



**КИЇВСЬКИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ БОРИСА ГРІНЧЕНКА**



кафедра англійської філології та перекладу

ENGLISH: FIRST AND FOREMOST

**навчальний посібник для студентів I курсу
з практики англійської мови**

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ББК

УДК

English: First and Foremost. - Навчальний посібник для студентів 1 курсу з практики усного та писемного мовлення для спеціальності Філологія – мова і література. У посібник включено блок граматичних завдань та тематичні модулі для 2-го семестру навчання. Кожен тематичний модуль містить тематичні тексти, активну лексику до них, граматичний довідник та тренувальні вправи.

Укладачі:

Андрюшина О.В., к.п.н.,

Соловей Л.С., к.п.н.,

Гордієнко Н.В., ст. викл.

Хохлова Д.С., викл.

Рецензенти:

Потапенко С.І., д.ф.н., професор, завідувач кафедри англійської філології
Ніжинського університету імені Миколи Гоголя

Морякіна І.А., к.ф.н., доцент, завідувач кафедри англійської філології
Київського національного лінгвістичного університету

Права авторського колективу захищені
Андрюшина, Соловей, Гордієнко, Хохлова©

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MODULE V

THE WORLD AROUND US

UNIT 8. AT THE MAP OF THE WORLD

I. Warm up

1. Practise reading the following proverbs, lay stresses and tone marks. Explain how you understand their meanings.

- Shared joy is a double joy, shared sorrow is half a sorrow (*Swedish proverb*).
- Who knows most speaks least (*Spanish proverb*).
- Do good and throw it in the *sea* (*Arab proverb*).
- It's better to light a candle than curse the darkness (*Chinese proverb*).
- Who begins too much accomplishes little (*German proverb*).
- It is better to begin in the evening than not at all (*English proverb*).

2. Read the quotations below. Discuss them with other students. Work in small groups.

- Remember even though the outside *world* might be raining, if you keep on smiling the *sun* will soon show its face and smile back at you (*Anna Lee*).
- Together we can face any challenges as deep as the *ocean* and as high as the *sky* (*Sonia Gandhi*).
- Keep your eyes on the *stars*, and your feet on the ground (*Roosevelt*).
- No man ever steps in the same *river* twice, for it's not the same *river* and he's not the same man (*Heraclitus*).
- Three things cannot be long hidden: *the sun*, *the moon*, and the truth (*Buddha*).
- When *the sun* is shining I can do anything; no *mountain* is too high, no trouble too difficult to overcome (*Wilma Rudolph*).

- Shoot for the *moon* and if you miss you will be among the *stars* (*Les Brown*).

II. Reading

Pre-reading tasks

1. Consult the dictionary, transcribe and practise the pronunciation of the following words:

Antarctica, Everest, Mahalangur, Amazon, Sahara, Hawaii, Island of Marajo, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia.

2. Before you start working at the text read the sounds in the following words and word combinations.

[e] – generally, emphasize, territorial, settlement

[æ] – land, map, mass, carry, planet

[θ] – north, south, earth

[ɜ:] – earth, learn, diverse, term, surface

[a:] – large, are, part

[w] – water, world, which, wider,

[ɪŋ] – among, younger, speaking, including

TEXT 1

At the Map of the World

We live on the planet that is called the Earth. A *world map* is a map of most or the entire surface of the Earth. Maps of the world generally focus either on political features or on physical features. *Political maps* emphasize territorial boundaries and human settlement. *Physical maps* show geographic features such as mountains, soil type or land use. Most of the Earth's area is covered by water. There is really only one world ocean; for convenience, most geographers divide it

into five: *Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Antarctic and Indian*. They cover more than 71 per cent of the Earth's surface. *The Pacific* is the largest and the deepest of all, its total area is greater than that of all the dry land, 181,000,000 square kilometers.

Large masses of land surrounded by oceans and seas are called mainlands or continents. They are like big islands. Looking at the map of the world we can see that there are six continents. They are: *Eurasia* (Europe and Asia combined) which is the largest continent, *Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica*, in which the *South Pole* is situated. Each continent is unique, but they are all characterized by two features: ancient, geologically stable regions and younger geologically active areas. The great mountain ranges of the continents are found in these younger regions. Most have extensive plains or plateaus. All of the continents, except *Antarctica*, are "wedge-shaped," wider at the north than at the south.

By convention there are seven continents: *Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia, and Antarctica*. To some geographers, however, "continent" is not just a physical term; it also carries cultural connotations. For example, *Europe and Asia* are physically parts of the same landmass, but the two areas are culturally diverse.

Some geographers list only six continents, combining *Europe and Asia* into *Eurasia*. In some parts of the world, students learn that there are just five continents: *Eurasia, Australia, Africa, Antarctica, and the Americas*.

Islands located near a continent are generally considered, in a geographical sense, part of that continent. *Greenland*, for example, is politically part of *Europe* but belongs geographically to *North America*. There are some islands and island groups, however, that are not considered a part of any continent, geographically speaking. *New Zealand, Hawaii, and French Polynesia* are among them.

It should be said that Asia lies opposite the five times smaller continent of *Australia*. *Europe*, that is rather small, lies opposite the big continent of *Africa*. *North America* almost equals *South America* in size. And only *Antarctica* has no opposite land.

The parts of the world are also six in number. But they differ from the continents. *North and South America* form one part of the world – *America*. The continent of *Eurasia* is divided into two parts of the world – *Europe and Asia*. *Australia* and the *Pacific Ocean* are called *Oceania*.

Oceania is the collective name for the lands of the *Pacific Ocean*, including *Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia*. *Oceania* is a convenient way to name these areas, which, with the exception of *Australia*, are not part of any continent. But *Oceania* itself is not a continent.

There are also many seas and rivers in all parts of the world. The largest rivers are *Mississippi and Missouri*. The greatest lakes are: *Lake Baikal, Lake Victoria and Lake Michigan*. The Nile is now considered the longest river in the world 4,238 miles (6,825 kilometers).

The earth's average land elevation is 2,700 ft (820 m) above sea level; the highest point is the summit of *Mt. Everest* at 29,029 ft (8,848 m). It is located in *Mahalangur* mountain range in *Nepal*. The lowest point is the shore of the *Dead Sea* at 1,400 ft (425m) below sea level.

A desert is considered to be an area of land that receives 10 inches (25.4 centimeters) or less of precipitation per year. The world's deserts can be categorized into five kinds, according to the causes of their dryness: subtropical, coastal, rain shadow, interior, and polar.

The subtropical *Sahara* is the largest hot desert at 3.5 million square miles (9 million square kilometers), but *Antarctica*, a polar desert covering 5 million square miles (13 million square kilometers), is the largest desert overall.

It is a fact that at last count there were 193 independent countries in the world.

TEXT 2

From “Pictures from Italy”

After Charles Dickens

British novelist Charles Dickens was born on February 7, 1812, in Portsmouth, England. Over the course of his writing career, he wrote the famous classic novels “Oliver Twist”, “A Christmas Carol”, “Nicholas Nickleby”, “David Copperfield”, “A Tale of Two Cities” and “Great Expectations”. Charles John Huffam Dickens was an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's best-known fictional characters and is regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era. His works enjoyed unprecedented popularity during his lifetime, and by the twentieth century critics and scholars had recognised him as a literary genius. His novels and short stories enjoy lasting popularity.

Dickens's literary success began with the 1836 serial publication of “The Pickwick Papers”. Within a few years he had become an international literary celebrity, famous for his humour, satire, and keen observation of character and society. Dickens was regarded as the literary colossus of his age. On June 9, 1870, Dickens died in Kent, England, leaving his final novel, “The Mystery of Edwin Drood”, unfinished.

I had been half afraid to go to Verona, lest it should at all put me out of conceit with Romeo and Juliet. But, I was no sooner come into the old market-place, than the misgiving vanished. It is so fanciful, quaint, and picturesque a place, formed by such an extraordinary and rich variety of fantastic buildings, that there could be nothing better at the core of even this romantic town: scene of one of the most romantic and beautiful stories.

It was natural enough, to go straight from the Market-place, to the House of the Capulets, now degenerated into a most miserable little inn. Noisy vitturini and muddy market-carts were disputing possession of the yard, which was ankle-deep in dirt, with a brood of splashed and be-spattered geese; and there was a grim-visaged dog, viciously panting in a doorway, who would certainly have had Romeo by the leg, the moment he put it over the wall, if he had existed and been at large in those times. The orchard fell into other hands, and was parted off many years ago; but there used to be one attached to the house. The geese, the market-carts, their drivers, and the dog, were somewhat in the way of the story, it must be confessed; and it would have been pleasanter to have found the house empty, and to have been able to walk through the disused rooms. Besides, the house is a distrustful, jealous-looking house as one would desire to see, though one of a moderate size. So I was quite satisfied with it, as the veritable mansion of old Capulet, and was correspondingly grateful in my acknowledgements to an extremely unsentimental middle-aged lady, the Padrona of the Hotel, who was lounging on the threshold

looking at the geese; and who at least resembled the Capulets in the one particular of being very great indeed in the “Family” way.

From Juliet’s home, to Juliet’s tomb, is a transition as natural to the visitor, as to fair Juliet herself, or to the proudest Juliet that ever has taught the torches to burn bright in any time. So, I went off, with a guide, to an old, old garden, once belonging to an old, old convent, I suppose; and being admitted at a shattered gate, by bright-eyed woman who was washing clothes, went down some walks where fresh plants and young flowers were prettily growing among fragments of old wall, and ivy-coloured mounds: and was shown a little tank, or water trough, which the bright-eyed woman – drying her arms upon her kerchief, called “La tomba di Giulietta la sfortunata”...

Pleasant Verona! With its beautiful old places, and charming country in the distance, seen from terrace walks, and stately, balustraded galleries. With its Roman gates, still spanning the fair street, and casting, on the sunlight of today, the shade of fifteen hundred years ago. With its marble-fitted churches, lofty towers, rich architecture, and quaint old quiet thoroughfares, where shouts of Montagues and Capulets once resounded.

With its fast-rushing river, picturesque old bridge, great castle, waving cypresses, and prospect so delightful, and so cheerful! Pleasant Verona!

Vocabulary Notes

1. vanish *v* 1. to disappear suddenly, especially in a way that cannot be easily explained; *e.g. My keys were here a minute ago but now they’ve vanished.* 2. to suddenly stop existing, **vanish from**; *e.g. By the 1930s, the wolf had vanished from the American West*; **vanish without (a) trace**, **vanish off the face of the earth**, *e.g. The bird vanished from sight.*

2. dispute *v* 1. to say that something such as a fact or idea is not correct or true; *e.g. The main facts of the book have never been disputed.* 2. to argue or disagree with someone, **dispute (something) with someone**, *e.g. The firm is involved in a legal dispute with a rival company*; **dispute over**, *e.g. He got into a dispute over a taxi fare*; **dispute between**, **dispute that**, *e.g. Few would dispute that travel broadens the mind.*

dispute *n* 1. a serious argument or disagreement, **be involved in a dispute**, **get into a dispute**, **settle/resolve a dispute**; **bitter dispute**, **long-running dispute**, **political dispute**, **to be in dispute with somebody**, **be open to dispute.**

disputable *adj* something that is not definitely true or right, and therefore there is something you can argue about; *Ant.* **indisputable**.

3. brood *v* 1. to keep thinking about something that you are worried or upset about; *e.g. Don't sit at home brooding all day.* 2. if a bird broods it sits on its eggs to make the young birds to break out.

brood *n* a family of young birds all born at the same time.

broody *adj* silent because you are thinking or worrying about something.; *e.g. Damian's been broody lately.*

brooding *adj* 1. mysterious and threatening, the brooding silence of the forest. 2. looking thoughtful and sad, brooding eyes; **broodingly** *adv*.

4. core *v* to remove the centre from the fruit.

core *n* 1. most important part of something; *e.g. The core of the book focuses on the period between 1660 and 1857.* 2. the hard central part of a fruit. 3. a number of people who form a group which is very important to an organization. 4. the central part of the Earth or any other planet.

core *adj* 1. core curriculum/subjects/skills - subjects that have to be studied at a school, college; *e.g. Schools have to deliver the core skills.* 2. core business, activities, operations – the main business or activities of a company or organization; *e.g. The core business of airlines is flying people and cargo from place to place.* 3. core values, beliefs – the values and beliefs that are most important to someone; *e.g. The core values of American liberalism are taxing the rich to help the poor.*

5. possess *v* 1. to have a particular quality or ability; *e.g. Different workers have different skills.* 2. to have or own something; *e.g. Neither of them possessed a credit card.*

possession *n* 1. having something, in sb's possession, *e.g. The house has been in the family's possession since the 1500s. That information is not in our possession;* **in possession of sth.** *e.g. She was found in possession of stolen goods.*

possessions [usually plural] – something that you own or have with you at a particular time. *Syn.* **belongings**, *e.g. He had sold all his belongings and left the country. This old violin had been her father's most treasured possession.*

possessive *adj* 1. wanting someone to have feelings of love or friendship for you and no one else: [+of, about] *e.g. She was terribly possessive of our eldest*

son. 2. unwilling to let other people use something you own, *e.g. He is so possessive about his new car.*

possessor *n* someone who owns or has something – often used humorously: [+*off*] *e.g. He's now the proud possessor of two satellite dishes.*

6. put *v* (put, put) 1. to move something to particular place or position. *e.g. He put the coffee on the table. Syn. place, position, slip.* 2. to change someone's situation or the way they feel; *e.g. Don't put yourself into a situation you can't handle; put sb into a good/bad mood, e.g. The long delay has put us in a bad mood.* 2. write, print sth, to make a mark with a pen, pencil; **put sth in/on/under/to**, *e.g. He put his signature to the contract.* 3. to say or write sth using words in a particular way; **to put sth well, cleverly/simplely**, *e.g. The question was well put; put sb to trouble/inconvenience* – to make extra work or cause problems to someone.

put yourself across to explain your ideas and opinions clearly so that people understand them and realize what sort of person you are; *e.g. Sue's never been very good at putting herself across at interviews.*

put aside 1. to save money; *e.g. She put at least 30 pounds a week aside for food.* 2. to put down something you are reading or working with; *e.g. He glanced at the note, put it aside and went on with the meeting.*

put down 1. to criticize. *Syn. belittle, e.g. I hate the way Bill puts me down the whole time.* 2. to write sth. *Syn. to write down, e.g. Put down your name and address.*

put sth off to postpone, get rid of, *e.g. You must put off your fears and doubts.*

put on to put a piece of clothing on your body. *Ant. take off, e.g. He took off his uniform and put on a sweater and trousers; put on weight* – to become fatter and heavier; *Syn. gain, e.g. Rosie's put on five kilos since she quit smoking.*

put out to make a fire stop burning, *Syn. extinguish, e.g. The rescue services are still trying to put out the fires; put out of conceit / misery / temper* - to expel, to drive out.

put over to succeed in telling other people your ideas, opinions, feelings.

put sb through to connect someone to someone else on the telephone.

put up with sb/sth to accept an unpleasant situation or person without complaining: *She put up with his violent temper.*

7. delight *v* to give someone great satisfaction and enjoyment; **delight someone with something**; *e.g. Her fabulous recipes will delight anyone who loves chocolate. I'm delighted to see you.*

delight in (with) something phrasal verb to enjoy something very much; *e.g. Hetty was delighted with this proof of tenderness in an animal. He delights in complicating everything.*

delight *n* a feeling of great pleasure and satisfaction; **in / with / to the delight**; *e.g. The kids were screaming in delight. They took a great delight in these rare hours when they could be together and alone. She gave a little gasp of delight; to somebody's delight; to squeal / gasp / cry of delight*; *e.g. To the great delight of his parents he was given a good position in a government office. Syn. enjoyment, happiness.*

delighted *adj* very pleased and happy; **delighted with/by/at**; *e.g. She was delighted with his new home; to be absolutely delighted.*

delightful *adj* very pleasant, charming, *e.g. She is a delightful little girl. We had a delightful holiday by the sea.*

8. vary *v* if several things of the same type vary, they are all different from each other. *Syn. differ. e.g. The heights of the plants vary from 8 cm. to 20 cm.*

various *adj* stresses the idea of a number of things or a number of different sorts, *e.g. Of all various ways of cooking fish I like frying best. The jacket is available in various colours. There are various ways to answer your question.*

varied *adj* consisting of or including many different kinds of things or people, especially in the way that seems interesting. *e.g. A good teacher is aware of the extremely varied needs of each student. Different people have the most varied ideas about what is important in life, some of them value fame, others money or freedom. Syn. different.*

variety *n* a lot of things of the same type that are different from each other in some way. *e.g. The girls come from a variety of different backgrounds. The variety of the British landscape attracts millions of tourists.*

9. look *v* 1. to use one's eyes, to try to see. *Syn. to stare, to gaze; e.g. I looked at the opposite house, but I saw no lights in its windows.*

to stare *v* to look steadily, with wide-open eyes, often with curiosity or surprise, or vacantly, *e.g. He stared at me as if I asked him to do something impossible. He stared at the fire, deep in thought.*

to gaze v to look at sb, or sth long and steadily with interest, love, desire, in wonder, admiration, etc., e.g. *He is very fond of this picture, he can gaze at it for hours.*

Look ahead! E.g. *Look here, wouldn't it better to stay indoors in such nasty weather?*

Look here!

to look through e.g. *Look through those documents, please.*

to look after e.g. *Don't forget to look after the flowers when I'm away.*

to look for e.g. *The old woman has been looking for her spectacles since morning.*

to look forward to (sth or doing sth) e.g. *Children always look forward to Christmas presents. Students are looking forward to having winter holidays.*

2. followed by an adjective, noun or like e.g. *He looks tired. The child looks happy. It looks like rain.*

look n e.g. *There was something familiar in his voice. Syn. gaze, stare, e.g. The girl blushed when she noticed the stranger's fixed gaze. There was an angry look in his eyes. to have a look at e.g. Have a look at this photo, do you recognize the man?*

III. Grammar Practice.

Grammar Tenses in the Active Voice. Revision exercises

1. Make sentences with the prompts and *used to* or *didn't use to* about life in the USA.

One hundred years ago in the USA ...

a ... the average life expectancy was 47.

people / die earlier. *People used to die earlier.*

B ... only 14 % of the homes had a bathtub.

houses / have baths. _____

C ... the maximum speed limit in most cities was 10 mph.

cars / go so fast _____

D ... the average wage was \$ 0.22 / hour.

workers / earn a lot less _____

E ... more than 95 % of all births happened at home.

women / have babies / in hospital _____

F ... only six per cent of all Americans were high school graduates.

most teenagers / go / high school _____

G ... marijuana, heroin and morphine were available in shops.

be legal / buy addictive drugs _____

2. Read the situations and write sentences using prompts and *be used to*.

A. John works at night and sleeps during the day. It doesn't bother him. He's had this job for two years. John / work / night. *John is used to working at night.*

B. Computers are common in schools these days and students do a lot of their work on them. School students nowadays / work / computers _____

C. Our cat / Muxu? Never goes outside. He never has so he doesn't know what it's like. Muxu / live / flat _____

D. With this new job I have to get up early and I find it difficult. I / not / get up / early _____

E. He hasn't lived in the country before and finds it too quiet. He / not / live / country _____

F. Dave and Sue have lived in Japan for ten years. They / eat / rice / chopsticks _____

3. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

It was gray and overcast as I (leave) the hotel and (head) towards Berkley Square. I glanced up at the sky. It was leaden and promised rain, which Andrew (predict) before he (go) to the office earlier. Instead of walking to Diana's, which I usually (like) to do, I (hail) a cab and (get) in. Just in time, too. It (begin) to drizzle as I (slam) the door and (give) the cabbie the address. English weather, I (think) glumly, staring out the taxi window. It always (rain). But one not (come) to

England for the weather, there (be) other, more important reasons to be here. I always (love) England and the English, and London (be) my most favourite city in the entire world. I (love) it even more than my hometown, New York.

4. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

I. Harry (wake) early on Saturday morning and (lie) for a while thinking about the coming match. He (be) nervous since Monday, mainly at the thought of what Wood (say) if the team (lose). He never (want) to beat Slytherin so badly. He (get) up, (dress), and (go) down to breakfast early, where he (find) the rest of the team. They (sit) at the long, empty table. Nobody (talk).

II. A week later, Harry, Snape and Ron (walk) across the Entrance Hall when they (see) a small knot of people who (gather) around the notice-board and (read) a piece of parchment that just (pin up). "They (start) a Duelling Club!", (say) Ron. "First meeting tonight! I not (mind) duelling lessons, they (may) come in handy one of these days. We (go)?" Harry and Snape (be) all for it, so at eight o'clock that evening they (hurry) back to the Great Hall. "I wonder who (teach) us? I hope it (be) Frederick," said Snape.

5. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Close the window when it ... (rain). 2. If you ... (come) home late you ... (not be) able to watch that program over TV. 3. Keep quiet, we ... (listen) to the music. 4. What ... (you, see) in the corner over there? 5. It ... (rain) so we must take umbrellas. 6. What a smell! I expect something ... (burn). 7. He ... (sleep) soundly when the dog ... (run) into the room. 8. What... (you, see) when I ... (come) in a moment ago? 9. «Oh, it's you, John! You ... (not be) in touch with me for a long time. I'm glad you ... (ring) up. Where ... (you, be) all these weeks? I hope you ... (not, be) ill? » 10. Since I ... (work) here, I have met several of your friends. 11. At last I ... (finish)! How glad I am. 12. When I ... (do) my homework I ... (listen) to the wireless. 13. Who ... (sing) in the bath when I ... (come) in? 14. I ... (stay) in Moscow till next March. 15. ... (you, feel) any better now? 16. What ... (she, say) when she saw you? 17. When he was young he ... (like) collecting stamps. 18. Why(you, always, make) such mistakes? 19. ... (you, have) breakfast yet?

6. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

Many changes are happening in education today. In the traditional classroom, the teacher is in complete control. The teacher decides when the class will study which subject, and all students must work on the same subject at the same time. Nowadays developments in technology (use) in the classroom. Children (teach) Mathematics with calculators. Television (use) to teach basic Reading and Mathematics. The influence of general computerizing can't (overlook) either. In many schools computers (experiment) with in the classroom. They (use) to help teach English. In many elementary schools children (teach) how to read and write on computers.

In some schools, a new method called "the open classroom" (apply) these days. More and more students (permit) to choose for themselves which subject they want to work on and for how long. Students can work by themselves or in groups. Children are usually enthusiastic about this new method, but some parents are beginning to have doubts. According to these concerned patterns, the children (give) too much freedom nowadays, not enough time (spend) on real work, and the children not (teach) the subjects that are most important. In some schools that experimented with the open classroom in the past, the traditional methods of teaching (reinstate).

A number of years ago, universities also experimented with television in college lectures. Professors recorded their lectures on videotapes, which later (play) in class. The professors were not present in the classrooms. This new method (use) when studies came out showing that students were not learning. One professor received an unpleasant surprise when he entered his classroom. His lecture (show) on TV, but no students were in the room.

7. Translate into English.

1. До шостої години вечора вони вже переклали третю частину статті. 2. Перш ніж їхати до Пекіна, С'ю вивчала китайську мову і культуру. 3. Він дістався дому перш ніж почався дощ. 4. Він вже прибув на вокзал, коли довідався, що поїзд запізнюється на півгодини. 5. Коли задзвонив телефон, він сидів у кріслі і читав книгу, а його сестра грала на фортепіано. 6. Девід вийшов з будинку, замкнув двері на ключ, перетнув площу й опинився перед входом до готелю. 7. Де були Роджер і Джон учора з п'ятої до восьмої вечора? – Роджер тренувався у спортивному комплексі, а Джон працював над статтею. 8. Вона повернула книгу до бібліотеки лише після того, як їй

нагадали про це. 9. Коли він зайшов до кімнати, вона все ще працювала над доповіддю, яку почала писати ще позавчора. 10. Нарешті вчора листоноша приніс конверт з документами, на які він чекав кілька тижнів. 11. Цілий день місіс Браун прибирала будинок, куди вона з чоловіком переїхали за три дні до цього. 12. Коли він вийшов з будинку, йшов сніг, і йому довелося повернутися аби взяти парасольку. 13. Був прохолодний осінній вечір. Суθενіло, було вітряно, накрапав дощ. 14. Поки вони йшли по Оксфорд стріт. Він розповідав про все, що трапилося у родині за три роки. 15. Прийшла осінь, погода змінилася, насувалися хмари. Ставало прохолодно й вогко. 16. Поки дідусь щось читав у своєму улюбленому кріслі, бабуся плела шкарпетку, кіт забрався на стіл і з'їв геть усю сметану.

8. Translate the following sentences into English using the appropriate tenses:

1. Якщо він не стомиться, він вивчить цей вірш. 2. Я думаю, що моя сестра хвора. 3. Через тиждень ми поїдемо до моря. 4. Зараз він дуже зайнятий, але завтра він буде вільний. 5. Ти підеш з нами на прогулянку? – Ні, я залишусь вдома. 6. Ми поїдемо на концерт, коли я буду вільна. 7. Щороку він їде в село, але цього року він не поїде туди. 8. Я летітиму туди літаком, якщо куплю квиток. 9. Вона піде до лікаря, якщо не почуватиме себе краще. 10. Що ти робитимеш, якщо мами не буде вдома? – Я почекаю її у дворі. 11. Якщо ти не поспідаєш, ти підеш до школи голодний. 12. Всі будуть здивовані, якщо він вступить до інституту. 13. Коли вона готуватиметься до доповіді, вона працюватиме в бібліотеці. 14. Чому ти сидиш тут? Твоїх батьків немає вдома? 15. Якщо вона напише вам, дайте мені її адресу. Я хочу написати їй листа. 16. Ми завжди ходимо в це кафе після роботи. Завтра ми теж підемо туди, якщо не будемо поспішати. 17. Ніхто не розмовлятиме з тобою, якщо ти будеш брутальним.

IV. Writing

1. Write an essay about the country (place) you'd like to visit (about 250 words). Explain your choice. Use as many adjectives as you can.

Descriptive Techniques for Articles

We use descriptive techniques to write articles about places. To make a description of a place more vivid, we can refer to our senses (describe sights, sounds and smells).

Introduction – mention the name and location of the place (country, city, town, natural and homemade tourism attraction).

Paragraph 1 – give the reason for choosing the place.

Paragraph 2 – write particular details of the place, what a visitor can see and do there (sightseeing, museums, shopping, etc).

Paragraph 3 – write about entertainment, nightlife, eating out (clubs, and restaurants etc).

Paragraph 4 – make general comments, feelings and final thoughts and recommend the place to visitors.

Use the following phrases in your essay

INTRODUCTION

To begin with

Firstly, .../ Secondly, .../ Finally, ...

The first thing that needs to be said is ...

First and foremost ...

It is true that...

MAIN PART

It is often said that ...

It is a well-known fact that ...

We live in a world, in which ...

For the great majority of people ...

What is more ...

Besides, ...

Doubtless, .../ No doubt, ...

One cannot deny that

On the other hand ...

Although ...

Moreover, ...

Furthermore, one should not forget that ...

In addition to ...

One must admit that...

We cannot ignore the fact that...

Thus,.../ Therefore, ...

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I can say that although...

One could.../ might ... conclude that ...

V. Listening

Listening 1

Pre-listening tasks

1. Answer the questions.

1. Have you ever been to Thailand?
2. What is the capital of this country?
3. Is it an advanced country? What is the most developed industry?
4. Why is Thailand a popular tourist destination?

2. Listen to the text “Hello, People of Thailand”. Mark the following sentences T (true) or F (false):

1. People call Thailand “the jewel of south-east Europe”.
2. The Thais are friendly people.
3. Most people in Thailand live in cities.

4. Family life is not very important in Thailand.
5. Thai people love to enjoy themselves.

3. Answer the questions:

1. Where is Thailand?
2. What do Thais look like?
3. Where do they live?
4. What do their villages consist of?
5. What do the people do?
6. What do they love eating?
7. What do they do in their free time?

Listening 2

1. Look at the table, then listen to the information and fill in the missing words.

Tower Bridge

- built between ___- 1894 by Sir Horace Jones
- steam ___ were used to raise the bridge so that ___ could pass underneath
- impressive twin Gothic ____

The Tower of London

- built during the ___ century by William the Conqueror
- was the Royal Residence until the ___ century
- has 19 towers
- see the Crown Jewels in ___ ___ .

Big Ben

- installed in ___
- the largest clock in Britain
- the bell weighs ___ tons

- the name “Big Ben” refers to the __ __, not the clock itself.

Buckingham palace

- built in __ by the Duke of Buckingham
- Victoria was the first __ to live there
- Royal standard is flying when the Queen is in residence
- every morning a changing of the guard ceremony __ __ .

Listening 3

1. Before listening to the speakers answer the questions.

1. Would you like to visit the capital of Great Britain one day?
2. What sights of London have you read about?
3. What places of interest in other cities of Great Britain would you like to see?

2. Listen to the text. Correct wrong sentences below.

Speaker 1

1. They visited Stratford-upon-Avon, the native town of Shakespeare.
2. They were taken to have breakfast in the oldest pub in the town.
3. The theatre ticket cost 30 dollars.

Speaker 2

1. Windsor was the first sight of the tour.
2. The Royal family doesn't live in Windsor castle anymore.
3. They had a guided tour in Windsor.

Speaker 3

1. The weather was rainy in London.
2. They saw the main sights of London Westminster Abbey.
3. They had a bus tour round London.

Speaker 4

1. Leeds Castle is located in London.

2. Canterbury Castle is older than Leeds Castle.
3. The day of trip was rather exhausting.

Speaker 5

1. They had a wedding celebration in London.
2. They managed to visit the Tower of London that day.
3. It's a pity they missed a river cruise.

MODULE VIII

DAILY LIFE

UNIT 14. TYPES OF SHOPS. THE WAY WE DO SHOPPING

I. Warm up

1. Read the quotations and explain how you understand them.

- Men go shopping to buy what they want and women go shopping to find out what they want.
- Women usually love what they buy, yet hate two-thirds of what is in their closets.
- No decision should be made on an empty shopping cart.
- Lots of stores have self-checkout lanes now. That's clever. They get us to buy their goods and do their work too

2. Say these numbers and sums aloud.

333 - three hundred and thirty-three

144, 113, 227, 850.000, 5.75, 1.992, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $4\frac{3}{4} - 2\frac{1}{2} = 2.25$

3. Write the numbers down in full. Compare your results with your partner's.

II. Reading

Pre-reading tasks

4. Pronounce the following words and word-combination maintaining proper pronunciation of the sound [ŋ]:

becoming, smiling, clothing, feeling pleased, earrings, shopping is one of them, coming up.

5. Practise the sounds in the following words and word-combinations.

Loss of plosion: reached Dearborn Street, looked quite smart, turned before the glass, stood by.

Linking [r] mother-of-pearl, helped her on with it, a pair of gloves.

9. Read the abstract from the novel “Sister Carrie” by Th. Dreiser.

From SISTER CARRIE

by Th. Dreiser

In the morning Carrie got up and started out a little early. She reached Dearborn Street. Here was the great Fair store with its crowd of shoppers. She thought she would go in and see. She would look at the jackets .

Carrie began wandering around the Store. The jackets were the greatest attraction. When she entered the store, she already had her heart fixed upon the little jacket with large mother-of-pearl buttons which was all the rage that fall. When she got it in her hand it seemed so much nicer. The saleswoman helped her on with it. and it fitted perfectly. She looked quite smart. "That's the thing", Drouet said.

Carrie turned before the glass. She could not help feeling pleased as she looked at herself.

"That's the thing", said Drouet. "Now pay for it".

"It's nine dollars", said Carrie.

"That's all right - take it", said Drouet.

She reached in her purse and took out one of the bills. In a few minutes the saleswoman was back and the purchase was closed.

Then they went to a shoe store, where Carrie was fitted for shoes. Drouet stood by, and when he saw how nice they looked, he said, "Wear them". Drouet bought her a purse and a pair of gloves and let her buy the stockings.

"Tomorrow", he said, "you come down here and buy yourself a skirt".

Notes:

1. Fall - autumn in the American variant of English.

2. Drouet [dru: 'ei]

10. Make up two sentences with each speech pattern to illustrate their meaning. Use the vocabulary of the unit and the text.

11. Read and translate the text. Pick out the words in the text, which may be grouped under the heading: Shopping.

12. Give definitions to the following vocabulary and make up sentences illustrating the meaning of it.

the greatest attraction; to be all the rage; to help smb on with smth; to look smart; can't (couldn't) help doing smth, mother-of-pearl buttons, a saleswoman, a bill, to close a purchase, stockings, to reach in the purse, to wonder around the store

13. Answer the questions about the text.

1. Where did Carrie go to in the morning?
2. What did she want to look at?
3. What was the greatest attraction?
4. How much was the jacket? Was it expensive?
5. What other things did Carrie buy?
6. What kind of person from your point of view Carrie was?
7. Would you like to make friends with her?

Vocabulary notes

Study the vocabulary notes. For more detailed information we refer you to the Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary and Longman Exams Coach Dictionary for Advanced Learners.

1. wander *v* 1. to ramble without a definite purpose or objective; roam, rove, or stray: e.g. *She wander over the earth. He wandered aimlessly around the house.* 2. A short relaxed walk: e.g. I had a bit of awander round the shops. 3. If your mind, thoughts etc wander, you no longer pay attention to to something: e.g. *Mrs Shell's mind wandered and the voices went on and on.* 4. If a road or a river wanders somewhere it does not go straight., e.g. *The Missouri River wanders across several states.* 5. **sb's mind is wandering** - used to say that someone has become unable to think clearly, especially because they are old. 6. If your eyes or gaze wanders, you look around slowly at different things or at all parts of something: e.g. *His gaze wandered around the room.*

wander off - to walk away from where you are supposed to stay.

wanderer *n* – a person who moves from place to place and has no permanent home.

wanderings *n* - *literary* journeys to places where you do not stay for very long, e.g. His wanderings through Australian outback.

wanderlust *n* – a strong desire to travel to different places.

2. enter *v* 1. to come or go into: **e.g.** *He just entered the building. The thought never entered my mind.* 1.2. to penetrate or pierce: e.g. *The bullet entered the flesh.*

2. to put in or insert. to become a member of; join: e.g. *to enter a club.* 3. to cause to be admitted, as into a school, competition, etc.: e.g. *to enter a horse in a race.* 4.

To start working in a particular profession or organization or to start studying at a school or university. *E.g. She entered politics in 1998.* 3. To start to take part in an activity. e.g. *He entered the election as the clear favourite.* 4. To write information on

a particular part of a form, document, etc. *e.g. Don't forget to enter your postcode.*

entrance *n* - a door, gate etc that you go through to enter a place *e.g. The main entrance to the school.*

entry *n*– The act of going into something *e.g. It was dark and their entry into the camp had gone unnoticed.* 2. Entryway (AE) a door, a gate, or passage that you go

through to enter a place. 3. Competition – something that you write, make do etc in order to try and win a competition: e.g. The winning entry will be published in our

April issue.

3. reach *v* 1. To arrive at place *e.g. We reached London late at night. The pyramids can be reached by public transport.* . 2. To speak to somebody, to contact someone

E.g. I can probably reach him on the mobile phone. 3. to successfully agree on something with other people. *e.g. The theatre has reached an agreement with striking actors.* 4. A) to move your arm in order to touch or lift something with

your hand. *E.g. She reached into her bag and produced a business card.* B) to get something from a high place by stretching up your arm: reach as far as smth/reach

down to sth *e.g. She fell while reaching down a vase from the top shelf.* 5. To be big enough, long enough etc to get to a particular point. *E.g. The phone lead isn't*

long enough to reach the bedroom. **Reach as far to sth/reach down to sth** e.g. Her hair reaches down to her waist.

reach *n* the distance that you can stretch your arm to touch something.: **out/beyond somebody's reach.** *E.g. Keep chemicals out of the reach of children.*

Closed. Reach out to somebody (*phras. Verb*) To show people that you are interested in them and want to listen to them. *E.g. So far, his administration has*

failed to reach out to hardline Republicans.

4. fix *v* **fix on** - 1. To determine something conclusively; settle on: *We need to fix on a date for the next meeting.* 2. To direct something toward a particular point,

purpose, or focus of attention: e.g. *They fixed their eyes on each other from across*

the room. The photographer's lens fixed on the nest of eagles. 2. (Fig.) an understanding of the direction of a discussion. e.g. *I can't quite get a fix on what you're trying to say. I can't get a fix on where you're going with this argument.* 3. to fasten something in position so that it cannot move: e.g. *We fixed the bookcase to the wall* 4. (mainly informal) to cook or prepare food or drink: e.g. *Whose turn is it to fix dinner? Can I fix a drink for you?*

fix (up) on someone or something - to become preoccupied with someone or something. e.g. *James seems quite fixed on Mary.* **fix something on(to) something-** to attach something onto something. e.g. *We fixed a notice onto the broken door so people wouldn't use it. Please fix a label on this package.*

5. take v - 1. to move or go with someone or something from one place to another e.g. *Barney took us to the airport.* 2. To remove something from a place - take something off/from etc something e.g. *Take your feet off the seats.* 3. If something takes a particular amount of time, money, effort, that amount of time is needed for it to happen or succeed e.g. *How long is this going to take?* 4. to accept or choose something that is offered, suggested, or given to you *Will you take the job?* 5. to get hold of something in your hands *Let me take your coat.* 4. to use a particular form of transport in order to go somewhere e.g. *Let's take a cab.* 5. to study a particular subject in school or college for an examination: e.g. *Are you taking French next year?*

To be taken aback (phr v) - to be very surprised about something e.g. *Emma was somewhat taken aback by his directness.*

to take away - if you buy food to take away, you buy cooked food from a restaurant and take it outside to eat it somewhere else → **takeaway**: e.g. *Fish and chips to take away, please.*

6. cut v 1. to separate something from its main part, using scissors, a knife e.g. *Do you want me to cut the cake?* 2. to make something shorter with a knife, scissors etc, especially in order to make it neater e.g. *For reasons of hygiene, we had to cut our fingernails really short.* 3. if a piece of clothing is cut in a particular way, that is the way it is designed and made *The T-shirt is cut fairly low at the neck.*

to cut down - to make smaller or shorter, to reduce in size, to fell, to cause to fall by cutting *I'll cut it (the wire) down by half and still keep all the essentials.*

He has cut down the old oak (tree). **to cut in** - to interrupt *We were talking over the telephone when someone cut in.* **to cut off a) to separate, to interrupt, to stop abruptly** *In the middle of our telephone conversation we were suddenly cut off.*

c) to turn off, to switch off *Because of the storm the electricity was cut off for several hours.* **4. to cut out** - to omit, leave out *I wish I could cut out smoking.*

7. close *v* 1. To shut something out in order to cover an opening or to become shut in this way. *E.g. Would you mind if I closed the window?* 2. To end something or to cause something to end: *e.g. The play closed with the tragic death of both hero and heroine. She closed the meeting with a short speech.*

to make a successful business arrangement with someone: *e. g. We closed a deal with a major supermarket.*

close *adj* - 1. to have direct family connections or shared beliefs, support, and sympathy: *e.g. There weren't many people at the funeral - just close family and relatives. They're a worrying political party because of their close links/ties with terrorist groups.* 2. looking at or listening to someone or something very carefully:

e.g. Police are paying close attention to the situation. Take a closer look at this photograph 3. To be secretive, unwilling to talk about things to other people:

e.g. He's so close about his past - it seems like he's hiding something.

close *n* - the end of something, or the time when you end it: *e.g. I tried to bring the conversation to a close. "Let's draw this meeting to a close, gentlemen," said the chairman.*

close *adj, adv* - 1. near , not far in position or time: *e. g. Don't get too close to that dog, Rosie. I hate people standing too close to me.* 2. having only a small difference: *The election results were so close they had to vote again. He came second in the race, but it was very close.*

to be too close for comfort - to be so close to you that you feel worried or frightened: *e. g. His mother lives in the next street to us, which is a little too close for comfort.*

to be close to the bone - If something you say or write is close to the bone, it is close to the truth in a way that might offend some people.

31. Work in pairs. Imagine that you want to describe this product to a friend who hasn't seen it. What would you say about it?

Safe-T-Man: Your personal bodyguard.

Designed as a visual deterrent, Safe-T-Man is a life-size simulated male that appears to be 180 lbs. and 6' tall, to give others the impression that you have the protection of a male while being alone at home or driving your car. This unique security product looks incredibly real, with movable latex head and hands, and air-brushed facial highlights. Made of soft fabric polyfiber, he weighs less than 10 lbs. Dress him according to your own personal style (clothing not included): the optional button-on legs complete a total visual effect, if desired. Safe-T-Man can be stored and easily transported in the optional tote bag.

#4851907 Light Skin/Grey Hair Man \$99,95

#4852178 Dark Skin/Dark Hair Man \$99,95

#4852718 Button-on Legs(Specify Light or Dark) \$ 19, 95

#48563937 Optional Zipped Carrying Tote \$ 34, 95

Safe-T-Man keeps intruders away!

III. Grammar Practice.

Revision. Articles.

39. Insert articles where necessary.

1. There is ... thick carpet on ... floor in my mother's ... room. 2. There is ... little brown coffee table in our ... room in ... front of ... sofa. 3. ... weather is fine today. Let's go and play in ... yard. There are many ... children in ... yard. They are playing with ... ball. 4. There is ... wonderful small computer in ... front of ... books there. 5. Where are ... cutlets? - ... cutlets are in ... refrigerator on ... little plate. 6. Where is ... table in your ... room? 7. Is your brother at ... home? – No, he is at ... work. He works at ... big factory. He is ... engineer. 8. Where is ... soup? - ... soup is in ... big saucepan on ... gas cooker. 9. My sister has many ... books. ... books are in ... big bookcase. 10. There is no ... bread on ... table.

40. Fill in the articles where it is necessary.

1. Is there ... bag of ... flour in ... cupboard? 2. There is ... jar of ... orange ... marmalade in ... middle of ... shelf. 3. There is ... bunch of ... bananas on ... table. Don't keep them in ... refrigerator. 4. There was ... bottle of ... lemonade in ... corner of ... kitchen. 5. There is ... thick red ... carpet in my ... room. ... carpet is on ... floor in ... front of ... sofa. 6. I can see ... nice ... coffee table in ... middle of the room to ... right of ... door. It is ... black and ... red. I like ... coffee table. 7. Our ... TV set is on ... little ... table in ... corner of ... room. 8. Where is ... table in your brother's ... room? – His ... table is near ... window. 9. I can see ... fine ... vase on ... shelf. 10. There is ... beautiful picture in my father's ... study. ... picture is on ... wall to ... left of ... window. 11. We have no ... piano in our ... living room. 12. There is ... loaf of ... white ... bread on ... upper ... shelf of ... refrigerator. If you want your ... bread to be fresh, keep it only in ... refrigerator. 13. My ... uncle is ... married. He has ... beautiful wife. They have ... son, but they have no ... daughter. 14. There is ... big ... box of ... cereal to ... right of you.

41. Fill in the articles where it is necessary.

1. My friends live in ... small town. It is ... new town. ... streets in ... town are broad and strait. There are ... beautiful buildings in them. ... town is very green, and so ... air is fresh. There are ... beautiful parks and gardens in ... town. ... people like to go there after ... work. In ... evening you can hear ... sounds of ... music from ... parks. There are ... schools, ... libraries, ... supermarket, ... hospital, ... theatre, ... cinemas, ... clinics and ... kindergartens in ... town. 2. This is ... classroom. ... classroom is large and light. 3. There is ... a picture on ... wall. 4. What is ... date today? It is ... seventh of ... December. 5. ... third lesson today is ... lesson of English. 6. Pete, go to ... blackboard. 7. After ... school I usually go ... home. 8. My father always comes from ... work late: at eight o'clock or at ... half past eight. But on ... Friday he comes ... home early: at half past four or at ... quarter to five. On ... Saturday and on ... Sunday he does not go to ... work.

42. Fill in the articles where it is necessary.

1. My ... aunt and my ... uncle are ... doctors. They work at ... hospital. They get up at seven o'clock in ... morning. They go to ... bed at eleven o'clock. 2. I work in ... morning and in ... afternoon. I don't work in ... evening. I sleep at ... night. 3. When do you leave ... home for ... school? – I leave ... home at ... quarter past eight in ... morning. 4. What does your mother do after ... breakfast? – She goes to ... work. 5. Is there ... sofa in your ... living room? – Yes, there is ... cosy little ... sofa in ... living room. – Where is ... sofa? – It is in ... corner of ... room to ... left of ... door. I like to sit on this ... sofa in ... front of ... TV set in ... evening. 6. There is ... nice coffee table near ... window. There are ... newspapers on ... coffee table. 7. There is ... tea in ... glass. 8. When do you watch ... TV? – I watch ... TV in ... evening. We have ... large colour TV set in our ... room. There is ... beautiful vase on ... TV set. There are ... flowers in ... vase. 9. I have ... large writing desk in ... study. There is ... paper on ... writing desk. My ... books and ... exercise books are on ... writing-desk, too.

43. Fill in the articles where it is necessary.

1. Pete has ... small family. He has ... father and ... mother. He has no ... brother, but he has ... sister. His sister is ... pupil. She is ... good girl. She has ... many Russian books, but she has no ... English books. 2. There is ... writing desk in ... room. ... writing desk is good. There is ... lamp on ... writing desk. 3. My uncle has ... large family. There are six in ... family. 4. My father is ... engineer. He works at ... big factory. 5. We have ... good library. Our books are in ... big bookcase. 6. Is your sister ... married? 7. What do you do after ... breakfast? – I go to ... school. 8. When do you come ... home? – I come ... home at ... half past

two. 9. Do you like to watch ... TV in ... evening? 10. He watches ... television all day. I never do it. I can't watch ... TV very often. But tonight I can spend ... evening in ... front of ... box, because there is ... very interesting ... film on. It is "My Fair Lady" with Rex Harrison and Audrey Hepburn. I love it.

44. Fill in the articles where it is necessary.

Three men came to ... New York for ... holiday. They came to ... very large hotel and took ... room there. Their room was on ... forty-fifth floor. In ... evening ... friends went to ... theatre and came back to ... hotel very late. "I am very sorry", said ... clerk of ... hotel, "but ... lifts do not work tonight. If you don't want to walk up to your room, we shall make ... beds for you in ... hall." "No, no," said one of ... friends, "no, thank you. We don't want to sleep in ... hall. We shall walk up to our room." Then he turned to his friends and said: "It is not easy to walk up to ... forty-fifth floor, but we shall make it easier. On ... way to ... room I shall tell you some jokes; then you, Andy, will sing us some songs; then you, Peter, will tell us some interesting stories." So they began walking up to their room. Tom told them many jokes; Andy sang some songs. At last they came to ... thirty-sixth floor. They were tired and decided to have ... rest. "Well," said Tom, "now it is your turn, Peter. After all ... jokes, I would like to hear ... sad story. Tell us ... long and interesting story with ... sad end." "... story which I am going to tell you," said Peter, "is sad enough. We left ... key to our room in ... hall."

45. Fill in the articles where it is necessary.

1. Let's go to ... shop. I must buy ... bread and ... milk. 2. I was at ... cinema yesterday. – What ... film did you see? – Oh, I saw ... very good film. I think it is ... best film of ... year. 3. Do you often go to ... theatre? – No, I don't. I like to go to ... theatre, but I am very busy. I work from ... morning till ... night. I even have no ... time to play ... piano. 4. Oleg has ... lot of ... interesting books at ... home. 5. ... lot of ... tourists from ... different countries come to ... St. Petersburg. They want to see one of ... most beautiful cities in ... world. 6. My new friend said to me: "I am ... student of ... first course." 7. We went to ... cinema in ... evening. 8. What ... foreign languages does your father speak? – He speaks ... English. He studied ... English at ... school. 9. I am interested in ... history. 10. We played ... tennis at ... lesson of ... physical training yesterday. We had ... good time. 11. Did you go for ... walk yesterday? – No, we didn't. ... weather was bad, and we went to ... cinema. 12. What are your friends doing? – Mary is playing ... piano. Tom and Nick are playing ... chess.

46. Fill in the article *the* where necessary.

1. We went to ... America for ... Easter and ended up staying ... whole summer. 2. My grandfather is from ... Scilly Isles, which are some of most remote islands in Britain. 3. Jane went to ... cinema yesterday after ... work and saw a film about ... First World War. 4. Whenever we go to ... London we take ... train it's ... most convenient way to travel. 5. James has got ... measles so he won't be coming to ... school today. 6. While ... princess was in ... Hong Kong, she visited many of the designer shops there. 7. Mary is in ... hospital with pneumonia. She became ill while in ... Scotland over ... Christmas holidays. 8. ... most beautiful place I've ever been is ... Thailand. It has some of ... best beaches in ... world. 9. Sarah really likes ... swimming in ... sea, but most of ... time it's too cold.

47. Insert articles. Retell the story.

... little girl was sitting on ... front porch when ... stranger came up to the gate. He tried to open it but ... gate wouldn't open.

"Is your mother at home, little one?" asked ... stranger.

"Yes, sir, she's always at home", said ... child.

... stranger jumped over ... gate and rang ... doorbell.

There was no answer. He rang it several times more, and waited. ... door remained closed. Somewhat angry, he turned to ... child and said:

"Didn't you say your mother was at home?"

"Yes, and I'm sure she is," replied ... girl.

"Then why doesn't she answer my ring, I wonder."

"I think she will, sir, when you reach our house", replied ... girl. "We live four doors down ... street."

VII. Topical Vocabulary List

spend something on something (v)

spending (n)

addiction (n)

department (n)

wander/browse around the shops (v)

shop for something/at (v)

printed (adj)

checked, plain, striped (adj)

purchase (v)

purchase price (n)

bakery (n)

confectionery/ a sweet-shop (n)

greengrocer's (n)

fishmonger's (n)

off-licence = a liquor (n)

florist's (n)

tobacconist's (n)

chemist's = a drugstore (n)

pharmacy (AE) (n)

newsagent's (n)

gift shop (n)

bookshop (n)

bookstore (AE) (n)

shopping centre/centerl) (n)

chain store (n)
supermarket (n)
department store (n)
stall = a stand (AE) (n)
dairy products (n)

customer (n)
cashier / clerk (n)
attendant / assistant (n)
manager(n)
purse (female) (n)
scale(n)
till / counter(n)
barcode(n)
receipt(n)

retail therapy(n)
a wallet(n)
a price tag(n)
butcher's/ a butcher shop (n) grocer's/
a grocery store (AE) (n)

gift receipt(n)
aisle(n)
shelf / shelves(n)
trolley (n)
basket (n)
lift (n)
escalator (n)
bag (n)
fitting rooms/changing rooms(n)

Ways to Pay:

cheques(n)
cash(n)
notes(n)
coins(n)
card machine(n)
chip and pin machine (n)
credit cards / debit cards (n)
loyalty card(n)

Where to Buy:

convenience store / general store (n)
newsagents / department store(n)
store(n)
chemist / pharmacy(n)
toy shop / toy store
book shop(n)
ladies clothing shop / boutique(n)
men's clothing shop / tailor(n)
shoe shop / cobbler's(n)
jeweller's / jewellery store(n)
opticians / optometrists(n)

electrical store (n)
record shop (n)
ironmonger's / ironmongery(n)
charity shop / second hand shop(n)
haberdasher's / haberdashery(n)
shopping centre(n)
shopping mall / mall(n)
market(n)
florist / botanist(n)
butcher's(n)
fishmonger's / seafood store(n)

greengrocers / grocery store(n)
baker's / bakery(n)
delicatessen(n)
grocer's(n)
DIY store / home supply store(n)

hardware store(n)
off-licence(n)
post office(n)
supermarket(n)
gardening store / gardening center(n)

Things Written On Signs That You Might See

Open
Closed
Open 24hrs (Hours) A Day
Special Offer
Sale
Clearance Sale
Closing Down Sale
Everything Must Go!
Liquidation Sale
Great Value Products
Good Value

Using A Credit Card

enter your pin
please wait
remove your card
signature(n)

Bargains
Buy 1 Get 1 Free
Buy One Get One Half Price
Half Price Sale
70% Off Everything
Reduced To Clear
Out For Lunch
Back In 15 Minutes
Back At 2pm
Shoplifters Will Be Prosecuted
CCTV in operation

Phrases and word combinations used for shopping

go shopping - go to shops to buy things

do the shopping - shop for regular necessities

grocery shopping - shopping for food items

bargain hunting - shopping for good deals and bargains

window shopping - looking at items on sale without buying them

shop around - compare prices before buying something

spend money on smth - use money to buy something or pay for something

waste money on smth - unnecessarily spend money on something

splash out on smth - spend a lot of money on something

on sale - for sale at a reduced price

for sale - available to buy

- a tag which indicates the price of an item

a bargain - excellent value for an item on purchase

a shopaholic - someone who loves shopping

take smth back - return an unwanted item in the shop

get a refund - receive money back after returning an item

in cash/by card - use cash or a credit card to purchase something

Phrasal verbs used for shopping

Put on (to place something on a surface or person)

Put your items on the counter please.

Why don't you put on that new jacket you bought yesterday?

Try on (to test an item to see if it is suitable)

Can I try these dresses on somewhere please?

Try out (to test something to see if you like it)

I'd like to try out this lipstick colour please, do you have a tester for it?

Throw on (to wear something casually)

I'm looking for a simple, comfortable dress that I can just throw on.

Drop in (to visit someone casually)

Drop in during your lunch break when you have more time, and I'll help you find the right pair of shoes for you.

Pour in (enter in high quantity)

The supermarket was so busy over the Christmas weekend. The customers started pouring in, as soon as the doors opened!

Pop in (to visit someone, informal)

I'll book you an appointment, and you can pop in for a consultation with one of our opticians.

Cave in (to surrender or give up to persuasion)

The shop assistant was so convincing that this dress was the best one for me, that I caved in and bought it, even though it was so expensive!

Throw in/chuck in (to include in addition to something – ‘chuck’ is more informal than throw)

If you buy this laptop, I'll chuck in a free laptop case for you.

End up (to finally make a decision about something, after lengthy consideration)

I couldn't decide which one to buy, so I ended up buying both of them

Come up (when something is approaching/arriving)

I need to buy a gift for my friend, his birthday is coming up.

UNIT 15. MONEY. PAYMENT. PRICES.

I. Warm-up.

1. Read the poem. Lay stresses and tones. Learn it by heart.

Money

Workers earn it,

Spenders burn it,

Bankers lend it,

Women spend it,

Forgers fake it,

Taxes take it,

Dying leave it,

Heirs receive it,

Thrifty save it,

Misers crave it,

Robbers seize it,

Rich increase it,

Gamblers lose it.....

I could use it. (Richard Armour)

Think about what else can people do with money. Discuss your ideas in small groups.

2. Read the quotations and explain how you understand them.

- "The easiest way for your children to learn about money is for you not to have any." - *Katharine Whitehorn*
- "Lack of money is the root of all evil." - *George Bernard Shaw*
- "Money, if it does not bring you happiness, will at least help you be miserable in comfort." - *Helen Gurley Brown*
- "Every day I get up and look through the Forbes list of the richest people in America. If I'm not there, I go to work." - *Robert Orben*
- "Money frees you from doing things you dislike. Since I dislike doing nearly everything, money is handy." - *Groucho Marx*
- "When I was young I thought that money was the most important thing in life; now that I am old I know that it is." - *Oscar Wilde*

8. Read and learn about interesting facts from J.K. Jerome's life.

Jerome Klapka Jerome

Jerome is best remembered for his 1889 publication, 'Three Men in a Boat (To Say Nothing of Dog)'. Starting at Kingston upon Thames, going up to Oxford and back, the book depicts two-week boating holiday on River Thames.

Although written directly after returning from his honeymoon on Thames, it finds no mention of his wife, replacing her with his two real-time friends, George Wingrave (George) and Carl Hentschel (Harris), with whom he often went on boating trips. However, the character of the dog is purely imaginary.

Intending it to be a serious travel guide, he included the history of the places en route. But the humorous elements in the book became so prominent that many found the serious inputs to be a distraction. Never going out of print, the book remains as popular as before.

9. Read the text below.

The other day my friend George came to see me and brought a small book with him. It was a guide to English conversation for the use of foreign travellers. George said: "My idea is to go to London early on Wednesday morning and spend an hour or two going about and shopping with the help of this book. I want one or two little things — a hat and a pair of bedroom slippers." On Wednesday we arrived at Waterloo station and went to a small boot shop. Boxes of boots filled the shelves. Black and brown boots hung about its doors and windows. The man, when we entered, was opening with a hammer a new case full of boots. George raised his

hat, and said "Good morning." The man did not even turn round. He said something which was perhaps "Good morning" and went on with his work. George said: "I have been recommended to your shop by my friend, Mr. X." The answer to this in the book was "Mr. X. is a worthy gentleman; it will give me the greatest pleasure to serve a friend of his." What the man said was: "Don't know him; never heard of him." This was not the answer we expected. The book gave three or four methods of buying boots; George had selected the most polite of them centred round "Mr. X." You talked with the shop keeper about this "Mr. X." and then you began to speak about your desire to buy boots, "cheap and good." But with such man it was necessary to come to business with brutal directness. George left "Mr. X," and turning back to a previous page, took another sentence. It was not a good selection; under our present circumstances, in a boot-shop full of boots, was useless to make such a speech to any bootmaker. George said: "One has told me that you have here boots for sale." For the first time the man put down his hammer, and looked at us. He spoke slowly. He said: "What do you think I keep boots for — to smell them?" He was one of those men that begin quietly and get more angry as they go on. "What do you think I am," he continued, "a boot collector? What do you think I'm keeping this shop for — my health? Do you think I love the boots, and can't part with a pair? Do you think I hang them about here to look at them? Where do you think you are — in an international exhibition of boots? What do you think these boots are — a historical collection? Did you ever hear of a man keeping a boot shop and not selling boots? Do you think I decorate the shop with them? What do you think I am — a prize idiot?" I have always maintained that these conversation books are never of any real use. What we wanted was some way of telling him to calm down. Nothing of the sort was to be found in the book from the beginning to end. I must say that George chose the best 283 sentence that was there and used it. He said: "I shall come again, when, perhaps, you have more boots to show me. Till then, good-bye." With that we went out. George wanted to stop at another boot shop and try the experiment once more; he said he really wanted a pair of bedroom slippers. But we advised him to buy them another time. (After Jerome K. Jerome)

17. Find the English equivalent of the following phrases in Unkrainian in the text. Use them in the sentences of your own.

стати безробітним, об'явити себе банкрутом, величезний борг за кредитною картою, виплатити борг, внески розміром в \$500, вуличний жебрак, купляти сумки Гучі, виручити з біди (фінансово), благи про добродійність, передавати гроші, безконтрольне скуповування одягу, почувати себе заляканим, надмірність у магазинах.

III. Grammar Practice. Revision of Tenses

35. Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets

1. Where you (to be) just now? I (to wait) for you for ten minutes. Let's go to the cinema. We (to be) late.
2. When I (to enter) the house, I (to see) that the old man (to sit) near the fireplace and (to read) a book.
3. The lecture (not yet to begin) and the students (to talk) in the corridor.
4. When I was a child I (not to like) the girl next door. She always (to tease) me and (to fight with me).
5. We were glad to know that our relatives (to arrive) by the New Year.
6. An important letter (to arrive) when we already (to go) away for two weeks.
7. My father (to look) tired the day before yesterday. He (to work) at his computer for many hours.
8. I just (to finish) the book which you (to give) me for my birthday.
9. I (to be) nervous at the dentist this morning as it was the first time I (to see) him since 2009.
10. What you (to do) now? - I (to translate) an interesting story. - How long you (to translate) it? - I (to work) for seven hours. I (to hope) I (to finish) translating by nine o'clock.

36. Use the words in brackets in the correct form. Rewrite the sentences.

Sam: How long you (to be) a doctor?

Lis: I (to graduate) from the university five years ago.

Sam: That (not to be) a long time. You always (to work) in this city?

Lis: No, some years ago I (to work) in a small town.

Sam: How long you (to be) here?

Lis: I (to think) I (to be) here for two years already.

Sam: And you always (to work) at this hospital?

Lis: Yes. it (to be) a nice place to work.

Sam: You (to have) any family here?

Lis: I (to be married) for over a year. I (to have) a daughter.

Sam: Really? What your husband (to be)?

Lis: He (to be) a doctor, too. He (to work) at the same hospital. But he (to work) here over seven years.

37. Use the words in brackets in the correct form. Rewrite the sentences.

1. The ship (to be) in the open sea when the storm (to break) out.
2. I (to be) very happy when I (to see) him yesterday.

3. Last week we (to find) a kitten in the street. We (to see) that it (to be) absolutely helpless.
4. Don't tease the dog! It (to bite) you.
5. Last night we (not to want) disturb our parents as they (to have) a rest.
6. When Sally (to get) to the station last week, she (to realize) that she (to be) late. The train already (to leave).
7. You (not to read) my project yet?

38. Translate the sentences using proper tenses.

1. Де твій брат? - Він у спортивному залі. Він тренується там ужк дві години.
2. Він запропонував дітям піти до зоопарку. Він не був там з дитинства.
3. Моя подруга збирає листівки протягом довгого часу. Зараз їх у неї так багато, що вона не знає, де їх зберігати.
4. Ви вже бачили виставку картин Ван Гога, - Ні. Але я дуже хочу побачити її. - Ось два квитки на виставку. Якщо будете вільні увечері, приходьте в наш музей.
5. Зараз я дуже стомлена. наступного тижня я складатиму іспит, тому зараз напружено працюю. Звичайно я працюю з ранку до пізнього вечора.
6. Наступного літа я поїду до моря. Я буду лежати на пляжі увесь день.
7. Я думаю, що він не зупиниться в готелі, коли приїде до вашого міста.

Complete the sentences. Decide if you need to use the simple present or the present perfect progressive.

39. Complete the sentences. Decide if you need to use the simple present or the present perfect progressive.

Norman and Joe (play) football in a club three times a week. Norman (play) football in this club since he was five. Joe, however, (live/only) in this town since last year. He (go) to the same school as Norman and for two months Joe (train) in Norman's team. Joe (be) a very good goalkeeper and (make) it hard for the others to score goals. Norman is a forward and often (score) goals for his team. Since the beginning of training today, Norman (try) to score a goal. But Joe (stop) every single ball.

40. Complete the sentences using the proper tenses of the words in brackets.

1. When they (sleep), thieves (break) in and (steal) their jewelry.
2. After he (repair) his bike, he (drive) to his grandparents.
3. Before she (have) dinner, she (work) in the garden.

4. I (see) him yesterday in front of the cinema.
5. When they (listen) to music, they (hear) a loud noise.
6. He (not visit) me before he (fly) to Greece.
7. He (hear) a loud cry from outside and (rush) out.
8. While she (learn) for her test, her brother (play) football with his friends.
9. We (not play) chess last Sunday.
10. He (go) shopping after he (phone) me.

41. Complete the sentences using the proper tenses of the words in brackets.

1. Jane (write) a letter to a magazine. She (not finish) it yet.
2. Ben (look) for his pen-knife, but he (not find) it yet.
3. Jenny (wait) for the bus for half an hour, but it (not arrive) yet.
4. Nick (play) a computer game for two hours and he is still playing.
5. Mike (not finished) painting his car yet. He (work) on it for two weeks.
6. Amanda (not come) home yet. She (shop) in town since 10 o'clock.
7. Mike's car (make) strange noises. Nick and Jane (clean) all the parts.
8. Ben (draw) cartoons for two hours. He (not finish) yet.

VII. Topical Vocabulary List

countless (adj)	eventually (adv)	banish (v)
abusive (adj)	donation (n)	excesses (n)
instance (n)	sell on eBay (n)	insecurity (n)
take offence at (v)	raise money (n)	cute (adj)
entertainer (n)	return to the black (n)	unemployed (adj)
afford (v)	recall (n)	declare bankruptcy (v)
notoriety (n)	beg for smth (n)	tough (adj)
inclusion (n)	bottom line (n)	court show (n)
panic-stricken (adj)	plead for charity (v)	be anything but (v)
immature (adj)	bestselling memoir (n)	genius (n)
intimidate (v)	wonder (v)	debt (n)
surrounding (n)	ingénue (n)	unprofitable (adj)

Credit card(n)	Sales (n)
Currency (n)	Profits (n)
Cash (n)	Retail(n)
Coins(n)	Auction (n)
Debit card(n)	Deliver(v)
Deposit money(n)	Delivery(n)
Gift card (n)	Receipt(n)

Complain(n)
Complaint (n)
Return(n)
Refund(n)
Withdraw money(v)
Safety words(n)
Encryption(n)
Personally identifiable information(n)
Cookies(n)

Password(n)
Security enabled(n)
Shopping words(n)
Cart(n)
Checkout(n)
Return policies(n)
Order status(n)
Out of stock(n)
Merchandise credit(n)

Vocabulary for Online Shopping:

(Electronic) Shopping Cart(n)
Checkout (n)
Promo Code/Coupon(n)
Quantity(n)
Price(n)
Total (Tax included/incl.?)
Estimated Taxes (6%)(n)
Credit Card(n)
Card Number(n)

Security Code(n)
Expiration Date(n)
Create a Profile(n)
FAQ Frequently Asked Questions(n)
Featured Items(n)
Customers' Top Rated(n)
Best Sellers(n)
ReviewsNew Arrivals(n)
Item Name(n)

MODULE VIII

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

1. Read the first part of three jokes. In pairs think about the last line in each joke. Ask the teacher for the initial option.

1. The boss of a company called one of his employees into his office. The young man - who had only worked for the company for a few weeks - sat down nervously. 'When you started working here a month ago, your salary was \$50,000,' said the boss. 'Two weeks later, I doubled your salary to \$100,000. Now I'm going to pay you \$250,000 a year. What do you say to that?' _____ 'said the young man.

2. The American comedian Jack Benny was famous for being mean. One day he had been to the bank and he was on his way home, when a robber appeared and pointed a gun at him 'Your money or your life,' hissed the robber. There was a long silence. 'What's the matter with you?' said the robber. 'I said your money or your life.' _____,' said the old man.

3. Someone asked a millionaire how he had become so rich. 'As a young man, I was very poor,' he said. 'I spent my last \$100 on an old second-hand car. I spent the next week cleaning and repairing it. Then I sold the car for \$200. With the \$200, I bought two second-hand cars. I spent the next two weeks cleaning and repairing them. Then I sold them for \$400. It wasn't much, but I had made a profit of \$200.' 'What then?' 'Then my wife's father _____', he replied.

2. Read the newspaper stories about how people got money or lost it in unusual ways. Match a headline to each newspaper story (there is one extra headline).

EASY COME ... EASY GO *Why the Internet is bad for you* THE MOST GENEROUS MAN IN THE WORLD *Love wins in the end*

1. A Swiss man was amazed to see an extra £100,000 in his bank account one day. He started spending the money immediately, organising expensive parties for his friends and buying tilings he'd never been able to afford before. When the bank noticed mistake - the money actually belonged to a much richer man with the same name - he had already spent £85,000. A court ruled that the money wasn't his, and that he would have to repay the full amount.

2. As he arrived at the restaurant where he planned to give his girlfriend a wonderful surprise, Eric Culbertson checked in his pocket... and realised that he had left the \$10,000 engagement ring he had just bought in a taxi! He had saved up for a year to

buy the ring. The next day, Culbertson bought another ring for just \$25 and asked his girlfriend to marry him. She said yes.

3. A man in Germany had a horrible surprise when he checked his e-mail one morning. Thomas Vogel, aged 22, found he had bought items worth nearly £1 million from an Internet auction company. Thomas Vogel, who makes his living by gardening and planting trees, says he had never heard of the company before and knew nothing about the £800,000 house, £100,000 car and £25,000 small aeroplane he had just bought. The Internet company insisted that he paid for the items, however, as the bids were made in his name. ‘I don't know what I'm going to do or how I'm going to pay,’ he said. ‘I can't plant that many trees.’

3. Read the text and put 20 questions to the text to cover its plot. Retell the text using the questions.

A SHOPPING GUERNICA CAPTURES THE MOMENT

By Peter S. Goodman

From the Great Depression, we remember the bread lines. From the oil shocks of the 1970s, we recall lines of cars snaking from gas stations. And from our current moment, we may come to remember scenes like the one at a Long Island Wal-Mart in the dawn after Thanksgiving, when 2,000 frantic shoppers trampled to death an employee who stood between them and the bargains within.

It was a tragedy, yet it did not feel like an accident. All those people were there, lined up in the cold and darkness, because of sophisticated marketing forces that have produced this day now called Black Friday. They were engaging in early-morning shopping as contact sport. American business has long excelled at creating a sense of shortage amid abundance, an anxiety that one must act now or miss out.

This year, that anxiety comes with special intensity for everyone involved — for shoppers, fully cognizant of the immense strains on the economy, which has made bargains more crucial than ever; for the stores, now grappling with what could be among the weakest holiday seasons on record; and for policy makers around the planet, grappling with how to substitute for the suddenly beleaguered American consumer, whose proclivities for new gadgets and clothing has long been the engine of economic growth from Guangzhou to Guatemala City.

For decades, Americans have been effectively programmed to shop. China, Japan and other foreign powers have provided the wherewithal to purchase their goods by buying staggering quantities of American debt. Financial institutions have scattered credit card offers as if they were takeout menus and turned our houses into A.T.M.'s. Hollywood and Madison Avenue have excelled at persuading us that the

holiday season is a time to spend lavishly or risk being found insufficiently appreciative of our loved ones.

After 9/11, President Bush dispatched Americans to the malls as a patriotic act. When the economy faltered early this year, the government gave out tax rebate checks and told people to spend. In a sense, those Chinese-made flat-screen televisions sitting inside Wal-Mart have become American comfort food.

And yet the ability to spend is constricting rapidly. Credit card limits are getting cut. Millions of Americans now owe the bank more than the value of their homes, making further borrowing impossible. The banks themselves are hunkered down, just hoping to survive.

Live within our means and save: This new commandment has entered the conversation, colliding with the deeply embedded imperative to spend. And yet much of the distress is less the product of extravagance than the result of the fact that in many households the means are nowhere near enough for traditional middle-class lives.

Wages for most Americans have fallen in real terms over the last eight years. Pensions have been turned into 401(k) plans that have just relinquished half their value to an angry market. Health benefits have been downgraded or eliminated altogether. Working hours are being slashed, and full-time workers are having to settle for jobs through temp agencies.

Indeed, this was the situation for the unfortunate man who found himself working at the Valley Stream Wal-Mart at 5 a.m. Friday, a temp at a company emblematic of low wages and weak benefits, earning his dollars by trying to police an unruly crowd worried about missing out.

In a sense, the American economy has become a kind of piñata — lots of treats in there, but no guarantee that you will get any, making people prone to frenzy and sending some home bruised.

It seemed fitting then, in a tragic way, that the holiday season began with violence fueled by desperation; with a mob making a frantic reach for things they wanted badly, knowing they might go home empty-handed.

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4. Read the text. Retell it.

HISTORY OF MONEY

Money, one of the earliest and most significant inventions of civilization, is essential to the development of trade. Without it there is only barter, a relationship between two people each of whom has something which the other wants.

Money (which everybody wants) provides an intermediary substance, enabling the seller to choose when and where he wishes to become a buyer.

All primitive societies invest certain things with a special value - particularly livestock, and items of rarity or beauty. They are presented on ceremonial occasions such as weddings. The possession of large numbers of cattle or pigs is clear evidence of wealth and prestige. But these objects are not money in our sense, capable of easy use in everyday transactions.

The most often quoted example of primitive money is shells - in Africa cowries and wampum in America. The small cowrie shell, deriving from the Maldivian Islands in the Indian Ocean, is a treasured item in the civilizations of China and India from very early times. From India these attractive objects are carried along the trade routes to Africa. Similarly the American Indians use a small white cylindrical shell for ceremonial gifts, embroidered on to decorated belts or other ornaments. Europeans give the name 'wampum' to these precious items.

Both wampum and cowries eventually become a market currency, in the conventional sense, but only after the arrival of Europeans.

The earliest currency used in commercial transactions appears in Egypt and Mesopotamia by the third millennium BC. It consists of gold bars which need to be weighed to establish their value each time they are exchanged. Later they are supplemented by gold rings for smaller sums. In about 2500 BC an extensive trade, at Ebla in modern Syria, is based on currency of this kind in silver and gold.

Gold rings and ornaments, which can be worn for safe keeping as well as display, approach the ideal of a portable currency. Many poor women in India today still wear their limited wealth in this way, even when working in the fields or on the roads.

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