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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Unit 1. Acquaintance ................................................................. 4
  Phonetic Exercises .............................................................. 4
  Vocabulary ........................................................................... 4
  Dialogues ............................................................................ 5
  Exercises .............................................................................. 7

Unit 2. My Flat ........................................................................... 12
  Phonetic Exercises .............................................................. 12
  Vocabulary ........................................................................... 12
  Dialogues ............................................................................ 13
  Exercises .............................................................................. 14

Unit 3. Shopping ................................................................. 18
  Phonetic Exercises .............................................................. 18
  Vocabulary ........................................................................... 18
  Dialogues ............................................................................ 20
  Exercises .............................................................................. 21

Unit 4. Travelling ................................................................. 30
  Phonetic Exercises .............................................................. 30
  Vocabulary ........................................................................... 30
  Dialogues ............................................................................ 31
  Exercises .............................................................................. 33

Unit 5. My Day ................................................................. 43
  Phonetic Exercises .............................................................. 43
  Vocabulary ........................................................................... 43
  Dialogues ............................................................................ 44
  Exercises .............................................................................. 45
UNIT 1. ACQUAINTANCE

Phonetic Exercises

Michael Jackson is from America. He was one of the most popular singers in America and not only in America. He was a wonderful dancer too. His house was in the suburbs of New York. It’s large and comfortable. He was fond of travelling. Not long ago he was in Great Britain. He was crazy about animals. He was fond of Walt Disney films. He was a good roller skater. His other hobbies were…


Vocabulary

1. family, n семья
2. wife, n жена
3. housewife, n домохозяйка
4. husband, n муж
5. daughter, n дочь
6. granddaughter, n внучка
7. son, n сын
8. grandson, n внук
9. brother, n брат
10. sister, n сестра
11. parents родители
12. grandparents бабушка и дедушка
13. relatives родственники
14. child ребенок
15. children дети
16. kid ребёнок, дитя
17. baby младенец
18. boy мальчик
19. schoolboy школьник
20. girl  девочка
21. schoolgirl  школьница
22. pet  животное, любимец
23. hobby  хобби
24. to live  жить
25. to like  нравиться
26. to be fond of  нравиться
27. to work  работать
28. to introduce  знакомить, представлять(ся)
29. to knit  вязать
30. knitting  вязание
31. to be married  быть замужем
32. to be single  быть не замужем

Members of the family

mother = mummy, mum, mama  мама
grandmother  бабушка
mother-in-law  тёща, свекровь
father = dad, daddy  папа
grandfather  дедушка
father-in-law  тестя, свекор
sister-in-law  невестка, золовка, свояченица
brother-in-law  зять, деверь, шурин, свояк
uncle  дядя
aunt  тётя
cousin  кузина, двоюродная сестра
niece [niːs]  племянница
nephew [nevjuː]  племянник

Dialogues

1)  – Hello, Mr. Smith. This is Jane. She is a student of Russian.
   – How do you do.
   – How do you do.
   – Jane is from Glasgo.
   – Glad to meet you.
I’m glad to meet you too.

2) Hi, meet my friend Nick. He is Russian. Hello, Nick. Nick is a student from Moscow University. Pleased to meet you. I’m glad to meet you too.

3) Hello! How are you? I’m fine, thank you, and you? Very well, too. Thank you. See you soon. Bye.

4) Excuse me, where are you from? I’m from Russia. Are you here as a tourist? Yes I am.

5) Hello. Are you here for the conference? Yes, we are. That’s nice. I’m Paul and this is Fred. Glad to meet you.

6) Why are you in Russia? I’m here on business.

7) Do you speak English? Do you speak English? Yes, but just a little bit. Are you from Chile? Are you from Chile? No, I’m not, I’m from Brazil. My name is Victor. My name is Victor. What’s your name and where’re you from?
My name is Alice. My name is Alice. I’m from Washington, D. C.

I’m glad to meet you. I’m glad to meet you.

I’m so glad to meet you too.

Exercises

I. Say what you will do in summer. Use the Model.

What are your relatives?

Model: My father is an engineer.

| mother | a cook | brother | a student |
| father | a pensioner | grandmother | a teacher |
| cousin | a housewife | husband | a computer programmer |
| uncle | an economist | wife | a doctor |
| aunt | a secretary | son | a worker |
| sister | a schoolgirl | daughter | a businessman |

II. Read the text and reproduce it in Russian.

Let me introduce myself. My name is David Nelson. I was born in London, but now I live in California, in the USA. I am a TV news reporter. I work for a small newspaper and I really like my work, because it is very interesting. I meet many interesting people every day.

I come from a large family. My father has a farm in the North of England and he is very busy with the work on the farm. My mother is a housewife. She has a lot of work to do about the house and she is very busy too. Every summer I go to see my parents and my relatives. I have two sisters and one brother. My elder sister is twenty-six. She is married and has a son Nick. He is six and is in the first grade at school. My sister is a doctor, and her husband is a lawyer. It is a well-paid job and he makes a lot of money. My younger sister’s name is Ann. She is twenty and is in her first year at Oxford University. My brother Ted who is fifteen lives with my parents. He is in high school. He wants to become an economist, but I’m afraid it is only a dream because he is rather lazy and my mom and dad have a lot of problems with him.

Now a few words about myself. I’m twenty-four. I am married and have a family of my own. My wife Jane is twenty-three, she is a school teacher but she
doesn`t work now because we have a baby, she is only seven months old. So we are three in my family and we get on very well with each other.

**III. Read and reproduce the jokes.**

1) A two-year old Nick asks: “What`s your last name, Annie?”
Annie, who is four, says: “Don`t know yet; I am not married.”

2) John: How old are you, Kate?
Kate: I`m not old. I`m young.
John: All right. How young are you?
Kate: I`m five.

**IV. Things to do.**

A. You want to get a job. Fill in this:
1. Name ................................................................................................
2. Family name ..................................................................................
3. Place of birth ..............................................................................
4. Country (Where do you live?) .................................................
5. City .............................................................................................
6. Age (How old are you?) ............................................................
7. Profession (occupation) ............................................................
8. Married or single ........................................................................
9. Children ......................................................................................
10. Your wife`s (husband) occupation ..........................................
11. Your hobby ................................................................................
12. What kind of job would you like to have? ...............................

B. Speak about yourself. Begin with: “Let me introduce myself”.
My name is…I`m…years old. I`m a… I have a…family.
My wife (husband) is a…. My son (daughter) is a…. 

C. Ask your new friend about his (her) family.
V. Poems and songs to enjoy.

1) I Have A Doll

I have a doll, I have a book,  I have a cat, I have a dog,
I have a big white ball,     I have a big red ball,
I have a ring, I have a toy, I have a car, I have a wheel,
I have a place for all.      I’m glad to have them all.

2) Well, my father has a sister
   And her name’s Patricia Grand,
   And her children are my cousins,
   And their mother is my aunts.

   Well, my father has a sister,
   And her name’s Patricia Grand,
   And her husband is my uncle,
   And his wife, well, that’s my aunt.

   Well, my father has a sister
   And her name’s Patricia Grand,
   And her brother is my father,
   And his sister is my aunt.

   And my aunt has got a brother,
   And her brother’s name is Chris,
   And his wife, well, that’s my mother,
   Can you tell me who Chris is?

VI. Read and retell the text “The Birthday Gift”.

A young man met a beautiful girl at a party and immediately fell in love with her. For days he thought of ways of showing her how much she meant to him. At last the opportunity came: he heard by chance that the next day was the girl’s twenty-first birthday.

The young man at once ran to a flower shop. He bought twenty-one beautiful roses and asked the owner of the shop to send them to the girl’s house the next morning. And he wrote a message: “Happy Birthday! I am sending you red roses – one for each year of your life.”
The shop owner knew the young man quite well and he liked him. He knew he was a poor student. When the young man left the shop, the owner thought: “It is clear the flowers are for the girl he is going to marry. He’d like to send more roses, but he hasn’t enough money. I’ll help him.” And he added nine more roses and put thirty roses instead of twenty-one into a nice box together with the young man’s message.

When the young man came to the girl’s house the next day, she opened the door herself. Imagine his surprise when, before he could open his mouth she said: “I never want to see you or speak to you again!” and she closed the door in his face.

VII. Translate into Russian using a dictionary “How we kept Mother’s Day”.

We decided to have a special celebration of Mother’s Day. We thought it a fine idea. It made us realize how much Mother had done for us for years, and all the efforts and sacrifices that she had made for our sake.

So we decided that we’d do everything we could to make mother happy. Father decided to take a holiday from his office and my sister and I stayed home from college and Mary and my brother stayed home from High School.

Our plan was to make the day like a big holiday. So we decided to decorate the house with flowers. We asked Mother to arrange the decoration because she always does it on holidays.

Well, after breakfast we had it arranged as a surprise for Mother that we would hire a motor car and take her for a beautiful drive away into the country. Mother is never able to go to the country because she is busy in the house all the time.

We asked Mother to cut some sandwiches and make up a sort of lunch in case we got hungry. Mother packed it all up in a basket for us ready to go to the car.

When the car came to the door, it turned out that there was no room in it for us all. Father said he could stay at home; he said that there was a lot of work in the garden that he could do. He wanted us to go right ahead and be happy. Of course, we didn’t want to let Father stay at home.

So in the end it was decided that Mother would stay home and have a lovely restful day round the house, and make the dinner. Mother doesn’t like fishing, and also it was a little cold and fresh out of doors and Father was rather
afraid that Mother might take cold if she came. We said good-bye to Mother and drove away. Mother stood and watched us as she could see us.

We had a very happy day up among the hills. It was quite late when we came back, but Mother had guessed that we would be late, so she kept the dinner so as to have it just nicely ready and hot for us. She had to get up and down a good bit during the meal, fetching things back and forward. The dinner lasted a long while, and when it was over all of us wanted to help to clear the things away and wash the dishes. But Mother said that she would do it herself, and so we let her.

It was quite late when it was all over, and when we all kissed Mother before going to bed she said it had been the most wonderful day in her life, and I think there were tears in her eyes.

After S. Leacock
UNIT 2. MY FLAT

Phonetic Exercises

1) Mother, father, sister, brother,
   Hand in hand with one another.

2) Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
   How I wonder what you are.
   Up above the sky so high
   Like a diamond in the sky.

Vocabulary

1. flat квартира
2. block of flats многоквартирный дом
3. two-storey building двухэтажное здание
4. brick building кирпичный дом
5. floor пол, этаж
6. on the ground floor на 1-ом этаже (англ.)
7. on the first floor на 2-ом этаже (англ.)
8. upstairs наверх
9. downstairs вниз
10. sitting room гостиная
11. dining room столовая
12. bedroom спальня
13. study (room) кабинет
14. bathroom ванная комната
15. kitchen кухня
16. fridge = refrigerator холодильник
17. furniture мебель
18. sofa диван
19. armchair кресло
20. mirror зеркало
21. wardrobe гардероб
Ann: I say, Alice, do you live in a flat?
Alice: Yes, I do, but it’s my parent’s flat; I only have a room which is my own.
Ann: Is the flat large?
Alice: Rather. We have three bedrooms, a sitting-room, a kitchen, a hall and a bathroom. My room is not very large, but very comfortable. There is not much furniture in it. On the left there is a sofa and a small table near it. At the window there is a desk. On the right there is a dressing-table. Near it there is a wardrobe for my clothes.

2)
Jack: Hello, Pete!
Pete: Nice to see you. Come in, please.
Jack: Oh, this is a wonderful new flat!
Pete: Yes, it is, and so close to the centre.
Jack: How many rooms are there in your flat?
Pete: Come and see… this is the kitchen, the bathroom is on the right
Jack: Oh, the kitchen is so large! I like big kitchens.
Pete: And here is the dining-room. We have little furniture here. We want to have some armchairs, a sofa and some more things.
Jack: Are you on the phone?
Pete: It’s a pity, we aren’t yet… Let me introduce you to my wife.
Pete`s Wife: How do you do. I hope you`ll enjoy our housewarming party.
Exercises

1. Read and answer the question.

The Party

Claire Walton is working at home on a Sunday afternoon. The phone rings. It is an old friend.

Claire: Hello.
Mick: Hello Claire. This is Mick.
Claire: Mick! Nice to hear from you again. How are you?
Mick: Fine, thanks. And you?
Claire: Oh, not so bad. I’ve been very busy but I’m going away on holiday soon.
Mick: Good. Listen. I’m phoning because I want to invite you to a party. At our new house. And…
Claire: New house? Really?
Mick: Yes. We’ve moved. That’s why we’re giving the party. Can you come?
Claire: Well, that depends. When is it?
Mick: This Saturday evening.
Claire: Well...I’m going away on Sunday morning. Very early. Will the party go on very late?
Mick: Until two in the morning. But you don’t have to stay that long. Well? What about it?
Claire: All right. I’ll come. But I’d like to bring a present.
Something for your new house. What would you like?
Mick: Nothing. I mean, don’t bring anything. It isn’t necessary.
Claire: But I’d still like…
Mick: Just bring yourself! I’m looking forward to seeing you again. It’s been a long time!
Claire: Yes, it has. I’m looking forward to seeing you, too. And your new house. Uh… when does the party start?
Mick: Come any time after eight. All right?
Claire: Yes. Oh, by the w…
Mick: Bye! See you on Saturday evening.
**Answer:** 1. Why is Mick phoning? 2. Why is he giving party? 3. When is he giving it? 4. Why doesn’t Claire want to stay until its ends? 5. Mick forgets something important. What?

**II. Things to do.**

1. Write to your friend about your new flat.
2. Your friend has a new country-house (dacha) not far from Irkutsk. Describe it.
3. Draw a picture of your flat.

**III. A song to enjoy.**

In front of my house there’s a tree,
My cat likes to climb it with me.
In back of my house there’s a hill
Where, I go hiking with Bill.

    Next to my house there’s a creek
    Where, I catch fish every week.
    Across the road there’s a lake
    Where, I go swimming with Jake.

Near my house there’s a park,
I don’t go there after dark.
Around my house there’s a lawn,
On weekends I sit there till dawn.

    On top of my house there’s a nest,
    The bird living there’s a pest.
    Under the porch there’s a mouse,
    Sometimes it comes in the house.

Over the door there’s a light,
It helps you to find me at night.
Inside my house there’s lots more
To see it just knock at my door.
IV. Read and retell the text “The House of an Englishman”.

Many families in London live in flats, but most people live in their own houses in the suburbs. Most of London’s suburban houses consist of two floors, the ground floor and the first floor. All in all there are six or seven rooms in the house.

On the ground floor there’s a dining-room, a sitting-room, a kitchen and a hall. In the hall you can see a stand for hats, coats and umbrellas. A staircase leads from the hall to the landing on the first floor. On this floor there are four bedrooms, a bathroom and a lavatory. On top of the roof there are three chimneys.

In front of the house they have a small garden, in which they grow flowers: roses, tulips and so on. At the back of the house there’s a much larger garden with a lawn and some fruit trees. There’s also a vegetable garden where they grow all kinds of vegetable, such as potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, onions and tomatoes.

At the side of the house there is a garage, where they can keep their car. The garden is enclosed by a fence, with a gate in it.

V. Translate the text “Housing construction in Russia” without using a dictionary.

People get apartments for an unlimited period of time. The size of an apartment depends on the size of the family.

The standard amount of housing space is 12 square meters per person.

The housing commissions decide who is to get the apartment first. As a rule, families with less than 5 square meters of housing per family member get the new apartments first. A family of three has the right to receive a two-room apartment, a family of four – a three-room apartment, and a family of five – a four-room apartment.

Every month people have to pay their rent and utility bills – for gas, electricity, telephone services, running water, central heating.

Some 30 per cent of the population have more housing space than average level. And about the same numbers of people live in apartments with housing space below average.

Some ten million people love in shared apartments. One out of every four unmarried adults lives in a hostel or rents room from a private owner.
Not long ago the government decides to sell state-owned flats to citizens as personal property. After a citizen buys the flat, he may sell it or give it as a gift; but no one may own more than one flat at a time.

Many people prefer to buy apartments or to build individual houses.

Do you know how to build a house? Some preparations have to be made before one starts building a house. The architect in co-operation with the future owner draws up a plan. They bear the following in mind: the size of the site, the purpose of the building, how the rooms are going to be furnished, what materials are to be used and how much money can be spent.

The supervisor plans and controls the various activities of the workers who build the house. The supervisor also sees to it that the materials are at the site when needed.

The following craftsmen are active when a building is under construction: bricklayers, plumbers (for the gas and water-pipes), carpenters, heating-mechanics, electricians, painters, paper-hangers and plasterers. What is needed before you can start building?

Firstly, one looks into the finances. Secondly, one finds a suitable building-site. In the third place, you need a building-permit. In the fourth place, you find the workers and get building materials: bricks, wood, glass, cement, lead, paint, wall-paper, insulation-material and so on.
UNIT 3. SHOPPING

Phonetic Exercises

1) 
   [I3]          [ɛ3]
   Here           Air
   Ear            Hair
   Dear           Dare
   Beer           Care
   Near           Fair

2) 
   1. Nothing`s wrong.
   2. Bring them along.
   3. Thanks for calling.
   4. Everything`s going wrong.

3) 
   Mister Brown, Mister Brown,
   Are you going down town?
   Could you stop and take me down?
   Thank you kindly, Mister Brown.

Vocabulary

1. to go (do) shopping       ходить по магазинам
2. shop                     магазин
3. shop assistant           продавец
4. store                    1) магазин; 2) запас
5. department store         универсмаг
6. supermarket              универсам
7. to get personal service  обслуживаться лично
8. customer                 покупатель
9. to buy                   покупать
10. to sell                 продавать
11. to pay                  платить
12. price                   цена
13. at a reasonable price — за разумную цену
14. pound — 1) фунт (=453,6 г); 2) фунт стерлингов
15. to change (money) — менять (деньги)
16. change — сдача
17. tin — банка (железная)
18. bottle — бутылка
19. juice — сок
20. pine-apple juice — ананасовый сок
21. the baker`s — булочная
22. the dairy — молочный магазин
23. the butcher`s — мясной магазин
24. the grocer`s — бакалея
25. the green grocer`s — овощной магазин
26. food (stuffs) — продукты
27. department — отдел
28. shoe department — обувной отдел
29. counter — прилавок
30. ready-made clothes — готовое платье
31. to try smth on — померить что-либо
32. to fit (well/badly) — подходить, сидеть (хорошо/плохо)
33. tight — узкий, тесный
34. loose — свободный, широкий
35. coat — пальто
36. rain-coat — плащ
37. frock (dress) — платье
38. gloves — перчатки
39. stockings — чулки
40. expensive — дорогой
41. cheap — дешёвый
42. to wear — носить (об одежде)
43. to be wearing smth. — быть одетым во что-либо
44. size — размер
45. to match — подходить (по цвету)
46. in cash — наличными (деньгами)
47. an umbrella — зонт
48. suit — костюм
Dialogues

1)  
   - What kind of shoes do you want, madam?  
   - I’d like walking shoes with a low heel. High heels are no good for country wear. You see I have rather small feet.  
   - Here is a pair about your size. Try them on. How are they?  
   - They are rather comfortable, but they are a little tight, will you show me another pair a size bigger, please?  
   - Certainly, madam. Will these do?  
   - They fit me very well? Thank you.  
   - You are welcome.

2)  
   - What would you like to buy, sir?  
   - I’m looking for a navy blue jacket, size 44.  
   - How do you like this jacket?  
   - Well? I like it. How much is it?  
   - Fifty-five pounds ninety-nine pence.  
   - Where must I pay?  
   - At the cash desk over there.

3)  
   - Can I help you?  
   - Yes, please. How much is this handbag?  
   - It’s six pounds.  
   - And I’d like an umbrella to match.  
   - Here is a good one. It’s cheap.  
   - How much is it altogether?  
   - Eight pounds seventy-four pence, will you pay in cash or in check?  
   - In cash.  
   - Here is your change.  
   - Thank you.
4) Congratulations
Ted: Hello, John. Many happy returns of the day!
Dan: Happy birthday, John! We know you are collecting stamps.
    Here are a few foreign stamps. We think you`ll like them.
John: Oh, thank you very much. They`re wonderful!

5) At a Pet Shop
   – Good afternoon, madam. Can I help you?
   – Yes. I`m looking for a pet for my son. Can you show me anything?
   – What kind of pet does he like? A cat, a dog, or something exotic!
   – Well, he`d like a crocodile, but he`s not going to get one.
   – We`ve got a nice big dog.
   – Oh, a dog…I think it`s very big. It is expensive?
   – Yes, rather. What about a cat? Cats don`t eat much, and they are cheap.
   – Yes, but they are not friendly.
   – Perhaps your son will like a bird? A parrot, perhaps? The price is reasonable.
   – Well, I don`t know…Parrots are very noisy.
   – Then take a goldfish. It isn`t very noisy.
   – Oh, yes! That`s a good idea! It suits me perfectly.

Exercises

I. Make up sentences.

Model: If I want to buy a pair of shoes I shall go to the shoe department.

| tea | The baker`s |
| bacon | The grocer`s |
| potatoes | A big store |
| butter | A supermarket |
| tomatoes | A post-office |

If I want to buy milk | I shall go to The green grocer`s |
| eggs | The butcher`s |
| a coat | The dairy |
| a dress | A department store |
| stamps | A gift shop |
| souvenirs | |
II. Use the words on the left side with those on the right side.

Model: A bottle of juice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a kilo</th>
<th>milk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a packet</td>
<td>sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a box</td>
<td>toothpaste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tube</td>
<td>matches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tin</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a loaf</td>
<td>sardines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pound</td>
<td>tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a jar</td>
<td>butter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bag</td>
<td>honey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bottle</td>
<td>potatoes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Read the stories and answer the questions.

A. Mr. and Mrs. Smith live near a small village in the southwest of England. Every morning they drive into the village to buy the things they need, there are only two shops in the village. One is a combination of a grocer’s and a sweet shop. The other is a general store.

The general store sells meat, fruit, vegetables, groceries, bread, cakes, etc. it is a very old shop and everything is all over the place. There are tins of sardines on top of packets of cornflakes, and salad the same boxes as the onions, but all the fruit in fresh.

Today Mrs. Smith wants to buy a lot of things. She is choosing everything carefully because they are having a party tonight.

Questions: 1. Where do Mr. and Mrs. Smith live? 2. How many shops are there in the village? 3. What does the general store sell? 4. What is Mrs. Smith doing now? 5. What is she going to buy for the party?

B. Mr. Scott has a bulldog and he thinks that his bulldog is his best friend. One day Mr. and Mrs. Scott went to town to buy a present for Mr. Scott’s birthday. The dog was with them. They came to town and went to a shoe shop. Mrs. Scott wanted to buy a pair of slippers for Mr. Scott as a present.

“These slippers are very nice,” said the shop assistant as she was showing them a pair of red slippers with blue pompons. Mrs. Scott did not think they were nice. Then the shop assistant showed a pair of slippers in green and yellow.
“This is a beautiful pair,” said Mrs. Scott.
“I don’t like it”, said Mr. Scott.
“But they are my present to you”, said Mrs. Scott.
“No, I don’t like them anyway”, said Mr. Scott.

“Then I’ll buy the red slippers with blue pompons”, said Mrs. Scott and asked the shop assistant to give her the slippers. The shop assistant began to look for them everywhere, but she did not find them.

Suddenly Mrs. Scott cried out in horror. She saw their dog who was sitting under the counter eating off the red pair of slippers.

Questions: 1. Why does Mr. Scott think that his dog is his best friend?
2. Do you agree with Mr. Scott?
3. Can you remember a funny story connected with shopping?

IV. Interview people in the shop asking what they are doing there, what they are going to buy.

V. Songs to enjoy.
1) – I need salad, Pete, I need salad, Pete.
   – There`s a little grocery store right across the street.
   – I need lamb chop, Pete; I need lamb chop, Pete.
   – There`s a little butcher`s shop right across the street
   – I need pastry, Pete, I need pastry, Pete.
   – There`s a little pastry shop right across the street.
   – I need flowers, Pete, I need flowers, Pete.
   – There`s a little florist shop right across the street.
   – I need aspirin, Pete, I need aspirin, Pete.
   – There`s a little pharmacy right across the street.

2) – Miss, I`m looking for a raincoat Not too short, not too long, and not too expensive, under 50 dollars.
   – Here`s one, try it on.
   – How much is the coat I`m wearing?
   – 49.99
   – How much is the raincoat in the centre window?
Now I’m looking for a sweater made of wool and dark green. How much is the sweater in the centre window?
It’s on sale for 18.
Well, I’d like to buy this raincoat and that green sweater too. Heavens, where’s my wallet? It was in my pocket. Just my luck, now I’m stuck.
Now I’m looking for my wallet, It was small and dark brown. I can’t find my wallet, It was in my pocket, Oh, good grief, who’s the thief?

VI. Read and retell the stories.

A. High hopes.
One day a young country girl was going to town with bucket of milk on her head. She said to herself.
“When I come to the market, I shall sell the milk at a high price and buy twenty eggs with the money. Out of these eggs I’ll get twenty chickens. As soon as the chickens are large enough, I’ll sell them and buy a new dress for myself. It’ll be a yellow dress to match my hair. On May Day, if the weather is fine, if it doesn’t rain, I’ll put on the yellow dress and go to town. Everybody will look at me and say: “What a beautiful girl!” But I’ll pass by without looking at them. I’ll only shake my head like that.” And she shook her head and down came the milk, the eggs, the chickens and the yellow dress.

Vocabulary: to shake (shook, shaken) – трясти; встряхивать.

B. A Parrot.
A man had a speaking parrot. But the parrot could only say one phrase. The phrase was, “There is no doubt about it”. The man got tired of the parrot and decided to sell it. He took the parrot to the market in the cage and shouted, “Who wants my speaking parrot, twenty pounds for my parrot!”

A man who was walking by and heard these words came up to the cage and asked, “Parrot, are you really so clever that you cost twenty pounds?” “There is no doubt about it!” said the parrot.

The man liked the answer so much that he paid for the parrot and brought him home. But time passed and the parrot never said anything else. The man come up to the cage one day and said, “What a fool I was when I bought you once at twenty pounds!”
“There is no doubt about it,” said the parrot.

**Vocabulary:** *there is no doubt about it* – несомненно (можете не сомневаться в этом).

### VII. Conversational topic “Shopping”.

When I want to buy something, I go to the shop. Every day I go shopping. I buy some food at provision stores and different things at department stores. Big supermarket has a several different department stores. I can buy there nearly everything we need.

Bread is sold at the baker’s, meat at the butcher’s, vegetables at the greengrocer’s, fruits at the fruiterer’s. Cakes and sweets are sold at the confectioner’s. We buy books at the bookseller’s.

A department store is composed of many departments: ready-made clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. There are also escalators in big stores which take customers go up to the counter, then they go to the cash desk.

In the women’s clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men’s clothing department you can chose suits, trousers, ties, overcoat, etc. in the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In the food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaronis, flour, cereals, and tea. At the butcher’s there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rools, and biscuits.

Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and whatnot. Everything is sold here ready-weighted and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The method of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up.
If it is not a self-service shop the salesman helps the customer in finding what he wants. I can ask the salesman: How much is this, or what is price of that? He tells me the price, and he gives me the bill. The salesman weights the goods, which I want to buy on the scales, and tells me the price. At the cash deck I give the bill and money to the cashier, who gives me a check and my change. The salesman wraps the goods and gives them to me.

**Vocabulary:**
- **sale** – продажа;
- **provision** – обеспечение;
- **baker** – пекарь;
- **butcher** – мясник;
- **fruiterer** – торговец фруктами;
- **confectioner** – кондитер;
- **fabrics** – ткани;
- **china** – фарфор;
- **cosmetic** – косметика;
- **linen** – белье;
- **camera** – фотоаппарат;
- **record** – запись, документ, протокол;
- **escalator** – эскалатор;
- **cashier** – кассир;
- **cashdesk** – касса;
- **costume** – костюм (женский);
- **blouses** – блузка;
- **skirt** – юбка;
- **underwear** – нижнее белье;
- **chose** – выбирать;
- **suit** – костюм (женский);
- **trousers** – брюки;
- **tie** – галстук;
- **overcoat** – пальто;
- **knit** – связывать, соединять;
- **cardigan** – шерстяной вязаный жакет или жилет;
- **pullover** – пуловер;
- **perfumery** – парфюмерия;
- **facecream** – крем для лица;
- **powder** – пудра;
- **lipstick** – губная помада;
- **lotion** – лосьон;
- **shampoo** – шампунь;
- **grocer** – торговец бакалейным товаром;
- **sausage** – колбаса;
- **macaroni** – макароны;
- **flour** – мука;
- **cereals** – крупы;
- **butchery** – мясной магазин;
- **poultry** – птица;
- **roll** – булочка;
- **biscuit** – (сухое) печенье;
- **greengrocery** – овощной магазин;
- **greengrocer** – зеленщик;
- **cabbage** – капуста;
- **potato** – картофель;
- **onion** – лук;
- **cucumber** – огурец;
- **carrot** – морковь;
- **beetroot** – свекла;
- **ready-weighed** – расфасованные продукты с указанием веса и цены;
- **rack** – пачка, упаковка;
- **dairy** – молочная;
- **cream** – сливки;
- **cheese** – сыр;
- **self-service** – магазин самообслуживания;
- **basket** – корзина;
- **scale** – 1) взвешивать; 2) чаша (многозначное слово, может быть – масштаб, шкала);
- **bill** – счет, квитанция на покупку, выписываемая продавцом;
- **wrap** – заворачивать покупки.

**Answer the following questions:**
1. What kind of shops do you know?
2. Who tells you the price and sells food and other things?
3. What is the department store?
4. What can you buy in a department store?
5. Who goes shopping in your family?
6. Does your mother do her shopping at the market?
7. Is the shop where you buy bread far from your house?
8. What can you see in the shop windows?
9. Do you often go shopping?
10. What shops do you usually go to?
11. What do you buy there?
12. Do you prefer to go to big or small shops?
13. Are there any big shops in Mos-

VIII. Oral topic “Daily shopping”.

Every day I go shopping. I buy some food at provision stores and different things at department stores. Big supermarket has a several different department stores. I can buy there nearly everything I need.

A department store is composed of many departments: ready-made, clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, china, and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc.

In the food supermarket I buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, and tea. At the butcher’s there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery I buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits.

Another shop I frequently go to is greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. At a dairy I buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

IX. Translate the text using a dictionary “GUM”.

One day my friend wanted to go shopping. I took him to the State Department Store – GUM. GUM is a huge multiple store. One can get there anything in the way of food and manufactured goods. Besides one can have made to order shoes, coats, frocks, suits and hats. One may also have his photo taken right there. Fashion shows are very often on (held) here.

In a word – GUM is a wonderful place. When we arrived at GUM we first admired the window dressing. Then we went along the first line and looked into the shop-windows of the grocery. We could see all kinds of foodstuffs: meat, fowl, fish, tinned food, sausage, bread, fruit, wine, all kinds of groats and a hundred and one other foodstuffs.
Next we went along the second line. Here there were on sale: haberdashery, stationery, type-writers, fountain-pens, hosiery and leather-ware. In the third line we could buy all kinds of household utensils: pots and pans, cutlery, crockery, electric appliances refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, cameras, radio and television sets and many other things one may want in the house.

We went into the perfumeries, florist shops and gift and souvenir shops.

The second floor was where we were going to do some real shopping. There one can get everything in the way clothe wanted by man, woman, or child: footwear, knitwear, ready-made clothes, furs and what not.

Coloured posters delighting little children announced the sale of different things for children, and toys.

We bought a number of things. First we got a ticket and after paying our money at the cashdesk we were given receipts. We produced our receipts and obtained our purchases.

Vocabulary: multiple store – магазин с разными отделами; manufactured goods – промышленные товары; frock – платье; fashion show – показ моделей; window dressing – убранство витрины; foodstuffs – пищевые продукты; fowl – птица; tinned food – консервы; grouts – крупы; to be on sale – продаваться; haberdashery – галантерея; stationary – канцелярские принадлежности; fountain pen – авторучка; hosiery – чулочные изделия; leather ware – кожаные изделия; household utensils – предметы домашнего обихода; pots and pans – горшки и кастрюли; cutlery – ножевые изделия; crockery – посуда; electric appliances – электрические приборы; perfumery – парфюмерия; florist’s shop – цветочный магазин; gift and souvenir shop – магазин подарков; footwear – обувь; knitwear – трикотажные изделия; ready-made clothes – готовое платье; fur – мех; colored poster – цветной плакат; toy – игрушка; ticket – товарный чек; receipt – кассовый чек; to produce – предъявлять; to obtain – получать; purchase – покупка.

X. Learn the dialogue “Present”.
– I want you to help me to choose a present for my father. He is having his birthday tomorrow.
– What would you like to buy?
– I thought to buy his something in the way of books. I want to the bookseller’s but I didn’t find anything of interest that he hasn’t got.
– Why not go over to GUM? We’ll shoot two birds with one stone.
You’ll buy a present and I’ll have my photo taken.
What would you suggest?
You must know better but let us go along the lines and look into the shop-windows. Something may catch our eye.
Well anything in the way of haberdashery do? Say, a shaving set or a muffler?
No, this is not what I want.
What about a leather bag or wallet?
That won’t do either, I’m afraid.
What would you say to an embroidered Ukrainian shirt or, may be, a fountain-pen.
No.
I see you are very hard to please. Well, I could suggest….
Wait! I’ve got an idea. Why not buy a silver tumbler and have engraved on it: “Many Happy Returns of the Day”!
That’s not a bad idea. You can have it engraved right here in the shop, you know.
Now help me to choose the most beautiful tumbler and then you’ll run along to have your photo taken.
UNIT 4. TRAVELLING

Phonetic Exercises

1. Boys will be boys.
2. Join me in the voyage.
3. What`s the boiling point of oil?
4. Oh, no!
5. No, go.
6. No smoking!
7. Nobody knows.

Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.

Vocabulary

1. guide
2. guidebook
3. tourist
4. stranger
5. trip
6. to make a trip
7. to show smb. around (the city)
8. to travel by (air, sea)
9. to go by (bus, train the metro)
10. railway
11. railway station
12. traffic
13. heavy traffic
14. traffic lights
15. traffic rules
16. passenger
17. crossing
18. to cross the street
19. to keep to the left
20. to book tickets in advance
21. to change for пересесть на ….  
22. Travel Agency бюро путешествий  
23. to spend holidays проводить отпуск  
24. to enjoy smth. наслаждаться чем-л.; нравиться  
25. to swim плавать  
26. to go boating кататься на лодке  
27. to lie in the sun загорать  
28. beach пляж  
29. coast побережье  
30. to take pictures фотографировать  
31. view (of London) вид  
32. the customs office таможня  
33. sign (sain) вывеска, знак  
34. seashore морской берег  
35. to ask the way to спрашивать, как пройти куда-либо  
36. to be overcrowded быть переполненным

**Dialogues**

1)  
– Excuse me; do you know where the nearest bank is, please?  
– Go straight down to the traffic lights, then turn left and it`s the second street on your right.  
– Thank you. And is there a post-office near here?  
– Yes, on the other side of the square.

2)  
– Excuse me, how do I get to Baker Street from Here?  
– Take a No. 24 bus from the bus station.  
– Is the bus station far?  
– No, only about a quarter of a mile. Turn right at the second traffic lights.  
– Thank you.  
– You are welcome.

3)  
– Excuse me, where`s the nearest metro station?  
– It`s about 200 metros down the road.
– And how do I get to Trafalgar Square?
– I`m sorry. I don`t know, I`m a stranger here, too. Ask the policeman.
– Thank you, anyway.

4)
– Does this bus go to the centre?
– No, it doesn`t. you`ll have to change for No. 20. It`ll take you right to the centre.
– Where is the bus stop?
– It`s right in front of you, across the street.
– Thanks a lot.

5)
– Excuse me sir, I`m a stranger here. Will you tell me how to get to the centre of Moscow?
– There is an express bus that will take you to the nearest metro station.
– How long will it take me?
– About half an hour or so. And it will take you another half hour to go by the metro.
– Can I take a taxi?
– Certainly you can. The taxi stop is over there, is the square.
– Oh, thank you very much.
– You are welcome.

6)
– How do you get to the office?
– Normally I go by the metro.
– How long does it take you?
– About half an hour.
– As for me, I don`t like the metro. It is so overcrowded especially during rush hours when people travel from one end of Moscow to another.
– What transport do you like?
– I drive my own car.
– Oh, I see.

7)
– Excuse me.
– Yes?
I’m lost. Is this the way to Brighton?
No, I’m afraid, it isn’t. you are going the wrong way.
Oh, dear! Can you tell me the way to Brighton?
Yes, turn round and go back to the cross-road, then turns right and you will see the sign which says “Brighton”.

8)
Hello, where is the customs office?
It’s right here.
Can I check in here for the flight to New York?
Certainly, sir. Your ticket and passport, please.
Here they are.

**Exercises**

**I. Say what you will do in summer. Use the Model.**

Model: to go/ the south. – I’ll go to the south in summer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To go by train</td>
<td>In the sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To take a plane</td>
<td>To the Black Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To swim</td>
<td>To the seaside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lie</td>
<td>In the sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To go boating</td>
<td>In the river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To travel</td>
<td>Around Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To show (your friend)</td>
<td>In the south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To spend holidays</td>
<td>Round your city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To take pictures</td>
<td>In Sochi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To make a trip</td>
<td>To Australia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. Read the story and ask questions about it. Render it.**

**A Forgetful Tourist**

An English came to Paris. It was his first visit there. On the same day he sent a telegramme to his wife who was in London. In the telegramme he told her the address of the hotel where he was going to stay. He also told her that he was quite well.
As he was in Paris for the first time, he wanted to see the places of interest. After dinner he went for a walk and then decided to go to the theatre to see a new play. It was very late when the play was over. It was time to go home.

But at that moment he realized that he didn`t know how to get to the hotel: he didn`t remember either the name of the hotel or the address. The Englishman was at a loss, and he didn`t know what to do. Suddenly he remembered sending that morning a telegramme to his wife. So, late at night his wife got a very strange telegramme, “Please send me my address at once”.

_Vocabulary:_ to realize – понять, осознать; to be at a loss – растеряться.

**III. Read the story and answer the questions given after it.**

And the Best of Luck!

The day after tomorrow I`ll be in Cannes. I`m going to spend my summer holidays there and for a fortnight. I`ll be able to forget about work. I`m going to travel by train and boat. The train leaves Victoria Station at 8 o`clock, so I`ll have to get up early.

I`m not going to Cannes because it`s sunny or because I like the seaside, but because I want to visit the casino. I expect I`ll win enough to by my parents a present since I`m usually lucky. When I say lucky, I mean lucky at cards.

I expect to arrive in Cannes at 9 o`clock in the evening and if nothing unexpected happens to change my plans, I`m going to go straight to my hotel, change my clothes and take a taxi to the casino.

_Vocabulary:_ a fortnight – две недели; to win (won) – выиграть; победить.

**Questions:** 1. Where will he be the day after tomorrow? 2. How long is he going to stay in Cannes? 3. How is he going to get there? 4. Why will he have to get up early? 5. Why is he going to Cannes? 6. Does he expect to win much money? 7. Is he usually lucky? 8. What time does he expect to arrive in Cannes? 9. What is he going to do if he wins? 10. What is he going to do when he arrives in Cannes?

**IV. Listen to the following.**

“Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I`m Captain Nelson. Welcome aboard our plane, flight 200 to New York. We are now flying over the Atlantic Ocean at a height of 30.000 foot, at about 600 miles an hour. It will take us about an hour to get to New York. The temperature in New York is minus 5 de-
degrees. In a few minutes you will land in the Kennedy Airport near New York. I hope you are quite comfortable and enjoy the flight with us. Have a good time in New York! Thank you”.

V. Things to do.
1) Speak about your plans for the coming holidays.
2) Explain how you will get to Kirov Square from where you are.
3) Act as a guide showing tourists around. Begin with, “We are in…. On your right (left) you see…. In from of you there is (are)…. Across the street (square)…. Let’s walk along the street and….”

VI. Poems and songs to enjoy.
1) Pardon me, please tell me, how to get to Greenwich Village. My good friend Sarah Leigh lives at Bank Street Number three.
   – First turn right at the light. Walk two blocks, Stop at the corner. Then turn left at the Zoo that is Greenwich Avenue, Walk two blocks straight ahead, Pass the school and pass the market, then Turn left at the store. That’s the street you’re looking for.
   – Now I know where to go. I’ll just follow your directions. Thanks so much. Now, I’m fine.
   – You’re quite welcome any time.

2) The Time-table of Lazy-bones Grundy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lazy-bones Grundy</th>
<th>Says lazy-bones Grundy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Must do sums on Monday,</td>
<td>Now very soon comes Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“And today it is Tuesday”</td>
<td>And Saturday comes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Says lazy-bones Grundy.</td>
<td>But lazy-bones Grundy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“So I’ll do it on Wednesday,”</td>
<td>Has no time for sums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If not – then on Thursday,</td>
<td>“Never mind,” says Grundy,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or even on Friday,”</td>
<td>“I’ll do it on Sunday!”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By R. L. Stevenson
VII. Conversation topic “Travelling”.

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road.

Travelling by air is the fastest and most convenient, but it is most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means.

Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. On board large ships and small river boats people can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country. Trips on the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisei, and the Black Sea are very popular today.

As for me I prefer travelling by car. I think it’s very convenient. You needn’t reserve your tickets. You needn’t carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever you wish and spend at any place as much time as you like. Every year my friend and I go somewhere to the south for holidays.

The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world. There are many rest-homes, sanatorium and tourist camps there. But it is also possible to rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of weeks there. Sometimes we place ourselves in a tent on the sea shore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long. As a rule I make new friend there. In the daytime we play volleyball, tennis, swim in the warm water of the sea and enjoying the sunset. I’m fond of mountaineering. So I do a lot of climbing together with my friends.

Time passes quickly and soon we have to make our way back. We return home and full sunburnt and full of impressions.


VIII. Oral topic A “Trip”.

I never tripped on foot for long distance. But sometime I went for a long walk in the country on a warm sunny day. Every summer I with my parents spend a holiday in Kishinev in the uncle`s family. Usually we take a plane to Kishinev, but this summer we will take a train and will need 30 hours for it. Usually I need one month in Kishinev. Second month of my holiday we spend on the seaside. We go to Odessa by train or to the resting house by the special bus. On the seaside of Black Sea I lie in the sun, swim and sometimes I fish with my cousin Vitja. At the end of August we go back to Moscow.

IX. Oral topic B “Trip to Bulgaria”.

I like travelling very much. I prefer travelling by plane. I really enjoyed my trip by air to Bulgaria last year. We were flying at an altitude of 2,000 metres. How pretty Bulgaria looks from the air. We arrived at the airport early in the morning. When the plane was landing we could already see many Bulgarians greeting us.

I travelled by sea too, but frankly I did not enjoy it. The sea was not calm and I could not stay up on deck. When I travel by train, I usually book tickets in advance. Sometimes I have a lot of luggage and then my friends see me off to the railway station.

**Answer these questions:** 1. What means of communication do you like best? 2. Which do you prefer, travelling by air or by sea? 3. Have you seen a storm on sea? 4. When did you travel last by railway? 5. Which train do you prefer to take, a through train, a slow train or an express? 6. Do you prefer a lower or an upper berth? 7. Are there many passengers at railway stations? 8. Do you book your tickets in advance?

X. Translate into Russian using a dictionary “A Trip by Air and Railway”.

I want to reach my destination as quickly as possible. I am in a great hurry. So I think the best way to travel is by plane.

I book my ticket in advance. On the appointed day after packing my luggage I proceed to the airport by bus. I already see the big airliner which is to carry me. Soon I board the plane. It is a comfortable streamlined machine with 300 seats.

Very soon we take off. In a few minutes we are already above the clouds. I ask the stewardess at what altitude we are flying. “9000 meters” she replies. The land can sometimes be seen below between the clouds. It looks like a geographical map.

Our plane is due at its destination in six hours. Soon the stewardess bring us some tea and sandwiches. I eat with great appetite.

Our plane arrives at its destination exactly on time an 12 sharp. What a saving of time!

A Trip by Railway. The traveller first of all books his ticket in advance. It may be a week or eight days before his departure. He makes his preparations before the trip. He pays some visits to his friends and fixes all his business.
On the eve of his departure he packs his things in a suitcase. When the day of departure comes he calls a cab and proceeds to the railway station. For some time he stays in the waiting-room. If he is hungry, he takes some refreshments. In some time the loud speaker announces that the train is in and that passengers are invited to take their seats. The traveller looks for his carriage, enters the corridor and soon with the help of the porter finds his berth. It may be a lower berth, which is more convenient, or it may be an upper one. The traveller puts his suitcase into a special box under the seat. Then he arranges his smaller packages (if he has any) on the racks.

Very soon a whistle is heard and the train starts. The travelers wave their last good-bye to their friends and relatives who have come to see them off.

First the train runs slowly, and then it gathers speed. It is an express train and so it does not stop at little wayside stations. However, it stops at big stations and junctions where some passengers change trains.

During the trip the conductor or a special inspector checks the tickets of the travelers.

Night comes. The conductor arranges the beds for the night. The passengers put off the lights and switch on blue night lamps. They fall asleep.

On the next day the traveller arrives at his destination. He calls a porter who helps him to carry his luggage along the platform.

XI. Correct sentences.

Travelling by train

If you decide to go somewhere by train, you go to the airport and board the train there. Is that right? Do you go to the airport to catch your train?

No, you don`t.

First you go to the booking-office and book a seat on the train. That`s the very first thing to do. Then on the day of your trip you pack your suit-case and send it to the nearest barber`s shop. Do you really send your suit-case to the barber`s shop if you are going to leave by train?

No, you don`t.

Usually you take your luggage with you and go to the railway station. If you come in time you miss your train. That`s what you always want to do – you
want to miss your train. Do you really like to miss your train if you go somewhere?

You want to catch your train, that’s right. When you come in time you catch your train. If your suit-case is very heavy, the conductor will carry it for you to the platform.

No. you don’t think so. Well, who is going to help you with your luggage? The porter will. That’s right. The porter helps you with your luggage. He carries your ticket to the platform and into the compartment. Oh, is it wrong again?

Yes, the porter carries your luggage into your compartment, not your ticket. So, you take your seat and soon your journey begins. Your friends come to see you off at the station. In a few minutes your train flies high into the sky.

It’s a plane that flies high in the sky, not a train. That’s right. The train moves on rails through the country-side. You look through the window, enjoying your trip. The train has all the conveniences for the passengers. What does the word passengers mean?

Right. People who travel by train, by plane, by bus, and so on are passengers. So, you can enjoy all the conveniences on the train. There is a dining-car there. That’s where you sleep at night.

Am I wrong again? Oh, you sleep in the sleeping-car, that is, in your compartment, but you eat in the dining-car. So, the dining-car is the restaurant on the train. You eat your meals in the dining-car and come back to your compartment again. During the journey you make new friends and have a really good time.

Most people travel by train. Especially if it is a pleasure trip that lasts several days. Travelling by train is comfortable and pleasant. Comfortable and pleasant because you have luggage with you all the time while you are on the train. Am I right? Does that really make your journey pleasant and enjoyable? Did you ever travel by train?
How far?

Did you have to hold it in your hands while you are on board the train?

That’s right. You don’t have to hold your luggage in your hands while you are on board the train. You just put it under your seat into the luggage compartment.

Some people like to travel by ship. There are places where you can only get by ship. For example, if you want to travel to Moscow you can only get there by ship. Are there any ways of getting to Moscow?

Of course, there are. You can get to Moscow by boat, by train, by airplane, by car, on foot. How many of you have travelled to Moscow on foot?

Not very many? And why? Yes, it’s quite a long way to walk all the way to Moscow from here. But whether you travel by boat, or by train, or by plane you have to get the ticket first.

So, you go to the railway station and ask the porter for a ticket.

Oh, not the porter? No, of course, not. You go to the nearest restaurant and ask for the ticket there.

Am I wrong again? Well, where do you get the ticket?

At the booking office, of course. That’s where you book your ticket. They write down on your ticket the number of your carriage, the number of your compartment and your seat.

If you have a heavy luggage you pay for it, too. Once you have booked your ticket for the trip, you stay in the booking-office until the date when you leave on your journey. Is that right? Do you have to stay at the booking-office till the day you leave?

Yes you are right. You go home and plan your trip. You plan what you are going to put in your suit-case and take with you. Do you take only suits in your suit-case?
No, not only suits. You take all the things you are going to need while travelling. After you have collected all the things you are going to take with you, you pack them. What does the word to pack mean?

That’s right. To pack means to put things together, as in a suitcase. So, when the day comes you take your luggage and go to the station. You come early so as to catch your train. You don’t want to miss your train, do you? If you miss your train, what happens to your ticket?

It is no longer valued and you have to get another ticket for the next train. You don’t want something like that to happen to you. So, you come in time and you won’t miss your train.

It’s when you come in time. What would you rather do after you have come to the station?

And you?
UNIT 5. MY DAY

Phonetic exercises

1. Time flies!
2. Mind your eye!
3. My child`s bright.
4. I quite like Mike.
5. Name the day
6. It may rain today.
7. Save your pains.
8. No pains, no gains.

Smile a while; and while you smile, others`ll smile, and then there`ll be miles of smiles.

Vocabulary

1. clock
2. alarm clock
3. watch
4. as usual
5. than usual
6. 15 minutes later
7. to get up
8. to wake up
9. to do morning exercises
10. to wash
11. to wash up
12. to clean teeth
13. to comb hair
14. to be late (for)
15. absentminded
16. to go by (bus)
17. to get to work
18. to get on (a bus)
19. to get off (the bus)
20. to arrive  прибывать, приезжать
21. to begin  начинать (ся)
22. customer  покупатель, клиент
23. to need money  нуждаться в деньгах
24. to bang on the door  стучать в дверь
25. to jump out of bed  вскочить с кровати
26. to turn over  перевернуть (ся)
27. to understand  понимать
28. to leave the house  выходить из дома
29. to be tired  устать
30. to be alone  быть одному
31. to stay alone  остаться одному
32. on week days  по рабочим дням
33. at the week end  по выходным
34. day off  выходной день (нерабочий)
35. to be in a hurry  спешить
36. Hurry up!  поторопись!
37. to be sure  быть уверенным
38. to take things easy  смотреть на вещи просто
39. Take it easy!  не принимай близко к сердцу!
40. to go to bed  ложиться спать
41. to go to sleep  засыпать
42. to think  думать
43. to spend  проводить (время)

**Dialogues**

1)  
– Hello, Pete!  
– Hello, John!  
– I hope I didn`t wake you up.  
– Yes, you did, but it`s all right.

2)  
– How are you, Paul? I`m very glad to see you again.  
– I`m well, thank you.
– I hope you had a good time yesterday.
– Oh, yes, I had a very nice day, thank you. And what about you?
– I didn`t. I stayed at home and worked hard.
– It`s a pity.

3)

– Hello, Pat. You didn`t phone me yesterday.
– No, I didn`t. I was very tired last night.
– Why?
– I had such a busy day.
– Did you? What did you do?
– I woke up at 6 and went to the station to meet my mother-in-law.
– Why didn`t your husband do that?
– He went to Paris on business.
– I see.
– Then we had breakfast. I left her at home and went to my office.
– I was 15 minutes late because I was in a hurry and a policeman stopped me. So it took me an hour to get to my work.
– Oh, my! I hope you didn`t have much work at the office.
– Yes, I did. We had a long meeting in the morning, then I had a lot of visitors, and at the end of the working day I wrote some business letters.
– Did your daughter cook dinner for you?
– No, she didn`t. she was busy at the University and came home very late.
– Poor thing! I hope you are not so busy tomorrow.

Exercises

I. Answer the questions.
1. What time do you get up?
2. Do you get up so early on Sundays?
3. Do you do your morning exercises every day?
4. Where do you have your breakfast?
5. What time do you leave home?
6. What time do you come to your office?
7. How long does it take you to get there?
8. How many hours do you stay at the office?
II. Read the text and retell it. Begin with “Yesterday...”.

I usually get up at seven o’clock. I open the window, make my bed and do my morning exercises. Then I wash and dress. In half an hour I’m ready for breakfast, my mother does it for me. After breakfast I put on my hat and coat, take my bag and go to school. Classes begin at eight. As I live near my school I always walk there. We usually have six lessons every day. At 2 o’clock in the afternoon the school is over. I come home, have my dinner, wash up and have a short rest. At 5 o’clock I sit down to do my homework. It usually takes me three hours to do my homework. Sometimes I go to the cinema or visit my friends in the evening. At 8 o’clock I have super. After supper our family gets together in the living-room where we talk, read newspapers and books and watch TV. At eleven o’clock I go to bed.

III. Read the story and answer the questions.

All’s Well That ends Well

It was about midnight when the letter arrived. It dropped through the letter-box at John’s feet, John was about (собирался) to lock the door for the night. He opened the door and looked outside; there was nobody anywhere about. He closed the door slowly and looked at the letter. Yes, the letter was for him. He opened it. Inside there was a single sheet of paper, and on it were the words, “in ten minutes you will be dead”. John hurried to the telephone, lifted the receiver and dialed 999. There was no answer. He tried again, then he realized the phone didn’t work. Was there any connection between the useless phone and the letter?
He decided to go to the call-box down the road. John opened the door and listened for a few seconds. All was quiet. He looked once more at the letter. At that moment the door-bell rang and somebody touched him on the shoulder…

“John! John!” someone said, “it`s time to get up”. John turned over in bed and saw his wife looking at him. “That`s the last time I eat much before I go to bed,” he said.

**Vocabulary:** *to lock – запирать; in ten minutes you will be dead – через 10 минут ты умрёшь.*


**IV. Things to do.**

1. Speak about your working day.
2. Say how you spend your last week-end.
3. Read the interview and interview some famous person.

**V. Read The Interview.**

Robin Black, a television reporter, is interviewing the Duchess of Wessex for the programme “The English At Home”:

*R.* Now, Duchess, tell us about an ordinary day in your life.

*D.* Well, I wake up at 7 o`clock.

*R.* Really? Do you get up then?

*D.* No, of course, i don`t get up at that time. I have breakfast in bed and I read “the times”.

*R.* When do you get up?

*D.* I get up at ten.

*R.* What do you do then?

*D.* I read my letters and dictate the replies to my secretary.

*R.* … and then?

*D.* At eleven I walk in the garden with Philip.

*R.* Oh! Who`s Philip?

*D.* Philip is my dog.

*R.* What time do you have lunch?

*D.* I have lunch at twelve thirty.
R. And after lunch?
D. Oh, I rest until six o’clock.
R. … and at six? What do you do at six?
D. I dress for dinner. We have dinner at eight o’clock.
R. What time do you go to bed?
D. Well, I have a bath at 9.30 and I go to bed at ten.
R. Thank you, Duchess… you have a busy and interesting life!

VI. Describe a day of a businessman using the picture (illustration).
VII. Read the dialogue.

David: What`s the matter?
Kate: Oh, I don`t know….
David: Oh, it is something! What is it?
Kate: Life is so boring.
Kate: He`s only a baby. You leave the house in the morning and I`m here all day. You come home only at seven.
David: Well, I work every day, dear.
Kate: Yes, but your day is interesting. My day is the same every day. You meet many people and do a lot of things every day. I don`t meet people. I only cook meals, wash up, feed the baby, do the washing, clean the house, bath the baby, take the dog for a walk. Then I go to the supermarket, meet you at the station, have dinner, wash up again… But, dear…
David: Then I feed the baby again, put the baby to bed… what a life! Today, tomorrow, this week, next week, this month, next month, next year… For ever!
Kate: It`s just Monday, dear.

Vocabulary: boring – скучный, однообразный; to feed (fed) – кормить.

VIII. Poems and songs to enjoy.

1) Our Day

Breakfast in the morning, Supper in the evening
Dinner in the day When the sky is red,
Tea comes after dinner Then the day is over
Then comes time to play And we go to bed.

2) Solomon Grundy

Solomon Grundy Worse on Friday,
Born on Monday, Died on Saturday,
Christened on Tuesday, Buried on Sunday.
Married on Wednesday, That was the end
Fell ill on Thursday, Of Solomon Grundy.
3) Thirty days have September,
April, June and November;
All the rest have thirty-one
Excepting February alone,
And that has twenty-eight days clear
And twenty-nine in each leap year.

4) Banker’s Wife Blues
Where does John live?
He lives near the bank.
Where does John work?
He works at the bank.
When does he work?
He works all day
And he works all night
At the bank, at the bank.
Where does he study?
He studies at the bank.
Where does he sleep?
He sleeps at the bank.
Why does he spend all day, all night
All day, all night
At the bank, at the bank?
Because he loves his bank
More than his wife
And he loves his money
More than his life.
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