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КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ И МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

ЕСТЕСТВЕННОНАУЧНЫХ НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ

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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (английский)

**MY LIFE**

Учебно-методическое пособие

для студентов I-II курсов

естественнонаучных образовательных программ

Тюмень

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Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для обучения студентов I-II курсов естественнонаучных образовательных программ.

Целью пособия является развитие навыков устной речи на английском языке.

Состоящее из шести уроков, (“Family and Friends”, “Daily Routines”, “Personal Background and Family”, “Appearance and Character”, “Love. Marriage. Family in Britain” и “Leisure Activities”), пособие включает тексты, упражнения и различные задания, выполнение которых даёт возможность студентам развить умения и навыки устной речи и овладеть языковым материалом по предложенной тематике.

Учебно-методическое пособие может быть использовано на занятиях под руководством преподавателя, а также при самостоятельной внеаудиторной работе.

Рекомендовано к печати кафедрой иностранных языков и межкультурной профессиональной коммуникации естественнонаучных направлений. Утверждено Первым проректором Тюменского государственного университета.

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**ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ**

Пособие предназначено для обучения студентов английскому языку.

**Целью пособия** является повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования (в средней школе), и овладение студентами необходимым и достаточным уровнем коммуникативной компетенции для решения социально-коммуникативных задач в различных областях бытовой, социально-культурной, учебно-познавательной деятельности.

**Задачами** пособия являются:

Систематизация знаний и совершенствование умений и навыков во всех видах речевой деятельности.

Совершенствование умений и навыков диалогической и монологической речи в ситуациях повседневного общения с учетом требований речевого этикета.

Расширение лексического запаса бытовой, социально-культурной, учебно-познавательной тематики.

Тексты уроков предназначены в первую очередь для изучающего чтения и расширения лексического запаса по теме. Упражнения включают в себя следующие задания:

• нахождение в тексте эквивалентов слов и словосочетаний;

• заполнение пропусков в предложениях словами, взятыми из текста;

• поиск ответов на вопросы;

• определение верных или неверных по смыслу утверждений; и т.д.

Эти упражнения способствуют более детальному пониманию материала на иностранном (английском) языке, а также первичному формированию навыков говорения по данной теме, с последующим переходом к выполнению заданий в активной и интерактивной форме, например, диалоги и ролевые игры.

**UNIT 1 FAMILY AND FRIENDS**

1.1. Study the information and do the exercises after.

**Relatives** (= members of your family)

Your parents’ parents **grandfather(s) / grandmother (s)**

Your parents’ brother and sister **uncle(s) / aunt(s)**

Your aunt’s / uncle’s children **cousin(s)**

The father and mother of the person you marry **father-in-law / mother-in-law**

The brother and sister of the person you marry **brother-in- law / sister-in-law**

Your brother’s / sister’s children **nephew(s) / niece(s)**

If the person you marry dies, you are a ...**widower / widow**

If your mother or father remarries, you have a ..**stepfather / stepmother**

**Talking about family and friends**

**I’ve got** two brothers and a sister. My brothers are **twins** (= two children born to one mother at the same time), and they are three years younger than me. **I’m** the oldest and **take after** my father (= **I** am similar to him in appearance and/or character). My sister takes after my father in some ways, but she **looks like** my mother (= her appearance is similar to my mother’s). We’re **a close family** (= we have a good relationship/see each other a **lot).** My **best friend** Pete is **an only child** (= without brothers or sisters); he spends a lot of time with us and he’s almost one of the family.

**Family names**

Your parents give you a **first name,** e.g. James and Sarah are common first names in Britain. Your **family name,** usually called your **surname,** is the one that all the family have, e.g. Smith and Jones. Your **full name** is all the names you have, e.g. Sarah Jane Smith.

**Changing times**

**In** some parts of the world, couples may live together but do not get married. In this relationship they often call each other their **partner.** Where the child or children live(s) with just one parent, especially after the parents have **separated** (= they don’t live together any more), these are sometimes called **single-parent families.**

**Friends**

an **old** friend (= someone you have known for a long time)

a **close** friend (= a good friend/someone you like and trust)

your **best** friend (= the one friend you feel closest to)

**classmates** (= other people in your class)

**flatmates** (= people you share a house / flat with, who are not your family)

**colleagues** (= people you work with; they may or may not be friends)

**Ex-**

We **use this** for a **relationship that** we **had in the** past **but** do not have now:

**The children stay with my ex-husband at the** weekend. **I** saw **an ex-girlfriend of mine at the disco last night.**

**Ex –** noun (informal) – the person that someone used to be married to or used to have a romantic relationship with: e.g. You’re not inviting my ex, are you?

(Redman Stuart. English Vocabulary in Use. Pre-intermediate and Intermediate.)

1.2. Fill the gaps with the correct word.

1. Did you say his ………. name was Boris?

2. He looks like his mother but definitely takes ……. his father in character.

3. There is an increasing number of single-………. families in Britain.

4. Most of my ………. at work are married, and I don’t see them socially.

5. I’ve known him for years; he’s an ………. friend.

6. They’re not married any longer, but she still sees her ……….-husband.

1.3. Match the questions in column A with the short answers in column B.

**A B**

1. Are you married? a) Yes, I was.

2. Is your family very large? b) Yes, it is.

3. Were you born in this town? c) Yes, there are.

4. Is your father a good cook? d) No, I am not.

5. Are your parents from this town? e) No, he isn’t.

6. Are there many people with the same name as you? f) No, they aren’t.

1.4. Rearrange the words to make questions.

**Model:** *How many people are there in your family?*

1. are family how in many people there your?

2. are names their what?

3. are how old they?

4. are hobbies their what?

5. born parents were where your?

6. family in is person the who youngest your?

7. family holiday last was when your?

1.5. Answer these questions about yourself.

1. What’s your first name?

2. What’s your surname?

3. Are you an only child?

4. Are you part of a very close family?

5. Do you look like your father or mother?

6. In character, who do you take after?

7. Do you know any twins?

8. Who is your best friend?

9. Do you work? If so, how many of your work colleagues are also your friends?

10. Do you have any ex-boyfriends or girlfriends who are still close friends?

1.6. Match the words to the definitions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. ex-wife/ex-husband  2. late wife/late husband  3. second wife/second husband  4. stepmother/stepfather  5. stepsister/stepbrother  6. half-sister/half-brother | a) someone that is married to one of your parents, but isn’t your parent  b) someone who has the same mother, or the same father, as you, but not both parents  c) someone that you were married to in the past who is now dead  d) the child of someone that is married to one of your parents  e) someone that you were married to in the past but are now divorced from  f) someone that you marry when you have already been married to someone else before |

1.7. Give one word to describe each of the following family relationships (1-5). Use the prefixes and suffix *half-, great-, step-, ex-* and *-in-law.*

1. the father of the man a woman has married

2. a man who is not a child’s natural-father but who their mother has married

3. a sister related to another child through only one of their parents

4. the woman who a man used to be married to but isn’t married to any more

5. the grandfather of someone’s father or mother

1.8. Talk about how the people in the family tree are related to each other, using the following words.

**husband / wife / son / daughter / grandson / granddaughter / cousin / uncle / aunt / niece / nephew / brother-in-law / sister-in-law**

ROBERT + JOANNA



MARIA + ADAM ANNA + THOMAS

LUCAS OLGA MARCOS JULIA

1.9. **A FAMILY TREE.** Look at the following family tree and then fill in the missing words in the sentences below. Look at the example first.

Brian Jones

m. Pamela Smith





David Jones Pat Jones Charles Jones

m. Rita Grey m. Jonathan Banks m. Bronwen Price



Patsy Jones Helen Jones Guy Jones Mary Jones

Samantha Banks

1. Brian is David’s ………*father*……………....
2. Patsy and Samantha are …………………..
3. Charles is Pat’s……………………………....
4. Bronwen is Guy’s …………………………....
5. Pamela is Helen’s …………………………...
6. Rita is David’s ………………………………..
7. Jonathan is Patsy’s ………………………….
8. Charles is Jonathan’s …………………….…
9. Pamela is Bronwen’s ………………………..

10. Rita is Mary’s ………………………………..

1. Jonathan is Pat’s ……………………………
2. Guy and Mary are Brian’s ………………….
3. Brian is Bronwen’s ………………………….
4. Patsy is Helen’s ……………………………..
5. Jonathan is Brian’s ………………………….
6. Guy is David’s …………………………….....
7. Guy is Bronwen’s ………………………..….
8. Pat and Jonathan are Samantha’s ………..
9. Mary is Rita’s ……………………………......
10. Rita is Brian’s ……………………………......

1.10. Draw your own family tree. Are there any relationships you cannot describe in English?

1.11. RIDDLES

1. If Dick’s father is Tom’s son, who is Dick to Tom?
2. A man is looking at a portrait and says, ‘I have no brothers, I have no sisters. But this man’s father is my father’s son.” Whose portrait is it?
3. If your aunt’s brother is not your uncle, what relation is he to you?
4. My Father’s Son.

A person looking at a portrait said:

“Sisters and brothers have I none,

But the man in the portrait

Is my gather’s son.”

1.12. Put the sentences in the right order to make a story.

She’s a journalist for the international page of a daily newspaper

She’s a dark, slim, pretty woman, and very intelligent.

My friend Solange is from Paris.

She speaks English, German, Spanish and a little Italian.

Her holiday home has got a swimming pool,

He is quite tall and fair, and a good swimmer.

she and her ex-husband have got one son, Julien.

and a good tennis player.

Solange is divorced;

and it is near a tennis court.

Solange is a good swimmer, too,

He is fifteen.

1.13.Look at the passage. Two texts are mixed up. Separate the description of the two families and read the description of family **A**.

Jenny is thirty-two years old and has got a job ina post office in a small village. Peter is thirty nine years old and he is an architect in London He is married to Elizabeth and they’ve got four children: three sons and a daughter. She’s divorced and has got an eight-year-old daughter Cilia, and a three-year-old son, Jamie. She’s got a small house with a big garden in the village. They live in a big house near London. She’s got a lot оf friends in the village. Elizabeth looks after the children and has a part-time job in a school near her home. Jenny’s mother, Kate, lives in the same village. Peter’s parents, Fiona and Michael, live in the country and come to stay with the family in the holidays. They have a comfortable life and they are a happy family. She helps Jenny with the children when she’s at work.

1.14. Remember the use of prepositions.

1. The Prime Minister of the UK lives **at** 10 Downing Street.

2. My sister lives **in** Surgut.

3. “Where do you live, Oleg?” – “**In** Respubliki Street”.

4. “What is your address?” –“129 Respubliki Street”.

5. I live **in** a small flat **on** the fifth floor.

● Now put in the correct preposition *(at, in* or *on).*

1. Ilive …… 14 St Andrew’s Place, Dundee.

2. My father lives …… a small house …… North London.

3. My girlfriend’s flat is …… the seventh floor.

4. Do you live …… a house or a flat?

5. “Where’s the toilet, please?” – “…… the second floor.”

6. “Is there a doctor near here?” – “Yes, …… 37 High Street.”

7. I lived …… America from 1976 to 1978.

8. She lives …… Pentonville Road.

9. He lives …… 53 Pushkin Street.

10. “Where do you work?” – “ …… Paris”.

11. My office is …… the tenth floor.

12. My grandmother lives ...... an old house ...... a village.

13. “Where do you live?” – “...... 140 New Street”.

14. I work ...... the seventh floor.

1.15. **Dialogues.** Read and practice.

1) – What’s your name?

– My name’s John.

– Where do you live?

– I live in Main Street.

– What’s your phone number?

– It’s 741-8906.

– Where are you from?

– I am from New York.

– Really? So am I.

– Wow! That’s interesting.

2) – What’s your name?

– My name’s Betty Hansen.

– What’s your address, Ms.Hansen?

– My address is 46 Oxford Street.

– And you phone number?

– It’s 251-8347.

– Where are you from?

– I’m from Chicago.

– Thanks, for answering my questions.

– You’re welcome.

1.16. Read the following interview with a student from Greece. Fill in the column of the Student Profile questionnaire below.

**S** = student **D** = Dimitris

**S**: Hello. May I ask you some questions?

**D**: Yes, of course.

**S**: OK. What’s your name?

**D**: Dimitris.

**S**: Can you spell that please?

**D**: Yes. D-i-m ... no, ‘m’, not ‘n’... i-t-r-i-s.

**S**: And how old are you?

**D**: Sixteen.

**S**: Where are you from?

**D:** From Athens. I live in Athens .. in Zographou.

**S**: And how many brothers and sisters have you got?

**D**: I have one brother, Petros, and two sisters, Zoe and Poppy.

**S**: Do they all live with you?

**D**: Yes, with me and my mother and father.

**S**: You are single of course?

**D**: Yes.

**S**: How long have you been studying English?

**D:** Er ... for about three years. I study it at high school. I also study German. But I don’t speak German very well.

**S**: Why are you studying English?

**D**: In high school everyone must to study English. I study English in evening class for FCE. Also, I want to study law in the university so English is important for me.

**S**: What things do you most like about yourself?

**D:** Mm ... that is difficult question. My friends say to me ... er ... I think I am good friend, I listen to their problems and, er, I try to help them.

**S**: OK. And what thing do you not like about yourself?

**D**: Oh ... that is more easy. I am very lazy, everybody says me this. And also I always spend money ... too much money. When I have money I spend it!

**S**: How do you think your friends would describe you?

**D**: Wonderful! Ha-ha. Very funny person. I go out often with my friends and I think I am a nice person to be with. Usually good company. But many times I am not these things.

**S:** OK. Last question. What is your ambition?

**D**: Well, I said you I want to be a lawyer ... to go to university. But really I like very much to play football and I would like to play... to play for my favourite team, Panathinaikos.

**S**: Good luck!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Student Profile | Student |
| Name | Dimitris |
| Age |  |
| Marital status |  |
| Length of time spent studying English |  |
| Languages spoken |  |
| Reason for studying English |  |
| Things you most like about yourself |  |
| Things you least like about yourself |  |
| How you think other people see you |  |
| Ambition |  |

(Joseph Fiona, Travis Peter. Candidate for FCE.)

1.17. Now read the following profile of the same student, which was written in a hurry by a classmate. There are some *factual (5)* mistakes. Work with a partner and try to find and correct them.

Dimitris has 17 years old and live in Zographou near the centre of Athens. He’s single and lives with his parents, his brother and two sisters. He’s a student at high school and has spent three years study English. He speaks also little German and French. He’s studying English for to pass FCE but he’s not sure if he’ll need in the future because he doesn’t know yet what job he wants to do.

Dimitris describes himself as be rather lazy and likes to spend most of time talking rather than working. However, he also thinks he’s good friend and is happy always to listen people if they will have any problems. He spends usually his spare time to go out with friends and have a good time. He really likes playing and watching football and his ambition is play football for Panathinaikos, although he doesn’t think this will happen.

(Joseph Fiona, Travis Peter. Candidate for FCE.)

1.18. Look through the description of a typical English family below. Put the topics in the right order and answer the questions.

a) **Children**

How many children are there? What are their names?

How old are they? What are their hobbies?

b) **Family pet**

Is there a family pet? What is it? What is it called?

c) **Food**

When does the family eat together? What is their favourite food?

d) **Weekends and holidays**

What does the family do at the weekend? What do they do in the holidays?

e) **Parents**

What are the parents’ names? How old are they?

What are their jobs? What are their interests?

f) **TV**

What are the family’s favourite TV programmes?

The Joneses are a typical English family. Mother Sally is 35 and she is a part-time secretary. Father Mike is 37 and works in an office. Sally is very busy with her job and the housework, so she doesn’t have time for any hobbies. Mike likes doing things in the garden and repairing things in the house, but he sometimes goes to the pub with his friends. They have two children: Jason, who is seven and likes football and video games, and his sister, Jane, who is six, and likes playing with her Barbie dolls. They have a cat called Snowy.

There is no work or school on Saturdays and the family usually goes somewhere for the day – a walk in the country or a day at the beach. On Sundays, they visit friends and family. In the summer, they go on holiday to Spain for two weeks.

The family has dinner together at half-past six. The children’s favourite dinner is chicken and chips, but Sally prefers spaghetti. On Sundays, they always have traditional roast beef or roast lamb. Sally cooks and Mike cuts the meat.

After dinner, they watch TV. They enjoy comedy programmes and soap operas and they always watch the Lottery results. One day they will win and move to a bigger house.

1.19. Work in pairs. Think about a typical family in your country.

**UNIT 2 DAILY ROUTINES**

2.1. Study the information.

**Sleep**

During the week I usually **wake up** at 6.30 a.m. I sometimes **lie in bed** for five minutes but then I have to **get up** (= get out of bed and get dressed). Most evenings, I **go to bed** at about 11 30 p.m. I’m usually very tired, so I **go to sleep** / **fall asleep** very quickly. Occasionally though I can’t **get to sleep** (= succeed in sleeping). When that happens, I sometimes manage to **fall asleep** about 3a.m., then I **oversleep** (= sleep too long) in the morning. If I **have a late night** (= go to bed very late), I try to **have a nap** (= a short sleep, e.g. 20-25 minutes) in the afternoon. The weekends are different. On Saturday and Sunday I **have a lie-in**. (= stay in bed until later, e.g. 8a.m. or 8.30a.m.)

**Food**

In the week I **have breakfast** at 7.30a.m., lunch at 1.00p.m., and dinner around 7p.m. I also have one or two **snacks** (= small amounts of food), e.g. cakes, biscuits or fruit, during the day at work. As I live **alone** / **on my own** / **by myself** (= without other people), I also have to **make my own breakfast and dinner** (= prepare breakfast and dinner for myself), but during the week I don’t **bother** (= make an effort) to cook very much. I also have to **feed** (= give food to) my two cats twice a day as well.

**Keeping clean**

In the summer I **have a shower** in the morning, but in the winter I often **have a bath instead** (= in place of a shower). Sometimes I **have a shave** at the same time, or I shave when I **have a wash** and **clean** / **brush** **my teeth** after breakfast. I **wash my hair** two or three times a week.

**Work**

In the morning I **leave home** about 8.15a.m. and **get to work** (= arrive at work) by 9a.m. I **have a lunch break** (= stop work for lunch) from 1-2p.m., and a couple of short **breaks** during the day. I **leave work** around 5.30p.m. and **get home** about 6.15p.m.

**Evenings**

During the week I usually **stay in** (= stay at home) and **have a rest** (= relax and do nothing). But at the weekend I often **go out** (= leave the house for social reasons, e.g. go to the cinema or disco with friends), but quite often I also **have friends for dinner** (= invite friends to my house and cook dinner for them), or friends just **come round** (= visit me at the house) for a **chat** (= conversation) or we **play cards**, e.g. poker or bridge.

**Housework**

I **do the shopping** (= buy the food) on Saturday. **Fortunately** (= luckily) I have **a cleaner** (= a person who cleans) and she does most of the housework: she **does** my **washing** (= washes the clothes), the **washing-up** (= washes the dishes) and **does** most of the **ironing**.

● There are some expressions with “have + noun”, e.g. have a shower. Can you remember six more?

(Redman Stuart. English Vocabulary in Use. Pre-intermediate and Intermediate.)

2.2. Now complete some expressions by matching the verbs in **A** with the correct word in **B**.

**A B**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| fall go  do clean  have feed  play get up | *a rest cards*  *my teeth the ironing*  *the dog early*  *asleep to bed* |

2.3. Write the correct preposition: **in, at** or **on**.

1. …… the morning 7. …… 7 o’clock

2. …… midday 8. …… Monday

3. …… the weekend 9. …… Saturday afternoon

4. …… night 10. ….. 8 o’clock in the morning

5. …… the evening 11. ….. the week

6. …… Sunday 12. ….. weekdays

2.4. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. What time do you have the breakfast?

2. In the morning I always let home at 8 o’clock.

3. I didn’t shave me this morning.

4. I live by my own.

5. I usually wash the hair every day.

6. I went to bed and slept very quickly.

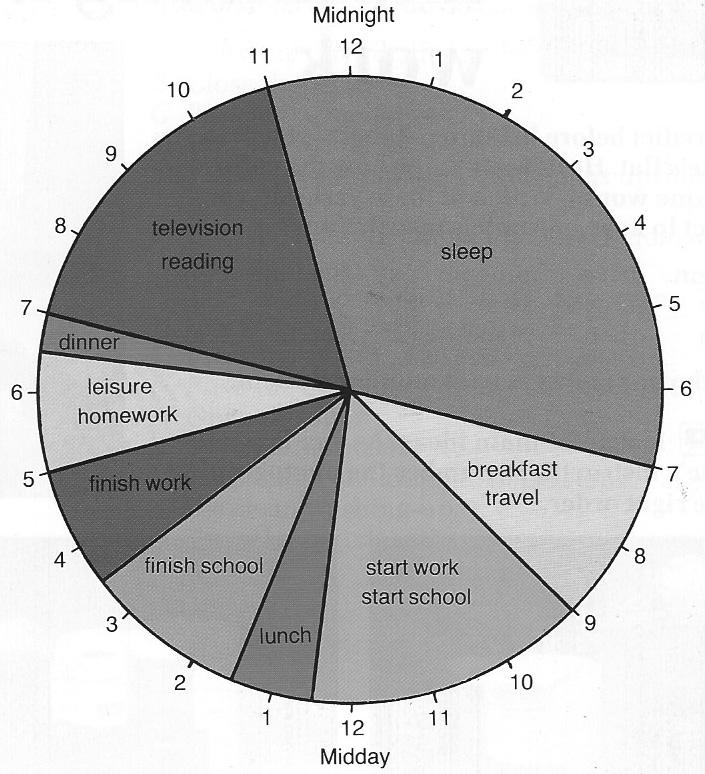


Figure 1

2.5. Work in pairs. The clock (Figure 1) shows how the average British family spends a working day. Ask and say what time people in Britain:

● get up ● finish work/school

● start work/school ● have dinner

● have lunch ● go to bed/sleep

(Garton-Sprenger, Judy, Greenall, Simon. BBC Beginners’ English. Stage 2.)

2.6. Work in pairs. Ask and say how much time the British spend:

● having breakfast and travelling ● having dinner

● working ● watching TV or reading

● at school ● sleeping/asleep

● having lunch ● eating

● doing homework

**Model:** - How much time do the British spend having lunch?

- One hour

(Garton-Sprenger, Judy, Greenall, Simon. BBC Beginners’ English. Stage 2.)

2.7. Work in pairs. Ask and say what time you do these things. Then work out how long your partner spends doing the things in activity 2.6. Now compare the time you each spend doing these things.

**Model:** 1) - You spend an hour doing your homework, whereas I spend thirty minutes.

**-** So you spend less time doing your homework than I do.

2) - I spend forty-five minutes travelling, but you only spend ten minutes travelling.

- So you spend longer travelling than I do.

(Garton-Sprenger, Judy, Greenall, Simon. BBC Beginners’ English. Stage 2.)

2.8. Think about the average working day for people in your country, and compare it with the average British working day.

**Model:** British children start school later than we do. They start at nine o’clock, but/whereas we start at half past eight.

2.9. Describe a typical working day in your country.

2.10. Answer the questions.

A) What time do you:

● have a snack ● work on your computer

● go to university ● do your assignments

● finish university ● feed your pet

● have lunch ● wash up

● have dinner ● go to bed?

B) How often do you:

● study at the weekends ● watch TV ● read novels

● have an early night ● go running ● go to a club?

● have a late night ● eat Chinese food

● cook breakfast ● play computer games

● have dinner in MacDonald’s ● chat on your mobile

● go to a friend’s house ● go to the library?

**Use:** *always, never, sometimes, seldom, usually, often* while answering the questions.

2.11. Say a few sentences about your working day.

**UNIT 3 PERSONAL BACKGROUND AND FAMILY**

3.1. Study the expressions. Think over your own sentences with them.

**Model:** *I am 17 years old. My friend is a family man.*

Let me introduce myself

To be ..… years old / At the age of

To be born

To be single / To be married

To be a family man / To be a bachelor

To be divorced / a divorcèe [divo:`si:] (F) / a divorcè [divo:`si:] (M)

To be a middle-aged person

To be a grown-up person / To be an adult

To be neither young nor old

To be fond of / To be interested in

To be good at / To be keen on

To be busy with

To be doing smth. (Mathematics, English, Cartography, Geography, etc.)

To be satisfied with

To be mad about / To be crazy about

To be too idle / To be lazy

To be happy (unhappy)

To be ready for

To be sure (for)

To be proud of

To be pleased

To be surprised at

To have a family of…

To have a bosom friend / To be a bosom friend

To have at one’s disposal

To have the most favourable conditions for smth.

3.2. Study the information and do the exercises after.

**Growing up and growing old**

**NOTE:** *The period between 13 and 17 approximately is called* ***adolescence,*** *and the boy / girl is an* ***adolescent.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***age*** | ***stage*** |
| 0-1 approximately  1-2  2-12 approximately  13-17 approximately  18 +  20-29  30-39  40 +  60 or 65  75 + | a baby  a **toddler**  a child - this period is your **childhood**  a **teenager (14** = early teens)  an **adult**  **in your twenties** (24-26 = **mid- twenties)**  **in your thirties (38 = late thirties)**  people are **middle-aged**  **retirement** (=when people stop work; they are **retired)**  **old age** (you can describe people as **elderly)** |

Sam **was born** in Scotland but when he was two, his father got a new job in Los Angeles, and he **grew up** in California. He **went to university** at 19 where he **met** Anthea. He **went out with her *(=*** she was his **girlfriend;** he was her **boyfriend)** for three years, but towards the end they had lots of **rows** (= arguments) and finally they **split up** (= separated/ended their relationship). In his **mid-twenties** he met Marie. They **fell in love** and**, got married** within six months. One year later she got **pregnant** and they had their first child, a boy. But the marriage was not a success. Sam **left** two years afterwards and they **got divorced** (= the marriage ended officially). Four years later, Marie **remarried** (= got married again), she is now **expecting** a second baby (= she’s pregnant).

(Redman Stuart. English Vocabulary in Use. Pre-intermediate and Intermediate.)

3.3. What stage of life are these people at?

1. Paul isn’t two yet, so he’s still a *…toddler… .*
2. Albert was a bus driver for 40 years but stopped work two years ago, so he’s now ………. .
3. Susan is 25, so she is in her ………. .
4. Caroline is 48 this year so she is now in her ………. .
5. Ron is 33 and his wife is 32, so they are both in their ………. .
6. Joan is 75 this year, so she is quite ………. .
7. Jason was born six weeks ago, so he’s a ………. .
8. Leyla is 13 this year, so she’ll soon be a ………. .
9. Ravi is 18 this year, so legally he becomes an ………. .
10. 15 is often a difficult age for boys going through ………. .

(Redman Stuart. English Vocabulary in Use. Pre-intermediate and Intermediate.)

3.4. Are these sentences true or false about the people? If false, write the correct answer below.

1. Sam was born in Ireland.

2. He grew up in the south of Ireland.

3. He went out with Anthea for two years.

4. They split up because Sam went to live in Japan.

5. Sam fell in love with Marie.

6. They had a baby a year after they got married.

7. Marie is now expecting her third child.

8. Marie left Sam.

3.5. Find the logical ending for each of the sentence beginnings on the left and construct Rebecca’s life.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Rebecca was born 2. She grew up 3. Her first boyfriend 4. She went out with him 5. She went to university 6. She fell in love 7. They got married 8. She had a baby 9. Her father retired | *a) was a boy at her secondary school.*  *b) in her early thirties.*  *c) on a farm with lots of animals.*  *d) when she was in her late twenties.*  *e) in a small local hospital in 1972.*  *f) or six months.*  *g) just after the baby was born.*  *h) with another student doing medicine.*  *i) when she left school.* |

(Redman Stuart. English Vocabulary in Use. Pre-intermediate and Intermediate.)

3.6. You will often meet sentences that refer back to important information contained earlier in the text. These reference sentences can help you work out the answers to some of the multiple-choice questions. Reference sentences usually – but not always – contain words like *this, that, these, those,* etc.

1)Match the sentences **(a-d)** with the statements they refer back to **(1-4)**.

1. I grew up in a huge family and I helped my mother look after the younger children. It never crossed my mind to complain about having to do this. As kids, we all knew we had to help out.

2. I was an only child and my parents gave me everything. They worried about me all the time and they were very selective about the children they would allow me to play with.

3. When I was a child we lived really well. We had a beautiful house, a maid and expensive foreign holidays. My parents never saved a penny. Then my father lost his job. After that, we were always terribly short of money and I couldn’t go to college because I had to go out and get a job.

4. I was very close to my grandparents when I was growing up. They used to take me out and buy me things and tell me all kinds of stories which I loved listening to.

a) All that made me a rather nervous and selfish person, if I’m honest.

b) This is why I feel it is very important that my children should spend time with my own parents.

c) That’s the kind of upbringing which teaches you to get on well with other people and to be unselfish.

d) That experience showed me how important it is to look after your money.

2) Read the following paragraphs of a text about a person’s upbringing and answer the multiple-choice questions.

I grew up in a small industrial town. My parents both worked in a nearby factory. Few families in the town were well-off but most of us were content with our lives. More than anything, it was the closeness of our families that kept us happy. On Sundays, everyone would put on their best clothes and go out to visit relatives and friends. All of us were brought up to understand the importance of our families to us and we developed a strong sense of belonging to the community we grew up in. ***Those values*** *have stayed with me throughout my life.*

● What do the words *those values* in the above sentence in *italics* refer to?

A) respecting your family and the people around you

B) being happy to work in a factory all your life

C) keeping in touch with relatives as well as with friends

D) wearing respectable clothes when you go out on Sundays

Although our town was industrial, it was surrounded by beautiful unspoilt country. As a child, I spent hours on end playing with my brothers and sisters, cousins and friends in the woods around the town, catching fish in a nearby river and, in the summer, swimming in the freezing water. We would all rush out of the house after breakfast, appear briefly for our lunch, which we ate as fast as we possibly could, and then we would be off again out of the house to meet our friends. By the evening, we were so tired that we couldn’t stay awake and had to be carried to bed by our parents. / *often wish my own children could have grown up like* ***that.***

● What do the words *like that* in the above sentence in *italics* refer to?

A) living in an industrial area

B) being free to go out and play all day

C) having a river nearby

D) being tired and ready to go to bed early

My parents couldn’t afford to send me to college so I had to get a job. Like most of my relatives, I went to work in a local factory. I was assigned to the accounts office where one of my uncles worked. I knew I would have to wait years to get a good position there. Many people, including my parents, told me I was lucky to have got a job in that department because there were a lot of people unemployed. / *knew I could never* ***look at life in this way.*** After just six months in the job, I walked out.

● What does the phrase *look at life in this way* in the above sentence in *italics* refer to?

A) wanting to work with your relatives

B) accepting that you cannot go to college

C) wanting to have a high position

D) being satisfied with whatever you have got

I moved to a city in the south of the country where, after a lot of hard work, I built up a whole business empire. Today, I am one of the richest people in the country. I have children of my own now, who I send to an expensive private school. I have seen most parts of the world and I own several houses, racehorses and a private collection of classic cars. On the other hand, I often remember how happy I was while I was growing up. *Then I wonder if* ***such things*** *are, in the end, all that important.*

● What do the words *such things* in the above sentence in *italics* refer to?

A) moving to another part of the country

B) the experiences of your childhood

C) living the typical lifestyle of a wealthy person

D) being able to give children a private education

3.7. Read the dialogue as quickly as possible. Answer the questions given below without looking at the text and see how much of it you can remember.

**DIALOGUE**

**Peter:** Your name is George Scott, isn’t it?

**George**: Yes, it is. I am an electronic engineer. I live and work in New York. And what’s your name?

**Peter:** My name is Peter Brook. I am an editor. I live and work in San Francisco.

**George:**  You are married, aren’t you?

**Peter:** Oh, yes. I am married and I’ve got two daughters.

**George:**  What a coincidence! I’ve got two daughters, too: Helen and Mary. What are your daughters’ names?

**Peter:** They are Susan and Jane. Susan is ten years old and Jane is eight. They both go to a private school. Do your daughters go to school?

**George:** Not yet. Helen is five years old and Mary is three.

**Peter:** They are at home, aren’t they?

**George:**  Sure. My wife doesn’t work now. She runs the house and looks after the children. Emily is the name of my wife. She is a designer. She adores her trade and dreams of going to her office again. But she can’t for the time being.

**Peter:** It’s only natural. Nowadays very few women are satisfied with being housewives. My wife, whose name is Nancy, is a teacher of Russian. She works at a college.

**George:**  Do you have any brothers or sisters?

**Peter:** Unfortunately not. I am the only child in the family. I’ve got a cousin who lives in Chicago. We are on friendly terms.

**George:**  I have got a sister. She is much younger than I am. She lives with our parents in Los Angeles. I’ve seen very little of her of late.

**Peter:** Los Angeles is a beautiful city. My aunt lives there and I visit her from time to time.

**George:**  It’s a long time since I went to Los Angeles.

**Peter:** Too bad!

1. What are George Scott’s and Peter Brook’s professions?
2. Where do they live?
3. What are their wives’ names?
4. Have they got any children? (their manes and ages)
5. Whose wife doesn’t work?
6. What and where does Nancy teach?
7. What does Emily dream of?
8. Who is the only child in the family?
9. Who lives in Los Angeles?

10. Who goes to Los Angeles more often?

3.8. Complete the following questions with a suitable tag and answer them in pairs.

**Model:** Peter lives in San Francisco, …*doesn’t he*…..?

1. Emily can’t work now, ……..?
2. George has got a sister, ……..?
3. Los Angeles is a beautiful city, ………?
4. It’s a long time since George went to Los Angeles, ………?
5. Nancy doesn’t work at a college, ……..?
6. George has seen his sister quite lately, ……..?
7. Helen and Mary don’t go to school, ……..?
8. Peter and his cousin are on friendly terms, ……..?

9. Nowadays women aren’t satisfied with being housewives, ……..?

3.9. Study the information. Before you read the text answer the following questions:

1. Who do you live with?

2. Do other members of your family live near you, or do you have to travel to see them?

**MODERN FAMILIES**

What is a “traditional” family nowadays? With more and more couples choosing not to get married, and with the number of divorces and second marriages increasing, the idea of the “traditional family” (two married parents, an average of two children, grandparents living nearby) is rapidly disappearing in some countries. Here are some personal examples and statistics from the English-speaking world.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Families | in the USA | in the UK |
| Marriages that end in divorce | 50% | 33% |
| Families with only one parent | 25% | 25% |
| Children who live in a single-parent home at some time | 50% | 33% |
| Children whose parents aren't married | 33% | 40% |
| Single parents who are men | 10% | 10% |

3.10.Read the texts and find out how many people Callum, Meera, Ben and Trudi share a house with.

My name’s Meera, and I live in Wolverhampton, near Birmingham, in England. I live with my parents, my brother and my sister. My grandmother lives next door. My mum was born here in Britain, but my grandmother moved here from India in the 1960s when my dad was a little boy. My dad has two sisters – Auntie Sunita and Auntie Rani. Auntie Sunita lives in the same street, and Auntie Rani lives in Birmingham, which is only 15 miles away. They’re both married, and I’ve got five cousins. We see them almost every week. Someone is always visiting our house, or we go to Birmingham to see them. And two years ago we all went to India to see our family there.

I’m Callum, and I live with my parents in Cambridge, in the east of England. We moved here when I was five because of Dad’s job, but my mum comes from the north of England, and Dad comes from Scotland. I’ve got a grandma in Edinburgh and a granddad in Yorkshire. And I’ve got two cousins who live near London, because that’s where Dad’s sister and her husband live. We see my cousins about three times a year, and we go up to Edinburgh every New Year, but I can’t remember when I last saw my granddad in Yorkshire. He always sends me presents, though!

I’m Ben, from Portland, Oregon, and my family is a bit complicated! I’ve got a sister called Ella, but three years ago my parents got divorced and now both of them are re-married. We live with my mom, Julie, and my stepfather, Bob. Bob’s got a daughter called Daisy, but she doesn’t live with us, she lives with her mom. My father’s name is Pete. He and his second wife have just had a baby boy, Charles, so I’ve got a new half-brother!

My name’s Trudi, and I’ve got a sister called Beth. Our mum and dad are divorced, so we live with just our mum in the suburbs of Melbourne, Australia. Our dad has an apartment in the centre of town, and we spend every other weekend there. After school every day we go to our grandma’s house and have a meal there, because our mum doesn’t finish work until six o’clock. She collects us at half past six, except on Wednesday evenings when we go swimming with our dad.

3.11. Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

1. Callum’s *aunt and uncle / grandparents* live near London.

2. Callum *often / sometimes* sees his cousins.

3. Meera’s aunts both live *near / faraway*.

4. Meera *often / rarely* sees her cousins.

5. Daisy is Ben’s *half-sister / stepsister*.

6. Julie is Pete’s *ex-wife / stepmother*.

7. Trudi’s mum and dad live in *different places / together*.

8. Trudi *never sees* her dad / *sees* her dad regularly.

3.12. Complete the following text, using the correct form of *leave* and appropriate words or expressions below.

*home a decision to someone*

*school a message*

*a job, a company, etc*.

*a country, a village, etc*.

**LEAVE**

*somebody / something behind money / property to somebody*

*somebody / something alone*

I met my best friend and some other friends in a pub а few evenings ago. We were going on to a club but my best friend didn’t want to come so, in the end, we **(1)** …….. her …….. in the pub. The next day, I phoned her house and **(2)** …….. with her brother for her to call me back. She didn’t, and when Ifinally got through to her, she just told me **(3)** …….. her …….. and put the phone down. I went round to her house to find out what was the matter with her. She told me that she **(4)** …….. her …….. just a few days before, after working there for just over a month. She was starting to regret **(5)** …….. the year before, because she had no qualifications to help her to get a decent job. She even criticised her parents for **(6)** …….. the …….. to her about whether she should stay on at school or not. Some people are never satisfied!

(McGavigan, P., Reeves J. First Certificate. Reading.)

3.13. **ROLE PLAY.** Getting to know you

**STUDENT A**

Get to know something about Student B by asking him/her questions and filling in the following form. (Student B will also ask you questions.)

Name:…………… Age:……………………..

Country of origin:…………… Nationality:……………..

Hometown / village: ……………………………………......

Number of people in family: ……………………………….

Mother / Father:……………………………………………...

Number of brothers / sisters: ………………………………

Anyone else: ………………………………………………...

Father’s occupation:………………………………………...

Mother’s occupation: ………………………………………..

Left school *(year)*:…………………………………………....

Present job or College/University:………………………….

Length of time spent studying English *(years*): …………..

Interests:……………………………………………………….

Favourite colour:……………………………………………...

Foreign countries visited:………………………………….…

Main ambition:………………………………………………...

Before starting, work out which questions to ask. For example:

What’s your name?

Where do you come from?

Have you got any brothers?

What’s your father’s job?

How long have you been studying English?

**STUDENT B**

Get to know something about Student A by asking him / her questions and filling in the following form. (Student A will also ask you questions.)

Name:…………… Date of birth: (day) (month) (year)…………

Place of birth: Town: …………… Country:……………………..…..

Nationality:……………………………………………………………....

Home town / village:…………………………………………………....

Number of people in family: …………………………………………..

Mother / Father:…………………………………………………….…..

Number of brothers / sisters: …………………………………………

Anyone else: ……………………………………………………….…..

Father’s name: …………… Age: ……………………….….

Mother’s name: …………… Age: ……………………….….

Left school *(year):* ……………………………………………………...

Present job: or College/University: …………………………………..

Started learning English *(year):* ………………………………………

Interests: ………………………………………………………………..

Favourite pop singer: ………………………………………………….

Languages spoken (apart from English): ……………………………

Main ambition: ………………………………………………………….

Before starting, work out which questions to ask. For example:

What’s your name?

When were you born?

Where were you born?

Have you got any sisters?

When did you start learning English?

When, you have finished, use the answers **Student B** gave you to fill in the gaps in the following sentences.

1. I spoke to ……………
2. He / She is ………. years old and comes from ……….
3. He / She is ………. *(nationality)* and lives in a town / village called ………
4. There are ………. people in his /her family altogether – his / her …………
5. His / Her father is a/an ………. and his / her mother is a/an ………………
6. He / She left school in 20 …….. and is now studying at ……………*(name of College / University)*
7. He / She has been studying English for ………. years.
8. His / Her interests are ………. and his / her favourite colour is ……….….
9. He / She has / hasn’t visited any foreign countries.

or The only foreign country he / she has visited is …………………………

or He/She has visited ……………………….... *(names of foreign countries).*

10. Finally, his / her main ambition is to ………………………………………

When you have finished, use the answers **Student A** gave you to fill in the gaps in the following sentences:

1. I spoke to …………….
2. He / She was born on ……, 19….. in …… *(town/village)* in …… *(country).*

3. He / She is ……. *(nationality)* and lives in a town / village called …………

4. There are ………. people altogether in his / her family – his / her ………

5. His / Her father is called …………. and he is …………….….years old.

6. His / Her mother’s name is …………. and she is ………………….*(age)*

7. He / She left school in 20…….and is now studying at ………… *(name of College / University)*

8. He / She started learning English in 20………………………………………

9. His / Her interests are ……… and his / her favourite pop singer is ………

10. Apart from English, he / she also speaks ……………………………..….

11. Finally, his / her main ambition is to ………………………………………..

**UNIT 4 APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER**

4.1. Read the information and do the exercises after it.

**Describing people’s appearance**

1. Study the information. General descriptions.

*Positive:* **beautiful** is generally used to describe women; **handsome** is used to describe men**; good-looking** and **attractive** are used for both. **Pretty** is another positive word to describe a woman (often a girl), meaning ‘attractive and nice to look at’. *Negative:* **ugly** is a very negative word; **plain** is negative but more polite.

**Height and build**

**tall** and **slim** **medium height** and **build**

**medium height** and very muscular short and **fat**

Another word for **slim** is **thin,** but with a more negative meaning, e.g. John is lovely and **slim,** but his brother is very **thin.** Itis not very polite to say someone is **fat;** overweight is bit less rude.

**Hair**

blond(e) / fair / brown / dark / black

straight / wavy / curly hail

**Special features**

The man on the left has very **pale skin** (= light skin). He also has **broad shoulders,** with a **scar** on his forehead. The other man has **dark skin.** He also has a **beard** and **moustache.**

**Asking questions about a person’s appearance**

Q: What does she **look like?** A: She’s **tallish,** with short fair hair.

Q: **How tall** is she? A: **About** 1 metre 65.

Q: **How much** does she **weigh?** A: I don’t know – **roughly** 50 kilos, I guess.

We can use **about** and **roughly** to mean ‘more or less’ when talking about height (= how tall someone is), **weight** (= how heavy is someone) or **age.** The suffix ‘-ish’ can be used at the end of some adjectives to mean ‘quite’ and at the end of some numbers to mean ‘more or less’.

She’s got **longish** hair. He’s **twentyish.** She’s **roughly 40.**

(Redman Stuart. English Vocabulary in Use. Pre-intermediate and Intermediate.)

4.2. Complete these sentences in a suitable way. (More than one answer may be possible.)

1. He’s got very muscular ………. .
2. She’s got blonde ………. .
3. He’s got very pale ………. .
4. They’ve both got curly ………. .
5. I would say he was medium ………. .
6. Her brother has got very broad ………. .
7. Last time I saw him he had grown a beard and ………. .
8. Both men were very good-………. .

(Redman Stuart. English Vocabulary in Use. Pre-intermediate and Intermediate.)

4.3. Replace the underlined word with a word which is more suitable or more polite.

1. He told me he met a handsome girl in the disco last night.
2. She’s beautiful but her younger sister is really quite ugly.
3. I think Peter is getting a bit fat, don’t you?
4. I think she’s hoping to meet a few beautiful men at the tennis club.
5. Paul is very thin.

(Redman Stuart. English Vocabulary in Use. Pre-intermediate and Intermediate.)

4.4. Now answer these questions.

1.How tall are you?

2. How would you describe your build?

3. How much do you weigh?

4. What kind of hair have you got?

5. What colour is it?

6. Would you like it to be different? If so, what else would you like to change about your appearance?

7. Do you think you have any special features?

8. Are there any special features you would like to have?

9. Do you like beards?

10. Can you think of a famous woman you would describe as beautiful, and a famous man you would describe as good-looking?

4.5. Read the Internet advertisements for pen-friends and answer the questions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. What can Pierre do?  2. How old is Mario?  3. Who has got brown eyes?  4. Who is tall and well-built? | 5. Is Mario’s hair curly?  6. What can Anna do?  7. What is the last sentence in each advertisement? |

1) Hello. My name’s Pierre and I’m seventeen years old. **I live** in Paris, France. I have got short straight dark hair and **brown eyes I’m quite tall** and **slim. I love playing computer** games **and I** can play tennis **very well. I** like reading too. Please **e-mail me** today!

2) Hi! My name is Anna and I ameleven years old.I live inMoscow, Russia. I have got long straight fair hair and **green eyes**. I’m quite short and I like skiing. I can **play the piano** quite well. Please be my e-mail **pen pal**.

3) Hi! My name’s Mario and I’m twenty-six years old. I live in Florence, Italy. I’m tall and well-built with brown, wavy hair and brown eyes. I like playing the **guitar** and Ilove **dancing.** I can speak French too. **Hope to hear** from you **soon.**

4.6. Read the advertisements again and complete the table. Then, look at your notes and talk about the people, as in the example.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **PIERRE** | **ANNA** | **MARIO** |
| **Age:** | 17 |  |  |
| **Lives in** | Paris, France |  |  |
| **Hair:** | short straight dark |  |  |
| **Eyes:** | brown |  |  |
| **Height:** | quite tall |  |  |
| **Build:** | slim |  |  |
| **Likes/ Loves:** | playing computer games, reading |  |  |
| **Can:** | play tennis very well |  |  |

**Model:** *Pierre is seventeen years old. He lives in Paris, France. He has got short straight dark hair and brown eyes. He is quite tall and slim. He likes playing computer games and reading. He can play tennis very well.*

4.7. Match the descriptions of the people **(1-5)** with the countries they are from **(a-e**).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. People from countries such as ………. are usually tall with fair hair, blue eyes and a **pale complexion.** | a) Italy, Spain and Greece |
| 2. Most people in **Mediterranean countries,** such as ……, are rather short. **They** have usually got black or dark brown hair, brown eyes and **light brown skin.** | b) Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya |
| 3. Most people from ………… have got black curly hair and very **dark skin** They have also got dark brown eye full lips and a **wide, flattish** nose. | c) Denmark, Norway and Sweden |
| 4. People from ……….. have usually got dark hair and dark brown eyes. They have also got **dark skin**. | d) northern China |
| 5. People from ………. are quite short, with thick black hair and dark, **slanting eyes.** They have got a small nose and a yellowish complexion. | e) central and southernparts of Africa |

**●** What do people from your country look like?

4.8. Simon Groom, Janet Ellis, and Peter Duncan are the presenters of *Blue Peter*, one of the most popular children’s TV programmes in Britain. Read and complete the chart with the missing information about the three members of the team.

Simon Groom’s birthday is the twelfth of August, and he was born in Derby. He’s tall – he’s one metre eighty-five with fair hair and blue-grey eyes. In his spare time, he likes training Goldie, the *Blue Peter* dog, playing the drums, and doing up old cars.

Simon studied English at Birmingham University, and then went to teach in a comprehensive school. He’s also worked as a disc jockey for eighteen months in Germany and London. His favourite food is breakfast, and his favourite colour is blue. Handel, Delius and Wagner are his favourite classical composers, and his favourite pop bands are OMD, Dire Straits and The Who. He enjoys cricket and football, and he drives a Jaguar. His ambition is to drive a Formula 1racing car. He really likes music programmes and cars. He *doesn’t* like coconut and ties!

Janet Ellis was born in Kent on the sixteenth of September. She’s one metre fifty-five, and she’s got dark brown hair and green eyes. She likes singing, going to the cinema, sewing and collecting small teddy bears. She went to seven different schools both in Britain and abroad because her father was in the Forces. She trained at the Central School of Speech and Drama, and she’s done a lot of theatre and TV work, including Dr *Who* and *Jigsaw.* She loves seafood, and her favourite colour is pink. Her favourite classical music is Mendelssohn, Sibelius and Hoist, and she also likes The Police, The Smiths and Wham! Her favourite sports are roller skating and tennis, and she drives a Ford Escort XR3. Her ambition is to make a pop record. She likes funfairs, cats and rainbows, and she hates broken telephones – and rudeness.

Peter Duncan was born on the third of May in London. He’s one metre seventy-one, and he’s got fair hair and blue eyes. His hobbies are singing, decorating, and thinking up dangerous stunts to do on *Blue Peter* Peter went to secondary school, and has starred in many children’s drama series on TV. He is also a successful film and theatre actor. His favourite food is fresh fruit, and his favourite colour is green. His favourite music is Bach and the Beatles, and he loves football. He has a BMW. Peter would like to be a singer and he’d also like to travel in outer space. He loves the cinema and the country – and he dislikes people who are greedy – and boiled egg white!

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ABOUT THE BLUE PETER TEAM** | | | |
|  | **SIMON** | **JANET** | **PETER** |
| Birthday | 12th August |  | 3rd May |
| Birthplace | Derby | Kent |  |
| Height |  | 1.55m |  |
| Colour of hair |  | Dark brown | Fair |
| Colour of eyes | Blue / Grey |  |  |
| Hobbies | Training Goldie, playing the drums, doing up old cars | Singing, cinema, sewing, collecting small teddy bears | Singing, decorating, thinking up stunts for *Blue Peter* |
| School, Training and Career | Studied English at Birmingham University, taught in Comprehensive School, 18 months as DJ in Germany and London | 7 schools in UK and abroad because father in Forces, Central School of Speech and Drama, theatre and TV work including *Dr Who* and *Jigsaw* | Secondary school, star of many children’s drama series on TV, also film and theatre actor |
| Favourite food | Breakfast | Seafood |  |
| Favourite colour |  |  | Green |
| Favourite  music (Classical) | Handel, Delius and Wagner | Mendelssohn, Sibelius and Hoist |  |
| Favourite  music (Pop) | OMD, Dire Straits, The Who | The Police, The Smiths, Wham! |  |
| Favourite sport |  | Roller skating and tennis | Football |
| Cars |  |  | BMW |
| Ambition | To drive a Formula 1 racing car |  | To be a singer and travel in outer space |
| Likes |  | Funfairs, cats and rainbows |  |
| Dislikes | Coconut and ties | Broken telephones and rudeness | Greedy people and boiled egg white |

Check your answer with another student.

**Model**: What colour is Simon’s hair? or What’s Peter’s favourite food?

4.9. Study the information and do the exercises after it.

**Describing people: character**

**A) Intellectual ability**

Ability: intelligent / bright / clever / sharp / shrewd / able / gifted / talented / brainy (colloquial)

Lacking ability: stupid / foolish / half-witted / simple / silly / brainless / daft / dumb dim (the last four are predominantly colloquial words)

Clever, in a negative way, using brains to trick or deceive: cunning / crafty / sly

**B) Attitudes towards life**

Amal is **pessimistic** while Nita is **optimistic** – he always expects the worst to happen while she looks on the bright side.

It is strange that one of the twins is so **extroverted** while the other is so **introverted** – Ben loves being the focus of attention while Bill would far rather be alone with his thoughts.

I feel very **tense** *(or* **wound-up / stressed-out\*\*)** after a very busy day at work but, after a hot bath and a nice cup of tea, I’ll soon feel **relaxed.**

Jane is very **sensible** – she’d never do anything stupid. In other words, she’s very practical and **down-to-earth.**

Rupert is very **sensitive** – he gets very **upset** (or **worked-up,** more colloquial), if he feels people are criticising him.

**C) Attitude towards other people**

Enjoying others’ company: sociable / gregarious\*

Disagreeing with others: quarrelsome / argumentative

Taking pleasure in others’ pain: cruel / sadistic

Relaxed in attitude to self and others: easy-going / even-tempered / laid-back\*\*

Not polite to others: impolite / rude / ill-mannered / discourteous\*

Telling the truth to others: honest / trustworthy / reliable / sincere

Unhappy if others have what one does not have oneself: jealous / envious

**D) One person’s meat is another person’s poison**

Some characteristics can be either positive or negative depending on your point of view. The words in the right-hand column mean roughly the same as the words in the left-hand column except that they have negative rather than positive connotations.

determined obstinate / stubborn / pig-headed

thrifty / economical stingy / mean / tight-fisted / miserly\*

self-assured / confident self-important / arrogant / full of oneself\*\*

unconventional / original eccentric / odd / peculiar / weird\*\*

frank / direct / open blunt / abrupt / brusque / curt

broad-minded unprincipled / permissive

inquiring\* inquisitive nosy\*\*

generous extravagant

innocent naive

ambitious pushy\*\*

assertive aggressive / bossy\*\*

**NOTE**: \*These words are much more common in written than in spoken English.

\*\*These words are much more common in spoken than in written English.

(McCarthy Michael, O’Dell Felicity. English Vocabulary in Use. Upper-intermediate.)

4.10. Match the adjectives in **A** to their **opposites** in **B**. What prefixes do we use to form negative adjectives?

**A B**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. polite  2. patient  3. honest  4. sensitive  5. friendly  6. caring  7. selfish | a) dishonest  b) impolite  c) impatient  d) insensitive  e) unfriendly  f) unselfish  g) uncaring |
|  |  |

4.11. Here is an alphabetic list of 50 words to describe people. Place each word under one of the headings below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Good qualities** | **Faults (**bad parts of someone’s character) | **Both / Can’t decide** |

Absent-minded / active / affectionate / ambitious / arrogant / assertive / boastful / brave / cautious / charitable / cheeky / cheerful / compassionate / conscientious / considerate / cowardly / cunning / decent / envious / frivolous / generous / hard-working / haughty / humble / impulsive / irresponsible / jealous / just / mean / naïve / obedient / obstinate / optimistic / patient / pessimistic / possessive / pretentious / proud / reserved / rude / ruthless / self-confident / selfish / sensitive / sociable / tactless / talkative / tolerant / vain / witty.

4.12. **A)** Which of these traits of character (5) do you most dislike in a partner? Place them in order.

vanity hypocrisy pomposity stubbornness

obstinacy selfishness dishonesty pettiness

arrogance snobbishness timidity possessiveness

shyness meanness rashness aggressiveness

**B)** Which of these qualities (5) are most important for you in a partner?Place them in order of importance.

compassion vivacity frankness self-assurance

tolerance patience generosity ambition

sincerity imagination passion humility

modesty sensitivity courage creativity

4.13. Read the dialogue and answer a few questions after it.

**A:** Have you seen our new computer programmer?

**B:** Not yet. Why?

**A:** She is a very pretty girl.

**B:** Really?

**A:** She is tall, slim and I’d say she has a very good figure. Her long hair is fair. Her eyes are blue. She has a snub nose and full lips.

**B:** What’s her name?

**A:** Constance Ritzwater. She is about thirty years old.

**B:** Is she married?

**A:** That’s what I would like to find out.

**B:** What kind of person is she?

**A:** She has been working here for about two weeks. They say she is qualified for the job, has good manners, very reserved and efficient.

**B:** I see. Is Bob Madison her chief?

**A:** Exactly. Do you know him?

**B:** He is a friend of mine. We have been on friendly terms for about ten years.

**A:** What do you think of him?

**B:** Bob is a nice guy. He is very honest and just, well-read and kind. Sometimes he is a bit stubborn. Nevertheless he is pleasant to deal with.

**A:** He is a handsome man, isn’t he?

**B:** Sure. He is of middle height, neither slim nor stout. His hair is dark. He wears a beard and a moustache. He has large dark eyes, a straight nose and thin lips.

**A:** Is he married?

**B:** He is divorced. He has a son by first marriage.

**A:** Have you seen the boy?

**B:** Of course. His name is Michael. He is nine years old. A very talented boy. He learns to play the piano and makes good progress.

**A:** I see.

● a) Describe Constance Ritzwater. What kind of person is she?

b) Who is Bob Madison? Tell everything you know about him.

c) Write out the expressions which describe the character of a person.

**UNIT 5 LOVE. MARRIAGE. FAMILY IN BRITAIN**

5.1. Read and translate the text using a dictionary if necessary.

**THE FAMILY**

There are many different views on family life. Some people could not do without the support and love of their families. Others say it is the source of most of our problems and anxieties. Whatever the truth is, the family is definitely a powerful symbol. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you will see advertisements featuring happy, balanced families. Politicians often try to win votes by standing for “family values”: respect for parental authority, stability in marriage, chastity and care for the elderly.

Sociologists divide families into two general types: the nuclear family and the extended family, which may include three or more generations living together. In industrialized countries, and increasingly in the large cities of developing countries, the nuclear family is regarded as normal. Most people think of it as consisting of two parents and two children. In fact, the number of households containing a nuclear family is shrinking year by year.

There are people who say that the family unit in Britain is in crisis and that traditional family life is a thing of the past. This is of great concern to those who think a healthy society is dependent upon a stable family life. They see many indications that the family is in decline, in such things as the acceptance of sex before marriage, the increased number of one-parent families, the current high divorce rate and what they see as a lack of discipline within the family. Some politicians blame social problems, such as drug taking and juvenile crime, on a disintegrating family life. Concern that the family is in a state of crisis is not new in Britain. In the nineteenth century, many legislators and reformers were saying the same. It was also a concern between the two World Wars, and in the 1980s it became a continuous political issue.

There is no definition of a “normal” family. Broadly speaking, the family is a group of people related by blood or law, living together or associating with one another fop a common purpose. That purpose is usually to provide shelter arid food, and to bring up children. The nature of the family keeps changing: there are a number of types of family that exist in a society at any one time.

5.2. Match the following word combinations according to their meaning:

**A B**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to assume power | *to take upon oneself* |
| to assume the role of a leader | *to gain power* |
| to assume a part | *to put on a look* |
| to assume a look | *to pretend (to feign)* |
| to assume responsibility | *to take leadership* |

5.3. Translate the following word combinations and sentences into Russian:

a) a man of good family, a man of no family, a family man, nuclear family, cat family, family of language, in a family way, a family tree.

b) 1. A much more common name is Jack.

2. The plot behind the house was common property.

3. Her brother is a common worker.

4. In such matters you must use common sense.

5. It’s a mistake common to all students.

6. It’s common knowledge that his work of art is very valuable.

7. There was hardly any hope of finding common ground with the opposition.

8. They have plenty in common.

5.4. Which is the odd word out?

a) live, dwell, lodge, stay, stop, put up;

b) begin, commence, start, finish, end, cease, go on, go out, continue;

c) expect, wait, hope, believe, think, suppose.

5.5. Answer the following questions:

1. What are some of the views on family life?

2. What are the predictions of the end of the family system based upon in Great Britain and Russia?

3. What relations are customary between Russianyoung men and girls?

4. What are the basic characteristics of a family?

5. What are the definitions of a family?

6. What is your idea of an “ideal” family?

5.6. Make up sentences of your own with these words:

a) **assume** v 1. take over: assume responsibilities, power 2. suppose: *We must assume him to be innocent.* 3. pretend: assume ignorance, indifference, an air of concern, etc. **assumption** *n* supposition: on the assumption

b) **care for** *n* anxiety, concern: a mother’s care for her children; take care of oneself / smb / smth = make sure that one / smb / smth is safe and well: *My sister is taking care of the children while we are away.* **care** v feel special interest in smb / smth: *He cares much for her.* not to care = be indifferent: *don’t care.* **careful** *adj* cautious (*ant* **careless, carefree)**

5.7. Read the text *Those lazy husbands* and do the exercises after.

**THOSE LAZY HUSBANDS**

Men are lazy in the home, according to an official survey published today.

They have about six hours’ a week more free time than wives, but play very little part in cooking, cleaning, washing, and ironing, according to the Social Trends Survey by the Central Statistical Office.

Nearly three quarters of married women claimed to do all or most of the housework, and among married men the proportion who admitted that their wives did all or most of the housework was only slightly lower.

The survey showed that washing and ironing was the least popular task among men, with only one per cent performing this duty, compared with 89 per cent of women, and 10 per cent sharing equally.

Only 5 per cent of men prepare the evening meal, 3 per cent carry out household cleaning duties, 5 per cent household shopping, and 17 per cent wash the evening dishes.

But when household gadgets break down, repairs are carried out by 82 per cent of husbands.

The survey says that, despite our economic problems, the majority of Britons are substantially better off than a decade ago. We’re healthier, too - eating healthier foods and smoking less.

The average Briton, not surprisingly, is more widely travelled than a decade ago. More people are going abroad for holidays, with Spain the favourite destination.

So here is the way the statisticians see us...

**Splitting up – the painful facts.**

There were 162,000 divorces in Britain in 1983, and about a fifth of those involved at least one partner who had been divorced before.

But splitting up is more common among the lower income groups. The survey shows that the rate of divorces per thousand husbands in unskilled manual jobs was more than four times that for professional husbands.

Nearly two-fifths of all currently divorced women aged 18 to 49 were receiving maintenance from their former husbands for their children or themselves.

Marriages in the UK – a total of 387.000 – were three per cent down on the previous year. Just over a third of these were remarriages for one or both partners.

**Money**

Most people considered that the gap between high wage earners and those on small incomes was too large.

Predictably, people with high incomes were less likely to agree, but even among those with an annual income of at least £15,000, more than half thought the gap was too wide. The majority also disagreed that the rich in this country are over-taxed.

Questioned on Government spending, the three most favoured candidates for extra cash were health, education, and help for industry. The least favoured were overseas aid, public transport, roads, police, and prisons.

**Smoking**

The number of smokers dropped by around 12 per cent compared with 1972, with more men than women kicking the habit. But drug abuse rocketed. Registered male addicts under 20 doubled between 1982 and 1983.

There were 56 million people living in the UK in 1983 – only half a million more than in 1971. But the number of people aged 65 or over had gone up by more than two million since 1961, and represented more than 15 per cent of the population, compared with less than 5 per cent at the turn of the century.

5.8. Complete the following sentences, using information from the text above.

**Model:** Women do more work *in the house than men do.*

a) Women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ free time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ men.

b) Men \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ housework.

c) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do any washing or ironing.

d) Only one man in twenty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

e) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wash the dishes in the evening.

f) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ repairs in the household \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by men.

g) Britons \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ten years ago.

h) Britons \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes, and are eating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

i) Spain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place to go on holiday.

j) There were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as many divorces among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as among professional classes.

k) Fewer than two in five divorced women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

l) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ marriages in 1983 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1982.

5.9. Ask and answer 10 questions on the text.

5.10. Speak on the Social Trends Survey by the Central Statistical Office.

5.11. Do you agree with these statements?

1. Father should feed children and change their nappies.

2. Men should do more work about the house.

3. Mothers with young children should not work.

5.12. What are the results of the Social Trend Survey in Russia?

1. Have you get any information on this problem?

2. Tell your friends what you’ve read or heard about it.

5.13. Read the text *My Family* understand it using the vocabulary after it and then find the English equivalents.

**MY FAMILY**

Hi! My name is Thomas (though my friends call me Tom). I’m fifteen. I’ve got a Mum, a Dad, a brother and two sisters, three aunts and uncles and two grandmothers who live in New Zealand. I’m the youngest. It is pretty dire**\*(1)** at times when my elder sisters and brother try to boss me around, but sometimes it’s OK because I get away with**\*(2)** doing things with them – like going off**\*(3)** up to London for the day, staying up**\*(4)** really late to watch videos and going off to the pub for a drink (cola, of course, because I’m not 18 yet). I think there are some advantages**\*(5)** of being the youngest. I can learn from my sisters’ and brother’s mistakes, and they’ve fought some of the battles**\*(6)** with my parents for freedom**\*(7)**.

My eldest brother Mark is 20 and is studying at the university in York. My sister Laura is 18 and in her last year at school. She is doing Biology, Chemistry, Maths and Further Maths**\*(8)** “A” levels. She wants to become a doctor.

Liz is my other sister. She is 16. My sister Liz was born lucky. She has a beautiful smile. When she does something bad, she smiles and my parents are not angry with**\*(9)** her. She eats a lot and does not get fat**\*(10).** Her favourite meal is a double cheeseburger with French fries**\*(11)**, a milkshake**\*(12)**, and an ice cream sundae**\*(13)**. She does not study hard but always gets good marks. After school she does her homework in five minutes while she watches television at the same time.

I’m close to**\*(14)** all three but possibly closest to Liz. She sometimes comes to me for advice and I sometimes go to her. But I would have liked to have a younger brother. I’d have liked to have someone to have a laugh with, someone to take out to football with me. My sisters and Mark don’t always share**\*(15)** my sense of humour**\*(16)**.

My Dad is a civil servant**\*(17)** and works in central London. Mum is a teacher and works in Croydon, a town on the outskirts**\*(18)** of London.

If I go out, my parents like to know where I’m going, who I’m with and what time I’m coming home, but that’s fair**\*(19)** enough.

Of all my relatives best of all I like my Granny Dotty. She loves adventure**\*(20)**. On her sixtieth birthday she went mountain climbing**\*(21)** in the Alps. On her seventieth birthday she went on a trip to the North Pole. When she was eighty she drove, alone, across the United States. She loves to eat chocolate. We all wonder what, she will do when sheis ninety.

***Vocabulary:***

\*1. pretty dire – довольно неприятно

\*2. to get away with – провернуть какое-либо дельце

\*3. to go off – уезжать, сбегать

\*4. to stay up – не ложиться спать

\*5. advantages – преимущества

\*6. a battle – битва

\*7. freedom – свобода

\*8. Further Maths – высшая математика

\*9. be angry (with) – сердиться (на)

\*10. get flat – поправляться, становиться толстым

\*11. French fries – картофель фри

\*12. milkshake – молочный коктейль

\*13. ice cream sundae – пломбир с сиропом, орехами, фруктами

\*14. be close (to) – быть в близких отношениях

\*15. share – делить, разделять

\*16. sense of humour – чувство юмора

\*17. civil servant – служащий

\*18. outskirts – пригород

\*19. fair – справедливый

\*20. an adventure – приключение

\*21. mountain climbing – альпинизм

● Find the English equivalents:

Мои друзья называют меня Томом; самый младший; временами довольно неприятно; старшие сестры; пытаться командовать; провернуть какое-либо дельце; поездки в Лондон; на день; допоздна не ложиться спать; смотреть видео; вылазки в бар; некоторые преимущества; ошибки сестер и брата; битвы с родителями; битвы за свободу; старший брат; последний год в школе; она занимается биологией; моя вторая сестра; родилась счастливой; красивая улыбка; она много ест; она не поправляется; любимая еда; молочный коктейль; пломбир; всегда получает хорошие отметки; делает домашнее задание за пять минут; делает домашнее задание и смотрит телевизор одновременно; я близок со всеми тремя; она приходит ко мне за советом; как же мне хотелось; младший брат; кто-то. с кем можно посмеяться; кто-то, с кем можно пойти на футбол; не всегда понимают мой юмор; служащий; в какое время я вернусь домой; достаточно справедливо; из всех своих родственников; больше всех; в свои шестьдесят (семьдесят, восемьдесят); путешествие на северный полюс; через Соединенные Штаты; всем нам хотелось бы знать, когда ей будет девяносто.

5.14. Answer the following questions about yourself:

1. What’s your name? How old are you? What group are you in?

2. Do you have a big family?

3. What members of the family do you have? Do you live together?

4. How many children are there in your family? Who is the youngest?

5. Do other children try to boss the youngest one around? Is it OK? Would you like to be the youngest? The eldest?

6. Do you think there are some advantages or disadvantages in being the youngest or the eldest? What are they?

7. What are your brothers’ and sisters’ names? What are they doing? How old are they?

8. What do your parents do? Are they busy with their work?

9. Do they spend much time with you?

10. Are your parents strict with you?

11. Are you close to all members of your family? Who are you closest to? Why?

12. Who do you think was born lucky in your family? Why do you think so?

13. Can you tell anything interesting about your relatives?

**UNIT 6 LEISURE ACTIVITIES**

6.1. Study the definitions:

1. **hobby** – something that you enjoy doing when you are not working

2. **recreation** – things that you do to enjoy yourself

3. **enjoyment** – pleasure that you get from an activity or experience

4. **pastime** – something that you do regularly for fun in your free time

5. **pursuit** – an activity that you enjoy

6. **leisure** – activities you do to relax or enjoy yourself

**LEISURE USA QUESTIONNAIRE**

6.2. How often do you do these activities? Write *often, sometimes* or *never.*

● Aerobics ● Going to the movies

● Computer activities ● Reading

● Cooking ● Shopping

● Cycling ● Walking

● Dancing ● Watching TV

● Swimming

6.3. Now number the activities that you do in order, with number 1 as your favourite.

6.4. Which other activities do you do in your free time that aren’t listed above?

6.5. Read the text *Hobbies* and do the exercises after it.

**Hobbies**

A hundreds years ago there was no problem of what working people could do with their spare time. Their hours of work were so long that they had hardly any leisure. Nowadays it’s even hard to name all the activities, entertainments and hobbies run by people in their free time. A growing number of people prefer watching films, performances, sporting events on TV to attending them. There exists quite a different sort of leisure activities, betting and gambling for example, which give thousands of people hope for a huge prize, and a sense of excitement and expectation. There are various pursuits that people choose to pass away their free time. Nowadays people spend ours watching different informational, educational or environment programs. Other popular occupations are listening to the radio, reading books, painting and so on. Many people prefer to go in for different kinds of sports and lead an active way of life. Sometimes they participate in competitions or contests and have a very good pastime. There are people that prefer calm way of spending their free time. They are fond of quite rambles or walks in parks or gardens. More serious people prefer to visit museums, art galleries or theaters. Aerobics and shopping are two of the most popular pursuits for women. Cooking is also very widespread activity among them. But nothing can be compared with the feeling of those who take got really interested in some field of activity, which has become something favorite and admired. A “hobby” is a special interest or activity that you do in you free time off. Some people have animals as hobbies. They keep rabbits or go fishing. They train dogs to do tricks or keep pageants to race and carry messages. Some are crazy about plants. They try to grow cacti or rare tropical flowers in their kitchens and sitting rooms. Others are mad about their cars or their motorbikes. They spend their Saturdays and Sundays washing them, painting them or buying new bits and pieces to make them go even faster. Children and teenagers are great collectors. They collect stamps or postcards or pictures of a favourite football or pop star. Many people make things as a hobby. I have several hobbies which occupy me after university, both in and out of the house. Sometimes I wonder how I fit them all into my schedule because I have a lot homework. Everyday I have not much time to relax. In that period I usually rest after hard university day, listen to music, watch TV and videos, read books and magazines. Computer is one of my main hobbies and interests. Every weekend I spend a lot of time in World Wide Web. I use Internet for educational process, for finding special literature in different subjects and of cause for fun. I have a great number of web friends and we like to spend a lot of time talking to one another. Moreover I have big collection of CDs and records. They include reggae, pop, classical, jazz, easy listening. My mum always telling me off for putting my hi-fi on too loud. Whenever I get spare time, I go in different sport clubs and complexes and play different team and single games such as tennis, football, volleyball, and basketball. It keeps me fit and happy. I can say with confidence that reading is my favourite hobby. Thanks to books we learn to express our thoughts and feelings more exactly and of cause books is the richest source of information. Sometimes my friends and I exchange opinions about books, speak about them, exchange books. Among my favorite gainers are fantasy, philosophy and technical literature. I think that hobbies and interests are an important factor of life. They help to form person, to relax and forget problems for a short while.

6.6. Kinds of hobbies. What hobbies are your favourite ones?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Martial arts  Stamp collecting  Coin collecting  Taking pictures  Bird watching  Making models  Writing poetry  Needlework  Playing cards  Hunting | Kung fu  Tae Kwon Do  Karate  Judo  Pottery  Sculpture  Painting  Knitting  Hiking  Jogging | Rock collecting  Postmark collecting  Listening to music  Watching movies  Making movies  Reading novels  Gardening  Embroidery  Rock climbing  Making clothes | Singing  Dancing  Ballet  Photography  Woodwork  Leatherwork  Cooking  Quilting  Camping |

6.7. Write down:

1. three things that people often play

2. three things that people often collect

3. fiveoutdoor hobbies which include some physical exercise

6.8. Here are some people talking about their hobbies. Can you guess what the hobby is in each case?

1. I usually use colour, but sometimes you get a better effect with black and white. It really depends on the subject.

2. I really enjoy going round the shops and markets looking for a bargain.

3. I try to practise every day, but sometimes it’s difficult because I don’t like to disturb my neighbours too much. And one neighbour gets very angry if I play the same thing over and over again.

4. The great thing is you can do it when you like. I usually do it three or four times a week -either early in the morning, or after school. I only go for about 25 minutes but it really keeps me fit.

5. Obviously it saves me a lot of money; and in any case, I hate buying things in boutiques because so many things are badly made.

6. I joined a club because I wanted to get better, and I now play twice a week in the evenings. It has helped me a lot and I have a much better memory for all the different moves and strategies.

7. I think this is a very common hobby for people like me, who have a house but don't have much money. That’s why I started, but now I think I do a better job than many professionals.

6.9. Complete these sentences with a suitable verb.

1. How often do you ……… jogging?

2. She ….. hiking because she wanted to get more exercise. Unfortunately, she didn’t like it and she …….. it …….. about six months later.

3. She has always .... her own clothes; it’s much cheaper than buying them.

4. He …….. old coins.

5. I …….. quite a lot of rock climbing when I’m on holiday.

6. I learnt to …….. the piano when I was at school.

7. I wanted to improve my chess, so I …….. a chess club.

8. I don’t really …….. anything in my spare time.

6.10. Choose the correct item.

1. We decided …….. our money on a new sports car.

a) spending b) to spend c) spend

2. She often …….. to music when she does the housework.

a) to listen b) listens c) listening

3. I would like …….. here for the rest of the afternoon.

a) staying b) stay c) to stay

4. They can’t stand …….. football.

a) playing b) played c) to play

5. My grandmother advised me …….. eight hours’ sleep a night.

a) getting b) to get c) get

6. Young people should …….. and see the world.

a) travelling b) to travel c) travel

7. I’m too old …….. about those things any more!

a) to worry b) worrying c) worry

8. My mother was happy …….. everything for me.

a) to do b) doing c) do

9. It is dangerous …….. those trees. They are very old and might break.

a) to climb b) climbing c) climb

10. Is she looking forward …….. the party?

a) having b) to having c) to have

6.11. Study some adjectives to describe free time and leisure pursuits.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| adjective | meaning | possible examples |
| **rewarding**  **fruitful**  **lucrative**  **therapeutic**  **relaxing/calming**  **time-consuming** | gives you a lot of positive experiences  produces good results  makes a lot of money  makes you healthy in body and/or mind  reduces stress, gives a peaceful feeling  takes a long time to do | doing voluntary work,  helping charities  collaborating/cooperating  with someone in an activity  selling your own arts or  crafts, writing computer  games  gardening, yoga, meditation  reading, listening to music  being president of a club,  being a member of a  committee |

● Now fill the gaps with a suitable adjective from the table.

1. I find writing poetry very …….. . It helps me to get a truer under of myself and gives me a good feeling inside.

2. I enjoy selling the pictures I paint, but it’s not very ……... I only made £100 last year.

3. Gardening is very ……...It reduces stress levels and calms you down.

4. I’ve had a …….. partnership with Jane for several years: she plays the piano and I play the violin. It’s been very good for both of us.

5. Doing unpaid work at the hospital has been a …….. experience for me.

6. I would like to be on the club committee, but I’ve heard it’s very …….. and I don’t have a lot of free time.

7. I enjoyed being secretary or the sports club but it was very …….. . I had to give up two evenings a week to do it.

8. The conservation work I do is very …….. . I feel I’m doing something good and useful.

9.Photography has been a …….. pursuit for her. She often sells her pictures to magazines.

10. Painting is such a …….. activity. It makes me feel good, and teaches me patience.

6.12. Study some informal words describing the way people spend their leisure.

Bob’s a real **culture vulture**; he goes to every theatre and art gallery he can find, (big fan of anything cultural)

I am a bit of a **couch potato**: I spend hours every day just watching TV. (physically veryinactive person)

Mary’s a bit of a **dabbler**: she does a pastime for a couple of weeks, then she gets bored and starts something different, (person who never keeps doing one activity for long)

Francis is a real **doer**. He never sits round for long and always has some project or other (person who believes in acting and doing things, not just thinking)

Laura’s a **shopaholic**. She buys all sorts of things she doesn’t need, (person addicted to shopping; compare **alcoholic**: addicted to alcohol)

● Solve these riddles, based on the words above.

1. I am a vegetable that sits where humans sit. What am I?

2. I seldom sit and talk, I always act. What am I?

3. I am a bird that eats the flesh of art. What am I?

4. I do some of this and some of that, but never all of this or all or that. What am I?

6.13. Answer these questions.

1. What kind of obsessions or addictions do you personally have?

2.What was the word in activity 6.12. that meant ‘a person who is obsesses withgoing out and buying things’?

3. Using the same construction as in question 2 above, what could you call a person who is obsessed with, or addicted to, the following?

a) working all the time b) sport c) eating chocolate

4. What are you? Invent a word for your obsession(s).

6.14. Read the text and say what group your own hobby belongs to:

Numerous hobbies can be subdivided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest man’s hobbies, especially in some countries (Britain, for example). A relatively new hobby which is becoming more popular is computer games.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, and handicrafts. Some hobbyists write music. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches, etc. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so the others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

6.15. Read the text *Are you a couch potato?*and answer the question after the text.

**ARE YOU A COACH POTATO?**

Centuries ago, people didn’t have much free time, because everybody was working too hard. In Britain in the nineteenth century, people had more spare time, but because the Victorians hated relaxing and doing nothing, they invented football, rugby and cricket. People-took up more gentle activities too, like gardening, bird-watching and train spotting, and it was even possible simply to watch a sport and give the impression that you were actually doing something. Gradually, leisure activities have become less and less demanding, and most people have a variety of more or less energetic interests and hobbies. But now there is a new type of person who thinks that lying on the sofa watching television on Sunday afternoon or reading the newspaper from cover to cover is the most exciting activity they can manage. This is the twentieth-century couch potato. For them, every activity is too much trouble, and laziness is an art form! So how do you spend your free time?

● Are you a couch potato?

(Greenall S. Reward (Pre-intermediate) Student’s Book and Practice Book.)

6.16. Read this newspaper article, then find the answers to the following questions.

1. The most popular sporting activity in Britain is …… .

2. The second most popular sporting activity in Britain is …… .

3. Over the past 20 years, 1.300 private …… have been built in Britain.

4. Over the past 20 years ……. public leisure centres have been built in Britain.

**FITNESS OR FUN?**

■ We British as a nation do all kinds of things in our spare time: we go shopping or jogging, we play darts or football, we collect records or stamps, we go to church or to the pub. The average working person has 40 hours of free time a week, sleeps for 49 hours, spends 45 hours at work or travelling to and from work. The remaining hours are spent on ‘essential activities’ (food shopping, housework, child care, cooking, etc.). Of course, some of our free time activities, like visiting relatives or taking driving lessons, may not be fun. but whatever we do, the way we spend our free time is probably providing other people with work. Leisure is our fastest growing industry.

■ According to the latest figures, during the past year, the most popular activity of all was walking: 35 million British people regularly walked two miles or more. More energetically, ten million people went to keep fit classes or took part in aerobics or yoga and half as many did some kind of weight training in a gym. Not only did nine million people go cycling but four million went jogging and the same number played football and played golf. Other popular sports were bowling (six million), badminton (five million), tennis (four million) and squash (three million). Less actively, twelve million people played snooker or pool, seven million played darts and three million went fishing.

■ Watching other people playing is also a popular leisure activity: the favourite sports among TV viewers are football, horse-racing, snooker, cricket and tennis. But although millions watch the matches on TV, not so many regularly go to watch football matches. ‘New’ television sports like American football, basketball and even darts are attracting loyal armchair experts.

■ The fitness boom of the eighties led to a big rise in the numbers of people participating in sports. To cater for this boom and provide the up-to-date facilities people want, over 1,500 private health and fitness clubs and the same number of public leisure centres have been built during the past twenty years. These modern centres, with their swimming pools (22 million people went swimming last year), squash courts, gyms and indoor courts for tennis and other sports, are competing with clubs, pubs and cinemas as places for people to go to spend their leisure time - and their money. Now practically every town has a leisure pool, often with a wave machine, water slides and tropical plants. Families can even spend their holidays at huge indoor water parks, where they can play or relax all day long in warmth and comfort without worrying about the weather outside. But this may not be helping us to get fitter: we may be becoming a nation of splashers, but not a nation of swimmers. The big question fitness experts are asking is: should sport be taken seriously or should it just be fun?

6.17. Fill the gaps in this chart with information from the article above.

**Number of people who took part in sports and leisure activities in the last year:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| walking  swimming  snooker and pool  cycling  keep fit, aerobics and yoga | weight training  badminton  squash  darts  golf | bowling  running and jogging  football  tennis  fishing |

6.18. Answer these questions.

1. What is hobby?

2. Have you got a hobby? If so, what is it?

3. Does your life become more interesting if you have a hobby?

4.How long have you had this hobby?

5.Is it an expensive hobby?

6. Why doyou like it?

7. How much time do you spend on your hobby?

8. Will your hobby help you in your future life?

9. Is it a common hobby in your country?

10. What kinds of hobbies do you know?

11. Are you fond of playing computer games?

12. It is a matter of taste. How do you understand this proverb?

13. Have you chosen a hobby according to your character and taste?

14. What do you know about gardening?

15. What is the most popular hobby among Englishmen?

16. Are you fond of making things?

17. Do you know any hobbies of the famous people?

18. Have you ever collected anything?

19. What can be collected?

20. Do you know of any private collections that were given to museum or art galleries?

21. Do you agree that learning can be the most exactly aspect of a hobby? Why?

22. You like cooking, don’t you?

23. What do you like to cook?

24. What do you want to be?

25. Name three other common hobbies in your country.

● Ask another person these questions.

6.19. Read and discuss the hobbies of famous people.

1. Michael Jackson was crazy about animals. Many of them travelled with Michael during his concert tours. He was also fond of travelling and Walt Disney films. He was a good rollerskater and excellent dancer.

2. Linda McCartney goes in for riding. She says; “If I’m lucky during the day I go for a ride on my stallion called Lucky Spot. He’s got a lovely temperament. Horse riding is a marvellous form of exercise, both physically and spiritually. One interest we share closely is football. We rarely get to see matches but we always watch it on television. Paul is a great Liverpool fan, so we support Liverpool.

If I’m working or going out I have a woman in to do the cleaning. But I always do thecooking because I enjoy it. I cook for six every day.”

3. A classic example is Mikhail Lomonosov, an outstanding Russian scientist who made a great contribution to science, literature and art. A talented physicist and poet he made a mosaic panel depicting the Poltava Battle.

4. Dmitriy Mendeleyev, a great chemist, was a skilful bookbinder and also took pleasure in making suitcases. Once, when he came to a shop, the shopkeeper was asked “Who is that?” “Why, don’t you know? Everybody knows Mr. Mendeleyev, the famous suitcase-maker!” answered the shopkeeper.

(**bookbinder** – переплетчик; **suitcase** – чемодан; **skilful** – искусный)

5. Nikolai Lobachevsky, a great mathematician, was Rector of Kazan University. He considered his main calling in life to keep and protect the University library. He personally selected and bought books for it and started a systematic catalogue, in 1842 there was a fire in Kazan in which over 1,300 buildings were burnt down. Lobachevsky was responsible for protecting the University building and saved the library books, while his flat was set on fire.

(**calling** – призвание; **fire** – пожар; **to burn (burnt) down** – сгорать; **responsible** – ответственный).

6. Academician Alexander Arbuzov, a chemist, was also remarkably versatile. An expert glass-blower, he produced many of the devices used in experiments. The so-called Arbuzov’s bulb is now made at a factory near Kazan. When free of scientific work he was fond of playing the violin.

(**versatile** – многосторонний; **bulb** – колба, лампа; **violin** – скрипка)

6.20. It’s interesting to read.

**UNUSUAL HOBBIES**

**Tea Bag Covers**

I’m Geert Vinck, 29 years old and I live in Belgium. Since 5 years I collect teabags and now my collection exceeds 12000 teabags. Perhaps you think it’s strange to collect teabags, but if you take a look around, then you’ll see there are a lot of people collecting teabags. In Belgium and The Netherlands there are more then 200 people who share this hobby. I also exchange teabags with people from France, Germany, The Czech Republic, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Poland, Greece, Danemar, Sweden, Iceland, The United States of America, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Israel, etc. If you are also collecting teabags, and we haven’t exchanged yet, please let me know.

I’m always looking for some new contacts. Of course I do something else then only collecting teabags. A lot of time I spend at the Red Cross community. I’m an active member of a team of nurses and ambulance people in the Antwerp region who will help people on big and / or risky events in the province Antwerp. We also give medical support to persons who are a victim of a disaster. To earn some money, I work as a nurse on an Intensive Care unit, something I really like to do.

**Elongated Coins**

Elongated coins (so-called because of their shape after they are rolled) are part of what’s known as “exonumia” - that is, they fall outside the usual numismatic interests. But rest assured, if you have a few, a few hundred, or a few thousand of them, you are not alone!

Founded in 1966 as a non-profit organization, The Elongated Collectors (TEC) now has over 650 members in several countries. Our purpose is to 1. encourage the study, acquisition, and exhibition of elongates and related items, 2. research and publish articles in TEC News and elsewhere, 3. assist new collectors, especially youth, and 4. promote the realistic and consistent valuation of elongates. Basically, we care for and foster interest in these marvelous souvenirs from every source and every era!

If you love elongates, then TEC is the club for you! We gather for our annual meeting at the American Numismatic Association’s World of Money convention. In addition, many of our members gather throughout the year at ‘mini-meets’ in various parts of the country to visit with one another, compare collections, trade duplicates, and go on ‘squishin’ missions. And many of us also participate in various internet discussion groups, sharing our latest discoveries and helping each other out in any way we can. More information is available all over our website. We welcome any and all questions you have!

**Carving Egg Shells**

Egg art is one of the earliest forms of art. There is something fascinating about the shape of the egg, and the idea of making this into art. Many early civilizations regarded the egg as a fertility symbol and decorated it as part of their fertility rites. But modern man still values egg art, possibly because it has become ingrained in our nature, or because we are amazed that art can be made from something as fragile as an empty eggshell. Whatever the reason, there are many artists throughout the world that paint, decorate, and even carve shapes into eggshells.

In a previous article, I discussed how to empty an eggshell and paint the surface. These tips are necessary because they make sure you are working with a surface that is free from diseases which are carried by birds. But after cleaning the egg and painting it, you may want to decorate it in other ways. Here are some tips that will help you learn to decorate your own egg art for Easter and other occasions.

First, your eggshell will be much easier to work with if you lightly sand a small spot where the beads will be applied. Eggshells have a naturally smooth surface, and they need to be made rough so the glue can cling. Also, you will have much more luck with a two-part epoxy or superglue than normal craft glue. For things such as ribbon, fabric, or anything else where you would be able to see an epoxy behind the fabric, use a hot glue gun very lightly. These can be peeled off an eggshell, but using the sandpaper to rough up the edge will make it stick better.

Another trick is to use a toothpick to pick up the beads and flatback crystals. Place the crystals with the right side facing down. Apply the glue to the back and then lightly touch the toothpick to the glue. Flip it over and transfer it to the eggshell. If you need to apply two-part epoxy, this can still be difficult, and you may need to use some large tweezers or needlenose pliers to hold the crystal still while you are applying the epoxy.

**Noodling**

For those of you not familiar, noodling is basically fishing with your hands. A noodler feels around the snake infested water with his hands and feet for a large hole. Then usually goes underwater to ram their fist down a catfish’s throat. The catfish (the largest of which can be 50-70lbs.), will latch on to the fisherman’s hand, trying to protect it’s comfy home. The noodler then has the task of dragging their catch (still latched onto their arm) out of the water and either onto shore, or into a boat. On the plus side, if they manage do all of this before they run out of air, and then retrieve their arm from the grip of the catfish’s many teeth… well, they’ve got dinner for a week.

● Do you know any unusual hobbies? What are they?

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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (английский)

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