



НАРОДНАЯ УКРАИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ

**ПРАКТИКУМ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ  
(АНАЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ ЧТЕНИЕ)**

Издательство НУА

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Для студентов 1-го курса  
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## TEXT 1

### A VISIT

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with the words from the text.

W: Hello, Betty!

B: \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon, Mr. White!

W: Is Doctor Sandford \_\_\_\_\_?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ isn't. Doctor Sandford is \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_.

W: Is Mrs Sandford \_\_\_\_\_ home?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ isn't. Mrs Sandford is \_\_\_\_\_. She is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ with Benny and old Mrs Sandford is not \_\_\_\_\_.

W: Oh, that's a \_\_\_\_\_! What's the \_\_\_\_\_? It isn't the \_\_\_\_\_, is it?

B: Oh, no, it's a \_\_\_\_\_ cold, she's \_\_\_\_\_ today.

W: Is she \_\_\_\_\_ bed?

B: No, she isn't. \_\_\_\_\_ in, Mr. White and have a \_\_\_\_\_ with Mrs. Sandford. She \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ to see you.

W: \_\_\_\_\_, some \_\_\_\_\_ day, Betty!

B: I'm so \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Sandford isn't at home \_\_\_\_\_.

W: That's \_\_\_\_\_ right. \_\_\_\_\_ me to Mrs. Sandford.

B: Yes, Mr. White.

W: So \_\_\_\_\_ then, Betty!

B: So long, Mr. White. \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday Dr. Sandford is \_\_\_\_\_ home \_\_\_\_\_ four.

Exercise 2. Put the lines of the dialogue in the correct order.

- Perhaps, some other day, Betty!

- Good afternoon, Mr. White!

- No, she isn't. Mrs Sandford is out. She is in the park with Benny and old Mrs Sandford is not well.

- So long then, Betty!

- Oh, no, it's a bad cold, she's better today.

- Hello, Betty!

- That's all right. Remember me to Mrs. Sandford.

- Is she in bed?

- No, he isn't. Doctor Sandford is still in the hospital.

- No, she isn't. Come in, Mr. White and have a talk with Mrs. Sandford. She is always glad to see you.

- Is Mrs Sandford at home?

- Yes, Mr. White.

- Is Doctor Sandford in?

- So long, Mr. White. On Saturday Dr. Sandford is at home after four.

- Oh, that's a pity! What's the matter? It isn't the flu, is it?

- I'm so sorry Mr. Sandford isn't at home yet.

Exercise 3. Give the translation of the following word-combinations. Make your own sentences with them.

### **to have +a noun**

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. have a ball;  | 9. have a smoke;       |
| 2. have a bath;  | 10. have a swim;       |
| 3. have a bathe; | 11. have a discussion; |
| 4. have a bite;  | 12. have a meal;       |
| 5. have a brush; | 13. have a rest;       |
| 6. have a go;    | 14. have a walk;       |
| 7. have a nap;   | 15. have a good time;  |
| 8. have a talk;  |                        |

### **to have +noun (no article!)**

to have: breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, coffee, tea, milk.

Exercise 4. Translate into Russian.

1. She has a glass of hot milk before she goes to bed. 2. I have a rest after supper. 3. We had a talk on the subject with him. 4. I always have a smoke after lunch. 5. They had English classes on Monday last month. 6. Schoolchildren have a break for lunch at one o'clock. 7. At the sanatorium they have meals four times a day. 8. My grandpa likes to have a nap after breakfast. 9. It's so nice to have a walk in the forest on a bright autumn day! 10. What is he doing? Nothing, just having a ball.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Что у вас на завтрак? 2. Студенты обычно обедают в институте. 3. Я не смогу поговорить с ним на этой неделе. Его нет в городе. 4. Как правило, я пью кофе только утром. 5. В санатории этого типа четырехразовое питание. 6. Вы всегда курите после обеда? 7. Мы будем обсуждать рассказ Хемингуэя на следующем занятии. 8. Когда старые друзья встречаются, они часто говорят о прошлом. 9. У английских школьников занятия каждый день, кроме субботы и воскресенья. 10. Давай зайдем в это кафе и перекусим. 11. Он всегда так спешит, что с ним можно поговорить только на бегу. 12. В этом году я отдыхал в Турции. Я поплавал вволю (to one's heart's desire), загорел и чудесно провел время.

Exercise 6. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

### ***to feel unwell***

1. She has been feeling unwell. 2. Mrs Hedges is unwell today, so her class will be taken by Mr Collier. 3. Tom had been unwell for some time but had refused to see a doctor. 4. By lunchtime she was distinctly unwell and the school nurse told her she had a temperature and sent her home. 5. It is best to make a firm rule not to fly if you are feeling unwell or unenthusiastic. 6. Loi felt very unwell, and Joe was trying to

treat the infection with a different type of antibiotic. 7. Ruth had decided to say she'd been unwell, and had been given a few days off to recover her strength. 8. When we feel unwell in some way or another we do not always recognize stress as the culprit. 9. Yesterday he was rowing with the boat race squad on this stretch of Thames at Wallingford when he complained he felt unwell.

***pity (noun)***

1. I felt such pity for that you girl sitting alone in the bus station. 2. I have no pity for people who lie and get caught. 3. It's a civil war. They don't want our pity, they need our help. 4. She was full of pity for the little boy with no one to love and care for him. 5. When I returned to school, my classmates looked at me with pity in their eyes. 6. A pity the author only got the respect she deserved after her untimely death. 7. A jury felt enough pity for the mayor to find him guilty of a mere misdemeanor rather than a felony. 8. Even at nine years old, I thought it was a pity the DrUITT women wrinkled up so early. 9. He looked up and saw Sylvia looking at him with apprehension and pity. 10. I felt an unusual twinge of pity for him and reached out and clasped one of his hands in mine. 11. It is a pity, for much of the pleasure of carp fishing is this tuning-in of a highly developed hunting instinct. 12. More often auctions are not reviewed; this is a pity, since the management of markets in art deserves scrutiny. 13. And that's a pity as he could expect to open his international goal account against tiny San Marino. 14. And that's a pity, because the technology for recycling is being developed. 15. No? That's a pity.

***matter (noun)***

1. What's the matter? You look as though you've been crying. 2. 'Is something the matter?' 'Just a headache – I'll be fine in a minute.' 3. You look worried. Is there anything the matter? 4. What's the matter with Bill? 5. What's the matter with your eye? It looks red. 6. I know something's the matter. You're frightened of something. 7. Nothing's the matter, honestly, I'm fine. 8. There was nothing the matter with it when I lent it to him. 9. She had something the matter with her back.

***flu (noun)***

1. Flu shots are recommended for people 55 and older. 2. Campbell, however, was suffering from flu yesterday and a decision on his fitness will not be made until today. 3. It is unknown how many of those pneumonia cases were preceded by flu. 4. Only replacement back Kenny Logan was an absentee, confined to bed suffering from the 24-hour flu bug. 5. Pace of flu attack hits 14-year high. 6. The economy had not just a passing cold but a bad case of the flu. 7. The guard said he has played a little sluggish because of the flu and an ankle sprain he suffered two weeks ago. 8. When Cottingham was 16, she got what she thought was the flu. 9. Ah, that was the time we had a spring flu epidemic. 10. Fortunately, full-blown flu epidemics are relatively rare. 11. Jane died in the flu epidemic in 1916. 12. A spokesman said the 56-year-old singer pianist had flu. 13. During the week ending last Tuesday 109 people in every 100,000 of the population had flu, and 154 had flu-like illnesses. 14. Hadn't they said she had flu? 15. He had got my address from Aline, who had been moved to Marcus to replace Gwenellen, who had flu. 16. It was enough to kill a writer who had flu. 17. One time Grandma was coming to stay but didn't in the end because she had flu. 18. He had a knee injury, sprained his ankle twice, and got the flu twice...

***cold (noun)***

1. But if it arrives, does the rest of the world have to catch cold too? 2. I may be catching a cold. 3. If Mary sneezes, Anna catches a cold. 4. If she caught a cold through all this dreary journeying it would be all his fault. 5. Or you catch a cold and you just do not feel up to it? 6. Proper bundling was important, that she not catch cold. 7. When he caught cold several days later, he had a doctor bleed him. 8. Who catches cold is sure to sneeze.

***glad (adjective)***

1. "The meal was excellent." "I'm glad you liked it." 2. It was a glad day for everyone. 3. She was glad that the birthday party was a success. 4. Viv was glad to learn they'd reached home safely. 5. We were all glad when it was time to go home. 6. And he was sure glad of it. 7. But as Michele had prophesied, it was already getting cooler, and Luce was glad of her light coat. 8. I was glad it was Judy not me backing the truck in. 9. I was glad now to have company. 10. I was glad when the train stopped, because the wind did not feel as vicious then. 11. It made her glad she was disobeying them; gladder still that she and Rob were lovers. 12. Maggie was glad to go to her room. 13. The weather's been great, and I'm glad of that. 14. Hank came in and did a lot of recordings, which I was glad of because it gave me some relief. 15. Holmes came with rather bad grace, but I was glad of his presence. 16. It was a bit embarrassing but Anne was glad of it. 17. Robbie was glad of their shade, for today must be the hottest of the summer. 18. Sergeant Crane and I would be glad of tea. 19. The hot teams of the 1970s attracted a few hundred fans and were glad of it. 20. We're really glad that you kids could come home for Christmas. 21. And from what I've seen the ladies seem glad of it. 22. Coffin was almost glad to taste that the coffee was as mediocre as always. 23. He says he's glad because he lives in the home with his wife. 24. He was glad to be alone. 25. If you could send one soon, I should be glad. 26. Rainbow is glad the partition behind her is firmly shut. 27. The Labrador growled softly in his throat and she put a restraining hand on his collar, glad of his company.

***sorry (adjective)***

1. Sorry, but that part is out of stock. 2. Oh, sorry, am I sitting in your chair? 3. This whole sorry episode shows just how bad things have become. 4. Turn in your pink form – sorry, your green form – by tomorrow. 5. Well, I'm sorry, but to me, drugs are just not funny. 6. But I can't feel sorry for him. 7. I am sorry Ma has missed this, she would have been proud of me. 8. I feel sorry for the besotted, exhausted businessmen, but it is the school kids on the train who break my heart. 9. Jim Maier was sorry to see him go. 10. Later he was sorry, and much later he was appreciative. 11. Sir Oliver is sorry to hear that; but would he not be too smartly dressed to look like a money-lender? 12. The whole thing was a sorry spectacle.

Exercise 7. Give the English equivalents to the following Conversational Phrases.

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Отлично!      | 11. Великолепно.     |
| 2. Хорошая идея! | 12. Это точно.       |
| 3. Как жаль.     | 13. О, да.           |
| 4. Да, понятно.  | 14. Очень странно.   |
| 5. Первокласно!  | 15. Мило, не так ли? |



- |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 6. Какой стыд!          | 16. Вполне!    |
| 7. Да, весьма вероятно. | 17. Жаль!      |
| 8. Чудесно!             | 18. Глупости!  |
| 9. Неудивительно.       | 19. Прекрасно! |
| 10. Правильно.          | 20. Ужасно!    |

Exercise 8. Answer to the statements using expressions of approval and disapproval from Conversational Phrases.

1. It's Wednesday today. 2. I forgot my homework. 3. Now we are going to have a test. 4. We aren't going to have a test now. 5. My sister is getting married tomorrow! 6. Tom is very clever. 7. He will get "five" for his exam. 8. It's 11 p.m. but Dr. Sandford isn't at home yet. 9. My friend is ill. 10. How is your little son? 11. What do you think about my new car? 12. We are going to McDonald's. Will you go with us? 13. I like this dress very much. And you? 14. He is the best singer I have ever heard. 15. Next week we are going to the USA. 16. I saw how he pushed an old woman in the street! 17. Let's have a party! 18. He has caught a cold again. 19. He is out. 20. It looks like rain today.

Exercise 9. Translate into English using Vocabulary Notes and Conversational Phrases.

- |                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. сильная простуда;           | 16. весьма вероятно;                  |
| 2. быть дома (2 варианта);     | 17. вздремнуть;                       |
| 3. Она всегда рада вас видеть. | 18. грипп;                            |
| 4. не быть дома;               | 19. обедать дома;                     |
| 5. Не удивительно.             | 20. поговорить;                       |
| 6. поплавать;                  | 21. перекусить;                       |
| 7. покурить;                   | 22. как-нибудь в другой раз;          |
| 8. сожалеть;                   | 23. погулять;                         |
| 9. первоклассный;              | 24. Позор! Стыд!                      |
| 10. Ужас!                      | 25. плохо себя чувствовать (3 в.);    |
| 11. лежать в постели;          | 26. Чудесно!                          |
| 12. Что случилось?             | 27. Какая жалость! (3 варианта)       |
| 13. ехать на автобусе;         | 28. Да, понятно.                      |
| 14. Отличная идея!             | 29. Возможно, может быть;             |
| 15. хорошо проводить время;    | 30. Передавайте привет мистеру Вайту. |

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Он дома? Не знаю, но весьма вероятно. 2. –Я неважно себя чувствую. – Ужасно! А в чем дело? – Я думаю, что у меня сильная простуда. 3. – Мери лежит в постели. У нее грипп. – Не удивительно, вчера она была без шапки и шарфа. 4. –Давай поплаваем! – Отличная идея! Вода очень теплая. 5. Только мы хотели покурить, как нас увидел мистер Вайт и стал кричать "Позор! Стыд!" 6. – Передавайте привет миссис Смит. – Спасибо, обязательно. 7. Возможно, я

вздремну после обеда. 8. Мне так жаль, что у маленького Бенни сильная простуда. 9. – Это первоклассный фильм. Давай сходим в кино? – Отлично, но сегодня я занят. Как-нибудь в другой раз. 10. Я всегда обедаю дома, а в институте я могу только перекусить на перемене. Очень жаль! 11. – В этом клубе мы чудесно проведем время. – Отлично! 12. Мы всегда рады тебя видеть. 13. – Он всегда опаздывает, потому что ездит в институт на автобусе. – Чепуха! Он живет возле института. 14. – Как странно! Уже 11 часов вечера, а доктора Сэндфорда все еще нет дома! – Это точно.

Exercise 11. Read the definitions of the words from the text “A Visit” and tell the words.

1. the day between Friday and Sunday – \_\_\_\_\_; 2. to have a picture or idea in your mind of people, events, places etc from the past – \_\_\_\_\_; 3. the part of the day after the morning and before the evening – \_\_\_\_\_; 4. the house, apartment, or place where you live – \_\_\_\_\_; 5. someone who is trained to treat people who are ill – \_\_\_\_\_; 6. a subject or situation that you have to think about or deal with – \_\_\_\_\_; 7. not ill, hurt, or upset or not having any problems – \_\_\_\_\_; 8. to be very willing and eager to do something pleased and happy about something – \_\_\_\_\_; 9. used to say that something may be true, but you are not sure – \_\_\_\_\_; 10. a large building where sick or injured people receive medical treatment – \_\_\_\_\_; 11. up to a particular point in time and continuing at that moment – \_\_\_\_\_; 12. a large open area with grass and trees, especially in a town, where people can walk, play games etc – \_\_\_\_\_; 13. healthy – \_\_\_\_\_; 14. used to show that you are disappointed about something and you wish things could happen differently – \_\_\_\_\_; 15. a conversation – \_\_\_\_\_; 16. more healthy or less ill or painful than before – \_\_\_\_\_; 17. goodbye – \_\_\_\_\_; 18. used as an answer to say that you will do something, or that someone may do or have something – \_\_\_\_\_; 19. when a particular amount of time has passed – \_\_\_\_\_; 20. used in negative statements and questions to talk about whether something that was expected has happened – \_\_\_\_\_; 21. all the time, at all times, or every time – \_\_\_\_\_; 22. used to refer to a different person or thing from the one you have already mentioned or the one that is already known about – \_\_\_\_\_; 23. used to tell someone that you wish you had not done something that has affected them badly, hurt them etc – \_\_\_\_\_; 24. a common illness that makes you feel very tired and weak, gives you a sore throat, and makes you cough and have to clear your nose a lot – \_\_\_\_\_; 25. a common illness that makes it difficult to breathe through your nose and often makes your throat hurt – \_\_\_\_\_.

## CHECK YOURSELF!

### 1. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. to have a nap; 2. So long then, Betty! 3. in the hospital; 4. Remember me to Mr. Brown. 5. flu; 6. to have a snack; 7. I'm so sorry Mr. Sandford isn't at home yet. 8. What's the matter? 9. Pity! 10. She is better today. 11. to have a brush; 12. I'm so sorry. 13. Splendid! 14. to have a bite; 15. Come in, Mr. White and have a talk with Mrs. Sandford. She is always glad to see you. 16. have a bathe; 17. on Saturday; 18. No wonder. 19. a bad cold; 20. Yes, very likely. 21. to have a swim; 22. Is Doctor Sandford in? 23. to be glad; 24. How very strange! 25. to go to school; 26. to have a ball; 27. Oh, no, it's a bad cold, she's better today. 28. still; 29. to have a smoke; 30. to feel bad; 31. Perhaps, some other day, Betty! 32. to have a go; 33. That's all right. 34. to have a talk; 35. Magnificent! 36. to be unwell; 37. to have lunch; 38. What a pity! 39. in the park; 40. to be not well; 41. Doctor Sandford is still in the hospital. 42. to have a bath; 43. Is she in bed? 44. to be out; 45. It isn't the flu, is it? 46. to be in; 47. Oh, that's a pity! 48. to be well; 49. have a good time; 50. Nonsense!

### 2. Translate into English.

1. Да, весьма вероятно. 2. О, да. 3. хорошо проводить время; 4. лежать в постели; 5. погулять; 6. ехать на автобусе; 7. В чем дело? 8. Отлично! 9. Ужасно! 10. переброситься парой слов; 11. как-нибудь в другой раз; 12. поплавать; 13. Великолепно. 14. Чудесно! 15. принять ванну; 16. Не удивительно. 17. все еще; 18. почистить что-л.; 19. Передавайте привет Бетти. 20. Хорошая идея! 21. Жаль! 22. Глупости! 23. обедать дома; 24. Заходите, мистер Вайт и поговорите с Бенни. 25. быть дома (2 варианта); 26. покурить; 27. Первокласно! 28. ехать на такси; 29. Это точно. 30. Мы рады вас видеть. 31. сильная простуда; 32. Позор! Стыд! 33. Как жаль. 34. лежать в постели; 35. не быть дома; 36. Да, понятно. 37. Что случилось? 38. в субботу; 39. ехать на метро; 40. Как-нибудь в другой раз. 41. Ей уже лучше. 42. Мило, не так ли? 43. весьма вероятно; 44. плохо себя чувствовать (3 варианта); 45. вздремнуть; 46. Она всегда рада вас видеть. 47. Какая жалость! (3 варианта) 48. грипп; 49. возможно, может быть; 50. Очень странно.

## TEXT 2

### BETTY SMITH

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with the words from the text.

I am Betty \_\_\_\_\_. My \_\_\_\_\_ name is Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ Smith. I am twenty- \_\_\_\_\_. I am a \_\_\_\_\_ graduate. I am a \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ a beginner, you know. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

friends. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are my former \_\_\_\_\_. My best \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ girl-friends. They are very kind, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

My \_\_\_\_\_, Henry Sandford, is \_\_\_\_\_ to my \_\_\_\_\_ sister Helen. I am a member \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_. My brother-in-law is a \_\_\_\_\_. He has a \_\_\_\_\_, but he has no \_\_\_\_\_. My sister is a \_\_\_\_\_. They have \_\_\_\_\_ child, Benny. Benny is my \_\_\_\_\_, he is \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ he is naughty. He is \_\_\_\_\_ of birds and \_\_\_\_\_. We have \_\_\_\_\_ mice, a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_. Now Benny is \_\_\_\_\_ to have a \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ it, we have \_\_\_\_\_ peace because \_\_\_\_\_ all Benny's animals and \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 2. Translate into English using Vocabulary Notes and words from the text.

- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Луиза;        | 16. врач;               |
| 2. друг;         | 17. хорошо воспитанный; |
| 3. полное имя;   | 18. капризный;          |
| 4. мир;          | 19. выпускник колледжа; |
| 5. домохозяйка;  | 20. веселый;            |
| 6. свекровь;     | 21. ежик;               |
| 7. новичок;      | 22. животные;           |
| 8. попугай;      | 23. быть против;        |
| 9. бывший;       | 24. кролик;             |
| 10. однокурсник; | 25. добрый;             |
| 11. писатель;    | 26. зять;               |
| 12. белые мыши;  | 27. одноклассник;       |
| 13. птицы;       | 28. старший;            |
| 14. племянник;   | 29. младший;            |
| 15. ласточка;    | 30. очень хотеть;       |

Exercise 3. Give the antonyms to the following words using words and expressions from the text.

- |                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. partly;                | 10. a boy-friend;               |
| 2. an experienced person; | 11. to agree;                   |
| 3. to be single;          | 12. present;                    |
| 4. sad;                   | 13. to be reluctant to do smth; |
| 5. to dislike;            | 14. a businesswoman;            |
| 6. younger;               | 15. an enemy;                   |
| 7. war;                   | 16. a school-mate;              |
| 8. well-behaved;          | 17. ill-bred;                   |

9. a school-leaver;

18. the worst;

Exercise 4. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

***a full name***

1. At the very least, the full name of the first individual should fit on the first line. 2. For companies you need their full name, country of registration and registration number. 3. It occurred to Oswald that everyone called the prisoner by his full name. 4. Madonna, whose full name is Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone, has resisted testifying in this case for some time. 5. My full name is Fenton Robert Marshall. 6. Please write your full name and address on the form. 7. You know what my full name is? 8. The Health Centre offers a full range of services. 9. Lotus will not reveal full details until the Motor Show.

***a bird (noun)***

1. The dawn was filled with the sound of birds. 2. A little bird told me that you've got engaged. 3. He's a strange old bird. 4. The tree was full of tiny, brightly colored birds. 5. A small party of bird watchers rounded a bend in the path fifty yards away and I beckoned them to hurry. 6. Animals, birds, insects, people were all pulled into the joke of life. 7. They can even be frightened by wild birds flying overhead, which they mistakenly think are predators. 8. Fortunately most birds were not shy, in fact many were ridiculously tame. 9. Ron Deacon is adoptive father to five love bird chicks, who need constant care and attention. 10. The meat of these wild birds is dark and rich compared to that of domestic ducks.

***an animal (noun)***

1. The cosmetics have not been tested on animals. 2. Beth is an animal lover. 3. He can't stand cruelty to animals of any sort. 4. Man is a highly intelligent animal. 5. Football hooligans are just animals. 6. Writing e-mail is a very different animal from all other forms of writing. 7. He is simply not a social animal. 8. Get away from me, you animal! 9. Apparently the animal can go all winter without food, but it periodically needs real sleep. 10. We are merely animals, creatures that are brought kicking and screaming into this world and then die. 11. Such rules serve to distinguish further basic social categories: friends from enemies, domestic animals from wild beasts, and so on. 12. Once I used a gun to shoot a wild animal.

***a doctor (noun)***

1. She was treated by her local doctor. 2. You should consult your family doctor for further advice. 3. I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr Peterson. 4. His doctor prescribed him some antibiotics. 5. 'Where's Sandy today?' 'I think she's at the doctor's. 6. Do not attempt any diet without consulting your family doctor or specialist. 7. Doctor, I keep getting a pain in my throat. 8. I'd like to make an appointment to see Doctor Patel some time this morning. 9. I made an appointment with Doctor Sangha for next Monday. 10. I went to see the doctor about my cough but she said there was nothing wrong with me. 11. She looks very ill – you'd better call a doctor. 12. Tracy is interested in journalism, but Sarah wants to be a doctor. 13. We estimated that on an average working day about 650,000 people saw their family doctor and another 300,000 went to the dentist. 14. Lily had suggested to Muriel that they buy a wheelchair and take Rory out, and the family doctor had been enthusiastic.

*a fellow student*

1. Host a quiz night for your fellow students. 2. Not all of my fellow students were as pleased with me, though. 3. Religion may affect employees' attitudes to their jobs and their relationships with expatriates and fellow countrymen. 4. She and her fellow students were told that their mission was to free the peasants from feudalism. 5. Workshops are an ideal opportunity to meet tutors and exchange ideas with fellow students. 6. This will help you to relate to your fellow students. 7. As the permanent workplace becomes a shifting work space, daily face-to-face contact with fellow workers is increasingly sporadic.

*a nephew (noun)*

1. And indeed no one – not one of her children or grandchildren or great-grandchildren or nephews or nieces – could ever remember seeing Maria ill. 2. His nephew told him to take a walk, get lost in the crowd. 3. It was nearly twenty-six years before he saw his nephew again. 4. Morrison said she sent her niece and a nephew to see if anything had reached shore, but they saw nothing. 5. Must know his job else Riddle wouldn't have kept him, nephew or no nephew. 6. Rilla Challiss, married to Amelia Otis's nephew James, also thought it a mistake. 7. Uncle and nephew knelt shoulder to shoulder, hands cupped, heads bowed. 8. I know where I would feel safer taking my nine-year-old nephew to. 9. We heard from Mr Edgar that his sister had died, and that he was returning soon with his young nephew. 10. But the Earl's followers – and among them was his young nephew William Marshal – told a very different story.

*elder (adjective)*

1. His elder son Liam became a lawyer. 2. Sarah is the elder of the two. 3. John's elder brother died in a boating accident. 4. Wright's elder sister is also an actor. 5. Her elder sister had married and moved to her in-laws. 6. Bruch suggests that a significantly large proportion of anorexics are eldest or elder daughters. 7. But his elder brother John thinks that he knew better what the score was than he ever let on. 8. His elder brother, Nails, still at school, played water-polo for the town and stole cars. 9. Midge had lost an elder brother, killed by a shell on his nineteenth birthday in the Second World War. 10. Their elder son, Nicky, had disappeared on his motorcycle in a cloud of dust and anger. 11. Her elder sister married the Reverend Norris, who received the living at Mansfield. 12. In fact, although Constanze was not such an accomplished singer as her two elder sisters, she was by no means musically illiterate.

*a writer (noun)*

1. a writer of romantic novels; 2. a political writer for the New York Times; 3. So I began consciously journeying towards becoming a writer. 4. Do you have any books by modern American writers? 5. Greene was one of the finest writers of his generation. 6. I enjoy reading American writers. 7. Rush is a poet and writer of fiction. 8. When I was young, I wanted to be a famous writer. 9. I wanted to become a writer, a singer, and an actress, and fall in love and marry. 10. However, in interviews last week, several former Forbes writers and editors confirmed the report in Fortune. 11. Her Kensington home became a meeting-place for writers and artists, particularly those associated with the Yellow Book. 12. The best writers manage to have sympathy for all their characters; there is always more than one side to represent.

***a rabbit (noun)***

1. Rabbits were part of their bounty; this classic preparation can be prepared with wild or domestic rabbit. 2. I've made a rabbit pie. 3. It was decorated with a pale-blue rabbit in non-toxic paint. 4. Many knowing rabbit connoisseurs and hunters prize simple fried rabbit. 5. Remove rabbit from marinade and pat dry with paper towels. 6. Their seven children, carved in high relief in diminishing size according to age, clustered round their feet like rabbits. 7. When rabbit is done, remove from pan to a serving platter and keep warm. 8. Even the nursery's pet rabbit is being tested as a possible carrier of the organism that causes the illness. 9. If they have their own pet rabbit, make the bunny in an appropriate colour. 10. In 1856-7 his niece Caroline has a pet rabbit. 11. There are black and white rabbits, there are big-eared and small-eared rabbits. 12. That same month, they had bought a white rabbit named Fred. 13. They kept a white rabbit, and took it with them on their travels.

***a parrot (noun)***

1. Her island was peopled with plumed parrots, preening dodos, psychedelic land crabs. 2. In common with toucans, parrots and woodpeckers, cuckoos have two toes pointing forwards and two pointing back. 3. We recited poems parrot fashion. 4. Of the ten parrot species, eight are special to Sulawesi. 5. The sands were crowded with these strange bright parrots, accompanied by young gentlemen with unorthodox headgear and unbuttoned waistcoats. 6. The thieves knew exactly what they were after breeding pairs of parrots and parakeets – six thousand pounds worth. 7. They run off laughing like parrots as my companion shouts after them in disgust.

***a hedgehog (noun)***

1. A hedgehog tries to climb up the net and when it hears you approach it promptly rolls up into a ball. 2. And when both the flamingo and the hedgehog were ready, there was no hoop! 3. Baby hedgehogs do not have the spines that so readily identify their parents, but these soon start to grow. 4. But by then, the hedgehog was tired of waiting and was walking away across the croquet-ground. 5. I wanted to see a baby hedgehog. 6. The young hedgehog sniffed at the food. 7. Spidery legs, rat eyes, whiffling whiskers: an unearthed hedgehog, part of the general exodus due to building developments nearby. 8. The only good thing about his rude awakening was the discovery of a gigantic hedgehog behind one of the goalposts. 9. With his neck and ankles still trussed, he tried to roll back into himself like a hedgehog. 10. But the young hedgehog, if she heard, did not turn back. 11. Half-carrying, half-rolling the stuff, the young hedgehog hauled the food away.

***a companion (noun)***

1. Ed is a great travelling companion – funny and sensible at the same time. 2. He left the major part of his £60 million fortune to his close friend and companion, Jerry Edwards. 3. McCarthy and three companions were the first to arrive. 4. Mum and Dad didn't seem to approve much of my new companions. 5. Alice had been her friend, companion, listening wall. 6. His dog became his closest companion. 7. Hazel and his companions had been on the jump for nearly two days. 8. However, the August fishing became so appalling that my companion and I decided to try a week in May. 9. She became Elizabeth's companion, rather than servant, to their mutual surprise. 10. For single middle-class women without dowries there was only the prospect of becoming a governess or companion. 11. Yet Menard stayed with the work

until one day he and a companion were parted in Wisconsin. 12. For ten years he had been her constant companion.

***a friend (noun)***

1. Jerry, this is my friend Lucinda. 2. Is this man a friend of yours? 3. Julia was the wife of his best friend. 4. One of her closest friends died at the weekend. 5. I didn't expect this treatment from my father's oldest friend. 6. She told this to only a few trusted friends. 7. I met Stephano through a friend of a friend. 8. Few people smoke in my circle of friends. 9. Jill is a mutual friend of ours. 10. I've been friends with the Murkets for twenty years. 11. Jenny has always found it easy to make friends at school. 12. He made friends with an old fisherman. 13. I'm not going out with Nathan – we're just good friends. 14. She shot him a quick glance as if unsure whether he was friend or foe. 15. Don't worry, you're among friends. 16. Her parents spent weeks sleeping on a hospital floor, while her sister, Caroline was being cared for by friends. 17. Our friend with the loud voice is back. 18. Friends, we are gathered here today to witness the marriage of John and Beth. 19. Dad, this is my friend Steve. 20. Don't worry, you're among friends here.

***a mate (noun)***

1. Dad's office mates are throwing a party for him. 2. I'm going out with my mates tonight. 3. He's good mates with John. 4. What's the time, mate? 5. How do women choose their mates? 6. He always goes to the pub with his mates on Friday night. 7. Terry's an old mate of mine. 8. What happened to this sock's mate? 9. Would you trade your mate for a million bucks? 10. After a couple of intense, passionate but ultimately destructive relationships, I craved a gentle, understanding mate. 11. Don't share with anyone – not even your best mate or your partner. 12. Most of my school mates were black, though I had a few white ones. 13. A spare room with no room mate was available, thank goodness, at the Loch Leven Hotel. 14. Billy and I were just good friends, really good mates. 15. The young females tend to fly off and look for mates elsewhere. 16. At eight o'clock he and his team mates were walking through Cheltenham. 17. Every year I have a thing with my work mates. 18. He seemed to be telling team mates that his parachute had not performed correctly. 19. Her team mate Karen Bleakley won the B event. 20. I use the words I learned from Gan and the Rubber Dummy with my work mates and we get on fine.

***peace (noun)***

1. The country is at peace with its neighbours for the first time in years. 2. By the end of the century, France had made peace with Britain. 3. It's a city where people of different religions have lived together in peace for centuries. 4. An uneasy peace continued until 1939. 5. I'll leave you now and let you get dressed in peace. 6. I wish she would just leave me in peace. 7. All I want is some peace and quiet. 8. Having household insurance is supposed to give you peace of mind. 9. Residents say that the new development would shatter the peace of their area. 10. All her life she'd been an active member of the peace movement. 11. Can't we just have peace in the family? 12. In 1648 the Peace of Westphalia ended the 30 Years War. 13. It was a dangerous situation that threatened world peace. 14. More than 250,000 people died before a peace agreement was reached. 15. Now go away and let me get on with my work in peace.



### *white mice*

1. As similar as mouse brains are to human brains, mice are not men. 2. Dorothy came to meet them and thanked the little mice warmly for saving her companion from death. 3. For one thing, despite forty years of searching, nobody yet knows why those mice discovered in the 1950s like alcohol. 4. I wouldn't put up with mice on something like this if I was them. 5. It's believed the protests were against the breeding of rats and mice for experiments. 6. The analysis was done as described in ref. 49, with minor modifications; mice and rats gave essentially similar results. 7. There was a cage on the dresser with white mice running around inside. 8. They look like deliciously glamorous mice, don't you agree, Ludo?

### *to be against*

1. Eating good food is good insurance against sickness. 2. Everyone was against closing the factory. 3. He was injured in the game against the Cowboys. 4. I'm against all forms of hunting. 5. I hate it when the cat rubs its head against my legs. 6. I have trouble knowing what colors look good against each other. 7. It's against my principles to borrow money. 8. It's so difficult swimming against the current. 9. Only 3% of blacks were registered voters against 97% of the white residents. 10. The planning regulations tend to work against smaller companies. 11. The rain drummed against the window. 12. The younger policeman was leaning against the desk. 13. There were 10 votes for and 15 against the motion. 14. The use of certain drugs is against the law. 15. We had to sail against the wind.

### *a son-in-law (noun)*

1. It was the nearest he had ever got to saying something to his son-in-law that was neither untrue nor offensive. 2. Louis's son-in-law Bego became count of Paris and his foster-brother Ebbo became archbishop of Rheims. 3. Steve, you know, Mrs Files's son-in-law, who works there, he told me. 4. The next move in social care planning was to advise the daughter and son-in-law to leave, applying to be rehoused. 5. There would be literally no relationship between a man and his son-in-law were it not for his daughter, and so on. 6. He turned over my brother-in-law, you know. 7. He was the brother-in-law of someone she knew. 8. Military resistance was organized by Sidonius's brother-in-law, Ecdicius, son of the emperor Avitus. 9. My brother-in-law began setting up our platform, and I made the mistake of telling him to get a move on. 10. Not for nothing have I a brother-in-law who cooks professionally. 11. She's needed to look after her sister and brother-in-law.

### *a beginner (noun)*

1. Beginners need to ski on easier slopes. 2. As a beginner, she needs quite a lot of encouragement. 3. The tennis club welcomes beginners as well as more advanced players. 4. Everyone was a beginner at one time. 5. The instructor will guide the beginner through each stage of the form, pointing out pitfalls along the way. 6. These are often vital for a beginner, because they give meaning to the tasks involved. 7. They range from non-performing beginner groups to an auditioned jazz band that meets an hour before school starts. 8. This possibility is worth suggesting to more experienced pilots, but, of course, is not suitable for a beginner. 9. Comments: A most undemanding and very hardy plant, which can be grown by the absolute beginner with great success. 10. Many of our students are absolute beginners who are looking to expand their artistic interests. 11. Comments: Very easy plant to grow

even for the absolute beginner. 12. Courses cater for all levels of diver from the absolute beginner up to those who want to fine tune their technique. 13. The colour is white, to denote an absolute beginner. 14. This applies whether you are an absolute beginner or experienced sailor.

***a college graduate (noun)***

1. At one point, he hired a young college graduate to help. 2. He received his degree at eighteen, the youngest graduate in Thiel history. 3. Many former students including the Department's first graduate, Mr Eric Jones, enjoyed an afternoon of reminiscences and renewed friendships. 4. Patrick Wallace, an accountancy graduate from Dungannon, and Marcus Campbell both booked their debuts on snooker's most famous stage. 5. I believe any young graduate would get an awful lot of value from working with people on the shop floor. 6. We are currently seeking a recent graduate to join our software team, located on the University of Warwick Science Park. 7. He is an agricultural science graduate from Oxford University and feels competent to assess evidence and act logically. 8. He's a newly minted law school graduate from Long Island. 9. Hiking Sue, a graduate from London's Imperial College in 1979, has degrees in materials science and metallurgy. 10. A vast majority of children graduate from high school without anyone talking with them about their writing in process. 11. If he will forgive me he is rather like a graduate from the Shirley Williams institute for the caring and compassionate politician. 12. Did you know he's a graduate from Columbia University? 13. The girl is a graduate from the Anne Robinson charm school.

***jolly (adjective)***

1. a jolly Santa Claus; 2. a very jolly occasion; 3. My uncle was a jolly man with a loud laugh. 4. Sue was always jolly and helpful. 5. Why had he turned so jolly all of a sudden? 6. And we did have some jolly evenings. 7. Arthur was their best man and there were jolly pictures of the wedding in the papers. 8. But a nice young man who wanted a bit of chivvy from a jolly girl-friend. 9. Peter Webster, forty-seven, is a jaunty, jolly fellow. 10. The innovation stirred the ashram to mirth and jolly comment. 11. They all made a jolly family.

***well-bred (adjective)***

1. a courteous well-bred young man; 2. And how could he disguise his well-bred manners and speech? 3. His attitude was that of a well-bred man reluctant to discuss some family difference with a prying outsider. 4. However, the reckless, well-bred show of bravado did not exactly endear the utterer to two other boys of like age. 5. I mean, I am a well-bred woman. 6. Sometimes the health problem can be very serious: Winsome was a well-bred Thoroughbred brood mare. 7. Such a nice, polite, well-bred young woman.

***kind (adjective)***

1. They've been very kind to me. 2. It wasn't a very kind thing to say. 3. She's a very kind and generous person. 4. It's kind of you to say that. 5. It's really kind of them to let us use their pool. 6. We thanked the priest for his kind words. 7. Thank you for your help. You've been most kind. 8. Ms Jarvis is unable to accept your kind invitation. 9. Thank you for your kind offer. 10. Life has been very kind to me. 11. I need a soap that's kinder to my skin. 12. Let's hope the weather's kind tomorrow. 13. Would you be kind enough to close the door, please? 14. "Karen gave me a lift to the

station." "That was kind of her." 15. Everyone loved Mary. She was the kindest, most generous person in the world. 16. He's a good brother. He's always been kind to me. 17. That was such a kind thing to say. 18. Your great-aunt Olga was a very kind woman. 19. But she accepted that the Colonel was a kind man.

***naughty (adjective)***

1. You're a very naughty boy! Look what you've done! 2. I felt a bit naughty going off on my own, leaving the children behind. 3. Betsy said a naughty word, Mom. 4. Dennis sat on his bed reading a naughty magazine. 5. I don't believe in hitting children, no matter how naughty they've been. 6. They were reading an American novel that seemed to have had all the naughty bits cut out. 7. We've been looking for you everywhere, you naughty boy! 8. Abraham and MacGregor begin tasting that delicious sense of playing hooky from life, just like two big, naughty kids. 9. But they were naughty and stayed. 10. Dad was told how naughty James had been and then shouted at him and sent him to the bedroom. 11. Tale-telling on each other and inciting each other to be naughty are frequent problems faced by parents of young children. 12. To allow the naughty child to be seen as good, the good child also needs to be seen as being naughty. 13. Yes, when I was ten and twelve years old, I was very, very naughty. 14. Yet I don't think I used to be very naughty. 15. I think he's wonderful, and very funny, but he's also very naughty.

***a housewife (noun)***

1. A warehouse foreman's wife says: I mind writing housewife on a form. 2. And more than half the women interviewed hate the label housewife because it sounds so patronising. 3. But are housewives happy with their lot? 4. But the addition of paid work to the housewife's activities does not mean that she is no longer a housewife. 5. Is she to give up being a housewife, put the children in a day-care centre and take paid work? 6. She didn't want to take him back, she hated the idea, but she was a middle-aged housewife. 7. She was an Ohio housewife with three kids when she got the idea to write a funny column for the local newspaper. 8. He waved to her from the gate, where she stood like any housewife seeing off her man. 9. One was a 68-year-old lawyer, the other a 73-year-old housewife. 10. The popular image of Mrs Beeton as a middle-aged housewife given to the confection of extravagant recipes is doubly mistaken. 11. Adam cleared away and washed up, happy to act as housewife while he was still unemployed. 12. It would have been much more fun, don't you think, if they'd dressed as housewives. 13. This presents a problem for many women, because as a housewife you are not paid. 14. Conception of oneself as a housewife or not is liable to influence a woman's behaviour in a variety of ways. 15. I do think of myself as a housewife. 16. Today, dressed like a housewife, she looked more human than usual, less distantly dignified.

***former (adjective)***

1. Canada is a former British colony. 2. Civil war raged for years in the former Yugoslavia. 3. He was an adviser to former President Reagan. 4. Her former husband now lives in Houston. 5. Weinburger was an advisor to former president Ronald Reagan. 6. In the fall of 1990 we moved our baking facility from Forestville to downtown Santa Rosa, into a former tortilla factory. 7. Most of the former inmates sought refuge in his abbey, and many stayed on to help run it. 8. As selection goes on

there emerge biological principalities that are reluctant to trade with their former partners. 9. Goldman Sachs's shares fell 5 % after it announced the sale of 40m shares held by former partners. 10. Her former partners are not paying child support, although one has helped raise the two kids he fathered. 11. Matthew Broderick and Meg Ryan are two jilted lovers who combine to seek revenge on their former partners. 12. Most lone parents – both men and women – have been married and are separated or divorced from their former partners. 13. Their farm has been reduced to half its former size.

***a classmate (noun)***

1. But 4 months on, Kelly has rejoined her classmates. 2. We were classmates at Bowdoin College. 3. Family members and Notre Dame classmates surprised him, too. 4. Our classmates tested five bats from K. C. Slammer. 5. The funeral of an old high-school classmate just makes him more miserable. 6. The horizons are gradually extended to include playgroup supervisors and classmates. 7. Rosemary, a year older than Leith, had been Sebastian's school classmate. 8. The only exception was among my childhood friends or old school classmates. 9. Because he was stronger than his high school classmate, and more conscious of speed and balance, he beat Schwartwalder easily. 10. She moves away into the crowd as I embrace my old classmates. 11. He was no more than twenty feet from his old classmate. 12. It was considered significant that Dalzell and Greenberg, 30 years before, had been classmates at the University of Pennsylvania.

***to be eager***

1. I was eager to get back to work as soon as possible. 2. He's a bright kid and eager to learn. 3. She's a very hard worker and very eager to please. 4. A crowd of eager young students were already waiting outside. 5. A crowd of eager fans were waiting outside the hotel. 6. She hurried home from college, eager to hear Tom's news. 7. Simon was an ambitious man, eager for power and prestige. 8. As in the Horton days, the dancers were eager to work with him. 9. But were they eager to learn? 10. He was both eager to adopt the right stance and unnerved by the strangeness of it. 11. I was eager to figure out how much money Peter, and I, had won. 12. Much of the routine work was done by girl students eager to earn a little extra towards their fees. 13. People are quick to slap that label on you, and then just as eager to predict your downfall. 14. But the estate agent had now found a buyer, one who was eager to move in as soon as possible. 15. Friedrich Bremer has waited long for another victim, and is eager to begin. 16. In such letters he sounded very much himself-direct, sincere, kind, and eager to dispel any possible misunderstanding. 17. It was indeed the down-and-out who seemed most eager to hear the new message. 18. They were always eager to help or run messages and she enjoyed making tea and cakes for them.

Exercise 5. Read the definitions and tell who the following people are:

1. your mother's father – \_\_\_\_\_; 2. your parents' parents – \_\_\_\_\_;  
3. your children's children – \_\_\_\_\_; 4. your mother and father – \_\_\_\_\_; 5.  
your father's second wife – \_\_\_\_\_; 6. your husband's daughter by a previous

marriage – \_\_\_\_\_; 7. your father's brother – \_\_\_\_\_; 8. the son of your mother's latest husband – \_\_\_\_\_; 9. your mother's sister – \_\_\_\_\_; 10. your sister's son – \_\_\_\_\_; 11. your sister's daughter – \_\_\_\_\_; 12. your aunt's son – \_\_\_\_\_; 13. your aunt's daughter – \_\_\_\_\_; 14. your husband's mother, father, sister, brother (collectively) – \_\_\_\_\_; 15. your husband's mother – \_\_\_\_\_; 16. your husband's daughter – \_\_\_\_\_; 17. your daughter's husband – \_\_\_\_\_; 18. your son's wife – \_\_\_\_\_; 19. your wife's brother – \_\_\_\_\_; 20. the girl you are engaged to – \_\_\_\_\_; 21. the man you are engaged to – \_\_\_\_\_; 22. the man you are married to – \_\_\_\_\_; 23. the date on which you were born – \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 6. Make the names of domestic animals and birds. Which one is the odd-man-out?

- |                     |                                   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. t,p,a,r,o,r;     | 9. b,t,a,b,i,r;                   |
| 2. o,g,a,t;         | 10. g,o,p,n,i,e;                  |
| 3. r,a,s,w,o,r,p;   | 11. s,h,e,r,o;                    |
| 4. i,e,n,w,s;       | 12. l,e,g,e,a;                    |
| 5. o,y,k,d,e,n;     | 13. s,m,u,o,e;                    |
| 6. a,e,e,t,p,l,h,n; | 14. v,l,o,e,s,w;                  |
| 7. w,w,l,l,o,a,s;   | 15. g,g,h,h,e,e,d,o;              |
| 8. g,e,t,i,r;       | 16. r, o, i, n, r, h, e, o, s, c; |

Exercise 7. Read the definitions and tell the names of domestic animals and birds.

1. a large strong animal that people ride and use for pulling heavy things – \_\_\_\_\_; 2. a large female animal that is kept on farms and used to produce milk or meat – \_\_\_\_\_; 3. a common animal with four legs, fur, and a tail – \_\_\_\_\_; 4. a small animal with four legs that people often keep as a pet – \_\_\_\_\_; 5. an animal that has horns on top of its head and long hair under its chin, and can climb steep hills and rocks – \_\_\_\_\_; 6. a farm animal with short legs, a fat body, and a curved tail – \_\_\_\_\_; 7. not polite – a stupid, annoying person (synonym fool) – \_\_\_\_\_; 8. a small animal with long ears and soft fur, that lives in a hole in the ground – \_\_\_\_\_; 9. an adult female chicken – \_\_\_\_\_; 10. an adult male chicken – \_\_\_\_\_; 11. a bird that is like a duck but is larger and makes loud noises – \_\_\_\_\_; 12. a very common water bird with short legs and a wide beak, used for its meat, eggs, and soft feathers – \_\_\_\_\_; 13. a bird that looks like a large chicken and is often eaten at Christmas and at Thanksgiving – \_\_\_\_\_;

Exercise 8. Give the English equivalents to the following Conversational Phrases.

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Как мило с вашей стороны.     | 7. Никоим образом.         |
| 2. Хотелось бы сказать да, но... | 8. Далеко не так.          |
| 3. Конечно.                      | 9. Было бы замечательно.   |
| 4. Думаю, вы ошибаетесь.         | 10. Конечно (обязательно). |
| 5. С радостью.                   | 11. Боюсь, я не согласен.  |

Exercise 9. Answer to the statements using expressions of agreement or disagreement.

1. It's a beautiful day today. 2. It's Friday today. 3. Ann doesn't look well. 4. We are very busy at the moment. 5. Most people spend too much time watching TV. 6. The museum is closed today. 7. You told me a lie! 8. Nick is a very clever boy. 9. This book is too difficult for children. 10. We have a lot of time. 11. I've got a little present for you. 12. Our time-table is wonderful. 13. It's great to have a dog. 14. It's terrible to live in the centre of a big city. 15. Having a car makes a person lazy. 16. A friend in need is a friend indeed. 17. Instant coffee is very convenient. 18. Your English is perfect. 19. This supermarket is very expensive. 20. The windows need cleaning.

Exercise 10. Agree or disagree using conversational phrases.

1. Betty Smith is under age yet. 2. Helen Sandford is a writer. 3. Benny is often naughty. 4. Old Mrs. Sandford is not well. 5. Henry Sandford isn't married. 6. Betty is fond of hedgehogs. 7. Benny is still in his teens. 8. Let's go to the Zoo! 9. They have a cat, a dog and a turkey in the house. 10. Betty doesn't have very many friends. 11. The Sandfords' house is rather quiet. 12. Betty's full name is Elizabeth. 13. They have white mice, don't they? 14. Benny is old Mrs. Sandford's granddaughter. 15. Betty's companions are very ill-bred. 16. A lion is a domestic animal. 17. Great-grandchildren are your grandchildren's children.

Exercise 11. Read the definitions of the words from the text "Betty Smith" and tell the words.

1. a small brown European animal whose body is round and covered with sharp needle-like spines – \_\_\_\_\_; 2. a girl or woman who has the same parents as you – \_\_\_\_\_; 3. what someone is called – \_\_\_\_\_; 4. a \_\_\_\_\_ child does not obey adults and behaves badly; 5. a tropical bird with a curved beak and brightly coloured feathers that can be taught to copy human speech – \_\_\_\_\_; 6. someone who writes books, stories etc, especially as a job – \_\_\_\_\_; 7. very keen and excited about something that is going to happen or about something you want to do – \_\_\_\_\_; 8. happening or existing before, but not now – \_\_\_\_\_; 9. very pleasant and enjoyable – \_\_\_\_\_; 10. someone who has just started to do or learn something – \_\_\_\_\_; 11. a married woman who works at home doing the cooking, cleaning etc, but does not have a job outside the house – \_\_\_\_\_; 12. a small animal with long ears and soft fur, that lives in a hole in the ground – \_\_\_\_\_; 13. someone you spend a lot of time with, especially a friend – \_\_\_\_\_; 14. someone who has completed a university degree – \_\_\_\_\_; 15. someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ is polite, and behaves as if they come from a family of high social class; 16. the husband of your sister – \_\_\_\_\_; 17. to like something, especially something you have liked for a long time – \_\_\_\_\_; 18. a small furry animal with a pointed nose and a long tail that lives in people's houses or in fields – \_\_\_\_\_; 19. the son of your brother or sister – \_\_\_\_\_; 20. used to say that someone opposes or

disagrees with something – \_\_\_\_\_; 21. someone who goes or went to the same school as you – \_\_\_\_\_; 22. a very quiet and pleasant situation in which you are not interrupted – \_\_\_\_\_; 23. (especially American English) a woman or girl's female friend – \_\_\_\_\_; 24. having the colour of milk, salt, or snow – \_\_\_\_\_; 25. a living creature such as a dog or cat, that is not an insect, plant, bird, fish, or person – \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 12. Find 20 names of animals, fish, insects, birds and amphibia. The words go in different directions and can cross each other.

<b>G</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>U</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>G</b>

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Exercise 13. Translate the following words into English and find them in the crossword. The words go in different directions and can cross each other.

## DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND BIRDS

- |             |            |             |                |
|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. кошка;   | 6. свинья; | 11. коза;   | 16. утка;      |
| 2. собака;  | 7. лошадь; | 12. кролик; | 17. индюк;     |
| 3. котенок; | 8. овца;   | 13. гусь;   | 18. теленок;   |
| 4. щенок;   | 9. бык;    | 14. курица; | 19. цыпленок;  |
| 5. корова;  | 10. осел;  | 15. петух;  | 20. поросенок; |

G	A	C	X	C	D	A	R	K	Z	T	U	R	K	E	Y	F	I	K
O	H	E	S	H	E	P	P	I	G	G	H	L	Y	G	Z	R	B	O
U	A	T	B	H	D	X	Q	V	C	A	L	F	H	O	O	S	E	J
T	X	I	P	C	O	M	R	N	T	B	Y	U	I	O	Q	A	Q	S
D	B	E	H	I	N	W	A	U	K	C	A	T	K	S	R	E	H	T
N	G	C	O	W	K	J	B	P	U	P	P	Y	R	E	G	P	E	G
K	H	O	S	E	E	O	B	S	H	E	E	P	S	D	R	V	N	W
I	K	C	O	P	Y	M	I	C	H	I	C	K	E	N	S	D	Q	A
T	I	M	L	L	A	D	T	C	O	Z	T	D	C	P	B	U	L	L
T	K	A	T	Y	S	N	G	O	A	T	E	O	F	E	O	C	Y	G
E	X	S	M	W	H	V	C	C	B	P	U	G	D	O	N	K	Y	F
N	G	C	O	K	E	B	W	K	T	P	I	G	L	E	T	U	O	N
K	F	A	Z	Q	I	H	O	R	S	E	D	L	J	E	C	O	U	G
R	L	W	A	I	P	N	C	A	Y	T	X	D	H	M	V	F	P	Z



## CHECK YOURSELF!

### 1. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. a beginner; 2. a nephew; 3. to be eager; 4. I think you are mistaken; 5. to be against; 6. a hamster; 7. By all means; 8. I am a member of her family. 9. a stepdaughter; 10. to be 3 years older than; 11. I have a lot of friends. 12. We have white mice, a hedgehog and a parrot in the house. 13. Far from it; 14. a son-in-law; 15. They are very kind, jolly and well-bred. 16. to be of age; 17. a mother-in-law; 18. a turtle; 19. I am a writer, just a beginner, you know. 20. to be fond of; 21. a hedgehog; 22. By no means; 23. a donkey; 24. They have only one child, Benny. 25. Just the other way round. 26. Sometimes he is naughty. 27. well-bred; 28. Yes, of course. 29. I'm awfully sorry but you see... 30. How nice of you! 31. Certainly. 32. a puppy; 33. to be under age; 34. mice; 35. swallow; 36. a stepbrother; 37. a fellow-student; 38. a piglet; 39. a sparrow; 40. I'm afraid I don't agree. 41. stepchildren; 42. to come of age; 43. My best companions are two girls. 44. a hare; 45. naughty; 46. How nice of you! 47. He has a mother, but he has no father. 48. a niece; 49. His mother is against it, we have no peace because of all Benny's animals and birds. 50. That would be lovely!

### 2. Translate into English.

1. бывший; 2. сухопутная черепаха; 3. С удовольствием; 4. быть несовершеннолетним; 5. У меня высшее образование, знаете ли. 6. Как раз наоборот; 7. Он очень любит птиц и животных. 8. Хотелось бы согласиться, но... 9. ласточка; 10. выпускник колледжа; 11. свояк; 12. Любой ценой, обязательно. 13. У моего зятя есть мать, но нет отца. 14. Ну конечно! 15. одноклассник; 16. Моя сестра – домохозяйка. 17. еж; 18. сосед по комнате; 19. Боюсь, я не согласен. 20. товарищ по институту; 21. Мой зять женат на моей старшей сестре. 22. быть против; 23. Иногда Бенни непослушный. 24. очень любить; 25. Далеко не так. 26. прабабушка; 27. сводная сестра; 28. У нас дома есть белые мыши, ежик и зеленый попугай. 29. хомяк; 30. шурин; 31. Думаю, вы ошибаетесь. 32. муравей; 33. индюк; 34. падчерица; 35. бывший муж; 36. Сейчас Бенни очень хочет завести кролика. 37. У меня высшее образование. 38. деверь; 39. бабушка и дедушка; 40. Я, знаете ли, только новичок. 41. цыпленок; 42. Как мило с Вашей стороны. 43. правнучка; 44. павлин; 45. теща; 46. ни в коем случае. 47. Они очень добрые, веселые и хорошо воспитанные. 48. свояченица; 49. тесть; 50. веселый, славный.

### TEXT 3

## DOCTOR SANDFORD'S FAMILY ABOUT BENNY'S COUSINS

Exercise 1. Correct the mistakes according to the text:

Doctor Smith's family is very large. There are six of them. The five friends of his family are: his father, his brother-in-law, his son Johnny, his wife Elizabeth and himself. Helen has her parents.

Young Mrs. Sandford is sixty-eight. Betty is twenty-six. Doctor Sandford is forty. Benny isn't an only child and there are several boys and girls in the family for him to read with.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Вот книга, которую ты можешь прочитать. 2. Вот суп, чтобы ты поел.  
3. Вот сапоги, которые она может носить. 4. Вот велосипед, чтобы Бенни катался. 5. Вот ежик, с которым Бенни будет играть.

2. пятилетний Генри, трехдневный поход, пятилитровая бутылка, четырехнедельный отпуск, пяти звездный отель, тридцатипятилетний мужчина, двадцатистраничный доклад, двухсот серийный фильм, семикилометровый мост.

3. на юге Африки, на севере Канады, на западе Украины, на востоке России, на севере Англии, на юге Испании.

4. У Эмили нет родителей. 5. Джорджи – единственный ребенок в семье.  
6. А, вот ты где! Что ты тут делаешь? 7. Его полное имя Томас Генри Вайт. 8. У доктора Сэндфорда высшее образование. 9. В доме много животных и птиц, с которыми Томми может играть. 10. Австралия – очень далекая страна. 11. Я голоден, уже пора перекусить. 12. Мне ужасно жаль, но, видите ли, я очень хочу купить именно этого попугая. 13. Хелен намного старше своего мужа, не так ли? Что вы, это далеко не так! 14. Трехлетняя Луиза часто капризничает. 15. Было очень приятно вас увидеть, мистер Грин. Передавайте привет миссис Грин. Спасибо, обязательно. 16. Франция также далеко, как и Германия? Нет, она немного дальше. 17. Извините за беспокойство, вы не подскажете, как пройти к метро? 18. – Извини, я спешу. Увидимся завтра, ладно? – Ладно, пока.

Exercise 3. Agree or disagree.

1. Benny has no cousins. 2. His cousins are boys only. 3. Georgie is a seven-year-old boy. 4. The name of Benny's aunt is Agatha. 5. Canada is a very close

country. 6. Emily Brown is old Mrs. Sandford's daughter. 7. May is Benny's niece. 8. Canada is in the south of America. 9. At midday Benny has some tea. 10. London is as far as Canada.

#### Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. У Джона Вайта небольшая семья. Их четверо. У него есть жена, маленькая дочь Бетти и теща. Бетти – веселая шестилетняя девочка. Жене Джона, Эмили, 31 год. Она ученый-исследователь. Тещу зовут Луиза, ей 65 лет. Она бывшая учительница. Самому Джону 35 лет, он журналист.

2. - Как раз пора перекусить! Пойдем в кафе.  
- Нет, спасибо. Я неважно себя чувствую. Как-нибудь в другой раз.  
- Мне очень жаль это слышать.

3. А, вот ты где, Джорджи! Почему ты не дома? Твоя мама звала тебя обедать уже 20 минут назад.

#### Exercise 5. Translate into English.

- |                                       |                                 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. далекая страна;                    | 19. такой же славный, как;      |
| 2. Пора идти спать.                   | 20. До скорого!                 |
| 3. на юге Африки;                     | 21. В семье шесть человек.      |
| 4. его свояченица Бетти;              | 22. Пойдем, мой дорогой!        |
| 5. бабуля;                            | 23. Как раз пора обедать.       |
| 6. такой же капризный, как;           | 24. Извините за беспокойство... |
| 7. А, вот ты где!                     | 25. Увидимся завтра!            |
| 8. сразу, одновременно;               | 26. она замужем за;             |
| 9. шестилетний Том;                   | 27. У него нет родителей.       |
| 10. двоюродный брат;                  | 28. такой же начинающий, как;   |
| 11. двоюродная сестра;                | 29. Пойдем!                     |
| 12. единственный ребенок;             | 30. на востоке России;          |
| 13. десятилетний Генри;               | 31. двоюродные братья и сестры; |
| 14. на западе Украины;                | 32. как раз;                    |
| 15. восьмилетняя девочка;             | 33. А, это ты.                  |
| 16. Передавай большой привет Луизе.   | 34. на юге Испании;             |
| 17. полдень;                          | 35. Это намного дальше.         |
| 18. такой же хорошо воспитанный, как; |                                 |

#### Exercise 6. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

##### *a cousin (noun)*

1. Apes may be distant cousins of humans. 2. The plantain is a large cousin of the banana. 3. He'd lost a cousin and some good friends in these reprisals. 4. Mary Donovan is a cousin of my father's! 5. She was employed by cousin Gruner, the doctor, who had this work invented for her. 6. The cousins were very polite and in

fact charming. 7. This was obviously not Silvia, Guido's cousin with whom Jeff had so unwisely fallen in love! 8. When I was little my cousin used to come over to my house.

***an aunt (noun)***

1. Clayton was adopted by his aunt and uncle and brought up in the working class brewery town of Tadcaster, North Yorkshire. 2. I have stated earlier my aunt was a determined and ambitious woman. 3. Jerome has an aunt and uncle in Laguna Hills and some relatives in South Dakota. 4. My aunts seemed very far away, faded, sepia photographs stuck in some childhood album. 5. So my aunt talked three friends into skating down the Mississippi to New Orleans. 6. The aunt was a prime ally. 7. The Dodson aunts take pride in his stance in this hour of crisis.

***a parent (noun)***

1. I'd like you to meet my parents sometime. 2. The airline's parent, AMR Corp., lost \$115 million in the first nine months. 3. All these children are mutant children of the same parent, differing from their parent with respect to one gene each. 4. Margaret shows the 13 parents how to make things and they show their children. 5. Once, after he had been absent a fortnight, the principal tackled his parents. 6. Panic-stricken parents, their faces twisted in fear, ran to the school and frantically searched for their sons or daughters. 7. Some parents will terminate contact with the therapist because they do not understand why certain questions are being asked. 8. To me, it was normal to have parents who worked and were devoted to their children. 9. Yet parents above all need those congenial working conditions if they are to parent well. 10. Children under fourteen should be accompanied by a parent. 11. The eggs are guarded by both parents. 12. Melissa's spending the weekend at her parents' house.

***a husband (noun)***

1. Gary's her second husband. 2. How many husbands would stay at home and take care of the children while their wife goes out to work? 3. I don't like Francesca's husband very much. 4. Her big manly husband – at this moment she hated him. 5. Her throat dried to think that she might have revealed things about her husband to another man. 6. Mr Nicholls was, after all, a good husband for Charlotte. 7. My husband was furious, so was I. 8. She lived with her husband and little girl in the city of Worcester. 9. Valerie Hermreck brings a batch of warm-from-the-oven chocolate chip cookies to her husband and children.

***far (adjective)***

1. We can walk to my house from here. It isn't far. 2. You could see the mountains in the far distance. 3. They crossed the bridge and walked along the far side of the stream. 4. There was a piano in the far corner of the room. 5. It will become windy in the far north and west. 6. The company lost £3 million, which is a far cry from last year's £60 million profit. 7. In the far distance she could see the outlines of several tall buildings. 8. We can walk if it's not far. 9. On the far side of the village was a small water mill, probably used for grinding corn.

***far (adverb)***

1. Cleveland isn't very far from here. 2. I don't want to drive very far. 3. I was now far behind the others and knew I couldn't catch up. 4. We were sitting too far from the stage to hear what the actors were saying. 5. Alfonsina Storni seems to have veered as far as possible to the opposite extreme. 6. Because of the language barrier

and culture shock, such insights are far too rare. 7. But there were far too few new faces, and far too many head office honchos. 8. Eventually Mark found a place for it far in the bows of the raft, like a miniature fourth mast. 9. Lightning dipped and veered in a manner which was far too close for comfort.

***farther (adjective)***

1. A table stood at the farther end of the kitchen. 2. He saw the pond they called the lake and the grey bulk of the Mithraeum on the farther shore.

***farther(adverb)***

1. We decided not to go any farther. 2. The boats were drifting farther and farther apart. 3. Two miles farther south is the village of Santa Catarina. 4. Most of them were locals, but some had come from farther afield. 5. We'd better investigate farther. 6. It is now well known that distant galaxies are probably about 10 times farther away than Hubble inferred. 7. The Navy and its shipyards remain, and have even gained work from closures farther up the coast. 8. We won't be able to go much farther because of the snow.

***to come along***

1. It should be good fun. Why don't you come along? 2. "How's your project coming along?" "Oh, fine, thanks." 3. Come along! We're all waiting for you! 4. Come along! Don't give up yet! 5. Bill and I waited an hour for a bus, and then four of them came along at once. 6. Brittany can come along too, if she wants. 7. By the time her third child came along, Mrs Jones had strong ideas on how children should be brought up. 8. I was studying to be an accountant, but then the baby came along and I had to give it all up. 9. Mary's reading and writing has really started to come along recently. 10. The work on the new school sports centre is coming on very well. 11. We're going to Ben's – do you want to come along? 12. We were having a good time until Ronnie came along.

***it's (just the) time***

1. Come on everybody. It's time to start cleaning up. 2. If Christmas has settled on your hips and middle, it's time to act. 3. If the result is none too pleasant, it's time to do something about it. 4. It is past midnight in down town Tegucigalpa, and it's time to go home. 5. When the last hymn is sung, it's time to join mums and dads over the road at the church. 6. When the leaves begin to fall, it's time to think about the Section 9's and the Section 10's. 7. When you feel nostalgic for a change, it's time to head for the hills.

***a locksmith (noun)***

1. Any locksmith can do it for you. 2. He will be here with a locksmith. 3. I made a business card today for a locksmith. 4. Master locksmiths can make duplicates of most keys – including those for cars, safes, padlocks, etc. 5. Most importantly the hotel gains a security system whose cards cannot be copied at the local locksmith. 6. The door was very strong, with an excellent lock, but the locksmith knew his job.

***a surgeon (noun)***

1. The surgeon told reporters that Sara was making good progress after the heart transplant. 2. A famous brain surgeon came up from Boston and operated on him for three hours. 3. But the big scene happens at a cocktail party in the home of a famous plastic surgeon. 4. The surgeon apparently did not listen to his patient or

respect her bodily integrity. 5. The aim is to tell the surgeons about a survey which shows the most popular forms of cosmetic surgery. 6. The breakfast hour of the nurses was to be regulated by the house surgeon. 7. In 1770 he became a surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary. 8. After finishing his studies in Boston, he returned to Los Angeles, becoming the first orthopedic surgeon in the Southwest. 9. In 1780 he entered the Royal Navy as surgeon's mate, becoming full surgeon in 1782. 10. Anderson specialized in eye diseases, becoming consulting ophthalmic surgeon at York County Hospital.

***a lawyer (noun)***

1. Defense lawyer Charles Grieshammer said he was not surprised by the verdict. 2. He refused to answer any questions until his lawyer came. 3. You have to study for a long time to become a lawyer. 4. Doctors and lawyers, teachers and preachers were respected members of the community. 5. The lawyer believed his colleagues had begun to whisper about him behind his back. 6. When the University of Illinois' lawyers harumphed loudly, Clark and Andreesen changed the name. 7. You know, I came out to be a lawyer like you, but I hated the lawyering part. 8. And best of all, he was studying to be a lawyer, just like her father.

***a playwright (noun)***

1. Campbell had been a fairly well-known playwright at one time. 2. Even when a playwright has been drafted in, you can still see the joins. 3. Like actor / playwright Anna Devere Smith, he taped the interviews, and so the characters speak in their own words. 4. One of the new playwrights was Ben Jonson. 5. The other Albert was Albert Finney, who stars as a successful restaurateur attempting a reconciliation with his playwright brother. 6. These playwrights claimed they could correct vice only by sentiment, not ridicule. 7. Don't miss this funny, poignant, visual production written and directed by acclaimed playwright John Godber. 8. It is also used as a dramatic device by many contemporary playwrights. 9. Amazingly, the initial reaction from scholars back then was disappointment – they had been hoping for something by the playwright Sophocles!

***a conductor (noun)***

1. After each conductor leads the orchestra in the morning sessions, some will be called back for afternoon finals. 2. As the train pulled out the senior conductor came round. 3. How the hell was he going to get the information he required from her with the conductor prattling about? 4. Perhaps the conductor program will indeed succeed in freeing musicians from the constraints of music's pre-determined parts – namely the notes. 5. The conductor punched our ticket and displayed it over the seat to indicate our destination. 6. The conductor William Llewellyn may well have had a few sleepless nights but must have been proud of his singers. 7. I think that it was when he got turned down for the job of a bus conductor. 8. I was a bus conductor for twelve days - eleven days of training and one day as a bus conductor.

***an interpreter (noun)***

1. Speaking through an interpreter, Ahmed said, 'I'm very worried about my wife and children'. 2. Both Presidents were accompanied by their interpreters. 3. If I'm going to make the speech, I'll need an interpreter. 4. The only way we could figure out what they were saying was through an interpreter. 5. For example, it may

be necessary to employ a sign language interpreter if a parent or child is deaf. 6. I waved him toward me, happy to see an interpreter. 7. She had an interpreter with her.

***a translator (noun)***

1. She worked in Geneva as a translator. 2. Speaking through a translator, Li told of his early life. 3. The publishers are looking for an American translator for his novels. 4. But for the writers and early translators of the Gospels, it was a very precise term, denoting a very exact figure. 5. He had a good ear for language, and was a talented scholar, translator, and lyric poet. 6. It came as no surprise to find that the local translator in Sochi had muddled up the names. 7. My father was immediately hired as his interpreter and translator. 8. The translator was gazing about, holding up one hand for quiet. 9. The stories about her render her variously as victim, betrayer, seducer, and translator. 10. William Caxton, the great fifteenth-century British printer and translator, was first to render Aesop in our language.

***a mechanic (noun)***

1. She and her husband, Joe, an auto mechanic, have taken their first airplane trips. 2. Women rarely want to become garage mechanics. 3. In most big cities advertisements for workers, from plumbers to car mechanics, go unanswered for weeks. 4. He showed it to a car mechanic, who kept it five weeks without looking at it. 5. In contrast, the United States has dozens of individual skill standards and certificates-for everything from auto mechanics to architects-but no system. 6. He was an auto mechanic who took good care of his family. 7. It consisted of three auto mechanics, a sanitation man, and two foremen. 8. He wanted to be an auto mechanic, but, really, he pumped gas.

***a sailor (noun)***

1. Janet married a sailor in the French navy. 2. Two thousand British sailors lost their lives when the ship went down. 3. A sailor appeared in front of him, holding two women in his arms. 4. Here are soldiers and sailors, with troops of acquaintances to see them off. 5. Morale dropped as sailors suffered from stress and uncertainty, he said.

***an architect (noun)***

1. Beveridge is usually thought of as the architect of the British National Health Service. 2. St Paul's Cathedral was designed by the famous architect, Sir Christopher Wren. 3. The Imperial Hotel in Tokyo was designed by the famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright. 4. We're working with a team of architects on the plans for the new building. 5. As well as being an architect, he is a chartered town planner, and is specially qualified in building conservation. 6. Previously, some of the most ardent opponents of architectural conservation have themselves been architects. 7. Since the death of his predecessor, Professor Blakely, he was one of its principal architects. 8. Weck Glass Block has introduced some new product lines to that old favorite of architects everywhere.

## PROFESSIONS

Exercise 7. Read the definitions and tell who the following people are:

1. someone who writes plays;
2. someone who is skilled at repairing motor vehicles and machinery;
3. someone who is in a position of authority in the army, navy;
4. someone who is trained to treat people who are ill;
5. someone who works on a ship;
6. someone who stands in front of a group of musicians or singers and directs their playing or singing;
7. someone whose job is to design buildings;
8. someone who does a job, especially a particular type of job;
9. someone whose job is to treat people's teeth;
10. someone who operates the controls of an aircraft or spacecraft;
11. someone whose job is to design or build roads, bridges, machines etc;
12. a secretary whose main job is to type letters;
13. someone who drives a car, bus;
14. someone whose job is to teach, especially in a school;
15. a person who makes serious study of a subject, in order to discover new facts or test new ideas;
16. someone who performs in a play or film;
17. someone who makes and repairs locks;
18. a member of the army of a country, especially someone who is not an officer;
19. someone who writes music;
20. a man whose job is to persuade people to buy his company's products;
21. someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal agreements, or represent people in court;
22. a scientist who has special knowledge and training in physics;
23. someone whose job is to collect payments from passengers on a bus;
24. who uses a lathe (токарный станок) to make shapes out of wood or metal;
25. a scientist who has special knowledge and training in chemistry;
26. a doctor who does operations in a hospital;
27. a woman who performs in a play or film;
28. someone who paints pictures;
29. someone who writes news reports for newspapers, magazines, television, or radio;
30. someone who writes books, stories etc, especially as a job;
31. someone who owns or manages a farm;
32. a woman whose job is selling things;
33. someone who writes poems;
34. someone who plays a musical instrument, especially very well or as a job;



Exercise 8. Find the names of 20 different professions in this crossword. The words go in different directions and can cross each other.

W	O	R	K	E	R	A	F	J	T	O	R	R	E	M	R	A	F
O	C	R	E	I	D	L	O	S	R	E	A	H	Y	O	L	V	D
R	X	D	G	Q	F	K	I	N	C	O	M	P	O	S	E	R	M
N	M	F	F	W	H	P	H	I	N	O	E	G	R	U	S	I	G
A	C	T	O	R	Y	D	F	H	J	K	L	M	V	U	A	U	Z
K	N	U	D	T	L	F	H	P	L	A	Y	W	R	I	G	H	T
Z	S	R	S	E	O	V	D	O	S	R	M	B	B	C	A	D	X
P	L	N	A	R	L	A	W	Y	E	R	T	C	U	R	M	B	T
I	Y	E	Z	T	D	N	S	J	W	F	O	Z	C	A	T	S	T
L	W	R	I	T	E	R	A	X	H	D	R	H	O	R	I	I	S
O	W	G	X	Y	V	X	I	P	G	M	I	A	P	T	T	M	I
T	A	H	C	P	V	O	L	V	P	T	S	N	N	B	S	I	M
E	S	A	I	L	O	R	K	E	E	Y	U	E	O	U	Z	J	E
Q	D	J	B	U	P	E	J	C	A	R	D	D	W	H	Q	H	H
M	H	K	M	I	O	M	T	E	A	C	H	E	R	B	E	V	C

## CHECK YOURSELF!

1. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. на юге Африки; 2. А, вот ты где! 3. далекая страна; 4. двоюродный брат; 5. сразу, одновременно; 6. единственный ребенок; 7. бабуля; 8. такой же капризный, как; 9. Пора идти спать. 10. на западе Украины; 11. Увидимся завтра! 12. В семье шесть человек. 13. полдень; 14. двоюродная сестра; 15. До скорого! 16. она замужем за; 17. шестилетний Том; 18. такой же начинающий, как; 19. десятилетний Генри; 20. Пойдем! 21. его свояченица Бетти; 22. как раз пора; 23. на востоке Германии; 24. У него нет родителей. 25. А, это ты. 26. такой же хорошо воспитанный, как; 27. Пойдем, мой дорогой! 28. Пока, увидимся завтра! 29. на юге Испании; 30. восьмилетняя девочка; 31. Извините за беспокойство... 32. двоюродные братья и сестры; 33. Как раз пора обедать. 34. Передавай большой привет Луизе. 35. такой же славный, как;

## TEXT 4

### OUR ENGLISH LESSON

Exercise 1. Put in the necessary prepositions / adverbs. Translate the word-combinations into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ classes; 2. Sit \_\_\_\_\_! 3. a flu \_\_\_\_\_ a high temperature; 4. \_\_\_\_\_ break; 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday; 6. to go \_\_\_\_\_ the homework; 7. \_\_\_\_\_ written form; 8. to plug \_\_\_\_\_; 9. to write the words \_\_\_\_\_ transcription; 10. Wipe this word \_\_\_\_\_. 11. to write something \_\_\_\_\_; 12. to look \_\_\_\_\_ the blackboard; 13. Come \_\_\_\_\_! 14. Go \_\_\_\_\_ your seat. 15. Open your books \_\_\_\_\_ page 12. 16. Switch \_\_\_\_\_ the cassette-recorder. 17. What's \_\_\_\_\_? 18. Switch \_\_\_\_\_ the light, it's not dark in here. 19. Speak \_\_\_\_\_! I can't hear you! 20. Come \_\_\_\_\_ the blackboard. 21. \_\_\_\_\_ the Dean's office; 22. Go \_\_\_\_\_ of the room! 23. Stay \_\_\_\_\_ from the blackboard. 24. Go \_\_\_\_\_ reading, don't stop. 25. Ask questions \_\_\_\_\_ the text.

Exercise 2. Give antonyms to the following words and word-combinations from the text.

- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. to sit down;       | 9. Keep silent.             |
| 2. That's too bad.    | 10. orally;                 |
| 3. correct;           | 11. to hand in papers;      |
| 4. a break;           | 12. to switch on;           |
| 5. That'll do.        | 13. Let's begin our lesson. |
| 6. to be absent;      | 14. a weak point;           |
| 7. Come in!           | 15. transcription;          |
| 8. to make a mistake; | 16. Open your books.        |

Exercise 3. Give synonyms to the following words and word-combinations.

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. to write down;         | 10. headphones;            |
| 2. to be away;            | 11. May I say it this way? |
| 3. an exercise-book;      | 12. a cassette-recorder;   |
| 4. to check the homework; | 13. to wind back the tape; |
| 5. I expect;              | 14. to set homework;       |
| 6. Go to your place.      | 15. What's the date today? |
| 7. right;                 | 16. again;                 |
| 8. Stop talking.          | 17. No whispering!         |
| 9. in writing;            |                            |

Exercise 4. Read and translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. Wipe the word off. 2. How long is it before the bell? 3. No helping, please. 4. Who is on duty today? 5. What's up? 6. Have another try. 7. I'm afraid that pronunciation is your weak point. 8. The lesson is over. 9. May I put it like this? 10. Ask questions about the text. 11. Go to the Dean's office and bring the group register, please. 12. Let the others see the board. 13. Don't go so fast! 14. Silence, please. 15. Shall I give out the papers? 16. Any mistakes noticed?

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. магнитофон;                            | 16. Перемотайте пленку назад.              |
| 2. Сотрите с доски.                       | 17. Я полагаю.                             |
| 3. Мне переводить на английский?          | 18. Вот именно.                            |
| 4. слабое место;                          | 19. Мне написать это слово в транскрипции? |
| 5. Произнесите этот звук.                 | 20. присутствовать;                        |
| 6. Это правильно?                         | 21. Очень жаль (плохо).                    |
| 7. отсутствовать (3 варианта);            | 22. наушники (2 варианта);                 |
| 8. Включите свет!                         | 23. Где мел? Вот он.                       |
| 9. Достаточно.                            | 24. проверять д/з;                         |
| 10. Что случилось?                        | 25. Намочить тряпку?                       |
| 11. Найдите упражнение 12 на странице 35. | 26. Вы слышите меня?                       |
| 12. грипп с высокой температурой;         | 27. произношение;                          |
| 13. Отключите телевизор от сети.          | 28. Попробуйте еще раз.                    |
| 14. тетрадь (3 варианта);                 | 29. Идите на место                         |
| 15. Запишите это предложение на доске.    | 30. Напишите 9-е упражнение.               |

Exercise 6. Read and translate into Russian.

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. to clean the blackboard; | 11. to correct the spelling of the word; |
| 2. to use the duster;       | 12. to collect the exercise-books;       |
| 3. to bring some chalk;     | 13. to listen to the text;               |

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 4. to put down the date;               | 14. to switch off the tape-recorder; |
| 5. to write on the blackboard;         | 15. to read distinctly;              |
| 6. not to stand in front of the board; | 16. to hand in the works;            |
| 7. to come up to the desk;             | 17. to have a test;                  |
| 8. not to go so fast;                  | 18. to have another try;             |
| 9. to go to the place;                 | 19. to go on retelling;              |
| 10. to check homework;                 | 20. to do the exercise orally.       |

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. – Майкл, идите к доске. Возьмите мел и напишите транскрипцию слова “Тишина”. Посмотрите на доску. Это правильно? Хорошо. Сотрите слово с доски и идите на место. 2. – Староста, кто сегодня отсутствует? – Только Луиза. – Что случилось? У нее грипп? – Нет, сильная простуда. – Ладно, начнем урок. Запишите сегодняшнее число и день недели. Что было задано на сегодня? 3. Начните читать текст 11. Не спешите. Четко произносите окончания слов. Попробуйте еще раз. Достаточно. Спасибо. 4. Приготовьте листы бумаги. Мы будем писать контрольную. Напишите свою фамилию и число. Сначала задайте вопросы к предложению 8. Потом переведите текст 7 на странице 27. Вы должны сдать работы через 40 минут. 5. – Вы заметили какие-либо ошибки в чтении Бена? – Да, в слове семья должна быть палатализация. Произнесите это слово еще раз, ладно? 6. Включите магнитофон в сеть. Перемотайте кассету назад. Наденьте наушники и прослушайте упражнение 12 на странице 39.

Exercise 8. Read the definitions and tell the words.

1. a book that students use for writing in;
2. something that is \_\_\_\_ can clearly be heard;
3. a period of time in which school students are taught a particular subject;
4. a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen to the radio, music etc without other people hearing it;
5. the time during the school day when classes stop and teachers and students can rest, eat, play etc;
6. someone whose job is to teach, especially in a school;
7. to be in a particular place;
8. a set of printed pages that are held together in a cover so that you can read them;
9. a board with a dark smooth surface, used in schools for writing on with chalk;
10. a cloth for removing what was written on the blackboard;
11. not to be in the place where you are expected to be;
12. complete quiet because nobody is talking;
13. a set of questions, exercises, or practical activities to measure someone's skill, ability, or knowledge;
14. work that a student at school is asked to do at home;
15. soft white or grey rock formed a long time ago from the shells of small sea animals;
16. something that has been done in the wrong way;

17. a written or spoken description of a situation or event, giving people the information they need;
18. to clean something by rubbing it against a surface;
19. a list of the times of classes in a school, college etc, American Equivalent: schedule;
20. an official list of names of people, companies etc, or a book that has this list.

Exercise 9. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

***a blackboard (noun)***

1. And through another he saw a classroom with lots of tiny desks and a blackboard at one end. 2. Nailed to the wall was a large blackboard with a compartment for chalk attached to it. 3. Periodically he will explain a rule or illustrate its use on the blackboard. 4. Table 9 illustrates how your blackboard might look. 5. The screen becomes an individualized blackboard for each child.

***a duster (noun)***

1. Continue rubbing until the surface feels dry and then polish vigorously with a clean soft duster. 2. Shake the bottle well, apply with a clean cloth and polish with a soft duster. 3. She was in a housedress and held a duster in her hand. 4. The assassin was cramped in a narrow space above the housemaids' cupboard full of brooms and dusters.

***chalk(noun)***

1. Bats flittered about him; their warning squeaks sounded like chalk on a blackboard. 2. He could smell the harsh carbolic soap of the orphanage, then the schoolroom with its dust and chalk. 3. It makes a fertile soil for crops since here it is a mixture of clay and small particles of chalk. 4. She had no money for even a blackboard and chalk, or for the slates used commonly by village children. 5. The headmaster handed me the chalk.

***a desk (noun)***

1. A nurse was seated at the reception desk. 2. Conway's secretary, Marie, was sitting at a desk. 3. He pulled the crumpled bills from his shirt pocket and dropped them on the desk. 4. If I had any class at all, I would get up from this desk and go buy bagels. 5. Lucy Lane was sitting at the desk, turning the pages of a loose-leaf manuscript file. 6. Or at a pinch he might be able to squeeze himself into the desk drawer and hide. 7. The desk floated through the door into the hallway. 8. The people placed on other desks were permitted to call themselves salesmen or traders.

***to check (verb)***

1. "Are you sure this is the right phone number?" "Yes, I've just checked." 2. "Can I exchange this for a smaller size?" "You should be able to. Let me check." 3. "We have milk, don't we?" "Uh, I'll check." 4. Check that the meat is cooked thoroughly before serving it. 5. Before your trip, check if your insurance covers you abroad. 6. Doctors are trying to check the spread of the disease with drugs. 7. I'll just check that I locked the door. 8. I want to check my voice mail. 9. Let's check to see if she's OK. 10. That bag's too large to take on the plane – I can check it for you. 11. Their passports were checked by immigration officers at the airport. 12. We need to check the building for structural damage. 13. You'd better check the figures one more

time – we don't want any mistakes. 14. My idea of checking out a tunnel is throwing a hand grenade down it. 15. She frowned, and checked again, her eyes widening in amazement. 16. The mobile phone is constantly in use as he checks, queries and informs staff. 17. You must evaluate your evidence, check it against other sources and decide if it is reliable.

***homework (noun)***

1. Dave, have you done your French homework? 2. Did you get your homework done Jason? 3. Don't you kids have any homework? 4. For homework, I'd like you to finish exercises 2 and 3 on page 24. 5. Go to your room and do your math homework before you start watching TV. 6. Have you got a lot of homework then? 7. I'm sorry Gail, but Amber has to stay home and do her homework. 8. I don't have any homework tonight. 9. Mrs Burgess gives more homework than the other teachers. 10. My brother always used to help me with my homework. 11. Oh, I've got so much homework to do! 12. Housework, homework, work in fields, farms and factories. 13. I pointed out that the same students were handing in homework in their other classes. 14. More tests, more homework, more drill, more hours, more days. 15. The amount of homework help that parents give should also affect results. 16. There were two more open airs during the week and somewhere in between all this activity the children had homework to complete. 17. We were in the middle of that when he was called inside to do his homework and I was sent home. 18. You don't hand your homework in on time, or you don't even bother to do it.

***a lesson (noun)***

1. Dominic will be having his first driving lesson this Thursday. 2. Our experience with the fire will serve as a lesson to the entire state. 3. She gives English lessons to business people in the evenings. 4. It is algebra for today's lesson, my worst topic in maths. 5. It was a good lesson in humility, he realized. 6. Should we beat them or lock them up until they learn their lessons? 7. So feel free to fill your children with lessons and morals from this story. 8. The lessons which Donaldson has been trying to teach us are reflected throughout the following chapters. 9. We hope that the pictures, done by Kathleen White, one of the authors, will help you in choosing lessons. 10. Some people his grandmother knew had a little girl who wanted to learn the flute and Tom started giving her lessons. 11. There is also the question of when to start lessons. 12. Margaret had started driving lessons, was making progress with the solicitor, and spending the occasional evening with friends. 13. Each time I started a Hebrew lesson, we were interrupted. 14. New timetables at four Merseyside schools mean pupils start lessons at 8.30 and go home at 1.50 with just one half-hour break. 15. Born and raised in Tokyo, Komuro started violin lessons at age 3 and began learning keyboards in elementary school. 16. I started giving lessons to more pupils, which sometimes involved cycling to houses far out in the country side.

***pronunciation (noun)***

1. Gianni has problems with his grammar but his pronunciation is very good. 2. Speak as much French as you can, and don't worry about your pronunciation. 3. A word, or perhaps just a certain pronunciation of a word, may not be contained in the lexicon. 4. Accompanying listening tapes provide models for exceptionally thorough work on pronunciation, stress, and intonation. 5. It seems likely that a considerable amount of valuable new research on pronunciation will grow out of the study of

discourse. 6. The differences among these dialects, which mainly involved pronunciation, were similar to differences among dialects in the present-day United States. 7. The pupil can also record his voice, to check his pronunciation. 8. This means that they are able to retrieve the appropriate pronunciation of a word as a whole from the speech output lexicon. 9. What about the differences in pronunciation between the casual and the emphatic styles?

***to pronounce (verb)***

1. How do you pronounce your last name? 2. Some students find it difficult to pronounce the word "the". 3. Words like 'chicken' and 'cheese' were once pronounced with a 'k'. 4. Andrew, however, was among those who remained to pronounce the divorce. 5. Big business dominates manufacturing and is pronounced in the transportation, communications, power utilities, and banking and financial industries. 6. But when it was over, the commentator pronounced it disappointing. 7. His wife was pronounced dead at Stanford Hospital. 8. Insurers pronounced 1998 the worst for climate-related disasters-until 1999 came along. 9. They came and they went, sometimes before the newsreaders had even learnt how to pronounce their names properly. 10. Those who drowned in the loch were pronounced guilty. 11. When she awoke she pronounced herself feeble, and said her bones were stiff in her skin.

***a test (noun)***

1. A blood test can be done to determine who the baby's father is. 2. A good test of any Chinese restaurant is its sweet and sour soup. 3. Did Lauren pass her driving test? 4. Doctors did several tests to find out what was wrong. 5. How did you do on the spelling test? 6. I have a chemistry test tomorrow. 7. Listen carefully, because there will be a test on this next week. 8. Nine-month-old babies are given hearing tests by health visitors. 9. Several students were caught cheating on the test. 10. Teachers can use the program to create tests to check children's progress. 11. The committee is calling for national tests for American schoolchildren. 12. There is a simple test for diabetes. 13. We carry out safety tests on all our products. 14. And indeed, I do subject each new species I find to a set of stringent tests. 15. I had come first in our exams and tests.

***an exercise (noun)***

1. Let's walk. It'll be good exercise. 2. Most people find it more fun doing exercises to music. 3. The exercises in Chapter 3 are helpful for students learning the future tense. 4. The doctor recommended a diet and a programme of exercises to help her lose weight. 5. Thirty minutes of squash gives you as much exercise as an hour of any other game. 6. Try a few gentle exercises once or twice a day. 7. Breathing exercises should be performed at the end of each training session. 8. Repeat the exercise but kick with the front or rear leg as soon as the stance switches. 9. The master started me off slowly with some routine ground exercises. 10. The readers at Grades 3-6 also include exercises at the end of each book to consolidate language work. 11. For homework, do exercises 1 and 2. 12. He leafed through a pile of documents until he found a sheet of paper torn from an exercise book. 13. The first gold star in the exercise book came in 1953 too, when I was five. 14. Students must make do with two exercise books for the entire year. 15. She bought a child's exercise book and started to take notes on the stock market. 16. Have you found your old exercise books and been amazed at what you have forgotten? 17. This exercise book

was, along with my diary, the only thing I could call my own. 18. She unfolded Marek's exercise book and began reading the spidery writing where she had been forced to stop.

### CHECK YOURSELF!

#### 1. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. May I go out? 2. to plug in; 3. Wipe the word off. 4. That will do. 5. Will you spell it? 6. at the Dean's office; 7. Have another try. 8. I believe no one is away? 9. No helping, please. 10. to stay away from classes; 11. That's it. 12. Shall I begin? 13. I expect; 14. to put down; 15. to rewind the tape; 16. Don't go so fast! 17. Speak up! 18. flu with a high temperature; 19. What's the spelling of this word? 20. Let the others see the board. 21. to make a report; 22. to clean the blackboard; 23. I'm afraid that pronunciation is your weak point. 24. an examination card; 25. Make your reading more distinct. 26. Any mistakes noticed? 27. Ask questions about the text. 28. May I put it like this? 29. What's the date today? 30. in break; 31. palatalization; 32. Keep silent. 33. Come up to the board. 34. to go through the homework; 35. Now it's correct. 36. to hand out papers; 37. What's the Russian for "headphones"? 38. What's up? 39. Do you follow me? 40. to do homework orally; 41. That's too bad. 42. Shall I write the words in transcription? 43. Who is on duty today? 44. to wet the duster; 45. How long is it before the bell? 46. time-table; 47. The lesson is over. 48. Shall I give out the papers? 49. Shall I spell it? 50. Go to the Dean's office and bring the group register, please.

#### 2. Translate into English.

1. отсутствовать; 2. Можно выйти? 3. Достаточно. 4. писать контрольную; 5. на перемене; 6. Как по-английски "мел"? 7. устно / письменно; 8. Тихо! Никаких подсказок. 9. Раздайте зачетки, пожалуйста. 10. делать доклад; 11. староста; 12. экзаменационный билет; 13. наушники; 14. Урок окончен. До свидания. 15. раздавать работы; 16. читать отчетливо; 17. перемотать пленку назад; 18. Вот именно. 19. Очень жаль. 20. грипп с высокой температурой; 21. Вы меня слушаете? 22. Давайте начнем урок. 23. Кто сегодня дежурный? 24. Извините, я опоздал. 25. Как произносится это слово? 26. Четко произносите окончания слов. 27. Как по-русски "register"? 28. Не спешите. 29. сдавать работы; 30. Займите свое место. 31. Включите магнитофон. 32. Я надеюсь, все присутствуют? 33. Что было задано на сегодня? 34. Произнесите это слово еще раз, ладно? 35. Повторите это слово, пожалуйста. 36. Мне переводить? 37. Перемотайте кассету назад. 38. Вот он! (учебник) 39. Продолжайте переводить. 40. Можно это сказать так? 41. включить в сеть; 42. замеченные ошибки; 43. Сколько до звонка? 44. Мне написать транскрипцию? 45. намочить тряпку; 46. Какое сегодня число? 47. список студентов; 48. Приготовьте листы бумаги. Мы будем писать контрольную. 49. Вы заметили какие-либо ошибки в чтении Бена? 50. Возьмите мел и напишите транскрипцию слова "Тишина".



## TEXT 5

### DOCTOR SANDFORD'S HOUSE

Exercise 1. Correct the mistakes.

Dr. Sandford's hospital is not very large, but it isn't comfortable and well-organized. It is a big three-storeyed country house.

Near the cottage there is a green field and a few plants. Behind it there is a vegetable garden with many bushes and trees in it. On the first floor there is a bathroom, a kitchen, a lumber-room, a canteen, a cosy bedroom and Dr.'s Brown surgery. There are also a lot of rooms downstairs, on the second floor: the Sandfords' sitting-room, mother-in-law's room which is also Betty's study, Benny's room and a toilet.

The furniture is new and quite fashionable. So Dr. Sandford says he doesn't have to pay a lot of money for the car and the cottage. He must spend the time for many days before he can name the garden his own.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the words from the text.

Dr. Sandford's house is not \_\_\_\_\_, but it is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. It is a small \_\_\_\_\_ cottage.

In \_\_\_\_\_ of the house there is a green \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ it there is a little \_\_\_\_\_ with a \_\_\_\_\_ fruit trees \_\_\_\_\_ it. On the \_\_\_\_\_ floor there is a kitchen, a \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_-room, a \_\_\_\_\_ sitting-room and Dr.'s Sandford's \_\_\_\_\_. There \_\_\_\_\_ also several rooms \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor: the Sandfords' \_\_\_\_\_, Grandmother's room which is also Benny's \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ room and the \_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is modern and \_\_\_\_\_ new. But Dr. Sandford says he \_\_\_\_\_ pay a lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ the house and \_\_\_\_\_ furniture. He must \_\_\_\_\_ the money for many \_\_\_\_\_ before he can \_\_\_\_\_ the hose his \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

- |                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. электричество;             | 16. перед домом;                   |
| 2. центральное отопление;     | 17. канализация;                   |
| 3. холодильник;               | 18. современная мебель;            |
| 4. газовая плита;             | 19. люстра;                        |
| 5. двухэтажный дом;           | 20. хорошо спланированный коттедж; |
| 6. уютная спальня;            | 21. радиоприемник;                 |
| 7. музыкальный центр;         | 22. лифт;                          |
| 8. милая детская;             | 23. зеленый газон;                 |
| 9. мусоропровод;              | 24. мусоропровод;                  |
| 10. несколько комнат наверху; | 25. пылесос;                       |
| 11. электрическая плита;      | 26. удобный кабинет;               |

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 12. телефон;             | 27. торшер;                      |
| 13. телевизор;           | 28. водопровод;                  |
| 14. большая кладовая;    | 29. газ;                         |
| 15. собственный кабинет; | 30. стены, облицованные кафелем; |

Exercise 4. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. arm-chair;       | 11. chair;          |
| 2. stool;           | 12. units;          |
| 3. cupboard;        | 13. wall furniture; |
| 4. settee;          | 14. dressing stool; |
| 5. sofa;            | 15. wardrobe;       |
| 6. mirror;          | 16. writing table;  |
| 7. cabinet;         | 17. davenport;      |
| 8. standard lamp;   | 18. bookcase;       |
| 9. bedside cabinet; | 19. suite;          |
| 10. bed;            | 20. dressing table; |

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Какая плита лучше – газовая или электрическая? 2. Холодильник стоит возле серванта в углу кухни. 3. Стены в ванной облицованы кафелем. 4. – Какой у вас пылесос? – Я не знаю, но он новый и очень мощный. 5. Мы живем в многоэтажном жилом доме на 10-м этаже. 6. Туалетный столик и пуфик стоят в спальне Хелен на втором этаже. 7. В гостиной на первом этаже стоит мебельный гарнитур. 8. В доме есть все современные удобства: водопровод, электричество и центральное отопление. 9. Семья Гринов живет в собственном новом трехэтажном коттедже. У них также есть большой фруктовый сад за домом. 10. В комнате Бетти на втором этаже есть письменный стол, удобная кушетка и несколько книжных полок. Возле двери – зеркало. 11. Гардероб предназначен для хранения (to keep) одежды, а сервант – для посуды. 12. Современные люди не могут жить без электричества, телефона и канализации. 13. Вечером я люблю сесть в свое любимое кресло, включить торшер и читать книгу о диких и домашних животных. 14. Обычно детская – самая большая и светлая комната в квартире. 15. Пятилетний Бенни очень любит играть на зеленой лужайке за домом. 16. – Встроенная мебель очень удобна, не так ли? – Я не согласен с вами, мне больше нравятся стенки и гарнитуры мягкой мебели. 17. – На каком этаже вы живете? – Наша квартира находится на шестом этаже двенадцатиэтажного дома. 18. Ты слышишь? Где-то играет музыка. Это наш дедушка опять забыл выключить радиоприемник! 19. Моя старшая сестра замужем за инженером. У них небольшой собственный дом недалеко от центра города.

Exercise 6. Read the definitions and guess the word from the text.

1. having two storeys;
2. a very small room in a house where food is kept;

3. a room for sleeping in;
4. making you feel physically relaxed, without any pain or without being too hot, cold etc;
5. a room in a house that is used for work or study;
6. large objects such as chairs, tables, beds, and cupboards;
7. a small house in the country;
8. the floor of a building that is at ground level;
9. said about a thing, which was carefully thought about and it was decided what it would be like;
10. the main room in a house where people relax, watch television;
11. a place where fruit trees are grown;
12. belonging to the present time or most recent time;
13. used to emphasize that something belongs to or is connected with a particular person or thing and not any other;
14. a room where you eat meals in a house or hotel;
15. a room where there is a bath or shower, a basin, and sometimes a toilet;
16. an area of ground in a garden or park that is covered with short grass;
17. a place that is \_\_\_\_\_ is small, comfortable, and warm and a situation that is \_\_\_\_\_ is comfortable and friendly;
18. the room in a house where you sit, relax, watch television etc;
19. the room where you prepare and cook food;
20. a baby's bedroom or a room in a house where young children play.

Exercise 7. Read the definitions and guess the word.

1. a piece of furniture with a flat top supported by legs;
2. a piece of furniture with doors and shelves or drawers, used for storing or showing things;
3. a comfortable chair with sides that you can rest your arms on;
4. a piece of furniture, especially one that can be attached to others of the same type;
5. a piece of special glass that you can look at and see yourself in;
6. a piece of furniture for one person to sit on, which has a back, a seat, and four legs;
7. a piece of furniture like a large cupboard that you hang clothes in;
8. a bed with a thick base;
9. an object that produces light by using electricity, oil, or gas;
10. a piece of furniture like a table with a mirror on top, sometimes with drawers, that you use when you are doing your hair, putting on make-up etc;
11. a seat that has three or four legs, but no back or arms;
12. a tall lamp that stands on the floor;
13. a piece of furniture with doors, and sometimes shelves, used for storing clothes, plates, food etc;
14. a piece of furniture that you sleep on;
15. a large piece of electrical kitchen equipment, shaped like a cupboard, used for keeping food and drink cool;

16. a comfortable seat with raised arms and a back, that is wide enough for two or three people to sit on;
17. a piece of kitchen equipment on which you cook food in pots and pans, and that contains an oven;
18. a set of matching furniture for a room;
19. a piece of furniture with shelves to hold books;
20. a machine that cleans floors by sucking up dirt.

Exercise 8. Make words from the following letters.

- |                       |                     |                            |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. e,e,e,o,t,h,l,p,n; | 5. a,a,r,r,i,m,h,c; | 9. u,f,e,t,r,r,n,i,u;      |
| 2. g,i,f,e, r, d;     | 6. r,r,w,b,d,e,o,a; | 10. t,p,r,u,i,h,p,e,l,g,s. |
| 3. r,r,r,o,i,m;       | 7. v,g,t,s,o,e,a,s; |                            |
| 4. t,i,e,u,s;         | 8. d,d,b,v,n,e,i,a; |                            |

Exercise 9. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian:

*Articles of furniture:*

1. bed; 2. sofa; 3. a sofa bed; 4. divan-bed; 5. couch; 6. settee; 7. ottoman; 8. divan; 9. chesterfield; 10. davenport; 11. chair; 12. arm-chair; 13. dressing table; 14. stool; 15. table; 16. bookcase; 17. cupboard; 18. wardrobe; 19. mirror; 20. lamp; 21. standard lamp; 22. unit; 23. cabinet; 24. bedside cabinet; 25. wall-furniture; 26. suite;

*Modern conveniences:*

27. chute; 28. refrigerator; 29. stove; 30. lift; 31. vacuum-cleaner;

Exercise 10. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

***comfortable (adjective)***

1. "Did you have a good flight?" "Yes, very comfortable thank you."
2. All the comfortable rooms sleep two and are of a high standard with private shower and W.C; most have a balcony.
3. Economy hotels offer clean, comfortable rooms and front desk services without costly extras like restaurants and room service.
4. Older or better-heeled visitors have a choice of comfortable hotels, where rooms go for about \$ 50 per night.
5. The Lido Palace facilities include comfortable lounges, a breakfast room, a spacious dining-room and a well-stocked bar.
6. There are two comfortable lounges with open fires, one with a large collection of books for guests to read.
7. They saw a warm, comfortable room with a good fire burning in the fireplace and a few papers on the big table.
8. This is a well-equipped and comfortable hotel, offering good value for money.
9. We visited one day in her comfortable room at the Research Center.
10. Can you wait for a moment while I change into something more comfortable?

***two-storeyed / two storey (adjective)***

1. The Pineta is a two storey building and all the bedrooms are served by a lift.
2. It was like being in an elevator which suddenly drops from the top of a twenty storey building to the basement.
3. The authority insists that the two storey buildings

are structurally sound and safe. 4. The five storey building features a circular atrium topped by a stained glass dome. 5. The two storey building has space for 300 of the college's students. 6. A two storey building and some caravans were severely damaged. 7. Mrs. Burden who lived at number 70, another two storey house was quite a character. 8. In a large fenced-off security zone, drums pile up to the level of a two storey house. 9. Detectives launched an enquiry after the body of Michael Chatfield was found as firemen fought a blaze in a three storey house. 10. Dockbuild Limited also wants to build a three storey office development on the site.

***a cottage (noun)***

1. A few secluded cottages are located along the narrow winding road. 2. Snow White came upon a small cottage in the mountains. 3. A hundred yards out, he looked back at the small yellow cottage on the slope above the lake. 4. Sammy lived in a small cottage on the bank of the Berkeley to Gloucester canal. 5. We walk on through two small clusters of cottages, the East End and the West End. 6. He was a hardworking, frugal and thrifty man who was saving to buy a small cottage from his employer. 7. She lives in a charming cottage deep in the Kent countryside. 8. Beatrice was pleased and invited Guillaume to her cottage for tea. 9. Earl grabbed the girl, looked right then left down the row of shuttered summer cottages, and shoved the girl inside. 10. He also asserted that the day of the cottage industry was over.

***a lawn (noun)***

1. Palms loomed over cypresses and poinsettias, and brown men in straw hats trimmed the miles of green lawns. 2. Through the hydraulic doors, I could see the lush green lawn that stretched languidly across an immense parking lot. 3. Summertime Peter glided easily to a gentle landing on the lush green lawn outside the ranch house. 4. He wanted to find himself standing, without having moved, in the fresh air on the green lawn outside. 5. And the northernmost town has several sprawling communities dotted with golf courses and street after street of lush, green lawns. 6. Of the species whose vegetative propagation is rapid, the small plants forming a green lawn over the bottom prove most useful. 7. Families, houses, and green lawns that had to be mowed in summer and raked in the fall. 8. This delightful eating and drinking establishment serves wonderful meals outside on a back deck surrounded lush green lawns and towering trees. 9. Breaking up the concrete driveway came next to make way for lawns, borders and a pond.

***an orchard (noun)***

1. Do you know car loads of people have driven by the orchards this year? 2. Her black bicycle is leaning against the orchard fence. 3. I circled the house at a distance, passed through the orchard into the garden and stood amid the rows of broccoli. 4. It is also fruit-growing country and the vineyards are interspersed with orchards of apple, plum and pear. 5. It was near the peach orchard that the Confederates suffered one of their Worst blows. 6. It was suddenly quiet in the orchard as the mist floated through the trees. 7. Léonie went to the orchard to pick some vine leaves. 8. Its hedged fields are sprinkled with oak trees, and apple orchards and half-timbered houses abound. 9. We rode until we passed an overgrown meadow which must once have been part of an apple orchard.

***the ground floor (noun)***

1. Accommodation for residents is on the ground floor or well-serviced by lifts. 2. Get in on the ground floor. 3. In the same week, they also got into his ground floor flat twice and stole his cheque book and card. 4. She guided him back to the lift, down to the ground floor and the street and into a taxi. 5. Suppose you lived at the top of the building, and your parents stayed on the ground floor. 6. The bookshop was on the ground floor, and the gallery in the basement. 7. Under the vaulted ground floor was a guardroom and small prison.

***a kitchen (noun)***

1. Jay's in the kitchen washing the dishes. 2. The production of crack can easily be carried out in a domestic kitchen. 3. To regain her composure, she opened the wine bottle in the kitchen and took a sip. 4. Back in the cottage she found everyone in the kitchen. 5. Many also worked in libraries or dormitory kitchens, or mowed lawns. 6. What had happened in the kitchen was a calculated wooing, tease, flirtation, safely outrageous. 7. Mrs Cooper took no pleasure in the rightness of her prediction, the accuracy of the bereaved cockroaches in her kitchen. 8. The tiles which she painted possessed great potential in kitchen design, he had informed her. 9. Originally from Vienna, she had been employed briefly in the kitchen. 10. When she went back to the kitchen Penry's tray stood on the counter, the plates satisfactorily empty.

***a pantry (noun)***

1. A maid peeks out of the pantry into the hall. 2. After the first week they should have grown used to the idea that on some evenings the pantry will be bare. 3. And the dining-room and the bedrooms and the kitchens and all the pantries and the pictures and silver and glass and carpets. 4. I've seen it on the pantry shelf, Mrs Salt. 5. It was the only edible thing in the pantry. 6. That night, the pantry and supply closet were overrun with rats. 7. The dishwasher was filled with plastic containers from Boston Market, but still the pantry was empty. 8. You could walk in and through a tiny pantry to the backyard and to four one-room rentals. 9. He stood in the pantry and she handed things in to him. 10. Go on! The dish is in the pantry.

***a dining-room (noun)***

1. Access to the dining room in the north-east corner of the main block was then made via a short flight of stairs. 2. He looked over the women in the ship's dining room, just checking, a few glanced his way. 3. In their newly decorated dining room, alive with rich, warm reds, the grand repast consisted of three meager chops. 4. Inside, there is a lounge, dining room and a barbecue. 5. The traditionally built dining room offers a superb standard of cuisine and an a la carte menu.

***a living-room / lounge (noun)***

1. But at least these were songs that you could sing outside your living room. 2. Dutifully he searched first the bedroom, then the living room. 3. Evelyn uncrossed her legs, got up slowly, began to walk to the living room door. 4. In the living room Bruce said he asked about any old china she might have had. 5. The children perished in a fast-moving blaze that started minutes after midnight in the living room of their row house. 6. We all settled around the television set in the living room. 7. Willie would return from school to find the living room filled with the musky perfume of freshly-cut branches burning in the range. 8. Breakfast is taken on a pleasant terrace, or in a large room which doubles as a comfortable lounge during the evenings.

9. There are two comfortable lounges with open fires, one with a large collection of books for guests to read. 10. She led them down a narrow corridor and into a comfortable lounge.

***cosy (adjective)***

1. The fire had been lit and the room looked bright and cosy. 2. It wasn't as cosy as Mrs Burbanks' guest house or even as Highbury. 3. Most people like some form of bedside lighting – either for reading in bed or simply to create a cosy atmosphere. 4. Sexy underwear's got nothing on thermal britches and vests when it comes to keeping you cosy in the depths of winter. 5. The bar is warm and cosy, with an open fire and oak beams. 6. The flickering lamp above their heads and the patches of colour round the walls gave the room a cosy lived-in air. 7. They all liked the cosy life. 8. In the warm and cosy sitting-room Fred Bradley put down the evening paper and stared moodily into the bright fire. 9. Our homes are warm and cosy on even the coldest day, and well ventilated during the summer months. 10. The fire in the compact range was burning slowly, and the room was warm and cosy.

***a sitting-room (noun)***

1. Feeley paced, chain-smoked, made phone calls from the Lincoln sitting room. 2. His parents were in the sitting room. 3. I knew it was a mistake to help my silly wee sister paste pictures into her scrapbook in the sitting room. 4. In the sitting room, Ted Johnson was trying to give the old man something squirreled away in his satchel. 5. John caught Sarah's arm and hustled her into the sitting room while Emily hurried down the stairs to join them. 6. No one in the hall except the grandfather clock I'd seen floating in my dream; no one came out of the sitting room. 7. The door to the sitting room was ajar, and a wedge of light shone out across the stairs. 8. There was nothing, not even that hotel sitting room, to compare.

***a bedroom (noun)***

1. They've just bought a new four-bedroomed house in Edinburgh. 2. After a few minutes she padded back into the bedroom wrapped in a big fluffy towel. 3. Drugs squad officers in Wiltshire discovered another drug factory in the bedroom of a council house yesterday. 4. The large bedrooms all have private bathroom, telephone, and are nicely decorated. 5. Ellie, who had the only key, arrived first and, turned up the gas heater in the large bright bedroom. 6. The larger bedroom was at the end of the passage, so that the bathroom was between the two sleeping rooms. 7. The large bedrooms all have a private bathroom and several will take a third or fourth bed. 8. Alternatively, you could partition off part of a large bedroom to create a small en suite bathroom or shower room. 9. Home, for Mr Kronweiser, was a large bedroom in a working-class house to the north of the town. 10. She made her way purposefully upstairs to the large bedroom at the front of the house.

***a nursery (noun)***

1. In the nursery she could do what she wanted when she wanted. 2. It was a room that might, in time, become a nursery. 3. Such families would therefore have no legitimate claim to nursery provisions and other facilities. 4. There was the nursery, the school-room, and the drawing-room: there were three lots. 5. They need constant attention, constant vigilance, like a nursery of children. 6. This keeps him happy until it is time to go to the nursery by which time she has cleared up the mess. 7. It is often a nursery for fish species that normally live in the separate worlds of freshwater rivers

or the sea. 8. This created a natural nursery for every kind of indigenous wildflower, shrub, and tree. 9. There is a day nursery for toddlers and the Pirates Club for children from four to eleven years.

***a bathroom (noun)***

1. "Can I use your bathroom?" "Sure, go ahead." 2. Excuse me, where's the bathroom? 3. The bathroom is next to Jack's room. 4. And I can take it into the bathroom to read. 5. Cyril emerged from the bathroom, holding out a pack of Kools. 6. During the night I wake to dash the two yards from bunk to bathroom. 7. He found the first corroboration of his suspicions in the small white-tiled bathroom beyond the bedroom. 8. If I suddenly swanned out of the bathroom in satin, Nick would have a fit. 9. The door facing the entrance turned out to be a bathroom. 10. The trailers do not have sewer connections and residents are supposed to use resort or park bathrooms. 11. Mommy, Mommy, I gotta go to the bathroom.

***furniture (noun)***

1. I helped him choose the furniture for his house. 2. I can't think of a single piece of furniture in my house that I bought new. 3. The master bedroom is filled with antique furniture. 4. Carpets, building products, furniture and other durable goods all began to see downshifting during the fourth quarter. 5. Garden furniture had been neatly stacked under the colonnade. 6. He set up as a freelance industrial designer making furniture from a basement studio in 1952. 7. His most famous commission was to supply all the furniture and furnishings for the house constructed for Napoleon on St Helena. 8. Later another partially ignited device was found in a second furniture shop but caused only minor damage. 9. The flood took furniture and coins and valuables in one room, and left everything that was in another intact. 10. The scheme provides second-hand furniture to the needy.

***modern (adjective)***

1. Doherty is a professor of modern European history. 2. Drugs have become the plague of the modern world. 3. He'll receive the most modern medical treatment. 4. I don't like modern architecture at all. 5. I like both modern dance and classical ballet. 6. Many criticisms have been made of modern farming methods. 7. Seattle has a very modern public transportation system. 8. The company occupies a bright, modern office building in the heart of the city. 9. The most compelling work in the modern British theater is being created in the smaller and non-profit theaters. 10. The prince is known for his critical views of modern architecture. 11. The pyramids are a remarkable piece of engineering, even judged by modern standards.

***own (adjective)***

1. Bring your own equipment. 2. Every dance has its own rhythm. 3. The yacht was intended for the king's own personal use. 4. His face was only a few inches from her own. 5. We have problems of our own. 6. I'd like to have a place of my own. 7. One day I want to have a horse of my very own. 8. She just wanted a place to call her own. 9. She makes a lot of her own clothes. 10. We encourage students to develop their own ideas. 11. It's your own fault for leaving the window open. 12. I've been living on my own for four years now.



## FURNITURE AND MODERN CONVENIENCES

Exercise 11. Find 20 words on the topic in this crossword.  
The words go in different directions and can cross each other.

C	U	P	B	O	A	R	D	V	N	I	E	V	O	T	S	U	F
Q	H	K	Y	Z	O	P	L	I	A	S	C	G	T	C	Z	E	G
E	Q	U	H	X	A	C	T	Q	V	G	I	H	G	A	S	L	A
W	A	T	T	F	U	P	K	A	N	A	Z	I	P	B	P	E	O
S	Z	J	O	E	R	O	L	Z	B	Y	N	S	H	I	O	C	P
A	X	S	U	I	T	E	I	X	C	S	D	Q	N	N	U	T	T
Z	F	F	A	C	L	U	T	U	N	I	T	S	M	E	F	R	F
F	U	H	T	V	B	E	D	S	V	G	L	W	C	T	C	I	I
Y	C	P	J	B	C	T	T	W	C	M	F	Z	R	Q	D	C	L
I	H	J	N	V	N	N	W	A	R	D	R	O	B	E	F	I	B
L	I	B	O	O	K	C	A	S	E	Z	I	M	Y	R	R	T	C
A	O	O	N	N	Q	B	D	E	D	E	D	H	I	W	U	Y	E
M	I	R	R	O	R	O	Y	Z	C	N	G	F	H	E	H	J	Q
P	P	I	M	M	E	J	L	T	E	L	E	P	H	O	N	E	P
A	W	R	T	V	Y	N	S	F	U	I	W	M	O	L	P	B	K

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## CHECK YOURSELF!

### 1. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. sofa; 2. dressing stool; 3. writing table; 4. bed; 5. suite; 6. arm-chair; 7. mirror; 8. bookcase; 9. stool; 10. bedside cabinet; 11. wardrobe; 12. davenport; 13. standard lamp; 14. cabinet; 15. units; 16. cupboard; 17. wall furniture; 18. settee; 19. chair; 20. dressing table; 21. bathroom; 22. pantry; 23. comfortable; 24. in front of; 25. furniture; 26. orchard; 27. lawn; 28. nursery; 29. cosy; 30. built-in furniture.

### 2. Translate into English.

1. удобный кабинет; 2. торшер; 3. газовая плита; 4. электричество; 5. двухэтажный дом; 6. стены, облицованные кафелем; 7. мусоропровод; 8. зеленый газон; 9. холодильник; 10. несколько комнат наверху; 11. канализация; 12. люстра; 13. водопровод; 14. хорошо спланированный коттедж; 15. большая кладовая; 16. уютная спальня; 17. музыкальный центр; 18. пылесос; 19. современная мебель; 20. телефон; 21. центральное отопление; 22. электрическая плита; 23. радиоприемник; 24. собственный кабинет; 25. милая детская; 26. лифт; 27. телевизор; 28. газ; 29. фруктовый сад; 30. первый / второй этаж.

## TEXT 6

### MR. WHITE COMES AGAIN

Exercise 1. Replace the words in Russian with the correct words in English from the text.

It is (суббота) afternoon. Doctor Sandford is in his (кабинет). Betty (стучит).

“Come in, (пожалуйста). (В чем дело), Betty?” “Mr. White wants (увидеть) you, Henry.”

“Well, yes. (Пусть заходит) please.” (Mr. White (входит.) “Good afternoon, doctor.”

“Good afternoon, Mr. White.”

“I'm (ужасно) sorry (беспокоить) you.”

“That's all right. (Рад) to see you. (Садитесь), please. (Чем я могу быть вам полезен)?”

“Do you (получаете) the *Times*?” “(Конечно).”

“Would you like to have it for the (следующий) year?”

“Oh, I (забыл). We never remember (таких) things (вовремя). (Должен) I pay anything (прямо сейчас)?”

“No you (ненужно). For the present, you can (подписать) this paper. Here you are.”

“Where do I sign?”

“(здесь), please. Thank you, doctor.”

“Well, Mr. White. It's five o'clock. You'll have some tea with us, (не так ли)?”

“Thank you. (С удовольствием).”

“Let's go to the (столовую). (Сюда), please.”

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. вовремя;

2. помнить;

3. подписка на газету;

4. получать;

5. В чем дело?

6. пока, на этот раз;

7. стучать в дверь;

8. Сюда, пожалуйста.

9. роспись;

10. входить / выходить;

11. Где мне подписать?

12. сразу же;

13. Извините за беспокойство.

14. Пойдемте в столовую.

16. Вот, пожалуйста.

17. кабинет;

18. конечно;

19. Рад вас видеть.

20. Не стоит благодарности.

21. пить чай с кем-то;

22. молоточек на двери;

23. Не надо меня провожать.

24. Джонни, веди себя как следует!

25. подписаться на журнал;

26. Проси его сюда.

27. Еще кофе? Да, пожалуйста.

28. на Рождество;

29. С удовольствием.

15. Чем я могу быть вам полезен?                      30. Нет, ненужно.

Exercise 3. Translate into English paying attention to Conversational Phrases.

1. – Скажите, где остановка 5-го трамвая? – Мне очень жаль, но я не знаю. Я не здешний.
2. – Вы, случайно, не знаете, когда будет звонок? – Через четверть часа.
3. – Не могли бы вы сказать мне, когда он придет? – Не имею ни малейшего понятия.
4. – Мы будем сдавать 3 экзамена в эту сессию, не так ли? – Не уверен, надо узнать в деканате.
5. – Почему вы опять опоздали? – Ну, видите ли... Я проспал.
6. – Чем я могу быть вам полезен? – Не могли бы вы сказать мне, где я могу подписаться на «Таймс» на следующий год? – Мне ужасно жаль, но я действительно не знаю.
7. – Вы думаете над моим вопросом уже 20 минут. Отвечайте! – Ну дайте же еще одну минутку подумать!
8. – Как образуется множественное число существительных, заканчивающихся на “th”? – Очень хороший вопрос. Кто знает ответ?

Exercise 4. Translate these sentences on Vocabulary Notes into Russian / Ukrainian.

*to knock*

1. We have knocked double-knocks at the street-door. 2. We knocked at the door but there was no one there. 3. Wilson went up and knocked on the door. 4. I knocked and knocked but nobody answered. 5. 'Mattie?' called Jerry, knocking on the door. 6. Cheap gasoline will make your engine knock. 7. Critics knocked his latest film for its portrayal of women. 8. I waited a moment, then knocked again. 9. Lula knocked at the back door and he appeared, dressed in pyjamas. 10. She knocked me with her elbow as she passed. 11. Would you mind knocking before you come in? 12. After I had rung several more times and knocked at the door, I heard hesitant footsteps. 13. It was a pity perhaps that the car had not knocked her down.

*to show*

1. Show the visitors in, will you please? 2. I can show myself out (=out of the office or house) 3. Don't trouble to show me out (of the building), I know the way. 4. Can you show Mrs Davies to the bathroom? 5. "How do you change the speed of the drill?" "Let me show you." 6. A menu showing the options will appear on the computer screen. 7. Caffeine has been shown to have a good effect on mental performance. 8. Can you show me how to use your camera? 9. Could you show this gentleman to his table please. 10. Everyone has to show their identity cards at the entrance to the building. 11. I'll show you an easier way to get down from there. 12. I'll show you the way to the station. It's not far.

*to receive*

1. All the children will receive a small gift. 2. If you would like to receive further information, return the attached form. 3. She received an honorary degree from Harvard. 4. Lee received 324 votes. 5. Are you still receiving financial aid? 6. Did Caroline receive an invitation? 7. He says he never received the fax from us.

8. Hotel guests may not receive visitors after 10 p.m. 9. I'm sorry I didn't call earlier, but I've only just received your message. 10. Officials have received numerous complaints about airport noise. 11. Police received calls from residents who heard the gunshots. 12. Three firefighters received minor injuries while fighting the blaze. 13. When she received news of her father's death, she returned home. 14. You will receive your credit card in approximately two weeks. 15. We have received 2, 200 telegrams and 4, 000 letters in response to your Mideast statements....

***to remember***

1. I remember you two couldn't stand each other at first! 2. You left your keys on the table, remember? 3. I called the office, but I don't remember who I spoke to. 4. They've lived here for as long as I can remember. 5. Remember, the examiner will expect you to demonstrate a knowledge of motorway driving too. 6. Aunt Sara always remembers me at Christmas. 7. Can you remember what the man looked like? 8. Did you remember to lock the back door? 9. Do you remember your first day at school? 10. Do you think Kim remembers that we're supposed to be there at 8? 11. He remembered that he had felt just the same way when he first started working. 12. I don't remember him being that good at athletics in school. 13. Oh yes, I remember now. We met him at the last conference, didn't we? 14. On Memorial Day, Americans remember their war dead. 15. The pain was such that in her anger she could not remember how much, or even if, she had loved Edmund.

***in time***

1. They ran all the way to the corner just in time to see the bus disappearing up the street. 2. If you don't leave enough space between your car and the car in front, you may not be able to stop in time. 3. David said he'd take me to the concert, if he's home in time. 4. She started as an office junior, and in time became director of the whole company. 5. Do you think you'll be fit in time for Saturday's race? 6. Don't worry, I'll be back in time to cook dinner. 7. Jarvis was a strange man, but in time I got to like him. 8. She's hoping to be out of hospital in time to celebrate her birthday at home.

***to sign***

1. You forgot to sign the cheque. 2. Steffi signs her autograph every time she's asked. 3. Sign here please. 4. Just sign here by the X. 5. Where do you want me to sign my name? 6. Would you like to sign our guest book? 7. You forgot to sign the credit card slip. 8. Almost 200,000 Czechs signed a petition protesting at Mr Hodac's appointment, and each night thousands gather outside the studios. 9. On 15 May 1679 the marriage contract was signed at Lisbon.

***please***

1. Could you please clean up the living room? 2. 'More wine?' 'Yes, please.' 3. Alison! Please! 4. I'd like a cup of coffee, please. 5. Oh, please, he'd never do that. 6. "Would you like some more tea?" "Yes, please." 7. Please feel free to ask questions at any time. 8. Could I please borrow the car? 9. Paige, sit down, please. 10. Two pancakes for me, please. 11. Would you please hurry up – we're going to be late.

***to subscribe***

1. You can subscribe to the magazine for as little as \$32 a year. 2. Most of those companies also subscribe to the services. 3. So if you subscribe to magazines or are

on the mailing lists of other catalogs, your name will get circulated.

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Exercise 1. Fill in the necessary preposition.

___ the evening;	___ spring;	___ Easter;
___ Monday;	___ noon;	___ dawn;
___ midnight;	___ the 15 <sup>th</sup> century;	___ 1992;
___ April 13 <sup>th</sup> ;	___ Sunday morning;	___ July the 19 <sup>th</sup> ;
___ Tuesday morning;	___ March;	___ the evening;
___ Christmas;	___ a spring night;	___ the 1920s;
___ 10.00;	___ night;	___ the age of five;
___ November;	___ the weekend;	___ Sunday night;
___ the summer;	___ Christmas Day;	___ five o'clock;
___ 1967;	___ the 19 <sup>th</sup> century;	___ 1917;
___ Saturdays;	___ night;	___ the 11 <sup>th</sup> century;
___ 21 July 2003;	___ the same time;	___ the moment;
___ five minutes;	___ weekdays;	___ weekend;
___ 6 o'clock;	___ the afternoon;	___ this morning;
___ 1990;	___ Thursday;	___ the morning;
___ July;	___ July the twelfth;	___ lunchtime;
___ the afternoon;	___ the twentieth century;	___ Easter Day

Exercise 2. Fill in the prepositions of time in the following:

1. I always go into town \_\_\_ Saturday. 2. We get up \_\_\_ 7.30. 3. We'll go there \_\_\_ the morning. 4. They give each other presents \_\_\_ Christmas. 5. She went to the theatre \_\_\_ her birthday. 6. St. Valentine's Day is \_\_\_ February. 7. You must come here \_\_\_ Friday morning. 8. I finish work \_\_\_ 5.45. 9. We go to church \_\_\_ Easter. 10. The party is \_\_\_ Monday. 11. My father works \_\_\_ night. 12. \_\_\_ summer we go to the beach. 13. Phone me \_\_\_ nine o'clock. 14. He will leave school \_\_\_ June. 15. I like getting up late \_\_\_ weekends. 16. I was born \_\_\_ May 14<sup>th</sup>. 17. Let's meet \_\_\_ 3.00 and go shopping. 18. \_\_\_ Friday morning Linda has a French lesson. 19. The boat leaves \_\_\_ ten minutes. 20. He usually meets his friends \_\_\_ the evening. 21. Call me \_\_\_ 2 o'clock tomorrow. 22. Tina's birthday party was \_\_\_ Sunday night. 23. See you \_\_\_ a few weeks! Bye! 24. Jenny likes staying at home \_\_\_ rainy days.

Exercise 3. Fill in the correct prepositions.

1. I broke my leg 3 weeks \_\_\_\_\_. The doctor says I have to be off work \_\_\_\_\_ 6 weeks, so I won't be back \_\_\_\_\_ another 3 weeks. And I'm going on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ a month, so I'll only be back at work a week before I'm off \_\_\_\_\_ another two weeks.

2. I usually do my shopping \_\_\_\_\_ Friday evening but yesterday I went \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon. That was a mistake! I know town is busy \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime, but I thought it would be quiet \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoons, except \_\_\_\_\_ the weekends, of course. Anyway, next time if I can't go \_\_\_\_\_ the evening, I'll go the next morning or do without!

3. My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ the 30<sup>th</sup> of July. Last year I had a great day. I got up \_\_\_\_\_ 8 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the morning and tidied the house. Then \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon I went into town with my friend to buy food for the party. The party started \_\_\_\_\_ 7 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the evening a didn't stop until very late \_\_\_\_\_ night! \_\_\_\_\_ the 31<sup>st</sup> of July I was very tired, so I went to bed early \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.

4. Hightown Zoo opens \_\_\_\_\_ 9 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the morning. \_\_\_\_\_ Saturdays and Sundays it opens \_\_\_\_\_ 10.30. It's a good idea to come early \_\_\_\_\_ the summer because the zoo gets very full. The best time to visit is \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon because you can see the animals being fed. The zoo first opened \_\_\_\_\_ Easter \_\_\_\_\_ 1903. But most of the buildings were built \_\_\_\_\_ the nineteenth century. People can visit Hightown Zoo \_\_\_\_\_ any time, \_\_\_\_\_ summer or \_\_\_\_\_ winter. It's only closed \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas and \_\_\_\_\_ 1<sup>st</sup> January.

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the necessary prepositions – **at, on, in**.

1. The course begins \_\_\_\_\_ 7 January and ends \_\_\_\_\_ 10 March. 2. I went to bed \_\_\_\_\_ midnight and got up \_\_\_\_\_ 6.30. 3. We came \_\_\_\_\_ 5 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the morning. 4. Mozart was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1756. 5. What do you do \_\_\_\_\_ weekends? 6. Hurry up! The train leaves \_\_\_\_\_ minutes. 7. I saw her \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday. 8. I'll phone you \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday morning \_\_\_\_\_ 10 o'clock. 9. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ home \_\_\_\_\_ the morning. 10. Can you phone \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon? 11. Tom's grandmother died \_\_\_\_\_ 1977 \_\_\_\_\_ age of 79. 12. He is out of work \_\_\_\_\_ the moment. 13. It's already cold \_\_\_\_\_ October. 14. \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday afternoons I usually go for a walk. 15. We always have a party \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Day. 16. I like to walk around the town \_\_\_\_\_ night. 17. Would you like to go to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ Friday night? 18. Tom usually sees his parents \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas and sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ summer. 19. Their wedding was \_\_\_\_\_ 14 February. 20. I'll come back \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour.

Exercise 5. Fill in the prepositions of time in the following:

1. It was \_\_\_\_\_ the spring of 1945 that my parents met for the first time. They didn't get married \_\_\_\_\_ 1955! 2. There were a lot of refugees \_\_\_\_\_ the Second World War. 3. I hate to work \_\_\_\_\_ night. My best work is done \_\_\_\_\_ the morning. 4. This year my birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ Friday the thirteenth. 5. I'm only free \_\_\_\_\_ weekends \_\_\_\_\_ August. 6. There can be a lot of rain \_\_\_\_\_ August and September, but October is generally quite dry. 7. The road works will start \_\_\_\_\_ 3 weeks and they'll last \_\_\_\_\_ about 3 weeks. 8. If we arrive \_\_\_\_\_ 2 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the morning, what will we do \_\_\_\_\_ 9, when the shops open? 9. "Sugar \_\_\_\_\_ the morning, sugar \_\_\_\_\_ the evening, sugar \_\_\_\_\_ supertime" was a pop song \_\_\_\_\_ the early sixties. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ 1970 the cost

of living was only a part of what it was \_\_\_\_ 1988.

Exercise 6. Translate into English paying attention to prepositions.

А. 1. Мы встретились ровно в 7 часов. 2. Мы не виделись 10 лет. 3. В последний раз мы виделись в июне 2003 года. 4. К сожалению, мы не встречались со дня моей свадьбы. 5. Я точно помню. Это было как раз на Пасху. 6. Мы собираемся уезжать через 10 дней. 7. В этом году Новый год в пятницу или в субботу? 8. Увидимся 20-го в четверг вечером. 9. Давай встретимся в среду утром в 9 часов. 10. Я приду во время обеда, ладно?

В. 1. Идите к доске. 2. Книга на столе. 3. Он часто ходит на концерты. 4. Она только что вышла из комнаты. 5. Я прихожу из института в 7 часов вечера. 6. Входите! 7. Мы в комнате. 8. Его стол стоит у окна. 9. Он приехал в Киев в 1991 году. 10. Осенью часто идет дождь. 11. В воскресенье мы ходили в кино. 12. Он выходит из дома в 8 часов. 13. Мы читаем эту книгу уже целый месяц. 14. Дайте книгу учителю. 15. Столица Великобритании – Лондон. 16. Вчера он ходил в театр со своими друзьями. 17. Мы ездили в Крым на машине. 18. По субботам они всегда пьют чай в гостинной. 19. Вечером в четверг доктор Сэнфорд пришел домой очень поздно. 20. По выходным Бетти ходит в кино со своим парнем.

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with the necessary prepositions – **at, on, in**.

- |                           |  |                         |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. ____ 1990;             | 11. ____ the afternoon;                | 21. ____ 21 July 2003;  |
| 2. ____ Easter;           | 12. ____ the twentieth century;        | 22. ____ the same time; |
| 3. ____ Thursday;         | 13. ____ Sunday night;                 | 23. ____ the moment;    |
| 4. ____ night;            | 14. ____ midnight.                     | 24. ____ five minutes;  |
| 5. ____ the morning;      | 15. ____ the 1920s;                    | 25. ____ weekdays;      |
| 6. ____ July;             | 16. ____ 1917;                         | 26. ____ weekend;       |
| 7. ____ July the twelfth; | 17. ____ Saturdays;                    | 27. ____ 6 o'clock;     |
| 8. ____ Christmas Day;    | 18. ____ night;                        | 28. ____ the afternoon; |
| 9. ____ five o'clock;     | 19. ____ the 15 <sup>th</sup> century; | 29. ____ this morning;  |
| 10. ____ lunchtime;       | 20. ____ the age of five;              | 30. ____ a frosty day.  |

## HOW TO USE THE WORD “PLEASE”

1. used to be polite when asking someone to do something

*Could you please clean up the living room? Sit down, please. Please be quiet!*

2. used to be polite when asking for something

*I'd like a cup of coffee, please. Please can I go to Rebecca's house?*



3. said in order to politely accept something that someone offers you  
'More wine?' 'Yes, please.'

4. Please! informal

a) said when you think what someone has just said or asked is not possible or reasonable

*Oh, please, he'd never do that.*

b) used to ask someone to stop behaving badly

*Alison! Please!*

5. please Sir/Mrs Towers etc

British English spoken used by children to get an adult's attention

### CHECK YOURSELF!

1. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. to knock at the door; 2. We never remember such things in time. 3. Do you receive the Times? 4. to sign; 5. This way, please. 6. for the present; 7. to knock at the door; 8. What is it? 9. I'm not sure. I'll just have to find out. 10. Glad to see you. 11. Thank you, doctor. 12. Come in, please. 13. Do you happen to know...? 14. Show him in, please. 15. That's all right. 16. What can I do for you? 17. I have no idea, I'm afraid. 18. Well now; 19. I'm terribly sorry, I really don't know. 20. Please, give me your pen. – Here you are. 21. You'll have some coffee with us, won't you? 22. to enter; 23. to receive; 24. Thank you for helping me. – Not at all. 25. in time; 26. to remember; 27. Here you are! 28. Where do I sign? 29. That's a very good question. 30. a subscription; 31. to remember; 32. right now; 33. Oh, I forget. 34. It's five o'clock. 35. Well, let me see. 36. Let me think for a moment. 37. I wonder if you could tell me ... 38. What day is it? 39. I am glad you asked me about that; 40. I'm terribly sorry to trouble you.

2. Translate into English.

1. Очень хороший вопрос. 2. Не уверен, надо узнать. 3. Вот, пожалуйста! 4. сразу же; 5. Пусть заходит. (Просите его сюда.) 6. пока, на этот раз; 7. Дайте минутку подумать. 8. Ужасно жаль, но я действительно не знаю. 9. подписывать; 10. Рад, что вы спросили меня об этом. 11. Где мне подписаться? 12. Ну, дайте подумать; 13. Спасибо, доктор. 14. в январе; 15. Не выпьете ли с нами чаю? 16. вовремя; 17. получать; 18. Вы случайно не знаете...? 19. Сейчас 5 часов. 20. – Спасибо за помощь. – Пожалуйста (не стоит). 21. подписка; 22. Доктор Сэндфорд в своем кабинете. 23. стучать в дверь; 24. О, я забыл. 25. Чем могу быть вам полезен? 26. сразу же; 27. Ну... 28. Вы получаете газету «Таймс»? 29. – Можно еще чашку кофе, пожалуйста? – Конечно! 30. в субботу; 31. В чем дело? 32. Рад вас видеть. 33. Сюда, пожалуйста. 34. Садитесь, пожалуйста. 35. Боюсь, я не имею ни малейшего понятия. 36. Заходите, пожалуйста. 37. утром; 38. – Хотите еще кофе? – Да, пожалуйста.

## TEXT 7

### DIALOGUE

Exercise 1. Translate the lines of the dialogue into English.

- Alex: (Извините, из какой вы страны)?  
Voitek: I am from Poland.  
Alex: (Вы живете в Варшаве)?  
Voitek: No, I don't. I live in a small town in the North of Poland. (Позволь мне представить тебя моей подруге Люси).  
Alex: (Я очень рад познакомиться с вами).  
Voitek: Lucy is from France, from Paris. She is French. (Кстати, вы говорите по-французски)?  
Alex: I am afraid I don't. (Я говорю только на двух иностранных языках – на английском и испанском). And I prefer to speak Spanish, as I know it much better than English.  
Voitek: Oh, that's fine! (Люси говорит по-испански довольно хорошо). Her mother is from South America. (Что касается меня) I can't speak Spanish but I understand nearly everything. (Мы с Люси друзья по переписке).  
Alex: (Вы не хотели бы присоединиться ко мне и моим одноклассникам)? We can have a good time together.  
Voitek: (Было бы чудесно).  
Alex: Come on, then.

Exercise 2. Give synonyms to the words from the text.

a group – \_\_\_\_\_ I am from Poland – \_\_\_\_\_  
excuse me – \_\_\_\_\_ come on – \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 3. Give antonyms to the words from the text.

a town – \_\_\_\_\_ fine – \_\_\_\_\_ glad – \_\_\_\_\_  
a friend – \_\_\_\_\_ mother – \_\_\_\_\_ well – \_\_\_\_\_  
good – \_\_\_\_\_ South America – \_\_\_\_\_ to join – \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Сколько иностранных языков вы знаете? – Я знаю 4 языка – английский, французский, немецкий и испанский. 2. Ваша бабушка живет в Париже? – Да, она живет там с 1995 года. 3. Извините, что стою к вам спиной. 4. Познакомьтесь с моей племянницей Эмили. – Очень рада с вами познакомиться. 5. Мой двоюродный брат предпочитает смотреть боевики, а не мелодрамы. 6. Пойдем, фильм начинается через 10 минут. 7. Извините, который

сейчас час? 8. Что касается меня, я еще никогда не был в Италии, но очень хочу туда поехать. 9. В этом году я познакомился со многими интересными людьми. Теперь у меня есть несколько друзей по переписке из зарубежных стран. 10. – Джон, мы собираемся в ночной клуб, пойдём с нами? – Спасибо, но я предпочитаю остаться дома и посмотреть телевизор. 11. Разрешите представиться. Меня зовут Элизабет Луиза Вайт. 12. Извините, что вы сказали? 13. – Генри, представь меня своей свояченице. – Бетти, это Ричард Гордон. – Очень приятно. – И мне тоже. 14. Извините, я не хотел. Очень жаль. Я заплачу за эту вазу. Еще раз извините. 15. Я так рада, что познакомила Хелен с Джеком Брауном. Теперь они собираются пожениться. 16. – Извините, вы из какой страны? – Я из Финляндии. Я финн. 17. – Кстати, вы говорите по-испански? – Нет, я предпочитаю говорить по-английски, так как знаю этот язык лучше.

#### Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. друг по переписке;
2. Пойдем;
3. Извините, что вы сказали?
4. иностранный язык;
5. Вы живете в Париже? – Да.
6. Я так рад с вами познакомиться.
7. что касается меня...
8. Извините, что стою к вам спиной.
9. Разрешите представиться.
10. Кстати, представишь меня своей сестре?
11. Я предпочитаю чай кофе.
12. Мы познакомились в прошлом году.
13. Я из Греции. Я говорю по-гречески.
14. Извините, можно вас спросить?
15. Познакомься с Бетти. Бетти, это Пол.
16. Хочешь присоединиться к нам? Пойдем!
17. Откуда вы родом? Я из России.
18. Вы говорите по-немецки? – Боюсь, что нет.

#### Exercise 6. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

##### *foreign(adjective)*

1. "Journey of Hope" won the Oscar in 1991 for best foreign-language film. 2. Can you speak a foreign language? 3. Some of the hotels accept foreign currency. 4. The tour went through seven foreign countries in two weeks. 5. Toyota is the leading foreign car company. 6. There was no address, and the writing was in a foreign language.

### *to excuse*

1. Excuse my brother if he talks too much, he's rather excitable. 2. Can I be excused from swimming today? I've got a cold. 3. I'm sorry, but that explanation doesn't excuse what he did. 4. He doesn't excuse mistakes, he simply won't allow them. 5. I got the hiccups, excuse me. 6. Excuse me – I didn't realize there was anyone in here. 7. Excuse me for a minute. I'll be right back. 8. Excuse me. I need to get through. 9. Excuse me. Is this the right bus to the airport? 10. Oh, excuse me, is that your bag I just stood on? 11. Oh, excuse me. Did I mispronounce your name? 12. Oh, excuse me. I didn't know you were standing in line. 13. Oh excuse me, I am late.

### *to be sorry*

1. Oh, sorry, am I sitting in your chair? 2. Well, I'm sorry, but to me, drugs are just not funny. 3. I am sorry Ma has missed this, she would have been proud of me. 4. Sorry we're a little late – we got lost. 5. I'm sorry you didn't enjoy the meal. 6. I'm so sorry I forgot your anniversary. 7. Mrs. Clwyd I am sorry that the hon. Lady was not here for the debate.

### *to pardon*

1. Pardon the mess – I got home late last night and didn't have time to clean up. 2. I am so sorry about that, Mr Judd. Please pardon my daughter for her little outburst. 3. I hope you'll pardon the state of the house – I haven't had time to clean it up. 4. Two defendants were pardoned before trial and one avoided trial because the Bush administration refused to release key documents.

### *to introduce*

1. And now here is Harvey Wolfsheim to introduce the show. 2. Einstein introduced his theory of relativity in 1915, in a scientific paper. 3. Nearly 60 notebook computer models were introduced in 1991. 4. Oh, Bob, let me introduce Rosie Webb, our new marketing manager. 5. Please allow me to introduce myself. I'm John Fetty, the head of business development. 6. Slovenia introduced its own currency shortly after independence. 7. That's a friend of mine from college. Do you want me to introduce you to him? 8. The concert will be introduced by Richard Baker, who will describe the music we are going to hear. 9. Yes, we were introduced last year at your party. 10. Russell, let me introduce you to Katie. 11. I introduce myself to Bill and his wife, June, and we head back to my office. 12. When we introduced ourselves, he smiled and invited us to sit down.

### *to acquaint*

1. Another study found that acquainting students with basic job information in high school was associated with higher earnings in the future. 2. It was high time, he said, that the artist acquaint himself with the fantastic images of the microscope. 3. Residents should acquaint themselves with earthquake safety rules. 4. You should acquaint yourself with any material that is provided about the authority.

### *acquainted (adjective)*

1. So for that reason the two must be introduced to each other and become acquainted. 2. You had a month to become acquainted with her on Rhodes. 3. people who are acquainted with the problems of poverty. 4. He and Mr. O'Brien were acquainted with one another and on first name terms. 5. So you are acquainted with Madonna Benedetta. 6. We all know him by reputation, and many of us are acquainted with him personally.

### *to meet*

1. "Doug, I'd like you to meet my mother." "Oh, pleased to meet you, Mrs Haggerty." 2. "Hello, my name is Alan." "Hi, Alan. My name's Cindy. Nice to meet you." 3. "How did you two meet?" "We were on the same exchange program in Madrid." 4. Branford took us to meet a few of his colleagues. 5. Carol and I first met at university. 6. Dave, meet my brother Tom. 7. Does the tap water meet government health standards? 8. I'd like you all to meet my girlfriend, Claudia. 9. I was 15 years old when I met Andrew. 10. We checked out hundreds of hotels but only found thirty-five or forty that met the basic-facilities criteria.

### *to prefer*

1. "Which restaurant shall we go to?" "I really don't mind. Whichever one you prefer." 2. Brad Pitt? Oh no, I much prefer Russell Crowe! 3. Dave wants to go to New York again, but I'd prefer somewhere more exotic. 4. French people usually prefer to buy goods that are made in France. 5. I'm beginning to like Japanese food. I certainly prefer rice to potatoes. 6. Mark likes lying on the beach, but I prefer visiting museums. 7. Most of my friends take the bus to school, but I prefer to walk. 8. She doesn't like romantic fiction – she much prefers detective stories. 9. She seems to prefer watching soap operas to talking to me. 10. Which bread do you prefer, brown or white? 11. Which color do you prefer – blue or red? 12. I prefer turkey to chicken. 13. Mom prefers to rent movies and watch them at home. 14. His name was Alec Cooke, but he preferred to be known as Ace Cool.

### *to join*

1. 2000 people joined the library last year. 2. A lot of people want to join, so there's a long waiting list. 3. During the war he joined the Air Corps and became a pilot. 4. He joined the navy when he was 16. 5. Her parents are going to Paris next week and she will join them later. 6. We're sitting over there. Why don't you join us? 7. Please join with me in welcoming tonight's speaker. 8. Cynthia's due to join her husband in Florida in September, hoping for a quieter life. 9. Two Republicans joined the Democrats to pass the law. 10. Bronwydd Cricket Club are looking for players to join their tour to Paris from July 25-31 where they will play four games.

## HOW TO USE “EXCUSE ME”

**a)** used when you want to get someone's attention politely, especially when you want to ask a question

*Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the museum please?*

**b)** used to say that you are sorry for doing something rude or embarrassing

*Oh, excuse me. I didn't know anyone was here.*

**c)** used to ask someone politely to move so that you can walk past

*Excuse me, could I just squeeze past?*

**d)** used to politely tell someone that you are leaving a place

*Excuse me a moment. I'll be right back.*

e) used when you disagree with someone but want to be polite about it –synonym I'm sorry *Excuse me, but I don't think that's what he meant at all.*

f) American English used to show that you disagree with someone or are very surprised or upset by what they have just said

*'You're going to pay, right?' 'Excuse me?'*

g) especially American English used to ask someone to repeat something that they have just said –synonym pardon me

*'What time is it?' 'Excuse me?' 'I asked you what time it is.'*

**excuse me** (for living)! spoken used when someone has offended you or told you that you have done something wrong

### HOW TO USE “SORRY / I'M SORRY”

a) used to tell someone that you wish you had not done something that has affected them badly, hurt them etc

*I'm really sorry. I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.*

*'Matt, stop doing that!' 'Sorry!'*

*'I'm sorry, did I step on your foot?'*

*I'm sorry I'm late - the traffic was terrible.*

*Sorry about the mess - I'll clean it up.*

*I'm sorry for making such a fuss.*

*Sorry to bother you, but what was the address again?'*

b) used as a polite way of introducing disappointing information or a piece of bad news

*I'm sorry, but all the flights to Athens are fully booked.*

c) used when you have said something that is not correct, and want to say something that is correct

*Turn right - sorry left - at the traffic lights.*

d) used when you refuse an offer or request

*'Are you coming to lunch?' 'Sorry, no. I've got to finish this work.' 'I'll give you \$50 for it.' 'Sorry, no deal.'*

e) used when you disagree with someone, or tell someone that they have done something wrong

*I'm sorry, but I find that very hard to believe, Miss Brannigan.*

### HOW TO USE “PARDON / PARDON ME”

a) used to say 'sorry' politely when you have accidentally pushed someone or interrupted them

*Oh, pardon me, I didn't mean to disturb you.*

**b)** used to say 'sorry' politely after you have made an impolite sound such as a burp

**c)** used before you politely correct someone or disagree with them

*James, if you'll pardon me, you've got it all wrong.*

**d)** used to politely get someone's attention in order to ask them a question –synonym  
excuse me

*Pardon me, can you direct me to City Hall?*

**pardon my French** spoken used humorously to say that you are sorry for using a swear word

**pardon me for breathing/living** spoken used when you are annoyed because you think someone has answered you angrily for no good reason

*'Shut up, Callum!' 'Well, pardon me for breathing.'*

## CHECK YOURSELF!

### 1. Translate into Russian / Ukrainian.

1. foreign; 2. I am ever so glad to see you. 3. as for me; 4. to join somebody; 5. to prefer; 6. She is French. 7. a pen-friend; 8. I beg your pardon! 9. By the way; 10. Excuse me! 11. would you like to... 12. to meet somebody; 13. Come on! 14. Excuse my back! 15. I am ever so glad to meet you. 16. Poland; 17. to introduce smb to smb; 18. Spanish; 19. to have a good time; 20. to get acquainted; 21. I'm afraid I don't speak Chinese. 22. together; 23. Let me introduce myself. 24. Sorry! 25. to acquaint smb with smb;

### 2. Translate into English.

1. предпочитать; 2. Извините, что стою к вам спиной. 3. Мы познакомились 2 месяца назад. 4. Извините! 5. Варшава; 6. кстати; 7. Пойдем! 8. Я не говорю по-испански. 9. присоединиться к; 10. иностранный; 11. Что касается меня, ... 12. Откуда вы родом? 13. друзья по переписке; 14. Париж; 15. вместе; 16. Я понимаю почти все. 17. познакомиться с кем-л.; 18. хорошо проводить время; 19. Разрешите представиться. 20. намного лучше, чем; 21. Южная Америка; 22. вводить; 23. иностранный язык; 24. Рад с Вами познакомиться. 25. Извините, можно задать вам вопрос?



*Навчальне видання*

**ПРАКТИКУМ З  
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(АНАЛІТИЧНЕ ЧИТАННЯ)**

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