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English for Specific Purposes:
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
для сельскохозяйственных работ

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Пособие предназначено для подготовки студентов неязыковых вузов со специализацией в сельском хозяйстве к выживанию в англоговорящей стране. Лексическое и грамматическое наполнение пособия ориентировано как на начинающих изучать иностранный язык, так и на продолжающих.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Целью курса является подготовка студентов неязыковых вузов со специализацией в сельском хозяйстве к выживанию в англоговорящей стране, например, Великобритании, Канаде, Австралии. Курс не является обучающим языку с нуля. Цель и задачи – дать информацию, лексику и навыки говорения и понимания реалий Великобритании. Студенты должны научиться коммуникации в ситуациях, обозначенных в программе. Это не означает, что они должны идеально овладеть грамматикой или вы зубрить лексический материал. Курс сбалансирован так, что подходит и начинающим и продолжающим изучать английский язык. Очень важно дать информацию, как вести себя в той или иной ситуации.

Курс интенсивный по своему контенту, поэтому самостоятельной работе уделяется большое внимание. Курс состоит из 23 занятий по 60 минут. В первой части идут общие темы языка выживания – English to Survive. Вторая часть полностью посвящена жизни на ферме. Третья часть включает культурные аспекты жизни в Великобритании. Это издание содержит первую и вторую части.

Методика.

Курс строится стандартно. Он снабжен инфографикой, чтобы было легче ориентироваться в составляющих курса. На этапе Lead-in происходит введение в урок, часто повторяя предыдущий материал. Во время введения лексики (Study the words) перед разными видами речевой деятельности необходимо повторять слова несколько раз, объяснять их и строить с ними предложения, так как ситуация и контекст – это главное в изучении языка.

Во время аудирования акцент на понимание главной информации. Студенты должны научиться улавливать суть. Главное – услышать ответ на вопросы или найти необходимую информацию, а не понять досконально все.

Грамматика объясняется и выводится на уровень практики: составление вопросов и предложений о себе.

Очень важно! Как преподаватели мы сами определяем темп прохождения урока. Если вы видите, что группа хорошо и быстро продвигается, то не следует затягивать и двигаться быстрее. Если группа медленно осваивает материал, тогда сокращайте урок. Если нужно добавить что-то в связи с потребностями группы, добавляйте.

Инфографика:



UNIT Goals



Клубника означает Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.



Listen!



REMEMBER!



Culture Note. Культурная справка.



Situational English.



VIDEO



Play Time.

PART I. English to Survive.

Unit 1. Lesson 1. Nice to meet you!



Lesson goals:

1. Meet new people from the farm.
2. Practise saying numbers.
3. Describe different occupations.
4. Study the verb “to be” and personal pronouns.

Lead-in. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with numbers.

- 1) There are ... days a week.
- 2) There are ... summer months.
- 3) There are ... fingers on my hands.
- 4) There are ... months in a year.
- 5) There are ... days in November.
- 6) There are ... states in the USA.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



- 7) The hottest place on Earth is Death Valley desert in California. The temperature here is ... degrees Celsius.



- 8) The tallest building in the world is Burj Dubai. Its height is

Part A. NUMBERS AROUND US.

1. How often do you need to say numbers? Where and when do you need them?



Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

NUMBERS

Study the table.

Cardinal (How many?) (Количественные)			Ordinal (Which?) (Порядковые)
<i>1-10</i>	<i>11-19</i>	<i>20-1000</i>	
1 – one	11 – eleven	20 – twenty	1 st – the first
2 – two	12 – twelve	21 – twenty-one	2 nd – the second
3 – three	13 – <u>thirteen</u>	30 – <u>thirty</u>	3 ^d – the third
4 – four	14 – <u>fourteen</u>	40 – <u>forty</u>	4 th – the fourth
5 – five	15 – <u>fifteen</u>	50 – <u>fifty</u>	5 th – the fifth
6 – six	16 – <u>sixteen</u>	60 – sixty	6 th – the sixth
7 – seven	17 – seventeen	70 – seventy	7 th – the seventh
8 – eight	18 – eighteen	80 – eighty	8 th – the eighth
9 – nine	19 – nineteen	90 – ninety	9 th – the ninth
10 – ten		100 – one hundred	100 th – the
		125 – one hundred <u>and</u>	<u>hundredth</u>
		<u>twenty five</u>	
		1000 – one thousand	
		10000 – ten thousand	
		1000 000 – a million	
		1000 000 000 – a billion/a	
		milliard	

2. Say it in English:

5, 9, 4, 6, 12, 14, 16, 27, 35, 40, 58, 89, 93, 52, 67, 85, 103, 209, 345, 945, 1456, 2374, 6553, 9213.

Aeroflot 856, British Airlines 602, Delta 314, Swiss Air 507, Alitalia 492.

3. What is your phone number? Say it in English!



24-75 — two — four — seven — five

14-80 — one — four — eight — zero (ou)

135-97-87 — one — three — five — nine — seven — eight — seven

498-37-23 — four — nine — eight — three — seven — two — three

4. What date is it today? (потренируйтесь в произнесении порядковых числительных)

October 31, 2019 – October the thirty first or the thirty-first of October, twenty nineteen.

September 1, 2019; 13.11.2019; 31.12.2019; February 14, 2020; 3.03. 1985; 15.04.2018; 2.05.2001; 12.06.2005; 14.07.1978; 22.08.1900; 19.08.1994.

Part B. The Verb “To be”

1. Read Dave’s story. Explain when we use the verb “to be” and when we use other verbs. After that fill in the table with the forms of the verb “to be”.

Have/has – имею/имеет

in the countryside – за городом, в деревне

looks after – смотрит за, ухаживает

youngest – самый младший

eldest – самый старший

to ride a horse – ездить верхом на лошади



Hello! My name is Dave. I am a mechanic. I have a big family. We live in the countryside in a big house. I have a wife and three children. We are happy together. My wife’s name is Mary. She is a housewife. She looks after all our kids. I have two sons and one daughter. My youngest son Tim is 5 years old. He goes to the kindergarten. My daughter Alice is 7 years old. She goes to school. My eldest son John is 10 years old. He also goes to school. They are great kids and they all like to ride a horse and go to the farm with me. I hope you are happy too.

	be		be
I		We	
He		You	

She		They	
It			



Grammar Notes. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

The verb “to be”

Глагол **to be** – основной глагол английского языка. Он часто появляется, когда **в русском языке нет действия**, например: «Я счастлив» или «Мне 40». В таких случаях необходимо мысленно вставить глагол «есть»: «Мне есть 40». Вместо этого «есть» мы и будем вставлять глагол **to be**, но в одной из его форм. Если вы вы зубрите этот глагол, а вместе с ним несколько прилагательных и существительных, то в 85% случаев вы сможете объясниться и вас поймут.

Глагол **to be** используется в тех случаях, когда мы говорим:

- о возрасте – I am 25.
- о профессии – I am a farmer.
- о качествах человека, внешности и т.п. – He is happy. She is tired (уставшая).
- о качествах вещи, например, о цвете чего-либо – My car is red. My house is not big.
- при назывании предмета – This is a farm. That is a caravan (длинный дом-вагончик со всеми удобствами).
- с состояниями природы и с некоторыми конструкциями с прилагательными – We are early (Мы рано). It is rainy (Дождливо).

Глагол **to be** практически единственный глагол в английском языке, который изменяется по лицам и числам, т.е. спрягается.

Спряжение глагола **to be** (Время группы Simple/Простое)

Утвердительное предложение (+)

	Present Simple (Настоящее)	Past Simple (Прошедшее)	Future Simple (Будущее)
I (я)	am a student. Или I'm a student.	was a student. Я был студентом.	will be a student.
He (он)	is a student. Или He's a student.	was a student. Он был студентом.	will be a student.
She (она)	is a student. Или She's a student.	was a student. Она была студенткой.	will be a student.
It	is our cat. Или	was our cat. Это была наша кошка.	will be our cat.

(ОН/ОНА/ЭТО)	It's our cat.		
We (МЫ)	are students. Или We're students.	were students. Мы были студентами.	will be students.
You (ТЫ/ВЫ)	are students. Или You're students.	were students Вы были студентами.	will be students.
They (ОНИ)	are students. Или They're students.	were students Они были студентами.	will be students.

Отрицательное предложение (-)

	be	be	will not be
I (Я)	am not a driver. Или I'm not a driver.	was not a driver. Или I wasn't a driver.	will not be (won't be) a driver.
He (ОН)	is not a driver. или He isn't a driver.	was not a driver. Или He wasn't a driver.	will not be (won't be) a driver.
She (ОНА)	is not a driver. или He isn't a driver.	was not a driver. Или She wasn't a driver.	will not be (won't be) a driver.
It (ОН/ОНА/ЭТО)	is not a car. It isn't a car.	was not our car. Или It wasn't our cat.	will not be (won't be) our car.
We (МЫ)	are not drivers. Или We aren't drivers.	were not drivers. Или We weren't drivers.	will not be (won't be) drivers.
You (ТЫ/ВЫ)	are not drivers. Или You aren't drivers.	were not drivers. Или You weren't drivers.	will not be (won't be) drivers.
They (ОНИ)	are not drivers. Или They aren't drivers.	were not drivers. Или They weren't drivers.	will not be (won't be) drivers.

Part C. Meet New People.



I. **Listening and studying the new words.** Look at the pictures and listen to the people. Do not worry if you do not understand everything. You should understand

the names and the professions. Match the names and their occupations (jobs) but at first

II. Study the words:

responsible for [rɪ'spɒnsəb(ə)l] – ответственный за

in charge of [ɪn'tʃɑ:(r)dʒ] – ответственный за

duty (мн.ч. duties) ['dju:ti] – обязанность

irrigation [ˌɪrɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n] – полив, орошение

soil – почва

crop – зерно

plumber ['plʌm ə] – слесарь

to improve [ɪm'pru:v] – улучшать

to implement ['ɪmplɪ'ment] – внедрять

1. An irrigation engineer	a) Nick Torov
2. An agronomist	b) Andy Cliff
3. A mechanic	c) Tom Reds
4. A farm worker	d) Dave Finch
5. A farm manager	e) Jack Brown
6. A plumber	f) Ted Wilson



e)



f)



II. Look through the texts and fill in the table. Просмотрите тексты и заполните таблицу:

Name	Job	Age	Country/city or county
1. Ted Wilson			
2. Jack Brown			
3. Dave Finch			
4. Nick Torov			
5. Andy Cliff			
6. Tom Reds			

1. Hello! My name is Ted Wilson. I am an irrigation engineer. I am from Texas, the USA. I'm 36 y.o. I am responsible for planning, designing, and implementing agricultural irrigation systems that is systems for watering plants.

2. Hi! My name is Jack Brown. I am an agronomist. I am from Kent, England. I'm 29 y.o. I am responsible for the soil and crop quality and health. I develop methods to improve soil and crops.

3. Hello! My name is Dave Finch. I am a mechanic. I come from Scotland. I am 42 years old. I am in charge of all machinery and equipment at the farm. I control the work of the automated systems and repair the transport if it breaks down.

4. Hi! My name is Nick Torov. I'm 28 y.o. I am from Romania. I am a farm worker. I pick fruit and vegetables. I also do different work at the farm such as packing and cleaning.

5. Hello! My name is Andy Cliff. I'm 51 y.o. I come from Wales. I am a farm manager. I am responsible for planning and managing the daily operations of farms. It is my duty to ensure that the farm is profitable.

6. Hi! My name is Tom Reds. I am from Ireland. I'm 29 y.o. I'm a plumber. If anything leaks in your house or you need to fix a new tap, I'm there to help you.

III. Look at your table and make up sentences about the people from the texts:

e.g. Ted Wilson is an irrigation engineer. He is 36 y.o. He is from Texas, the USA.

Вопросительное предложение (?)

Wh	to be (Present/Past) (Настоящее/ Прошедшее)	Pronoun (местоимение)	Другие члены предложения
	Am/was	I (я)	a student?
	Is/was	he (он)	at the office?
Where (Где? Куда?)	is/was	she (она)?	
What (Что?)	is/was	it (он/она/это)?	
Where (Где? Куда?)	are/were	we?	
	Are/were	you	new workers?
Who (Кто?)	Are/were	they?	
Why (Почему?)	are/were	you	there?

Future Simple. Будущее простое.

Wh	Вспомогательный глагол будущего времени (Future Simple)	Pronoun (местоимение)	to be	Другие члены предложения
	will	I (я)	be	a student?
	will	he (он)	be	at the office?
Where (Где? Куда?)	will	she (она)	be?	

What (Что?)	will	it (он/она/это)	be?	Что это будет?
Where (Где? Куда?)	will	we	be?	Где мы будем?
	will	you	be	there?
Who (Кто?)	will	they	be?	Кем они будут? (Взрослые? Дети?)
Why (Почему?)	will	you	be	there? (Почему вы будете там?)

Таким образом, в **вопросе** глагол **to be (am/is/are/was/were)** встает перед подлежащим – главным действующим лицом предложения. Если нужно вопросительное слово, то оно, как и в русском языке, встает на первое место. В будущем времени вспомогательный глагол будущего времени **will** выносится перед подлежащим.

IV. Look at your table with Ted Wilson again and ask other students the questions about those people’s age, job and country.

Further Practice. Дальнейшая практика.

Постройте свои предложения по таблицам с существительными: an engineer, a plumber, a doctor, a housewife, children, a mechanic, 25 years old, be at home.

Unit 1. Lesson 2. Where are you from?



Lesson goals:

1. Occupation
2. Asking for and giving personal information.
3. Countries and nationalities.

Lead-in. Answer the questions:

- 1) What date is it today?
- 2) What day of the week is it today?
- 3) What is your phone number?
- 4) How are you today?
- 5) How old are you?

6) What do you do? (What is your occupation?)

Part A. What is your occupation? Asking questions.

I. a. Match the Russian and English words for professions.

1. a guide [gaid]	a) агроном
2. a plumber ['plʌmə]	b) фармацевт
3. an irrigation engineer	c) супервайзер
4. a driver	d) менеджер на ферме
5. an agronomist	e) продавец
6. a supervisor	f) стюардесса
7. a chemist ['kemist]	g) слесарь
8. a general practitioner (a GP)	h) водитель
9. a flight attendant	i) инженер по орошению/поливке
10. a shop assistant	j) гид
11. a farm manager	к) терапевт

I. b. Look at the pictures and say what their occupation is and say what he/she is not:

e.g. He is a singer. He is not a writer.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



Part B. Ask a question with the verb «to be»:

I. Study the table and learn the question words.

Вопросительные слова. Question words.

Question word (Wh)	Вопросительное слово	Present Simple (Настоящее простое)	Past Simple (Прошедшее простое)
What	Что	What bus number is it?	What bus number was it?
Where	Где	Where is caravan 3?	Where was caravan 3?
Why	Почему	Why are you late?	Why were you late?
When	Когда	When is lunch?	When was lunch?
How	Как	How are you?	How were you?
What colour	Какого цвета	What colour is his car?	What colour was his car?
How old	Сколько лет	How old is he?	How old was he?
How many	Сколько (с исчисляемыми существительными)	How many boxes are there?	How many boxes were there?
How much	Сколько (с неисчисляемыми существительными)	How much is it?	How much was it?
Who	Кто	Who is she?	Who was she?

II. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with am/is/are/was/were.

- 1) I ... happy. I ... not sad.
- 2) We ... not a big family.
- 3) He ... not my brother. He is my friend.
- 4) They aren't from Italy. They ... from France.
- 5) You ... not happy yesterday. Why weren't you?
- 6) She isn't at home now. She ... at school.

- 7) It ... not sunny today. It ... rainy.
- 8) ... you ready to go?
- 9) Where ... you yesterday?
- 10) Where ... Jack?
- 11) ... she at home? – Yes, she is.
- 12) ... Mr. Cliff at the office? – No, he's at the farm.
- 13) Where ... they? – They are in a greenhouse (теплица).
- 14) Why aren't you ready? – Because I ... tired.

III. Make the sentence negative. Then, ask a question and give a short answer.

e.g. She is a receptionist.

She **is not** a receptionist. **Is** she a receptionist? – Yes, she is/or No, she is not.

- a) He is a doctor.
- b) It will be cloudy today.
- c) I am sad.
- d) She was a shop assistant.
- e) We are English.
- f) They are Russian.
- g) You were a farm worker.

IV. Read the sentences. Put them in the past simple tense (yesterday – вчера, last week – на прошлой неделе, last year – в прошлом году).

e.g. I am happy today. – I was happy yesterday.

- a) He is a doctor.
- b) It is rainy today.
- c) I am tired (уставший).
- d) She is a shop assistant.
- e) This is an English book.
- f) They are Russian tourists.
- g) You are a farm worker.

V. Answer the questions about yourself. Do it quickly if you can:

- a) What is your name?
- b) How old are you?
- c) How old is your mother?
- d) Are your parents retired (вышедший на пенсию)?
- e) How was the weather yesterday?
- f) What is your phone number?



REMEMBER! Word Combinations with the verb “to be”:

to be glad e.g. I am glad to meet you.	быть довольным, радостным: Рад познакомиться с вами.
to be fine (OK, so-so)	быть в порядке
to be tired	быть уставшим (устать)
to be busy	быть занятым
to be free	быть свободным
to be married	быть женатым (замужем)
to be single	быть одиноким
to be late	быть опоздавшим (опоздать)
to be on time	быть вовремя
to be present	быть присутствующим (присутствовать)
to be absent	быть отсутствующим
to be ill (sick)	быть больным
to be healthy	быть здоровым
to be ready	быть готовым
to be sure	быть уверенным
to be surprised	быть удивленным
to be interested in }	быть заинтересованным чем-то
to be fond of }	(интересоваться чем-то)
to be back	быть вернувшимся (вернуться)
to be right	быть правым
to be wrong	быть неправым
to be afraid of something e.g. I am afraid of flying.	быть испугавшимся чего-то (бояться): Я боюсь летать.
to be proud of	быть гордым
to be upset	быть расстроенным
to be on friendly terms with somebody	быть в дружеских отношениях с кем-то




Make up your own sentences with these word combinations. Ask your friend questions with these word combinations:

e.g. Are you tired now? Is your mom proud of you? What are you fond of?

Part C. Countries and Nationalities.

1. Study the table. Answer the question “Where is he/she from?”

e.g. Pele is from Brazil. He is Brazilian.

Country	Nationality
 Brazil	Brazilian
 China	Chinese
 England	English
 Hungary	Hungarian
 Italy	Italian
 Japan	Japanese
 Mexico	Mexican
 Poland	Polish
 Russia	Russian
 Spain	Spanish
 Turkey	Turkish
 the United States	American
 the UK	British

<p>Mao Zedong Queen Elizabeth II Joseph Pulitzer Federico Feline Haruki Murakami Salma Hayek Roman Polanski Lev Tolstoy Penelope Cruz Arif Mardin Bill Gates Elton John</p>
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Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

В английском языке, как и в русском, есть страна, а есть прилагательное для обозначения принадлежности к этой стране. Например, “This tea is from England (Этот чай из Англии). I like English tea (Мне нравится английский чай).” Прилагательные образуются от страны плюс суффиксы: -an, -ish, -ese.

Необычное образование прилагательных:

для страны Holland прилагательное будет Dutch;

Scotland – Scottish

Switzerland – Swiss,

Portugal – Portuguese,

Iraq – Iraqi,
Oman – Omani,
Thailand – Thai

Чтобы назвать людей, принадлежащих той или иной стране, добавляют к прилагательному определенный артикль “the” и суффикс “s”:

The Russians (русские)
The Italians (итальянцы)
The Americans (американцы)

НО! Если прилагательное оканчивается на “-ese” или “-ish”, то добавляется только артикль the:

The Scots (шотландцы)
The British (британцы)
The Chinese (китайцы)
The French (французы)

Сравните:

The British love their Queen Elizabeth.
The Russians are brave (смелые) people.

2. Listen to the dialogues and fill in the gaps.

1	A Are you _____? B No, I'm _____. I'm from Wales.
2	A Where are you from? B We're from _____. A Are you on holiday? B No, we aren't. We're on business.
3	A Where's she from? Is she _____? B No, she isn't. She is _____. She is from Buenos Aires.
4	A Mmmm, delicious. Is it _____? B No, it isn't. It's _____

3. Transform the sentences:

e.g. *We are from Japan. – We are Japanese. My mom is from Italy. – She is Italian.*

a) My brother is from Mexico.

- b) Ms. Alice is from Ukraine.
- c) Dan is from Ireland.
- d) Niko is from Germany.
- e) Jane is from Romania.
- f) Kate comes from France.
- g) They come from Poland.



AUDIO INTERVIEW.

Listen to the audio and answer the interviewer's questions about yourself in pauses.



Play Time.

Create your new identity (name, age, occupation). Think of a new country you are from. Do not tell others. Find out about other students' new identity by asking questions:

e.g. What is your name? How old are you? Where are you from? Are you Russian? Are you a doctor?

After that, tell everybody where your neighbor comes from and his new nationality.

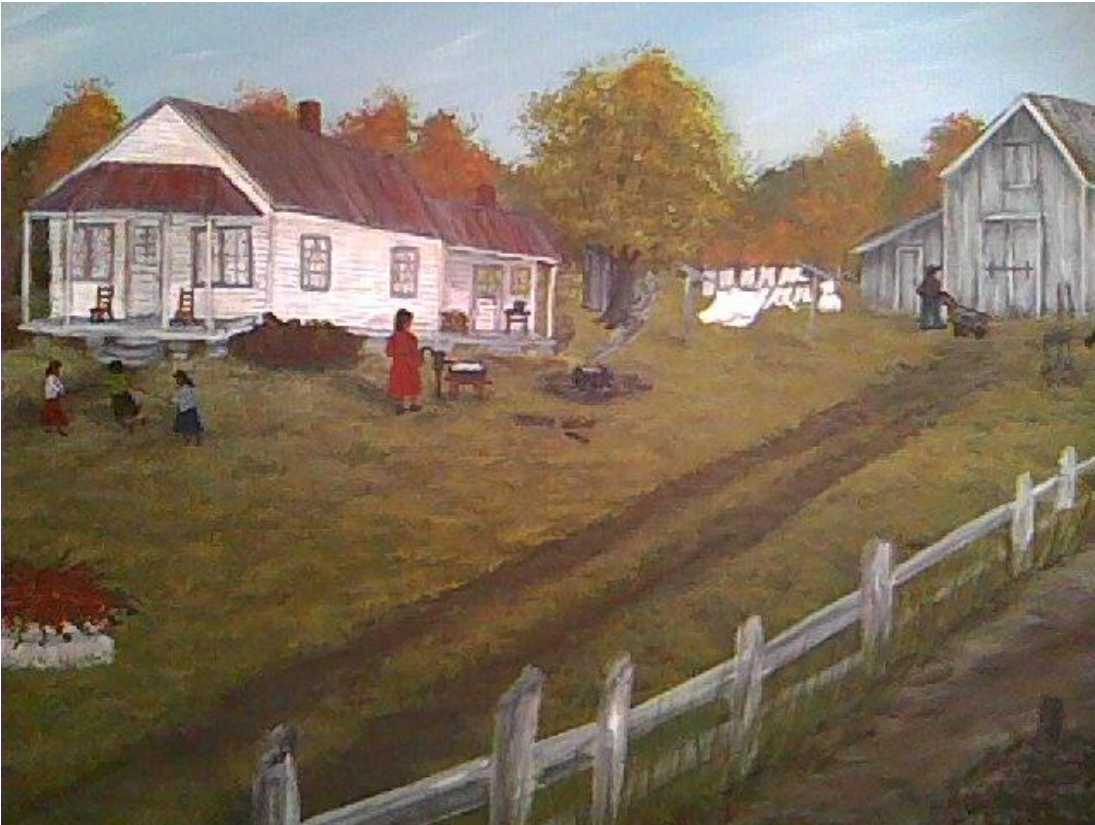
UNIT 2. Lesson 1. PACK YOUR BAG.



Lesson Goals:

1. Конструкции there is/ there are.
2. Единственное и множественное число существительных.
3. Местоимения: Possessive and Demonstrative pronouns.

Lead-in. Look at the picture and answer the questions:



1. Is it a rainy or a sunny day?
2. Where does the family live: in the countryside or in a town?
3. How many people are there in the family?
4. Are the children tired? How are they?
5. Are the parents busy or free?
6. What colour is the big house?
7. What time of the year is it (spring, summer, autumn, winter)?
8. Do you want to live in the countryside?
9. Are they British or American? What do you think?

Part A.



Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

There is/there are/ there was/ there were.

Когда нам нужно назвать местоположение чего-то, мы говорим: «На стене (есть) картина» или «Картина на стене». В предложениях типа «В классе 20 человек» или «В офисе никого нет» всегда фигурирует кто-то или что-то и место (где?). В английском языке подобные конструкции начинаются с местоимения “there” и глагола “to be”, но в нужной форме:

There is a café on the 2nd floor. – (Там Есть) Кафе на втором этаже.

There are three people before you. (Три человека до вас).

There was a lot of food yesterday. (Вчера было много еды).

There were 2 people in the line yesterday. (Вчера в очереди было 2 человека).

Is there a café in the village? – В деревне есть кафе?

There is not a café in the village. – В деревне нет кафе.

I. Look at the picture again and fill in the gaps:

1) There ... 3 children in the yard (во дворе).

2) ... are ... chairs on the porch (на крыльце).

3) a man near the shed (сеновал).

4) a woman in front of the house (перед домом).

5) three buildings in the picture.



II. Read out the dialogue in pairs and write out

(выпишите) all the things that Mary is going (собирается) to take with her.

Alice: What are you doing?

Mary: I'm packing my suitcase. You know, I'm going to the UK to work on the farm. This is my ticket (билет).

Alice: Yes, going abroad is a very serious matter (серьезное дело). It is very easy to forget (забыть) something.

Mary: That is why (вот почему) it is important to make up (составить) a list of things, which you will take with you and put into your suitcase (чемодан).

Alice: First of all (прежде всего), take all necessary (нужные) documents.

Mary: Yes, you are right.

Alice: And remember that Great Britain is not the country where the weather is sunny all the time. It often rains. You are going



(собираетесь) to work at the farm that is why take rubber boots with you.

Mary: Exactly (Точно!). I will also take a pair of jeans or trousers, socks, a sweater and a jumper, a raincoat and a jacket, two T-shirts, a skirt, a dress, a pair of trainers (кроссовки), slippers (тапки) and a sports suit.

Alice: Do you wear contact lenses?

Mary: Yes, I do.

Alice: If you wear (если вы носите) contact lenses, take as many as you need (столько много, сколько нужно). They are expensive (дорогие) in the UK. And do not take a big bottle of shampoo or washing gel.

Mary: I will take a small bottle.

Alice: Do not forget about a toothbrush and toothpaste.

Mary: Where is my charger (зарядник)?

Alice: Here it is. The charger is on your computer desk.

Fill-in the table and repeat the words after the teacher.

a suitcase	чемодан
documents	документы

III. What is there in Mary's suitcase?

e.g. There are documents in her suitcase.

Part B



Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

Существительное. Noun.

1) Артикли. Articles.

Артикль

Неопределенный

a bag
an apple (если слово
начинается с
гласного звука)

Определенный

the bag

Употребление артиклей – непростая тема. Однако нужно понять следующее:

Неопределенный артикль используется с предметными (сумка, стол, груша) существительными ТОЛЬКО в единственном числе в следующих случаях:

1. Если вы их называете в речи первый раз: I will take a skirt.
2. Если вы называете профессию или род занятий: I am a driver.
3. После глаголов be и have: I have a car.

Раньше в английском языке этот артикль означал числительное «один».

Определенный артикль употребляется с существительными в единственном и МНОЖЕСТВЕННОМ числе:

1. если мы упоминаем предмет второй раз или говорящий и слушающий понимают, о чем идет речь: How did you like the song? (не любая, а которую мы вместе слушали).
2. когда предмет уникален: The moon is yellow today.
3. часто – в обстоятельствах места: We have a house in the village.

Мы НЕ употребляем артикль:

1. с существительными во множественном числе, если мы не имеем конкретные предметы. Нам важно множественное число: You can buy shoes in a shoe store (просто туфли, а не конкретные).
2. С именами собственными и притяжательными, а также если местоимение, с названиями месяцев и дней недель: Mary is her best friend. In Summer.
3. С вещественными, неисчисляемыми существительными: I like ice-cream.

С ними мы обычно употребляем some: some milk, some water.

Это основное, что нужно знать для начала об артиклях.

I. Найдите в диалоге между Мэри и Элис существительные и объясните, почему они употребляются с неопределенным артиклем “a”, определенным артиклем “the” или без артикля.

II. Fill in “a” or “an”, “the” or “zero” article (нулевой) where necessary.

1. I'm . . . new farm worker. 2. Are you . . . student? 3. Are you . . . friends? 4. I'm . . . engineer. 5. She's . . . opera singer. 6. Take . . . socks with you. 7. They are . . . flight attendants. 8. This is . . . your room. 9. Is this . . . greenhouse (теплица)? 10. Give me . . . jumper, please (именно тот, который лежит на кровати). 11. I will put . . .

documents in my bag (конкретные документы). 12. Where are ... glasses? (мои очки). 13. Can I have ... water, please? 14. I will go home in... Autumn.



Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

Единственное и множественное число существительных. (the singular and plural of the nouns).

a tape – tapes [s] (скотч – несколько рулонов скотча)- если слово заканчивается на глухую согласную то и произносим глухо [s]
 a board – boards [z]- если слово заканчивается на звонкую согласную или гласную (d), то и произносим звонко [d]
 a watch – watches [iz]-если на шипящие и свистящие, то произносим [iz]
 a city – cities [iz]- если на у, а перед ней согласная, то у меняется на I и плюс es [iz]

Существуют неправильные формы множественного числа существительного.

меняется корневая гласная	добавляется окончание	совпадение форм	заимствования из латинского и греческого	Только в единственном числе собираательны е и абстрактные существитель ные	Только во множествен ном числе парные существител ьные и еще парочка
a man – men	an ox – oxen	a sheep – sheep	a formula – formulae	money	trousers
a woman – women	a child – children	a fish – fish	a criterion – criteria	business	glasses
foot – feet		a deer – deer	a crisis – crises	news	clothes
a tooth – teeth		a swine – swine	a bacterium – bacteria	love	police
a mouse – mice				advice	scissors
a goose – geese				sugar	goods

Запомните:

a wife – wives

cliff – cliffs

Но!

roof – roofs

a leaf – leaves

II. Fill in the gaps with a noun in the plural. Заполните пропуски существительными во множественном числе.

e.g. There are 10 ... (car) in our yard. – There are 10 cars in our yard.

1. There are 3 ... (child) in our family.
2. There are 50 ... (sheep) on the farm.
3. There are only two ... (woman) in our company.
4. There are 4 ... (chair) in the kitchen (на кухне).
5. There are 8 ... (bed) in this room.
6. There are ... (a mouse) in the house.
7. There was a lot of ... (fish) in this pond (пруд) last year.
8. There were 2 ... (tooth) pulled out (удалены).

Part C



Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

Притяжательные местоимения (Possessive pronouns). Абсолютные местоимения. Указательные местоимения (Demonstrative pronouns).

Указательные местоимения.

This – это/этот/эта (для единственного числа): This is a house.

These – эти (для множественного числа): These are greenhouses (теплицы).

That – тот (не рядом, там, подальше): That is a farm.

Those – те (вдали): Those are greenhouses and barns (амбары).

Вы также можете употреблять эти местоимения в словосочетаниях: this dog, that house, those fields (те поля), these gloves (эти перчатки).

Личное местоимения	Притяжательное (перед существительным)	Абсолютное (в конце предложения, когда после него не ставится существительное)
I	my	mine
I am Kate.	This is my bag .	It is mine (Это моё).
He	his	his
He has a big house.	This is his house .	This house is his (Этот дом его).
She	her	hers
She is a manager.	This is her office .	This office is hers (Этот офис её).

It	its	it
It is a farm.	Its size is 50 acres. (Ее размер – 50 Га)	Let's go to it (Пойдем на нее-на ферму).
We	our	ours
We are hardworking.	This is our greenhouse .	This field is ours . (Это поле наше).
You	Your	Yours
You are trainees. (Вы стажеры)	Your supervisor is Tom. (Ваш супервайзер – Том)	This room is yours . (Эта комната ваша)
They	their	theirs
They are farm workers.	This is their row . (Это их ряд)	This row is theirs . (Этот ряд их).

I. Используя указательные местоимения “this (это)” для единственного числа и “these”(это/эти) для множественного числа, а также притяжательные местоимения расскажите, что это (What’s this?)

e.g. Это ящик – This is a box. Это яблоки – These are apples.

1. Это мой чемодан. 2. Это наши билеты. 3. Это мой билет. 4. Это мои документы. 5. Это его джинсы. 6. Это ее свитер. 7. Это наши теплицы.

II. Now transform the sentences to ask questions. А теперь переделайте предложения в вопросы.

e.g. These are your contact lenses. – **Are these** your contact lenses?

1. This is his suitcase. 2. That is our bus stop. 3. These are your beds (грядки). 4. Those boxes with apples are theirs. 5. These things are yours. 6. These are her glasses. 7. These boots are his. 8. This is my room.

More Practice. Make up questions from these sentences.

e.g. There are 2 spacious (просторная) greenhouses on the farm. – How many spacious greenhouses are there on the farm?

1. There is a bus stop near the shop.
2. This is a small bus station.
3. The train station in Bath is not big but modern (современный).
4. My visa is till the end of November.
5. Tom was 18 last week.
6. Your supervisor is Tom Brown.
7. The price is 48 pounds.
8. They are from Poland.
9. She was ill today.
10. We will be on the farm tomorrow.
11. There are new rubber boots near the door.
12. It will be rainy tomorrow.

Extra material.

Practise the sentences with there is/there are and there was/there were.

6.1 Kenham is a small town. Look at the information in the box and write sentences about Kenham with **There is/are** or **There isn't/aren't**.

1	a castle?	No	1	<u>There isn't a castle.</u>
2	any restaurants?	Yes (a lot)	2	<u>There are a lot of restaurants.</u>
3	a hospital?	Yes	3
4	a swimming pool?	No	4
5	any cinemas?	Yes (two)	5
6	a university?	No	6
7	any big hotels?	No	7

6.2 Write sentences about your town (or a town that you know). Use **There is/are/isn't/aren't**.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------|
| 1 | <u>There are a few restaurants.</u> | 4 | |
| 2 | <u>There's a big park.</u> | 5 | |
| 3 | | 6 | |

6.3 Put in **there is / there isn't / is there / there are / there aren't / are there**.

- 1 Kenham isn't an old town. There aren't any old buildings.
- 2 Look! a photograph of your brother in the newspaper!
- 3 'Excuse me, a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of the street.'
- 4 five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
- 5 'How many students in the class?' 'Twenty.'
- 6 'Can we take a photograph?' 'No, a film in the camera.'
- 7 '..... a bus from the city centre to the airport?' 'Yes. Every 20 minutes.'
- 8 '..... any problems?' 'No, everything is OK.'
- 9 nowhere to sit down. any chairs.

Unit 2. Lesson 2. At the Airport



Lesson Goals:

1. Изучить знаки в аэропорту: Airport signs.
2. Структуру английского предложения. Группы времен.

Lead-in. Look at the airport signs and match to the Russian equivalents:



1. Получение багажа.
2. Регистрация на рейс.
3. Терминал
4. Трансфер
5. Отправление
6. Прибытие
7. Выход
8. Таможенный досмотр
9. Паспортный контроль

Part A.



Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

Структура английского предложения. The English sentence structure.

Английский язык – это язык логики. Предложения строятся по определенной схеме. Глагол в английском языке в словаре дается в начальной форме (что делать?) – to dance (танцевать), а мы ее меняем на нужную: I am dancing now (Я танцую сейчас).

Если нужно попросить кого-то что-то сделать, то мы берем глагол без to и выносим в начало предложения:

1. Дайте мне газету, пожалуйста. – Give me a newspaper, please.
2. Купи немного яблок и бутылку воды. – Buy some apples and a bottle of water.

I. Ask your groupmate to do these things:

- 1) Дай мне ручку (to give, a pen)
- 2) Дай мне билет (to give, a ticket)
- 3) Позвони мне в 5 (to call)
- 4) Купи немного воды (to buy, some water)
- 5) Произнеси по буквам свое имя (to spell, name, your)

Структура предложения. Sentence Structure.

+	–	?
Утвердительное	Отрицательное	Вопросительное
I go to the park on Sundays. Я хожу в парк по воскресеньям.	I do not go to the park on Sundays. Я не хожу в парк по воскресеньям	Do you go to the park on Sundays? Вы (ты) ходите в парк по воскресеньям?
На первом месте чаще всего подлежащее (существительное или местоимение, т.е. кто-то или что-то). На втором – действие – глагол. Если действия нет, то, как мы уже говорили, глагол to be в нужной форме. На третьем - прилагательное или объект – дополнение. На четвертом – место и время.	Порядок тот же самый, но между подлежащим и действием (глаголом) вставляем вспомогательный глагол (свой у каждой группы временной) и частицу not (не). Если нет глагола-действия, то not встает между подлежащим и глаголом be .	Вспомогательный глагол (он никак не переводится) встает перед подлежащим, а далее следует действие, то есть, как утвердительное предложение со вспомогательным глаголом впереди. Если нет действия, то глагол to be выносится вперед. Are you an engineer?

II. Согласно этой логике постройте из данных слов предложения.

Elementary	Pre-Intermediate
1. have, a ticket, I (+). 2. not/ have/ do/ I/ carry-on luggage (-). 3. the passport control/ where/ is ? 4. live/ we/ in St. Petersburg (+). 5. like/ they/ do/ not/ reading (-).	1. to check-in/ I/ would like (+). 2. today/ do/work/ not/ we (-). 3. you/ how/pay/ do/ by card/ or in cash? 4. to travel/ I/ by train/ like (+).

6. have/ you/ do/ luggage?	5. a good day/ is/ this/ not (-). 6. you/ will/when/come?
----------------------------	--



Группы времен в английском языке.

Существует три основных группы, в которых мы можем строить предложения.

Simple Простое время	Continuous Продолжительное	Perfect Свершившееся или совершенное
<p>Если мы говорим о фактах, просто о событиях в прошлом, настоящем или будущем. Если есть временные маркеры, то есть определенные слова – обстоятельства времени (always, yesterday, tomorrow), то строим мысль в этой временной группе:</p> <p><i>Я работаю с 8 утра (всегда, обычно).</i> <i>I work from 8 a.m. (always, usually).</i></p>	<p>Когда мы говорим слова «сейчас, в данный момент» (now) или «вчера с трех до пяти» (yesterday from 3 to 5), мы подчеркиваем процесс, а не факт. Важно, что действие длится какое-то время, то есть продолжается на протяжении определенного времени:</p> <p><i>I am eating now.</i> <i>Я ем сейчас.</i> <i>He was watching TV from 3 to 5.</i> <i>Он смотрел телевизор с трех до пяти.</i></p>	<p>Спрашиваем мысленно: Что сделал? (а не что делал?) Важен факт результата. Мы смотрим в окно в аэропорту и видим пустое взлетное поле. На наших глазах самолет сел и мы произносим:</p> <p><i>Самолет только что приземлился.</i> <i>The plane has just landed.</i></p> <p>У этой группы тоже есть временные маркеры (уже, только что, раньше, с 2012 и т.д.)</p>

То есть, для того чтобы определить группу, мы должны понимать, что это: факт или процесс, или результат.

Part B. Группа Simple (факты).



Наречия-показатели времени (Маркеры времени).

Tense/Время	Adverb/Наречие	Example/Пример
Present Simple	Always, usually, often, seldom, every week, each year.	We usually <u>start</u> working at 9a.m He often <u>starts</u> at 8 a.m.
Past Simple	Yesterday, ago, last month, in 2001,	Last year I <u>lived</u> in America. I <u>saw</u> you yesterday.
Future Simple	Next year, tomorrow, in a day.	Next year I'll <u>go</u> to England.

Время	+	-	?
Pres. Simple	I work at a restaurant. She works at a restaurant. I am from Italy. He is from Italy. We are from Italy.	I do not work at a restaurant She does not work at a restaurant. I am not from Italy.	Do I work at a restaurant? Does she work at a restaurant? Where does she work ? Who works there? Are you from Italy?
Past Simple	I worked at a restaurant last year. I ate (2 форма) it yesterday. I was in Italy last week.	I did not work at a restaurant last year. I wasn't in London last week.	Did I work at a restaurant last year? Where did I work? Who worked there? Were you in London last week?
Future Simple	I will work at a restaurant next year. I'll be in London tomorrow.	I will not (won't) work at a restaurant next year. I won't be there tomorrow.	Will I work at a restaurant next year? Where will I work ? Will you be there tomorrow?

В английском языке глаголы могут быть правильными (regular) и неправильными (irregular). Из таблицы видно, что простое прошедшее время

(the Past Simple) образуется с помощью окончания –ed у правильных глаголов. Для неправильных нужно выбрать вторую форму (второй столбик) в таблице неправильных глаголов или в словаре: to eat (**ate** – 2 форма, eaten). Заучивать нужно все три формы сразу:

I ate carrots yesterday. – Я ел морковь вчера.

He played computer games yesterday. – Он играл в компьютерные игры вчера.

II. What does Moody Mike (Хмурый Майк) do every day at different time? Use these verbs:

to wash his face – умываться

to dress himself – одеваться

to have breakfast (had, had) – завтракать

to ride a bike to school (rode, ridden)– ехать на велосипеде в школу

to enter the classroom – войти в класс

to study – учиться

to have lunch – обедать

to read a book (read, read) – читать книгу

to play basketball – играть в баскетбол

to go home (went, gone) – идти домой

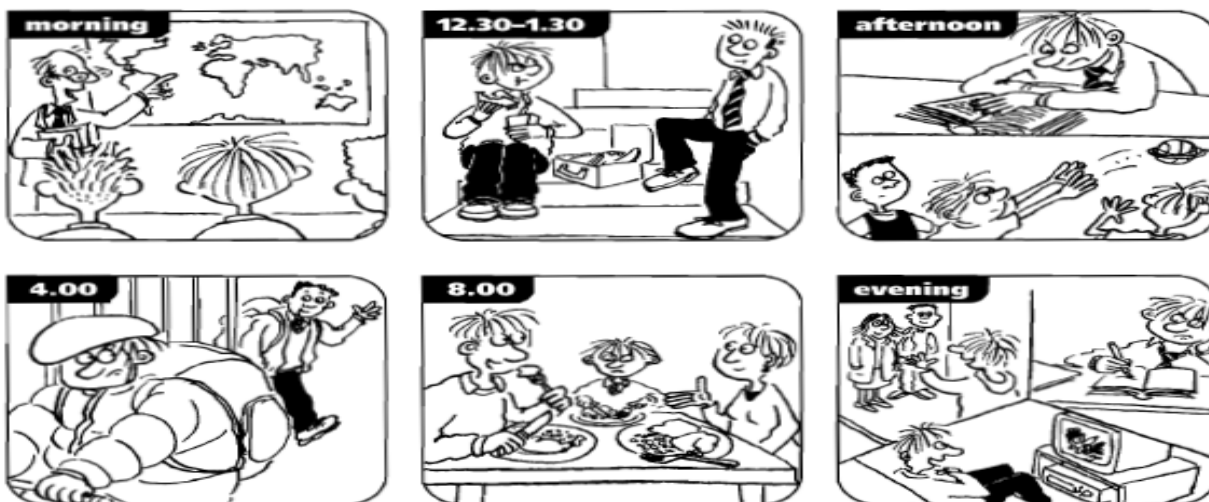
to have dinner – обедать

to do homework (did, done)– делать уроки

to watch TV – смотреть ТВ

e.g. to wake up (просыпаться) – He wakes up at 6.30.





III. What do you do every day? What did you do yesterday? What will you do tomorrow? (Use the table. Пользуйтесь таблицей выше).

e.g. I go to work every day (Настоящее время). I went to the gym yesterday (Прошедшее). I will go to the park tomorrow (Будущее).

Используйте глаголы из упражнения II и эти часто употребляемые глаголы:

- to write (wrote, written) – писать
- to work – работать
- to speak (spoke, spoken) with/to – разговаривать
- to listen to music – слушать музыку
- to buy (bought, bought) – покупать
- to learn – учить (ся)
- to sing (sang, sung) – петь
- to run (ran, run) – бегать
- take (took, taken) – брать

Follow-up exercises.

I. Put the words in the correct order to speak about the airport procedures. Поставьте слова в нужном порядке, чтобы рассказать о процедурах прохождения этапов в аэропорту.

1. at first/ check in/ at the/ you/ check-in desk.

2. your ticket/ and/ boarding pass/ take.
3. to/ go/ the Passport control.
4. pass through (проходить)/ you/ after that/ the Security control.
5. then/ to the/ Departure lounge (зал)/ go.
6. flight (рейс)/ wait for/ your / in/ the Departure lounge.
7. to the / on arrival (по прибытии)/ Baggage claim/ go.
8. the Customs/ go through/ arrive (прибывать)/ when/you.

II. Put the verbs in the Past Simple tense to tell a story. Поставьте глаголы в простое прошедшее время, чтобы рассказать историю.

We 1)... (to check-in) at the check-in desk at 12:00 and 2)... (to pass through) the Passport and Security control. After that we 3)... (to wait) in the Departure lounge. We 4)... (to arrive) in London at 16:00. We 5) ... (to pick) our luggage at the Baggage claim and 6) ... (to take) a tube (метро) to London King's Cross train station. From there we 7)... (to take) a train to Edinburgh. The farm ... (to be) not far from Edinburgh and we 8)... (to decide) to take a bus to get there. We 9)... (to arrive) at the farm early in the morning and the manager 10)... (to show) us to our caravan (проводил нас в наш домик).

III. Your friend came back from the trip to the UK. You ask him the questions:

e.g. Where (to go)? – Where did you go?

- 1) How ... (to get) there? to get (got-got) – добираться
- 2) How much time ... (to take) to get there? to take (took-taken) – занимать время
- 3) When ... (to arrive) in ... ? to arrive – прибывать
- 4) Where ... (to live) in ...?
- 5) What ... (to do)... ?
- 6) ... (to work) there?
- 7) ... (to have free time)?
- 8) What ... (to do) in your free time?
- 9) Where ... (to eat)?
- 10) Who ... (meet) in ... ?

IV. Now imagine that you came back from some country or a city. Answer these questions and tell a story.

V. Look at the pictures and make up a story about Dizzy Daisy's last Saturday in the Past Simple Tense.

Use these verbs:

to wake up – Dizzy Daisy woke up at 6:30.

Unit 2. Lesson 3. Check-in at the Airport



Lesson Goals.

1. Пройти регистрацию и другие процедуры в аэропорту: Check-in.
2. Заказать еду в самолете: On board the plane.

Lead-in. Look at the pictures and answer the questions:

1. Where are they?
2. What did an airline assistant give to a passenger?
3. Does the passenger have luggage?
4. Where is the woman in picture B?
5. How many bags does she have?



Part A. Study the words.

Picture A. Checking-in. Регистрация.

1. a ticket and a boarding pass – билет и посадочный талон
2. a check-in counter – стойка регистрации
to check-in (to register) – регистрировать на рейс
3. an airline assistant – представитель компании

4. luggage – багаж (Вы можете сказать one bag of luggage, но нельзя a luggage)
 carry-on luggage – ручная кладь
 5. arrivals board – табло прилетов
 departures board – табло вылетов

B. Security Check.

6. a monitor – монитор
 7. the X-ray – рентген
 8. a security officer – офицер, осуществляющий досмотр
 9. a conveyer belt – лента, на которую ставят сумки для просвечивания
 10. carry-on luggage – ручная кладь

I. Listen to the dialogue and fill-in the gaps:

At the check-in Counter. На стойке регистрации.

Airline assistant: Good morning. Your ticket, please.	Доброе утро! Ваш билет, пожалуйста.
Passenger: Morning. Here it is.	Доброе утро! Вот он.
Airline assistant: Where are you flying?	Куда вы летите?
Passenger: To 1)...	1) ...
Airline assistant: Can I see your passport, please?	Можно ваш паспорт?
Passenger: Here you are.	Вот.
Airline assistant: Do you have any luggage?	У вас есть багаж?
Passenger: Yes. This suitcase.	Да. Этот чемодан.
Airline assistant: Put it on the scales.	Поставьте его на весы.
Passenger: Ok.	Ок.
Airline assistant: It's 2) ... kg. It's ok. Not overweight. Do you have any carry-on luggage?	... кг. Все в порядке. Нет перевеса. У вас есть ручная кладь?
Passenger: Yes, this backpack and a laptop.	Да. Этот рюкзак и ноутбук.
Airline assistant: It should be no more than 5 kg.	Ручная кладь должна быть не больше 5 кг.
Passenger: Ok.	Хорошо.
Airline assistant: Here is your boarding pass. Flight 3) ... ,	Вот ваш посадочный талон.

Gate 4)... . Boarding time is 5) Passenger: Thank you very much. Airline assistant: Now proceed to passport control. Have a safe journey! Passenger: Thank you very much!	Рейс ... , ВЫХОД Время посадки Большое спасибо. Сейчас проследуйте на паспортный контроль. Безопасного полета! Большое спасибо.
--	--

II. Read out the dialogue but change the numbers.

Part B. Boarding Pass.

Learn the new words:

boarding pass – посадочный талон

boarding time – время посадки

to board – садиться на борт самолета

During the Check-in an airline assistant will give you a boarding pass. This is a part of the ticket with the flight information. You will show it to a flight attendant when you go on board a plane. You should keep it till the end of the flight.

III. Study the information on the boarding pass and answer the questions:



- 1) What is the airline name?
- 2) What is the flight number?
- 3) What is the date?

- 4) What is the departing airport? What is the destination (место назначения)?
- 5) What is the gate number?
- 6) What's the boarding time?
- 7) What is the seat number?
- 8) What is the passenger's name? How do you spell it?



Situational English. Study these examples. They will help you to go through the airport procedures.

<p>Can I have your passport, please? Is this your first time in the UK? What is the purpose of your visit? Put your things (stuff) in the tray (box). Take off your shoes. Remove your belt. Put your phone and other metal things on the plate. Put your arms up. You must dump all food and beverages ['beverədz] The flight is delayed. The flight is cancelled. It's now boarding. Please, board the plane. Transfer passengers, please, follow the arrows to the transfer section. Follow the signs. This is the last call.</p>	<p>Можно ваш паспорт? Это ваш первый визит в Великобританию? Какова цель вашего визита? Положите вещи в ящик. Снимите обувь. Снимите ремень. Положите телефон и другие металлические вещи на тарелку. Поднимите руки. Вы должны выложить еду и напитки. Рейс задерживается. Рейс отменяется. Идет посадка (на борт самолета). Пожалуйста, проходите на борт самолета. Трансферные пассажиры, следуйте за стрелками в секцию Трансфер. Следуйте за знаками. Это последнее приглашение (на борт).</p>
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Questions you may ask

<p>How much hand luggage can I have? How much is it for excess [ik'ses] baggage? Can I have a window seat, please? Can I have an aisle [aɪl] seat, please? Which gate for Flight BA 4576 to London? Where is the baggage claim?</p>	<p>Сколько ручной клади можно взять? Сколько стоит перевес багажа? Можно мне место у окна? Можно мне место у прохода? Какой выход для рейса BA 4576 в Лондон? Где выдача багажа?</p>
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III. Match the words in the left column to the words in the right one.

1. check-in	a) check
2. carry-on	b) pass
3. over-	c) claim
4. passport	d) weight
5. boarding	e) check
6. departures	f) luggage
7. excess	g) control
8. security	h) board
9. baggage	i) counter
10. security	j) baggage/luggage

IV. Put the words in the correct order to make up a sentence:

- 1) you do any luggage have?
- 2) I an aisle seat have can please?
- 3) your in the put tray please stuff.
- 4) to the proceed control passport.
- 5) boarding now it's.
- 6) is the flight delayed.
- 7) have I can a seat window please?
- 8) beverages all your dump here.

V. Write the questions to the answers.

- 1) –
- Yes, I do. I have two suitcases.
- 2) -
- Sorry, only aisle seat is left.
- 3) -
- It's 14:30. 40 minutes before the departure.
- 4) -
- Follow the signs.
- 5) -
- It's work on the farm.

6) -

- Yes, this is my first time in the UK.

Part C. On Board the Plane.

VII. Listen to the dialogues and fill-in the gaps.

Dialogue 1.

Flight Attendant: What would you like to 1) ... , tea or coffee?

Alice: 2)... , please. And can I have cream, please?

Flight Attendant: Sure. Sugar?

Alice: No, thanks.

Flight Attendant: Here you are.

Alice: Thanks.

Dialogue 2.

Flight Attendant: What would you like to eat?

Alice: What do you 3)... ?

Flight Attendant: Fish and vegetables, 4)... and pasta.

Alice: What fish, tuna or salmon?

Flight Attendant: Cod.

Alice: Then, chicken and pasta, please.

Flight Attendant: What would you like to drink?

Alice: Still 5)... and orange juice, please.

Flight Attendant: Here you are.

Alice: Thank you.



Remember!

beverages or drinks – напитки

still water – вода без газа

sparkling water – вода с газом

carbonated water – вода с газом

gas water – вода с газом

soda water – сладкая газированная вода (Fanta, Cola, Sprite)

black coffee – черный кофе

coffee with cream – кофе со сливками

decaf – без кофеина

orange juice – апельсиновый сок

tomato juice – томатный сок

apple juice – яблочный сок

salmon – лосось

tuna – тунец

cod – треска

beef – говядина

pasta – макаронные изделия



Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

Would like to... ? Can I have ... ?

Чтобы звучать вежливо, когда вы заказываете что-нибудь поесть или попить, используйте конструкцию “I would like (I’d like) – я бы хотел/хотела” или вопрос “Can I have ... ?” – Можно мне ... ? Могу я иметь... ?

What would you like to eat? – Что бы вы хотели поесть?

I’d like tuna and vegetables. – Я бы хотела тунца с овощами.

Can I have coffee, please? – Можно мне кофе?

VIII. Ask the flight attendant to give you the following:

e.g. Can I have black tea, please?



tuna sandwich



ham sandwich



beef and pasta



extra sugar



extra cream



a slice of lemon



carbonated water



some more salt or pepper



soda water



a blanket / 'blæŋkɪt/

Unit 3. At the hotel



Lesson Goals:

1. Регистрация в отеле: Check-in.
2. Отработать навыки диалога в разных ситуациях в отеле: Give personal information at a reception.

Lead-in. Look at the picture and answer the questions:

1. What do you see at the first picture?
2. Who are the people in the second picture?
3. What do you usually say at a reception?
4. What documents do you need to live in a hotel?



Part A. Study the words.

A. Checking-in.

1. a reception – стойка регистрации
2. a receptionist – работник отеля на стойке регистрации
3. a guest – постоялец
4. to check in – зарегистрироваться
5. to check out – выселиться
6. check-out time – время расчета (выселения)
7. to fill-in the form (the guest registration card) – заполнить бланк (регистрационную карту)
8. a signature – подпись
9. to make a reservation (to book a room) – бронировать номер

B. Living in the room

1. a lobby – вестибюль, холл
2. the main entrance – главный вход
3. stairs – лестница
4. a car park – автостоянка
5. a laundry – прачечная
6. fully booked – мест нет
7. a maid – горничная
8. a room number – номер комнаты
9. a key – ключ
10. a double room – двухместный номер с двуспальной кроватью
11. a single room – одноместный номер
12. a lift – лифт

C. Different types of hotels

1. a hostel – хостел (малобюджетный отель)
2. bed and breakfast (B&B) – ночлег и завтрак
3. full board – полный пансион (трехразовое питание)
4. half board – полупансион (завтрак и ужин)



I. Listen to the dialogue and fill-in the gaps:

<i>You hear</i>	<i>You say</i>
Good evening, sir.	Hello. I have a reservation. My name's Mark Ryder.
Can you _____ that, please.	R-Y-D-E-R
For five nights.	Yes, that's right.
Can I _____ your passport, please?	Just a moment. Here you are.
Can you sign here, _____? Do you want a smoking or non-smoking room?	Non-smoking, please.
Here's your _____. It's room 475, on the fourth floor.	Thank you. Where's the lift*?
It's over there. Do you need help with your _____?	No, it's OK, thanks.
Enjoy your stay, Mr Ryder.	Thank you.

I. Read and translate the dialogue. In pairs, roleplay it. Use your name.

II. Match the words in the left column to the words in the right one and find the translation to each of them.

1. check	a. out time	A. номер комнаты
2. car	b. in	B. парковка*
3. non-smoking	c. here	C. номер для некурящих
4. over	d. there	D. время выселения
5. sign	e. breakfast	E. ночлег и завтрак
6. bread and	f. number	F. вон там
7. check	g. park	G. подпишите здесь
8. room	h. room	H. заселение, регистрация

*a lift – British English
 an elevator – American English
 *a car park – British English
 a parking lot – American English

Part B.



Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

Present Perfect – настоящее совершенное время.

Время **Present Perfect** обозначает действие, которое завершилось к настоящему моменту или завершено в период настоящего времени. Хотя английские глаголы в **Present Perfect** обычно переводятся на русский язык в прошедшем времени, следует помнить, что в английском языке эти действия воспринимаются в настоящем времени, так как привязаны к настоящему результату этого действия. Представьте тарелку конфет. Вы съели все конфеты, и тарелка опустела. Фраза: «Я съел все конфеты», которую вы говорите перед пустой тарелкой требует времени Present Perfect.

I have been to England.
 Я был в Англии.

Есть результат – воспоминания.

I haven't been to Scotland yet.
 Я еще не был в Шотландии.

Двойное отрицание невозможно в английском языке, поэтому употребление **not** и **never** в

I have never been to Scotland.
 Я никогда не был в Шотландии.

одном предложении запрещено.

Present Perfect	I have just booked a room. He has just bought (3 форма) a ticket.	I haven't booked a room. yet.(еще) He hasn't paid yet.	Have you booked a room yet? (уже) Has he paid yet? Who has done it?
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Наречия – маркеры времени.

Present Perfect	Just, already, recently, lately, this year, ever,	I have already reserved a room.
-----------------	---	---------------------------------

	never, since, for	I have never been to the USA before. I have just finished.
--	-------------------	---



Pay attention! “Yet” является словом «уже» в вопросах и «ещё» в отрицательных предложениях:

- Have you talked to the manager yet? – Ты уже поговорил с менеджером?
- No, I haven't seen him yet. – Нет, я его ещё не видел.

Ставится в конце предложения.

III. Choose the correct answer and translate the sentences.

1. I **have/haven't** never stayed in hotels.
2. We have **began/begun** the work on the farm.
3. Den **have/has** booked the room here.
4. Molly has **just/yet** checked in.
5. Julia and Betty **have/has** signed the reservation form.
6. **He/we** have paid for the room.
7. You **have/has** reserved a room in the B&B.
8. The hotel has **has/had** double rooms.

IV. Make questions to these answers.

1.?
-Yes, I have just booked the room.
2.?
- I have never been there.
3.?
- No, we haven't stayed in this hotel before.
4.?
- She hasn't bought tickets yet.
5.?
- Yes, the receptionist has told me.

Part C.



Situational English. Study this information. It will help you to fill the check-in form. Fill it in. Заполните данную карточку своими данными.

Account Information:

- * Login: имя аккаунта
- * Password: пароль
- * Re-Password: повторите пароль
- * Email address: ваш e-mail
- * Re-Email address: повторите Ваш e-mail

Member Information – Персональная информация

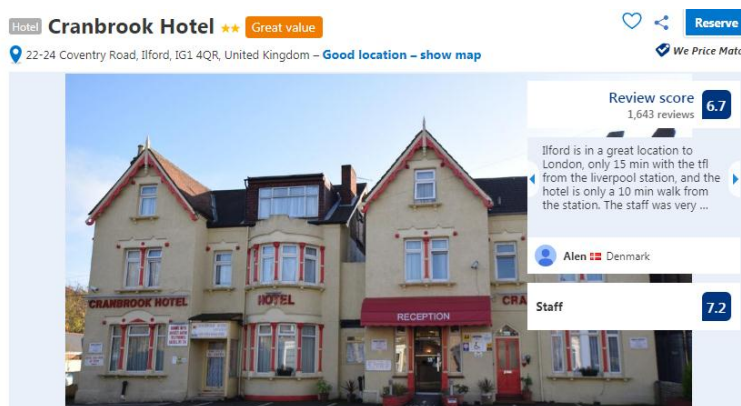
- * First Name: Имя
 - * Middle (second) Name: Отчество
 - * Last Name: Фамилия
- или
- * Full Name/Your Name: И.О.Ф.
 - * Age: ваш возраст
 - * Date of birth: ММ/ДД/ГГ – дата вашего рождения
 - * Gender: Male/Female – ваш пол
 - * Address: адрес
 - * City/Town: Город/Поселок
 - * State/Province: Область
 - * ZIP/Postal Code: Почтовый индекс
 - * Country: Страна проживания
 - * Phone #: (код страны) код города – телефон

VI. Listen to the dialogues and imitate the speaker. Прослушайте диалоги и скопируйте речь говорящих. Read the dialogues, translate them. Dialogue 2* is more difficult, try to guess the meaning of some words and phrases.

Dialogue 1. Hotel reservation

RECEPTIONIST: Hello, Cranbrook Hotel.

GUEST: Hello. I'd like to make reservations for 3 nights beginning March 6.



RECEPTIONIST: Yes, of course. What kind of room would you like?

GUEST: I'd like a double room. How much would that be?

RECEPTIONIST: A double room is 40 pounds a night.

GUEST: O.K. I'll take it.

RECEPTIONIST: What is the name, please?

GUEST: The name is Scott, Nil and Susan.

RECEPTIONIST: And what time are you arriving?

GUEST: We're planning to arrive around 7:00 in the evening.

RECEPTIONIST: Very well. We'll have your room ready for you.

GUEST: OK. Thank you.

RECEPTIONIST: Thank you for calling Cranbrook Hotel.

Dialogue 2*. Reservation

GUEST: Hi there, I want to reserve a hotel room.

RECEPTIONIST: No problem at all. Could I have your full name, please?

GUEST: Sure, Mary Swanson.

RECEPTIONIST: Hi, Ms Swanson. I'm Michelle, at your service. When do you need the room?

GUEST: My plans are to be there July 12th to the 17th.

RECEPTIONIST: We have new room rates ma'am. Will that be acceptable to you?

GUEST: It depends on the price, of course. What is it?

RECEPTIONIST: It's 308 pounds a night.

GUEST: I have no problem with that.

RECEPTIONIST: Great! Would you prefer smoking or non-smoking?

GUEST: Definitely non-smoking. I can't handle that smell.

RECEPTIONIST: Non-smoking. Now, is a queen-size bed okay?

GUEST: No problem.

RECEPTIONIST: Great, Ms. Swanson. Your reservation is confirmed. Now all I need is your phone number.

GUEST: Of course! It's 625-888-1439.

RECEPTIONIST: Thank you so much, Ms. Swanson. We look forward to seeing you!

Remember!

at your service – к Вашим услугам

acceptable – приемлемый

new room rates – новые цены на номера

it depends on – это зависит от...

definitely – определенно

I can't handle that smell – я не выношу этот запах

a queen-size bed – большой (королевский) размер кровати

Your reservation is confirmed – Ваше бронирование подтверждено


We look forward to seeing you! – С нетерпением ждем Вас!

V. Checking-out.

What do you do to check out?


1) Listen to the woman calling the accounts department to check her bill. Highlight the items she is disputing. Was she right about everything?

STUDIOS INN HOTEL	
Room 743:	Ms. C. Rodriguez
Method of payment:	MasterCard
September 20	9:51 a.m.
Carry over from previous pages:	\$1,128.65
Room charge 9/19	170.00
Room service 9/19	18.95
Laundry service 9/19	13.25
Mini-bar 9/19	6.00
Internet. Telephone 9/19	15.37
Nat. Telephone 9/19	0.81
Buffet bkfst. 20/9	17.50
Business Services 20/9	56.05
Total for last 24 hours:	297.93
Grand total:	1426.58
State tax at 18% on grand total:	256.78
Amount due:	\$1683.36



2) Listen to Wilbur Meeks trying to explain his room expenses to his boss, Max Devereux. What went wrong?

STUDIOS INN HOTEL	
Room 843:	Mr. W. Meeks
Method of payment:	
Mail account to	
Devereux Computers, Seattle.	
September 20	9:51 a.m.
Carry over from previous pages:	0.00
Room charge 9/19	170.00
Movie charge 9/19	89.00
Nat. Telephone 9/19	102.76
Mini-bar 9/19	198.56
Buffet bkfst. 20/9	150.00
Total for last 24 hours:	710.32
Grand total:	710.32
State tax at 18% on grand total:	127.85
Amount due:	\$838.17



Useful information you can use to find a hotel.

- <https://www.booking.com/hotel/gb/astor-victoria.en-gb.html>
- <https://www.booking.com/hotel/gb/st-christoper-s-inn-village-london-bridge.en-gb.html>

These are two of the most comfortable hostels in Great Britain.

Extra Activity.

I. Role play. Read the roles and make up the conversation.

Guest: You want to book a bed in Astor Victoria Hostel. The date is November 20. Number of nights – 3. Ask about the price. Ask about the check-out time. Ask about facilities at the hostel. Ask if breakfast is included.

Receptionist: You work at Astor Victoria Hostel. Ask the guest if he/she

has booked a room before or if she/he has a reservation. Look at the information and offer the guest different options: a bed in 8-bed mixed dormitory room or a bed in 6-



bed dormitory room. Answer the guest’s questions about the price. Check-out time – 10:00. You have laundry, shared bathroom, shower, Wi-Fi. Breakfast is not included.

Accommodation Type	Sleeps	Price for 3 nights	Your choices	Select beds	
<p>Bed in 8-Bed Mixed Dormitory Room</p> <p>Last booked for your dates 11 hours ago on our site</p> <p>1 bunk bed</p> <p>Free WiFi</p> <p>• Shower • Shared bathroom • Fan • Toilet</p> <p>• Heating • Towels/Sheets (extra fee) • Linen</p> <p>Prices are per bed for 3 nights Included in price: 20 % VAT</p>	1	£59 includes taxes and charges	<p>Good breakfast £1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-refundable 	0	<p>1 dorm bed for £64</p> <p>includes taxes and charges</p> <p>Jackpot! You got a great rate!</p> <p>I'll reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation is immediate No registration required No booking or credit card fees! <p>Your package:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good breakfast £1 Non-refundable
<p>Bed in 6-Bed Mixed Dormitory Standard Room</p> <p>1 bunk bed</p> <p>Free WiFi More</p> <p>Prices are per bed for 3 nights Included in price: 20 % VAT</p>	1	£64 includes taxes and charges	<p>Good breakfast £1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-refundable 	1	

II. Read this information about the hostel and answer the questions:

- 1) Where is the hostel situated?
- 2) What does the word “accommodation” mean?
- 3) Does the hostel provide Wi-Fi?
- 4) Can you cook there?
- 5) What transport is close to the hostel?
- 6) How far is the hostel from the airport?
- 7) Can you go shopping near the hostel?

Astor Victoria Hostel

71 Belgrave Road, Westminster Borough, London, SW1V 2BG, United Kingdom –

Astor Victoria offers accommodation for guests over the age of 18 in central London, within a 10-minute walk from Victoria and 1 km from Tate Britain. There is free WiFi provided throughout the hostel.

There is both private and dormitory style rooms with bunk beds available. Guests can use the shared kitchen and living rooms. There are complimentary safes, hairdryers and laundry facilities.

You will find a 24-hour front reception at the property. A continental breakfast is available.

Astor Victoria has excellent transport connections. Pimlico Underground Station is a 4-minute walk from the Astor Victoria, while Victoria Railway Station is 9-minute walk for guests, Victoria Coach (Bus) Station is an 11-minute walk away.

Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey are both less than 2 km from Astor Victoria, while Big Ben is a 25-minute walk away. London City Airport is 16 km from the property.

Westminster Borough is a great choice for travellers interested in luxury brand shopping, shopping for clothes and theatre.

Unit 4. Moving around the city



Lesson Goals:

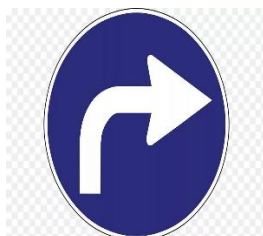
1. Asking for directions.
2. Making conversations on a bus, in a taxi, etc.

Lead-in. Look at the pictures and guess what they mean.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



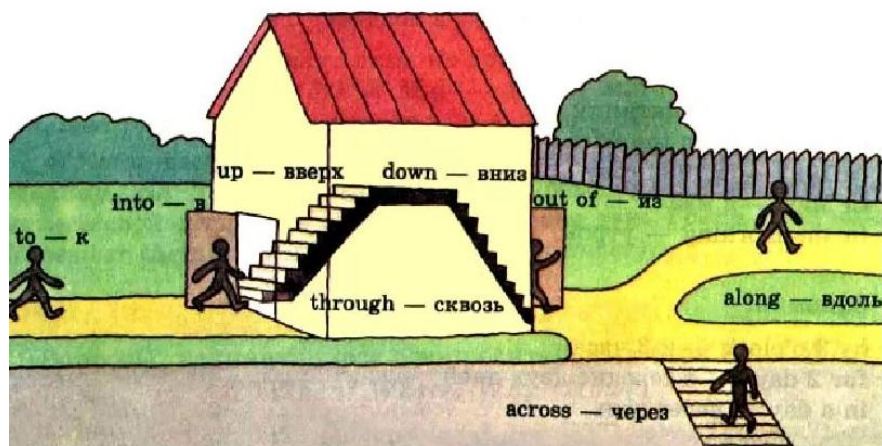
Match the pictures with these phrases:

- a. Go straight on – идти прямо
- b. Go past – пройти мимо чего-либо
- c. Turn left – повернуть налево

- d. Go upstairs – подняться по ступеням
- e. Turn right – повернуть направо
- f. Go downstairs – спуститься по ступеням

Part A. Study the directions.

Read some more directions.



I. Cover the dialogues and listen to conversation between two people, then answer the questions:

- 1) Where does the traveller want to go?
- 2) How does he ask for direction?

Read the dialogue and check your answers.

- Excuse me, please!
- Yes?
- Can you tell me the way to Oxford Street?
- Yes, of course. It's simple — go straight on and turn right. Go across the street, pass the park and you will be on Oxford Street.
- How long will it take to go there?
- About 10 minutes.
- Thank, you.
- That's all right.

Listen to one more dialogue and answer the questions:

- 1) How does the traveller ask for direction?

2) What does the phrase “it's only about 5 minutes' walk” mean?

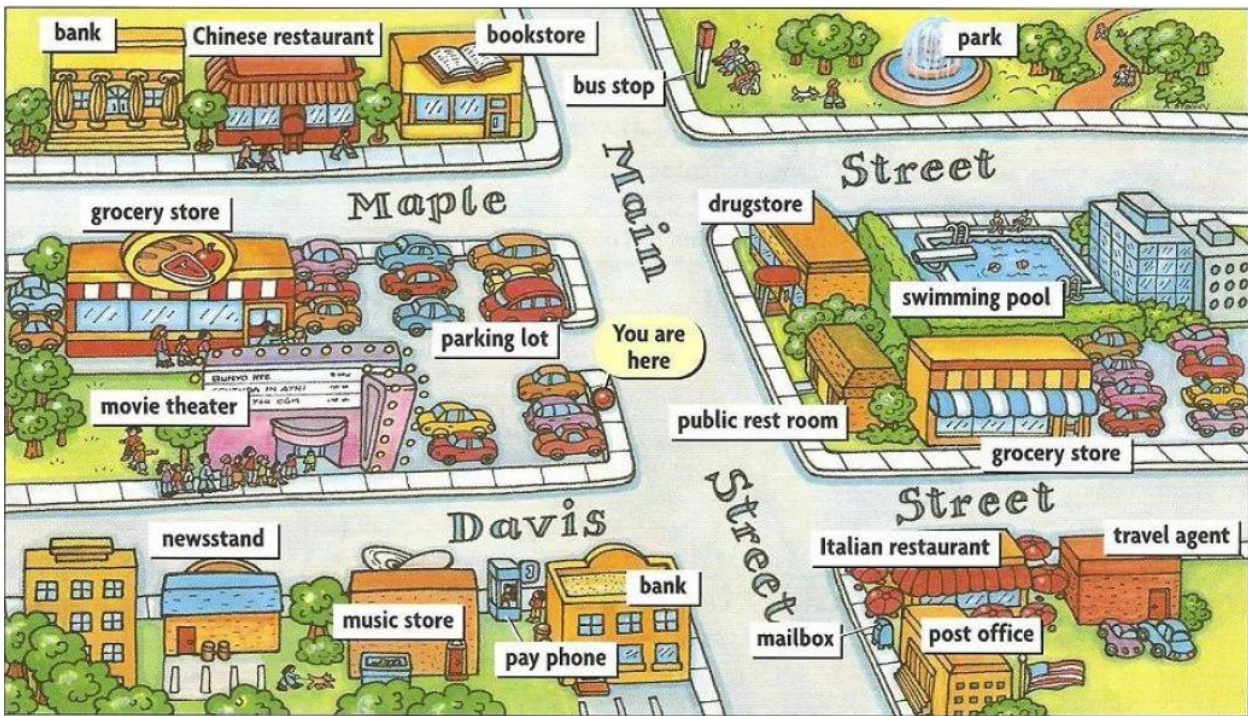
- Excuse me, how can I get to Baker Street?
- Take the second turn on the left, and then turn again.
- Is it far? How much time does it take to get there?
- No, it's only about 5 minutes' walk.
- Thanks a lot.
- Not at all.



Situational English. Study these examples. They will help you to ask for direction when you travel on foot.

- Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to...? – Извините, вы не подскажете, как мне пройти к...?
- How can I get to...? – Как мне попасть в ...?
- Am I right for...? – Правильно ли я иду по направлению к...?
- Which way is it to...? – Как пройти к...?
- I've lost my way. – Я заблудился.
- I'm lost – Я потерялся (заблудился).
- Which is the shortest way? – Как пройти самым коротким путем?
- How far do you think it is? – Как далеко это, на ваш взгляд?
- Which is the best way to get there? – Как лучше всего туда добраться?
- What's the name of this street? – Как называется эта улица?

II. Look at the picture and make conversations between a traveller and a citizen. Situation 1: you want to get to the bank, ask for directions. Situation 2: ask how to get to the travel agent.



! While travelling always look at signs, they'll help you. In London it's easy to find the particular place, if you read signs.



Part B. Present Continuous Tense.

I. Here is the picture of people relaxing in the Hyde Park. Say what people are doing there. Use the table of the Tenses, if necessary.



Pres. Contin.	I am serving now. He is serving a customer now. We are serving now.	I am not serving now. He is not serving a customer now. We are not serving now.	Am I serving now? Is he serving a customer now? What is he doing now? Where are they eating now?
Past Contin.	I/He was serving a customer at 10 a.m. You were serving him at 10 a.m.	I/He was not serving a customer at 10 a.m. You were not serving him at 10 a.m.	Was he/I serving a <u>customer</u> at 10 a.m.? What was he doing at 10 a.m.?
Future Contin.	He will be serving a customer at 10 a.m. tomorrow.	He will not (won't) be serving a <u>customer</u> at 10 a.m. tomorrow.	Will he be serving a customer at 10 a.m. tomorrow? What will he be doing ?

Present Continuous	Now, the whole day, all day long.	I am working <u>the whole day</u> .
Past Continuous	At that time, at 2, from 1 <u>till</u> 2, the whole day, all day long.	I was working <u>all day long</u> .
Future Continuous	The whole day, at 2, from 1 <u>till</u> 2, <u>the whole day, all day long</u> .	I will be working <u>from 2 till 4 tomorrow</u> .

В этой группе времен важно, что действие продолжается какое-то время. Важна длительность, которая передается глаголом to be + глагол с окончанием -ing.

II. Answer the questions about yourself.

- 1) Are you travelling now?
- 2) Are you studying English at the moment?
- 3) Are you reading now?
- 4) Is your teacher asking questions at the moment?
- 5) Are you walking home?
- 6) What are you doing now?

III. Listen to dialogue 3 and fill-in the gaps.

- Excuse me. Do you live here?
— Yes, _____. How can I help you?
— What bus goes to the railway station?
— Take bus _____.
— How many stops _____?
— You must get off after Kensington _____ and go up the street.
— Where is the nearest bus stop?
— _____, around the corner.
— _____ very much!
— You're welcome.

Glossary:

A railway station – железнодорожная станция

To get off – выйти из автобуса

To go up the street – идти вверх по улице

The nearest – ближайший

A bus stop – остановка

Around the corner – за углом

You're welcome – пожалуйста



Situational English. Study these examples. They will help you to ask for direction when you travel by bus, train, taxi or a tube.

BUS

- What bus should I take? – На какой автобус я должен сесть?

- Where's the bus stop, please? – Скажите пожалуйста, где находится остановка автобуса?
- What's the route of the bus? – Какой маршрут у этого автобуса?
- Does number 10 stop here? – Десятый автобус здесь останавливается?
- Which bus must I take to...? – На каком автобусе я мог бы добраться до...?
- How often do buses run from here? – Как часто здесь ходят автобусы?
- How much is the fare? – Сколько стоит проезд?
- Does this bus stop at...? – Останавливается ли этот автобус в...?
- Is this seat free? – Это место свободно?

TRAIN/TUBE

- Does this train stop at...? – останавливается ли этот поезд в...?
- I've lost my ticket – Я потерял билет
- What's this stop? – Что это за остановка?
- What's the next stop? – Какая следующая остановка?
- I'm getting off here – Я выхожу здесь

TAXI

- Taxi's for hire – Такси свободно (вывеска)
- Could you wait for me here? – Могли бы вы подождать меня здесь?
- I'd like to go to... – Я хотел бы поехать...
- How much is it? – Сколько с меня?
- I'd like to order a taxi, please – Я хотел бы заказать такси, пожалуйста
- Do you know where I can get a taxi? – Вы знаете, где можно поймать такси?
- How long will I have to wait? – Как долго ждать?
- I'm getting off at.. – Я выхожу на...
- Please, drop me off there – Пожалуйста, высадите меня там.
- Pick me up at... – Заберите меня на... (т.е. “подберите” на транспорте)
- Pull over, please – Притормозите, пожалуйста.

IV. Read and the text. Think about the meaning of the underlined words and phrases.

London has the largest public transport networks in the world. When you are in London you can choose from three different means of transport: bus, underground or taxi.

The world's first Underground line was opened between Baker Street and the City in 1863. There are now 273 London Underground stations in use. Sometimes the system is nicknamed « the tube ». There are twelve Underground lines, each one named and given its own colour on the map.

The typical bus in London is a red double-decker. The first London bus started running between Paddington and the City in 1829.

Today's London taxi cabs are usually black. Before taxi- drivers can get a taxi licence they have to memorize a lot of routes and take tests on them. These tests are called «The Knowledge» and take about two years.

V. Use the right words: *public transportation, taxis, double-deckers, tube, underground, taxi- drivers.*

1. Buses, tube, trains are _____ .
2. _____ - _____ have got two floors.
3. _____ are black in London.
4. _____ - _____ must take a test to have a right of driving and carrying passengers around London.
5. Londoners call their metro _____ or _____.

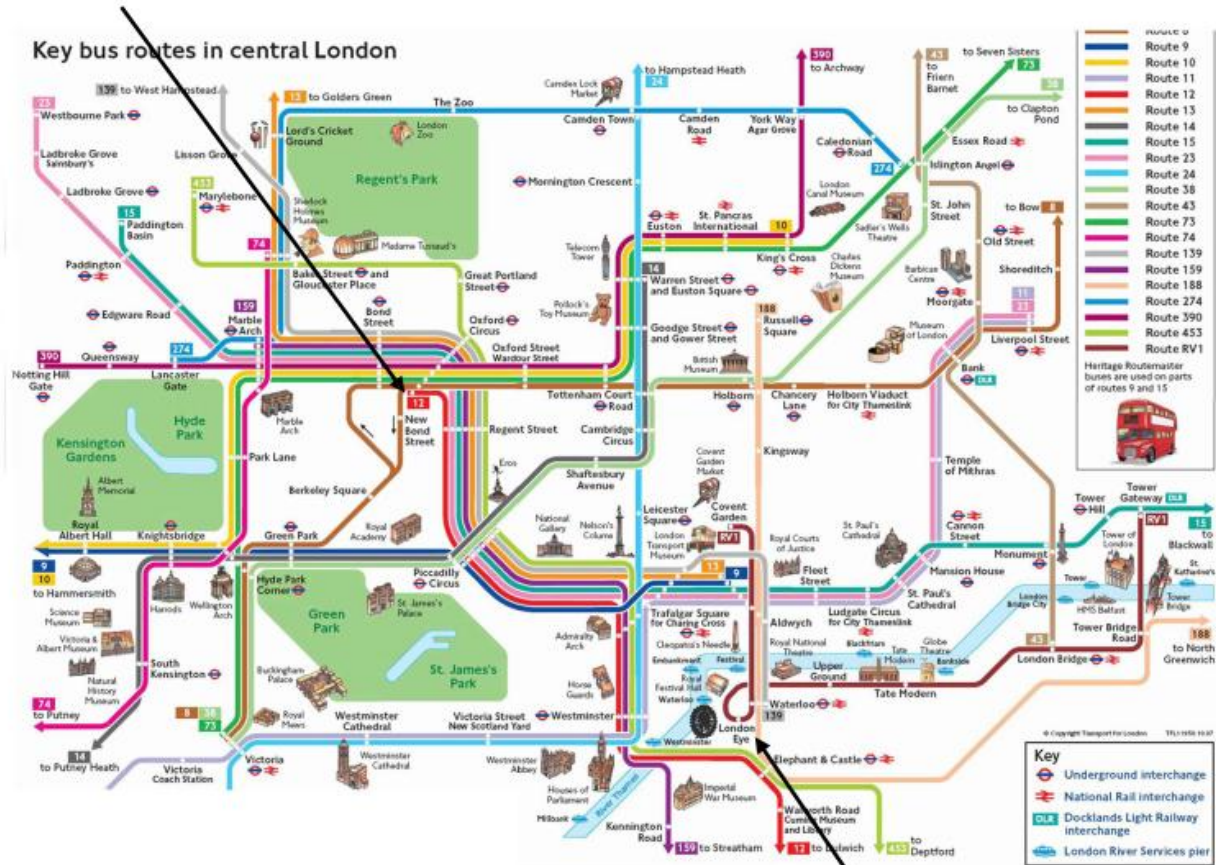
Part C. Role-play. But read ! first.

! Небольшой обзор того, как правильно пользоваться общественным транспортом в Лондоне. За наличные деньги можно проехать только в такси или на поезде. Для проезда на метро и в автобусе необходима карта Oyster. Купить ее можно практически в любом магазине. Цена везде одинаковая – 5 фунтов. Обязательно нужно положить на нее деньги не меньше 5-7 фунтов, что обеспечит как минимум поездку туда-обратно. Стоимость поездки на метро зависит от ее дальности.

1) **Student A. You're a traveller. You want to get to London Eye from New Bond Street by bus. Ask for direction, about bus stops, the fare, the route of the bus. Use Present Continuous constructions, e.g. I'm looking for... I'm going to...**

Student B. Use a map and answer the questions carefully.

YOU ARE HERE



YOU WANT TO BE HERE

! If you want to use buses or the Tube in London, you have to buy a special card to pay fares. You can buy it in the nearest shop. The price for the card is 5 pounds, and you should put on it 5 more pounds to pay for a bus or a tube trip.



Here is this card and its name.

2) Student B. Now it's your turn to ask for directions. You want to go from Marble Arch to Westminster by the Tube. Ask how you can get there, use Present Continuous constructions such as I'm looking for... I'm going to...

Student A. Look at the map and answer the questions carefully. Use the word CHANGE if you advise Student B to use another underground line.

YOU ARE HERE



YOU WANT TO BE HERE

Extra activity.

1) Listen to dialogue 4, answer the questions and put the sentences in the correct order. Then role-play this dialogue with a partner.

! Даны реальные номера такси Лондона. Также можно взять кэб возле ж/д станции и аэропорта. Стоимость поездки зависит от миль, поэтому практически никогда не известна заранее. Нужно быть готовыми, что она составит примерно 15-20 фунтов, что дорого. Поэтому по Лондону лучше всего передвигаться на метро или автобусе.

- Hello. "London Taxi". Can I help you?
- Do you have any luggage? How many bags do you have? Shall we send you a minibus?
- I am going to King's Cross railway station.
- What is your phone number?
- It's 467 448 632.
- Hello. Yes, I would like a taxi to come to 64 Oxford Street at 5 p.m., please.
- I see. Your car will come at 5 p.m., madam. But anyway, we shall call you when it arrives.
- OK. And what's your destination? Where are you going?
- Well, I have 2 suitcases and a box.

1. Does the traveller have any luggage? How many bags?

2. Where does the traveller want to go?

3. What time does the traveller want to be at the station?

4. What Present Continuous constructions do they use? What do these constructions mean?

2) Look at the ticket. What information can you get from it? What questions can you ask at the railway station to buy this ticket?



! If you get lost in London or in another big British city, just use Google map to find where you are. It's easy to have a free Wi-Fi in cafes, bars or pubs and even the shopping centers.

If you want to call a taxi in London, use these numbers:

+44 (20) 3695-28-94 Business taxi

+44 (77) 3480-03-39 AALUX

+44 (20) 3734-11-46 Express London

In a taxi you can pay by a card or cash (наличные), but be careful with tips (чаевые). It's a rule to give some tips to a taxi-driver. Average fare for a taxi in London is about 15-18 pounds, if your journey isn't very long. But it's cheaper to use buses or tube.

Unit 5. At the restaurant.



Lesson Goals:

1. Изучить и применить лексику по теме «Еда»: Food
2. Научиться заказывать в ресторане: At a restaurant.

Lead-in.

Play Hangman with the word *Breakfast*. What time do you usually have breakfast/lunch/dinner? Who with? Where?

Part A. Food and drinks.

I. Match the words and pictures. Then listen and check “Food and drinks”



Breakfast	Lunch/Dinner	Fruit/Desserts/Snacks
Cheese	Fish	Biscuits
Eggs	Chips	Fruit salad
Jam	Carrots	Pineapple
Tea	Meat	Apples
Bread	Mushrooms	Crisps
Cereal	Peas	Sweets
Coffee	Tomatoes	Oranges
Orange juice	Olive oil	Strawberries
Milk	Pasta	Bananas
Sugar	Rice	Chocolate
Toast	Lettuce	Ice cream
Butter	Onions	Cake
	Potatoes	Sandwiches
	Salad	

II. Read the text.

Thai Food

In Thailand people eat a lot of rice and noodles with meat and fish. The food is very hot. In my family we have three meals a day. For breakfast we have rice soup with chicken or fish. For lunch we have noodles.



Dinner in the evening is our big meal of the day. For dinner we eat rice with curry and vegetables. We have fruit for dessert. We eat a lot of fruit but we don't eat apples. They're very expensive.

We don't eat a lot of potatoes, bread, or pasta. And we don't eat milk products, like cheese or butter.

We drink tea, coffee, water or fruit juice. We don't drink wine but we drink beer.

We don't use chopsticks, we eat with a spoon and fork. █

III. Are the sentences T (True) or F (False)?

1. Food in Thailand is very hot.
2. People eat their big meal in the afternoon.

3. Apples are expensive.
4. Thai people don't drink tea.
5. They eat a lot of milk products.

IV. Choose the correct answers:

1. Yung's family eat
 - a) Two meals a day
 - b) Three meals a day
 - c) One meal a day
2. They eat a lot of
 - a) Rice
 - b) Potatoes
 - c) Bread
3. They don't eat
 - a) Chicken
 - b) Cheese
 - c) Fruit
4. For lunch they have
 - a) Soup
 - b) Rice
 - c) Noodles
5. They don't drink
 - a) Fruit juice
 - b) Beer
 - c) Wine
6. They don't eat with
 - a) Chopsticks
 - b) A fork
 - c) A spoon



Play time

Talk about food you like and don't like eating using:

I like eating or I like something

I love...

I can't live without ...

I can't stand...

I don't mind...

E. g I like eating eggs but I don't like eating tomatoes.

Part B. Menu

Mario`s restaurant

1. Starters

Onion soup

Mozzarella and tomato salad

2. Main courses

Grilled chicken breast with vegetables

Mushroom ravioli

Seafood risotto

3. Desserts [dɪ'zɜ:t]

Home-made vanilla ice cream with hot chocolate sauce

Fresh fruit salad

Tiramisu



Grammar Note. Would like, Wouldn't like, Would you like?

Использование *would like* в английском языке очень часто используется как в разговорной, так и в официальной речи. Оно помогает нам вежливо попросить то, что мы хотим. С помощью *would like* вы можете сделать заказ в ресторане, забронировать отель, попросить принести воды. Это одно из самых часто используемых выражений во время путешествий.

Would like переводится как «хотел бы». Это выражение является вежливым вариантом слова want (хочу). Поэтому чаще всего оно используется при разговоре с незнакомыми людьми или при общении в официальной обстановке.

1. Когда мы говорим, что хотим какой-то предмет.

Например: «Я хотела бы воды».

В этом случае мы ставим то, что хотим, после нашего would like. Обратите внимание, перед предметами чаще всего должен стоять артикль. Схема построения такого предложения будет следующей:

Действующее лицо+ would like+a/the+ предмет.

I would like a cup of coffee.

He would like the cake.

2. Когда мы говорим, что хотим сделать что-либо.

Например: «Я хотела бы посмотреть вон ту сумку».

Для этого мы после нашего would like ставим to и действие, которое бы хотели сделать.

Действующее лицо+would like+to+ действие.

I would like to drink.

They would like to eat sushi.

Чтобы сказать о том, что нам не хотелось бы чего-то или что-то сделать мы добавляем к конструкции would like отрицательную частицу not и получаем would not like или краткую форму wouldn't like.

I wouldn't like the cake.

She wouldn't like to go shopping today.

Would like является вежливым способом спросить, хочет ли человек чего-либо. Мы можем спрашивать про предмет или действие. Для этого нам нужно поставить would на первое место в предложении.

a) Спрашиваем про предмет.

Would + действующее лицо+ like+ a/the предмет?

Would you like a magazine?

b) Спрашиваем про действие.

Would+ действующее лицо+like+to+ действие.

Would you like to hire a car?

Would they like to play tennis with us?

Как задавать специальные вопросы с would like?

Мы можем задавать вопросы, чтобы узнать конкретную интересующую нас информацию, со следующими словами:

what — что;

where — где;

who — кто;

which — какой;

why — почему;

how — как.

Для этого нам нужно поставить эти слова на первое место, а далее предложение строится как в обычном вопросе.

Схема предложения будет следующей:

Вопросительное слово + would + действующее лицо + like + to действие?

What would you like to drink?

How would you like to pay?

I. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вы хотели бы яблоко?

2. Она бы хотела прочитать договор.

3. Они хотели бы пойти в кино?

4. Что вы хотели бы съесть?
5. Я хотела бы позвонить.
6. Он хотел бы стакан воды.
7. Когда вы бы хотели встретиться?
8. Они хотели бы купить тур.

II. Write sentences and questions with would like and wouldn't like.

1. I / be famous.
2. You / be a millionaire?
3. I / not / go up in a balloon.
4. He / learn to drive.
5. She / not / be at work on Sunday.
6. They / have a dog?
7. I / not / live in New York.

III. Answer the questions using would like to or wouldn't like to. Say why.



1. Would you like to learn a new hobby?
2. Where would you like to go for your next holiday?
3. What present would you like to get for your birthday?
4. Which famous person would you like to meet?
5. Which city would you really like to visit?
6. Would you like to learn a new language?
7. Would you like to live in a foreign country?



8. How would you like to relax?



IV.1) Listen to Daniel and Jenny having dinner. What food do they order?

You hear 	You say 
Good evening. Do you have a ... ?	Yes, a table for two. My name`s Daniel O`Connor.
Come this ... , please.	
Are you ready to ... ?	Yes. The soup and the mushroom ravioli, please. I`d like the mozzarella salad and then the chicken, please.
What would you ... to drink?	Just water for me. A bottle of mineral water, please.
... or sparkling?	Is sparkling OK? Yes, sparkling.
Thank you, sir.	Thank you.

2) Listen again and repeat the *You say* phrases. Copy the rhythm.

3) In groups of three role play the dialogue. A is the waiter. Start with *Good evening. Do you have a reservation?* B and C go to Mario`s restaurant. Then swap roles.

Language note Drinks

Drinks are usually uncountable, but they can be countable for orders.

Two cups of coffee and **a glass of** mineral water, please.

OR

Two coffees and **a** mineral water, please.

Speaking tip When we order food in a restaurant we can also use such phrases as: Can I have or Could I have.
For example, Can I have the steak, please? Could I have a cup of tea, please?



V. Listen to dialogue 2 and answer the questions.

1. What does the woman want with her salmon (лосось)?
2. What does the man order?
3. What do they order to drink?
4. What does the man say at the end?



Play Time. Can you name these dishes? Would you like to eat them? One of you is a waiter, others are the guests. Make up a simple conversation “At the restaurant”.

1.



2.



3.



4.





Extra information. Culture Note. Pub Culture in Great Britain.



1. A public house is a traditional British drinking establishment. The more common word for it is a **pub**. British people often have a favourite pub close to their house and they call this their local. There are pubs in villages, in towns and in cities – wherever they are, people meet there to drink and talk. Pubs are informal meeting places and are considered the heart of a community. When in Britain, you will see signs outside pubs that say ‘free house’. Sadly, the sign doesn’t mean that drinks there are free! A ‘free house’ is a pub that doesn’t belong to a **brewery** so it is ‘free’ to sell any brewer’s beer.

brewery – пивоварня

Answer the questions about the text:

- 1) What is a pub?
- 2) Why is a pub considered to be the heart of a community?
- 3) Can you get a free drink if you see the sign “free house”?

2. Look at the speech bubbles below. Can you guess the meaning?

3.

This round is on me.

Mine's a pint.

Now read the passage. What does it mean to 'go for a pint'?

'Mine's a pint'

A pint is a measure of beer in Britain. A British pint is 570ml. Don't worry about the figures – the most important thing to remember is that it means 'a drink', as in, 'Let's go for a pint after work tonight' ... and usually you won't stop at one drink.

If you don't want a pint, you can ask for a half (half a pint). You need to specify the quantity when you're ordering, for example, 'Half a pint of lager / ale and a packet of crisps, please.'

4. Read both passages again and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. In Britain, people very rarely go to local pubs because they all have their favourite pubs.
2. A 'free house' sells different brands of beer.
3. A pint is about half a litre.
4. It is quite common to say 'I'd like some beer, please' when you order beer in Britain.

5. You are at the pub. What do you say in the following situations?

1. You want to order some beer but you don't want a whole pint.

'_____, please.'

2. You want to invite your British colleagues to the pub after work.

'Let's _____.'

6. Discuss your answers to the following questions. Make notes underneath if you wish.

- Have you been to a pub in Britain?
 - If so, what was it like? Did you like it? Why? Why not?
 - If not, would you like to? Why? Why not? Give details.
- Is there a drinking culture in your country?



Describe the picture.









Unit 6. Money/Currency Exchange









Lesson Goals:

1. To learn about British Money.
2. To speak about money in real life dialogues.

Lead-in. Match the currency to the sign and country

e.g. The Swiss Franc F is used (используется) in Switzerland.		
1. Dollar (USD)	1) 	a) 
2. Euro (EUR)	2) 	b) 
3. Yuan (CNY)	3) 	c) 

4. Yen (JPY)	4) 	d) 
5. Rouble (RUB)	5) 	e) 
6. Pound (GBP)	6) 	f) 

What can you buy for: 100 roubles? 1000 roubles? 25000 roubles? 60 000 roubles? 900000 roubles?

Part A. Money in the UK.



Culture Note.

В Великобритании для расчетов используют фунты -£ pound [paʊnd] – pounds – и монеты – пенсы (pence). Интересно, что один пенс звучит “one penny”, а два и больше – “two pence”.

1 pound (1£) = 100 pence

Coins: 1p (1 penny), 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1, £2 (two pounds)

Notes (bank notes): £5, £10, £20, £50

£250 – two hundred and fifty pounds (не hundreds)

£ 4000 – four thousand (не thousands)

На британском сленге можно услышать

“pee” вместо “pence”: 5p – five pee.

Вместо £5 (five pounds) и £10 (ten pounds) можно услышать “fivers” и “tenners”.

Вместо монеты £1 (one pound) часто говорят “quid”.

Про банкноту любой стоимости можно говорить: £ 5 – a five-pound note (пятифунтовая банкнота): I only have a five-pound note.

Сдача или мелкие разменные деньги по-английски – change: I do not have any change, sorry (У меня нет сдачи, извините). Do you have any change? – (У вас есть мелкие деньги?)

Exchange Rate – курс обмена валюты. Сегодня курс фунта к рублю в среднем 82 рубля:

1 pound is 82 roubles.



Как правило, самый невыгодный курс в аэропорту, поэтому обменивать деньги там не рекомендуется. Можно обменять немного, чтобы хватило на дорогу, а оставшуюся сумму можно обменять или в банке в городе или в

обменном пункте. По рекомендации путеводителя по Лондону лучшими обменниками считаются “**Bureau de Change**” or “**Money Exchange**” рядом с **Leicester Square** [ˈli:stə] and **Buckingham Palace Road**.



II. Read the information about three recommended money changers and answer the questions:

- 1) Where **is it situated**? (It is situated near ...)
- 2) When do they **work**? (It works from ... to ...)

1. Covent Garden FX

- This is a well-known family-run business with **rates** that are usually the best **in the market** (на рынке).
- It is just **a short walk from** St. Paul’s Church, London Transport Museum, and Royal Opera House.
- Address: 30A, Jubilee Market Hall, Henrietta St, London WC2E 8BE, UK
- Phone: +44 20 7240 9921
- Opening hours: Monday **to** Friday 09:30 – 18:00; Saturday 10:30 – 16:00

2. Thomas Exchange Global – Strand Branch

- Thomas Exchange Global is a famous forex chain (сеть) in London, known for offering **favorable (выгодный) rates** and **trustworthy (проверенная) service**. This **branch (филиал)** is one of its most crowded offices.
- Over 120 foreign currencies available

- This branch location is right beside Vaudeville Theatre and a short walk from Adelphi Theatre and Savoy Theatre
- Address: 402 Strand, London WC2R 0NE, UK
- Phone: +44 20 7183 4197
- Opening hours: Mon to Fri 08:00 – 18:45; Sat 09:00 – 17:45; Sun 10:00 – 15:45

3. Foreign Payments Ltd.

- Offers **currency exchange** and **money transfer services** (услуги по переводу денег)
- It is just **a short walk from** Bond Street station
- Located at 34 S Molton St, Mayfair, London W1K 5RG, UK
- Phone: +44 20 7495 6646
- Opening hours: Monday to Friday 09:00 – 19:30

How to get there

- By **subway**: Nearest subway stations are Oxford Circus and Bond Street
- By bus: Nearest bus stops are Oxford Circus Station John Lewis (Stop OF), Bond Street (Stop BW), and Great Titchfield Street Oxford Circus Station (Stop OP)

III. Using the information from the Culture Note say how much money you have.

1p, 5p, £1, 50p, £10, 20p, £5, 70p, £20, £30.5, £55.5, £80.5, 2p, £19.50, £30.20

IV. Look at the picture. What is it? Describe it using “There is/there are” and the words in the centre (в центре), on both sides of the (по обеим сторонам), on top (сверху), on the right (справа), at the bottom (снизу).

e.g. There is a display screen in the centre.



You are right – this is a cashpoint or ATM (Automatic Teller Machine). Why do we need it?

Right! To withdraw money. Let's study the vocabulary related to money withdrawal.

Study the words:

insert your card – вставьте карту

credit card/debit card – кредитная/дебетовая карта

enter the pin number – введите код

press the button – нажмите кнопку

check the balance – проверьте баланс

withdraw [wɪð'drɔ:] – снимите деньги

withdrawal [wɪð'drɔ:əl] – снятие денег (существительное)

choose the amount [ə'maʊnt] – выберите количество

enter the amount you wish to withdraw – введите то количество, которое хотите снять

overdraft – снятие больше, чем на счету (если счет в банке позволяет, то на определенное количество дней можно снять сумму больше, чтобы потом ее вернуть)

cancel – отмените

receipt [rɪ'si:t] – чек

Would you like a receipt? – Вы бы хотели чек?

remove your card – извлеките карту

V. Describe how you will withdraw money from your account at the cashpoint (ATM). Опишите, как вы снимете деньги со счета в банкомате.

Use *at first, then, after that, finally*.

e.g. At first I will insert the card. Then I will ...

Part B. Dealing with Money.

I. Read out the dialogue “At the Bank” and translate the underlined word combinations into Russian:

Alice: Good afternoon! I'd like to open a bank account, please.

Cashier: Hello! Sit down, please. Certainly. Your ID, please.

Alice: I have a passport. Here it is.



Cashier: We also need your current address and your work contract or a special form from the employer.

Alice: This is the address and this is the contract.

Cashier: What kind of account do you want: a deposit account or a savings one?

Alice: A deposit account will be fine.

Cashier: Fill out these forms, please.

Alice: Sure.

Cashier: Thank you. Your debit card will be ready in 20 minutes. Wait in the lounge room, please.

Alice: Thanks a lot. Bye.

II. Скажите по-английски:

- Я бы хотел открыть счет в банке.
- Удостоверение личности.
- Это мой текущий адрес.
- Вот мой контракт.
- Я бы хотела снять деньги.
- Заполните эти формы, пожалуйста.
- Введите пин-код.



Remember! Ways of payment.

How will you pay? – Как будете платить?

in cash – наличными

by card – картой

via the Internet – по интернету

a pay-slip – платежный документ с доходом (за месяц работы, например)

cheap – дешевый

expensive – дорогой

the price – цена

How much is it? – Сколько это стоит?

How much are they? – Сколько они стоят?

How much does it cost? – Сколько это стоит?

to spend money on – тратить деньги на что-то

III. Read out the following dialogue and fill-in the gaps.

At the Cash Desk.

Cashier: It's £38.30. How will you pay: in ... or by card?

Customer: By ...

Cashier: Enter the pin ... , please.

Customer: Ok.

IV. Listen to two people talking about the cost of living. Fill in the prices in the table.

City	Person 1	Person 2
Monthly rent		
Dinner at the restaurant		
A newspaper		
A Big Mac Hamburger		
A cinema ticket		
A sandwich and a coffee		

V. Now read the tapescripts and after that speak about the cost of living in your country.

1) The cost of living is high in London. My apartment is near the centre of London and I pay £1050 a month for a studio. Every morning I buy a newspaper for £1.50 and drop in at the shop to buy a sandwich for £5 and a coffee for £3. At the weekend I sometimes go to the cinema with my friends. An average price of a ticket is around £10. Before the film my friends and me often grab a Big Mac Hamburger, which costs about £2.50. When we have a special event we like to eat out in a restaurant – that usually costs £250 for four people.

2) My 1-bedroom flat costs £2500 a month. It is situated near the City of London. It's a very good place. There are many restaurants around and we sometimes eat out there. My favourite restaurant is the Italian "Perfetto". The dinner will cost you about £50 there. As for the everyday meal, I like to eat tuna sandwich, which is £2 and a Latte coffee for £1.80. From time to time I look through the Times newspaper, the price of which is £1.70. I don't usually go to the cinema. Last time I was there two months ago and the ticket cost £9.50. And yeah, you asked about Big Mac Hamburger – that usually costs £2.

VI. Read out the dialogues:

1) – Here you are. The Bus station is there.

- Thanks. How much is that?

- Fifteen pounds, please.

- Er... Here's twenty. Keep the change. Can I have a receipt?

- Sure. Here you are.

2)- How can I help you, Sir?

- I'd like something for my parents. How much do these cost?

- They are 50 pounds.

- Ok. I'll buy them. Can I pay by credit card?

- Sure.

3) – Hello. Can I help you?

- I'd like to change 500 dollars into pounds, please.

- Certainly. The exchange rate is point seventy seven today.

- Hm. What's the total?

- 387 pounds.

- OK.

- Do you want the notes in fifties or twenties?

- Twenties, please.

- So that's three hundred eighty-seven pounds and your receipt.

- Thank you very much.

Extra Video.

Watch the video about British Money. Try to understand it.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OcKqzB9pxQw>

What picture is there on one side of the notes?

In the next video you will learn if you need cash in London or not.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BKDFM7dQ8Ks>

Follow up questions:

1. What do you usually spend your money on?

2. How do you usually pay: in cash or by card?

3. Do you prefer to withdraw money at the bank or at the cashpoint?

4. Do you save your money? What do you want to buy for your saved money?

5. What will you do if you have 1million dollars?

Unit 7. I Have a Headache.



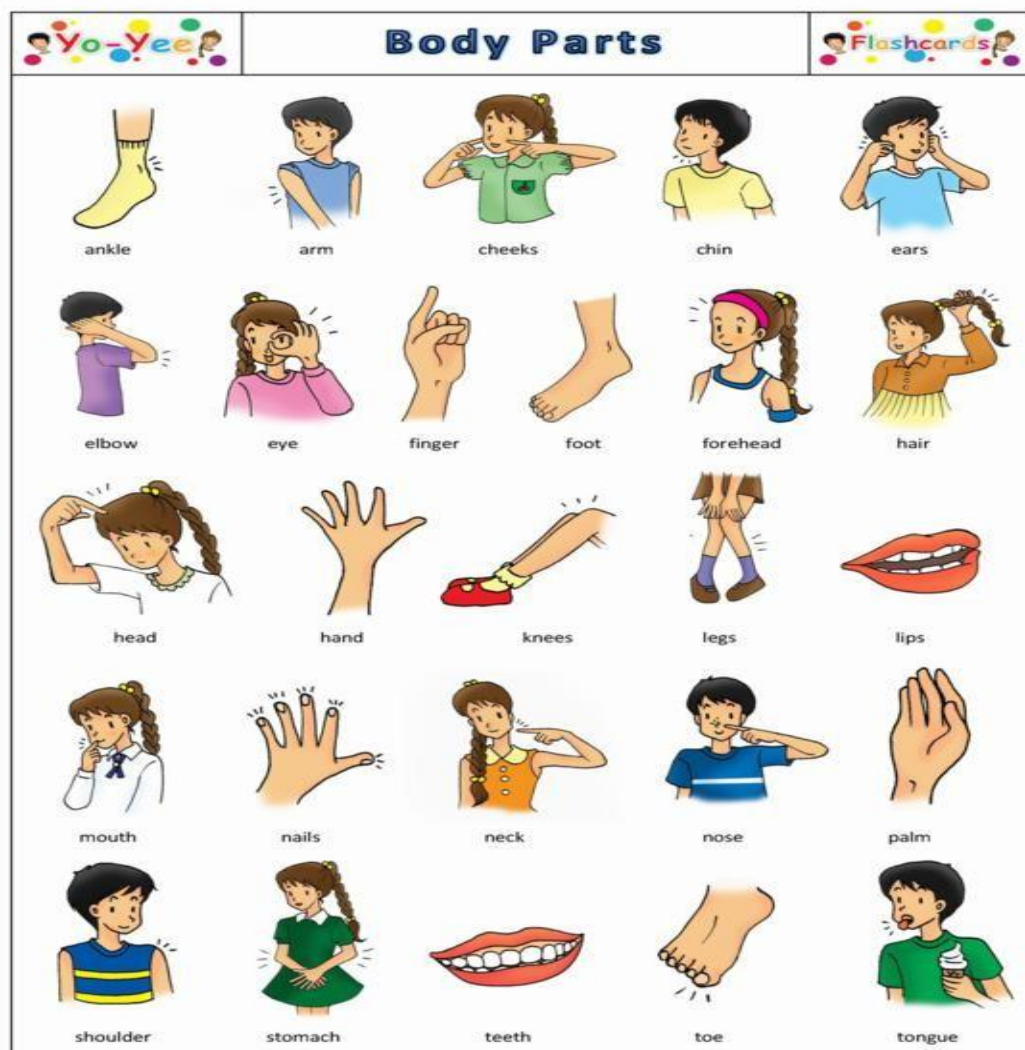
Lesson Goals:

1. Познакомиться с лексикой по теме “Проблемы со здоровьем”: Health problems.
2. Тренировать модальные глаголы.
3. Научиться покупать лекарства в аптеке: At the chemist`s.
4. Научиться описывать симптомы болезни.

Lead-in. Within 1 minute write down the names of as many parts of the body as you know.

Part A. Parts of the body

I. Look at the picture and listen to the names of the body parts. Practise saying them.



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II. Answer with a part of the body.

1. You speak with this.
2. These are at the end of your feet.
3. This is between your eyes and your mouth.
4. Your hair is on this.
5. This is between your leg and your foot.
6. This is between your head and chest.



REMEMBER THESE EXPRESSIONS!

I have a headache	У меня болит голова
I have a stomach ache ['stʌmək eɪk]	У меня болит желудок/живот
I have earache	У меня болит ухо
I have backache	У меня болит спина
I have toothache	У меня болит зуб
I feel sick	Меня тошнит
My hand, arm, neck ... hurts	Моя кисть, рука, шея ... болит
I have a cold	У меня простуда
I have a temperature/fever	У меня температура
I have a runny nose/My nose is blocked	У меня насморк/у меня заложен нос
I have a sore throat [sɔ: θrəʊt]	У меня болит горло
I have a cough [kɒf]	У меня кашель
I broke my ...	Я сломал ...
I twisted my ankle	Я вывихнул лодыжку
I have a rash	У меня сыпь

Когда мы говорим, о том, что нас беспокоит боль в теле, для головы, живота, уха, спины и зубов мы используем слово *ache*, что означает боль. Для остальных частей тела используется глагол *to hurt* (болеть, причинять боль).

I have a **headache** today and my **eyes hurt**.

Также допустимо использование конструкции I have a pain in my ... для всех частей тела, кроме тех, которые используются со словом **ache**.

I can't play volleyball today because I have a pain in my shoulder.

III. Look at the pictures and say what the problem is.



Part B.



Grammar note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами. Модальный глагол **should/shouldn't**.

Этот глагол может использоваться с обычным инфинитивом без частицы **to** (**should do**) и с перфектным инфинитивом (**should have done**).

Should – один из самых часто употребляемых глаголов в английском, поэтому у него множество функций в языке. Давайте с ними познакомимся:

1. Advice – совет.

Если вы хотите дать кому-то совет (advice), используйте модальный глагол should. С помощью этого глагола вы сообщаете, что, с вашей точки зрения, было бы хорошо или правильно что-то сделать или чего-то не делать. То есть, когда мы используем should, мы подразумеваем «было бы неплохо, если бы ты сделал...». На русский язык он переводится чаще всего словами «следует», «должен».

He has a toothache. He should go to the dentist. – У него болит зуб. Он должен/ему следует сходить к врачу.

You shouldn't add more salt to the soup. It has enough salt. – Тебе не следует добавлять еще соли в суп. В нем достаточно соли.

Should I turn left at the traffic lights? – Мне следует повернуть налево на светофоре?

Дайте мне совет: Тебе следует купить билеты заранее.

2. Obligation and duty – долженствование и обязанность.

Мы используем should, когда хотим сообщить, как правильно будет поступить, или говорим о чьих-то обязанностях.

Такая же функция есть у глагола must, но must – более «сильный» глагол, should в меньшей степени показывает долженствование.

People should take care of homeless animals. – Люди должны заботиться о бездомных животных.

Jane should send you a report tonight. – Джейн должна прислать тебе отчет сегодня вечером.

Where is he? He should have come by now. – Где он? Он должен был уже прийти к этому времени.

Также мы используем should, когда удивляемся, что что-то происходит непривычным для нас образом. В таких случаях часто встречаются выражения: it's interesting (интересно), it's strange (странно), it's funny (смешно), it's natural (естественно), it's typical (типично).

It's interesting that you should compete in this race with Bert. – Интересно, что ты должен соревноваться в этой гонке с Бертом.

Скажите другу: Ты должен меньше играть в компьютерные игры.

3. Probability and expectation – возможность и ожидание.

Глагол should используется, когда мы хотим сказать о чем-то, что с большой долей вероятности может случиться. В этом случае should – это

синоним probably (возможно), и на русский язык мы переводим его как «должно быть», «возможно».

It's late. He should be at home now. – Поздно. Должно быть, он дома сейчас.

They left half an hour ago. They should catch the last train. – Они ушли полчаса назад. Возможно, они успеют на последний поезд.

У этой функции есть еще один оттенок значения: should говорит о наших надеждах и ожиданиях.

It shouldn't be hard to find the underground in this city. – Должно быть, в этом городе несложно найти метро. (мы очень надеемся, что несложно)

She has been preparing her speech for two hours. She should impress the audience. – Она готовила свою речь два часа. Она должна произвести впечатление на аудиторию. (мы очень этого ждем)

Предположите: Должно быть, он работает из дома. Я не вижу его в офисе.

4. Criticism and reproach – критика и упрек.

Когда что-то произошло неправильно или не так, как мы хотели, мы можем использовать глагол should в сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом (should have done, should have gone) и таким образом упрекнуть или покритиковать человека. Такое сочетание мы переводим на русский как «зря», «надо было», «следовало».

You should have come earlier. The party is over by now. – Тебе надо было приходить раньше. Вечеринка уже закончилась.

We wanted to pack our things in the morning but we overslept. We should have packed our suitcases in advance. – Мы хотели сложить вещи утром, но мы проспали. Зря мы не упаковали вещи заранее.

Выскажите недовольство: Вам следовало работать усерднее.

I. Read the sentences. Write should or shouldn't

1. If it's rainy you _____ take an umbrella.
2. Tom _____ eat so many sweets. It's bad for his teeth.
3. A) _____ I drink hot tea if I have a sore throat?
B) Yes, you _____.
4. They have a test tomorrow. They _____ go to the cinema. They _____ stay at home and study.
5. Children _____ eat lots of vegetables but they _____ eat lots of sweets.
6. I have a party tonight. What _____ I wear?

7. The doctor said you _____ eat healthy food. You _____ eat fast food. You _____ watch so much TV. You _____ walk 1 hour a day. You _____ drink fruit juice and water. You _____ drink beer and wine.

II. Translate the sentences into English. Use should or should have plus past participle (should have done/gone/left).

e.g. Тебе не следовало гулять босиком. – You shouldn't have walked barefoot.

1. Тебе не следует курить в кровати.
2. Она ест гамбургеры и пьет много колы. Ей следует питаться правильно.
3. Тебе следовало ей позвонить. (Зря ты ей не позвонил)
4. Тебе следует сходить к врачу.
5. Зря его друг курил так много.
6. Детям не следует есть много сладкого.
7. Людям следует есть пять порций фруктов каждый день.
8. Зря он пришел так рано.
9. Вам следовало встать раньше.



Useful vocabulary when you have a problem.

Chemist`s	Аптека
Take a medicine for	Принять лекарство от
Mixture	Микстура
Pill	Таблетка
Powder	Порошок
Ointment	Мазь
Drops	Капли
Tablespoonful	Столовая ложка
Teaspoonful	Чайная ложка
On an empty stomach	На голодный желудок (перед едой)
Painkiller	Болеутоляющее
For reducing the temperature	Для снижения температуры
Apply a medicine	Приложить лекарство
Remove the bandage	Снять повязку

Give an injection	Сделать укол
Put on a band aid	Заклеить пластырем
Bruise [bru:z]	Синяк, ставить синяк

III. Look at the pictures. Make sentences giving advice to these people.

Use *should*.



He has stomachache (earache, backache)

so he should drink hot tea
 or he should take some aspirin
 or he should put on a band aid



He has broken a leg (earache, stomachache)

so he should take some medicine
 or he should drink a milkshake
 or he should have a bath.



He has headache (temperature, cut on his hand)

so he should call the doctor
or he should drink tea with honey
or he should wear a plaster



He has a headache (runny nose, earache)

so he should drink tea with honey and take some aspirin
or he should have a cold shower
or he should put on a band aid



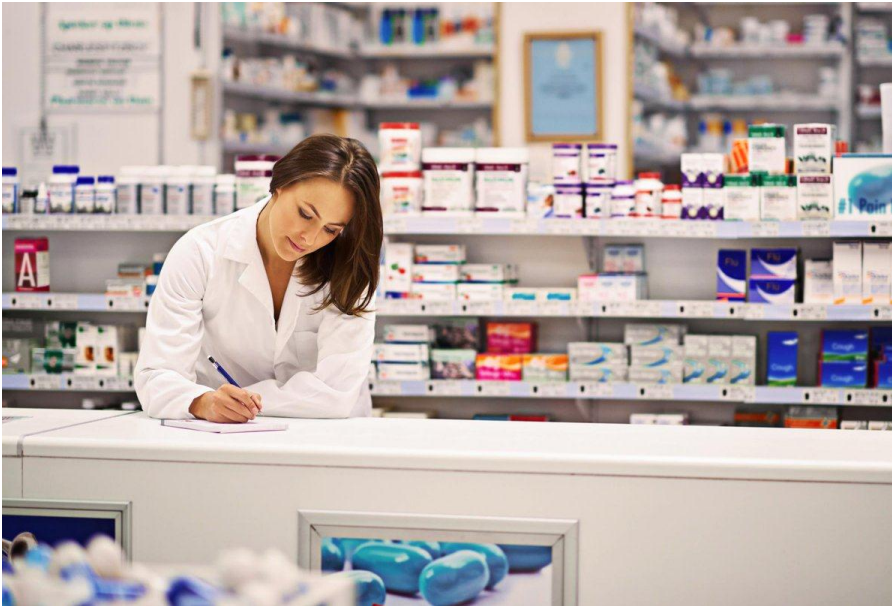
He has a broken arm (an earache, a cut)

so he should wash and put on a band aid
or he should go to the doctor's
or he should take some aspirin.





Listen!

IV. Listen to the dialogue and choose the right answer.



1. John thinks he has a *cold/flu*.
2. The pharmacist gives John *ibuprofen/penicillin*.
3. He needs to take the medicine every *four/eight hours*.
4. They cost *\$16.99/\$6.99*.

V. Listen again. Complete the “You hear” phrases.

You hear 	You say 
Good morning. Can I help you?	I'm not feeling very well. I think I have flu.
What are your symptoms?	I have a headache and a cough.
Do you have a ... ?	No, I don't think so.
Are you allergic to any drugs?	I'm allergic to penicillin.
No This is ibuprofen. It will make you feel	How many do I have to take?
... every four hours.	Sorry, how often?
... every four hours. If you don't feel better in ... hours, you should see a doctor.	OK, thanks. How much is that?

That`s \$6.99, please.	Thank you.
You`re	

In pairs role play the dialogue. **A** you don`t feel very well (decide what symptoms you have). Are you allergic to anything?

B You are the pharmacist. You begin *Can I help you?*



VI. Read the dialogue.

Doctor Good morning. What seems to be the problem?
Patient I`ve got a pain in my chest.
Doctor I see. When did it start?
Patient Oh, about three days ago.
Doctor Can I just have a look at it? Where does it hurt?
Patient Here in my chest near my left shoulder.
Doctor Can you lift your arm, please? Does that hurt?
Patient Yes, it does.
Doctor Well, I think you`ve pulled a muscle.
Patient Oh, that`s good.
Doctor Yes, but we`d better check your heart, too. Can you make an appointment with the nurse for a check-up, please?
Patient OK.
Doctor In the meantime, don`t lift anything heavy, and move your arm slowly.
Patient Yes, OK. Thank you. Goodbye.
Doctor Goodbye.

VII. 1 Read the conversation again. Choose the correct answer.

- The patient has come to see the doctor because
 - His shoulder is swollen (отекший, распухший)
 - He`s got a pain in his chest
- The problem started
 - Yesterday

- b) Three days ago
- 3. The doctor thinks
 - a) he has pulled a muscle
 - b) he has had a heart attack
- 4. The patient has to (должен)
 - a) See the doctor again
 - b) See the nurse for a check-up
- 5. In the meantime(в то же самое время), he has to
 - a) Move his arm slowly
 - b) Lift heavy things



Useful language:

Lift an arm – поднять

руку

Pull a muscle – потянуть мышцу

Make an appointment – записаться на прием

Check-up – осмотр

Everyday expressions:	At the doctor`s
What seems to be the problem?	Что вас беспокоит?
When did it start?	Когда это началось?
Can I just have a look at it?	Могу я посмотреть на ...?
Where does it hurt?	Где болит?
We`d better check your (heart).	Нам лучше проверить ваш(е) ...
In the meantime, ...	В то же самое время

VIII. Listen to two dialogues. Answer the questions.

1. What`s the problem?
2. When did the problem start?
3. What does the doctor think it is?
4. What is the treatment (лечение)?

Unit 8. Going shopping



Lesson Goals:

1. Изучить названия видов одежды: Types of clothes
2. Научиться описывать одежду: Describe and compare clothes
3. Познакомиться с продуктовыми магазинами: Food shopping in London

Lead-in. Think of verbs that we can use with the word clothes.

Do you often go clothes shopping?

What is your favourite shop to buy clothes?

What kind of clothes style do you prefer:

Casual/sporty/vintage /'vɪntɪdʒ/ /chɪk [ʃ i k]/sophisticated?



Vintage



Casual



Sophisticated



Sporty



Chic



Part A.

Listen to the clothes names. What kind of clothes is always plural?





Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

Некоторые виды одежды в английском языке всегда находятся во множественном числе, например, **jeans, trousers, shorts**. Поэтому очень важно помнить использование вспомогательного глагола во множественном числе для этих слов.

My jeans are new.

These trousers are fashionable

These shorts are too tight. (слишком узкие)

В тех случаях, когда мы заменяем данные слова на местоимения необходимо использовать **they** по отношению к ним, а не **it**.

A: Where are my jeans? B: They are in the washing machine. Not it-is in the washing machine.

Такие существительные как **shoes, trainers, gloves etc.** Могут использоваться как в единственном, так и во множественном числе.

I can't find my right shoe. It is missing.

One of my gloves has a hole in it.

Words to describe clothes

Looks	Pattern	Shape	Material	Other
Awful ['ɔ:f(ə)l] ужасный	(узор) Check	Baggy мешковатый	Cotton хлопок	High-heeled на высоком каблуке
Beautiful красивый	клетчатый Flowery	Long длинный	Fur мех	Long-sleeved с длинным
Elegant элегантный	В цветочек Plain	Loose свободный	Leather ['leðə] кожа	Short-sleeved с коротким
Ridiculous [rɪ'dɪkjʊləs] нелепый	Без узора Spotty	Short короткий	Nylon ['naɪlɒn] нейлон	Matching сочетающийся
Smart красивый, нарядный	В горошек Stripy ['stripi] полосатый	Tight [taɪt] обтягивающий узкий	Wool шерсть	
Stylish стильный				

I. Translate the sentences into English using the new vocabulary.

1. Тебе нравится мой новый меховой плащ?
2. Она никогда не носит туфли на высоком каблуке. Они неудобные для нее.
3. Я хочу купить вот ту футболку с длинным рукавом, но мне не нравится ее узор.
4. Сегодня ты выглядишь (look) очень элегантно. Мне нравится твоё платье в полоску.
5. Зимы здесь очень холодные. Тебе обязательно (definitely) нужен шерстяной шарф.
6. Я считаю ее стиль нелепым. Она всегда носит мешковатые брюки и широкие футболки.
7. Я предпочитаю блузки без узора.

II. Look at the pictures. What is each person wearing?



1. Carlos



2. Imelda



3. Katrina



4. Imran

1. Read the texts. Write the correct names for each text.

A _____

I work at a big nightclub. When I'm at home, I usually wear jeans and a T-shirt, but when I go to work, I wear a smart black suit, a white shirt, a black tie, and black shoes. I stand outside the club, so sometimes I wear a coat and black gloves, too.

B _____

I wear a uniform when I go to work. I work for an airline. Our uniform is nice and colourful. We wear green trousers and a yellow top with a green and yellow scarf. We have a jacket, and a small green hat, too, but I don't wear them all the time.

C _____

For work, I wear a white T-shirt and red shorts with socks and trainers. I work at a gym. When I'm not at work, I like wearing smart clothes – usually trousers and a shirt with a tie.

D _____

I'm a fashion model, so I wear lots of different clothes every day – dresses, skirts, tops, shoes ... This week, I'm doing some work for a shoe company. At the moment, the photographer is taking photographs of my long purple boots. Aren't they nice?

III. Now talk about yourself.

At the moment, I'm wearing ...

Yesterday I wore ...

When I go to work, I wear ...

At the weekend, I wear ...

When I go to a party, I usually wear ...

When I was at school, I wore ...

Part B.



Степени сравнения прилагательных.

Часто нужно сравнить какие-то вещи – например, сказать, что один объект лучше или хуже другого, или вообще самый лучший или самый худший, красивей другого или самый красивый, легче или самый лёгкий и т.д.

Сравнительная степень, это когда мы сравниваем – «легче», «труднее», «зеленее», и т.д.

Если прилагательное короткое (один или два слога и оканчивается на -e, -er, -y или -ow), мы просто добавляем окончание **-er**:

soft (мягкий) – **softer** (мягче)

new (новый) – **newer** (новее)

grey (серый) – **greyer** (серее)

Если слово уже заканчивается на **-e**, то прибавляем только **-r**:

large (большой) – **larger** (больше)

Если слово заканчивается на согласную, а перед ней стоит гласная, то согласная удваивается:

big (большой) – **bigger** (больше)

fat (жирный) – **fatter** (жирнее)

hot (горячий) – **hotter** (горячее)

thin (тонкий) – **thinner** (тоньше)

Если в конце слова стоит **-y**, а перед ней согласная, то **-y** меняется на **-i**:

easy (простой) – **easier** (проще)

dirty (грязный) – **dirtier** (грязнее)

happy (счастливый) – **happier** (счастливее)

*I can't understand which tablecloth is **larger**, the green one or the blue one.* – Не могу понять, какая скатерть **больше**, зелёная или синяя.

*Which is **bigger**, an elephant or a whale? Which is **heavier**?* – Кто **больше**, слон или кит? Кто **тяжелее**?

Для длинных прилагательных действует другое правило. Само слово никак не изменяется, но перед ним мы ставим **more** (более):

polite (вежливый) – **more polite** (вежливее)

beautiful (красивый) – **more beautiful** (более красивый)

difficult (сложный) – **more difficult** (более сложный)

interesting (интересный) – **more interesting** (более интересный)

*I don't think it is **more difficult**.* – Не думаю, что это **более сложно**.

*I believe novels will be **more interesting** for your mother than detectives.* – Думаю, романы будут **более интересны** твоей маме, чем детективы.

Превосходная степень: мы говорим о предмете, что он самый-самый – «самый красивый», «самый простой», «самый опасный», либо «наименее простой, красивый, опасный» и т.д.

К коротким словам добавляем **-est**. С такими словами почти всегда используется артикль **the**.*

soft (мягкий) – the **softest** (самый мягкий, мягчайший)

new (новый) – the **newest** (самый новый, новейший)

grey (серый) – the **greyest** (самый серый)

Если слово уже заканчивается на **-e**, то прибавляем только **-st**:

large (большой) – the **largest** (самый большой, наибольший)

Если слово заканчивается на согласную, а перед ней стоит гласная, то согласная удваивается:

big (большой) – the **biggest** (самый большой, наибольший)

fat (жирный) – the **fattest** (самый жирный)

hot (горячий) – the **hottest** (самый горячий)

thin (тонкий) – the **thinnest** (самый тонкий, тончайший)

Если в конце слова стоит **-y**, а перед ней согласная, то **-y** меняется на **-i**:

easy (простой) – the **easiest** (самый простой)

dirty (грязный) – the **dirtiest** (самый грязный)

happy (счастливый) – the **happiest** (самый счастливый)

*I'm **the happiest** man in the world today!* – Сегодня я **самый счастливый** человек в мире!

*It's made of **the thinnest** lace.* – Это сделано из **тончайшего кружева**.

Длинные слова не изменяем, но ставим перед ними **the most** (самый):

polite (вежливый) – the **most polite** (самый вежливый)

beautiful (красивый) – **the most beautiful** (самый красивый, красивейший)

difficult (сложный) – **the most difficult** (самый сложный, сложнейший)

interesting (интересный) – **the most interesting** (самый интересный)

*This information is **the most interesting** for me.* – Эта информация **наиболее интересна** для меня.

*You have chosen **the most dangerous** way to do it.* – Ты выбрал сделать это **самым опасным** способом.

Бывает, нужно сказать, что предмет не более красивый, умный, и т.д., а менее. Тогда перед словом ставим **less** (для сравнительной степени) или **the least** (для превосходной):

beautiful (красивый) – **less** beautiful (менее красивый) – **the least** beautiful (наименее красивый)

difficult (сложный) – **less** difficult (менее сложный) – **the least** difficult (наименее сложный)

interesting (интересный) – **less** interesting (менее интересный) – **the least** interesting (наименее интересный)

hot (горячий) – **less** hot (менее горячий) – **the least** hot (наименее горячий)

busy (занятой) – **less** busy (менее занятой) – **the least** busy (наименее занятой)

This exam was less difficult than the exam I had last year. – Этот экзамен был **менее сложный**, чем тот, который я сдавал в прошлом году.

Sunday is the least busy day for me. – Воскресенье для меня **наименее занятой** день.

Слова-исключения, у которых свои формы

Слово	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good (хороший)	better (лучше)	(the) best (самый лучший)
bad (плохой)	worse (хуже)	(the) worst (самый плохой, худший)
little (маленький)	less (меньше)	(the) least (наименьший, самый маленький)
much (много – с неисчисл.)	more (больше)	(the) most (больше всего)
many (многие – с исчисл.)		
far (далёкий)	farther (дальше – в значении физического расстояния)	(the) farthest (самый дальний)
	further (дальше – в более широком смысле)	(the) furthest (самый дальний)

I need more money. – Мне нужно больше денег.

Yesterday's game was better than the day before yesterday's, but today's one is the

best. – Вчерашняя игра была лучше позавчерашней, но сегодняшняя – лучше всех.

*It was **the worst** hotel in my life, it's difficult to find a **worse** one.* – Это был самый плохой отель в моей жизни, сложно найти хуже.

Если слово составное и одна его часть является исключением (из этого списка), то нужно использовать формы этого слова:

good-looking (красивый) – **better**-looking (красивее) – the **best**-looking (самый красивый)

I. Put the adjectives in the comparative or superlative form.

1. My friend lives in this house. (good)
2. A whale is and than an elephant. (big, heavy)
3. In winter, the days are and nights are . (short, long)
4. What is animal on the planet? (dangerous)
5. This is building in our city. (old)
6. My car is and than your motorcycle. (expensive, fast)
7. Those were days in her life. (happy)
8. You chose solution to this problem. (effective, наименее эффективное)
9. This is book I have ever read. (bad)
10. The movie is than the book. (interesting, менее интересный)
11. This novel is than that one. (exciting)
12. You should be to clients. (polite)
13. I need time. (many)



Part C.

Culture note. Supermarkets and markets in London.

I. Read the information about London supermarkets and answer the questions

1. Which supermarket is the most expensive?

2. How many types of stores does Tesco have? What are they?
3. Do Sainsbury`s supermarkets have the same quality as Tesco?
4. In which supermarket can you buy a ready-meal?
5. What is the name for мини-маркет in English?



Tesco is the UK`s biggest supermarket chain (сеть). Their largest supermarkets are ‘**Tesco Extra**‘ and ‘**Tesco Superstore**’, medium-sized stores – ‘**Tesco Metro**‘. ‘**Tesco Express**‘ are the small branches which are more like convenience stores (минимаркет). These are everywhere. Prices are 3-4% higher than larger branches.

Sainsbury`s are not far behind (недалеко) Tesco in terms of (имея в виду) number of outlets (магазин) and quality. Large supermarkets are ‘Sainbury`s Superstore’. Medium-sized branches are just ‘Sainsbury`s’. Smaller conveniences stores are ‘Sainsbury`s Local’. Like Tesco Express, these are more expensive than larger branches.



Waitrose is probably the UK`s most expensive supermarket, but the quality is high and buying a ready-meal is still cheaper than going out to eat. ‘Little Waitrose‘ are their smaller branches.



Watch the video about Borough market in London and do the task.
 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zdLdLf4d77k>)

- 1) *Put the words in order:* Borough Market This in London, south is
- 2) *Fill the gap:* This _____ market is very

- 3) *Correct the wrong word:* It's breakfast time on Thursday.
- 4) **And the market is ...**
- a. bustling
 - b. busy
 - c. bright
- 5) *Put the words in order:* only Friday The Thursday, on is and open market Saturday.
- 6) *Correct the wrong word:* Visitors enjoy Borough Market.
- 7) *Put the words in order:* It's delicious of drink. and full food
- 8) *Put the words in order:* are market. over the stalls at 100 There
- 9) *Fill the gap:* People _____ different countries
_____ here.
- 10) *Fill the gap:* _____ people sell
_____ from their own countries.
- 11) *Correct the wrong word:* They all talk English.
- 12) **And they ... a lot of other languages, too.**
- a. know
 - b. speak
 - c. talk
- 13) *Fill the gap:* My _____ is Marianna and I'm
_____ Greece.
- 14) **My name is Aurore and I'm from ...**
- a. Spain
 - b. France

c. Finland

15) My name is Sofia. I'm from ...

a. Peru

b. Portugal

c. Paris

16) Put the words in order: Magali from My is Mauritius. and I'm name

17) My name is Michelle and I'm from ...

a. Spain

b. Sweden

c. Switzerland

18) Put the words in order: do What food you like?

19) Correct the wrong word: Do you like chocolate ?

20) Put the words in order: Michele from sells Switzerland. cheese

21) Correct the wrong word: I absolutely like cheese.

22) Fill the gap: But I _____ seafood.

23) Fabian sells ... cheese from France.

a. delicate

b. delicious

c. different

24) Put the words in order: coffee. cheese and I I like don't like

25) Correct the wrong word: Do you like meat?

26) He loves the Welsh ... the best.

a. beef

b. lamb

c. pork

27) I really love ... lamb.

- a. fried
- b. grilled
- c. roast

28) I really don't like ...

- a. oranges
- b. aubergines
- c. ice cream

29) Fill the gap: _____ people don't
_____ meat.

30) Put the words in order: fruit of a vegetables. lot they eat But and

31) There's ... bread.

- a. fine
- b. fresh
- c. fantastic

32) Fill the gap: And delicious _____ and
_____ at the market, too.

33) Correct the wrong word: Do you like coffee ?

34) Put the words in order: the is English The from tea and tea, India. lovebest

35) Correct the wrong word: He pours tea for all of his customers.

36) They make the ... coffee at the market.

- a. brilliant
- b. better
- c. best

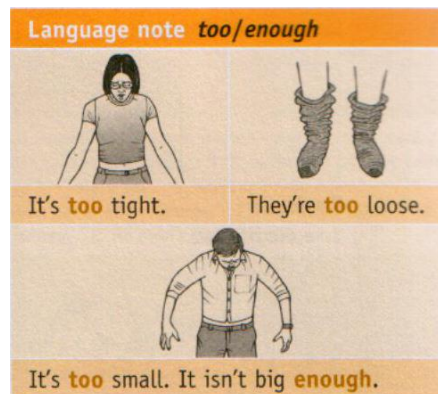
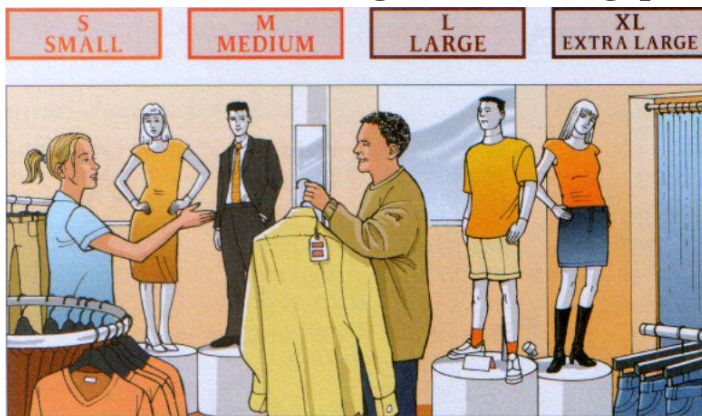
37) Put the words in order: cup 2.30. A delicious coffee of costs

38) Put the words in order: food try around They delicious world. the from

39) Fill the gap: And _____ they find the
_____ they love.

Extra activity.

I. Listen to the dialogue, fill-in the gaps,



Customer Excuse me. Can I try this 1) _____ on, please?

Assistant Yes. The changing rooms are over there.

Customer Thank you

Later ...

Assistant How is it?

Customer It's too 2) _____.

Assistant What size is that?

Customer Large. But it isn't big enough. Have you got it in a 3) _____ size?

Assistant Yes. Here you are. This is an extra large.

Customer Thanks.

Later ...

Assistant Is that any good?

Customer Yes, this one's fine, thanks. I'll take it.

Assistant Anything else?

Customer No, thank you.

Assistant That's 4) _____ then, please.

In pairs, practice the dialogue, changing the clothes words.

II. Listen to three conversations. Answer the questions each time.

6. What does the person try on?
7. What's wrong with clothes?
8. What does he/she ask for (просить)?
9. Does he/she buy it/them?

PART II. FARM LIFE AND WORK

Unit 9. Lesson 1. Types of farms.

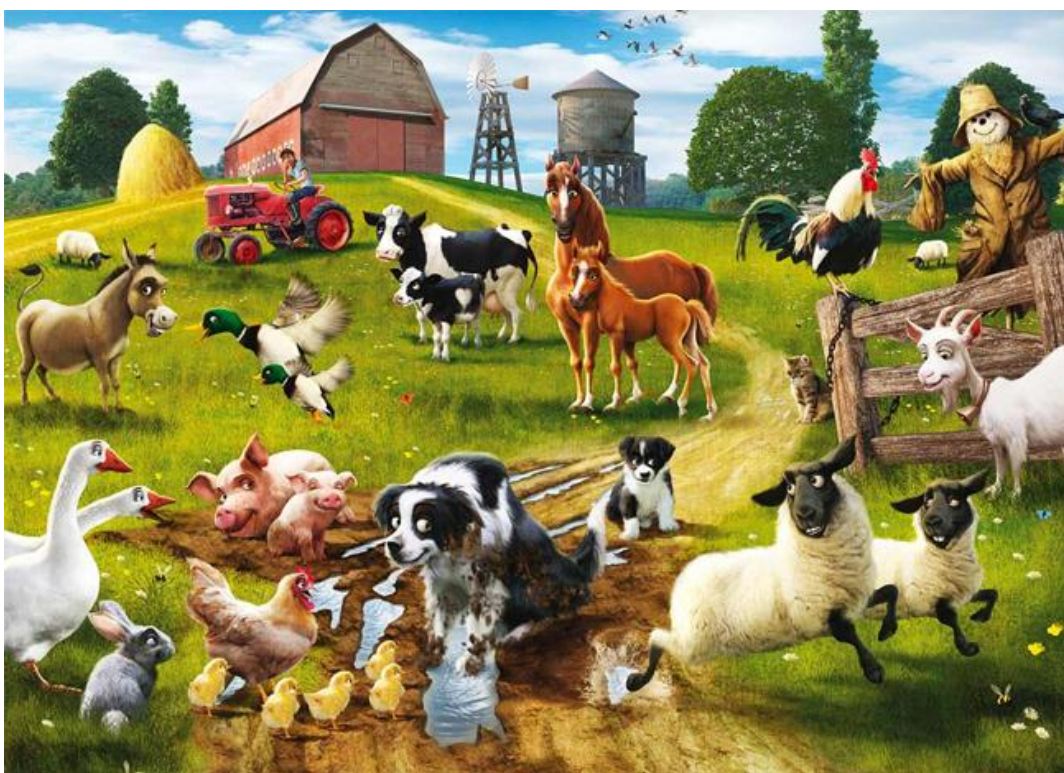


Lesson goals.

1. To learn about agriculture
2. To learn and speak about types of farms.
3. To learn the animals related vocabulary.

Lead-in. Look at the picture and say what you see.

e.g. There is a red tractor in the picture. A man is sitting on the tractor.



Part A.

I. Study the words and make up word combinations or sentences with them:

agriculture /'ægrɪˌkʌltʃə(r)/ – сельское хозяйство

to specialize in /'speʃəlaɪz/ – специализироваться на/в

the cultivation farm – производственное хозяйство/ ферма
livestock farm – животноводческая ферма
horticulture farm /'hɔ:(r)tɪ,kʌltʃə(r)/– фруктово-овощная ферма
arable /'æɾəb(ə)l/ **farm** – производящая зерно ферма
dairy /'deəri/**and poultry** /'pəʊltri/ **farm** – молочная и птицеводческая ферма
aquaculture /'ækwə,kʌltʃə(r)/ **farm** – рыбоводное хозяйство
apiculture /'æpɪ,kʌltʃə(r)/ **farm** – ферма по разведению пчел и производству меда – пасечное хозяйство
to impact /'ɪmpækt/ – оказывать влияние на
to affect /ə'fekt/ – влиять на
to cultivate soil – обрабатывать землю
to produce crops – производить зерновые культуры
to raise livestock /'laɪv ,stɒk/ – выращивать скот
homesteading /'həʊm ,sted/– подсобное хозяйство
corn – кукуруза
cattle – крупный рогатый скот
a duck – утка
a turkey – индейка
an alarm clock – будильник
lettuce /'letɪs/ – салатный лист
are employed – наняты на работу
a researcher – исследователь
wheat and hay – пшеница и сено
be worth – быть стоящим чего-то

II. Read the essay and answer the questions.

Part 1.

- 1) What is agriculture?**
- 2) What do people think of when they hear the word “agriculture”?**
- 3) What is the most common type of farm?**

Part 1. What is Agriculture? It's Bigger than you Think!

What is agriculture? Do we really understand how important our farmers are to us, and how wide their efforts affect every part of our lives? Is homesteading(подсобное хозяйство) worth it?

The work of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock is the definition (определение) of agriculture ("Agriculture"). When the word agriculture is first heard (слышат), some people think of corn and cattle; however, this is not all. Farming is the most common (общий) form of agriculture. There are many types of farms specializing in various areas. The most common type of farm is the cultivation farm.

Part 2.

4) What animals are raised on livestock farms?

5) What are the types of farms?

Arable farms produce crops. Livestock farming is the second most common farm type. Animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, turkeys, chickens and ducks are raised on livestock farms. Horticulture farms produce flowers, trees, fruits and vegetables. Aquaculture farms specialize in aquatic species /'spi:ʃi:z/ (особи, виды) production. Apiculture farms specialize in bees and honey.

Part 3.

6) Where are agricultural products used?

Agricultural products are used by each of us (каждым из нас) everyday. When our alarm clocks ring in the morning, they are most likely made of plastic produced from corn or soybeans (соевые бобы). Our clothes (одежда) are made from cotton. Next is breakfast. We grab (хватает) the carton of milk and the box of eggs, which come from dairy and poultry farms. At lunch, we open our lunch bags and pull out (достаем/вытягиваем) a sandwich with cheese, lettuce and tomatoes. Everything we eat is an agricultural product. As the day ends, we crawl (ползем) under our wool (шерстяные) blankets (одеяла) and go to sleep not thinking that the many things we did today involved (вовлекали) agriculture.

Part 4.

7) What are the jobs in agriculture?

8) Why will agriculture be important in future?

Thousands of people all over the world are employed through agriculture. Some of these jobs include farm labor (workers), management, retail (розница), veterinarians, engineers, researchers and bio-technicians. These jobs keep agriculture a successful and booming business and have a significant impact on the country's economy.

Agriculture affects many aspects of everyone's life and also offers many career opportunities. In the future, agriculture will be more important as the number of people in the world grows.

III. Make up the sentences from the words.

1) produce/ the farmers/ crops/and/ cultivate/ soil/ animals/ grow/ on the farm.

2) are raised/ cattle/ on/ sheep/ livestock farms/ goats/ pigs/ turkeys/ chickens and ducks.

3) produce/fruits/ vegetables/ horticulture farms/ flowers/ berries/ and.

4) are made from/ cotton/ our clothes.

5) eat/ for lunch/ we often/ cheese/ lettuce/ a sandwich with/ and tomatoes.

6) through agriculture/ all over the world/ thousands of people/ are employed.

Part B. Farm animals and their homes.

I. Match the pictures and the words.

1) Cattle and sheep live in the

2) Horses live in the

3) Hens (chickens) live in the



a. a greenhouse



b. A barn

4) Pigs live in the

5) Dogs live in the

7) Plants grow in the



c. kennel



d. stable



e) henhouse



f) pigsty / 'pig ,stai/



Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

Притяжательный падеж существительного. Possessive Case – 10 minutes.

Read the examples and explain the rule. Прочитайте примеры и объясните правило. Fill-in the table with these examples. Заполните таблицу примерами.

My dad's car. Tom's bag. The dog's tail. The cow's horns. The Browns' house. The cats' food. A leg of the table. The roof of the house. Mary and Pete's relatives. Mary's and Pete's relatives. Dickens's novel. Yesterday's meeting. The company's decision. Tomorrow's schedule. The government's policy.

The Rule	Example
1. Мы добавляем апостроф и "s" к одушевленному существительному.	
2. Мы добавляем апостроф и "s" к последнему слову, если речь идет об одной семье, или что-то принадлежит всем в этой группе.	
3. Мы добавляем апостроф и "s" к каждому слову в группе, если вещь принадлежит разным людям.	

4. Мы добавляем апостроф и “s”, даже если слово заканчивается на “s” и произносим [iz].	
5. Мы добавляем только апостроф, если слово во множественном числе и ничего не меняем в произношении.	
6. Добавляем предлог “of” для выражения принадлежности к неодушевленным существительным.	
7. Мы добавляем апостроф и “s” к существительным, обозначающим время: yesterday, tomorrow, next week.	
8. Мы добавляем апостроф и “s” к существительным, обозначающим организацию (группу людей): the government, the company	

**II. Do you know the names of these farm animals – mothers and babies?
Match a mother, a baby and their sounds. Make up sentences.**

Mother	Baby	Sounds
1. sheep	a) gosling	1) oink-oink
2. cow	b) kid	2) naa-naa
3. horse	c) kitten	3) cock-a-doodle-doo
4. pig	d) cock	4) baa-baa
5. goat	e) lamb	5) quack-quack
6. dog	f) duckling	6) peck-peck
7. cat	g) chick/chicken	7) honk-honk
8. hen	h) calf	8) mew-mew
9. duck	i) puppy	9) neigh-neigh
10. rooster	j) piglet	10) bow-wow/woof-woof
11. goose	k) foal	11) moo-moo

E.g. A sheep’s baby is a lamb. A sheep goes baa-baa.

Part C. Dialogue “On the Farm. Part 1”.



I. Listen to the dialogue. Finish the sentences after reading.

Listen to the dialogue. Complete the sentences.

Sergey is a student from Russia. He has arrived at the farm in Great Britain. This is the first time he has met the farm manager.

Manager: Good afternoon! I’m a farm manager. My name is Jack.

Student: Good afternoon. I’m Sergey, a student from Russia.

Manager: Nice to meet you, Sergey. Did you have a nice 1) _____?

Student: Yes, though (хотя) I was a bit upset because of a 2) _____, but I was lucky (мне повеселилось) 3) _____. Anyway, I am glad to be here on time (вовремя).

Manager: OK. Let me tell you about our farm. As you probably (вероятно) know, there are different farms in Britain – dairy, arable, and horticultural. As for ours (что касается нашей), it’s a 4) _____. We keep dairy cows (молочных коров) for the production of milk; we grow crops and potatoes and have some greenhouses for strawberries, tomatoes and cucumbers. The farm occupies (занимает) an area of about 5) _____.

Student: And what kind of work will I do?

Manager: I think you’ll work in our 6) _____. You can’t see them now, but I’ll show them to you and on the way there you’ll see everything we have.

Student: It’s very kind of you to show me the farm. I am excited (взволнован).

Manager: 7) _____ you can see a flower garden surrounded by (окруженный) a hedge (живая изгородь). Once a month we clip (подрезать) it with hedge clippers (ножницы для подрезания кустов).

Student: Your rose bushes (кусты роз) are gorgeous (великолепны)! And I like the 8) _____ with pansies /'pænzɪ/ (анютины глазки), daisies /'deɪzɪ/ (маргаритки) and primroses (примулы).

Manager: Yes, they are very nice. When the weather is dry, we water them with a sprinkler (разбрызгиватель, поливочный механизм). And this is the lawn (лужайка) where children usually play.

Student: Do you mow /məʊ/ (косить) the grass with a lawnmower /'lɔːn, məʊə(r)/ (газонокосилка)?

Manager: Exactly. It’s a very convenient (удобный) piece of equipment (оборудование). 9) _____ you can see a playground (площадка детская) with a sandbox (песочница) and a swing (качели).

Student: I suppose children like to play here on sunny days.

Manager: Yes, they do. Now let's go behind the house (за дом). On the left (слева) you can see a big barn for cattle (амбар для крупного рогатого скота). We keep about 10)_____ .

II. Finish the sentences:

1. Sergey was lucky
2. The manager told Sergey that there are different farms in Britain –
3. The farm occupies (занимает) an area
4. There is a flower garden surrounded by
5. Sergey likes the flower beds (грядки) with
6. When the weather is dry, they
7. They mow /мэʊ/ (косить) the grass
8. There is a playground (площадка детская) with a sandbox (песочница) and a swing (качели) on
9. There is a big barn for cattle
10. They keep there

Unit 9. Lesson 2. Farm Amenities.



Lesson goals:

1. To speak about accommodation.
2. To practise prepositions of place.
3. To speak about living conditions.



Lead-in. Read the joke. Why did the boy invite the farmer to eat together?

Strawberries

fertilizer /'fɜ:(r)təlaɪzə(r)/ – удобрение

manure /mə'njuə(r)/ – навоз



Farmer Johnson was driving his tractor along the road with a trailer full of fertilizer. Tom, a little boy of nine, was playing in the yard when he saw the farmer and asked, 'What've you got in your trailer?'

‘Manure,’ Farmer Johnson replied.

‘What are you going to do with it?’ asked Tom.

‘Put it on my strawberries,’ answered the farmer.

Tom replied, ‘You ought to come and eat with us, we put ice-cream on our strawberries.’

Part A. I. What was the first part about? Listen to the second part of the dialogue “On the Farm” and answer the questions:

- 1) What machinery does the farmer have?
- 2) What agricultural tools are there on the farm?
- 3) Where do pigs and hens live on the farm?
- 4) When did they start to earth up potatoes?
- 5) When will the student start his work on the farm?

II. Find the translation of the following words in the dialogue:

1. в других амбарах;
2. обслуживать технику;
3. лопаты и грабли;
4. лестницы и тележки;
5. механизированная работа;
6. производство и хранение силоса;
7. свинарник и курятник;
8. дорога за забором;
9. во время пребывания и работы на ферме;
10. прямо сейчас;
11. экскурсия по ферме;
12. Пустяки!
13. Следуй за мной;
14. теплица с клубникой.

Dialogue “On the farm”. Part 2.

Student: And do you have calves (телята) and bulls (быки)?

Manager: We have, but they’re in other barns over there at the far end (в дальнем краю) of the yard (двора).

Student: I see. And what is this?

Manager: This is a garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/ for farm machinery /mə'ʃi:nəri/ (техника на

ферме). There are tractors, trucks (грузовики) and different harvesters (комбайны). Later you'll meet the mechanics who maintain (обслуживают, следят за) all this machinery (техника).

Student: And what is that next to the garage?

Manager: It's a shed (навес, сарай) for different agricultural tools (сельскохозяйственные инструменты) such as spades (лопаты), rakes (грабли), hoes (мотыги), trowels /'traʊəl/ (совок садовый, шпатель), pitchforks (вилы), ladders (лестницы), wheelbarrows (тележки) and so on. Though most of the farm work is mechanized (механизирована) we sometimes still use these tools.

Student: And what is this round building on the right?

Manager: It's a silo ['saɪləʊ] (силосная яма) for making and storing silage ['saɪlɪdʒ] (силос) for cattle.

Student: I see. And next to it?

Manager: It's a pigsty and a henhouse. Our host has several pigs and a dozen hens, some turkeys and ducks for personal use. If you go farther to the right you'll see a small pond with some ducks and ducklings.

Student: And where does this road behind the fence lead to?

Manager: This is a road to the fields. Do you hear the tractor working? They began to dig up (выкапывать) potatoes this morning. I think you'll be able to see and to know much more during your stay and work on the farm.

Student: I hope so. And when shall I start?

Manager: Right away, I think. Today you'll be working with Mrs. Alison Brown, the greenhouse manager.

Student: All right, I'm ready. Thank you for the tour around your farm, Jack.

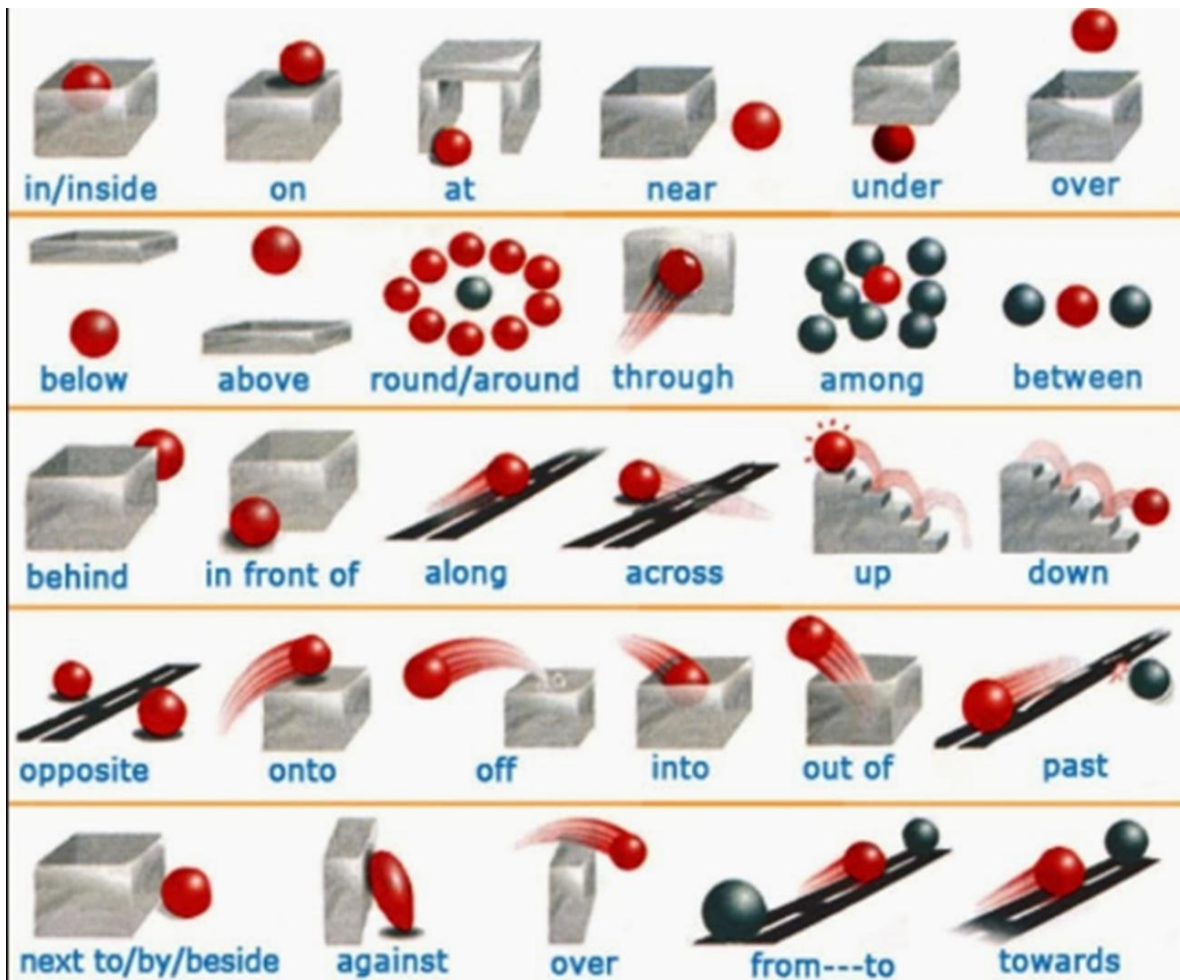
Manager: My pleasure. Follow me now. I'll take you to the strawberry greenhouse. It's behind the shed (сарай, навес). This way, please.

Part B.



Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

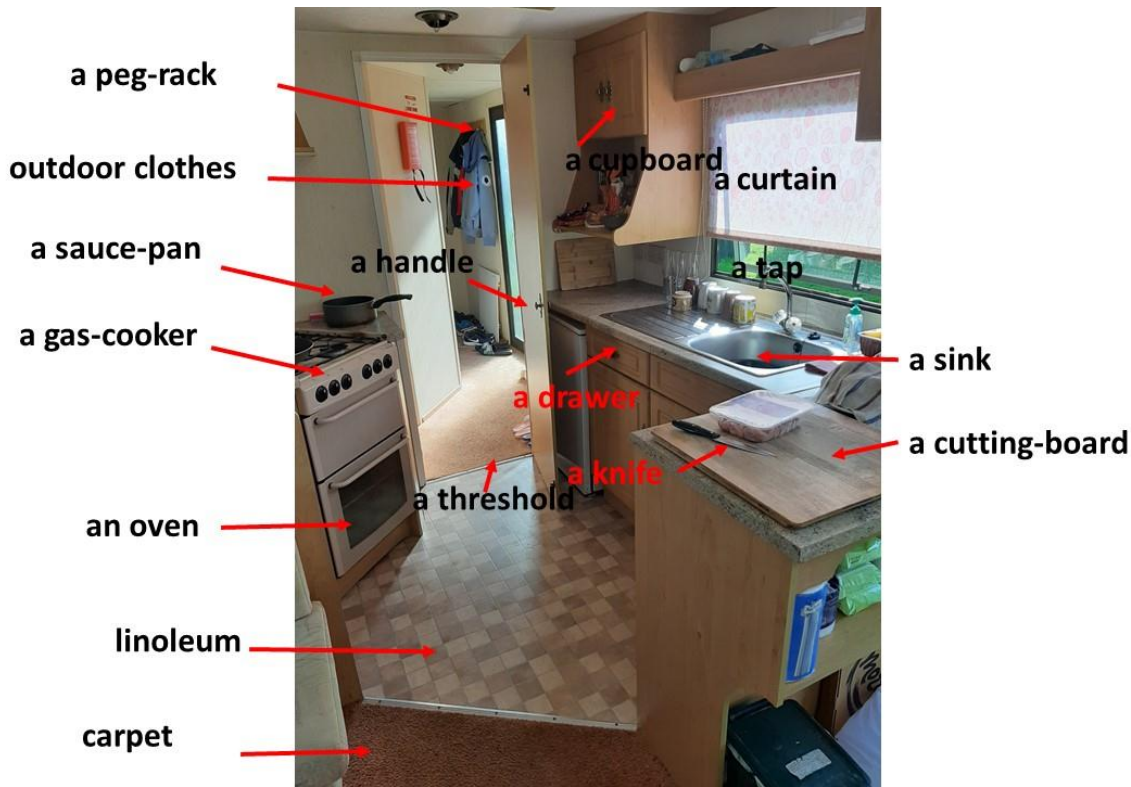
Prepositions of place. Предлоги места. **Where is the ball?**



I. This is the kitchen. There are many useful things and utensils (кухонных принадлежностей) in the kitchen. Look at the picture and say where the following is:

e.g. There is a window above the sink.

1. a curtain	8. a sink
2. a gas-cooker	9. a sauce-pan
3. a cupboard	10. a tap
4. a cutting-board	11. a drawer
5. an oven	12. a knife
6. a handle	13. outdoor clothes
7. a peg-rack	14. linoleum
	15. carpet



**II. Look at the picture with kitchen utensils and the table with words and say when you use them. Make up 8-10 sentences:
 e.g. I use a knife for cutting bread.**



to brew tea/to make tea – заваривать чай
 to measure flour [flaʊə(r)] – отмерять муку
 to store pepper and salt in – хранить перец и соль в
 to cut bread on the chopping board (cutting board) – резать хлеб на доске
 to fry eggs – жарить яйца
 to grate carrots – тереть морковь на терке
 to lay a pie on – выложить пирог на
 to dry lettuce in ... – высушить салатный лист
 to drain water through the colander ['klændə(r)] – слить воду через дуршлаг
 to keep butter in – хранить сливочное масло в
 to take a hot tray from the oven – вынимать горячий поднос из духовки
 to eat sushi with – есть суши с помощью...
 to pour soup into a bowl – налить суп в глубокую тарелку
 to measure sugar with – измерять сахар с помощью...
 to take chops from the frying pan with a spatula ['spætjʊlə]- доставать котлеты из сковородки лопаткой
 to rinse a pint of berries with a strainer – промыть полкило ягод водой с помощью шумовки
 or to drain pasta with a strainer – слить воду после приготовления пасты
 to catch dumplings with a mesh skimmer – извлечь пельмени/клёцки шумовкой
 to pour soup with a ladle ['leɪd(ə)l] – налить суп половником
 to make soup in a cooker or a saucepan – приготовить суп в кастрюле
 to cut a carton of milk with kitchen shears [ʃiə(r)z] – отрезать коробку молока кухонными ножницами
 to open a bottle of wine with – открыть бутылку вина с помощью...
 to put a slice of cake with a – положить кусок торта с помощью ... на ...
 to roll out the dough with – раскатать тесто с помощью ...
 to whisk [wɪsk] the mixture with – взбить смесь с помощью ...

III. Look at the picture of a living-room and make up short dialogues:

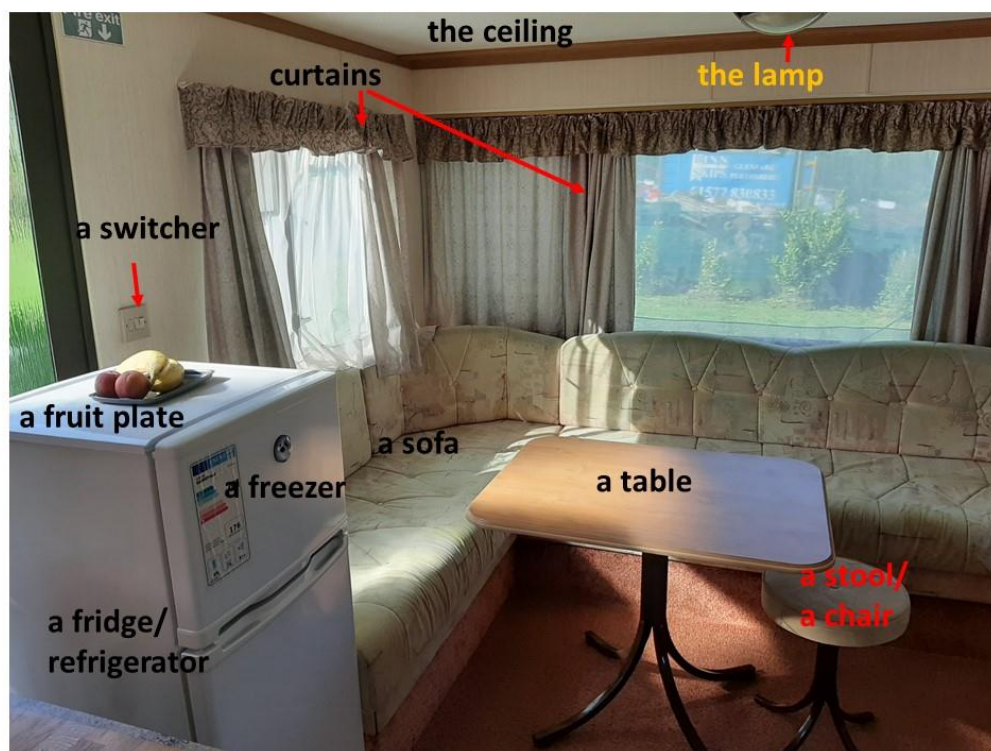
e.g. Is the sofa in the corner of the room?

- Yes, it is. Where is a/the... ?

- It's

1. the curtains	5. a freezer
2. a lamp	6. a fruit plate

3. a fridge 4. a switcher	7. a stool 8. a table
------------------------------	--------------------------



IV. Answer the questions:

- 1) Where do you usually watch TV?
- 2) What do you keep in the freezer? in the fridge?
- 3) Where do you prefer to sit: on a stool or on a chair?
- 4) What colour of the curtains do you prefer?
- 5) What fruit do you see on the fruit plate? What fruit do you like to eat?

Part C. Accommodation. Жильё. On Rodger's Farm.

I. Listen to part I of the dialogue and answer the question, "Where did they decide to go and why?" Please, do not read the dialogue now.

II. Now read out part 1 of the dialogue and translate the underlined parts. After reading part I complete the sentences with your own ideas:

It is such a coincidence (that) ...

What about ...

... is just what I need.

Part 1.

Jennet: Hi Michael. I haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?

Michael: Hi Jennet. I am happy to see you. This summer I worked on the farm.

Jennet: Really? Wow! It's such a coincidence that we have met because I am planning to participate in the Seasonal Workers Pilot programme next summer. What about having a mug of coffee together and chatting a bit?

Michael: Good idea. That coffee shop is just what we need.

III. Study the words. Listen to the rest of the dialogue and fill-in the gaps with these words or word combinations.

Part II.

a caravan – дом прямоугольной формы, напоминающий вагончик, где живут рабочие фермы.

a berth – койка, спальное место.

crockery and cutlery – посуда и столовые принадлежности

environmentally friendly – дружественный по отношению к окружающей среде

dispose of – утилизировать, избавляться

waste – отходы, мусор

the appropriate bins – определенные контейнеры мусорные

laundry ['lɔ:ndri] – место для стирки

depending on – в зависимости от

to go outdoors – выходить на улицу

groceries – продовольственные товары, продукты

Jennet: All right. So, where was your farm? Where did you live?

Michael: Well, the farm is located not far from Bath. We lived in so-called 1)_____.

Jennet: Did you live in single rooms?

Michael: Oh no. It was a 2) 6-_____ caravan accommodation. Hostel type. Each caravan had 3 bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen and a bathroom.

Jennet: And what about the kitchen? Did you cook for yourself? Or did the farm provide meals?

Michael: Actually, we had to cook for ourselves. There was a kitchen with a cooker, a fridge and all necessary 3)_____.

Jennet: I see. You know, I read somewhere that modern farms today tend to be 4) _____ . Is that so?

Michael: Absolutely. We had 5) _____ 6) _____ in 7) _____ .

Jennet: Cool. That's really good. Ok, you cooked yourself. And where did you wash your clothes?

Michael: There was 8) _____ with coined operated washing machines.

Jennet: Was it expensive?

Michael: Not really. 9) _____ the wash cycle it cost from between 1pound to 3 pounds.

Jennet: As long as (раз уж) we started talking about money, how much did you pay for accommodation?

Michael: Around 49 pounds, gas and electricity included.

Jennet: What about the WiFi? I love watching series before going to bed.

Michael: You could do that. They provided WiFi for 5 pounds for a device.

Jennet: Any place to relax and do sports?

Michael: Sure. There was a football pitch (футбольное поле) on the site. We played football on our days off when the weather allowed. If I didn't want 10) _____ , I could go to the nicely equipped gym or play table-tennis or darts.

Jennet: Lovely! That sounds like a good story.

Michael: It was. We even had a BBQ.

Jennet: Where did you go shopping?

Michael: Well, the farm arranged (организовала) a bus trip to buy all necessary 11) _____ and that was free of charge.

IV. Make up a summary of the living conditions on Rodger's Farm by completing the sentences.

- 1) Michael spent the Summer ...
- 2) Jennet is going ...
- 3) Michael lived in ...
- 4) The accommodation included ...
- 5) They did not eat out, they ...
- 6) As long as the farm is environmentally friendly, they ...
- 7) As for the laundry, ...
- 8) The accommodation cost ...
- 9) In his free time Michael...
- 10) When he needed to go shopping, ...

Unit 10. Types of farm work.













Lesson goals:

1. To revise farm tools and to practise Passive Voice
2. To listen to and read about types of work on the farm
3. To speak about farm work.

Lead-in. Match the pictures to the words and say what they are used for.

E.g. 1 – f: A spade is used for digging. – Лопата используется для копания.

1. a spade (to dig – копать)	a) 
2. a hoe (to prong – рыхлить; to plough – вспахивать, рыхлить)	b) 
3. a rake (to rake – ровнять)	c) 
4. a pitchfork (pitchfork – накалывать на вилы)	d) 
5. a trowel (to dig – копать; to loosen up- рыхлить)	e) 
6. a bucket (to fill with – наполнять чем-то)	f) 
7. a wheelbarrow (to carry – перевозить, нести)	g) 
8. a ladder (to climb – подниматься)	h) 
9. a sprinkler (to water – поливать)	i) 
10. a hammer (to hammer – забивать)	j) 



Part A. **Grammar Note.** Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами. **Passive Voice.** Пассивный (страдательный) залог.

Look at the pictures and read the sentences. What is the difference?

to till the soil – возделывать почву

A farmer tills the soil. – The soil is tilled by the farmer.



ФОРМУЛА: Объект/предмет + be + глагол-ed (3 форма)

The soil is fertilized by the farmer. – Почва удобряется/удобрена фермером.

Объект+is+глагол –ed + кем? – фермером.

Study the table:

Пассивный (страдательный) залог.

Время	Вспомогательный глагол	Смысловой глагол	Пример
Present Simple (<u>Indefinite</u>)	am/is/are	done	The work is done .
Past Simple	was/were	done	The work was done yesterday.
Future Simple	will be	done	The work will be done tomorrow.

	Question/ Вопрос	Negative/ Отрицание
Present Simple (Indefinite)	<u>Is the work done?</u> What <u>is done</u> ?	The work <u>is not done</u> .
Past Simple	What <u>was done</u> yesterday?	The work <u>wasn't done</u> yesterday.
Future Simple	What <u>will be done</u> tomorrow?	The work <u>will not be done</u> tomorrow.

I. Put the verbs in the Present Simple passive form:

e.g. to open – am/is/are opened

to use, to pay, to expect, to pick, to clean, to throw, to eat, to buy

II. Make the sentences passive:

1. A farmer uses a harvester to harvest the crops.

2. They will pay you piecemeal wages (сдельная зарплата – за сделанный объем работы).

3. A farmer paid you the wages yesterday.
4. We finished the work last week.
5. They expect you to work hard when the weather is good.
6. The farm workers will pick the berries next week.
7. We clean the caravan every Friday.
8. We throw the garbage into special bins: plastic, glass and organic stuff.
9. They eat lunch at 12:30.
10. We buy groceries at a big supermarket.

III. Look at the pictures and say what was done:

e.g. The car was washed yesterday.



1) to write/type a letter

yesterday



2) to plant a flower

last spring

3) to rob a safe



last night

4) to repair a pipe



yesterday



4) to build a house

last year



last night

5) to deliver pizza

6) to water the plants



last month

7) to take a picture



five days ago



last summer

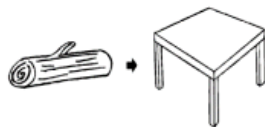
8) to paint the walls



9) to sting (stung, stung)-

ЖАЛИТЬ

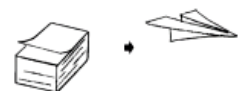
10) to make a table



from the wood

11) to make a plane

from paper



Part B. I. Listen to the dialogue about types of work and fill-in the gaps.

Vocabulary:

to harvest – собирать урожай

piece rate – сдельная работа

skin the loose leaves – убрать свободные листья

wrap into the bunches – упаковать в пучки

crates – упаковочные корзины, ящики

crop cover – покрывало для зерновых культур

irrigation equipment – оборудование для поливки

to drop/increase considerably – падать/увеличиваться значительно

to adjust and improve performance – наладить (подстроиться) и улучшить результаты (сборы)



Journalist: Thanks for inviting, Mr. Brown, and for your time.

Manager: Not at all, Jill. I'll do my best to answer your questions regarding our farm.

Journalist: What types of work are farm workers supposed to do?

Manager: Well, there are different types of work. Let's begin with the 1) _____ work.

Journalist: I assume, workers should plant and harvest crops.

Manager: Not only. We employ overseas staff to grow, 2) _____ and harvest crops.

Journalist: Do you pay on an hourly rate?

Manager: Generally, harvesting work is 3) _____ on piece rate basis.

Journalist: Are there any details regarding harvesting?

Manager: Sure. The onion harvest involves pulling the salad onions by 4) _____. Then you should skin the loose leaves from the onion and wrap them into the bunches with an elastic band. After that the bunches are 5) _____ into the crates and loaded into a tractor.

Journalist: Oh, you have to be strong to do that.

Manager: Definitely.

Journalist: But what about growing and cultivating types of work?

Manager: Usually the workers plant, lay crop covers over plants and 6) _____ the weeding.

Journalist: What if I have a driving license? Are there any opportunities for me as a driver?

Manager: By all means. If a worker can drive a tractor or worked with irrigation 7)_____ before, we can employ him as a driver but he should let us know about that before arriving at the farm.

Journalist: How is it paid?

Manager: It is paid higher.

Journalist: Can you give me more details about the payment?

Manager: First of all, we arrange a bank account for all our employees. The wages are paid directly to your bank 8)_____ on weekly basis. The average amount is around 9)____ – _____ pounds a week.

Journalist: How many hours a day or a week are the employees supposed to work?

Manager: We work strictly to the Working Time Directive. Average daily working hours are 10)____ hours per day. However, in low periods the hours may drop considerably and at other times 11)_____ considerably. And they are given 1 day in 7 off with 11 hours rest between shifts.

Journalist: Any advice for those willing to come?

Manager: Bring waterproof and warm clothes, as well as wellington boots as the weather is very 12)_____.

Journalist: Do the employees start working immediately as they arrive?

Manager: Yes and no. Full 13)_____ will be provided over the first two or three weeks to gain the 14)_____ and quality required. I would like to emphasize that most operations are paid on a piece rate. They will have enough time to adjust and improve performance.

Journalist: Mr. Brown, thank you so much for your detailed information.

Manager: My pleasure and we are waiting for all willing to help us and earn some money.

II. Answer the questions and act out the dialogue:

- 1) What are the types of work one can do on the farm?
- 2) What is special about the onion harvest?
- 3) What jobs are available for those having a driver's license?
- 4) How are the employees paid? What are the average wages?
- 5) How many hours do the employees work?
- 6) What advice did the manager give to the would-be farm workers?



Part C.

I. Watch the video about a small Canadian farm and fill-in the gaps.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KqcdS8Hfzg0>

New words:

vehicle /'vi:ɪk(ə)l/ – транспортное средство

snowblower – уборщик снега

rotor tiller – роторный культиватор

hooked up – присоединен

a flower-bed – грядка

tulips – тюльпаны

wheat – пшеница

hay – сено

to ship – доставлять

grain elevator – элеватор

shed – сарай

pasture /'pɑ:stʃə/ – пастбище



- 1) A tractor is a vehicle that farmers use 1)_____.
- 2) You can see my snowblower 2)_____.
- 3) and I have another 3)_____. It has a rotor tiller.
- 4) This is a wagon. A wagon is hooked up 4)_____.
- 5) This is a flower-bed.
- 6) This is where my wife and I 5)_____.
- 7) In this bed, I think, we are actually growing some 6)_____ right now.
- 8) I really enjoy watching things grow.
- 9) That's a 7)_____ that brings feed to farms.
- 10) This field behind me is a field of 8)_____.
- 11) On our farm we grow basically four big crops.
- 12) We grow wheat. We grow soy beans. We grow 9) _____ and we grow hay.
- 13) Let's walk over to the wheat field and have a look at some of the 10) _____.
- 14) Eventually, the wheat is harvested and used to make bread.
- 15) We ship the wheat to the local 11) _____
- 16) and they sell it to places that make bread.

17) So what you can see behind me here are three different 12)_____ or buildings.

18) You can see my barn. A barn is a place where you 13) _____.

19) You can see my silos. Silos are a place you keep feed for animals.

20) And you can see my 14)_____ or drive shed where I keep my farm equipment, my tractor and my implements.

21) So, on a farm you need water. We have 15) _____ of water on our farm.

22) We have a pond that you see behind me.

23) You can see the river, 16)_____.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of animals do they have?
2. Where do they keep their animals in the winter?
3. What is manure? Why is it on the farm?
4. Where do the cats live and what do they do there?
5. What is a pasture?
6. Why do they need a fence?

Extra Activity.

Weather is extremely important for farming. Read the following text and do the exercise to discuss the influence of weather on farming (влияние погоды на занятие фермерством).

Vocabulary:

flavorful – насыщенный

precipitation /prɪˌsɪpɪˈteɪʃ(ə)n/ – осадки

humidity – влажность

mulch – грунт с перегноем

hardiness zone – зона морозостойкости

slightly damp – слегка увлажненный

Vegetables

SEEDS UNLIMITED

Poblano Pepper \$3.19/pack

Plant in: full sun / soil temperature: 68-90 degrees Fahrenheit

Description: Poblanos are flavorful peppers that are perfect for spicing sauces. They grow in warm areas with moderate humidity. Check your **hardiness zone** to make sure Poblanos grow in your region. Plant seeds about twelve weeks before **last frost**. A local **long-range forecast** will help you determine when to plant. Poblanos need some water, but just to keep the soil slightly damp. Do not over-water. Harvest after 14 to 16 weeks.

Famosa Cabbage \$3.79/pack

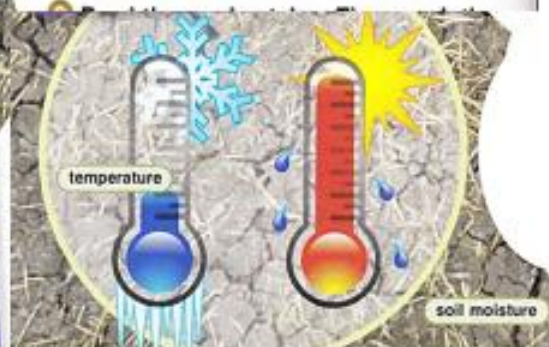
Plant in: partial shade / soil temperature: 59-64.4 degrees Fahrenheit

Description: The Famosa Cabbage is a crispy vegetable that grows in cool climates. Famosas need lots of water, so areas with high **precipitation** are ideal for growing. Use plenty of **mulch** to maintain healthy **soil moisture**. These cabbages need only partial sun. Plant six weeks before last frost. Harvest in late autumn for best results.

Get ready!

- 1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.
- 1 How does the climate in your country affect farming?
 - 2 How can weather help and harm crops?

Reading



- 2 Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

- 1 — climate
- 2 — humidity
- 3 — mulch
- 4 — long-range forecast
- 5 — soil moisture

- A weather conditions in a particular area
- B the amount of water in the soil
- C the amount of water in the air
- D material that is spread on the ground to protect plants
- E a prediction of future weather conditions

Vocabulary

- 3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

WORD BANK

precipitation last frost
temperature hardiness zones

- 1 If the _____ falls too low, the plants will die.
- 2 Don't plant any seeds until after the _____.
- 3 If there is enough _____, you won't have to irrigate.
- 4 Different plants may have different _____.

Unit 11. Lesson 1. A Day on the Farm



Lesson Goals:

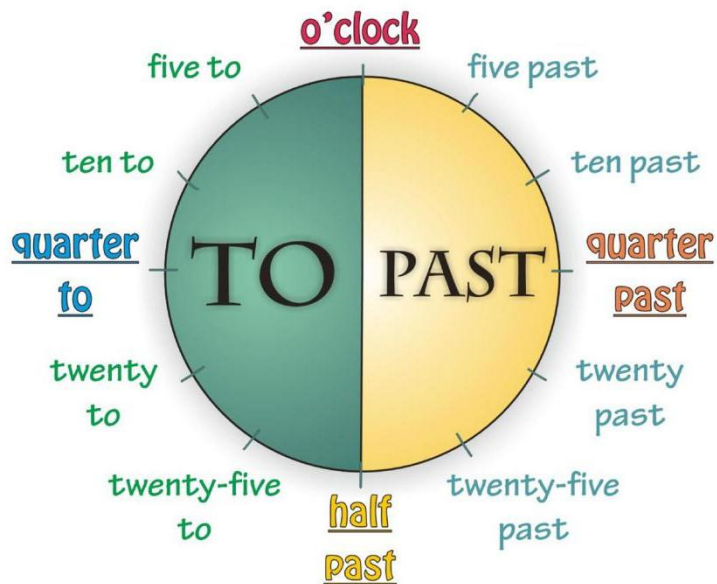
1. Daily routine on a farm
2. Communication with supervisors

Lead-in. Look at the picture and answer the questions:



- 1) What time does he get up?
- 2) What time does he brush his teeth?
- 3) What does he do at 7.20?

Part A. Study the rule.



A. Name the time

- 16.40
- 18.10
- 14.00
- 10.05
- 2.15
- 11.30
- 7.45

B. Complete the sentences with your time. Put attention on the bold phrases.

- 1) **On Monday** I usually get up at _____.
- 2) **At weekends** I always get up at _____.
- 3) **In the morning** I have breakfast at _____.
- 4) **In the evening** I watch TV at _____.

5) **At night** I go to bed at _____.

C. Remember the rule.

We use **prepositions of time** to say when something happens.

in	at	on
in the morning in the afternoon in the evening in November (months) in (the) summer (seasons) in 2004 (years)	at 8 o'clock at noon at night / midnight at the weekend	on Sunday on Monday on Tuesday on Wednesday, etc. on October 4th (dates) on Sunday afternoon

I. Read the text and fill-in the prepositions.

I live on a farm. Every day we do a lot of different activities. This is my schedule for a week. My friends and I get up ___ 4 o'clock, because the sun rises early ___ summer. Also there is a lot of work to do on the farm ___ June. We have breakfast, take our sledges and go to the bus station. The bus leaves ___ 5. We arrive about 5.15, leave our backpacks in the lunch tunnel and go to take palettes and boxes from the tractor. Then we start our work. We pick up strawberries and bring our boxes to the station. ___ 7.30 all the farm workers have first lunch. Usually we eat sandwiches or salad. The second lunch is ___ 10.30. Sometimes our work finishes ___ noon, but sometimes we have overtime and stay in the field till 2 p.m. After the working day farm workers go to caravan and have a rest. ___ Wednesday evening we always go to the nearest supermarket to buy some food and drinks. ___ the weekends my friends and I travel to the neighbor town. We go shopping, go sightseeing, take photos and eat in cafes. I like living on the farm.

II. Read the text again, put attention on the underlined words, guess their meaning.

III. Match the words with their translation.

Sledges*	Рюкзак
A backpack	Палетка
A lunch tunnel	Трактор
A palette*	Первый ланч
Boxes*	Переработка

A tractor	Поле
To pick up	Второй ланч
A station*	Трейлер
First lunch	Коробки
Second lunch	Станция
Overtime	Санки
Field*	Мусорное ведро
Caravan	Мусор
Rubbish*	Собирать
Rubbish bin	Обеденный тоннель

IV. Look at the words*. Do you understand their meaning now?

Palette

Box



Sledge

Rubbish

Tunnel



Field



Station

Part B. Remember these phrases.

- 1) What is the number of a tunnel? – Какой номер тоннеля?
- 2) When is the meeting? – Когда собрание?
- 3) Which row is for me? – Какой ряд мне собирать?
- 4) Where does our team work? – Где работает наша команда?
- 5) Can you give me a blue plaster? – Дайте мне пластырь, пожалуйста.
- 6) Should I start this row from the middle? – Я должна начать с середины ряда?
- 7) Can I have a rain coat, please? – Можно мне взять дождевик, пожалуйста.
- 8) What time do we finish today? – Во сколько мы сегодня заканчиваем?
- 9) Are there enough strawberries in my palette? – В моей палетке достаточно клубники?

I.  **Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.**

- 1) How many boxes of strawberries should farm workers pick in June?
- 2) What do farm teams do, if it rains?
- 3) How many tunnels are there in one field?
- 4) How do you think why June is the best month for strawberry?

Supervisor – a person who controls workers in the field.



Ask the questions about this picture.

Say as many sentences as you can about this picture.

II. Read out the dialogue now.

Supervisor*: Our task for today is to pick strawberries in this field.

Worker: How many tunnels are there?

S: There are about 40 tunnels. But we work with 5 other teams and it'll take us 3 or 4 hours.

W: What are we going to do next?

S: I think, we'll go to another field. But if it rains, we'll go to the caravan.

W: Ok.

S: You can start picking here, from the middle.

W: How many boxes should I fill?

S: June is a very good season for strawberries, so we can fill up more boxes than last month. So, I suppose, 30 will be enough.

W: I'm sure, I can do it! Yesterday I filled up 32.

S: Good for you! Do your best!

W: Thank you.



II. Role-play.

Student A. You're a supervisor. You've got the information about next working day from the farmer. Read it and be ready to answer the questions.

Date: 24.06

Time for teams 1 and 3: 4.30

Time for teams 2 and 4: 4.45

Field for teams 1 and 3: "Flowerfield"

Field for teams 2 and 4: "Fairytale"

Supervisors for teams 1 and 3: John and Mary
Supervisors for teams 2 and 4: Carmen and Jane

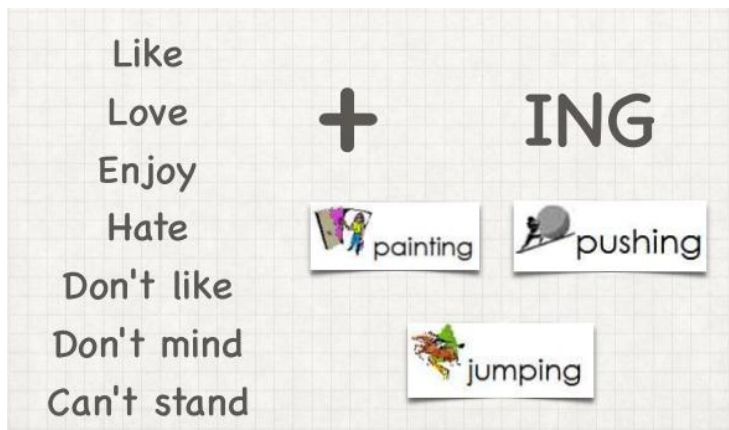


Student B. You're a farm worker. You need to know about next working day.
Complete the table, asking your supervisor questions.

Date:
Time for teams 1 and 3:
Time for teams 2 and 4:
Field for teams 1 and 3:
Field for teams 2 and 4:
Supervisors for teams 1 and 3:
Supervisors for teams 2 and 4:



III. Study the rule. Read the examples.



- a. I like reading after my working day.
- b. I enjoy having fun with my new foreign friends.
- c. I don't mind cooking together with my friends.
- d. I hate doing nothing when the weather is bad.

IV. Imagine that you're already on the farm and complete these sentences.

- 1) My friends like ...
- 2) Our supervisor doesn't like ...
- 3) I hate ...
- 4) We can't stand ...
- 5) I enjoy ...

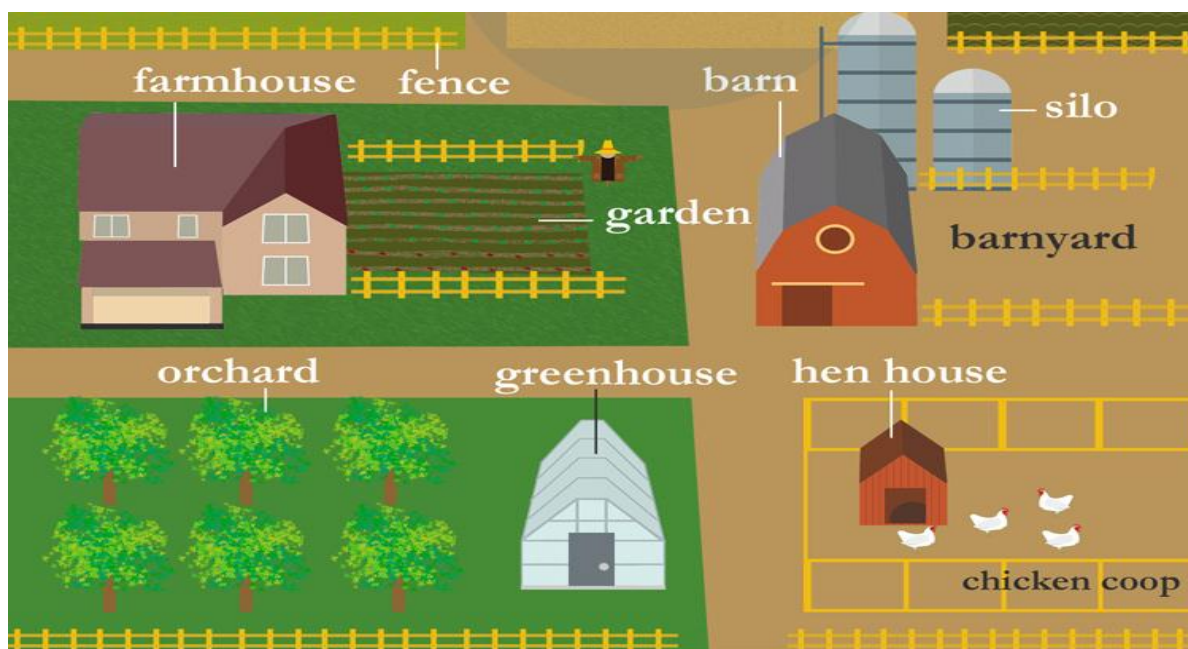
Unit 11. Lesson 2. A Day on the Farm.



Unit 1. Lesson Goals:

1. Farm buildings
2. Communication on the farm

Lead-in. Look at the picture and read new words. Make up the sentences with these words about the location of the buildings:



Part A. Vocabulary.

I. Complete the sentences with the words from the picture. Then read all the words with transcription.

I would like to live and work on a _____.
A farmer lives in a _____.
Our farm is surrounded by a _____.
My father is planning to create a mini apple _____.
Farmers were working in the _____ of strawberry.
There are a lot of fruit trees in the _____.

Barn [bɑ:n] – амбар

Barnyard ['bɑ:njɑ:d] – скотный двор

Fence [fens] – забор

Farmhouse – дом фермера

Silo ['saɪləʊ] – зерновой элеватор

Orchard ['ɔ:ʃəd] – фруктовый сад

Greenhouse – теплица

Hen house – курятник

Pack house – упаковочный цех (место, где фрукты и овощи упаковывают для поставки в магазины)

Office – офис (место, где работает администрация фермы: бухгалтер, главный менеджер, администратор о персоналу)

II. Read the description and fill in the gaps with the word from the previous task or from your own experience.

- 1) A _____ is an area of land where fruits or vegetables grow.
- 2) A person who owns a farm is called a _____.
- 3) A farm can include _____, _____ and _____. _____ is a large building used for keeping grain (зерно).
- 4) _____ is an area of land where fruit trees grow.
- 5) _____ is an area where farm workers work.

III. Try to give explanations to these words.

- a) Barnyard
- b) Greenhouse
- c) Hen house
- d) Pack house
- e) Office

Part B.



Grammar. Read the rule and compare these two Tenses.

Past Simple	Present Perfect
Действия произошли в прошлом и не имеют никакой связи с настоящим	Действия произошли в прошлом, но имеют связь с настоящим или имеют результат в настоящем.
V ₂	HAVE/ HAS + V ₃
Вспомогательный глагол DID	Вспомогательный глагол HAVE / HAS
Важно ВРЕМЯ	Время неважно! Важен ФАКТ СОВЕРШЕНИЯ ДЕЙСТВИЯ или РЕЗУЛЬТАТ
yesterday 3 days ago, 5 years ago, a few minutes ago last week, last year, last winter on Monday, In June in 2003 when? / what time?	already just yet ever, never recently, lately this morning, this week, today twice, many times since, for

I. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the correct Tense. Then make questions to each sentence.

- 1) We (to finish) our job on a farm at 5 o'clock yesterday.
- 2) I (to see) already a silo near our farm.
- 3) Some cows (to break) the fence in our farm 2 months ago.
- 4) We (to go) never to the farm house.
- 5) Strawberries (to grow) in the greenhouses on the farm where we (to work) last year.

II. Read the text, put the verbs in the correct form.

Yesterday Martin (to tell) me about his work on a farm last summer.

Martin: Our farm (to be) very big. There (to be) a lot of fields: a strawberry field, a wheat field, a corn field, a pea field and an oat field.

Me: You (to work) only on one field?

Martin: Yes. Our team (to pick) strawberries. But my friend (to live) on another farm, so he (to collect) cabbage, potatoes and beetroot. His job (to be) more difficult than mine.

Me: Oh, that's interesting! Your farm (to be) the only fruit farm there?

Martin: Of course, not. When you finish your job on the first fruit farm, you could choose another one. For example, some of our workers (to move) on to a blackberry farm and blueberry one.

Me: I like blackberries! But I prefer raspberries more. There (to be) any raspberry farms nearby?

Martin: Yes. But I (to be) never there.

Me: You (to like) your job on the farm?

Martin: Although it (not to be) easy, I really (to enjoy) it. Most of the time we (to pick) berries, but sometimes we (to do) crown thinning. We (to cut) strawberry runnings, leaves and flowers. Every plant also has roots and stems.

Plant

Stem



Leaves

Root (inside)

Runnings

Me: You (to have) any problems during your working day?

Martin: I (not to face) any big problems. But sometimes we (to see) hives between strawberry plants. It (not to be) very nice.

Me: Oh, I would be afraid too. You (to visit) ever local shops?

Martin: In the local shops we (to buy) fruits and vegetables. My roommate (to buy) garlic, onion and eggplants there. My friends and I (to try) a lot of other things, such as watermelon, melon, nuts and mushrooms. Everything (to be) very tasty.

Me: Thank you for the interesting and informative story, Martin. Next year I'm going to become a farm worker too, that's why it's very important for me.

Martin: You're welcome.



III. Now listen and check. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the new words.

Glossary:

Wheat – пшеница

corn – кукуруза

pea – горох

oat – овес

cabbage – капуста

potatoes – картошка



What are they?



beetroot – свёкла
 blackberry – ежевика
 blueberry – черника
 raspberry – малина
 berry – ягода
 crown thinning – подготовка клубники к зимовке (срезание соцветий и усов)
 runnings – клубничные усики
 leaves – листья растения
 flowers – цветы или соцветия
 plant – растение (отдельный куст, например, куст клубники)
 roots – корни
 stems – стебли
 hive – улей
 garlic – чеснок
 onion – лук
 eggplant – баклажан
 watermelon – арбуз
 melon – дыня
 nuts – орехи
 mushroom – гриб



What's this?

IV. Read the sentences. Are they true or false?

1. Eggplants are red.
2. Melons are brown and purple.
3. Stems are usually green.
4. Blueberries are black.
5. Raspberry is brown.
6. Corn is yellow.
7. Strawberries are red.
8. Hive is a house for bees.



V. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

1. Guess the meaning of the phrase “like cats and dogs”.
2. Why will workers stay at home tomorrow?
3. What would you do, if you had a day off on a farm?

Supervisor: Tomorrow it's going to rain heavily, that's why all the workers will have a day off.

Worker: What does it mean?

S: It means that you can stay at home and have a rest, because the farmer doesn't want you to catch a cold. And it's almost impossible to work when it rains. Most of the plants are wet, water is everywhere and it's even difficult to walk.

W: So, we never work when it rains, do we?

S: No. If the weather is bad or it rains, you can go to work. But it's better for you to put on warm clothes as such trousers, sweaters, raincoats and hats. Tomorrow it's going to rain like cats and dogs*, so you'll have a day off.

Extra activities.

I. Answer these questions about a plant using the key words:

1) Why does a plant need roots?
(absorb(поглощать)/water/anchor
(держать)/ground)

2) Why does a plant need a stem?
(support/contain/pipes/carry/water/
nutrients(питательные
вещества)/leaves/roots)

3) Why does a plant need leaves?
(capture(захватывать, ловить)/light/
turn into (превращать)/ photosynthesis)

4) Why does a plant need flowers?
(reproductive organ)



II. Reading

2 Read the page from The New Gardener's Seed catalog. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The seedlings can survive below 37° F.
- 2 The broccoli seeds have hard coats.
- 3 The seeds will sprout within two weeks.

Cold-weather **hybrid** broccoli. Bred for superior **seed vigor**. **Seedlings** survive in temperatures down to 37° F.

Germination: Soak seeds in water overnight to remove **hard coats** and end **dormancy**. Place in 70° F soil to **germinate**.

Location: **Sow** in a place that gets full sun.

Sowing method: Use a pen or similar shaped object to prepare holes 0.5 cm deep, 2 cm apart. Drop one **seed** per hole. Cover with soil. Water.

Days to sprout: 7-14

Days to maturity: 58

Harvest: Cut buds before they flower.

Price : \$ 0.5 / 100 g. packet*

*Bulk orders of 100 or more receive a discount of 10%

The New Gardener pg. 17

Labels in image: seedling, seeds, germinate, hard coat, sowing method

Now listen and read the same text trying to understand.

III. Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> hard coat | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> seed vigor |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> germinate | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> hybrid |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> seedling | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> sow |

- A the firm outer layer of a seed
- B to sprout from a seed
- C to plant seeds
- D made by parents of different breeds
- E a young plant
- F the strength and survivability of a seed

IV.

4 Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- 1 Farmers plant small objects from which plants grow in the spring.
s _ _ d _
- 2 Each plant has a different number of days until it can be harvested.
d _ _ _ t _ m a _ _ _ _ _ y
- 3 Some plants require special ways in which seeds are planted.
_ o w _ _ _ m e _ _ _ _ _
- 4 To plant a large crop, you need a large quantity order of seeds.
b _ _ k
- 5 Some plants produce seeds that pass the winter in an inactive state.
_ o r _ _ _ _ _ y

VI. Listen to the conversation between a customer and a farmer and fill in the gaps:

Farmer: Hi there. Welcome to Braxton Farms. How can I help you?

Customer: Hi, I'd like to buy some seeds.

Farmer: Great. What varieties are you interested in?

Customer: I want some 1 _____, the Super King. And some cantaloupe, the Royal Gold.

Farmer: I'm sorry. I 2 _____ that.

Customer: Super King watermelon and Royal Gold cantaloupe.

Farmer: 3 _____ . Also, we have a special today on 4 _____ orders. You get 10% off.

Customer: 5 _____ . I only need two packets of each.

Farmer: Well, they 6 _____ packs of 3 for \$3.78.

Unit 12. I have a problem

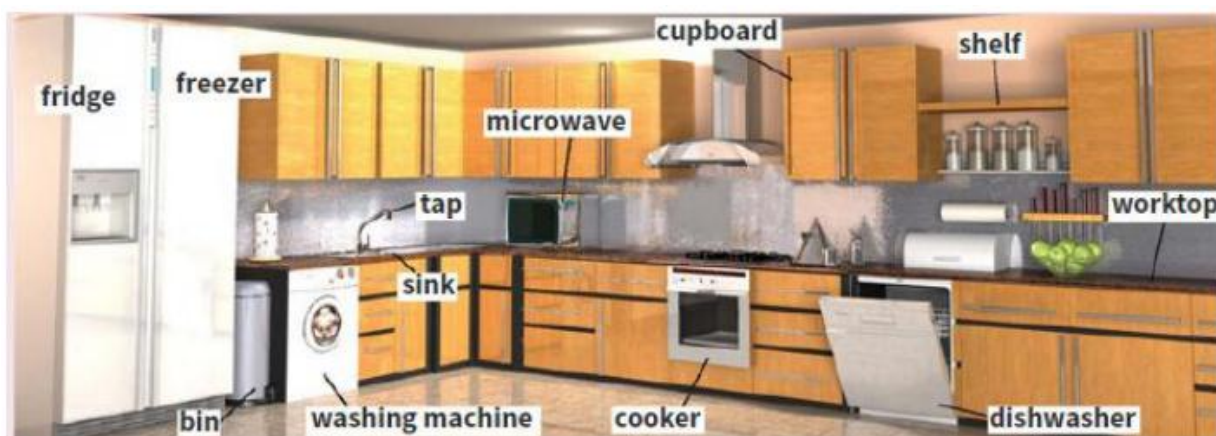


Lesson Goals:

1. Home-related vocabulary
2. Problems around the house
3. Health problems

Lead-in. What rooms in the house do you know? Can you name any furniture ['fɜ:nɪʃə] in these rooms?

Part A.



Things we use for eating and drinking



What do you need?

- 1 To make coffee I need a coffee maker, a cup, a spoon.
- 2 To make tea I need
- 3 To fry something I need
- 4 To eat my food I need
- 5 To drink some water I need
- 6 To cook dinner in two minutes I need
- 7 To wash plates, knives and forks I need
- 8 To wash my clothes I need

Look at the picture. Answer the questions.

- 1 What's on the cooker? a saucepan
- 2 What's on the shelf?

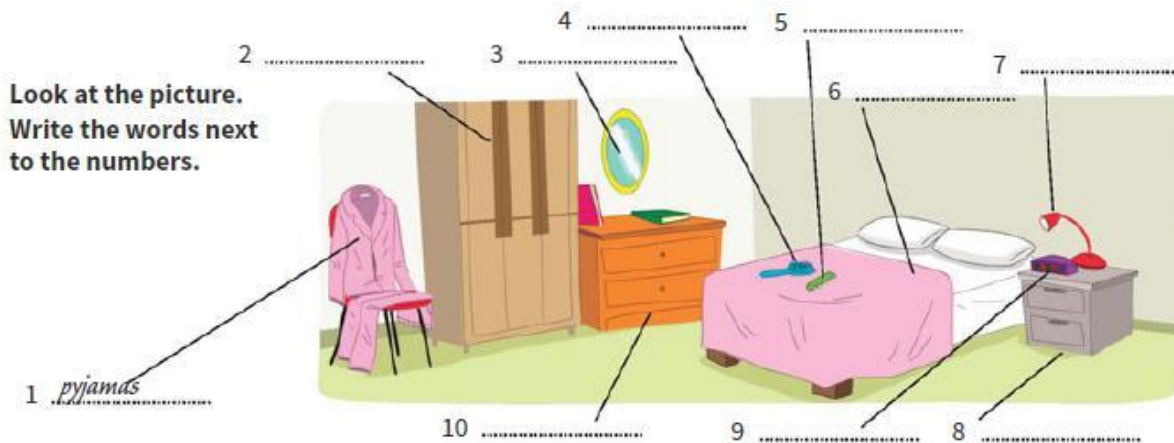


- 3 What's in the cupboard under the shelf?
- 4 Where's the microwave?
- 5 What's next to the sink?
- 6 What's under the sink?

Study the following phrases and make up flashes of conversations:

Common verbs around the house	Фразы для повседневных дел
Turn on/turn off (the light)	Включить/Выключить (свет)
Iron clothes	Гладить одежду
Hang something on the wall	Повесить что-то на стену
Make the bed	Заправлять постель
Vacuum	Пылесосить
Take out the rubbish	Выносить мусор
Clean the floor	Мыть пол
Wipe the table	Вытирать стол
Water the plants	Поливать растения
Sweep the floor	Подметать пол
Do the washing up	Мыть посуду
Do the washing	Стирать
Cook	Готовить





Are these sentences true about your bedroom? If not, change them to make them true.

- 1 My bedroom is upstairs. *My bedroom is not upstairs. I live in a flat.*
- 2 My bedroom has one large window.
- 3 In my bedroom there is a big bed.
- 4 There are two wardrobes, one on the left and one on the right of the room.
- 5 I have a small bedside table.
- 6 I've got a lamp and an alarm clock on my bedside table.
- 7 There is a chest of drawers under the window.
- 8 I haven't got a dressing table.



Part B.

Household Problems.

Situational English. Study the phrases.

Problems around the house	Проблемы в доме
Pipe, radiator, roof is leaking	Труба, батарея, крыша протекает
TV set is not working/ is broken	Телевизор не работает/сломался
Plants are dying	Растения вянут
Washing machine isn't working	Стиральная машина не работает
The cooker isn't working	Плита не работает
There is a power cut	Электричество отключили
The water tap is dripping	Кран течет
The drain/plughole is blocked	Сливное отверстие засорилось
The vacuum cleaner makes a funny noise	Пылесос издает странные звуки
The toilet doesn't flush	Унитаз не смывает
The lock is stuck	Дверной замок не работает
Have a hole in your clothes (tear something)	Порвать одежду

I. Match the sentences halves to describe a problem around the house.

1. My watch My clock	a) blocked
2. The roof is The pipe is	b) stuck
3. The window is The lock is	c) stopped
4. The sink is The drain is	d) working
5. The TV isn't The washing machine isn't	e) leaking
6. The vacuum cleaner The dishwasher	f) makes a funny noise



II. Listen to the dialogue and complete it with the missing words.

Woman: Hello. This is Mrs Collins. I'd like to talk to Mr Green.

Plumber: Peter Green speaking.

Woman: Hello Mr Green. This is Mrs Collins. I'm having a lot of plumbing (сантехнический) problems. Could you come out to have a look at them?

Plumber: Yes, of course. But first, could you please tell me what the problems are.

Woman: Well, the most important problem is the toilet. It won't 1) _____ and it's 2) _____.

Plumber: What else?

Woman: The 3) _____ in the kitchen is 4) _____ and the 5) _____ underneath (под) the sink 6) _____.

Plumber: A blocked sink and leaking pipes in the kitchen. Anything else?

Woman: Also, the 7) _____ in the shower is 8) _____ and I can't shut off (выключить) the water.

Plumber: Ohh, have you moved in recently?

Woman: Yes, we've just moved in. And to tell you the truth the house is not in the best 9) _____.

Plumber: I see. You've got some really big problems there.

Woman: Yes, I know. That's what I've been trying to tell you. Can you come out (появиться) as soon as possible?

Plumber: Sure, no problem. How about tomorrow, sometime between 10) _____ am and 11) _____ pm?

Woman: Can you 12) _____ the problems today? This situation is annoying (надоедливый).

Plumber: Unfortunately, I'm fully booked (полностью забронированный) for today.

Woman: All right, then.

Plumber: Can you give me your exact 13) _____?

Woman: It's 14) _____ Oak Street.

Plumber: Thank you madam. See you tomorrow.

III. Now answer the questions.

1. What are the woman's main problems?
2. What kind of problems are they?
3. When did the woman move in the house?
4. Why can't the plumber ['plʌmə] come and fix the problems today?



Play Time.

Role-play. **Student A** you have a problem in your house (choose from the list above). You call your employer and explain what the problem is and when it started. **Student B** you are the employer, listen to your employee's problem and give some instructions what to do. Then tell the employee that you're going to call the specialist. (electrician, plumber, gasfitter, locksmith-мастер по замкам, glazier-стекольщик)



Electrician [ɪˈlekˈtrɪʃ(ə)n]



Locksmith



Glazier



Gasfitter



Plumber

Unit 13. Harvesting in Britain



Lesson goals:

1. to study harvest vocabulary
2. to listen to the details
3. to revise “used to” structure

Lead-in. Describe the pictures.



Part A.



I. You are going to listen to two farmers talking about some aspects of their farm life. Before listening match the words to their definitions.

Subsidy 7	1. The idea that the world is developing a single economy and culture as a result of improved technology and communications, and the influence of very large multinational companies
Hedgerow —	2. A substance that is added to soil to help plants grow
Mechanized —	3. Bushes, small trees and plants along the edge of a field or road. These are an important part of the English rural landscape and are the home of many animals and birds
Combine harvester —	4. Including or affecting the whole world
Pesticide —	5. A large farm machine used for cutting grain crops and removing and cleaning the seeds
Fertilizer —	6. A chemical used to kill insects that damage crops
Global —	7. Money that the government or another organisation pays towards the cost of a product or service
Globalization —	8. Done by machine

II. Listen, read and fill-in the gaps but before study the words:

Text A.

- **MEDC** – more economically developed country
- **ran a farm (run-ran-run)** – управлял фермой
- **retired** – вышел на пенсию
- **took on the farm** – занялся фермой
- **expand** – расширяться
- **food supplies** – продовольственное снабжение
- **subsidies** – субсидирования
- **arable land** – земля под зерновые
- **wheat and barley** – пшеница и ячмень
- **rely on** – полагаться на
- **employed** – наняли
- **potato harvest** – сбор картофеля
- **have been replaced** – были заменены
- **hedgerows** – живые изгороди из деревьев и кустов
- **fertilizers** – удобрения

Text B.

- **a massive understatement** – сильное преуменьшение
- **to make a living** – заработать на проживание
- **protested** – выступали с протестом
- **has removed subsidies** – перестало выдавать субсидии
- **compete with** – соревноваться с
- **the most profitable** – самый прибыльный
- **in terms of livestock** – говоря о животноводстве
- **a small herd** – маленькое стадо
- **giving this up** – чтобы бросить все это
- **apparently** – очевидно, по-видимому
- **combine harvester** – хлебоуборочный комбайн
- **had to remove** – должны были убрать
- **spray our crops with pesticides** – обрабатываем зерновые пестицидами
- **for wildlife and the environment** – для дикой природы и природной среды

Text A.

Britain, like many other MEDCs, has experienced massive changes in its 1)_____ and countryside. Charlie Bowman ran a mixed farm in the south of

England for more 2)____ ____. He retired about ten years ago. Here he talks about farming ‘in the good old days’, when he started back 3)_____. ‘Well of course in those days so much was different. The first thing that comes to mind is that when I took on the farm, it was a good time for farming. We lived well and 4)____ kept expanding. The government had learnt during the Second World War that the country needed 5)_____ its food supplies and so it helped the farmers a lot, with subsidies to produce food and so on. And there was very little competition from cheap food from abroad. The farm was very much a mixed farm. Arable land for crops (wheat, barley and potatoes) was important, but so too was livestock. We kept 6) _____ as well as a few pigs. Although our farm was quite mechanized, we didn’t rely on machinery as much as they do today; we used quite a lot of 7)_____. We employed nine full-time workers, as well as many more casual labourers when it was needed at certain times of the year. For example, for the potato harvest many people from the nearby village, including 8) _____, would help out. The landscape has changed dramatically. I think the farm looked a lot more attractive then. We had some farm buildings that were very old but full of character. Some of these have now been replaced by modern ones. There also used to be many more of the hedgerows that people associate with the English countryside. In those days, I think the farm was much better for wildlife as we used far fewer chemical pesticides and fertilizers. There seemed to be many 9)_____ and wild flowers in the fields.’

Text B.

‘To say times for farmers are hard would be a massive understatement! It’s very difficult to make a living. I’m not sure if there’s much future for us. Many farmers have protested, but 10)_____ doesn’t seem to care and things don’t get any better. Some of my friends have left farming in the last few years; I sometimes wonder if I should, too. But it’s what I’ve always done and I 11) _____ my work. What else would I do? There are all sorts of problems. The government has removed subsidies and we can’t compete with foreign imports. We have to sell our food to 12) _____ . The prices we get for our food are really low. Today we concentrate heavily on the arable side – the wheat and barley – as this is the most profitable. In terms of livestock, the pigs went a long time ago because of competition from other EU countries such as 13) _____. The only animals we now keep are a small herd of dairy cows. For years I’ve been thinking of giving this up, but recently global milk 14) _____ have started to rise, apparently partly due to increasing demand in China. Anyway, it’s a good sign for me; perhaps this side of the farm may develop again. We only employ three full-time farm workers. They are all

very skilled. They need to be to understand all the new farming methods and 15) _____. Much of the work is done by machinery, such as our new larger combine harvester. To make it economic to use this machinery we had to remove some of the hedgerows from our fields. We 16) _____ spray our crops with pesticides and we use fertilizers too. Many people say this is bad for wildlife and the environment, but we still have to grow food.’



III. Listen, read again and fill-in the table with the information.

	Charlie Bowman 1950s	Frank Bowman 2008
General situation for farmers, view on life		
Influence of other countries		
Type of farming, the farm’s products		
Workers, machinery and farming methods		
Wildlife, the environment and landscape		

IV. Now compare the situations in British farming in 1950s and 2008. Use the information in your table and the useful language below.

1950s was ... whereas (в то время как)

Speaking about...

If in 1950s ... , then in 2008 ...

As for the (что касается) ...

Regarding (Что касается) ...

V. Match the parts

1. The last sixty years have seen ...	a) the landscape, which has become less attractive.
2. In the 1950s, the situation for British farmers was	b) the use of machinery.
3. However today, many farmers feel that ...	c) great changes in the agriculture.
4. The type of farming/number of workers/landscape in Britain has changed ...	d) the government cares little about the farmers.
5. One thing that has changed greatly/dramatically is ...	e) favourable and the farming business was expanding.
6. Another important area of change is	f) dramatically.

Part B.



Grammar Note. Грамматическая инструкция простыми словами.

Конструкция “used to”.

Read the sentences and try to explain when we should use “used to”:

1. There used to be many more of the hedgerows that people associate with the English countryside. There are not many of them today. – Раньше было намного больше живой изгороди, ассоциировавшейся с сельской картинкой Англии. Сегодня ее не так много.

2. I used to go to the coffee shop on my way home. I live quite far now and have no time to do that. – По пути домой я заходил в кофейню. Сейчас я живу достаточно далеко и у меня нет времени делать это.

3. – Did you use to go to the gym twice a week last year?

- I did. But not now. I am too busy at work.

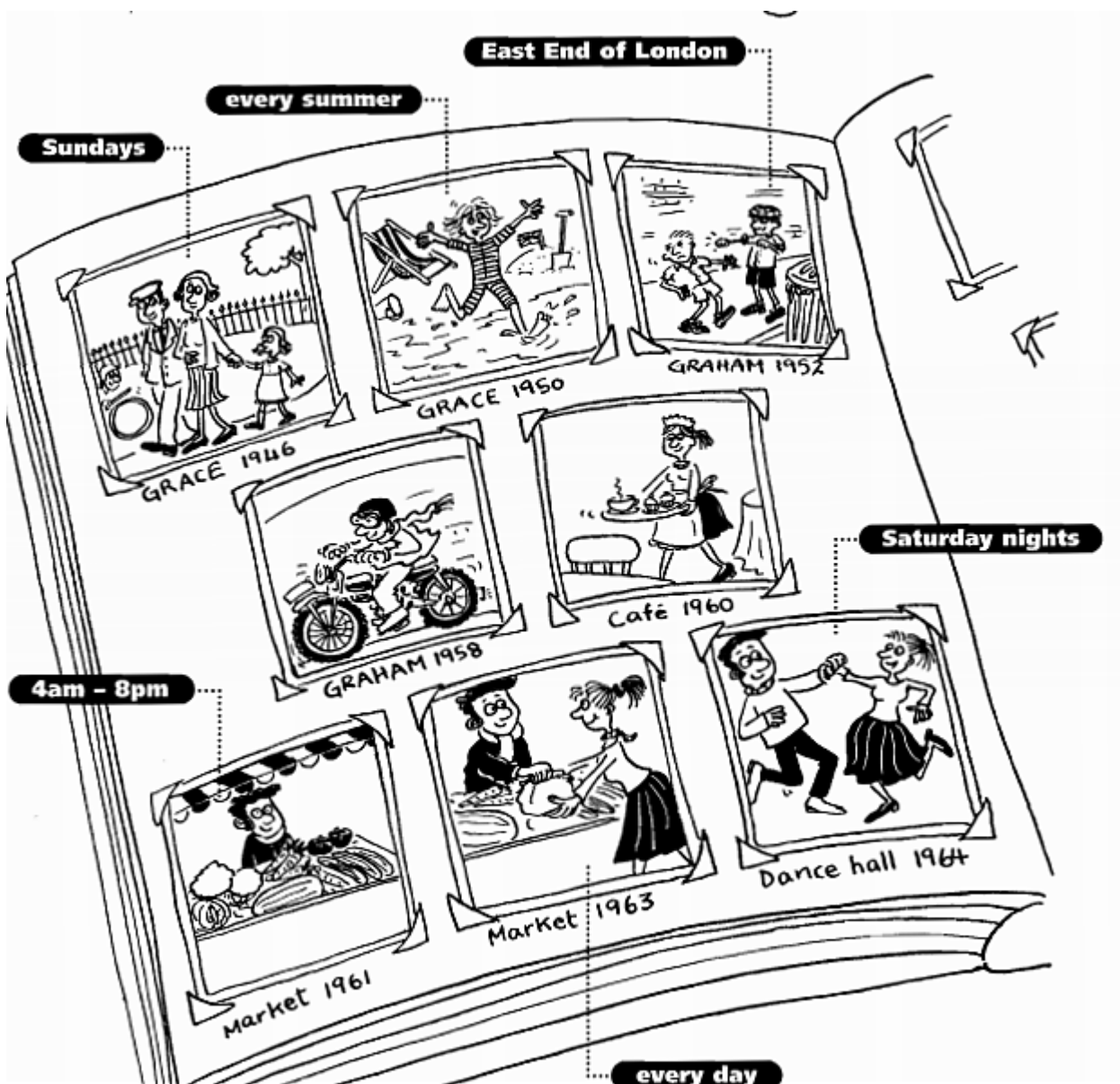
+	-	?
He used to smoke in the past. The doctors forbade him to smoke and he does not smoke any more.	He didn't use to do exercises. But now he goes to gym three times a week.	Did you use to go by car or by bus to work when you lived in Brighton?

I. Read the situation and do the task.

Granny Grace and Grandad Graham

1 Granny Grace and Grandad Graham live quietly in the countryside now. Sometimes they like to look at their photo album and remember how their lives used to be. Make sentences with **used to**.

e.g. *Granny Grace used to go for a walk in the park on Sundays.*





II. Watch the episodes about the harvest and do the exercises.

Episode 1. Answer the questions:

- a) What part of the country is the farm located in?
- b) When did he start growing new vegetables?
- c) What vegetables did Peter start to grow? Туче
- d) How many courgettes do they grow?
- e) What other vegetables did he start growing?

Episode 2. Watch the episode about the strawberries and fill-in the gaps:

- a) They are often grown in polytunnels to protect the _____
- b) and raised off the ground to make picking _____.
- c) After decades of selective breeding commercial strawberry plants _____ large quantities of fruit,
- d) which are consistent in colour, _____ and shape.
- e) Look at this. Absolutely _____.
- f) But what it comes to creating this _____ strawberry?
- g) Do you think that there's a chance that we sacrifice (жертвуем) _____ for beauty?
- h) Possibly but there's one strawberry that's backing that _____.
- i) It's closer to its tasty but petit (маленький) ancestor(предшественник) – the _____ strawberry.
- j) It's grown purely for its taste
- k) sacrificing size and strength.
- l) This is very rare _____ scarlet strawberry.
- m) Now, you know the saying "It's not the size that counts".
- n) Well, _____ its diminutive size
- o) because this strawberry is _____ with flavor.
- p) But compared to the robust modern strawberry
- q) growing the little scarlet _____ the manager Chris Newan with a challenge.

Episode 3. Match the columns.

1. Iceberg lettuces are	a) automating the packaging process.
2. At the moment we've	b) the lettuce travels upstairs.

3. This factory on wheels	c) graded according to the quality of the crop.
4. Although it saves a penny per lettuce by	d) the lettuce in transport.
5. Every penny saved can	e) heat-sealed.
6. This machine never	f) surprisingly tricky to cut.
7. Once on the conveyer belt	g) to be chilled
8. Here it's shrink-wrapped,	h) be reinvested back into the business.
9. Boxes are built to protect	i) automated as much as we can.
10. They are carefully packed,	j) costs 800 thousand pounds.
11. sent off	k) stops: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

shrink-wrapped – упакованный в полиэтилен

heat-sealed – запаянный, термоупакованный

Extra Activity.

2 Read and complete the text. Use *used to* and the verbs in the box.

walk live ride wear be work buy start go love sell

Granny Grace came from a wealthy family. On Sunday afternoons they (1) *used to walk* in the park. Clothes were different then. Men always (2) hats when they went out. Every summer her family (3) to the seaside on holiday. She (4) going to the beach. Some of her happiest memories are of those family holidays.

Grandad Graham (5) in the East End of London. He's a gentle old man now, but when he was a boy he (6) a keen boxer. As a teenager, he had a motorbike and he (7) it very fast.

Granny Grace (8) as a waitress, and Grandad Graham (9) vegetables at the market. It wasn't an easy life because he (10) his working day at 4am and finish at 8pm! Granny Grace (11) her food at his market stall. Gradually they got to know each other and fell in love.

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