm clock last night and overslept.
24. What is \_\_\_ date today? - \_\_\_ first of February.
25. George is wearing \_\_\_ blue and white striped tie I gave him for Christmas.

⊙ *Ex. 4. Find 20 mistakes in the use of articles in the text and correct them.  
\*Retell the story.*

### **Honesty is the Best Policy**

Once the poor woodman went to the wood which was on the bank of deep river. Suddenly his axe slipped from his hand and fell into the water.

"Oh! I have lost my axe," he cried. "I have nothing to earn my leaving with! What shall I do? A river is very deep and I am afraid to dive into it."

Mercury heard a poor man's cries and appeared before him.

"What is matter, poor woodman?" he asked. "Why are you so unhappy?"

A woodman told him his story and Mercury promised to help him. He dived into a river and brought up the golden axe. "Is it yours?" he asked.

“No, that is not mine,” answered woodman.

Mercury dived again and this time brought up the silver axe. “Is it yours?” he asked, and a woodman again answered “No.”

So Mercury dived a third time and this time brought up an axe that had slipped from the woodman’s hand. “That is my axe,” cried man. “Now I can work again.”

Mercury was so pleased with a woodman’s honesty that he made him a present of other two axes and disappeared before he could say “Thank you.”

Pleased with his good luck woodman went home. He told his friends all about it and one of them decided to try his luck. So he went to a same place, dropped his axe into the water and cried: “Oh! I have lost my axe. I have nothing to earn my living with! What shall I do? Who can help me?”

Mercury appeared as before, and having learnt a man’s story he dived into the river. Again he brought up a golden axe. “Is it yours?” he asked.

“Yes, it is,” said the second woodman. “You are not telling me truth,” said Mercury, “that’s why you will neither have this axe nor a one that you so foolishly dropped into the water.”

*\* Ex. 5. Translate the sentences paying special attention to the use of articles.*

1. Я не могу пойти с тобой на прогулку, у меня свидание.
2. У Эмили очень приятные манеры.
3. Вдруг мы услышали громкие голоса в соседней комнате.
4. Анна – очень красивая женщина, у нее стройная фигура и длинные светлые волосы.
5. У меня есть пара билетов на концерт сегодня вечером. Пойдешь со мной?
6. Собака понюхала еду, но не притронулась к ней.
7. Мы приехали во Францию месяц назад.
8. У кенгуру очень сильные ноги.
9. Кто хочет поехать на экскурсию?
10. В настоящий момент я очень занят и не могу пойти с тобой в театр.
11. Ты собираешься купить новое платье? – Конечно. То, которое на мне, уже вышло из моды.
12. Мой брат хорошо разбирается в компьютерах, он хочет стать программистом.
13. Ты знаешь, как добраться до музея? – Да, у меня есть карта города.
14. Ты можешь встретить нас в аэропорту?
15. Ваш врач мужчина или женщина?
16. Она вышла замуж в (возрасте) 20 лет.
17. Подожди минутку, я хочу поговорить с тобой о новом проекте.
18. Он идеальный муж для такой женщины, как Джейн.
19. Мачеха в сказке «Золушка» – очень злой персонаж (character).
20. Мистер Робинсон не родственник, он друг семьи.

## THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

*Ex. 1. Read the sentences and translate them into Russian. Explain the use of the Present Simple.*

1. The plane leaves in two hours. Hurry up!
2. I like your idea of spending the week-end in the country.
3. If you see Jane, tell her to come home at once.
4. Bill always asks lots of questions. To tell you the truth, he is sometimes boring.
5. They don't understand what you are saying. Speak slower.
6. As soon as I find his address, I'll send him a letter.
7. Penguins cannot fly but use their wings for swimming.
8. Are you attentive in class? I'm afraid you don't always follow the teacher's instructions carefully.
9. My friends live in Maryland, USA. When I go to the USA next time, I'll stay with them for a week or so.
10. My class starts at 12, so we still have plenty of time.

*Ex. 2. Complete the sentences with the verb to be and a suitable word or expression from the box.*

|            |        |            |         |       |         |      |      |       |
|------------|--------|------------|---------|-------|---------|------|------|-------|
| interested | ready  | busy       | hungry  | tired | thirsty | fond | good | sorry |
| eager      | sleepy | in a hurry | at home | late  | on time | over |      |       |

*Model:* Hurry up! The film begins in 15 minutes. – OK, I am ready now. Let's go.

1. How about Saturday? We can meet at our place. On Saturday we \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ after four.
2. Let's put the children to bed. They \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Do you know that Jean has two hamsters, a dog, a parrot and a goldfish in the house? – Really? I guess, she \_\_\_\_\_ of animals.
4. I would like to stay a little longer. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to leave?
5. No lemonade for me, thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_.
6. My brother likes sports. He \_\_\_\_\_ especially \_\_\_\_\_ in football.
7. My exams \_\_\_\_\_ at last! – Great! Now you can relax.
8. What cold weather! It doesn't look like spring at all. – Right. Spring \_\_\_\_\_ this year.
9. You always tell me to be more punctual. Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ today, \_\_\_\_\_ I?
10. Can you help me to solve this difficult problem, Liz? – Sorry, I can't. Ask Mary or Jason, they \_\_\_\_\_ both \_\_\_\_\_ at maths.
11. I feel like going to the cafeteria. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?

12. I don't know what to give Bill for his birthday. – I hear, he \_\_\_\_\_ to have a puppy.
13. Let's go on working. I \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
14. Please, don't disturb Kate. She \_\_\_\_\_ writing a report.
15. Why \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ for her? She deserves the punishment.

*Ex. 3. Change the sentences according to the model.*

**Model:** *My friends work in London; they buy and sell cars. – My friend works in London; he buys and sells cars.*

1. Their little girls always thank us when we give them a present.
2. Animals find shelter when it rains.
3. Do they go out on Saturday evenings, or do they stay at home?
4. Birds build their nests in the summer and fly to the south in the autumn.
5. They never find the money they lose.
6. These apples are very green.
7. My friends cook fish very well, but they don't like to cook meat.
8. They have breakfast at eight o'clock and eat their lunch at half-past one.
9. These chairs are very comfortable but they are very expensive.
10. Our friends leave for Paris at two today and arrive there at about six.
11. Two of my friends hate reading but love going to the cinema; such people lose a lot of pleasure in life and generally get bored very quickly.
12. Small boys cry when they hurt themselves, but as they grow older they hide their feelings and don't complain about trifles.
13. Housewives have to work very hard. They cook the meals, wash up, clean the house and do the washing.
14. They say they don't go to the south every year. They prefer to spend their holidays in different places and see the sights.

*Ex. 4. Use the Present Simple instead of the infinitives in brackets.*

1. Laura is a diligent student, she always \_\_\_\_\_ her homework (to do).
2. A cup of coffee in the morning is enough for me, but my husband usually \_\_\_\_\_ bacon and eggs for breakfast (to have).
3. The old man \_\_\_\_\_ to go for a walk regularly (to try).
4. Young children \_\_\_\_\_ helping around the house (to enjoy).
5. Mr. and Mrs. Hope always \_\_\_\_\_ British Airways, because they \_\_\_\_\_ the service (to fly, to like).
6. The hat is very becoming and \_\_\_\_\_ your coat (to match). Why not buy it?

7. It \_\_\_\_\_ my understanding how he could do such a stupid thing (to pass).
8. My father always \_\_\_\_\_ this TV programme (to watch).
9. Can you believe it? Now they \_\_\_\_\_ everything (to deny).
10. John wants to be very good at languages. He \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish, Italian and French (to study).
11. When a cat has finished eating, it usually \_\_\_\_\_ itself (to wash).
12. Professor Rice \_\_\_\_\_ senior students (to teach).
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ too much cash on him (to carry). Doesn't he know it's dangerous?
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ to do washing up (to hate).
15. Josh \_\_\_\_\_ foreign coins (to collect).

*Ex.5. Say that the person you are asked about does the same or doesn't do it either.*

**Model:** *You live in North London. And your brother? – My brother lives there too. They don't drink coffee. And you? – We don't drink it either.*

1. I know that you don't smoke. And your husband?
2. Our relatives come to see us every summer. And how about your relatives?
3. I have a lot of homework every day. And what about you?
4. Jay and Nick work for this company. And what about Mr. Hoggin?
5. My children don't eat cabbage. And yours?
6. The Nevils play golf every Saturday. And what about their neighbour?
7. I don't know the city very well. And you?
8. My parents don't feel well in hot weather. And what about your mother?
9. Bob prefers jazz. And his friends?
10. I often think of the holiday we spent together in France. And you?
11. These girls are very good singers. And what about their brothers?
12. My grandmother doesn't keep pets in the house. And yours?
13. Clare is interested in arts. And you?
14. Mr. Willard is on business in Geneva. And Mr. Hart?
15. I don't enjoy winter sports. And what about your Australian pen friend?

*Ex. 6. The following statements are false. Correct them, making two sentences each time.*

**Model:** *The sun goes round the earth. – The sun doesn't go round the earth. The earth goes round the sun.*

1. Painters make sculptures.
2. The Volga flows into the Black Sea.

3. Bananas grow well in a cold climate.
4. Nurses look after healthy people.
5. A turtle runs very fast.
6. Journalists never ask questions.
7. It seldom snows in Russia in winter.
8. Water freezes at 10° C.
9. Penguins use their wings for flying.
10. A pianist plays the guitar.
11. Moscow has very few places of interest.
12. People in Russia celebrate Christmas on December 25.
13. Jennifer Lopez sings songs in German.
14. A punctual person never comes on time.
15. Father usually stays at home and takes care of the children.

*Ex. 7. Write special questions to the following sentences. Begin with the words in brackets. Remember that the word order doesn't change in questions to the subject (who/what?) and its attribute (whose/which/what kind of...?).*

**Model:** Peter studies at the University. (Who?) – Who studies at the University?  
 Peter studies at the University. (Where?) – Where does Peter study?

1. Emily speaks French, English and German. (What languages?)
2. My son plays the guitar when he has time. (When?)
3. The Whites receive letters from their children every month. (Who?)
4. My neighbour leaves home at 8 a.m. every day. (What time?)
5. Pine trees grow well in this climate. (What kind?)
6. My friend often spends his holidays by the sea. (Where?)
7. I never drink coffee in the evening, because it keeps me awake all the night. (Why?)
8. Mary has two daughters. (How many?)
9. My father is a lawyer. (What?)
10. I always feel happy when my friends are around. (When?)
11. You criticize his work all the time. (What?)
12. We see this man in the park every Saturday. (Whom?)
13. His mother teaches him to play the piano. (Who?)
14. It takes us twenty minutes to get to the office by bus. (How long?)
15. Every Sunday my grandparents gather at Mr. Lang's house to play bingo. (How often?)

*Ex. 8. Translate into English using the Present Simple.*

1. В Лондоне часто идет дождь.
2. Никто не знает, где он живет.
3. Этот профессор говорит на пяти языках.
4. Она всегда опаздывает на занятия? – Да, она никогда не приходит вовремя.
5. Эти цветы хорошо растут в теплом климате.
6. Я люблю читать детективы, а мой брат предпочитает приключенческие романы.
7. Он всегда с тобой соглашается, не так ли?
8. Джейн не знает ответа на этот вопрос.
9. Почему ты не приходишь к нам больше?
10. Сколько стоит эта книга?
11. Мы любим рыбу, но не едим ее каждый день.
12. Он пишет мне каждую неделю, но ничего не рассказывает о своей работе.
13. Клифф надеется успешно сдать все экзамены.
14. Вы часто покупаете продукты на рынке?
15. Обычно мы проводим лето за городом. А вы?
16. Кто хочет поиграть в фанты?

*Ex. 9. Interview your classmates about their household chores. Write down the answers and get ready to tell the class what you have learnt. Suggested questions:*

1. How often do you do shopping? Do you like grocery shopping?
2. Who usually does the cooking in your family?
3. Do you sometimes cook your own meals? How often?
4. Is there a dish you can cook exceptionally well? What is it?
5. Do you often have to do the washing up? Do you enjoy it?
6. Does your mother usually wash and iron your clothes or do you sometimes do it yourself?
7. When do you usually clean your room?
8. What else do you do to help your parents about the house?
9. Do you have a pet or potted plant to take care of? How do you take care of it?
10. What kind of housework do you enjoy doing most of all? Are there any chores that you hate doing?

\* Ex. 10. Complete the quotations with the verbs from the box. Agree or disagree with them, give your reasons.

|      |      |      |        |              |       |
|------|------|------|--------|--------------|-------|
| come | know | do   | happen | make (twice) | start |
| give | lie  | wait | catch  | have (twice) |       |

1. The man who \_\_\_\_\_ no mistakes does not usually make anything.  
*E.J. Phelps*
2. It's not that I'm afraid to die. I just don't want to be there when it \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Woody Allen*
3. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ to him who \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Traditional*
4. The brain is a wonderful organ. It \_\_\_\_\_ working the moment you get up in the morning, and it \_\_\_\_\_ not stop until you get to the office.  
*Robert Frost*
5. There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking \_\_\_\_\_ it so.  
*Shakespeare*
6. If there is any one secret of success, it \_\_\_\_\_ in the ability to get the other person's point of view and see things from that person's angle...  
*Henry Ford*
7. A drop of honey \_\_\_\_\_ more flies than a gallon of gall.  
*Abraham Lincoln*
8. Experience is the name everyone \_\_\_\_\_ to his mistakes.  
*Oscar Wilde*
9. An expert is one who \_\_\_\_\_ more and more about less and less.  
*N.M. Butler*
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ the right to criticize who \_\_\_\_\_ the heart to help.  
*Abraham Lincoln*



## THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

*Ex. 1. Read the sentences and translate them into Russian. Explain the use of the Present Progressive.*

1. It's snowing hard. Don't go out.
2. Where are you going? – I am going to see my Granny. She is ill.
3. Mr. Wright can't see you now. He is having a very important meeting.
4. He hurt his leg very badly last year, so he isn't playing football this season.
5. I hear you are building a house of your own. – Yes, it's almost finished. – Congratulations!
6. I am reading a very interesting book now. When I have finished I can lend it to you.
7. When is she coming back from London? – Next week.
8. Where are you going on holiday? – We are planning to visit Rome.
9. Usually Seb and Melissa drive to work. But this week they are taking a bus, because their car is being serviced.
10. Kelly hates rice, but now she is on a special diet and is eating only rice and vegetables
11. Where do you think you are going, Zac? Aren't you forgetting something?
12. I can't take it anymore! She is always whining and complaining about everything.

*Ex. 2. Use the Present Progressive instead of the infinitives in brackets.*

1. The documents are not ready yet, the secretary \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ them (to type).
2. We can't go for a walk. It \_\_\_\_\_ again (to rain).
3. Don't turn off the radio, I \_\_\_\_\_ to it (to listen).
4. Can I help you? – We \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_, thanks (to look).
5. Look! The couple next door \_\_\_\_\_ again (to quarrel).
6. Mike and I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner in a very expensive restaurant this Sunday (have).
7. Dad is in the garage, he is \_\_\_\_\_ to repair his bike (to try).
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ too fast (to drive). Do you want to get a speeding ticket?
9. Which one is Lynn? – The blond girl, who \_\_\_\_\_ to Henry (to talk).
10. Your Spanish is much better. I see you \_\_\_\_\_ progress (to make).
11. I am glad that we \_\_\_\_\_ to a new flat at last (to move).
12. Do you really want to quit? – But I have to. My boss \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ me (to criticize).
13. Go and apologize to Becky. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to cry).
14. Please, don't play the music so loudly. I \_\_\_\_\_ for my English exam (to study).
15. How can you believe him? He \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ lies (to tell).

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences according to the model.

**Model:** Jill usually drinks coffee in the morning, but today she is drinking tea.

1. As a rule, they play baseball on Saturdays, but today they \_\_\_\_\_ football.
2. You usually ski alone, don't you? – I do, normally. But today I \_\_\_\_\_ with some friends.
3. Dad never does the washing up, but tonight he \_\_\_\_\_ dishes, because Mum won't be back until tomorrow.
4. Shannon does her morning exercises every day, but she \_\_\_\_\_ her exercises this morning. She is not well.
5. My roommate goes out every evening. But tonight he is \_\_\_\_\_ out, he \_\_\_\_\_ for his English exam.
6. The elderly couple next door usually go to bed very early. But it's such a lovely evening that they \_\_\_\_\_ a late walk in the park.
7. Ted never reads anything more serious than cartoon strips, and now he \_\_\_\_\_ *Romeo and Juliet*. I can't believe my eyes! – Oh, he \_\_\_\_\_ part in the school performance and \_\_\_\_\_ the part of Romeo.
8. We usually have breakfast at eight, but this morning we \_\_\_\_\_ it earlier, because we don't want to miss our plane.
9. Normally, you type your essays. – Well, yes. But something is wrong with my computer, so today I \_\_\_\_\_ my essay.
10. I know you don't enjoy parties, but it looks like you \_\_\_\_\_ yourself now. – Oh yes, it's just great! It's the best party I have ever been to.

Ex. 4. Ask questions to the underlined parts of the following sentences.

1. He is having dinner in the canteen now.
2. Al is doing quite nicely in his business.
3. Look! Jim is introducing that lady to the boss.
4. They are trying to pursued him, but he won't listen.
5. I am doing the right thing.
6. Our neighbours are going on an outing.
7. Richard is staying in the country at his Uncle William's.
8. My daughter is so absent-minded, she is constantly forgetting things!
9. We are taking you to a very expensive restaurant tonight.
10. Mike and Clint are playing on the school basketball team this year.
11. The professor is looking directly at us.
12. They are not watching the film with everybody, because they hate comedies.
13. Oh, no! Hank is fighting with the neighbour's boy again.
14. The mixer is not working properly.





10. Сейчас мы подходим к церкви XVII века. Каждый год тысячи туристов приезжают в наш город, чтобы полюбоваться ей.
11. Малышка все время плачет и плачет. Я не понимаю почему. – Может быть, она плохо себя чувствует. – Я думаю, ты права. Я звоню врачу.
12. Зачем он просматривает газеты? – Он читает объявления о работе (job ads). – Разве он ищет работу? – Да. Ему не нравится его нынешняя работа, он хочет заниматься чем-то более творческим.
13. Ты слышишь этот шум? – Да. Неподалеку строят новый дом.
14. Где мама? – На кухне, она готовит ужин. – Ах, да. Я чувствую запах чего-то очень вкусного.
15. Этот человек, похоже, знаком мне (to look familiar). Обычно я хорошо помню лица. А сейчас я пытаюсь вспомнить, кто он, но ничего не приходит мне в голову.

*\* Ex. 8. Play a guessing game. Split into two teams. Toss a coin to decide who will start the game. A representative from one team comes up to the other team and they tell him a verb that can be used in the progressive form. The student goes back to his group and tries to mime the action, so that his team can guess what verb it is. The guesses should be phrased like this:*

*Are you writing?*

*Are you smoking?*

*The team has three chances. If they have managed to guess correctly, they score a point. If they have failed to guess the verb, the other team gets the point. The team which scores more points wins.*

## APPENDIX

### NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS

afford  
agree  
allow  
appreciate  
approve  
be  
believe  
belong  
contain  
cost  
depend  
deserve  
desire  
disagree  
disapprove  
dislike  
exist  
forgive  
hate  
have  
hear  
hope  
include

involve  
know  
like  
love  
mean  
need  
notice  
own  
please  
possess  
prefer  
realize  
recognize  
remark  
remember  
respect  
see  
seem  
suppose  
trust  
understand

## KEYS TO GRAMMAR EXERCISES

### Ex. 5 p. 37

1. This actress has got beautiful white teeth.
2. My cat doesn't want to/won't catch mice.
3. There are a lot of mosquitos/-oes in the forests at this time of year.
4. In autumn leaves begin to change colour.
5. Pam likes neither strawberries nor cherries.
6. These shoes are too big for my feet.
7. Are wild geese found in these parts?
8. Firemen/firefighters risk their lives to save people.
9. In winter children enjoy playing snowballs and making snowmen.
10. We shall always remember war heroes.
11. What natural phenomena do you know?
12. These women next to me in the photo are my daughters-in-law.
13. Sheep are the commonest domestic animals in England.
14. Are their women doctors among your friends?

### Ex. 4 p. 39

1. Look at Monica's new dress. It's beautiful, isn't it?
2. If the dog's nose is wet, it is considered to be healthy.
3. We do not agree with the company's policy.
4. Are all the children's clothes dirty again?
5. After the two-hour/two hours' walk everybody was hungry.
6. Paul and John's arrival was quite unexpected for Aunt Ann.
7. Mike always has/keeps his wife's portrait on his desk./Mike's wife's portrait is always on his desk.
8. Nobody knew what to say, and there was a minute's silence.
9. How can you explain your son-in-law's behaviour at dinner yesterday?
10. The old lady's reaction to my words was very strange.
11. I always try to follow my parents' advice.
12. Nicholas II's (Nicholas the Second's) family were shot in 1918.
13. We celebrate my nephews' birthdays on the same day because they are twins.
14. Red Square is one of Moscow's most visited places.

### Ex. 4 p. 41

Once a poor woodman went to the wood which was on the bank of a deep river. Suddenly his axe slipped from his hand and fell into the water.

"Oh! I have lost my axe," he cried. "I have nothing to earn my leaving with! What shall I do? The river is very deep and I am afraid to dive into it."

Mercury heard the poor man's cries and appeared before him.

"What is the matter, poor woodman?" he asked. "Why are you so unhappy?"

The woodman told him his story and Mercury promised to help him. He dived into the river and brought up a golden axe. "Is it yours?" he asked.

"No, that is not mine," answered the woodman.

Mercury dived again and this time brought up a silver axe. "Is it yours?" he asked, and the woodman again answered "No."

So Mercury dived a third time and this time brought up the axe that had slipped from the woodman's hand. "That is my axe," cried the man. "Now I can work again."

Mercury was so pleased with the woodman's honesty that he made him a present of the other two axes and disappeared before he could say "Thank you."

Pleased with his good luck the woodman went home. He told his friends all about it and one of them decided to try his luck. So he went to the same place, dropped his axe into the water and cried: "Oh! I have lost my axe. I have nothing to earn my living with! What shall I do? Who can help me?"

Mercury appeared as before, and having learnt the man's story he dived into the river. Again he brought up a golden axe. "Is it yours?" he asked.

"Yes, it is," said the second woodman. "You are not telling me the truth," said Mercury, "that's why you will neither have this axe nor the one that you so foolishly dropped into the water."

#### Ex. 7 p. 52

1. The whole town is talking about this story.
2. I think you are behaving very foolishly.
3. Do you know who this house belongs to?
4. They have a new timetable. They are having German now.
5. What are you thinking about? – I am thinking about holidays. I am planning to visit my Granny and see my friends.
6. Many people hate going to the dentist.
7. Does your husband have/ Has your husband got a driving licence? – Not yet, but he is learning to drive a car. He is taking his driving test next month.
8. Your hands are trembling. – Yes, I am still a little cold.
9. We are sitting by the window, the sun is shining brightly, people are hurrying past our house...
10. Now we are coming to a 17<sup>th</sup> century church. Every year thousands of tourists come to our city to admire it.
11. The baby is always crying. I can't/don't understand why. – Maybe she is not well. – I think you are right. I am calling a doctor.
12. Why is he looking through the papers? – He is reading job ads. – Is he looking for a job? – Yes. He likes his present job, but he wants to do something more creative.
13. Do you hear that noise? – Yes. They are building a new house nearby.
14. Where is mother? – She is in the kitchen, she is making supper. Ah, yes. I smell something very tasty.
15. This man looks familiar. Usually, I have a good memory for faces. And now I am trying to remember who he is, but nothing is coming to my mind.



## REFERENCES

1. Березина О.А., Шпилюк Е.М. Английский язык для студентов университетов. Упражнения по грамматике. – СПб.: Издательство «Союз», 2002.
2. Ионина А.А., Саакян А.С. Как же все-таки употреблять артикли? – М.: Айрис-пресс, 2002.
3. Романова Л.И. Практическая грамматика английского языка. – М.: Рольф, 2000.
4. Сидоренко Г.И., Клыс И.А. Короткие рассказы для чтения и обсуждения: Учеб. пособие. // Под ред. В.А. Симхович. – Мн.: «Лексис», 2001.
5. Cunningham, G., Mohamed, S. Language to Go (Pre-intermediate). Pearson Education Limited 2003.
6. Cunningham, S., Moor, P. Cutting Edge (Pre-intermediate). Pearson Education Limited, 2003.
7. Sharpen Your Skills. / Lanier, L.K., Morozova, A.N., Dementyeva, N.Y, Guseva, E.V., Jastad, J., Kilday, K., Klekovkina, E.E., Poirier, M.L., Stoickovitch, G.V. – Самара: Изд-во СамГПУ, 1997.
8. Walker, E., Elsworth, S. Grammar Practice for Intermediate Students. Pearson Education Limited 2003.
9. Wilson, W., Barnard, R. Fifty-fifty. A Basic Course in Communicative English. Prentice Hall, 1992.

<http://esl.about.com>

<http://learnenglish.ecenglish.com>

<http://window.edu.ru>

<http://www.agendaweb.org>

<http://www.eslhandouts.com>

<http://www.esl-lab.com>

<http://www.eslprintables.com>

<http://www.esltower.com>

<http://www.usingenglish.com>

## CONTENTS

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| ВВЕДЕНИЕ.....                      | 3  |
| ESSENTIAL COURSE.....              | 4  |
| KEYS TO VOCABULARY EXERCISES.....  | 32 |
| GRAMMAR PRACTICE.....              | 35 |
| THE PLURAL OF NOUNS.....           | 35 |
| THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF NOUNS.....  | 38 |
| ARTICLE. GENERAL NOTION.....       | 40 |
| THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE.....      | 43 |
| THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE..... | 49 |
| APPENDIX.....                      | 54 |
| KEYS TO GRAMMAR EXERCISES.....     | 55 |
| REFERENCES .....                   | 57 |