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LET'S LEARN ENGLISH TOGETHER

Introductory course for the first-year students

Учебное электронное издание

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Пособие предназначено для вводно-коррективного курса по аспекту «Лексика» при подготовке студентов к основному курсу практического английского языка. Четыре раздела посвящены активизации усвоенного в средней школе языкового и речевого материала во всех видах речевой деятельности.

Рекомендуется для студентов 1 курса языкового вуза, обучающихся по направлениям подготовки «Филология», «Лингвистика», «Фундаментальная и прикладная лингвистика».

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Предисловие

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для подготовки студентов 1 курса языкового вуза к основному курсу практического английского языка. Учебный процесс на 1 курсе начинается с начала сентября с вводно-коррективного курса, который рассчитан на 20–24 аудиторных часа и длится 4 недели. Основной задачей этого учебного пособия является активизация навыков правильного употребления основных английских предлогов места, времени и направления и навыков правильного употребления наиболее употребительных глаголов.

Пособие состоит из четырех циклов. В каждый цикл входят упражнения на отработку фраз повседневного обихода, наиболее употребительных предлогов и глаголов. Предлагаемый лексический материал соответствует программе 1 курса языкового вуза, он не содержит новой лексики и используется для повторения и активизации знаний лексики и грамматики, развития навыков и умений говорения, аудирования, чтения и письма, предусмотренных программой средней школы.

Система упражнений обеспечивает закрепление разговорных образцов в микроситуациях и готовит студентов к творческому их использованию в естественной беседе. Особенности употребления лексического материала содержатся в правилах – напоминаниях, которые даются до выполнения упражнений.

Упражнения способствуют развитию навыков правильного выбора и употребления предлогов и предложных

сочетаний. Предлоги английского языка трудно поддаются усвоению, что вызывает много ошибок в их употреблении изучающими английский язык.

Для развития навыков правильного выбора слова из группы слов, представляющих особые трудности для русскоязычных студентов, в курсе используются упражнения, которые развивают у студентов аналитический подход к изучаемым языковым явлениям путем сопоставления их с родным языком и помогают студентам преодолеть интерференцию родного языка. Упражнения рассчитаны на выполнение в аудитории и самостоятельно дома.

UNIT 1. ENGLISH FOR EVERYONE

EVERYDAY PHRASES

1. Read, learn and remember.

How to greet people

Hello – to anybody, to friends or to people you don't know.

Hi/Morning (at the start of the day) – to friends or to people you already know.

Hello/Good morning (before 12 noon).

Good afternoon (12 noon – 6 p.m*.).

Good evening (after 6 p.m.) - in a formal or business situation.

How do you do is very formal.

How are you? – I'm fine, thank you, and you?

– I'm fine, thanks.

How is your family/ Mary/study/English/job?

Hello. How've you been?

I haven't seen you for a long time.

I'm so glad to see you.

It's good to see you.

***Note:**

a.m – *ante meridiem (lat)* – a time between 12 at night and 12 o'clock in the middle of the day

p.m. – *post meridiem (lat)* – a time between noon and midnight

How to say good-bye

Good-bye/Bye.

See you/See you soon/See you on Monday.

So long, see you tomorrow.

See you sometime/ See you around/ See you later/See you next week (to a friend you'll see again soon).

Goodnight/night (inf) (when it is the end of the evening or you are going to bed).

Have a nice time. Have a good weekend. Have fun.

Don't forget to drop me a line!

I'll call you.

Give me a ring some time!

Take care!

How to introduce oneself and others

Marry, this is Peter. /Mary, meet Peter.

Mary, I'd like you to meet Peter.

I'd like to introduce Peter Brown to you.

May I introduce Peter Brown?

Let me introduce Peter Brown to you.

My name's Peter Brown. / I'm Peter Brown.

– Nice to meet you/Pleased to meet you/Glad to meet you.

– I'm so glad to meet you.

– I've heard so much about you.

– How do you do?

Exercise 2. Listen to the dialogues, repeat and memorize them.

Exercise 3. Introduce yourself to the other students. Work in a group.

Stand in a circle. Say an adjective before your name that not only describes **your dominant characteristic**, but also starts with **the same letter of your name**. For example, "I am **Generous George**."

The second person repeats your name with the adjective and says hers/his, the third student repeats the first and second students' names and says his/hers and so on.

Exercise 4. Make up dialogues and act them:

- You meet a friend from your group in the street. You greet each other, ask about ... (members of the family, study, weekend, etc.). Say Good-bye to each other.

- You meet your next-door neighbour in the yard. You know that her/his son's entered FEFU this year.

- You missed English classes, so you call your group-mate to ask about home assignment.

- You meet your grandmother at a railway station.
- Introduce your friend to your mother.
- Introduce a new group-mate to a teacher.

Exercise 5. Work in pairs. Speak about English in your life. Find out the necessary information about your partner and then tell the rest students about it.

- Why are you learning English?
- How long have you been learning English?
- What do you like about learning English?
- What do you dislike about learning English?

You can also ask if he/she has ever

- seen a film in English
- watched a TV program in English
- read a book/newspaper/magazine in English
- sung a song in English
- played a computer game in English
- read news on the Internet in English
- written e-mails in English to an English-speaking friend
- practiced speaking English with foreigners

(What? Why? Which? Who? When?)

Exercise 6. Why is it important to study English nowadays? Discuss it in groups of three.

Exercise 7. Read the text quickly and say the main reasons for learning English.

WHY STUDY THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE?

Because it's fascinating

It is remarkable how often the language turns up as a topic of interest in daily conversation – whether it is a question about accents and

dialects, a comment about usage and standards, or simply curiosity about a world's origins and history.

Because it's important

The dominant role of English as a world language forces it upon our attention in a way that no language has ever done before. As English becomes the chief means of communication between nations, it is crucial to ensure that it is taught accurately and efficiently, and to study changes in its structure and use.

Because it's fun

One of the most popular leisure pursuits is to play with the English language – with its words, sounds, spellings, and structures. Crosswords, Scrabble, media word shows, and many other quizzes and guessing games keep millions happily occupied every day, teasing their linguistic brain centers and sending them running to their dictionaries.

Because it's beautiful

Each language has its unique beauty and power, great orators and in the works of its as seen to best effect in the works of its great orators and writers. We can see then 1,000-year-old history of English writing only through the glass of language, and anything we learn about English as a language can serve to increase our appreciation of its oratory and literature.

Because it's useful

Getting the language right is a major issue in almost every corner of society. No one wants to be accused of ambiguity and obscurity, or find themselves talking or writing at cross-purposes. The more we know about the language the more chance we shall have of success, whether we are advertisers, politicians, priests, journalists, doctors, lawyers – or just ordinary people at home, trying to understand and be understood.

Because it's there

English, more than other language, has attracted the interest of professional linguists. It has been analysed in dozens of different ways, as part of the linguist's aim of devising a theory about the nature of language in general. The study of the English language, in this way, becomes a branch of linguistics – English linguistics.

(David Crystal. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. Cambridge University Press, 2000)

Exercise 8. How do you learn a new language? Discuss the ways of improving English. Work in groups of three.

Exercise 9. Do you use slang speaking Russian? What about your parents? Is it necessary to know it? Why?

Exercise 10. Read the article, discuss with a partner what the underlined words mean and try to decode the title



By Sophie Cannon at Education UK, 27 January 2014

'Hiya mate, fancy a cuppa and a chin-wag?' 'I can't sorry pal, I'm skint. Gutted!'*

When you first arrive in the UK for your studies, you might be mystified by some of the words and phrases local [people](#) use. Don't worry, this is completely normal and you will soon be fine!

People here often use slang – especially with friends. You might hear some regional dialect words too. A lot of these words are shared with other English-speaking countries, but many are unique to the British Isles, so even if you're a grade A student or a native speaker, you might still be baffled!

To help you **cotton on**, here are some common words you may hear. It is best to avoid using slang with strangers, in the classroom, or in formal situations until you're confident with the language. [People](#) may think it impolite if you use slang inappropriately. With your friends, however, it can be great fun trying out new words. We hope you enjoy this guide.

Greetings, please and thank you

- **Alright?** = Hello. How are you?
- **What about ye?** = This is popular in Northern Ireland and is another way of saying 'How are you?'
- **Howay** = Let's go or Come on. This is popular in the north east of England
- **Ta** = Thank you
- **Cheers** = This is usually said as a toast when you raise your glasses to celebrate, but it also means «Thank you»
- **See you** = Good bye and see you soon

**The guide how to decode the title is on the page 69.*

VOCABULARY

Verbs: to speak, to talk, to say, to tell.

To speak – 1) *говорить, то есть уметь, быть способным говорить, разговаривать, беседовать с кем-либо (to), о чем-либо (about):*

Did you **speak to** him about it yesterday? – Вы говорили с ним об этом вчера?

My friend always **speaks** very quickly. - Мой друг всегда говорит очень быстро.

Глагол **to speak** в этом значении употребляется с прямым дополнением в следующих сочетаниях:

to speak a word – сказать слово

frankly speaking – откровенно говоря

strictly speaking – строго говоря

there is nothing to speak of - пустяки

I never **spoke a word** to him all evening. – За весь вечер я не сказал ему ни единого слова.

2) говорить (на каком-либо) языке:

Can your son **speak English**? - Ваш сын умеет говорить по-английски?

3) говорить, выступать на собрании и т.д.:

Who's going **to speak at the meeting**? - Кто будет выступать на собрании.

Глагол **to talk** имеет такое же значение, как и глагол **to speak**, т.е. *говорить, разговаривать, беседовать, говорить с кем-либо о чем-либо*. Эти два глагола отличаются друг от друга тем, что **to speak** носит более официальный характер, **to talk** - более разговорный.

Stop **talking**. – Перестань разговаривать.

What did they **talk about**? – О чем они разговаривали.

He **talks too much**. – Он слишком много говорит.

Выражения:

talk sense- говорить умные вещи

talk nonsense – говорить глупости

talk politics – говорить о политике

talk shop – говорить о работе в присутствии лиц, не имеющих к ней отношения

Глагол **to say** имеет значение *говорить, произнести, высказывать какую-то определенную мысль* и обычно употребляется:

а) для введения прямой речи:

He said to me, "If you like, I'll get some tickets for the cinema" - Он сказал мне: «Если хочешь, я куплю билеты в кино.»

б) перед дополнительным придаточным предложением:

He said he liked the city. - Он сказал, что ему нравится город.

в) с прямым дополнением:

Please say it again. - Повторите это, пожалуйста.

Глагол **to tell** имеет значение *рассказывать, сообщать, сказать кому-либо* и употребляется при наличии косвенного дополнения, обозначающее лицо, которому передается мысль:

He told me the story of his life. - Он рассказал мне о своей жизни.

Выражения с глаголом :

to tell a story (a tale) - рассказать историю

to tell the truth - сказать правду

to tell a lie - сказать неправду

to tell sm's fortune – предсказывать судьбу

Если за косвенным дополнением следует инфинитив, глагол to tell имеет значение *приказать, велеть*:

My wife told me to get some coffee. - Моя жена велела мне купить кофе.

Remember

Say *what*?

Say *nothing*.

Tell *whom*?

Tell *somebody*.

Exercise 1. Translate sentences paying attention to the words in bold.

1. She **said** that she was going home.
2. "Yes, thank you," I **said**.
3. Can you **tell** me the time, please? I've left my watch at home.
4. Jane **told** me you had a new job.
5. Now you can **tell** me all the details.
6. I am really bad at **telling** jokes.
7. I have **to tell** you the truth. I have been really busy this week.
8. He **told** a lie that he was not married, but he was.
9. At the fair, there was a lady who **told** your fortune.
10. How old are babies when they learn **to speak**?
11. She had a sore throat and couldn't **speak**.
12. She can **speak** English.
13. I get nervous whenever I have **to speak** in public.
14. When Jack came home, his sister **told** him that Peter had rung him up half an hour before.
15. Last week I asked my friend to translate this article, but he **said** he couldn't do it then and **said** he would do it two days later.

16. I gave my friend a book last week and he **said** he would return it next day.

17. The Cubans started **talking** in Spanish.

18. **Speak up** – just a bit louder!

19. The voice that **spoke** was cold.

20. I had never heard him **talk** so much before.

21. She **talked** in a deep loud voice.

22. “You promised **to tell** me your history, you know”, **said** Alice.

(L.Carrol)”

23. He **tells** stories beautifully.

24. If you **tell** a lie, I can see it at once.

25. **To tell** the truth, I didn’t even know he had left.

26. First think, than **speak**.

27. Actions **speak** louder than words.

28. Great **talkers** are little doers.

29. **Talk** of the devil and he is sure to appear.

30. Easier **said** than done.

Exercise 2. Replace “to tell” by “to say” making any other necessary changes:

E.g.:

He told me to come earlier.

He said that I should come earlier.

1. My mother told me to come back as soon as possible.
2. My friend told me to see the new film.
3. John told us to give his best regards to the whole family.
4. I told you not to go out today.
5. The doctor told me to keep the bed for a few days.
6. The teacher told us to write a composition by Friday.
7. My mother told me to buy some bread for dinner.

Exercise 3. Change the direct speech into indirect, introducing an indirect object.

E.g. : *My brother said, “Don’t forget to take your umbrella”.*

My brother told me to take my umbrella.

My brother said I shouldn’t forget to take my umbrella.

1. John said, "Don't read it loud!"
2. The teacher said, "Don't forget to hand in your composition."
3. Mother said, "Don't forget to wash your hands before dinner."
4. Father said, "Don't read when you eat."
5. Peter said, "Don't take my notes without permission".
6. I said to my brother, "Don't wake me up."
7. He said to his wife, "Don't speak about it."
8. The teacher said to the student, "Borrow the textbook from the library."

Exercise 4. Insert speak, talk, say or tell .

1. He ... fluent French.
2. They were ... and laughing till three in the morning.
3. Please, ... to me frankly.
4. ... me something about it, please.
5. He ... he could do it.
6. I always ... the truth.
7. Let me come in for a moment. I have something to ... to you.
8. He had never ... to her in that manner before.
9. They ... a great deal of nonsense.
10. Then Tom ... , "What's your name?"
11. You can come and sit down if you like, and ... about anything in the world.
12. Let's ... generally about life.
13. Come along! Don't be shy! We can ... over anything you like.
14. However, it wasn't about myself I wanted to
15. At last he ..., "You must promise me to have a good rest".

Exercise 5. Choose the correct sentence and explain why

- a) He wants to say to you privately about business.
 - b) He wants to talk to you privately about business.
-
- a) As we walked we said about the performance we had just seen.

- b) As we walked we spoke about the performance we had just seen.
- a) As I told before I care for you very much.
- b) As I said before I care for you very much.
- a) He opened his lips as if to speak.
- b) He opened his lips as if to talk.
- a) He doesn't speak as the other people do.
- b) He doesn't talk as the other people do.
- a) Why didn't you talk me before.
- b) Why didn't you tell me before.
- a) And before she knew where she was she was speaking him the whole truth.
- b) And before she knew where she was she was telling him the whole truth.
- a) The young man said before an enthusiastic crowd.
- b) The young man spoke before an enthusiastic crowd.
- a) As we were saying he interrupted us.
- b) As we were talking he interrupted us.

Exercise 6. Find the errors in the sentences and correct them.

1. I could say a lot of stories about my childhood.
2. Who is talking in the debate tonight.
3. I can't talk Chinese.
4. Could you say louder, please?
5. The director will talk to the whole college about careers in business.
6. I hope you will always say me the truth.
7. He said his problems to his teacher.
8. Speak me about your holiday then.

9. The book said him what to do.
10. My daughter has just learnt to say the time.
11. The Queen tells to the nation on television every Christmas.
12. They said us to go away.
13. Can you say me the code for Paris?
14. I could speak a lot of stories about Jim, my best friend.
15. He is bad at saying jokes.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. «Теперь вы можете идти», - сказал учитель. 2. Он говорит, что знает этого человека. 3. Джон рассказал мне все. 4. Послушайте его, он говорит дельные вещи. 5. Заходи ко мне вечером, мы поговорим об этом. 6. Вы говорите по-английски? 7. Не забудь сказать твоей сестре об этом. 8. По правде говоря, я забыла об этом. 9. Кто рассказал вам эту историю? 10. Он всегда говорит о политике. 10. Говорите, пожалуйста, громче. Я вас не слышу. 11. Вчера он выступал на собрании. Его речь понравилась всем. 12. Он всегда говорит в гостях о работе. 12. Что вы говорите? Когда он приехал? 13. Само собой разумеется, вы будете жить у нас. 14. Я надеюсь, что никто не скажет ей об этом. 15. Расскажи мне что-нибудь об этом человеке. 16. Если я увижу его завтра, я поговорю с ним об этом. 17. Мы проговорили с ней до утра. 18. Он очень умный человек. Я люблю с ним беседовать. 19. Откровенно говоря, я не видела этого фильма. 20. Если я увижу его завтра, я скажу ему все, что я о нем думаю. 21. Некоторые люди много говорят и мало делают. 22. Мой друг говорит, что эта книга очень интересная. 23. Я только повторяю то, что сказала мне Елена. 24. Он никогда не лжет. 25. – Что он сказал? – Он сказал, что пора уезжать. 26. Не говорите ей об этом. Пусть это будет нашей маленькой тайной. 27. Мы поговорим об этом по дороге на станцию. 28. Строго говоря, он не должен этого делать. 29. Прекратите разговаривать. Я не слышу, что он говорит. 30. Вы говорите о вещах, о которых вы ничего не знаете. 31. Говорят, что зима будет холодной. 32. Джейн говорит, что это ее книга.

33. Можете вы добавить что-нибудь к тому, что он сказал? 34. Скажи мне все, что знаешь об этом. 35. Сказать по правде мне

никогда не нравился этот человек. 36. Мы все надеялись, что никто не скажет ей о том, что случилось. 37. На собрании он говорил с таким энтузиазмом, что никто не мог ему возразить. 38. Откровенно говоря, мне он тоже нравится. 39. Давай поговорим откровенно об этом событии. 40. Кто много говорит, тот мало делает.

Exercise 8. Read the story, find the verbs to say, to speak, to tell, to talk. Explain their meanings in Russian. What is the message of the story?

The Bee

There was once a great artist in Belgium who said that his daughter should never marry anyone but an artist. But she loved a blacksmith and the blacksmith was in love with her. When she told him that her father did not allow her to marry anyone but an artist, he left his trade and studied hard in order to become a painter. He was certainly a man of great talent, as in a short time he became a good painter. One day the young painter went to the artist's studio and, finding that the artist was not at home, decided to wait for him. Nobody had seen him come into the studio. He looked round at the pictures. At last he took a brush and painted a bee on the leg of one of the figures and then stood aside to look at it. Suddenly he heard somebody open the door. He quickly put the brush down and turned to the door. The artist was not yet in the room and did not see his visitor put the brush in its place. When he came in he saw the bee on the leg of one of his figures: he thought that it was a real bee and tried to brush it off. When the young painter saw this he could not help smiling. The artist smiled too when he saw his mistake and said that it was a wonderful little painting. The young man told him the whole story and soon after that the young painter and the artist's daughter got married.

PREPOSITIONS (Предлоги)

Предлоги являются одним из труднейших для употребления языковых явлений, что особенно актуально для английского языка, как языка аналитического строя. Вместе со служебными словами

предлоги относятся к наиболее частотным элементам языка (на сто английских предложений в среднем приходится около 300 предлогов).

Предлоги времени (Prepositions of Time)

Ряд предлогов совмещает временное значение с другими, что является причиной их ошибочного употребления.

Предлог **at** употребляется при указании на точное время, а также с названиями праздников.

At 5 o'clock, at 3.30, at this moment, at Christmas, at noon, at midnight, at sunrise, at sunset.

Предлог **in** употребляется при указании периода времени, по окончании которого произойдет действие, а также с названием времен года, обозначением лет, месяцев и частей суток:

in three weeks, in 1945, in May, in the evening

But: last year, this week, this year, next month.

Remember the following word combinations:

in spring, in summer, in autumn, in winter, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, **but** at night.

Предлог **on** употребляется с более общим обозначением времени (по сравнению с предлогом at), с названиями дней недели, с обозначением дат.

on Monday, on the 8th of March, on his birthday, on a Saturday afternoon

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>AT +clock time / weekend / public holiday (at Christmas, at Easter). I'll see you <i>at</i> 5 o'clock.</p> <p>He called me at lunch time, at the weekend, at night (but: in the night, when you talk about one particular night – I was bitten by mosquitoes in the night)</p> | <p>IN + part of day / longer period (we say in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, but we say at night) We use in with weeks, months, seasons, years and centuries. I'm going to Australia in the first week of July). I'm going to Australia in April/ in spring/in 2013/in a year (через год).</p> | <p>ON + particular day We use on with days, dates or expressions like Sunday morning, Christmas day, Friday afternoon.</p> |
|--|--|---|

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with prepositions of time.

1. I shall meet you ... 3 o'clock sharp.
2. The lesson will be over ... 20 minutes.
3. Last Sunday I slept very long and got up only ... noon.
4. They have English ... Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
5. My birthday is ... the 25th of December.
6. Many English families gather ... Christmas.
7. Many birds fly to the South ... autumn.
8. I can't answer this question ... the moment but if you wait I'll do it ... a few minutes.
9. I'm sorry I can't meet you ... Tuesday as I have an appointment ... 2.30.
10. I met her ... 1998.
11. My grandmother likes to get up ... sunrise.
12. The school year in our country begins ... 1st of September.
13. I get up ... 7 o'clock ... the morning.
14. Can you meet me ... Friday afternoon?
15. She got many nice presents ... her birthday.
16. They returned from the wood ... sunset.
17. He will be here ... a few minutes.
18. She always visits me ... Sundays.

19. ... two years' time she will be 20.
20. It's very cool here ... evening.
21. I began reading the book ... seven o'clock and finished only ... midnight.

Предлог **from** употребляется для обозначения момента начала действия в прошлом или будущем и почти всегда сочетается с предлогами **to** или **till**. (Ср. с предлогом **since**, который употребляется только для обозначения момента в прошлом, в который началось действие, длящееся до момента речи).

*She lived in London **from** 1970 **till** 1980.*

*I shall be at home **from** 2 **till** 5 p.m.*

Предлог **since** употребляется при обозначении момента в прошлом, с которого началось действие, продолжающееся до момента речи, часто встречается с группой перфектных времен.

*I have lived here **since** childhood. We have known her **since** 1980. I've been working in the garden **since** morning.*

Предлог **by** употребляется для обозначения самого позднего момента, к которому произойдет действие; **by** часто употребляется с группой Future Tenses.

*She will come **by** 8 o'clock. Dan is in Moscow, he will come back **by** the end of the week. The work will be finished **by** tomorrow.*

Предлог **for** употребляется при обозначении периода времени, в течение которого длится действие; **for** часто встречается с группой перфектных времен.

*I haven't seen her **for** three months.*

Exercise 2. Fill in the prepositions.

1. We have been friends ... childhood. 2. She will be at the Institute ... 10 a.p. ... 3 p.m. 3. She has lived in St. Peterburg ... 1970. 4. I shall read this book ... the end of the week. 5. You must finish this work ... the end of the month. 6. I haven't spoken to him ... 2 months. 7. We have had no rain ... three months. 8. He still comes to see me ... some time. 9. He has been ill ... the last Monday. 10. You must give the answer ... December 31st. 11. They have been living here ... 2010. 12. He has been ill ... the day he was born. 13.... January 1st there has been no work done

in this factory. 14. Do you think he is going to stay ... ever? 15. We are going to start ... daybreak. 16. She'll live in a town ... September ... May. 17. They come to visit us ... time ... time. 18. She has been in hospital ... June.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with prepositions of time.

1. He bought the car ... August. 2. He never comes ... class ... time. 3. She arrived ... 5 o'clock by bus. 4. Every morning I get on a bus ... 8.30. 5. I won't be back ... an hour. You should eat without me. 6. Everyone finished dinner ... seven o'clock. 7. Would you give me your pen for a minute? 8. I have known Jack ... many years. 9. I'll wait for him ... six o'clock. 10. The game lasted ... hours. 11. I didn't finish my work ... time to show it to the teacher. 12. I have been working on this ... two hours. 13. He gets up ... seven o'clock ...the morning. 14. I told them I should be there ... an hour. 15. She was usually quite tired ... the end of the day. 16. I see her ... time ... time. 17. His office hours are ... ten ... six. 18. Did anyone call me ... my absence? 19. Nick arrived ... six o'clock sharp. 20. The train will arrive ... two minutes. 21. He will be back ... three o'clock. 22. I haven't heard this song ... last winter.

Exercise 4. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Прошлой зимой я часто катался на лыжах. 2. Я думаю, он позвонит вам ровно в полдень. 3. Учебный год начинается 1 сентября. 4. Летние каникулы начинаются с июля и длятся до сентября. 5. На следующей неделе я иду в театр с друзьями. Спектакли начинаются в 7 часов вечера. 6. Я живу во Владивостоке с 1994 года. Зимой в городе часто дуют сильные ветры, в июне обычно туманно и сыро. В августе море теплое и можно купаться. 7. Студенты должны приходить на занятия к 8.30. 8. Дочь наших соседей учится в Лондоне с прошлого года. Через год она закончит свою учебу и вернется домой работать экономистом. 9. Я не видел его с прошлой недели. 10. Я собираюсь закончить писать сочинение к 5 часам. 11. Он закончит школу через два года и собирается поступать в ДВФУ. 12. Если поезд прибудет во время в субботу, мы не опоздаем на автобус в деревню. 13. Я поеду в деревню на следующей неделе и собираюсь прожить там до конца лета. 14. Я люблю вставать на рассвете и смотреть, как

встает солнце. 15. Дождь идет уже два дня. 16. В этот момент он сдает экзамены в университет. 17. Я люблю дарить своим родным и друзьям подарки на Рождество. 18. Они ездят отдыхать на острова время от времени. 19. Ровно в полдень начинают звонить колокола.

Предлоги местоположения (Prepositions of Place)

At, on, in

at a point/place

We met our friend at the airport. I live at 52 Green Road. He's at work now (not at home). The chair is at the wall. We were at the concert. She was standing at the corner of the street.

in an area or space

She lives in Moscow. China is in Asia. The table is in my room. The book is in the bag. I met her in the street.

on a surface The book is on the shelf. The ball is on the floor.

Under a surface

The cat usually sleeps under the table. The ball is under the bench.

off a surface

Take the book off the table. He fell off the stairs.

across The river runs across the field.

along The boy is running along the street.

away from Go away from the window.

round The dog is running round the house.

to Come to the table.

past They ran past the park.

through We didn't dare go through the forest, because it was dark.

next to My best friend lives next door to my flat.

opposite There is a TV-set opposite a sofa.

near The bus stop is near my house.

towards On Sundays a lot of people move towards the sea.

Some prepositions form pairs of opposites.

Up – down

They went on down the river. The balloons went up.

Over/above – under/below

Note: over and under sometimes suggest movement.

When we flew *over* Moscow we couldn't see much because we were *above* the clouds. *Below* us was the river which ran *under* the bridge.

Into – out of

Put the textbook into your bag and take an exercise-book out of it.

In front of – behind

There is an armchair in front of the TV-set. The chair is behind the door.

across

The river runs across the field.

along

The boy is running along the street.

away from

Go away from the window.

round

The dog is running round the house.

off

Take the book off the table.

to

Come to the table.

through

No light comes through the window.

between

I can't choose between two houses.

among

She saw Jane among the other students.

Note: *Between* is used when there are two things. *Among* is used when we speak about more than two things.

Exercise 5. Fill in the prepositions of place.

1. There are a lot of people ... the central square celebrating the holiday. 2. I put butter ... the fridge. 3. We saw them ... the bus stop. 4. They went ... the hill ... the house. 5. There was a lot of snow ... the ground when we arrived. 6. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. 7. My mother is cooking dinner ... the kitchen. 8. She went ... the room and sat ... the sofa. He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the mailbox which hung ... the wall of the house. 9. Visitors of our city always go ... our Golden Bridge ... the Golden Horn bay. 10. There is a high fence ... the house. 11. Children ran fast ... the dog. 12. The parrot always throws pens ... the table. 13. When I came into the classroom the teacher was writing ... the blackboard. 14. We drove ... the street ... lake. 15. We went ... the forest, and ... the village. 16. They drove ... the bridge, and parked ... the house. 17. The beautiful hotel is built ... the supermarket. 18. Our house is ... two shops and it is ...

the bus stop. 19. If you want to visit our museum, go just ... the road and walk ... the other side ... the square. 20. They went the house and got ... the car.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct preposition.

1. A lot of shops have been opened ... our city recently (in, to). 2. The book fell ... the shelf (from, off). 3. He went ... the room and went ... the kitchen (from, out of; to, for). 3. He climbed ... the fence (on, over). 4. We could see the city perfectly well, because the plane flew ... the clouds (over, below). 5. My children go ... the street every day, because their school is ... the other side (across, through; at, on). 6. Somebody went ... the room (to, into). 7. The shortest way ... the village is ... the wood (to, for; through, across). 8. The children ran the fire, because it was dangerous to stay ... it (away from, from; near, at). 9. Can you always tell a person's mood by the expression ... his face (at, on). 11. She went up ... the blackboard, took a piece of chalk and began to write ... the blackboard (towards, to; at, on). 12. He jumped ... the water and swam ... the river (into, to; through, across). 13. He was standing the picture looking ... it (in front of, before; at, on). 14. The bird was put ... the cage (out of, into). 15. The dog walked ... the master (beside, at). 16. You can see the parade better ... this place (from, out of). 17. I was sitting ... two sisters when he came ... (among, between; in, into). 18. The mother divided the cake ... her children (among, between). 19. You'll find his house ... the end of the street (at, in). 20. What is there the computer (in front of, behind)?

Exercise 7. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Когда я уезжаю в отпуск, я оставляю своего кота друзьям, которые живут по соседству со мной. 2. Я не вижу разницы между этими двумя диванами. 3. Дети нашли свой мячик среди кустов в саду. 4. Я встретил своего друга на углу улицы напротив театра. 5. Моя тетя живет в маленьком домике в деревне возле леса. 6. Я не могу ничего найти среди этих бумаг. 7. Река протекает между гор на юге страны. 8. Возле ворот дома стоял пожилой мужчина с собакой. 9. Над столом висела красивая люстра. 10. Самолет летел высоко над облаками. 11. Я видел,

как кто-то убегал от машины. 12. Я учусь в университете с 2012 года. 13. Мои родители биологи. Они работали в Сибири с 1996 до 1998 года. Теперь они работают на Дальнем Востоке. 14. Обычно мы гуляем в парке в полдень. Завтра мы решили встретиться на закате. 15. Я люблю путешествовать по стране. В этом году я проехал через всю страну до Владивостока и решил остановиться в городе у моря на неделю. Через неделю я уезжаю в Китай. 16. Он случайно сбросил книгу со стола. Она упала на кота, который спал под столом. 17. Автобус остановился на автобусной остановке на 2 минуты. 18. Поезд прибыл на станцию во время. 19. Студенты вернулись в город через два месяца каникул к началу учебного года. 20. Мы живем далеко от аэропорта. 21. Вокруг нашего города находятся высокие горы. 22. Лодка двигалась медленно вдоль берега. 23. Она выглянула из окна, чтобы увидеть детей, играющих во дворе. 24. Мама купила дочке новое платье в магазине. Дома она вынула его из красивой коробки. 25. Мой папа любит сидеть в кресле перед телевизором вечером после работы. 26. Щенок наблюдал, как мячик прыгал вверх и вниз на траве. 27. Лошадь смогла перепрыгнуть через высокий забор. 28. Наш офис находится через улицу от торгового центра. После работы я покупаю там продукты. 29. Мы взяли лодку, чтобы переплыть через реку. 30. На следующее утро мы поехали на озеро, которое находится среди гор. 31. Она прошла мимо и не заметила меня. 32. Швейцария находится между Францией, Германией и Италией. 33. Неожиданно мы увидели грузовик впереди нас. 34. Чтобы найти торговый центр, вам надо идти прямо вдоль улицы мимо почты, пройти по мосту через речку и прямо перед вами будет торговый центр. 35. Вчера мы получили письмо из Москвы.

UNIT 2. LEARNING TO LEARN

EVERYDAY PHRASES

1. Read, learn and remember.

How to give and receive compliments:

You look wonderful today.

You look marvelous!

You look terrific!

You haven't changed a bit.

That's a nice colour on you.

That's a nice sweater.

I like your blouse.

You speak English very well.

How to give and receive thanks:

Thank you very/so much.

Thanks a lot.

Thanks a lot for everything.

That was very nice of you.

– You are welcome.

– I was happy to do it.

– Don't mention it.

– I'm glad I was able to help/I could do it.

– It was my pleasure.

– I enjoyed doing it.

– The pleasure was mine.

– Any time.

1. Listen to the dialogues, repeat and memorize them.

2. Make up dialogues and act them:

- You come across your friend, whom you haven't seen for a long time. Greet each other and give each other complements.
- You meet your sister at the airport. She studied English in the USA for a year. Greet each other and give each other complements.

- You meet your neighbor in the yard. He/she has just returned home from Thailand, where he/she was on vacation. Greet each other and give each other complements.
- Your group-mate came to the university in a new coat. You like it very much. Give her/him complements.
- You like your friend's shoes and you want to buy the same shoes. Give your friend complements and ask him/her where he/she bought them.

HOW TO KEEP VOCABULARY RECORDS

You'll learn a lot of new words during your study at the university. It's important to organize your vocabulary learning by keeping a record of all the new words that you want to remember. All new words should be written down into your vocabulary. You *can divide your notebook into topic pages or organize the pages alphabetically*. Another way of recording vocabulary is *to write each new word on a card and keep all the cards in a box*. Write the word on one side of the card and the meaning and an example sentence on the other. Later, you can test yourself: look at the word on the front of the card and try to remember what it means, or look at the information on the back of the card and see if you can remember the word.

How to record the word

1. Write down the word with the transcription, if you are not sure how to pronounce the word consult the dictionary.
2. Write down the meaning of the word (translation/definition or explanation in English). **E.g.:** *to speak [spi:k] говорить*. There are several ways of recording the meaning of a new word: you can draw a picture, you can give the word in your own language.
3. Always try to write an example sentence, because this will help you remember how the word is used in English.
4. It would be good if you find and write down a synonym or antonym to the new word. **E.g.:** *awful = terrible (synonym); beautiful – ugly (antonym)*. It'll help you to enlarge your vocabulary.

5. Certain words often appear together, so it's good to write them down into your vocabulary together. **E.g.:** *to tell the truth, to tell a lie, to tell a joke, to tell a story, to tell someone the time, to tell somebody's fortune or to take a decision, to take a shower, to take time, to take a photograph.*

6. Sometimes it is helpful to write down words in groups. You can record words in a table or a diagram.

E.g.:

| SPORT | EQUIPMENT | PLACE |
|----------|-----------|--------|
| baseball | bat | field |
| football | football | field |
| tennis | racket | court |
| golf | club | course |

7. If you want to know more about the word, write down its derivatives.

For example: the word **“to manipulate”**

| Verb | Noun | Adjective | Adverb |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| <p>Manipulate</p> <p>1. influence (He knows how to manipulate an audience.)</p> <p>2. control The wheelchair is designed so that it is easy to manipulate.</p> | <p>Manipulator (who influences people in a clever or dishonest way)</p> <p>Manipulation (clever / skilful / deliberate / cynical / political manipulation)</p> | <p>Manipulative</p> <p>Even as a child she was manipulative and knew how to get her own way.</p> | <p>Manipulatively</p> |

HOW TO USE A DICTIONARY

The student should have a bilingual dictionary and a good English-English dictionary. The English–Russian dictionary is easier for the student to use and understand. The English–English dictionary gives you more information about the word. You can use on-line dictionaries too. In our reading-room you can find the following dictionaries:

1. Bilingual dictionaries:

* *Новый большой англо-русский словарь в 3-х томах* под ред. Ю.Д. Апресяна (250000 слов)

* *Большой англо-русский словарь в 2-х томах* под ред. И.Р. Гальперина (170000).

* *Большой новый русско-английский словарь в 3-х томах* под ред. П.Н. Макурова, М.С. Мюллера, В.Ю. Петрова.

* *Русско-английский словарь* под ред. О.С. Ахмановой.

* *Русско-английский словарь* под ред. А.И. Смирницкого (55000 слов).

These dictionaries give translations of words from English into Russian and from Russian into English and also give examples of the usage of words in different word combinations.

2. English-English Dictionaries:

* *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*,

* *Cambridge International Dictionary of English*,

* *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners*,

* *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary*

These dictionaries explain meanings of words in English, show collocations of words and the examples of their usage.

3. ***Longman Dictionary of Language and Culture***. This dictionary will help you to find information about people, places, culture, traditions, history of the countries where English is spoken.

4. ***Longman Language Activator***. In this dictionary you can find a word and its synonyms and find out the difference in their meanings.

5. ***English Pronouncing Dictionary by Daniel Jones***. This dictionary will help you to find the correct pronunciation of the word.

6. **Oxford Dictionary of Abbreviation.** Here you can see the full names of abbreviations.

UNA -United Nations Association

NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization

BCA - Bachelor of Commerce and Administration

7. **Oxford Dictionary of Collocations.** You can find word combinations here.

8. **Cambridge/Oxford Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs.** This dictionary shows which prepositions can be used with the verbs.

9. **Cambridge Thesaurus.** It gives words on different themes.

10. **American Quilt.** A reference book on American culture.

How to Choose a Dictionary

There are as many different dictionaries as there are reasons to use one. How do you find the one that's right for you?

- **Check out the copyright date** to find out how old the dictionary is *.
- **Check out some actual definitions.** Are they easy to understand? Are there example sentences or phrases that show the word in context? Example sentences are not just helpful — they are actually *more important than definitions*.
- A good dictionary must give **phonetic transcription** for every word. Phonetic transcription tells you how to pronounce a word.

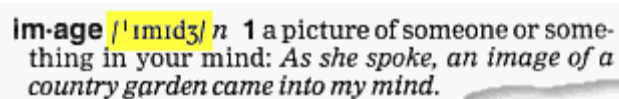


image /'ɪmɪdʒ/ *n* 1 a picture of someone or something in your mind: *As she spoke, an image of a country garden came into my mind.*

- Your dictionary should have both **British and American** words. Also, both British and American pronunciation should be given, because both are used in today's world.

From *How to Choose a Dictionary* by Erin McKean, Senior Editor,

"The New Oxford American Dictionary"

http://esl.about.com/od/grammarlessons/a/choose_dic.htm

and from <http://www.antimoon.com/how/dictionary.htm>

*Note. *You can also see the comparative review of dictionaries for English learners to find out which **software** dictionaries are currently the best.*

What information can we find in a dictionary?

- *The meaning.* The dictionary explains what words mean in language that is easy to understand, and the example sentences show you how to use the word correctly.

- *The pronunciation.* It shows how to read the phonetic spelling, where the main stress of the word is.

- *The part of speech.* E.g. **nice** *adj (adjective)*, **say** *v (verb)*, **table** *n (noun)*

- *Grammar of the word.* The dictionary tells you whether a word is a noun, verb, adjective, etc. and whether nouns are countable or uncountable. It also gives irregular forms (e.g. irregular past tenses of verbs). E.g. **seat** *n (C) countable*, **water** *n (U) uncountable*; **come** *v (I) intransitive*, **burn** *v (T) transitive*.

- *Collocations.* **E.g. do homework.** These are given after the main meanings of the word. In the dictionary you also can find idioms and phrasal verbs. They are given after the main meanings of the word.

- *Style.* The dictionary tells you if a word is formal or informal, that often suggests the other word that you can use in most situations. E.g. **to figure** (informal) to think or guess sth; **to deliberate** (formal) to think about or discuss sth thoroughly.

- *Spelling.* You can use the dictionary to check how a word is spelled. It also tells you about small spelling changes in other forms of the word.

- *Words formed from other words.* Derivatives (**loudly** and **loudness** are derivatives of **loud**) are given after the main meanings of the word.

- *Extra information.* At the back of the dictionary you can find a list of irregular verbs, a list of expressions using numbers, maps and a list of geographical names.

Here are some ideas that can help you:

a) When you come across a new word, underline it or mark it in some other way.

b) First try to guess the meaning in a context. Use the dictionary to check the meaning.

c) If you look up a word in a bilingual dictionary and get several different words in your own language, look up the word in your monolingual dictionary. This will help you decide which word in your own language is the nearest translation in this context.

d) One word usually has more than one meaning. Read through all meanings to choose the necessary one.

Exercise 1. Use a dictionary to check the answers to these questions.

1. What does the word *limousine* mean?
2. What part of speech is it?
3. What is the style of the word?
4. How many stresses does it have?
5. How many meanings does the word *make* have?
6. What other important information about the word *make* have you found in the dictionary?

Exercise 2. Use the English Pronouncing Dictionary by Daniel Jones to find the correct pronunciation of the words.

Island, nephew, psychology, doubt, climb, association, direction.

Exercise 3. How would you record the meaning of these words? Choose the best way for each word.

Ball, winter, along, university, rich, apple.

Exercise 4. Make a word table, using words for:
study, hobby.

Exercise 5. Draw a word diagram.

Show vocabulary connected with VACATIONS. You could divide the words into “places to stay”, “ways of travelling”, “activities”.

Exercise 6. Match the abbreviations with their full forms.

- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| 1. n | a) preposition |
| 2. v | b) adverb |
| 3. adj | c) noun |
| 4. adv | d) plural noun |
| 5. prep | e) verb |
| 6. pl n | f) adjective |

Exercise 7. Match the grammar codes with their explanations.

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 1. [C] | a) transitive verb (has an object) |
| 2. [U] | b) countable noun (can be made plural) |
| 3. [T] | c) intransitive verb (has no object) |
| 4. [I] | d) uncountable noun (has no plural) |

Exercise 8. Many English words have more than one meaning. Use the monolingual dictionary to define which definition of the underlined words fits each sentence. Write down the definition for the meaning of the word.

1. People from different cultures came to the conference.
2. How is it he's got such a strong hold over you?
3. You should get your exam results next week.
4. The age of majority is considered between 18 and 21.
5. I can see a light in the window of the house.
6. No one claimed responsibility for the attack on the embassy.

Exercise 9. Many English words belong to the same family when they share a similar form. When word families have the same general meaning, they are listed under the same definition. Look up the given words from the same family under them. Fill in the table.

| <i>The word</i> | <i>verb</i> | <i>noun [C]</i> | <i>noun [U]</i> | <i>adjective</i> | <i>adverb</i> |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| respect | respect | | respect | respectable respectful | respectively respectfully |
| suit | | | | | |
| origin | | | | | |
| dare | | | | | |

LEARNING THE MATERIAL

1. Work in groups of three. Discuss the learning strategies you use in learning English in:

- * doing home exercises,
- * learning new words,
- * preparing retellings of the texts,
- * writing a composition,
- * working on grammar and pronunciation.

2. Inform the group-mates about your best learning strategies.

3. Read some pieces of advice about learning.

How to learn a new language

1. Keep it in mind that daily practice is very important, so practice English every day.

2. Do not worry about making mistakes. Nobody is perfect. The more mistakes you make the more you learn from them.

3. Feel confident. Finally, you'll succeed.

When you come across an unfamiliar word in the text

don't grab a dictionary to look it up. Before opening the dictionary, you should follow these steps:

1. Think carefully about **the entire sentence** in which the unfamiliar word appears. Ask yourself: *How much of the sentence can I understand even without knowing that word?*

2. Look carefully at the unknown word. What *kind* of word is it? A noun? A verb? An adjective?

3. Think of some *possible* meaning for that kind of word in that sentence. If the word is a noun, might it name some thing? Some person? Some idea? Does it probably represent something good? Something bad?

For instance, you don't know the word **reward** in this sentence: "One of the **rewards** that space travellers receive is the beautiful view of the planet on which we live."

Reward is a noun here, because it is used after **the**. The sentence tells you a reward is something that is **received**; and it must be something good, because the beautiful view is called a **reward**.

So, do you need to look up this word in the dictionary?

From *Techniques in Teaching Vocabulary* by Virginia French Allen, 1983.

How to remember new words

- When introduced to a new word write the word down.
- Keep a running list of these new words to look up and define them.
- Practice the pronunciation of each new word.
- Practice saying the words aloud and try using it in a sentence.

Remember that ‘practice makes perfect.’

- Associations can help you to remember new words.

How to choose an appropriate book to read

Read the title of the book. Judging by the title, you can predict what this book is supposed to be about. Now read the back cover of the book to get people’s opinion about the book. Then open the first page. Read the first page without the aid of a dictionary. For a full understanding of the book you should understand at least 95 percent of the words in a text to gain reasonable comprehension and get pleasure from reading. The language of the texts should be authentic or authentic-like if authentic language is too difficult for you.

- When you come across an unfamiliar word in the text, don’t look it up at once. Try to guess its meaning.

- While choosing the words to learn, pay attention to their frequency. As you already know, in the Macmillan on-line dictionary, for example, which you have, some words are printed in red with a star rating to show their frequency.

For instance, hiss /*his*/ verb*

How to remember stories

A great technique for remembering stories is the “**sing**” technique.

- ‘S’ is the first step. ‘S’ stands for stop. Stop yourself when you finish reading something, such as a chapter in a book or the end of a newspaper article. Stop for a second. Give yourself a moment of focus on what you’ve just read.

- ‘I’. The next step is to identify the main point of what you’ve read. Everything, that is a story, has a main point. Stories are hierarchical. Figure out what the main point is and focus on retaining that information.

- ‘N’ stands for ‘never mind the details’. Sometimes we get so caught in the details that we overwhelm ourselves with information to try to retain.

- ‘G’ stands for ‘get the gist’. The gist of the story is a kind like having the heart of the story in addition to the backbone.

- If you do that you’ll have completed the ‘sing’ technique and you’ll remember that story more effectively.

From <http://www.wisegeek.com/videos/517071190.htm>

VOCABULARY

Русский глагол “учить” имеет три эквивалента в английском языке – to teach, to study, to learn.

To teach (taught, taught) – учить, обучать чему-либо, давать знания.

She teaches children English. He teaches Russian **to** students from Japan.

To learn (learnt, learnt) – выучить, узнать.

Learn this poem by heart. I was happy to learn this good news.

To study – учить, изучать, внимательно рассматривать – означает процесс учения, имеет более широкое значение, чем to learn

The teacher teaches and the students study.

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to verbs.

1. Live and learn. 2. It’s never too late to learn. 3. I couldn’t teach my cat any trick. 4. The children sang the song their teacher had taught them. 5. This child is so naughty, so I don’t know how to teach him to be quiet. 6. The famous painter was learning to paint in Italy. 7. Why is this woman gazing at me, she’s studying me frankly. 8. I’m learning Spanish. It’s popular now. 9. My mother teaches music to small children. 10. He opened the book to study the lesson but he couldn’t learn a word, because of the

loud music in the room. 11. My grandmother is a good cook. I want to learn how to cook. She promised me to teach.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. Do you remember who was the first to teach you English? 2. Who taught you in the first grade at school? 3. When did you learn to work on the computer? 4. How do you learn new words? 5. Do you learn new words every day? 6. How many subjects do you study this year? 7. What other foreign languages are you going to study? 8. What is easier: to teach or to learn? Why? 9. At what age did you learn to read? 10. When is the best time to study: in the morning or in the evening? 11. Who teaches you phonetics? 12. Do you like to study? Why?

Exercise 3. Insert study, learn, teach as required by sense.

1. We ... about our manager's arrival late. 2. As the English proverb says we live and 3. You'll never learn English, if you don't work hard every day. 4. He is fond of travelling all over the world and ... customs and traditions of other peoples. 5. It was my mother who ... me to make dresses. 6. Every day a small child ... to speak better. 7. ... the rule on page 67. 8. Life in this Asian country ... him many useful things. 9. I'd like to ... more about the place we live in. 10. It took a lot of time to ... her to swim. 11. I ... the expression of her face but saw nothing. 12. If you don't ... the grammar rules, you'll make a lot of mistakes. 13. The leader of the group ... the map of the route before the trip. 14. When I saw John he was ... the time-table. 15. If you want to get a good job nowadays, you should ... English.

Exercise 4. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Наш учитель учил нас уважать людей. 2. Он долго изучал этот вопрос и затем написал статью. 3. Я давно хочу научиться кататься на коньках. 4. Я благодарна своей бабушке за то, что она научила меня вести домашнее хозяйство (to keep the house). 5. Прежде чем приступить к работе, инженер тщательно изучил станок (machine-tool). 6. Моя подруга училась танцевать с инструктором. 7. В этом месяце студенты учатся правильно произносить звуки английского языка. 8. Сегодня английский язык изучают дети в детском саду. 9. У нее отличная память, поэтому ей легко изучать иностранные языки.

10. Девочка научилась писать левой рукой. 11. Это моя мама научила меня быть аккуратным и опрятным (neat and tidy). 12. Он изучает математику, так как собирается быть экономистом. 13. Некоторые люди думают, что иностранный язык можно выучить за один год. 14. Каждый ребенок имеет право учиться в нашей стране. 15. Я все еще помню стихотворения, которые учил в школе.

Exercise 5. Comment on the sayings:

1. It is better to know nothing than to learn nothing. (Hebrew proverb)

2. In seed time learn, in harvest teach, in winter enjoy. (William Blake)

3. What the teacher is, is more important than what he teaches. (Karl Menninger)

4. I touch the future, I teach. (Christa McAuliffe)

5. A teacher should know more than he teaches, and if he knows more than he teaches, he will teach more than he knows. (Anonymous)

6. It is the luxury to learn; but the luxury of learning is not to be compared with the luxury of teaching. (R.D. Hitchcock)

Verbs *Do* and *Make*

Although these two verbs are synonyms, it's quite wrong to use one in place of the other.

To do – делать, производить действие, осуществлять, выполнять, проделывать. *To do* используется в более широком, общем смысле чем *to make*. *To do* означает действие, но не создание, изготовление чего-нибудь.

He did the work well. He is doing his homework for tomorrow. What are you going to do when you come home? What are you doing? – I'm writing a letter.

To make – делать, изготавливать, производить, составлять, создавать своими руками, создавать, творить, сочинять своим умом.

John made this chair. I'm fond of making dresses. On Sundays my mother makes wonderful cakes. What are you making? – A table. This author makes good books. It's not easy to make a poem.

Когда мы говорим о материале, из которого что-то сделано, мы используем предлоги of, from, out of.

The table is made **of** wood. Bread is made **from** flour. The blouse is made **out of** an old dress.

Free combinations containing “ to do”: to do work; to do homework, housework; to do exercises; to do a translation; to do drills.

Free combinations containing “ to make”: to make a house; to make a machine; to make dinner; to make tea; to make a fire.

Set phrases with to do: to do smb. a favour; to do one’s hair=to arrange one’s hair; to do smb. a service

You did me a great service by coming today.

To do good; to do harm

The medicine will do you much good if you take it regularly. The fresh air did me a world of good. The storm did much harm on land and sea. Some birds do great harm to harvest.

“to have to do with” means “to be connected with”

He told us some facts which have nothing to do with the subject of the lecture. Has this book anything to do with your work? I don’t want to have anything to do with this person.

to do without = to get along without something

You will have to do without a new coat this year.

“To do” is often used with adjectives, adverbs, and adverbial phrases: to do one’s best, to do well, to do worse, to do smth. willingly, with pleasure, etc.

Set phrases with to make: to make a mistake, to make a remark, to make a noise, to make a report (speech), to make faces, to make friends (enemies), to make progress, to make an effort(attempt), to make a promise; to make someone happy, sad; to make the bed, make a decision, make a change/changes, make a mess=to put things in disorder, make trouble, to make much of = to admire.

Exercise 6. Read the stories and write down the ending.

WOOL

Teacher: What do we get from sheep?

Boy: Wool.

Teacher: And what do we **make from** wool?

Boy: I don't know.

Teacher: Well, what **is** your coat **made of**?

Boy: My coat **was made**

What was the boy's coat made of?

WHOSE MISTAKE

Teacher: (looking through Teddy's homework): I wonder how one person could **make so many mistakes**.

Teddy: It wasn't

Who did Teddy's homework?

Exercise 6. Translate into Russian.

1. Practice makes perfect. 2. Don't make mountains out of mole-hills. 3. They are made for each other. 4. Make the most of something. 5. Make hay while the sun shines. 6. A good beginning makes a good ending. 7. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. 8. Do in Rome as the Romans do. 9. What we do willingly is easy. 10. What is once done cannot be undone. 11. Well begun is half done. 12. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself. 13. Make hay while the sun shines. 14. Haste makes waste. 15. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it. 16. An empty stomach makes a careless eye. 17. Anything that is worth doing is worth doing well.

Exercise 7. Answer the questions.

1. When do you do your homework? 2. Can you make the fire? 3. Do you usually make many mistakes in your tests? 4. Who does the housework in your family? 5. Can you make friends easily? 6. Do you make up with your friends after a quarrel? 7. Do you keep all the promises you make? 8. What is your best strategy that helps you to make progress in your English? 9. What are books made of? 10. What are stockings made of? 11. What is bread made from? 12. What things can be made out of glass? 13. Is the furniture usually made out of wood or plastic? 14. Can we make soup without water? 15. What is wine made from?

Exercise 8. The following statements are not true to the fact. Correct them.

1. The story was so funny, it made me cry. 2. Tables are made of glass. 3. Animals make nests. 4. If you want a thing well done, ask someone to do it. 5. This dress is made of paper. 6. It will do you good if you go to bed late every night. 7. Bread is made from meat. 8. He does a lot of mistakes in the dictation. 9. Our grandmother doesn't work and she does dinner for the family. 10. The teacher asked the students to make the translation of the story.

Exercise 9. Make up as many collocations from the words in the box as you can.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|------|
| Make/ do: | an excuse | research | a favour | harm | a |
| crossword | | | | | |
| a fortune | an impression | a mess | a mistake | money | an |
| experiment | a noise | an offer | preparations | progress | sure |
| trouble | one's mind | | | | |

Exercise 10. Fill in "do" or "make".

1. She ... her own clothes. 2. Wine ... grapes. 3. She tried ... a good impression on the interviewer. 4. I keep ... the same mistakes. 5. He ... some excuse about his daughter being sick. 6. The break will ... you good. 7. Our new boss is planning to ... some changes. 8. What does he ... for a living? 9. She ... appointments for her boss and she is sure he keeps his appointments. 10. The school can ... arrangements for pupils with special needs. 11. Would anyone like to ... any comments on the talk? 12. It's you who has to ... the decision, not me. 13. I'll have a word with her to ... it clear that she has to improve. 14. When I left the university I ... a decision to take up a profession in which I could be creative. 15. You must ... an effort and study for your exams. 16. I ... a few mistakes. 17. Merry is ... progress with all her schoolwork. 18. Do you think it would ... any harm if I cut some leaves off this plant? 19. Did you ... any work on Sunday? 20. Did the fire ... any damage to the building? 21. Wine ... grapes. 22. She tried ... a good impression on the interviewer. 23. He ... some excuse about his daughter being sick. 24. We were in a hurry so we had ... a quick snack. 25. She promised to write to

me and ... *an appointment* for the evening. 26. She came about a week after Thanksgiving and called right away, wanting me *to vacuum* and ... *the beds*.

Exercise 11. Choose “do/make” in these questions and ask your partner to answer them.

1. Do you ever do/make negative comments about your friend's appearance?
2. Do you always do/make the bed in the morning?
3. Have you ever done/made an appointment and didn't go to see this person?
4. Do you do/make your clothes yourself?
5. What does your father / mother/ brother do/ make for a living?
6. Have you ever invented any stories to do/make an impression on your friends?
7. Do you often do/make a mess in your room?

Exercise 12. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Эти серьги сделаны из серебра, а эти часы - из чистого золота.
2. Он заработал себе состояние продажей картин.
3. Они поцеловались и помирились.
4. Не верь ей, вечно она сочиняет разные истории!
5. Хватит раздумывать. Время принимать решение!
6. «Это надо учить наизусть. Я ни для кого не собираюсь делать исключение», строго сказала молодая учительница.
7. Вчера Джон сочинил стихотворение.
8. Мой друг произвел на моих родителей хорошее впечатление.
9. Не делай из мухи слона!
10. На этом заводе производят медицинское оборудование.
11. Сейчас я постелю постель, и вы сможете лечь отдыхать.
12. Говорят, что она сделала большие успехи в учебе.
13. Эта работа должна быть сделана сегодня, во что бы то ни стало.
14. Вот мука, из которой вы можете сделать торт.
15. Дети сделали домики из песка.
16. Чтобы быть здоровым необходимо делать зарядку каждое утро.
17. Он вышел в сад убедиться, что дождь перестал.
18. Летом она подружилась с замечательными людьми.
19. Анна встала в 7 часов, приготовила завтрак, прибрала в комнате, причесалась и нанесла на лицо

косметику. 20. Постарайся не откладывать на завтра то, что можешь сделать сегодня. 21. Чтобы заработать себе на жизнь она стала делать переводы книг. 22. Не шумите! Уже поздно.

Exercise 13. *Go around the classroom and ask your group-mates what they can do/can't do and can make/can't make. Then inform us about your survey.*

PREPOSITIONS

at the beginning/ at the end / in the beginning / in the end

| at... | in.. |
|---|---|
| at the beginning of (в начале чего-то: at the beginning of the week/ book/) I started my course at the beginning of November. | in the beginning (сначала): He didn't take me seriously in the beginning . |
| at the end – в конце чего-то There was a door at the end of the corridor. | in the end – в конце-концов Everything went right in the end . |

Exercise 1. *Fill in the gaps with **at the beginning/ at the end / in the beginning /in the end***

1... , Mother knows best. 2. I'm leaving for St. Petersburg ... of the next week. 2. There is always a spelling test ... of each class. 3. ...I found it hard to concentrate, but now it's much easier. 4. I'll be away for two weeks ... of April. 5. I enjoyed my job ... , but I am bored with it now. 6. A declarative sentence has a full stop 7. Notes on how to use this dictionary can be found ... of the book. 8. ... , I decided that the best thing to do was to ask Billy for help. 9. ... of the sentence we usually use except for. 10. The movie was really sad - ... the little girl dies. 11. They live ... of our street. 12. We made eight different holiday plans, but ... we went to Brighton.

Exercise 2. *Fill in the gaps with **at the beginning/ in the beginning** and answer the questions.*

1. How did you feel ... of the first semester? 2. Do you like English? Do you remember your first classes? How did you feel ... ? 3. What did you do ... of the school year? 4. How do you usually spend your time ...

of the week? 5. What will you do ... of this semester? 6. Are you planning to go to an English-speaking country ... of the next year?

Beside, besides, except

Beside = next to (*рядом*) - My sister's boyfriend was sitting **beside** me.

Besides = in addition to (*помимо того, также, вдобавок к тому*). **Besides** tennis, what other games do you play?

Except (for)– *not including the person or thing that you have mentioned (за исключением)*. The old lady never spoke to anyone **except** when someone came to visit her. **Except for** a couple of old chairs, the room was empty.

At the beginning of the sentence we usually use **except for**.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with beside/besides/except

1. The shop is open every day 9.00 to 5.00, ... on Sundays. 2. All the team was there, ... Eddie Stratton, who was ill. 3. Not a sound was heard ... the wind howling. 4 ... a couple of students, there was nobody in the room. 5. She eats everything ... fish. 6. There were three other people ... me. 7. It's too late. ... , I'm so tired. 7. ... holding a Diploma in Hotel Management, I also have a Diploma in Computer Science. 8. ... traffic fumes, there are several other types of pollution. 9. Everybody went to the party ... him because he had left for Moscow. 10. There was everything on the table ... spoons. 11. She speaks German, French ... English. 12. I met other friends at the concert ... John. 13. I need to buy sugar and butter ... bread. 14. I've read all the books on the list ... this one. 15. There is a small table ... the bed.

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with beside/besides/except (for) and answer the questions.

1. What do you usually do at weekends ... sleeping? 2. What do you listen to ... pop music? 3. What do you eat ... bread? 4. Where do you go every day ... university? 5. What language do you learn ... English? 6. When you went to the cinema last who was sitting ... you? 7. What was he/she doing ... watching the film? 8. Are you allergic to anything? Can

you say that you eat everything ... strawberries/fish/ shrimp etc.? 9. What other parts of the sentence do you know ... the object? 10. Whom have you met today ... your friend? 11. What other subjects do you study ... Vocabulary classes?

Exercise 5. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Вчера все были на занятиях, кроме тебя. 2. Я прочитал еще пять книг помимо книг, находящихся в списке. 3. Все, кроме тебя, приняли участие в концерте. 4. Эта книга интересная, кроме того, полезная. 5. Меня ничто не беспокоит, кроме этого вопроса. 6. О время болезни он ничего не ел, кроме фруктов. 7. Мы учимся каждый день, кроме воскресенья. 8. Он посетил все города Приморья помимо Владивостока. 9. Рядом с домом росло много деревьев. 10. Я не знаю никого из родственников кроме двоюродной сестры Анны. 11. Он припарковал автомобиль рядом с офисом. 12. Входи и садись рядом со мной. 13. Я люблю смотреть все фильмы кроме фильмов ужасов. 14. Помимо двух спален у нас есть большая гостиная. 15. Он не знает ни одного иностранного языка, кроме английского. 16. Все дни недели шел дождь, кроме понедельника.

UNIT 3. I AM A FRESHMAN

EVERYDAY PHRASES

1. Read, learn and remember.

How to make plans

- What are you going to do when you finish ... ? What are your plans? (*– I haven't decided yet.*)
- Are you going to stay here? (*– I'm not quite sure.*)
- Let's make a date. / Are you busy tomorrow?
- I'd love to see you. When are you free? (*– I'm free at two.*)
- Ok. I'll meet you at two.
- Can we get together tomorrow at three? (*– I'm sorry, that's a little too early for me. How about eight?*)
- Let's have lunch today/dinner tonight/tomorrow.
- Can you **come over** for dinner/a drink tonight? Come around six if you can.
- Would you like to go to the movies tonight?

How to accept the invitation

OK/ All right. Let's have lunch.

That's fine with me.

I'd like that very much.

I'd love to.

That sounds nice/great/good/like fun.

How to refuse the invitation

I've got so many things to do. I don't know what to do first.

I wish I could but I'm afraid I can't.

I really wish I could.

I am afraid I can't make it then.

I am sorry. I can't make it then.

2. Listen to the dialogues, repeat and memorize them.

3. Make up dialogues and act them:

- Invite your friend to your birthday.
- Invite your group-mate to a café to have coffee.
- Your friend and you are planning to go to the theater on Saturday.
- Your group-mates and you are planning to go out of the city on Sunday.
- You are planning to have lunch with your friend.
- You invite your friend to bike after classes.

II. Discuss in groups of three the advantages and disadvantages (if there are any) of being a student of the university.

III. Discuss in pairs your expectations of studying at the university. What do you think the university is for in your life?

VOCABULARY

Verbs to hear and to listen

To hear – слышать, услышать, слушать, т.е. физически воспринимать звуки, не пытаясь это делать (to receive sounds with your ears without trying). Когда мы слушаем что-то (listen to), мы хотим это слышать (to hear it).

To listen (to) – слушать что-то, слушать, выслушивать кого-то (to pay attention to sb/sth in order to hear him/her/it).

1. Suddenly I **heard** a noise in the garden.
2. – Are you **listening to** me?
– No, I am **listening to** music.

You are hearing things – тебе послышалось.

Exercise 1. Fill in listen or hear in the correct form.

1. They ... to the news on the radio. 2. You must ...carefully or you won't know what to do. 3. Could you speak louder, please, I can't ... you.

4. Shirley ... someone calling for help. 5. My brother... to music every evening. 6. It was a very catchy tune; you only had to ... it once and you were singing it. 7. Have you ...? The oil companies are bringing down their prices. 8. I am delighted ... that you are coming. 9. Background music is music that is playing while you are doing something else and not really ... it. 10. Easy listening music is music that is not complicated or difficult to 11. What kind of music do you like ...? 12. They were ... to the radio in the dining-room, when the telephone rang. 13. When she came into the room she ... the telephone ringing. 14. I like to ... clever people. 15. We walked in garden yesterday, he told me the story of his life and I ... him. 16. I opened the window and ... the singing of the birds.

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Каждое утро мой отец читает газеты и слушает радио. 2. Я ничего не могу сказать об этом, так как ничего не слышала. 3. Я слышу голоса детей, играющих во дворе. 4. Не говорите глупости (nonsense), никто вас не хочет слушать. 5. Я люблю слушать классическую музыку перед сном. 6. Я слышал, эта книга очень интересная. 7. Я слышала, как хорошо вы поете. 8. Чтобы овладеть иностранным языком необходимо слушать иностранную речь. 9. Студенты внимательно слушали объяснения преподавателя. 10. Ей не понравилось то, что она услышала. 11. Я никогда не слышал, чтобы ты говорил серьезно. 12. Дети услышали, что мама зовет их обедать. 13. Она говорила о погоде и заметила, что никто не слушает ее. 14. Я слышала, как он вошел в комнату и включил телевизор. 15. Мы можем найти в интернете интересные рассказы на английском языке и даже прослушать их.

Verbs to see, to look and to watch

- **To see (saw, seen) – видеть** (to become aware of sth, using your eyes).

Can you see that man in a blue suit? I saw an accident on my way to school today.

- **To look** –to turn your eyes in a particular direction - **смотреть** (обозначает произвольное намеренное действие).

*Look at the picture attentively and describe it. The teacher stopped and **looked around** to see if there were any questions.*

- **To watch** – to look carefully at sb/sth - **наблюдать за происходящим, смотреть телевизор, наблюдать за птицами** (to **watch** birds/television/a video/a programme etc.)

Do you want to play with us or just sit and **watch**? Our children **watch** too much television.

Exercise 3. Read the story paying attention to the words in bold and explain the meanings of these words. Fill in the necessary prepositions. What's the main idea of the story?

DIOGENES AND ALEXANDER THE GREAT

There lived a wise man ... ancient Greece whose name was Diogenes [dai'odzini:z]. Men came ... all parts of the land **to see** him and talk ... him. Diogenes was a strange man. He said that no man needed much, and so he did not live ... a house but slept ... a barrel, which he rolled about ... place ... place. He spent his days sitting ... the sun and saying wise things to those who were around him. When Alexander the Great came ... that town he went **to see** the wise man. He found Diogenes outside the town lying ... the ground by his barrel. He was enjoying the sun. When he **saw** the king he sat up and **looked** ... Alexander. Alexander greeted him and said:” Diogenes, I **have heard** a great deal ... you. Is there anything I can do ... you?” “Yes”, said Diogenes, “you can step aside a little so as not to keep the sunshine ... me.” The king was very much surprised. But this answer did not make him angry. He turned ... his officers with the following words: “Say what you like, but if I were not Alexander, I should like to be Diogenes.”

Answer the questions:

1. Why did people from all parts of the land come to Greece where Diogenes lived?
2. What did the King say to Diogenes when he saw him?

Exercise 4. Fill in see, look or watch

1. I suppose I'll ... you again next week. 2. She ... out of the window to ... what the children were doing in the yard. 3. When he laughed suddenly, she ... him in surprise. 4. I have never ... him before. 5. Don't worry! I'll ... after the baby while you are at work. 6. I think he is too busy to... anybody. 7. I'll ... forward to our meeting. 8. Have you ever ... this film on TV? 9. There was some strange noise in the garden. He ... into the darkness but ... nothing. 10. The grandmother was sitting on the bench ... the children playing beside her. 11. I don't remember the face of this man, because I ... only a second. 12. The woman continued to ... him very attentively. 13. I would be very glad If you allow me to ... your house. 14. The train arrived at the station and he ... a lot of people on the platform. 15. I haven't ... you for a long time. Where have been? 16. The teacher said to the students to ... at the questions first and then read the text.

Exercise 5. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Он сидел в кресле и смотрел, как играют дети. 2. Посмотри на меня! Я купила новое платье! 3. Ты видишь вон того парня? Он похож на моего брата. 4. Она глянула на него, но ничего не сказала. 5. Я видела тебя вчера в кино. 6. Она может смотреть телевизор часами! 7. Вы видите эти цветы на столе? 8. Посмотрите на эти цветы на столе. 9. Добрый день! Я рад вас видеть. 10. Посмотри на облака. Они такие красивые! 11. Она целые дни сидит дома и смотрит телевизор. 12. Я видела, как она разговаривала с незнакомым человеком. 13. Что вы ищете? – Я ищу книгу. 14. Я никогда не видел этого человека. 15. Я присмотрю за вашим котом, пока вы будете в отъезде. 16. Переходя дорогу, сначала посмотрите налево, а потом направо. 17. У него было такое чувство, будто он где-то видел этого человека раньше.

Exercise 6. Answer the questions.

1. What TV programmes do you watch? And what about your parents? What programmes do you **watch** together?

2. Do you prefer to watch TV or to play computer games? Have you ever heard about video game addiction? What causes

the addiction to video games? What negative consequences do you think video game can have?

3. Do you think that our children **watch** too much television?

What negative consequences do you think watching a lot of cartoons can have?

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositional word-combinations

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>At the cinema</i> | -- в кино |
| <i>At the theatre</i> | – в театре |
| <i>At a party</i> | – на званом вечере |
| <i>At University</i> | – в университете |
| <i>At college</i> | – в колледже |
| <i>At school</i> | – в школе |
| <i>A book by Pushkin</i> | – книга Пушкина |
| <i>In pen (pencil)</i> | – ручкой (карандашом) |
| <i>In the rain (snow)</i> | – под дождем (снегом) |
| <i>In a loud (low) voice</i> | – громким (тихим) голосом |
| <i>In time</i> | – во время, с запасом времени, не |

опаздывая

On time – точно в назначенное время

In my opinion – по моему мнению

On TV – по телевидению

On the phone – по телефону

He missed his train, as he didn't get to the station in time.

The train left on time. In my opinion he is right.

Non-prepositional word-combinations

This time – на этот раз

This week (month, year, winter, spring...) – на этой неделе
(в этом месяце, в этом году, этой зимой, этой весной)

Monday morning/evening – в понедельник утром/ вечером

In this way, in the same way/ in another way – таким образом, также, подобным образом/другим способом, образом, иначе. Предлог часто опускается, особенно в разговорном стиле.

Go home – идти домой

Be (at) home – (быть)дома

Some other common prepositional phrases for you to remember

To be afraid of - бояться

To agree with – (одушевленное лицо) соглашаться с

To agree about – (предмет спора) соглашаться с

To agree on – (предмет обсуждения) договориться о

To agree to – (предложение) принять предложение

To be angry with – (одушевленное существительное) сердиться на кого-либо

To be angry about – (неодушевленное существительное) сердиться на что-то

To be anxious about - беспокоиться

To be anxious for + noun желать, ожидать

To be anxious + infinitive – хотеть сделать что-то

To arrive in – прибыть в большой пункт назначения

To arrive at – прибыть в небольшой пункт назначения

To ask for – просить о чем-либо

To call on smb. – зайти к кому-либо

To call for smb. – зайти за кем-либо

Congratulate smb. on smth. – поздравлять кого-либо с чем-либо

Depend on – зависеть от

To be independent of smb – быть материально независимым от ..

To be impressed with (by) – быть под сильным впечатлением от

To be interested in – интересоваться чем-либо

To laugh at – смеяться над

To look for – искать

To be surprised at (with) – удивиться чему-либо

To take part in... – принимать участие в ...

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with prepositions.

1. What are you talking ... ? 2. What are you thinking ... ? 3. What country was she born ... ? 4. What are you looking ... ? 5. Whom (who) do you want to speak ... ? 6. What kind of car are you looking ... ? 7. Whom does this house belong ... ? 8. Which restaurant do you want to eat ... ? 9. What are they going to use the money ... ? 10. What theatre do you want to go ... ? 11. Which shop did you buy your dress ... ? 12. Whom is the book written ... ? 13. Which hotel did he stay ... ? 14. What magazine do you want to look ... ? 15. Whom did they sell the house ... ? 16. What are you looking ... ? 17. Which class-room do you have your lesson ... ? 18. What are you laughing ... ? 19. What place are you going ... ? 20. What is your dress made ... ? 21. What did you do that ... ? 22. Where are you going ... ? 23. Where have all those letters come ... ? 24. Who were you sitting ... ? 25. Who was this poem written ... ? 26. Why was he so badly spoken ... ? 27. What are you laughing ... ?

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Она очень боится мышей. 2. Наконец они договорились о том, куда поедут отдыхать. 3. Давайте договоримся о времени нашей встречи. 4. Я очень впечатлена результатами вашей работы. 5. Что ты ищешь? Я потеряла ключ от дома. 6. Ты когда слушаешь последние новости? 6. Я согласен с вашим предложением. 7. Я не могу сердиться на тебя, так как ты ничего не знал. 8. Не сердись на меня за опоздание. 9. Поезд прибыл на станцию по расписанию (вовремя). 10. Ты сможешь заехать за мной по дороге на работу? Моя машина сломалась. 11. Заходи ко мне после занятий, я дам тебе книгу. 12. Накануне Нового года люди покупают много подарков, чтобы поздравить своих родственников и друзей. 13. Твой успех зависит только от тебя. 14. Многие люди сейчас интересуются иностранными языками. 15. Мой брат уже работает, он уже не зависит от родителей. 16. Если вы хотите принять участие в соревнованиях, подайте заявку (application) вовремя. 17. Я была удивлена поведением этого

человека. 18. Много самолетов прибывает в Москву ежедневно. 19. Родители беспокоились о сыне, который сдавал экзамены. 20. Давай договоримся о времени нашей встречи. 21. По-моему мнению, они придут к соглашению по этой проблеме. 22. Письмо не было напечатано, оно было написано ручкой. 23. В нашей библиотеке много книг американских авторов. 24. Я ничего не слышал, так как они разговаривали тихо. 25. Он говорил громко, чтобы все могли слышать, так как микрофон сломался. 26. Они встретились возле кинотеатра.

Exercise 3. Ask your partner what he/she

- *is afraid of*
- *is interested in*
- *is angry with*
- *is anxious about*
- *is anxious for*
- *is surprised at*
- *usually laughs at*

Share this information with the group.

UNIT 4. MY FRIENDS

EVERYDAY PHRASES

1. Read, learn and remember.

How to apologize:

(I'm) sorry. I beg your pardon. (fml) – A general apology.

I'm very /terribly/really/so/awfully sorry. – A stronger apology.

I'm very/really sorry I'm late. – When you are late for an appointment.

Sorry to keep you waiting.

Excuse me.

Pardon me. It was my mistake.

It's all my fault. I shouldn't have done it.

I'm afraid I owe you an apology.

Note: Informal situations (especially in writing), we often use *apologise* and *apology*: I must apologise for (being late). Please accept our apologies for the mistakes in your order.

How to excuse:

That's OK. No problem.

Don't worry about it.

Never mind.

It doesn't matter.

There's nothing to apologize for.

2. Listen to the dialogues, repeat and memorize them.

3. Make up dialogues in pairs and act them:

- You are late for the lesson. You come into the classroom and ask the teacher to apologize you.

- You close the door in someone's face. Ask for an apology.

- You interrupt your boss, who is reading the paper. Ask for an apology.

- You step on someone's foot in a bus. Ask for an apology.
- You took one's coat by mistake at the theatre. Ask for an apology.
- Your friend is waiting for you in a café, but you are late for an appointment, because you were caught in a traffic jam. Ask for an apology.
- Your friend is waiting for you near the cinema, but you are late, because you were very busy. Ask for an apology.

4. Read the story and explain why the situation was awkward (неловкая).

AN AWKWARD SITUATION

One of the guests turned to a man by his side and criticized the woman who was singing. "What a terrible voice! Do you know who she is?" "Yes," was the answer. "She's my wife." "Oh. I beg your pardon. Of course her voice isn't bad, but the song is very bad. I wonder who wrote that awful song?" "I did," was the answer.

5. Work in pairs. Discuss the points that make a best friend. Tell if you agree or disagree with them. Which of them are the most important? You can add your own points.

A best friend is someone who:

- thinks the same way you think
- spends all weekends with you
- knows all your secrets
- gives her/his way-out clothes to you to wear
- asks for your advice
- does homework for you
- is the same age as you are
- helps you in a difficult situation
- lives in the same city
- asks you to help when he/she has problems
- spends free time with you
- shares things/ideas with you

- feels the same way
- has much in common with me

6. Work in groups. Discuss the best ways of spending free time with your friends. Inform the other students about them.

VOCABULARY

Verbs to have and to take

Word combinations with have:

to have smb. on one's side – иметь поддержку с чьей-либо стороны

to have much in common with smb. – иметь много общего с кем-либо

to have a rest – отдыхать (спать)

to have breakfast/lunch/dinner(supper) – завтракать обедать ужинать

to have food and drink – принимать пищу (есть) и пить

to have a drink/a cup of tea/coffee – выпить/ выпить чашку чая/ кофе

to have a bath/a shower – принять ванну/ душ

to have a nice/terrible time – приятно/ужасно провести время

to have a party – устраивать/организовывать вечеринку/торжество

to have a headache – испытывать головную боль

to have pity for smb. – испытывать/проявлять жалость/сострадание к кому-либо

to have a baby – родить, иметь детей

Word combinations with take:

to take an exam – сдавать экзамен

to take a photo – фотографировать

to take a decision(also make) – принимать решение

to take a shower (also have) – принимать душ

to take a bus/train/plane/taxi – ездить на автобусе поезде самолете такси

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with the verbs to have and to take.

1. He lives far from the University and every day ... a bus to get to it.
2. They ... a long rest after the competition.
3. We ... a very nice time at the sea on weekend.
4. When I was in Paris I ... a lot of photos.
5. It's very hot today and I ...a shower several times a day.
6. They ... a drink before

dinner. 7. I'll ... a birthday party next Saturday night. Will you come? 8. My sister will ... a baby soon. 9. They usually ... dinner at 5 o'clock. 10. I don't know what decision to ... ? 11. We were late, so we ... a taxi to the airport. 12. Don't forget to ... a bath before going to bed. 13. Doctors recommend to ... a meal four or five times a day. 14. Let's ... lunch, I'm very hungry, because I ... an early breakfast. 15. He prefers to ... a cup of very strong coffee in the morning. 16. Would you give me some medicine, I ... a terrible headache.

Exercise 2. Translate from Russian into English.

1. У меня нет машины, поэтому я езжу на работу на автобусе. 2. Давай выпьем что-нибудь, я очень хочу пить. 3. Когда вы будете сдавать экзамены. 4. Ты должен быстро принять решение, какой фильм мы будем смотреть, иначе мы опоздаем в кинотеатр. 5. Мне жалко собак и кошек, которые живут на улице. 6. У нас была вечеринка, но соседи пожаловались (to complain), так как мы очень шумели. 7. Когда я путешествую, я делаю много фотографий различных достопримечательностей (places of interest). 8. Он принимает душ утром и вечером. 9. У меня болит спина, подай мне лекарство, пожалуйста. 10. Он хочет приятно провести время в отпуске. 11. Моя сестра сейчас не работает, она родила малыша в прошлом месяце. 12. Мы пойдем в кино после того, как сдадим экзамен. 13. После купания в море я всегда принимаю душ. 14. Мне жалко ее, хотя она сама виновата в том, что произошло.

MORE, YET, STILL, ELSE - ЕЩЕ

More – употребляется с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными при наличии числительного или обобщающего местоимения:

Give me two more books, please (or two books more). Have some more tea, please.

Yet – обычно употребляется в отрицательных и вопросительно-отрицательных предложениях, где оно может стоять после отрицательной частицы или в конце предложения:

He is not yet here. (or: He is not here yet.). Isn't he ready yet?

Still – передает положительное значение «еще», «все еще».

He is still a schoolboy. Are they still in Vladivostok?

Else – обычно стоит за вопросительным словом в вопросительном предложении, а также за вопросительными и неопределенными местоимениями (who, what, something, nothing, etc.):

Has anyone else been here today?

What else can you tell me about him?

I don't know anything else about him.

I don't like this material. Please show me something else.

Exercise 1. Insert yet, else, more, still as required by sense:

1. You haven't told me ... when you'll be back. 2. It is ... raining but we have to leave. 3. I need one ... hour to finish this work. 3. It is early and the shops are not open 4. Who ... will take part in our discussion. 5. She ... looks young in spite of her age. 6. Whom ... did you know in the sitting-room? 7. I know very little about him. What ... can you tell me? 8. You are too young ... to understand this. 9. I am ... wondering why he didn't call me. 10. I cannot do this work ..., I've got something ... to do first. 11. I drank one ... cup of coffee. 12. Does anybody ... finished this test? 13. Why isn't he at the table? He is ... doing his homework. 14. Haven't you ... received the letter? 15. There is something ... in the box. 16. Nobody ... has seen this wonderful picture. 17. When else are you going to visit us?

Exercise 2. Make up interrogative sentences with negation according to the model: Haven't you finished reading the book yet?

Use the verbs: buy, bring, begin, catch, choose, draw, drink, eat, forgive, make

Exercise 3. Choose the correct word and fill in the gaps.

1. He is not in Moscow ... (yet, still). 2. I have two ... children (yet, more). 3. He is ... at the theatre (still, yet). 4. The students have one ... lecture today (still, more). 5. My grandmother isn't old ... Still, yet). 6. My parents are not pensioners ... (still, yet). 7. I have two ... cats besides a dog (more, yet). 8. Would you give me two ... cakes (more, still)? 9.

When ... will you call me (yet, else)? 10. Nobody ... knows this secret (else, more). 11. He isn't at home ..., he is ... at work (more, else, yet, still). 12. Who ... has blue eyes in your group (else more)?

Exercise 4. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Еще не очень поздно, ты можешь успеть в кино. 2. Не хотите ли еще одно пирожное? Оно очень вкусное (tasty). 3. Почему вы еще работаете, уже все ушли. 4. Кого еще ты встретил на вечеринке? 5. Когда еще вы поедете отдыхать на юг? 6. Принесите, пожалуйста, еще одну ложку. 7. Еще месяц тому назад ребенок не мог говорить. 8. Она еще не решила, какое платье надеть на торжество. 9. Он все еще работает на этом заводе. 10. Кто еще не сдал сочинение вовремя? 11. Его автомобиль все еще возле офиса. Кто еще работает с ним? 12. Никто еще не видел этот новый дом. 13. Не торопитесь, еще рано. 14. Вы мне еще не сказали, что собираетесь делать после занятий. 15. Вы уже посмотрели все достопримечательности Владивостока? 16. Что касается меня, то я все еще занят. 17. Дождь все еще идет. 18. Я еще не знаю, смогу ли я поехать с вами. 19. Вы еще не решили, примете ли вы его предложение? 20. Я съем еще супа.

Exercise 5. Read the story and fill in the correct prepositions.

WHY WAS SHE ANGRY?

A young man was in love ... a beautiful girl. One day she said ... him: "It is my birthday tomorrow." "Oh", said the young man, "I'll send you roses, one rose ... each year of your life." The same evening he went ... a florist's. As he knew that the girl was twenty two years old, he paid ... twenty two roses and asked the florist to send them ... the girl the next day. The florist knew the young man very well as he had often bought flowers ... his shop before. When the young man left the shop, the florist thought: "This young man is a very good customer. I think that my price was too high."

What do you think happened then? The answer is on page 69.

Keys

Unit 1.

Ex. 10

Cuppa or **Brew** = Cup of tea

Chin-wag = Talk or gossip with friends

Cotton on - slang for 'understand')

Hiya or **Hey up** = These informal greetings both mean Hello and are especially popular in the north of England

'I'm gutted' - I am disappointed.

Mate – friend

Pal – friend

Skint = Poor or lacking money, e.g. 'I can't come to the restaurant as I'm skint this week.

Unit 2.

Ex.6.

from father's old coat.

one person, teacher. Father helped me.

Unit 3.

Ex.5

I'll send ten more roses." He did so. The next morning thirty two roses were sent ... the girl. When the young man came to see her she didn't want to speak ... him. And he never knew why she was so angry ... him.

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