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ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Навчально-методичний посібник для самостійної роботи студентів

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Навчально-методичний посібник містить матеріали практичних занять з дисципліни “Практичний курс англійської мови”, який студенти повинні засвоїти як мінімум з даного курсу. Матеріал посібника для самостійної роботи студента викладено згідно робочої програми з метою забезпечення особистісного та інтелектуального розвитку майбутніх вчителів, удосконалення комунікативних та мовленнєвих компетенцій, а саме: лінгвістичних, соціолінгвістичних та прагматичних, необхідних для спілкування у сучасному світовому середовищі. При розробці посібника максимально враховувалися потреби, інтереси і особисті якості студента, який виступає повноправним учасником процесу навчання.

Посібник розрахований на студентів спеціальності “Філологія. Мова та література (англійська, німецька)”. Мета посібника – опанування студентами комунікативних іншомовних компетенцій для задоволення потреб професійного спілкування та певних прагматичних цілей.

Рекомендовано до друку вченою радою ПНПУ імені В.Г. Короленка
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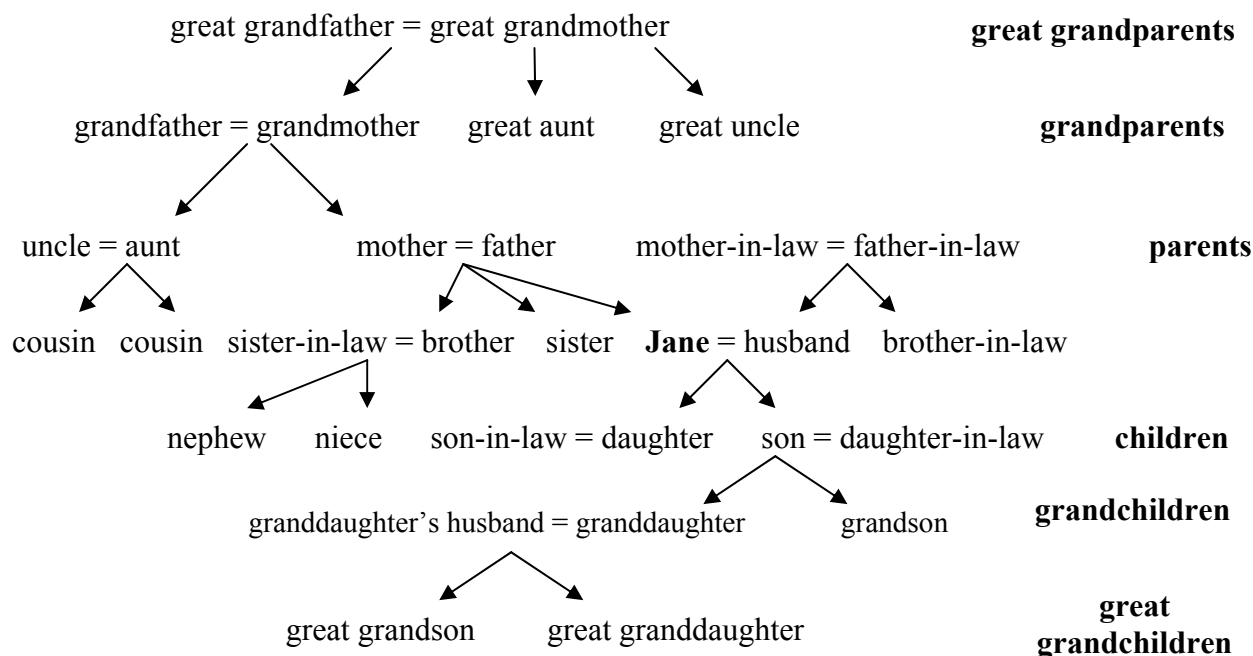
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Module 1

1. My family

1. Study Jane's Family Tree and make your own one.

Jane's Family



If Jane's husband dies or they get divorced, and Jane gets married to somebody else, her new husband will be the stepfather of her children. The children will be his stepdaughter and stepson. If her new husband already has children from a previous marriage, those children will be Jane's children's stepbrothers and stepsisters. If Jane and her second husband have children together, they will be her older children's half-brothers and half-sisters.

Personal profile

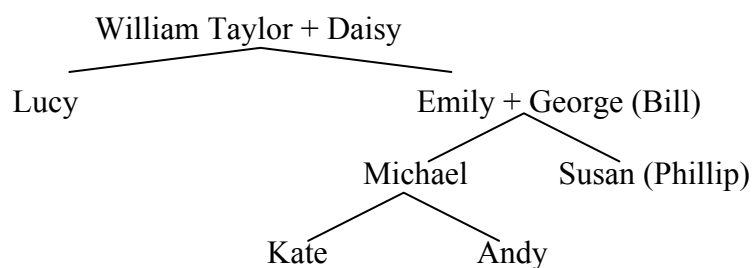
1. In the puzzle "Origins of Words", find the words that fit the definitions below. The words are either in vertical or horizontal positions in the puzzle. The remaining letters will form a proverb.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. a person in your family | 7. the son of your brother or sister |
| 2. how people, things or ideas are connected between each other | 8. the girl or a woman who has the same parents as you |
| 3. the child of your aunt or uncle | 9. a girl or a woman who is somebody's child |
| 4. parents and children | 10. the daughter of your brother or sister |
| 5. the man that a woman is married to | 11. the sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle |
| 6. the woman that a man is married to | |

r	e	l	a	t	i	V	e	w	e	V	e
r	y	f	r	e	l	a	t	i	o	n	s
f	a	m	i	h	l	y	h	f	a	e	i
a	s	d	a	u	g	h	t	e	r	P	s
m	c	o	u	s	i	n	a	s	k	h	t
i	e	l	e	b	t	n	i	e	c	e	e
l	o	n	i	a	n	t	h	e	c	w	r
y	u	a	u	n	t	p	b	o	a	r	d
g	r	a	n	d	p	a	r	e	n	t	s

2. Solve the crossword puzzle. Read the clues and complete the crossword.

THE TAYLORS' FAMILY TREE

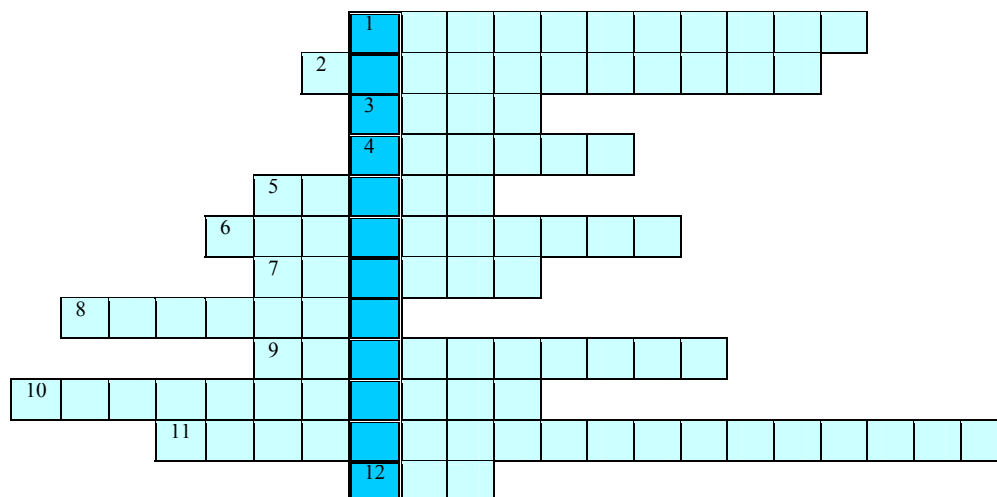


Across:

Susan's parents Emily and George are Australian. William is her...
 William emigrated to Australia and married Daisy. Daisy is Susan's...
 They had another daughter, Lucy, so Emily has a sister. Lucy is Susan's...
 When Susan's brother Michael got married, he had two children, Kate and Andy. Now Susan has a niece and a...
 Susan's father died a few years ago and her mother became a...
 Emily remarried and her new husband, Bill, is a lawyer. Bill is Susan's...
 Susan's engaged. The name of her ... is Philip. He's thirty and he's a computer programmer.
 Philip's mother died when he was a student and so Philip's father is a...
 Philip's father is getting married to Maria soon, and Maria will be Philip's...
 When Susan and Philip get married, Philip's father will be Susan's...
 Kate is Will and Daisy's...
 Andy is Michael's...

Down:

What are Susan's... called?



3. You are going to read about three modern servants. Read the article and answer the questions. Use your dictionary to help with new words.

1. What and who influenced her/his choice of career?
2. What did her/his parents want her/him to do?
3. What was the parents' attitude to the choice of career at first?
4. Has the parents' attitude changed? If so, why? In what ways do the parents think that times have changed since they were young?

Amanda Peniston-Bird, 21, is the daughter of a judge and has just completed a two-year training course to be a nanny at the Norland Nursery Training College. She and her mother talk about her choice of career.

Amanda

My sister Charlotte was born when I was seven and my mother decided she needed a nanny to look after us. So we got Alison. She was very young, seventeen I think, and wonderful. I adored her. She only worked part-time with us before she started her training at Norland College. She had to dress us in the morning and take me to school. After school she made us delicious teas and read us stories in bed. On Charlotte's birthday she organized a fantastic party.

When Alison left, we had a trained nanny who lived with us and worked full-time. She was called Nanny Barnes by everyone, including my parents. She was older and quite traditional and wore a uniform. It was then that I realized that I wanted to be a nanny. I have always got on well with children. I have always enjoyed taking care of my sister and younger cousins. I told Mummy very firmly that I wanted to be a nanny when I grew up. At the time she laughed. I know that she and Daddy thought it was just a childish phase I was going through, but it wasn't. They thought I would follow in my father's footsteps and study law. But I didn't. There were some terrible rows but I didn't go to university. I left school and spent a year working at Ludgrove School, where Prince William used to go. Then I started my training course at Norland College. I finished the course last month and I've applied for the post of nanny to twins aged six months. Mummy and Daddy weren't angry for long, we made it up before I went to college, and they have encouraged me ever since.

Amanda's mother

Her father is still a wee bit disappointed that she didn't take after him and study law, but I think we're both proud, and also pleased, that she has made her own decisions in life and done so well. We have brought her up to be an independent thinker, so we can't complain. Everything has turned out for the best. I had a nanny when I was a child but I never thought of being one myself, but times have changed and 'nannying' has been socially acceptable for a long time. It wasn't just Princess Diana who made it fashionable!

The Cook 'My grandfather thinks I'm mad!'

Giles Mildmay, 24, has been a professional cook for three years. His father, George, owns a two-hundred-acre farm in Devon. The family have farmed in Devon for over three hundred years. Giles' younger brother Tobias is studying farm management at Exeter University. Giles and his father talk about his choice of career.

Giles

I think I've always been interested in food. My grandparents (on my mother's side) lived in a huge old manor house in Lincolnshire and they had a wonderful cook. She made fantastic standard English food; her roast beef and Yorkshire pudding was out of this world. I used to love going down to the kitchen and watching her work, and I picked up a lot of cooking tips from her. I realized that I wanted to be a cook when I was about 12. I went to a boarding school and when other boys chose to do sport, I chose cookery. By the time I was 15, I had taken over the cooking at home for my parents' dinner parties, and I had started to make up my own recipes. I knew my parents would not approve of cooking as a career, so I decided to introduce them slowly to the idea. I told them that I wanted to do a cookery course for fun, and I went for a month to a hotel in Torquay. I enjoyed it so much, I knew I couldn't put off telling my parents any longer, so I brought the subject up one night over dinner. At first there was silence, and then my father asked me why. I explained that cooking was like painting a picture or writing a book. Every meal was an act of creation. I could see that my father was not convinced, but he didn't get angry, he just patted me on the shoulder and smiled. My mother kissed me. And now that I have opened my own restaurant, I think they are very proud of me. However, my grandfather (on my father's side) is not so kind, he thinks I'm mad to have given up farming.

Giles' father

I know that times have changed, but I was brought up with a butler and a cook to look after me, and I never went near the kitchen. I was taken aback at first when Giles announced what he wanted to do. His grandfather still hasn't got over it, but his mother and I are delighted that he is doing something he enjoys. Nowadays anyone with a job that they enjoy is very lucky.

The gardener 'My parents were furious.'

Hugo Grantchester, 26, has been a gardener and a tree surgeon for four years. He went to Oxford University to study archaeology, but he dropped out after just one term. His father,

Hector, is a surveyor and his mother, Geraldine, is an interior designer. Hugo and his mother talk about his choice of career.

Hugo

When I was 11, we moved to a large Tudor house in East Anglia which had three acres of garden. We had a gardener who lived in a little cottage at the end of our drive. I used to spend hours watching him work and talking to him. I think I picked up a lot about gardening without realizing it, because one summer, when I was still at school, I took a job at a garden centre and I knew all the names of the plants, and I could give people advice. Then I went to university and it was a disaster. After a term I told my parents that I was going to give it up and go back to work in the garden centre. They were furious, we had a terrible row, and they didn't speak to me for months. But I knew it was a waste of time to carry on studying archaeology, and the moment I started gardening again, I knew I'd made the right decision. I've enjoyed every moment of the last four years and my parents have learnt to accept what I do, not only because they can see how happy I am, but also because a lot of my university friends have found it difficult to find good jobs or have been made redundant. Sometimes people are quite taken aback when they find out that their gardener went to university, but I think it makes them respect my opinion more when I'm helping them plan their gardens.

Hugo's mother

His father and I were so delighted when he went to Oxford, but when he gave it up so soon we were very, very angry. We thought manual labour was not the career for our only son. We fell out for months, Hector refused to allow Hugo into the house, and we all felt thoroughly miserable. But our daughter told us not to worry because Hugo would be a millionaire by the time he was forty. Anyway, we've made, it up now we can see how happy he is, even though he hasn't become a millionaire yet. Times have changed and all kinds of people do all kinds of work, and I think the world's a better place for it.

4. Write shortly about:

A) the nanny _____

B) the cook _____

C) the gardener. _____

Module 1**2. My friend's family (relationships)****1. Read the text and answer the following questions.****My Best Friend**

I have many friends. I like my friends. When we gather, we play computer games, chat, make lots of noise. I like noise.

To my mind, people should have many friends as possible, because if you have not friends, you just become very dull and boring person. It is fine when you have friends, who are able to understand you and support and help in difficult situations.

We have much in common and we enjoy communicating with each other.

One of my friends is Sergey. He is thirteen. I can say that he is a good guy. He is a schoolboy. He wants to be a businessman like his father. He studies well, but he is not a hardworking person.

When we gather together we like to play computer games, to watch new movies and discuss them. His favourite subject at school is Maths. He is keen on Maths. I guess he might become a great mathematician, but he wants to be like his father.

We are friends for a long time. We trust each other. We have some personal secrets. I can tell him about my troubles and he always helps me, if he can.

I'm happy to have such a good friend as Sergey.

Questions:

1. Do I have many friends?
2. What do we do when we gather?
3. Is it necessary to have many friends? Why?
4. How old is Sergey?

2. Rewrite the sentences using an appropriate form of the word in brackets

Example: Lily is not Tom's girlfriend any more. (ex-)

Lily is Tom's ex-girlfriend

1. Jason and I study together and go to the same classes. (-mate)

2. I am sorry I dislike Nancy intensely. (stand)

3. They live together but they are not married. (partner)

4. She's had a lot of arguments with her colleagues again. (fall out)

5. Think Richard is in a relationships with his best friend's wife. (affair)

3. Fill the gaps. The first letter is given.

- 1 I g..... on with all my workmates, and we have a lot of fun.
- 2 Lucy and I just don't see e..... to e..... when it comes to politics.
- 3 I hate it when we argue. Couldn't we try to make it u..... and be friends again?
- 4 She's senior t..... me in the office, so I have to do what she tells me.
- 5 I may be old-fashioned but I think children should respect their e..... .
- 6 I felt strongly r..... by his unpleasant attitude. I never want to speak to him again.
- 7 I heard that Brian and Fiona have s..... up. I thought they were madly in love.
- 8 He's not really a friend, just a casual a..... .
- 9 He doesn't just love her, he absolutely i..... her!
- 10 Jill is David's f..... . They plan to get married next year, as far as I know.

4. Change the words underlined to give the sentence opposite meaning.

Example: I like people who smoke in public places. I hate people who smoke.

- 1 I respect my boss, even though most of my colleagues feel the opposite.
- 2 Maria's his current girlfriend. He has so many and changes them so often it's difficult to know who is who.
- 3 He's senior to her in terms of length of service, so the promotion is not surprising.
- 4 I loathe people who devote their whole life to working and studying.
- 5 She's not a particularly special friend of mine.

5. Say whether these statements are true or false.

True False

Example: A 'colleague' means someone I share a house or a flat with.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 'An acquaintance of mine' means 'someone I work with'. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 'Workmate' is less formal than 'colleague'. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 'Husband/wife-to-be' is often seen in newspapers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 'Partner' means someone you are in business with, not someone you live with. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 'To worship' and 'to idolise' can mean 'to like or love somebody very much indeed'. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 A steady boy/girlfriend is just a casual, occasional relationship. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 If you fancy someone, you find them attractive. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 'To look up to someone' is the opposite of 'to look down on someone'. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 If you feel repelled by someone, you find them attractive. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 If you despise someone, you don't like or respect them at all. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6. Give the translation to the following words.

Traits of character

1. outgoing – _____;
2. extravert – _____;
3. introvert – _____;
4. active – _____;
5. passive – _____;
6. strong-willed – _____;
7. weak-willed – _____;
8. confident – _____;
9. hard-working – _____;
10. modest – _____;
11. well-balanced – _____;
12. smart – _____, _____;
13. calm – _____;
14. fair-minded – _____;
15. truthful – _____, _____;
16. generous – _____;
17. critical – _____;
18. selfish – _____;
19. proud – _____;
20. vain – _____;
21. shy – _____;
22. self-confident – _____;
23. creative – _____;
24. emotional – _____;
25. obedient – _____;

26. kind – _____;
27. ambitious – _____;
28. clever – _____;
29. brave – _____;
30. devoted – _____;
31. tender – _____, _____;
32. gentle – _____, _____;
33. responsible – _____;
34. malicious – _____;
35. energetic – _____;
36. stubborn – _____;
37. suspicious – _____;
38. a team-player – _____;
39. a leader – _____;

Module 1

3. My flat (apartment)

1. Read the text and write about the place you live.

My hostel

My name is Peter. I am from Uman. I live in the hostel of our technical university. I want to describe my hostel and my room to you.

Our hostel is in a large six-storied house. It is a modern building with all conveniences. There are about 400 rooms in the hostel. Three or four students live in each room. There is a kitchen, two shower stalls and a reading-room on each floor. On the ground floor there is a canteen where we have our meals and a library. On the third floor there is a special room where we can watch TV, play chess or read newspapers. Sometimes different lectures are held there.

I live on the fourth floor in room 530. I have two roommates. They study in the same group, so they are my group-mates, too. We spend much time together. Our hostel is not far from our university. We often walk there. It takes us twenty minutes to get to the technical school. Sometimes when the weather is bad we go there by bus.

In our room there are three beds, each of them is covered with a coverlet. In the middle of the room there is a table. We have our tea and prepare our homework at this table. Four chairs are round the table. At the wall there is a wardrobe. Three bookshelves are on the walls. We keep our clothes in the wardrobe, and we keep our books on bookshelves. There are some photos on the walls, too. I like my room in the hostel.

2. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words in brackets:

1. Recently we've got a new ... (kitchen, flat, rack)
2. My mother cooks the food in the ... (running water, sideboard, kitchen)
3. In every room we have a number of ... on the walls. (tables, pictures, beds)
4. You can see a ... on the floor. (carpet, bathroom, shelf)
5. He invited us for his ... (furniture, central heating, house-warming)

3. Complete the following dialogues:

- 1) A: What street do you live in?

B: ...

A: I see we are neighbours. I live in Sadova street, too.

B: ...

A: I live in block number 75.

B: ...

A: I live on the seventh floor. And you?

B: ...

- 2) A: ...

B: Hello, we've moved into a new flat.

A: ...

B: Oh, yes. We have a living-room, a bed-room, a nursery and a study.

A: ...

B: Certainly, I'd like to buy new furniture for the study.

4. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do you live? 2. What is your address? 3. What floor do you live on? 4. Is your room (flat) large? 5. How many rooms are there in your flat? 6. Is your flat comfortable? 7. Is it in an old or a new house? 8. Is it in the centre of the city (town)? 9. Is there a park near your house? 10. How many windows are there in your room? 11. What color are the walls in your room? 12. Is there a desk in your room? 13. Have you got a radio set or a TV set? 14. Do you often watch TV? 15. Have you a bathroom in your flat? 16. What furniture have you got? 17. Where do you keep your books? 18. Have you arm-chairs in your flat? Do you like sitting in them?

5. Give the translation to the following words.

1. private house – _____;
2. apartment – _____;
3. hostel – _____;
4. living-room (sitting-room) – _____;
5. kitchen – _____;
6. bedroom – _____;
7. study – _____;
8. bathroom – _____;
9. furniture – _____;
10. many-storied building – _____;
11. modern conveniences – _____;
12. central heating – _____;
13. rubbish chute – _____;
14. running water – _____;
15. garden – _____;
16. electricity – _____;

6. Power Point presentation "Home of my dream"

Module 2

1. My University

1. Read and translate the text.

Why Do We Learn the English Language

People began to speak many centuries ago, and since then they have been speaking different languages. Every language reflects the soul, behaviour and temperament of each nationality. Peoples created their own alphabets and rules, but they always wanted to communicate with each other, to understand and to know more about each other. Languages help people to understand each other better, they help them to solve different economic and political problems, which stands before them, and so people learn foreign languages.

All languages are different. Some are very hard, some are easier, some are similar, but there are no identical languages in the whole world. There are more than 2,700 languages in the world. Most of them are "alive" because people use them, but there are "dead" languages, for example, Latin.

Two thousand years ago, Latin was the world's most important international language. Today this title belongs to English. It's a language of travel, business, pop culture, sport and science.

Over one* billion people speak English. That's almost one fifth of the world's population. For over 400 million it's their first language. For the other 600 million it's either a second language or a foreign language.

Today, in fact, over 250 million people are learning English. That's more than the population of the USA.

The average person in Britain has a vocabulary of between 10,000 and 15,000 words. In his plays William Shakespeare used a vocabulary of about 30,000 words. Shakespeare was born over 400 years ago. At that time, only six or seven million people spoke English.

Now English is spoken practically all over the world, it has become the world's most important language in politics, science, trade and cultural relations. It is spoken as a mother tongue in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Besides, a lot of people speak English in Japan, India, China, Africa and many other countries. English is one of the official languages of the United Nation Organisation. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It is the language of computer technology.

To my mind English is worth studying. There is a proverb: "A new language is a new world". "Knowledge is a power" one great man said. Speaking a foreign language one can not only read the papers, magazines and original books by outstanding writers, but as well watch satellite programmes, use the Internet, travel easily to different parts of the world. Besides, understanding and speaking a foreign language became necessary while applying for a good and well-paid job.

Now I know that it is a must for XXI century professional no matter what job to choose. The world is getting smaller and international connections tighter. A lot of foreign delegations keep coming to our country, hundreds of joint ventures are in every city of our country recently. So without doubt you can't do without learning this beautiful language.

2. Complete the sentences using the text.

1., but they always wanted to communicate with each other, to understand and to know more about each other. 2. Languages help people to understand each other better,, which stands before them, and so people learn foreign languages 3., but there are no identical languages in the whole world. 4., but there are "dead" languages, for example, Latin. 5., it has become the world's most important language in politics, science, trade and cultural relations. 6., but as well watch satellite programmes, use the Internet, travel easily to different parts of the world. 7. A lot of foreign delegations keep coming to our country,

2. Match the synonyms.

1. university	a) to relate
2. extra-mural department	b) skill
3. tuition	c) experience
4. to do homework	d) erudition
5. field	e) to accept
6. ability	f) to finish
7. facilities	g) to carry out homework
8. to graduate from	h) buyer
9. to attend	i) higher educational establishment
10. to admit	j) equipment
11. to number	k) branch
12. proficiency	l) training
13. knowledge	m) correspondence department
14. to concern	n) to count
15. consumer	o) to visit

3. Match the words with their definitions.

1. a higher educational establishment	a) a voluntary association of individuals or small companies on the basis of membership
2. a cooperative	b) a position of the head of a department in a higher educational establishment
3. an extra-mural department	c) a residence for students and teaching staff provided by an educational establishment
4. a graduate	d) an institution which provides specialized training of a high degree
a hostel	e) the total personnel of tutors in an educational establishment
5. teaching staff	f) a final-year student which gets an academic degree
6. a dean	g) a department in an educational establishment which trains students who combine work and study on the principle of distant learning

4. Give the translation to the following words and words-combinations.

17. to found – _____;
18. branch – _____;
19. higher educational establishment – _____;
20. to admit – _____;
21. entrance examination – _____;
22. to train – _____;
23. teaching staff – _____;
24. lecturer – _____;
25. bachelor – _____;
26. master – _____;
27. Exact Sciences – _____;
28. Humanities (Arts) – _____;
29. department – _____;
30. specialty – _____;
31. full-time department – _____;
32. extra-mural (correspondence) department – _____;
33. degree – _____;
34. tuition – _____, _____;
35. to attend – _____;
36. to carry out – _____;
37. lecture hall – _____;
38. study room (classroom) – _____;
39. laboratory – _____;
40. library – _____;
41. reading room – _____;
42. gymnasium – _____;
43. assembly hall – _____;
44. dean's office – _____;
45. graduate – _____;
46. to graduate from – _____;
47. facilities (pl.) – _____;
48. computer room – _____;
49. to be equipped with – _____ (_____);
50. to major in – _____ (_____, _____);

Module 2

2. My Working Day

1. Read and translate the text

I'd like to describe you my working day. All the days looked very much the same. As a matter of fact, I am not an early-riser. I hate getting up early, but I got used to it. On weekdays I usually get up at 7. I do my morning exercises. Then I wash my face and hands and clean my teeth. I don't take a shower in the morning. I usually prefer doing it after coming from school.

At half past seven I am ready to have my breakfast. I like to have a light breakfast which consists of a cup of coffee or tea and some cheese or sausage sandwiches. After breakfast I leave for school.

My school is not far from my house. Usually I walk there. It takes me 10 minutes to get to school. Lessons begin at 8:30 a. m. and finish at about 3 p. m. Six or seven lessons a day is the ordinary timetable. I seldom have lunch in the school canteen. I usually take a packed lunch with me.

Twice a week I stay at school after classes to play basketball. When I come home my parents are out, they work till 6 o'clock p. m. and my Granny doesn't live with us. That's why I take my dinner from the fridge and warm it up myself. While having dinner I usually like to listen to the music. After dinner I rest a little. Sometimes I read a book or watch TV for about half an hour or talk to my friends over telephone.

After that I start doing my home assignments. It takes me about four or five hours to cope with my homework properly. And besides I work hard at those subjects in which I should take my entrance exams. Twice a week I go to have private lessons in Maths in order to improve my knowledge.

As a rule, I finish doing my homework at about 9 o'clock. But one day a week is not so busy. This is Thursday. On Thursday we have six lessons and I have no private lessons. So I am free about 2 o'clock. And after dinner I usually help my mother.

Sometimes I do shopping or pick up clothes at the cleaners or do the ironing.

I usually have supper at 7 o'clock p. m. My parents are at home at this time. We gather in the kitchen and while having supper we share the day news and plan our next day. Then I go on with my work. At 10 I go to bed.

2. Complete the sentences using the text.

1. I like to have a light breakfast which or sausage sandwiches.
2. minutes to get to school.
3. When I come home my parents are out, they work till 6 o'clock p. m. and
4. Sometimes I read a book or or talk to over telephone.
5. to cope with my homework properly.
6. Twice a week I go to have private to improve my knowledge.
7. we share the day news and plan our next day.

3. Fill in the missing words:

variation, boiled, early-riser, early, timetable, light, packed, looked through, sausage, except, canteen, listened to, in, effort, a shower, managed, shopping, relaxed

1. There was little _____ in my life then, all days _____ weekends looked very much the same.
2. I am not _____, that's why I hate getting up _____, but I got used to it.
3. I didn't take _____ in the morning, I generally did it late in the evening before going to bed.
4. I had a quick _____ breakfast which consisted of a cup of coffee or tea a _____ egg or an omlette and cheese or _____ sandwich.
5. Six or seven lessons a day was the ordinary _____.
6. I seldom had lunch in _____, because I usually had _____ one in my bag (an apple and a sandwich).
7. While resting, I _____ the music or _____ the

newspapers or magazines. 8. I did well _____ the most school subjects without any _____. 9. But I have _____ to help my parents about the house and do our _____, go to the library. 10. After supper I usually _____ for some time.

4. Match each word in the left-hand column with the best meaning in the right-hand column.

1	to dress	A	to stop sleeping
2	to listen to	B	to buy some things or food
3	to cope with	C	to put on clothes
4	to wake	D	to make clean with or in water or other liquid
5	to wash	E	to be still and quiet
6	to cook	F	to do part of the work of another person
7	to help	G	to manage successfully
8	to rest	H	to prepare food by heating
9	to do shopping	I	to try to hear

Module 2

3. My day off

1. Read and translate the text.

When we have time for leisure, we usually need something that can interest and amuse us. There are several ways to do this. In big cities it's often difficult to decide where to go in the evening.

If we want to go out there are a lot of theatres, cinemas and clubs in our country where we can spend our free time. (But in small towns and villages they have no actors of their own. So they invite a group of actors from a big town to show plays.)

People who are fond of music join a musical section where they are taught to play different instruments. Those who like to dance join a dancing section.

People who are interested in sports can join sport sections such as tennis, basket-boll, chess and others. And, of course, all the people use radio or television. They switch on the radio set or TV set and choose the programme they like best of all. People who are interested in sports listen to or watch football and basket-ball matches. Everyone likes to see skating and dancing on the ice.

Some people like music. They listen to concerts of modern and old music, new and old songs and see dances. Television helps us to "visit" different lands, see fish and insects, lakes, rivers and seas. We are shown different countries, cities and people who live there. On TV people could even see both sides of the Moon.

Radio and television extend our knowledge about the world. All that we can do at home. So I think, that ways in which leisure time can be spent are different and interesting!

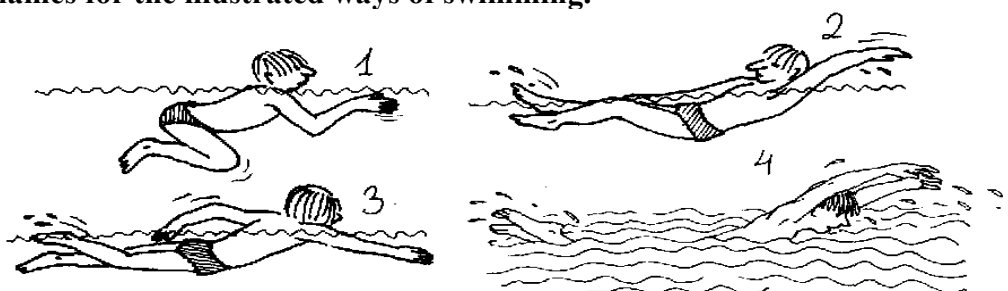
2. Complete the sentences using the text.

1. to decide where to go in the evening. 2. So they invite a group of actors 3. People and basket-ball matches. 4. They listen to and see dances. 5.are different and interesting.

3. Fill in the table matching the sports with the right kinds of engagements.

	GAME	MATCH	TOURNAMENT	COMPETITION	RACE	CONTEST
Football	+	+				
Skiing						
Chess						
Tennis						
Shooting						
Horse						
Boxing						
Motor						
Fencing						

4. Give the names for the illustrated ways of swimming.



1. _ _ _ _ _ s _ _ _ _ _

2. b _ _ _ _ s _ _ _ _ _

3. _ _ r _ _ _ _

4. b _ _ t _ _ _ _ _

5. Indicate which equipment is used in the following sports.

	ball	bat	bow	club	gloves	oar	racket	rod	stick
Angling									
Archery									
Baseball									
Boxing									
Cricket									
Golf									
Hockey									
Ping pong									
Rowing									
Squash									

6. Power Point presentation "My hobby"

Module 3

1. Seasons and Weather

1. Read and translate the text.

It's a universal truth that every season is beautiful in its own way. Isn't it wonderful to tramp down the country lanes on a frosty winter day. Everything is white with snow and it crunches under your feet. The rime sparkles on the branches and the icicles like precious diamonds hang from the roofs of the houses.

It's a merry time for both children and grownups. They can go skating and skiing, sledging and having a fight with snowballs or making a snowman. I suppose, it is very pleasant while the frost lasts, an unpleasant time comes when the thaw begins.

Cars and buses go along streets splashing the mud a slush on the passers-by. Everyone is grumbling and scolding the weather. But soon a warm wind blows up heavy grey clouds and the sun shines brightly in the cloudless azure sky. In a few months summer will come.

Summer is the most suitable season for holidays and vacations. People enjoy bright summer days if they are in the country or at the seaside. They go bathing and swimming, and fishing and boating. But it's unbearable to stay in town on such hot and glaring days. Everybody droops and shambles and tries to hide in the shade.

Then after a good rest autumn and harvest time comes. The corn has turned golden and the farmer will reap it and put it in his barn. The air is fresh and full of the autumn fragrance of ripe apples, plums and peaches and of course, coloured asters, chrysanthemums.

But the weather is so changeable in autumn, people have to wear raincoats and umbrellas if they don't want to get wet through. The dead leaves cover the ground like a thick motley carpet, the roads are slippery and wet, there are lots of puddles in the streets and again everyone is looking forward to frosty winter days and much snow out-of-doors.

It's rather difficult to say what season is the best one, however dull and nasty or charming and marvellous the weather may be.

As to me, I always look forward to summer. I am never tired of its long sunny days, warm rains with thunderstorms and hail, the buzz of mosquitoes and midges. I like to spend my summer holidays at the seaside.

In my childhood I used to enjoy playing on the beach, making castles and forts in the sands. When one becomes older one begins to notice the murmur of the sea and it's so beautiful to look at the moon's way on the water in the darkness. The air is fresh and it's easy to breathe.

I like to lie in the sun getting as brown, paddle in the water or get splashed by the waves. But it's not every year that you can go to the seaside. Sometimes I spend my holidays in the country. Most of my time I spend in the woods gathering strawberries and flowers or at the river bathing and swimming in it.

Very often, I help my granny in the vegetable garden weeding it or gathering tomatoes, cucumbers or radish. I like to walk in the rain or just sit indoors watching the raindrops falling down from the green leaves and blades of the grass onto the ground.

When summer is over, I always feel sorry, because it was too short and was too quick to pass.

2. Complete the sentences using the text.

1. diamonds hang from the roofs of the houses. 2. But soon the sun shines brightly in the cloudless azure sky. 3. The air, plums and peaches and of course, coloured asters, chrysanthemums. 4. The dead leaves cover the ground like a thick motley carpet,, there are lots of puddles in the streets and again everyone is looking forward to frosty winter days and much snow out-of-doors. 5. I am never tired of its long sunny days, 6. sea and it's so beautiful to look at the moon's way on the water in the darkness. 7. Most of my time or at the river bathing and swimming in it.

3. Give the answer to the following questions.

1. What's your favorite season and why? _____
2. What crops are produced in which seasons in your country? _____

3. How can extreme weather conditions affect the economy and social life in countries? _____

4. Why is it important to know future weather conditions in advanced? _____

5. What kind of climate do you prefer when choosing a place to go on vacation? _____

4. Put the words in the correct order.

1. The sometimes in is generally weather mild but spring the days are really fresh. 2. In spring necessary and showers follow each other so often the an umbrella day during that or a raincoat is absolutely sunshine in England. 3. The days gets covered and warmer; the ground grow longer with green grass. 4. It's time for people, when holidays go for sunbathing and swimming to the seaside. 5. The leaves fall to the ground and yellow and reddish and turn the birds migrate to warm countries. 6. In England it isn't so winter in snow as in our country cold and they don't get so much as we get here in Ukraine.

5. Power Point presentation “My favorite season”

Module 4
1. Shopping

1. Read the text and answer the questions below.

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc.

In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

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

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

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a selfservice shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he

takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Questions:

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?
4. What departments is a department store composed of?
5. Where are the things for sale?
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?
7. What can we buy in a food supermarket?
8. What methods of shopping are there?

2. Complete the sentences using the text.

1. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city. 2. readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records. 3. In the women's clothing department beautiful underwear and many other things. 4. which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. 5. It may selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. 6. If it is not a self-service shop,

3 Kinds of shops. Match the kinds of places where you can buy things with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. bazaar | a. a large shop divided into smaller parts, in each of which different types of goods are sold |
| 2. mobile shop | b. a large shop selling mainly food where one serves oneself |
| 3. boutique | c. a large shop |
| 4. department store | d. a table or small open-fronted shop in a public place |
| 5. kiosk | e. shop for the sale of cheap goods of great variety |
| 6. market | f. a part of a town limited to shopping; often without cars |
| 7. shopping arcade | g. a covered moveable shop |
| 8. shopping centre | h. a small open hut, such as one used for selling newspapers |
| 9. shopping precinct | i. a small shop selling fashionable clothes |
| 10. stall | j. a group of shops of different kinds, planned and built as a whole |
| 11. store | k. a covered passage with a row of shops on either side |
| 12. supermarket | l. open place where people meet to buy and sell goods, especially food |

4. Kinds of shops. In which shops would you buy the following items?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a) apricots, radishes | at the _____ 's |
| b) aspirin, vitamins | _____ 's |
| c) bread and cakes | _____ 's |
| d) cigarettes, cigars | _____ 's |
| e) dogs, cats, hamsters | _____ shop |
| f) hammer, nails | _____ 's |
| g) mutton, veal | _____ 's |
| h) newspapers, magazines | _____ 's |
| i) pens, writing paper | _____ 's |
| j) roses, daffodils | _____ 's |
| k) salmon, herring | _____ 's |
| l) tea, sugar, coffee | _____ 's |
| m) very old furniture | at an _____ shop |
| n) wine, beer, vodka | at an _____ (U.K.) |

5. Give the translation to the following words and words-combinations.

bag	
baker's	
bakery	
bargain	
bookstore	
cash desk	
cashier	
counter	
customer	
department store	
discount	
fitting room	
free of charge	
grocer's	
mall	
mannequin	
market	
newsstand	
optician	
packing	
pastry shop	
pet shop	
price	
price tag	
receipt	
retail	
sale	
seller	
shelf	
shop assistant	
shopping	
shopping cart	
stationery	
store	
supermarket	
to buy	
to deliver	
to serve	
trade mark	
warehouse	
warranty	
wholesale	
clothing store	
coat rack	
coffee shop	
consumer legislation	
crockery and glassware	
department for electrical	

appliances	
department for musical instruments	
dry cleaner	
electronics store	
flower shop	
fur department	
gift shop	
gift wrapping	
grocery store	
haberdashery department	
hat department	
home furnishings store	
hosiery department	
household goods department	
jewelry store	
leather goods store	
linen and underwear department	
lingerie store	
liquor store	
music store	
perfumery department	
pharmacy	
ready-made clothes department	
sales slip	
shoe store	
shopping-list	
souvenirs department	
sporting goods store	
textile department	
to export	
to meet the demands	
to stock	
toy dept	
toy store	

6. Power Point presentation “My favorite shop”

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