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Настоящее пособие предназначается для студентов неязыковых вузов. Оно представляет собой практический курс обучения монологической, диалогической речи; письму, включающий разнообразные упражнения и методические рекомендации, направленные на создание у студентов навыков монологической и диалогической речи, чтения и письма, которые позволяют грамотно и свободно выражать свои мысли в устной и письменной формах, выработать у них умение наблюдать, обобщать, систематизировать материал, выделять главное, делать выводы. Предлагаемая автором система упражнений последовательность использования языкового материала способствует постепенному, поэтапному формированию умений и навыков устной и письменной речи студентов с 1-ого по 2-ой курс и дают положительные результаты в достижении поставленных целей обучения. Пособие составлено в соответствии с Госстандартом по английскому языку.

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Lesson One

A Family

TEXT A

Look! Do you see that big house across the street? Sasha Akimov and two of his friends live there. If you want to see Sasha, just cross the street, go up to the front door, open it and enter the hall. You will see a staircase and a lift there. The Akimovs live on the second floor. So you may walk up the stairs or go in the lift. The lift will take you right to the door of their. AP up, flat. Then you ring the doorbell, the door opens and you are with the Akimovs.

Sasha is a student of the Moscow University. He studies law He there. He is also fond of sports and is the captain of the University basketball team. He is a nice fellow and we all like him very much.

Sasha's parents are not old. They are about fifty. Sasha's father is an engineer and works in the textile industry. He is an expert in textile engineering. Sasha's mother keeps house and has plenty to do during the day.

Sasha has two sisters. Olga, his elder sister, is a student of the Institute of Foreign Languages. She studies She will become a teacher of English and teach there to boys and girls at school. Tanya, his younger sister, is only seventeen. She is just out of school and hopes to enter a medical institute. She wants to study medicine and become a doctor.

TEXT B

Sasha has two friends, Sergei Mikhailov and Misha Ivanov who newspaper office which occupies a large building in N. street live in the same house. Sergei is a journalist and works in a Misha is a worker, he works at an auto plant.

"I love my work," Misha. "It gives me satisfaction, for love my work, says it is a pleasure to see the results of a good day's work." After his seven hours at the plant Misha has time-left over for study, hobbies and rest as well. Mishastudies at an automobile institute in the evenings three times a week, he gets an extra vacation with full pay to take his examinations. His teachers say that he is a very capable young man and will make a good got engineer. He loves music, plays the piano rather well himself and often goes to concerts.

Misha is not married yet, he is single. He lives with his father and mother. Sergei Mikhailov is married, his wife is a great help to him in his work as a journalist. They have twin sons, who are four years old now. Sergei's mother-in-law is an elderly woman and she has an old age pension. She lives out of town, but as she has much time to spare, she often comes to see her grandsons. She looks after them when her daughter is busy about the house or is at her evening foreign language courses, where she learns to speak French. The twins love their grandmother and are very glad when she comes to visit them.

Sergei's parents live on a collective farm. They are collective farmers. Every summer Sergei's wife and children go to his parents and spend a month or two there.

TEXT C

Sergei Mikhailov and his twin sons are walking across Pushkin Square. At the corner of Gorki Street they meet James Robinson, an Englishman and a lawyer by profession, who has come to Moscow as a tourist and is having a walk in the streets of the Soviet Capital. Sergei has met James several times at international conferences and he is glad to see his English friend again. They shake hands and the Englishman says: "How are you?"

"Very well, thank you," replies Sergei. "And how are you?"

"All right, thank you. Are these boys your sons?"

"Yes, they are."

James Robinson, who can speak Russian a little, shakes hands with the boys and asks them a few questions in Russian.

"What are your names?"

"My name is Vanya," answers one.

"My name is Yura," answers the other.

"How old are you?"

"Four years old," they answer together.

"Can you speak English?"

"No, we can't," they answer.

"Where is your mother?"

"She is at home," answers one of them.

At this moment another man comes up and joins the group. He is the boys' uncle. Sergei introduces him to James Robinson.

"May I introduce my elder brother, Andrei Mikhailov. Comrade James Robinson, an old friend of mine?" The two men shake hands and say «how do you do!» to each other.

Andrei asks the Englishman:

"Is this the first time you have been to Moscow?"

"Yes, it is. And I must say I like it very much. Have you ever been to London?"

"No, not yet. But I have read much about your country and heard a lot about it from my brother who has been there several times. I intend to make a trip there next year as a tourist." The three men and the children cross the street and walk up to the Pushkin monument.

JOKES

Friend: "Ah, professor, I hear your wife has had twins. Boys or girls?"

Professor (absent-mindedly) Well, I believe one a girl, and one is a boy, but it may be the other way round.

"Eddie, dear, hold up your head, and tell the gentleman how much twice nine makes."

"Twelve."

"No."

"Thirteen."

“Guessagain.”

“Fourteen.” - “No.”- “Fifteen.”- “No.” - “Sixteen.”-“No.”- “Seventeen.”- “No.”

“Eighteen.”

“Right!darling!.. I am sure that boy will make a great mathematician someday.”

EXERCISES I. Перечитайте тексты. Выберите и запишите в тетрадь слова, относящиеся к теме семья.

II. Выпишите из текстов урока слова названия профессий.

III. Скажите и напишите по-английски:

1. Войти в вестибюль. 2. Идти вверх по лестнице. 3. Подняться в лифте. 4. Жить на втором этаже. 5. Жить в большом доме на площади Пушкина. 6. Звонить в звонок. 7. Учиться в университете. 8. Изучать международное право. 9. Поступать в институт иностранных языков. 10. Преподавать английский язык в школе. 11. Учиться французскому языку на курсах иностранных языков. 12. Работать на автомобильном заводе. 13. Быть специалистом в области автомобилестроения. 14. Работать в колхозе. 15. Заниматься домашним хозяйством. 16. Смотреть за детьми. 17. Приехать (прийти) к друзьям (в гости). 18. Жить за городом. 19. Встретить кого-нибудь на углу улицы Горького. 20. Встретиться с кем-нибудь на улице.

IV. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Миша славный парень, и нам всем он очень нравится. 2. Он любит музыку и часто ходит на концерты. 3. Миша и я любим спорт, и вы часто можете видеть нас на спортивной площадке. 4. Мне нужно видеть Сергея Михайлова. 5. По профессии он журналист и работает редакции одной из газет. 6. Сергей любит свою работу. 7. Ему доставляет удовольствие видеть хорошие результаты своей работы. 8. Я часто вижу с моими друзьями, потому что мы живем в одном доме. 9. Мы работаем 7 часов в день, и у нас остается достаточно свободного времени для отдыха и любимых занятий. 10. Какое ваше любимое занятие?

V. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. WheredoesSashalive? 2. What are the names of Sasha's two friends who live in the same house? 3. Does Sasha live alone or with his parents? 4. On what floor do the Akimovs live? 5. Do you have to walk up the stairs or can you take the lift? 6. What can you tell us about Sasha's parents? 7. Has Sasha any sisters or brothers? 8. How many sisters has he? 9. What is the name of his elder sister? 10. What is she? 1. Where does she study? 12. What language does she study there? 13. How old is Sasha's younger sister? 14. What does she do? 15. Why does she want to study medicine? 16. Do Sergei and Misha study law at the University? 17. What do they do? 18. Which of them plays the piano? 19. Is Misha married or single? 20. Is Sergei also single? 21. Has he any children? 2. Who looks after them? 23. Where does Sergei's mother-in-law live? 24. Whose parents live on a collective farm? 25. When do Sergei's wife and children go to visit them?

VI. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

а) Расскажите, что вы узнали о трех друзьях: Саше, Мише и Сергее. б) Каждый из трех друзей рассказывает о себе и о своей семье.

в) Сергей рассказывает о своих двух приятелях, Саше и Мише.

VII. Расскажите какой-нибудь знакомой или вымышленной семье, используя

слова и выражения из проработанных текстов и дополнительного списка слов.

VIII. Один из учащихся готовит схему вымышленной семьи с указанием имени, возраста, рода занятий и местонахождения каждого из членов семьи, другие учащиеся выясняют содержание этой схемы путем ряда последовательных вопросов. Кто-нибудь из задающих вопросы должен записывать ответы, а затем связать эти ответы в заключительном устном сообщении о данной семье.

IX. Выучите наизусть и воспроизведите в лицах текст С. Участвуют 6 человек (от автора, Сергей его два сына, англичанин Робинсон и Андрей)

Lesson Two

A Home

TEXT A

“Let's go round to my place,” says Yuri, an old school friend of mine, now an actor, when I meet him not far from the house where he lives. “Witch pleasure,” I answer.

So we turn to the left at the corner and find ourselves at the entrance to a big modern-looking house. We cross the hall, get into the lift and Yuri presses the button. The lift takes us up to the fifth floor. There are two doors on the landing. Yuri leads the way to the door on the right. He takes out his latchkey, unlocks the door and we enter the flat.

I take off my hat, hang it on a peg, and comb my hair in front of the mirror which hangs on the wall near the door. Then my friend takes me into his study, where I meet his wife, a nice-looking young woman, a painter by profession. One can see several of her paintings on the walls.

“That's a new picture,” says Yuri, pointing to one of his wife's paintings above the sofa. “How do you like it?”

“It is quite nice...”

Then Yuri opens one of the drawers of his desk and takes out a number of his wife's drawings. He shows them to me.

We sit down in arm-chairs near the window and talk. In the bookcases that cover the whole wall behind my host, I notice books in different languages. There are books on the history of English drama on one of the shelves. In a corner I see a table with a wireless on it.

(to be continued)

TEXT B

About half an hour later my hostess asks us to come into the dining-room for tea. In the dining-room we can see a dining-table, some chairs and a sideboard. In one corner there is a television-set and in another a grandfather clock that strikes every quarter of an hour.

The lights are turned on and the curtains are drawn, for it is already dark outside.

Through the half-open door opposite me can see a part of the next room, which is a bedroom. In the bedroom I see a bed, a dressing-table and wardrobe. Near the bed there is a small table with a lamp on it.

The children's room, which they call a nursery, is on the other side of a short hall. After tea we go into the nursery and have a chat with the children. Their room is not large, but it is very cosy. The children's pet, a brown dog named 'Laika', is lying on a rug. The window of the nursery looks out on the yard, where the children often play with their dog.

Next to the children's room is the bath-room, which has hot and cold water. At the end of the hall we find the kitchen, in which there is a gas stove, a refrigerator, and a chute that carries the rubbish away.

Note: In English houses there is often a square hall with a staircase leading to the bedrooms, which usually are upstairs. In each of the living rooms there is a fireplace, in which a coal or electric fire burns in winter.

JOKES

"Mamma, can a door speak?" asks a girl of three.

"Certainly not, my love."

"Then why do you always tell Annie to answer the door?"

The schoolmaster is standing with his back to the fireplace on important, and a hundred if it is very important a winter morning, and is giving advice to the pupils.

"Thinkbefore you speak. Count fifty before you say anything important, and a hundred if it is very important."

The lips of the pupils move quickly for some time, and then they all shout together:

"Ninety-nine, one hundred! Your coat is on fire, sir."

EXERCISES

I. Из текстов А, В выпишите слова, относящиеся к теме урока (описание дома, квартиры) дополните список несколькими словами из урока.

II. Назовите по-английски предметы обстановки: а) в столовой, б) в кабинете, в) в спальне.

III. Скажите и напишите по-английски:

1. На другой стороне улицы вы можете видеть большой дом. В нем живут мои родители. 2. Я перехожу улицу и иду к подъезду №2. 3. У входа я (неожиданно) встречаюсь со своим приятелем, который живет в том же доме. 4. Я вхожу в лифт, нажимаю на кнопку и поднимаюсь на пятый этаж. 5. На площадке три двери. Я иду к двери, которая справа от меня. 6. Я звоню в звонок, и моя мать открывает мне дверь. 7. Отец встречает меня в передней и ведет меня в свой кабинет. 8. Мой отец юрист. В его кабинете можно увидеть много книг по праву. 9. Отец и я садимся в кресла возле письменного стола и беседуем. 10. Потом мы включаем радио и слушаем последние известия.

IV. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

What is Yuri's profession? 2. What does Yuri say to his friend when he meets him not far away from the house where he lives? 3. What does his friend answer? 4. Where does Yuri take his friend? 5. Do they walk up in the lift? 6. What does Yuri unlock the stairs or go up the door with? 7. Where does Yuri's friend put his hat when they enter the hall? 8. What does he do in front of the mirror? 9. What does he comb his hair with? 10. To

whom does Yuri introduce his friend? 11. Is Yuri's wife an actress? 12. What is she? 13. What does Yuri say as he points to one of his wife's paintings? 14. What does Yuri show his friend? 15. Where does Yuri keep some of his wife's drawings? 16. What kind of books can one see in the bookcases in Yuri's room? 17. Does Yuri know English? 18. Why do you think so? 19. Who asks Yuri and his friend to come into the dining-room for tea? 20. What can one see in the dining-room? 21. Why are the lights turned on? 2. Is the door leading into the bedroom open or closed? 23. What can one see through the halfopen door? 24. Is the nursery next to the diningroom? 25. Where is it? 26. Where does Yuri take his friend after tea? 27. What do they do there? 28. What do they see lying on the rug? 29. What is the dog's name? 30. Do the children ever play with their dog? 31. Where can you often see them playing? 32. What can one see from the window of the nursery? 33. What room is next to the nursery? 34. Where is the kitchen? 35. Describe the kitchen.

V. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

а) Юрий рассказывает о своей квартире.

б) дайте описание своей или вымышленной квартиры.

VI. Один из учащихся рисует план квартиры с указанием предметов обстановки в каждой из комнат. Другие путем последовательных вопросов стараются выяснить содержание рисунка

Lesson Three

Meals

TEXT A We generally have four meals a day. They are: breakfast, lunch, dinner, and tea or supper. Most people never have supper because they don't want to eat much before going to bed. If they happen to feel hungry late in the evening, they have a cup of tea with a small slice of bread and butter and maybe some ham or sausage. As a rule get up at seven and have my breakfast at about eight o'clock, for have to start work at my office at nine. For breakfast I like boiled or fried eggs, a slice of cold meat or ham, or sometimes fish for a change, a cup of strong coffee and a slice of bread with cheese. The children as a rule have porridge and milk. I usually have lunch at one o'clock. I cannot get home for this one meal so take it at a cafe near the office. For lunch generally have meat or fish with boiled or fried potatoes or some other vegetables and finish up with a cup of black coffee. I never have soup at lunch. Dinner is a substantial meal with most of us. At home we usually have a dinner of three courses. For the first course we have soup. Then some kind of meat with vegetables. Roast beef is very tasty and it is my favorite dish. We seldom have fish at home, because the children get tired of picking out the bones. For dessert we have a pudding, stewed fruit or some kind of jelly. In summer we often have strawberries with cream, which is delicious and which we all like very much. My daughter likes to lay the table for dinner. She also helps her mother to cook and serve at table. If mother happens to be busy with something else or away from home, she does the cooking herself. My wife and I seldom dine at a restaurant. We like dinner at home best. Note: With the exception of breakfast with its bacon and eggs, porridge, toast and marmalade, meals in England are more or less the same as in other countries. The afternoon tea that usually takes place between four and five o'clock is not

a formal meal. You don't have to go to: the dining-room and sit down at the table but have tea brought to you on a tray and then you balance the cup on your knee or in one hand as you hold your bread and butter, cake or biscuits in the other.

TEXT B

It's time for dinner, so we wash our hands and go to the dining-room. In the middle of the room there is a dining-table covered with a white tablecloth. It is set for six, five of the family and one extra. An old friend of ours has come to dine with us. On the table there are plates with napkins (serviettes) on them, knives, forks, spoons and glasses. We can also see a basket with white and brown bread, a salt-cellar pepper and mustard pots and a bottle of wine. In the middle of the table there is a bowl of beautiful flowers. On the sideboard one can see a bowl with fruit. My wife brings in from the kitchen a large dish with a steaming meat pie on it and puts it on the sideboard too. It smells very appetizing. We sit down at the table, I at the head of it, my wife at the other end, our guest at my right hand, my daughter next to him and the boys across the table from them.

Now and then you can hear phrases people generally use at a dinner table.

“White or brown bread for you?”

“Some brown bread, please.”

“Will you pass me some of that caviar, please.”

“Let's take some smoked fish, it looks tasty.”

“Help yourself to salad.”

“Mother, may I have some salad?”

“Can I pass you anything?”

“Pass me the pepper, please.”

“Kindly pass me the salt.”

“Would you like some more pie?”

“Have another slice of roast beef.”

“With pleasure. Thank you.”

“Another helping?”

“No more, thanks.”

“Let me pour you some wine.”

“To your health.”

“I wish to drink a toast to your health.”

And at the end of the meal:

“Do you mind if I smoke?”

“Give me a light, please.”

“Where are the matches?” “Here they are, and here is the

TEXT C

While in London as a tourist, Andrei has his tea at a cafe. He likes to watch the crowd of co people coming and going and to listen to the orchestra. Here they are, Andrei and his friend, in a cafe in N. street.

It is very crowded, but they get a table for two and now they are ready for tea. The waitress in her black dress, white cap and apron, is there with a menu in her hand.

“Tea for two, rolls and butter, and some pastries, please.”

“Yes, sir.”

In a few minutes she is back again with a tray. On it there are cups and saucers, spoons and plates, 21 teapot, a jug of milk, and a sugar bowl.

Andrei pours out the tea. His friend has two lumps of sugar and plenty of milk. Andrei has his tea with sugar but without milk. The rolls are fresh and the pastries are very tasty.

"That was a very nice tea," Andrei says to his friend.

"Yes," he says, "but it's time to go now."

"Waitress, give me our bill, please."

"Yes, sir. Pay at the desk on the way out."

(After "A Modern English Course for Foreign Students"

by C. E. Eckeisley, M. A.)

JOKES

"Waiter. bring me a ham sandwich."

"With pleasure."

"No, with mustard."

"Waiter, we want chicken. The younger the better".

"Why don't you order eggs then?"

"Your husband is too fond of strong notice. You mustn't let him have it. He gets too exerted says the doctor.

"But doctor, you don't know how exerted he gets when I give him weak coffee."

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have guest for dinner. The maid enters the dining-room, carrying a tray with a magnificent golden-brown turkey on it.

Then, alas, she slips and drops the dish and the turkey falls on the floor on its back.

"Never mind, Mary," says Mrs. Brown. "Just take this turkey back to the kitchen and bring in the other one."

EXERCISES

Из текстов уроков выпишите:

а) названия предметов обеденного стола (ножи, вилки, ложки т. д.

б) названия предметов чайного стола,

в) названия мясных и рыбных блюд закусок,

г) названия сладких блюд, мучных и кондитерских изделий,

д) названия молочных продуктов.

Используйте каждое из следующих прилагательных или причастий (в функции определения) в коротком предложении или в сочетании соответствующим существительным:

hot, steaming, cold, fresh, tasty, delicious, appetizing, favourite, strong, weak, boiled, fried, roast, stewed, smoked.

III. Скажите и напишите по-английски:

1. Если бывает, что я проголодаюсь поздно вечером, то я съедаю кусочек хлеба с маслом или сыром. 2. Если бывает, что мать занята с детьми, то я готовлю обед сама. 3. В котором часу вы обедаете? 4. Вы обедаете дома или в ресторане? 5. По-

ра обедать. 6. Передайте черный хлеб, пожалуйста. 7. Возьмите еще кусочек пирога. 8. Налейте мне немного воды в стакан. 9. Какое ваше любимое блюдо? 10. Этот пирог очень вкусный.

IV. Переведите на русский язык:

1. I never eat much before going to bed. 2. The children out there don't like fish, because they get tired of picking out the bones. 3. Who does the cooking for you? Help yourself. Another helping?

V. Из текстов А, В, С выпишите предложения *for*. Переведите их на русский язык, обратив особое внимание на разные значения *for*.

VI. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How many meals a day do you generally have? 2. What are they? 3. At what time do you have your breakfast? 4. What do you usually have for breakfast? 5. Where do you have your lunch? 6. Do you have soup for lunch? 7. Do you have dinner at home or at a restaurant? 8. What do you generally have for the first course? 9. Do you ever have fish for dinner? 10. What do you like better: your meat or fish? 11. What is your favourite dish? 12. Which do you like better: fried or boiled potatoes? 13. Who lays the table for dinner in your family? 14. Does she also do the cooking? 15. Who does the cooking? 16. What do they call the room where they do the cooking? 17. What do they call the room where they have meals? 18. What is the main piece of furniture in the dining-room? 19. What is it covered with? 20. What can one see on the dining-table when it is laid for dinner?

VII. Подготовьте устные сообщения: а) Некто рассказывает о том, как и где он питается. б) Изложите текст В от лица старого знакомого, которого пригласили на обед. в) Передайте сцену, описанную в тексте С, как если бы вы были приятель Андрея. Выучите текст С. наизусть, начиная со слов: "here they are" а затем воспроизведите его лицах (автор, Андрей, его приятель и официантка)

IX. Инсценируйте разговор за обедом, максимально используя выражения, помещенные во второй половине текста В.

Lesson Four

Time. Seasons and Weather

TEXT A

A year has 365 or 366 days and is divided into twelve months. The names of the twelve months are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. A month has 30 or 31 days. February is an exception to this rule. It has 28 days in an ordinary year and 29 days in a leap year. There are seven days in a week. The names of the seven days of the week are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The time from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning is called the weekend. As a rule people do not work during the week-end. They have a rest then. A day has twenty-four hours and an hour consists of sixty minutes. Half an hour has 30 minutes and an hour and a half has three times as many. There is a big clock on a high tower of the Kremlin wall. It strikes every quarter of an hour and always shows the right time. What is the time by the Kremlin clock? It is a quarter to three.

Asking the Time "What's the time, George?"

"It's a quarter past three." "Can you tell me what time it is?"

"It's a quarter past four."

"Have you (got) a watch?"

"Yes, I have."

"What time is it by your watch?"

"Ten to eleven."

"Does your watch keep good time?"

"Oh yes, it does. I set it by the Kremlin clock and I never forget to wind it up. So it never stops during the day."

"Something is wrong with my watch."

"Is

it fast or slow?"

"Sometimes it is fast and sometimes it is slow. It doesn't keep time at all. I must take it to the watchmaker's and have it cleaned or repaired."

TEXT B

The four seasons of the year are: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each of the seasons lasts about three months. Winter as a rule begins in December and ends in March. We usually have many cold days in winter and it often snows. The rivers and lakes freeze, and when the ice gets thick enough the children can go skating.

When spring comes, the days get warmer. The sun shines brightly in a blue sky. The snow melts quickly and turns into water. Grass grows in the meadows. The birds return from the hot countries and make their nests in the green woods. Many people think that spring is the best season of the year. In summer the days are very hot as a rule. School is over in June and most of the children go to pioneer camps. Many people have their holidays (vacation) in summer. They go to some place in the country or near the sea. In summer we often have thunderstorms. We hear the thunder and see flashes of lightning, the wind begins to blow hard and the clouds approach quickly. It rains hard for a while. And soon the sun comes out again. After summer comes autumn. The days get shorter and the nights longer. Dark clouds gather in the sky and it rains. We generally have much rain in autumn. People hurry along the streets. They wear raincoats or carry umbrellas. But the few fine days that we sometimes have in early autumn are really beautiful. The trees turn red and gold. There also are lots of yellow and brown leaves on the ground. It is the most beautiful time of the year.

TEXT C

"What is the weather like in spring in England?"

"It is usually mild, but sometimes they have snow and frost even as late as April."

"Is it very hot in summer?"

"Sometimes it is, but not as hot as it is on the continent, as a rule."

"Do they get many fine days in autumn?"

"Yes, as a rule. September is often a beautiful month."

"What sort of weather do they have in winter?"

"All sorts of weather. Sometimes it rains and sometimes it snows. At other times they may have fog and sleet and frost."

"Do they have a lot of snow in England?"

“Not as much as we have in Russia.”

“Is it very cold in winter?”

“Not as a rule, but sometimes they get a few really cold days.”

“Do the rivers and lakes freeze?” “Very seldom.”

(Adapted from Linguaphone English Course
by Lloyd James, M. A.)

PROVERBS

Don't let the grass grow under your feet. Don't put off till tomorrow that you can do today.

After a storm comes a calm.

EXERCISES

I. Скажите и напишите по-английски:

1. Год делится на 12 месяцев. 2. Час состоит из 60 минут. 3. Который час по вашим часам? 4. Я ставлю свой будильник по кремлевским часам. 5. Что-то неладное с моими часами. Нужно отнести их к часовщику. 6. Зимой часто идет снег. 7. Весною снег быстро тает и превращается в воду. 8. На лугах растет трава. 9. Занятия в школах кончаются в июне. 10. С наступлением жаркой погоды! (когда дни становятся жаркими) многие уезжают из города в деревню. 11. Осенью дни становятся короче. На небе часто собираются тучи и идет дождь. 12. Листья меняют цвет. Они становятся красными и желтыми и падают на землю.

II. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How many days has a leap-year? 2. How many days has a month? 3. Which of the months is an exception to this rule? 4. How many days has February in a leap-year? 5. What are the names of the seven days of the week? 6. What do they call the time from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning? 7. How many minutes are there in an hour? 8. What can we see on one of the Kremlin towers? 9. What time does it always show? 10. How often does it strike? 11. What are the names of the four seasons of the year? 12. How long does each of the seasons last? 13. When does winter begin? 14. What sort of weather do we have in winter? 15. Do we have plenty of snow in winter? 16. Do the rivers and lakes freeze in winter? 17.

III. Вычитайте текст С. наизусть.

IV. По примеру диалога текста С. сочините (устно) разговор о погоде в разное время года в определенной местности.

V. Расскажите о погоде в Москве в разное время года.

Lesson Five

Sports

ТЕХТ А

Nowadays almost all people, both young and old, are fond of some sport, not only because they understand that one must take physical exercise to keep fit but also because they enjoy it. In an autumn when the days get shorter and colder both children and grown-ups begin to watch for the first snow-flakes, the first signs of winter. When the snow comes and covers the earth. They are ready with their skis. On Sundays you can see a lot of people with skis at bus stops and railway stations, all in a hurry to get out of town

to some nice spot for skiing. Skating is another favourite winter sport. There are numerous skating-rinks in Moscow. If you wish to go skating and don't happen to have skates of your own, you can hire a pair at the rink. There are other winter sports, such as hunting and fishing. Hunters use skis in winter when the snow is very deep. Anglers (fishermen) go to rivers, lakes or ponds, make a hole in the ice and sit beside it for hours waiting for the fish to bite. Sometimes they catch fish, sometimes they don't. Some people prefer summer sports. The most popular are: swimming, rowing, fishing, track and field sports, cycling, mountain climbing, hiking and games. You can play volleyball, basketball and tennis all the year round, but out of doors only during the summer season. Football is one of the most popular summer sports. Most people are fond of football. If they don't play themselves, they are football fans. Autumn is the season for hunting. It is a pleasure to wander through the red and yellow woods, even if you don't shoot a thing. Some people swim all the year round. In winter you can see people swim not only in indoor or outdoor pools, but also in rivers and lakes. When the Moskva River freezes, people make big holes in the ice and go swimming. Note: Sports are very much the same in most countries, but some sports are more popular than others in a certain country. Baseball most popular game in America, cricket is popular in England. Golf is quite popular both in America and people. England, but mostly among is played by teams of eleven football, called soccer in E with a round ball. Rugby football, called just football in the United States, is played by teams of fifteen with an oval ball. In both countries there are both professionals and amateurs in sports. This is a winter scene. You know it is winter because there are no leaves on the trees, the ground is covered with snow and the pond is frozen. There is a group of children on the ice, they are skating. Some boys are playing hockey. There is a man skating too. He is cutting figures on the ice, and is teaching a boy figure skating. They are all having a lot of fun. Some people are skiing in the picture. They are skiing down the hill. Others are climbing the hill on their skis. This is a summer scene. You can guess it is summer, because people are swimming. Swimming is a summer sport, though some people swim all the year round. Some boys are diving. You can see two rowboats in the picture too. The boys seem to be rowing fast, they are having a race. Two men are sitting on the bank near the bushes. They are holding fishing-rods in their hands. One of them is fishing, he is watching the float (cork). The other is baiting his hook. Let's hope that they will catch some fish.

TEXT B

It is a very fine winter morning. Sergei and Misha meet at a bus stop.

"Hello, Misha. I see you are going skiing."

"Hello. Yes I am. And where are you going?"

"Oh, I'm going skating."

"But you can go skating any evening. Come, let's go skiing together. The weather is just fine for skiing. You simply cannot miss such a chance."

"I think you are right. I'll take my skates home and get my skis." "Don't take too long." "I'll be with you in a jiffy." "Well, here I am. And now where are we going?" "I know a wonderful place for skiing, with hills and small ski-jumps. It will take us a little over half an hour to get there, ten minutes on the bus and a quarter of an hour on the

train.”“That's quite all right, but you know that I can't ski very well, so I don't think I'll try the ski-jumps.”

"It's never too late to learn.”

"Here's another nice hill. Now remember, don't keep you knees stiff, bend them a little. Don't be afraid. Here we go. I'm going first, you follow me.”(At the bottom of the hill.)

"That's fine.”

“I seem to be learning. And I like these hills. I'm going to come here again.”

"Now we're going home. It won't do to ski too much the first time. You'll be quite stiff tomorrow as it is.”

TEXT C

The Football Match

Michael: I say, what a crowd? The ground's absolutely full.

Annie: It's lucky for us we have reserved seats.

Andrew: Yes, if you haven't tickets you've got to be here an hour before the match starts to get a good seat.

George: Where are our seats?

Andrew: Row A, number 16 to 21. That's right in the front. We'll have to push through the crowd to get to them. Excuse me. Excuse me. Sorry. Excuse me. Well, here we are at last.

Mary: What splendid seats! We'll be able to see everything from here.

Michael: Yes, Bob has certainly looked after us well.

Nick: We must shout for his team. I hope Bob is in good form to-day.

Andrew: it must be nearly time for the match to start.

Michael: It is; and here are the teams coming out. Bob is leading the University team. He must be the captain.

Annie: Yes, he is.

Nick: He must be a good player.

George: He is. You have to be a good player to captain the University team.

Nick: Bob has lost the toss and the other side has decided to play with the wind.

George: Oh, well, they'll have to play against the wind in the second half. I see Bob is playing centreforward. He's getting ready to kick off. There they go.

Nick: Come on, boys.

Andrew: It must be nearly time now. It's one goal each.

George: They have three minutes to go.

Annie: Look! Bob has got the ball. He is running across the field like lightning towards the goal. Oh, go on, Bob!

Michael: That centre half is trying to stop him.

Andrew: Bob has passed the ball to the inside right, a wonderful pass.

Mary: Oh! The inside right is down; he's lost the ball.

George: Look, Bob's got it again, he's beaten the full-back and is racing towards the goal.

Nick: Shoot. Bob, shoot! The goalkeeper has missed the ball.

Andrew: There's the whistle for full time. The students have won.

(After "Essential English [for the Foreign Students]"

JOKES

John (arriving late at a football game): What's the score?

A fan: Nothing to nothing.

John: Good. I haven't missed a thing!

Mr. Smith sits all day long fishing from the bank of a river, A stranger sits behind him all that time and watches him intently. Finally Mr. Smith says, "Why don't you do some fishing of your own?"

"I haven't the patience for it," answers the stranger.

EXERCISES

I. Из текста урока выпишите: 1) слова и выражения, связанные с:

а) игрой футбол, б) рыбной ловлей, в) двумя видами зимнего спорта (лыжи, коньки); названия других видов спорта.

II. Скажите и напишите по-английски:

любить спорт, получать удовольствие от занятий спортом, уезжать за город в какую-нибудь красивую местность кататься на лыжах, подниматься в гору на лыжах, спускаться с горы на лыжах, кататься на коньках, ездить (ходить) на рыбную ловлю, насаживать наживку на крючок, сидеть часами в ожидании, когда клюнет, плавать в открытом бассейне.

III. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык. Обратите внимание на глаголы *seem, happen* + инфинитив:

1. Если случается, что я забыл коньки дома, я беру коньки напрокат на катке. 2. У них, кажется, нет своих коньков. 3. Он, кажется, учится кататься на коньках. 4. Он, кажется, учит свою дочь фигурному катанию на коньках. 5. Вы, кажется, предпочитаете зимний спорт. 6. Они, кажется, идут на лыжную прогулку. 7. Это, кажется, красивое место. 8. Вы, кажется, торопитесь. 9. Создается впечатление, что они играют в футбол круглый год. 10. Вы, кажется, любите футбол.

IV. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What must we do to fit? 2. Do all people under-keep stand this? 3. What are the most popular winter sports? 4. At what time of the year are both young and old ready with their skis? 5. Whom can we see at bus stops and railway stations on Sundays in winter? 6. Where do they go? 7. Do you go skiing? 8. Can you skate? 9. Have you skates of your own? 10. What can a boy do if he has no skates: of his own? 1. Are there many skating-rinks in Moscow? 12. Which do you like better: skiing or skating? 13. Is hunting a winter sport? 14. Why do hunters sometimes use skis? 15. Where do people go fishing? 16. What must you have when you go fishing? 17. What must an angler do if he goes fishing in winter? 18. Where do anglers sit? 19. How long do they sit there? 20. What can we see them holding in their hands?

V. Скажите и напишите по-английски:

Играть в футбол, команды выходят на поле, играть центральным нападающим, он овладел мячом, он бежит поперек поля к воротам противника, полузащитник пытается преградить ему путь, он передал мяч правому полусреднему, превосходная передача, он обошел защитника, защитник упал, удар по воротам, вратарь упустил мяч.

тил мяч, остается 3 минуты до конца матча, свисток (оповещающий о конце матча), какой счет?

VI. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

а) о разных видах спорта

б) более подробно об одном из зимних видов спорта.

VII. Вычитенаизусть диалог из текста В. Два участника попеременно выполняют роли Сергея и Миши.

Lesson Six

TEXT A

A Walk in Moscow

“This is Mayakovsky Square, isn’t it?” asks a visitor from England. “Isn’t that his statue over there?”

"Yes, it is. Now we have reached Gorky Street. This is one of the busiest crossings. But cars no longer line up at the crossing to wait for the green light. Now they pass through a tunnel that goes under it." "What are those buildings over there?" "The one at the corner is the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall. The building next to it is the Operetta. This building is the Peking Hotel. There is the “Moskva” cinema over there and the Puppet Theatre is further away on the other side of the square." "Let’s go down Gorky Street." Gorky Street is one of the busiest streets and shopping centres in Moscow. It goes down to the Red Square. Traffic is very heavy and one has to watch the traffic lights and to be very careful when crossing the street. There are shops on both sides of the street, book shops, florists’, sports shops, department stores, grocers’, tobacconists’. I etc. There are also hotels, restaurants, cafes, theatres and cinemas. Here is Pushkin Square with a beautiful statue of Pushkin. There is the Izvestia Publishing House, and mu there you can see the “Russia” cinema, which has just been built. It is one of the biggest cinemas in Moscow. The street is lined with lime trees. They make the air fresher and add colour to the scene. The red building over there is the Moscow City Soviet. Opposite it we see a monument to the founder of Moscow, Yuri Dolgoruki."

"What is that large brick building, facing the square?"

"it’s the Historical Museum and beyond it is the Red Square."

"Let’s go to the Red Square now."

At the Red Square.

“So here I am at last, on the Red Square which I have always (wanted to see. And there is the Lenin Mausoleum. We must go there.” The two men walk across the square to the Lenin Mausoleum. “I love those old Kremlin walls and towers with the red stars and that big clock that chimes out the zero hours,” say Sergei. “Those old walls and the new red speak to us of history, of the historic changes that have taken place.”

“It must be great to watch the parades and demonstrations from those stands.”

“It is. And I hope you will come to Moscow again next autumn and will be here on November 7, the day of the Great October Socialist Revolution.”

TEXT B

Asking the Way Tanya and Sasha are on their way to visit some friends. When they reach Herzen Street they see a group of people at a street corner, they seem to be hesi-

tating. One of them turns and sees the two friends and approaches them. "Excuse me... it seems that we have lost our way. We want to get to the Fine Arts Museum. Will you please tell us the way there?" "Certainly. Do you want to take a trolley-bus or go on foot?" "Is it far?" "No. It will take you only about a quarter of an hour to get there if you walk." "Then we'd rather walk there." "Go down this street to Manezh Square. There you will see a big building where exhibitions are held, but don't cross the street, turn to the right, and go straight. You will soon pass the Lenin Library. The Museum is one street farther on." "Thank you very much. And what exhibition hall do you mean?" "You see, we are visiting Moscow and we'd like to see all places of interest." "There is a large exhibition hall in Manezh Square. There is always some kind of exhibition there. And they are all worth seeing." "Thank you, very much obliged to you." Tanya and Sasha have walked but a little farther when they are stopped again and asked the way to Mosfilm. "Will you please tell me the way to Mosfilm." "Walk down to the end of this street, turn to the right, soon you will see the underground. Take the train that goes to Kiev Station. Get out there and take bus 7. Anyone will show you the stop."

JOKES

"How far is your house from the station?" "Only a 10-minute walk if you run." A woman is in a hurry and takes a taxi. The taxi goes at great speed and narrowly misses some lampposts, trams and policemen. The woman is frightened and says to the taxi-driver: "Please, be careful. This is the first time I've been in a taxi." "That's all right, ma'am," answers the taxi-driver. "This is the first time I have driven one." **PROVERBS** Where there's a will, there's a way. One today is worth two tomorrows. One good turn deserves another.

EXERCISES I. Из текстов урока выпишите в определенной последовательности а) слова-существительные, употребляемые в разговоре о передвижении по городу: б) названия городских построек разного назначения и вида. Дополните списки словами из предшествующих уроков.

II. Переведите на русский язык:

1. There is the "Moskva" cinema over there and the Puppet Theatre is further away on the other side of the square.
2. There is a cinema across the road.
3. There are shops on both sides of the street.
4. Here is Pushkin Square, with a beautiful statue of Pushkin.
5. There is the Izvestia Publishing House.
6. The red building over there is the Moscow City Soviet.

VI. Переведите на английский язык: 1. Это одна из самых оживленных улиц города. 2. На этой улице Большое движение. 3. Будьте осторожны, переходя эту площадь. Следите за светофором. 4. Сядем в автобус или пойдем пешком? 5. Я предпочитаю идти пешком. 6. Сколько времени мне потребуется, чтобы добраться туда? 7. Идите вниз до конца улицы, потом сверните направо, и вы вскоре увидите станцию метро. 8. Сядьте в поезд, который идет в Сокольники, и он довезет вас до библиотеки им. В. И. Ленина. 9. Сойдите там и сядьте на автобус №3 там всякий покажет вам, где остановка. 10. Скажите пожалуйста, как пройти в гостиницу «Украина»? 11. Как называется гостиница, которая фасадом выходит на площадь Революции? 12. Как пройти к универмагу? 13. Есть ли книжные магазины на этой улице? 14. Идите прямо по Пушкинской улице и, когда дойдете до бульвара по-

верните налево.15. Кому поставлен этот памятник?

V. Подготовьте устные сообщения: а) расскажите о площади Пушкина, б) расскажите о прогулке по любому городу.

VI. Составьте два коротких диалога. В первом из них местный житель отвечает на вопросы туриста, который не знает, как ему добраться до гостиницы. Во втором во время прогулки один из приятелей рассказывает другому о своем городе.

Lesson Seven

TEXT A At the Post-office It is very difficult today to imagine life without any postal service, telephone or telegraph. There are hundreds of post-offices in Moscow that see to deliveries and offer us their services. You can subscribe to newspapers and magazines at the post-office and the post man delivers them to you without delay. The Main Post-office is in Kirov Street. It occupies a huge building. The first thing you see when you enter the lobby is a newspaper stall with a large choice of newspapers and magazines. You may get your newspaper from a slot-machine if you wish, by dropping a coin in the slot. Then on one side you see public telephone boxes for trunk-calls. When you enter the main hall you see rows of counters and you are quite at a loss how to find the one you want. But then signs at the counters help you out of your difficulty.

You see quite a number of people at the various counters. Some are sending money orders, others are sending telegrams or registered letters. You may buy envelopes, stamps and postcards of various kinds there. You may have your letters sent to you in care of the post-office and get them from a counter with the sign "Poste Restante" or "Letters to be called for". If you want to send a letter by air mail you don't have to hand it in at a counter, you simply write "airmail" on the envelope, stick on the stamp and drop it in a letter-box. When you want to send a parcel you go to the parcel counter, where the clerk weighs your parcel on a pair of scales and you pay according to the weight. There is also a Savings Bank, where you can keep a savings account, buy lottery tickets or bonds. At the same counter you may change your money into traveller's cheques. There is also a Bank counter where you may pay your rent and your bills for gas, electricity, telephone and other services.

TEXT B

Telephoning

P. (picking up the receiver and dialling a number):

"Hello. Is that you M.? This is P. speaking."

"Sorry, you've got the wrong number."

P. (puts the receiver back on the cradle, takes the telephone directory and checks the number. He picks up the receiver again and dials the right one this time. The line is engaged (busy), so after a while he dials once more. Hearing an answer): "Hello. Is that you M.? This is P."

"No, this is B. M. is engaged, he is in conference with his chief. Would you like to leave him a message?"

"How soon do you think he will be free?"

"In about half an hour or so."

“Then please ask him to call (ring) me up as soon as he can. It’s rather urgent.”
 “Where can he reach you?”
 “He knows my number, but if he calls me back in less than half an hour, I’ll be in another office, the number is A 1-74-09.”
 “I’ll tell him that. No extension?”
 “No. Thank you. Good-bye.”
 “Not at all (don’t mention it). Good-bye.”
 “The telephone rings at P.’s. He has just gone out into the hall to see a visitor off. Someone else picks up the receiver.
 "Hello!"
 “This is M. Could I speak to P?”
 “He has just gone out of the office, hold on (hold the line, don’t hang up), I’ll go and call him. P. you are wanted on the phone.”
 P. comes in and picks up the receiver.
 "Hello M. How are you?"
 “Fine. Thank you. And you?”
 “Very well, thank you. We've read your article and decided to publish it in this week’s issue. Have you anything you would like to add?”
 "Yes, I have."
 "Do you think you could do that by noon tomorrow?"
 “Easily I have everything at hand.”
 “That will be fine then. Will you bring it round yourself? I should like to go through it with you.”
 "With pleasure. I’ll be there at twelve o'clock sharp"
 “Thank you very much. Till tomorrow then good-bye”
 “Good-bye”.

JOKES

Mrs. Brown (at a counter in the post-office) Must I stick the stamp on myself?
 The Clerk: No, stick it on the envelope.

EXERCISES I. Из текстов урока выпишите слова, относящиеся к теме «На почте» и к теме «Разговор по телефону».

II. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How many post deliveries are there during the day? 2. At what time does the postman bring you the news- paper? 3. Are there many post-offices in Moscow? 4. Where is the Main Post office? 5. What is the first thing you see when you enter the lobby? 6. Is there also a slot-machine from which I can get a newspaper? 7. What must I do if I wish to get a newspaper from a slot-machine? 8. What can we see in the main hall? 9. How can I find the counter I want? 10. Whom can we see standing at the counters? What are they doing? 12. To which of the counters must go if I have a letter sent to me in care of the post-office? 13. Must I show the clerk my passport if I want to cash a money order? 14. What must I do I want to send a letter by air mail? 15. Where can I buy stamps? 16. What must you do if you want to have a letter registered? 17. Will the clerk give you a receipt? 18. Where will you go if you want to send a parcel? 19. What will the clerk do?

III. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. Он поднял трубку и набирает номер. 2. Это товарищ Иванов? Говорит Робинсон. 3. Вы набрали не тот номер. 4. Где телефонная книга? Мне нужно проверить номер. 5. Занято. 6. В квартире Иванова звонит телефон. 7. Попросите к телефону товарища Иванова. 8. Не кладите трубку. 9. Вас просят телефону. 10. Пожалуйста, закажите международный разговор.

V. Представьте себе, что вы находитесь в почтовом отделении. Последовательно рассказывайте обо всем, что там происходит. VI. Подготовьте диалог (разговор по телефону) аналогичный тому, который имеется в тексте В.

Lesson Eight

Daily Programme

TEXT A

Sasha's alarm clock was set for seven. As soon as the alarm rang he jumped out of bed, drew the curtains aside and opened the window still wider to let in more fresh air. Then he made his bed and did his gymnastics before the open window. After that he went to the bath-room, brushed his teeth, shaved, turned on the hot and cold water and took a shower. After the shower he dried himself with a towel. He glanced at the clock and saw that it was a quarter to eight already. He dressed hurriedly, brushed his hair and went for breakfast. As he didn't have enough time to read the newspaper, he put it in his coat pocket, put on his cap, took his bag and left the house. A few minutes later one could see him walking very fast to the bus stop, carrying a heavy bag full of books in his right hand. He was in a hurry because he didn't want to be late for a lecture on his favourite subject that was to begin at 9 o'clock. Soon the bus came and Sasha got on. As it was a bus without a conductor he paid his fare by dropping 5 kopecks in the slot and tore off a ticket. He almost missed his stop because he was reading an interesting article in the newspaper. That day he had to stay at the University somewhat longer than usual. Besides two lectures and an English lesson he also had a Komsomol meeting. In the interval that followed the English lesson he had lunch in the students' dining-room. When the bell announcing the end of the lectures rang, the students left the lecture hall and walked down the corridor talking about their coming exams and the chess tournament between the students of their course. Then they went upstairs to the big hall, where the meeting was to take place.

TEXT B

A chairman and secretary were elected to conduct the meeting. They took their places at the table. "I declare the meeting open," said the chairman. "We have two questions on the agenda to-day. The first is the scientific work done by our undergraduates and the second - any other business." As no other suggestions were made, the proposed agenda was adopted and time limits for the speakers were fixed. "Comrade Borisov has the floor," the chairman confirmed. Borisov made a very good report on the scientific work done by the undergraduates at the faculty, and all the Komsomol members present at the meeting listened to him with great attention. When Borisov had finished his report the chairman said: "Has anybody any questions to ask the speaker?" After the questions and

answers the chairman asked: "Who wants to take the floor in the discussion?" A number of hands went up and a lively discussion followed. Sasha was also given the floor and rose to speak on some of the points. He raised questions which his friends thought were very important. The main speaker was then given the floor for a closing statement. A resolution was moved and after some discussion it was carried. The meeting then discussed the other business and after that the chairman closed the meeting. "As there are no further questions on the agenda I declare the meeting Closed," he said. Sasha came home at about five o'clock and had a short rest before dinner. After dinner he went to the library, where he spent about two hours. When he returned home he still had enough time to prepare his English lessons and play a game of chess with his father. At about half past eleven Sasha said good night to his parents and sisters and went to bed. He said he had to get up at a quarter to seven the next morning and he set his alarm clock accordingly.

TEXT C

Comrade N. arrived at the office at about a quarter to nine. As he entered the hall he saw many employees who worked in the same department with him. He greeted them and went on to the cloak-room. He left his hat and coat there and walked up the stairs to his office on the first floor. In the morning N. had to look through the mail and answer some of the business letters that he found on his desk. It took him about an hour to look through the mail. He dictated the answers to a shorthand typist who then typed them out on a typewriter. Then N. took some papers to the chief's office for the chief to sign, but the chief was out attending a conference. So N. left the papers with the secretary. Half an hour later he went to the chief's office again for he wanted to see the chief to ask him for further instructions. At noon N. went to the refreshment room for lunch. After lunch he spent a quarter of an hour or so in the lounge where he had a smoke and a talk with some of his fellow employees. At one o'clock N. resumed work and stayed at his office till five o'clock. During this time he received visitors who came to discuss some business matters with him, and also spoke over the telephone to various people, settled some questions and made arrangements with them. At half past five N. went home and had dinner with his family. After dinner he had a short rest and was then busy for some time working at a report he had to make at a trade-union meeting the next day. At about nine o'clock his wife asked him to go to the cinema with her, but he told her that there was a very good TV programme that evening, so she changed her mind about going to the cinema and they stayed at home instead.

JOKES

Jane: "What is your brother at college?"

May: "A half-back."

Jane: "I mean in his studies."

May: "Oh, in his studies he's wayback."

EXERCISES

I. Скажите и напишите по-английски:

поставить будильник на 7 часов, вставать в 7 часов отдернуть занавеску, впустить свежий воздух в комнату, включить свет, взглянуть на часы, вытереть руки полотенцем, вытереться полотенцем, одеваться, одеть шляпу, выйти из дому, прийти домой, сесть в автобус, сойти с автобуса, заплатить за проезд, оторвать билет, пробыть (в течение дня) в университете 6 часов, присутствовать на лекции, выйти из лекционного зала, идти по коридору, просмотреть почту, написать письмо на пишущей машинке, отнести бумаги в канцелярию, оставить бумаги у секретаря, присутствовать на совещании, беседовать с кем-либо по телефону, быть занятым в течение некоторого времени, оставаться на работе до 5 часов, готовить доклад, делать доклад на профсоюзном собрании.

II. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. Для проведения собрания мы должны избрать председателя и секретаря. 2. Объявляю собрание открытым. 3. На повестке дня три вопроса. 4. Мы должны установить регламент (для желающих выступить). 5. Есть какие-нибудь предложения? 6. Товарищ Н. сделает доклад о научной работе преподавателей вашего института. 7. Я предоставляю слово товарищу Н. 8. Есть ли вопросы к докладчику? 9. Кто хочет выступить в прениях по докладу? 10. Товарищ Н. поднял очень важный вопрос. 11. В конце прений он выступил с заключительным словом. 12. Затем была предложена резолюция. 13. Резолюция была поставлена на голосование. 14. Резолюция была принята 25 голосами против 2. 3 человека воздержались. 15. Председатель объявил собрание закрытым.

III. Выпишите из текстов А и переведите на русский язык примеры употребления модальных глаголов *have, be* в сочетании с инфинитивом.

IV. Назовите три форм следующих глаголов: get, do, go, come, leave, take, give, see, draw, tear, ring, begin, pay, put, set.

V. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What did Sasha do as soon as the alarm-clock rang? 2. Was the window in Sasha's room open when he awoke? 3. Why did he open it still wider? 4. Where did he do his gymnastics? 5. Did Sasha take a bath or a shower? 6. What did he dry himself with? 7. Who dressed hurriedly? 8. Why was Sasha in a hurry? 9. At what time did he leave the house? 10. Where did he go? 11. Did he go to the University by bus or by the underground? 12. Was the bus stop near his house? 13. Did he walk there very fast? 14. Why did he walk fast? 15. What did Sasha do when the bus came? 16. How much did Sasha pay for his fare? 17. Did he give the money to the conductor? 18. What did he do with the money? 19. Why did he tear off a ticket himself? 20. What did Sasha do while in the bus? 21. Why did he almost miss his stop? 22. How long did Sasha stay at the University? 23. Why did he stay there longer than usual? 24. At what time did the first lecture begin? 25. What kind of lecture was it? 26. Where did Sasha have his lunch? 27. What did the students do when the bell announced the end of the lectures?

VI. Составьте вопросы к пропущенным частям предложений, а затем, не глядя в текст, ответьте на эти вопросы:

1. N. arrived at the office at 2. In the hall he saw 3. They worked in... . 4. N. went to 5. He left his hat and coat in 6. His office-room was on the ... floor. 7. In the morning N. had to 8. It took him ... to look through the mail. 9. He dictated

the answers to 10. ... typed the answers out on a typewriter. 11. N. took to the chief's office... . 12. He left the papers with 13. He went to the chief's office again because... . 14. He wanted to see the chief to 15. ... N. went to the refreshment room. 16. For lunch he had 17. After lunch he spent a quarter of an hour or so in 18. In the lounge he 19. N. resumed work at 29. He stayed at his office till

VII. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

- а) Саша рассказывает о том, как он провел один из дней на прошлой неделе.
- б) О том, как провел этот день Саша, рассказывает его отец или сестра.
- в) Саша подробно рассказывает о том, что он делал во время большого перерыва, включая (второй) завтрак в студенческой столовой.
- г) Саша (или один из его товарищей) рассказывает о собрании, которое было после занятий.
- д) Н. рассказывает о своем рабочем дне.
- е) Расскажите о своем рабочем дне.

Lesson Nine

A Week-end

TEXT A

As it was Saturday Ivanov finished work before the usual time and had an early dinner at home. He had to shave again that day and change his clothes, because he and his wife were going to the theatre in the evening. As the theatre was far from their house and they had very little time left, they phoned for a taxi. It was the first performance of a play by a Soviet playwright and the house was full. Among the audience one could see some of the well-known critics and actors. The play was a success and Ivanov and his wife enjoyed it immensely. On the way home from the theatre the Ivanovs suddenly felt a little hungry and dropped in at a restaurant. The place was crowded. Still, they managed to find a table for two. They had a bite³ and danced a little, but they did not stay there long. The next day, which was Sunday, they got up a little later than usual. As the weather was mild with a lot of fresh snow everywhere, they decided to go for a walk to a park that was about half an hour's walk away from their house. But just as they were about to leave the house they had a telephone call from an old friend of theirs, who invited them to join him and go to see an exhibition of pictures by Soviet painters at the Tretyakov Picture Gallery. The Ivanovs changed their plans and went to see the paintings instead. At seven o'clock the couple, their two children and Vasya, Ivanov's brother-in-law, who lived with them, were to go to a dinner at their relatives'. But Vasya refused to go, as he felt awfully tired after a long day of skiing in the country. He remained at home all alone and spent the evening reading a book which he found very amusing.

TEXT B

It was my aunt's birthday on Sunday. So we went to congratulate her on the occasion and spent the evening with her.

"What did you give her?"

"I gave her a china bowl for flowers and my wife gave her a box of sweets."

“I've forgotten the expression the English people use as a greeting on one's birthday.”
 “They generally say: Many happy returns at the day.”
 “Is that the greeting they also use on New Year day?”
 “Oh, no. On that occasion they simply say: A happy New Year”
 “What should you answer?” “The same to you.” “Do people in England see the New Year in?” “I can't say they are as particular about this custom as the Russian people are. But an exchange of good wishes for the coming year is usual among them.”
 “Are they in the habit of conveying greetings to relatives or friends through someone they meet?” “Certainly. And the most usual forms are: My kindest regards to your parents, My compliments to Mr. and Mrs. so-and-so, My love to the children! Remember me to all at home, and so on.”
 “By the way, do you remember the date fixed for my sister's wedding? Or shall I remind you of it when it approaches? We shall be very disappointed if you are not with us on that day.”
 “You needn't worry. I do remember. It is fixed for the 25th of April and I'm looking forward to it.”

EXERCISES

I. Скажите и напишите по-английски:

I. прийти домой со службы раньше обычного времени, (в воскресенье) встать несколько позже, чем обычно, рано пообедать, еще раз побриться, переодеться, идти в театр, смотреть пьесу молодого драматурга, получить удовольствие от спектакля, пойти на выставку, идти на прогулку, зайти в ресторан, по дороге домой зайти на почту, быть приглашенным на обед (в дом) к родственникам, оставаться дома, провести вечер у кого-либо (с кем-нибудь), пойти проведать друга в день его рождения, дарить кому-либо что-либо, иметь привычку дарить цветы, встречать новый год, поздравить кого-либо по случаю, договориться о времени (встречи, мероприятия и т. п.), быть назначенным (о собрании и т. п.) на ..., напомнить кому-либо о ..., присоединиться к друзьям, передать привет друзьям через кого-либо, суметь (ухитриться) сделать что-либо.

II. Назовите три формы следующих глаголов:

get, forget, say, pay, lay, tell, speak, read, write, meet. See, feel, fall, spend, send.

III. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Why did Ivanov finish work before the usual time? 2. Why did he have to shave again and change his clothes? 3. Why did they phone for a taxi? 4. At what time did the performance begin? 5. What performance was it? 6. Was the play a success? 7. Whom could one see among the audience? 8. Did Ivanov and his wife enjoy the performance? 9. Where did they go when the play was over? 10. How long did they stay there? 11. At what time did they get up on Sunday? 12. What was the weather like? 13. What did Ivanov and his wife decide to do? 14. What happened just as they were about to leave the house? 15. Where did their friend invite them to go? 16. Did the Ivanov change their plans and go to see the paintings? 17. Where were the Ivanovs to dine that day? 18. Who was Vasya? 19. Why did he refuse to go with them? 20. How did he spend the evening?

IV. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

а)Иванов рассказывает, как он провел свой выходной День.б) Жена Иванова рассказывает об обедеродственников (используйте материал 3 урока).

в)Вася рассказывает, как он провел день за городом (используйте материал 5 урока).

г)Расскажите, как вы или ваши знакомые провели выходной день.д) Во время прогулки вы случайно встретили в центре города своего школьного товарища, с которым давно не виделись. Он пригласил вас к себе, показал вам свою квартиру, познакомил с женой и детьми, - вы провели у него весь вечер. (Используйте материал пройденных уроков).**V.Используя материал 7 урока, воспроизведите разговор по телефону между Ивановым и его приятелем. VI. Выучите наизусть, а затем воспроизведите в лицах диалог текста В.**

Lesson Ten

At the Restaurant

TEXT A

Last night my friend and I went to a restaurant for dinner. In the restaurant we were met by the head waiter, who led us to the table we had reserved by telephone. We sat down and the waiter handed us the menu (the bill of fare). We studied it and ordered hors d'oeuvres. For the first course we chose clear soup with toast. As to the second course, we agreed on beefsteak with fried potatoes and green peas. For dessert my friend ordered stewed fruit and I took a pudding. When we had finished eating, the waiter cleared the table and asked us if we wished to take coffee. I said I wouldn't mind having a cup of black coffee, but my friend refused and asked for a packet of cigarettes. In a few minutes we saw the waiter carrying a tray with the coffee things on it. He put the coffee pot, a small cup and saucer and the sugar-bowl on the table in front of me. My friend was served the cigarettes he had ordered. Soon the waiter brought us the bill, we paid it and left.

TEXT B

Boris and Sergei had been at the Dynamo stadium watching a sports competition and then they had walked a long way.

“Wouldn't you like to go for dinner to some restaurant?” asked Boris.

“Yes, I think it's a good idea. The fresh air has given me a good appetite.”

So they went to a restaurant.

“Waite, is this table engaged?” asked Sergei.

“Yes, it is. It has been reserved by telephone.”

“All right then, we'll take this one. May we see the menu, please?”

“Here's the menu. Do you wish to dine a la carte, or will you take the table in hotel?”

“Well I don't know. What do you think about it, Boris?”

“I think I'll have a la carte. Now let's see: I think I'll have some hors d'oeuvre, a salad, and then tried sturgeon with mashed potatoes. What about you?”

“Hm, I'll start with a clear soup and after that I'll have a beefsteak underdone fried potatoes and cauliflower. I don't care for fish.” “What sweet would you like?” asked the waiter. “Well, fruit salad I think, and I'll finish up with some black coffee. What will you have, Boris?”

“I'll have the same. What shall we have to drink?”

“Oh, beer will do for me”. “And I’ll have some beer too. 2 bottles of beer.”
“Very well,” answered the waiter “Waite! Bring us some .cigarettes and matches,-
“Lark” if as have them. And please let us have the bill at the same time.
(After “Linguaphone English Course”

by Lloyd James, M. A.)

JOKES

Lady: “I notice you have chicken salad on the menu. Is it all chicken?”

Waiter: “Well, not exactly, madam. It has Just a bit of veal in it.”

Lady: “How much veal?”

Waiter: “Oh, fifty-fifty -one chicken and one calf.” A gentleman had just finished his dinner in a most fashionable restaurant when he was horrified to discover he hadn’t enough money in his wallet to pay the bill and the customary tip. “Don’t let that upset you,” said the waiter. “I’ll just add up this old bill all over again.” For eighteen years Mr. Smith had lunched at the same restaurant and his order never varied: a plate of vegetable soup and a package of soda crackers. The waiter never bothered even to ask what Mr. Smith wanted. He put the soup and crackers in front of him, and not a word was spoken by either. Suddenly one day, Mr. Smith called over the head waiter and, said: “Taste that soup!” The head waiter shrugged his shoulders, leaned over to taste the soup, and then said, “But where’s your spoon?” Mr. Smith leaned back and smiled triumphantly.

EXERCISES

I. Выпишите из текстов урока слова и выражения, относящиеся к теме «В ресторане». Дополните список словами из предшествующих уроков.

II. Назовите три формы следующих глаголов:

lead, set, upset, sit, stand, understand, choose, know, eat, bring, think, drink.

III. Составьте вопросы к пропущенным частям предложений:

1. Last night ... went to a restaurant. 2. We went to a restaurant for... . 3. In the restaurant we were met by 4. The head waiter 5. ... handed us the menu. 6. My friend ordered... . 7. For the first course he chose... . 8. For the second course we had... . 9. When we had finished eating the waiter... . 10. Then I said 11. My friend asked for 12. The waiter brought us... . 13. He also brought us... . 14. We paid... . 15. We left the restaurant at...

IV. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where were Sergei and his friend coming from? 2. Had they walked a long way? 3. What had given them a good appetite? 4. Where did they decide to go for dinner? 5. What did Sergei ask the head waiter as they approached one of the tables in the restaurant? 6. What did the head waiter answer? 7. Who handed them the menu? 8. What did Boris say he would like to have? 9. Which of the two friends ordered fried sturgeon with mashed potatoes? 10. Why didn't the other order fish? 11. What did Sergei have for the second course? 12. Did Sergei and his friend order wine or beer? 13. How many bottles of beer did the waiter bring them? 14. Who told the waiter to bring him cigarettes and matches?

V. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

а) Один из двух друзей рассказывает об обеде в ресторане.

б) Сергей рассказывает, как он провел время со своим приятелем и, между прочим, об обеде, который был им подан в ресторане.

Lesson Eleven

The Theatre

TEXT A

There are very many theatres in Moscow, but still it is extremely difficult to get tickets. People buy their tickets beforehand at the box-office of the theatre itself or at one of the agencies. You also may reserve tickets by telephone. When you enter a theatre you pass through an entrance hall and go to the cloak-room. You leave your hats, coats and over-shoes if you happen to be wearing them in the cloak-room and, the attendant gives you a check. He also asks you if you would like to have a pair of opera-glasses. You pass on to the foyer. When you open the door leading to the hall you see rows of seats near the stage that are called orchestra stalls, behind them come the stalls and then the pit. On both sides you see the boxes, then higher up the dress circle balconies and gallery. The cheapest tickets are for the gallery, the most expensive for the orchestra stalls. The usher will show you to your seats if you have difficulty in finding them. The curtain separates the hall from the stage. Actors usually come on to the stage from the wings. Scenery and props (properties) are kept ready backstage and the actors dress and make up in the dressing-rooms.

TEXT B

Kuzmin, an old friend of the Klimovs, has been staying with them for about a fortnight. On Sunday the men went to the Bolshoi Theatre to see "Romeo and Juliet". Klimov had bought tickets beforehand as it was quite impossible to get any before the performance. When they came home after the ballet, Klimov's wife asked them about their impressions.

"You weren't late for the performance, were you?"

"No, we took a taxi and got there just in time. The usher had just shown us to our seats when the curtain went up."

"Who appeared in the title roles?"

"Though very many of the company are on a tour in England, there was an excellent cast tonight with L. as Juliet and S. as Romeo."

"What did you think of the performance, Alexander?"

"I thought it was splendid. As soon as the curtain went up I was spellbound by the scenery and the music. And I remained under the spell to the very end of the ballet. And although I knew that L. danced beautifully, her performance tonight was even better than I had expected. The orchestra was splendid too."

"Who conducted the orchestra?"

"F. did. And when he appeared he was greeted with warm applause".

"Oh, he is a very good conductor. Were there any encores?" "Yes, there were several and very many curtain calls."

"Well, I'm very glad that you enjoyed it so much."

JOKES

Stepp out in front of the audience between acts at a first performance of one of his plays, Bernard Shaw said:

“What do you think of it?”

Everybody got confused, but presently a man in the pit cried: “Rotten.”

Shaw melted the house with one of his smiles

“My friend”, he said shrugging his shoulders, and pointing to the crowd in front, “I quite agree with you, but what are we two against so many?”

PROVERB

Art is long, life is short.

EXCERCISES

I. Выпишите из текстов урока: а) названия частей зрительного зала и сцены, названия других помещений в здании театра; б) слова, относящиеся к театральному представлению, дополните списки словами из предшествующих уроков.

II. Скажите и напишите по-английски:

1. Купить билеты в театральной кассе, достать (получить) билет на галерку, купить билеты заранее, заказать билеты по телефону, войти в зрительный зал, опоздать на спектакль, приехать в театр как раз к началу спектакля (вовремя), оставить (на хранение) пальто и шляпу в гардеробе, пройти в фойе, помочь кому-либо (из зрителей) найти его место, встретить актера аплодисментами, оставаться (в театре) до конца спектакля, получить удовольствие от спектакля.

III. Заполните пропуски словами из текста:

1. Last night my wife and I ... to the theatre to ... “Macbeth”. 2. I ... the tickets beforehand as I knew it ... impossible to ... any before the performance. 3. The clock ... six as we ... the house. 4. As we ... little time left we ... a taxi. 5. We ... to the theatre just in time. 6. When we ... the theatre we ... the bell ringing. 7. We ... our hats and coats in the cloak-room and ... on to the foyer. 8. In the foyer we ... a programme from the usher who ... at the door ... into the hall. 9. The usher ... us to our seats in the pit. 10. We ... just ... our seats when the lights ... and the curtain 11. The audience ... the great actor with warm applause as ... he on the stage. 12. Both the acting and the ... scenery ... beautiful and we ... the performance immensely.

IV. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What do you call the place where you can buy theatre tickets? 2. Why do many people prefer to buy their tickets beforehand? 3. What do you call the room in the theatre where you can leave your hat and coat? 4. Where can you get a pair of opera-glasses if you haven't got one of your own? 5. What do you call the place in the theatre where you can have a walk and a smoke between the acts (during the interval)? 6. Which are the best seats in the hall? 7. Who can help you out if you have difficulty in finding your seats? 8. When do the lights go out? 9. When does the curtain go up? 10. When does the curtain drop? 11. How long does the performance last? 12. Where do the actors dress and make up? 13. Where are the scenery and props kept ready? 14. What theatres are there in Moscow? 15. Which do you prefer, drama or opera?

V. Объясните значения следующих слов:

a box-office, a cloak-room, the foyer, orchestra stalls, the usher, a dressing-room.

VI. Составьте вопросы к пропущенным частям предложений:

1. There are ... theatres in Moscow. 2. People buy their tickets at ... 3. You can reserve tickets by ... 4. People leave their hats and coats in ... when they go to the theatre. 5. They leave their hats and coats with ... 6. The attendant gives each of them a ... 7. ... shows me to my seat. 8. Last night they went to ... 9. It was a ... ballet. 10. ... appeared in the leading role. 11. She danced ... 12. ... conducted the orchestra.

VI. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

а) Дайте подробное описание театра.

б) Кузьмин рассказывает о своем посещении Большого театра.

в) Жена Иванова рассказывает о спектакле, который она смотрела вместе с мужем.

г) Расскажите о каком-нибудь спектакле, который вам доставил удовольствие

VII. Составьте диалог по теме урока используя слова и выражения из проботанных текстов и дополнительного списка.

Lesson Twelve

Shopping

ТЕХТ А

The Klimovs had decided to spend their summer holiday at the seaside. Before their departure they had to do some shopping. "You have to get a few new shirts and some ties to go with your new suit," said Klimov's wife.

"It seems that I need a light pair of shoes too."

"When will you go shopping?"

"I think I'll go this afternoon, after work."

"You may as well buy several pairs of socks and handkerchiefs at the same time."

"When are you going to do your shopping?"

"Tomorrow morning."

"Will you manage everything?" You are always so slow with your shopping. Don't forget that we're leaving tomorrow night and it takes some time to pack.

"That reminds of me, don't you think we should buy a new suitcase too? And don't worry about my shopping. I've been shopping for the past week. I just didn't tell you about it. For once I wanted to be ready in good time and surprise you. I just want to get some little things tomorrow. And when I began packing, I noticed that one of our suitcases was quite shabby and thought you should buy a new one."

"I shall if you say so. And what did you buy?"

"Oh, of course I bought a new bathing-suit, some dresses and some other things."

ТЕХТ В

In the afternoon after work Klimov went shopping. On his way he met a friend of his, Lesnikov, who also was going shopping. They decided to go together. When they were passing a tobacconist's Klimov said he had to buy some cigarettes, so they went into the shop. He asked the shop-assistant for five packets of "Laika", then asked him to show him some cigarette lighters and asked how much they cost. "Do you still smoke a pipe?"

Klimov asked his friend. "Yes, I do. My pipe and I are good friends. But I see you have changed your brand. I remember that you smoked "Kazbek." And then I thought you had given up smoking.

"I tried to give it up, but I didn't succeed"

"I'll take the "Laika" and this cigarette lighter," Klimov said to the shop-assistant.

"And I'll have some tobacco and a box of matches," said his friend.

Leaving the shop he filled his pipe with tobacco, struck a match lit the pipe and said:

"My pipe and I are good friends. I shall never part with it."

The friends continued their shopping and went into a department store. They looked for a counter where shirts were sold. They found one and Klimov asked the shop-assistant to show him some size 42 shirts. "What colour shirts should I take?" Klimov asked his friend.

"I think white are best. Everybody seems to be wearing white shirts nowadays."

"I believe you are right. What do you think about this material?"

"I think it's very good. "

"I'll take two of these shirts, white, size 42," Klimov said to the shop-assistant.

Then the two friends passed on to the counter where ties were sold. Klimov asked the shop-assistant to show him some ties to go with a light grey suit. The shop-assistant said the ties were on display on the racks and that the customers could see them all there.

They chose a dark grey tie with narrow white stripes and the shop-assistant suggested a red one with silver stripes. Klimov decided to take both and asked the assistant what the price was. Then he asked the shop-assistant for half a dozen handkerchiefs. They moved on to the hosiery counter, where both men bought socks. Lesnikov said he wanted to buy an electric razor and that reminded Klimov that he wanted one too. Next they went to the shoe department, where Klimov tried on some light shoes for summer wear. He chose a pair of light grey ones made of very soft fine leather. They fitted him perfectly. The men then paid for their purchases and collected them at the counters. When they had already left the shop Klimov noticed the suit cases and leather bags displayed in the shop window, and he exclaimed

"Oh! I was about to forget the suitcase!"

They returned to the shop. Klimov chose a brown leather suitcase, asked the salesman how much it cost, and bought it.

"Are you sure you have everything now?" asked Klimov's friend. "I believe I have," said Klimov laughing. On his way home Klimov dropped into a bookshop and bought some new novels and a collection of stories to read during the trip.

TEXT C

Yesterday evening Olga Lesnikova and her daughter Tanya went to do their shopping. First they went to the grocery department and bought a packet of lump sugar. Then they bought some flour, because little Tanya likes pancakes very much. They went on to the greengrocer's and bought some lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, and carrots. Tanya asked her, mother to buy a jar of mushrooms, which she likes very much. Tanya's mother told her to ask the shop assistant how much a jar was. Tanya went up to the counter and asked: "How much is a jar of mushrooms?" The assistant told her the price and she went to the cash-desk and paid for it. They had to buy some meat too. So they went to the

butcher's and bought a piece of meat and a chicken. At the baker's they bought a loaf of bread and some rolls. Tanya helped her mother make the purchases and then helped her carry them home.

JOKES

Mr. Brown: "Why does a woman say she's been shopping when she hasn't bought a thing?"

Mrs. Brown: "Why does a man say he's been fishing, when he hasn't caught a thing?"

First Salesman: "Poor old Watkins has completely lost his hearing. I'm afraid he'll lose his job."

Second Salesman: "Nonsense. He's to be transferred to the Complaint Department."

Mr. Smith (to the bookseller): "It's no use bringing me all these books to look at. I know nothing about them. Just measure and see how many it will take to fill my shelves. And be sure there is plenty of gold on the backs."

A little boy went to the grocer's shop and read from a small slip of paper: "A pound of sugar at three pence, a pound of butter at a shilling and three pence, a pound of cheese at sixpence, two pounds of tea at two and six a pound. If I give you seven and six, how much change will you give me?"

The grocer, wrote everything down and answered: "Sixpences."

"Please give me the bill," said the boy, "It's my homework for tonight. Thank you."

I. Из текстов урока выпишите: а) глаголы, которые могут быть использованы в разговоре о покупках (продаже); б) названия различных (специальных) магазинов. Дополните список словами из 6 урока.

II. Назовите три формы следующих глаголов:

buy, bring, cost, sell, tell, choose, lose, show, know, say, pay, light, strike, stick.

III. Скажите и напишите по-английски:

сегодня во второй половине дня, сегодня утром, сегодня вечером, завтра утром, завтра вечером, вчера вечером.

IV. В текстах В, С обратите особое внимание на предложения, содержащие предлог или наречие on. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

V. Переведите следующие предложения: 1. It seems that I need a light pair of shoes too. 2.

You may as well buy several pairs of socks and some handkerchiefs at the same time.

3. Will you manage everything? You are always so slow with your shopping. 4. I just

want to get some little things tomorrow. 5. I noticed that one of our suitcases was quite

shabby and thought you should buy a new one. I shall if you say so. 6. What colour-

shirts should I take? 7. Everybody seems to be wearing white shirts nowadays. 8. Are

you sure you have everything now? I believe I have

VI. Переведите в прямую речь: 1. Klimov said he would buy a few new shirts and some ties to go with his light grey suit. 2. He told his wife he would go shopping in the afternoon after work. 3. He said they were leaving the next day. 4. Klimov asked his wife when she would go shopping. 5. He asked her when she was going to do her shopping. 6. Klimov asked the shop-assistant to show him some cigarette lighters. 7. He asked the shop-assistant how much they cost. 8. Klimov asked the shop-assistant for five packets of "Laika". 9. Klimov's friend said he would never part with his pipe. 10. He said he never smoked cigarettes.

VII. Переведите в косвенную речь:

1. Klimov said to the shop-assistant: "Show me some shirts, size 42, please." 2. Klimov asked his friend: "What colour shirts should I take?" 3. His friend said: "I think white shirts are best." 4. Klimov asked his friend: "What do you think about the material?" 5. Klimov's friend said: "The material seems very good." 6. Klimov said: "I'll take two white shirts." 7. He Said: "Now I am going to buy a pair of light shoes." 8. He said to the shop-assistant: "I would like to try on this pair of shoes." 9. He said: "They fit me perfectly." 10. He said to the shop-assistant: "How much do they cost?" 11. He asked the salesman: "What's the price?" 12. When they had left the department store, Klimov said: "I was about to forget the suitcase".

VIII. Объясните по-английски значение следующих слов:

The baker's, the grocer's, the butcher's, the tobacconist's, the florist's, a furniture shop, the bookseller's a newspaper stall (a book shop)

IX. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

- а) Климов передает свой разговор с женой о покупках, которые им предстояло сделать накануне отъезда
- б) О посещении ряда магазинов и тех же покупках рассказывает приятель Климова.
- в) Таня Лесникова рассказывает о том, как она помогала матери покупать разные продукты питания.
- г) О том, как вы (или ваши знакомые) ходили по магазинам за покупками.

Lesson Thirteen

At the Library

TEXT A

Our numerous libraries play an important part in the cultural development of our country. People have a natural desire to learn, they seek knowledge. Books satisfy this desire. Librarians help readers to choose books. They help to cultivate the tastes and reading habits of the readers. Books should not be read merely for pleasure. Reading books plays an important part in our education. People go to libraries to read there or to borrow books to take home. The library is a great help to one who wants to educate himself. You can find all kinds of books there. You can get novels, memoirs, biographies, science fiction, short stories, books on 'travelling, history, the sciences etc. there. In some libraries you will find books in many languages. When a new reader goes to a lending library he fills in his library card and is helped by the librarian to choose something to read. The librarian puts the books down to him and he is allowed to take them home for a certain number of days. There are catalogues that the reader may consult to find the books he wishes to read. You should be careful with the books and not damage them in any way. You should not make notes in library books the pages. The reference department has shelves of books that tell about all the things you wish to know. You can look up the information you need using the catalogues, all kinds of dictionaries and reference books. The library assistant will help you if you 'have difficulty finding what you need. The reading-rooms are open to all who wish to go there. Besides books you can get periodicals, newspaper files and magazines to read there. You will see many people reading there. Many come there to study and prepare material for their scientific papers.

TEXT B Boris was going to the Foreign Languages Library for the first time and met

his friend Vasya on the way. "Where are you going, Vasya?" he asked. "To the Foreign Languages Library." "So am I. Let's go together. I want to get some English books to read. Could you suggest what I should take out?"

"Oh, you could take Hemingway's 'The Old Man and the Sea' I'm sure you will enjoy it being an angler yourself."

"But I've read it in Russian already. And I did enjoy it. I imagined myself out there at sea with the old man fighting the sharks to save his fish." "Then take something by another American writer, Mitchell Wilson, 'Life with Lightning' or 'My Brother My Enemy'."

"I've read them in Russian too." "I try to read books in the original, why do you read translations?" "I didn't know English well enough at the time they were published. Now I shall try to read books in the original too." "Ask for something by Cronin then, I have read almost all his books and have enjoyed them all."

"Thank you, I will."

"Let's drop in at Sasha's and see whether he wants to go to the library too. He is a regular bookworm. Hardly a day passes that he doesn't go there. "Sasha, we are going to the Foreign Languages Library. DO you want to come along with us?"

"No, unfortunately I cannot I have to go to the Central Library today to prepare a report. I have to look up a lot of material for it."

JOKES

Mrs. Smith (to the librarian): "Will you please look up my card and see if I've 'read 'Martin Eden'?"

A visitor to Mark Twain's home commented upon the great number of books, and the rather limited space for them. "Yes," agreed Mark a bit sadly, "yes, but it's so difficult to borrow shelves from your friends." Mr. Smith: "That's a very nice bookcase you have there. But you have no books in it." Mr. Brown: "I had quite a lot, but I was forced to sell them to get money enough to buy this bookcase"

EXERCISES

I. Из текстов урока выпишите:

а) Виды изданий, б) существительные и глаголы, которые могут быть использованы при посещении библиотеки.

II. Назовите три формы следующих глаголов:

seek, fight, find, see, keep, teach, read, learn, lend, spend.

III. Скажите и напишите по-английски:

иметь желание учиться (познавать), стремиться к знанию, ходить в библиотеку, брать книги в библиотеке носить книги домой, читать не только для удовольствия, читать книги по истории, обращаться к каталогу, пользоваться справочниками, получать книги на разных языках, хранить книги на полках и в шкафах, аккуратно обращаться с книгами, не портить книги, взятые в библиотеке, получать удовольствие от чтения книги, читать иностранные книги в оригинале, заглядывать в словарь.

IV. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What do most people seek? 2. Who has a natural desire to learn? 3. Do all books satisfy this desire? 4. What books do? 5. What part do our numerous libraries play in the

cultural development of our country? 6. What plays an important part in our education? 7. What is a library to one who wants to educate himself? 8. What do the librarians do? 9. What kind of books can we get in the library? 10. Where do they keep books in a library? 11. What does a new reader have to do when he goes to the library? 12. Who will help a reader (to) choose some books to read? 13. What does the librarian do after you have chosen a book to read? 14. Is the reader allowed to take the book home? 15. How long is he allowed to keep it? 16. What is the reader not permitted to do with the books? 17. What can one do in the reading-rooms? **V.**

Переведите в косвенную речь: 1. Boris said to Vasya: "Where are you going?" 2. Vasya said: "(I am going) to the Foreign Languages Library." 3. Boris said: "I want to get some English books to read." 4. Vasya said to Boris: "You should take 'The Old Man and the Sea' by Hemingway." 5. Vasya said (to Boris): "I am sure you will enjoy reading it." 6. Boris said: "I've read it in Russian already." 7. Vasya said to his friend: "Why do you read translations?" 8. His friend said: "I didn't know English well enough at the time this book was published." 9. "Now," he said, "I shall try to read it in the original." 10. Vasya said to Sasha: "Do you want to go to the library?" 11. Vasya said to his friend: "Have you already prepared your report?" 12. Sasha said to his friends: "I have to look up a lot of material for my report."

VI. Подготовьте устные сообщения: а) Читатель рассказывает о библиотеке, в которую он записался несколько дней тому назад.

б) Библиотекарь рассказывает о библиотеке, в которой он работает. в) Вася рассказывает о встрече с Борисом (в косвенной речи) передает свой разговор с ним. г)

Студент рассказывает о читальном зале в своем вузе.

VII. Инсценируйте разговор между Сашей и его двумя товарищами.

Lesson Fourteen

The City Housing Construction

TEXT A

Some tourists from foreign countries have just returned from a sightseeing tour in Moscow. They are sitting in the lounge of their hotel exchanging views and impressions of what they saw. They are deeply impressed by the great construction work that is going on. And those who visited Moscow before are impressed by the great changes that have taken place in the general appearance of the city during the last few years. Actually thousands of new blocks of flats have risen in various parts of Moscow and beautiful avenues have been laid out, running in all directions from the centre. The huge cranes that one sees in great numbers are signs of housing construction going on on an unprecedented scale. Big sums of money are spent annually by the Soviet government to improve the living conditions of the population. Every day one can see lorries moving furniture and trunks belonging to people who are moving into their new homes. Housewarming parties are no rare occasion, and both furniture and gift shops are always crowded with customers. The traffic system has also been improved. New lines of the underground, which is no doubt the best in the world, have been built, and the districts and suburbs of Moscow are now well connected with the centre. At the street crossings

where the traffic is heaviest, flyovers and subways for cars and buses have been made and more are under construction. The new bridges over the Moskva River and the broad embankments lined with trees add much to the beauty of the city. In some places you can still see old wooden houses, but their days are numbered. They will soon be pulled down and modern buildings with all necessary conveniences will rise in their place.

TEXT B

“I hear that you have moved into a new flat. Do you like it?” asked Ivanov. “Oh, yes,” answered his friend. “Now we have much more floor space and we no longer disturb each other as we did before. I have a room of my own now. It’s a pity you were out of Moscow and were unable to come to our house-warming party. Many friends came to see us. We had a very good time and broke up late in the evening.” I am very sorry I couldn’t be with you and your friends that day, but as you know I was away on business and had to stay there somewhat longer than I had expected. As soon as I realized that I would be unable to return to Moscow in time I sent you my congratulations. I hope you received my telegram?” “Yes, we did. It came just when we were going to sit down at the table. The Lesnikovs have got a new flat too. Have you been invited to their house-warming?”

“Yes, I have. It will be next Saturday. You have been invited too, haven’t you?”

“Yes, I have. I’ve been wondering what kind of present I should get for them. Have you decided on anything yet?” “No, I haven’t. But I believe a tea set would be just the thing.”

“Then I’ll give them silver tea-spoons. By the way, father is eager to see you, he wants to hear from you about his native town.” “Oh, it will give me much pleasure to tell him about his home town. I visited it among many other small towns during this trip of mine. And I must say that it has greatly changed since I visited it in 1950. Many of the wooden houses have been torn down and blocks of modern flats have been built in their place. Near the market place I saw a new department store being built. They told me it would be completed next month. “Big trees have been planted on either-side of the main street and from the windows of the hotel where I was staying I could see the new public buildings that face the central square. I’m sure that your father will be pleased with my report of the place he knew as a child.

EXERCISES

1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Who had just returned from a sightseeing tour about Moscow? 2. What were the tourists doing? 3. What had produced a great impression upon them? 4. What has been built during the last few years? 5. What kind of avenues have been laid out? 6. Why are furniture and gift shops always crowded with customers? 7. What are some of the lorries one can see in the streets loaded with? 8. How (in what way) has the traffic system been improved? 9. What do the new bridges over the Moscow River look like? 10. What adds much to the beauty of the City? 11. What will happen to the old wooden houses one can still see in some places? 12. What kind of houses will rise in their place?

II. Составьте вопросы к пропущенным частям предложений: 1. ... have moved into a new flat. 2. Now they have ... more floor space. 3. N. was unable to come to 4. ... friends came to see them. 5. They spent the time 6. They broke up 7. N.

couldn't come because 8. He had to stay there 9. As soon as he realized he would be unable to attend the house-warming party he 10. They received his telegram just when 11. ... have also received a new flat. 12. ... will take place next Saturday. 13. He says he must get a ... present for them. 14. He will give ... a tea-set. 15. ... will send them congratulations.

III. Заполните пропуски, если необходимо:

1. I just ... the ... town I ... as a child. 2. It ... greatly ... since then. 3. Most of the wooden houses ... down and a number of new blocks of flats ... with all modern conveniences ... in their place. 4. A broad avenue ... with beautiful trees ... from the railway station to the centre of the town. 5. Several schools and a big library ... lately, and from the windows of the hotel where I ... I could see a new theatre ... built on the central square. 6. A friend of mine ... meets construction ... next month.

IV. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. На туристов глубокое впечатление произвело жилищное строительство, которое идет во всех районах города, а также большие изменения в общем облике столицы. 2. Построены тысячи новых домов, проложены широкие красивые улицы. 3. Улучшена система городского транспорта. 4. Сооружены новые линии метро. 5. На перекрестках, где движение особенно велико, делают туннели для автомобилей. 6. Многие улицы и набережные обсажены деревьями, что делает город еще более красивым. 7. На одной из площадей в центре города строится огромный кинотеатр. Мне сказали, что его строительство будет скоро закончено.

V. Подготовьте устные сообщения: а) Расскажите о городском строительстве в Москве или в другом городе РФ

б) Иванов рассказывает своему приятелю о его родном городе.

в) Один из членов семьи Лесниковых рассказывает о своей квартире, о том, как отпраздновали новоселье.

Lesson Fifteen

A Visit to a Factory

TEXT A

I met Sergei in the street.

“Where are you going in such a hurry?”

“Oh, I’m supposed to meet a group of people. We’re going to visit an auto plant. Would you like to come with us?”

“Why not? I haven’t been there. I think it may be a rather interesting tour. Do you know anything about automobile production?”

“Not much. But I know the engine pretty well. We are going to buy a car and that’s why I’ve been studying the engine, learning the traffic rules and practicing driving. They are very particular about the traffic rules. You have to pass several tests before they give you a driver’s license.”

“Are those the people you are supposed to meet over there?”

“Yes let’s hurry, they seem to be leaving.”

Joining the group...

“Have I kept you waiting too long? I am awfully sorry for being late. Let me introduce my friend Sasha Akimov. What is our programme?” “The chief engineer is going to meet

us. He will tell us a few words about the history of the factory, its work, and its plans for the future. After that we'll make a tour of the shops. Of course we won't manage to cover the whole factory. We'll have to choose the shops that interest us most."

TEXT B

The engineer told the group that the factory was founded in the beginning of the twenties. It was a small shop then. It kept growing and increasing its production until the Second World War. During the war a great part of the factory and many of the workers were evacuated. After the war the plant was practically reconstructed. It occupies an immense territory and employs thousands of workers. It produces cars, lorries, buses, bicycles, refrigerators and other items. The engineer told us that the plant provided housing for most of its workers and that a huge housing project was being carried out. Medical care was also provided by the plant. It had its own clinics staffed with very good doctors. The plant provides the necessary facilities for recreation - sports grounds and a huge Palace of Culture, which we were invited to visit in the evening. Mothers who wish to work may take their children to nurseries or kindergartens, where they are cared for while their mothers are at work. The plant has several sanatoriums and rest-homes where the workers can spend their holidays. Workers' children often go to pioneer camps for the summer. After the introduction made by the chief engineer, we were asked what shops we should like to see. We said we'd like to visit a forge, a foundry and the main assembly line.

In the shops we watched the forging, casting and welding processes. We saw how the cars are assembled. We were told about safety techniques, the aim of which is to prevent accidents. We saw for ourselves that everything is being done to safeguard the health of the workers. The air is purified by modern ventilators and dust-collecting apparatus. Experimental work is conducted on a large scale, labour-saving devices are constantly being introduced. We were very much impressed by our visit to the plant and learned many interesting things about up-to-date equipment. When we were through with our tour of the shops it was evening. We went straight to the Palace of Culture of the plant, where we had been invited earlier in the day.

TEXT C

On their way to the Palace of Culture they met Misha who was going to a concert there. As there was much time left before the concert was to begin, Misha offered to show them round. "This is a lending-library and those are the reading-rooms," said Misha. "What a lot of people there are reading here!" he librarian joined in the conversation: "The workers of our plant are very proud of their library. They can get almost any technical book or magazine they want here and fiction as well. Besides, we have a book exchange with other libraries."

"What have you got on this floor?" Sergei asked Misha.

"Oh, this is the children's section. They pursue various hobbies here, photography, construction, music, art etc."

"What are those rooms?"

"Those are lecture halls. Our workers are interested in politics, international affairs, national economy, new scientific discoveries, literature, art etc. Lectures and talks are arranged to meet this desire for knowledge. Well-known scientists come to deliver lec-

tures to our workers.”“What are those rooms?”

“They are for our singers and musicians. They receive instruction and come to practise here. Hundreds of our workers attend various amateur circles. We have gifted singers, and musicians, an excellent choir, orchestras, and ballet dancers. You will see for yourself. The first part of the concert tonight is by our amateurs, the second part by professionals.”

“What is that exhibition over there?”

“It’s an exhibition of paintings and sketches made by our workers.”

“They are quite good, I see.”

“Some have been displayed in exhibition halls and have received high praise.”

Glancing at his watch, Misha exclaimed: “Oh, it’s a quarter to 7 already. We’d better go to the concert hall or we shall be late.”

“There’s an orchestra playing in the foyer.”

“Yes, we usually have dances before and after concerts, and during the intervals ... We often have piano recitals or a symphony orchestra playing in the concert hall.”

“What is that hall?”

“It’s the cinema hall.”

“I see you really have everything for recreation here.”

“So we have.”The first item on the programme was a folk dance performed by two couples. Then a fitter of the plant sang. He had to give several encores because the audience liked his voice very much, Then acrobats were announced, one of them was a turner Sergei had spoken to at the shop, - and they were almost as good as professionals in a circus. But the choir was the best. It has existed for many years already and is conducted by a professor from the conservatoire. It always receives the warmest applause. The second part of the programme included some singing, a scene from a ballet, a conjurer who performed some very clever tricks, a violinist, and others. The programme was a great success. After it we danced for a while and then left, perfectly satisfied with the way we had spent our time.

EXERCES

I. Из текстов урока выпишите в определенной последовательности слова и выражения, относящиеся к темам: а) посещение завода, б) концерт художественной самодеятельности. Дополните списки словами из предшествующих уроков.

II. Назовите три формы следующих глаголов:

give, drive, know, blow, grow, show, cast, broadcast, sing, ring, bring, think, drink, begin

III. Переведите в косвенную речь:

1. Sasha said to his friend: “Where are you going in such a hurry?” 2. Sergei said: “We are going to visit an auto plant.” 3. He said to Sasha: “Would you like to come along With US?” 4. Sasha said to Sergei: “Do you know anything about automobile production?” 5. Sergei said to his friend: “I am going to buy a car.” 6. He said: “I have been learning the traffic rules and practising driving for some time.” 7. Sergei said: “I have to pass several tests.” 8. Sergei said to a group of people who were waiting for him: “I am awfully sorry for being late (having kept you waiting).” 9. Sergei said to one of them:

“What are we supposed to do next?” 10. The man said: “The chief engineer will take us round the factory and tell us about its history and its work and also something about its plans for the future.” 11. He said: “After that we’ll go to the Palace of Culture.” 12. Sergei said: “Shall we visit all the shops?” 13. His friend said: “We won’t manage to cover the whole factory.” 14. He said: “We’ll have to choose the shops that interest us most.” 15. One of the group said: “I wish to see some performance by amateurs at the workers’ club.”

IV. Переведите в прямую речь:

1 The chief engineer told us that the factory was founded in the beginning of the twenties. 2. He said the factory occupied an immense territory and employed thousands of workers. 3. The engineer told us that the plant. Provided housing for most of its workers. 4. He said that a huge housing project was being carried out. 5. One of the group asked the engineer who provided medical care for the workers. 6. The engineer said the plant had its own clinics, staffed with very good doctors 7. He said the plant also provided facilities for recreation. 8. The man said the plant had several sanatoriums and rest-homes, where the workers could spend their holidays. 9. The engineer asked us what shops we should like to see. 10. We should like to visit a foundry and the main assembly line. 11. One of us said he also wished to see a forge. 12. He asked the engineer if he could tell them something about the safety techniques. 13. Another man asked the engineer how one of the machine-tools worked. 14. Sergei asked the engineer if he was satisfied with the experimental work that was going on at the factory. 15. He asked the engineer to tell them some more about the labour-saving device he had just mentioned.

V. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. Рабочие гордятся своей библиотекой. 2. Вы можете получить там любую книгу по технике, которая вам нужна. 3. Они пользуются и межбиблиотечным абонементом. 4. Чем вы интересуетесь? 5. В рабочем клубе часто организуются лекции и доклады для рабочих. 6. Лекции для рабочих читают известные ученые. 7. Известные ученые приглашаются читать лекции нашим рабочим о научных открытиях. 8. Много рабочих посещают лекции по международным отношениям. 9. Сотни рабочих посещают кружки художественной самодеятельности. 10. У нас много талантливых певцов и музыкантов. 11. Часто устраиваются (любительские) концерты силами художественной самодеятельности.

VI. В текстах В, С найдите предложения с глаголом в пассивном залоге. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

VII. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Who met Sergei in the street? 2. Where was Sergei going? 3. Why was he in a hurry? 4. What did Sergei say to his friend? 5. What did Sasha answer? 6. Which of the two friends was going to buy a car? 7. What was he practicing? 8. What had he been studying for some time? 9. What did he have to do to get a driver’s license? 10. What did Sergei say to the people who had been waiting for him for some time? 11. Whom did Sergei introduce to them? 12. Whom was the chief engineer to meet? 13. What would he tell them? 14. Where would he take them? 15. Which of the shops did they want to see? 16. When was the factory founded? 17. What did it look like then? 18. How “did the

factory develop before the Second World War? 19. What happened during the war? 20. When was the plant actually reconstructed? 21. How many workers does it employ? 22. What does it produce? 23. Who provides housing for most of the workers? 24. By whom is medical care for the workers provided? 25. What (kind of) facilities for recreation does the plant provide?

VIII. Объясните на английском языке значения следующих слов:

a rest-home; a dust-collecting apparatus, a labour-saving device, a lending-library.

IX. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

- а) Саша передает разговор с Сергеем при встрече на улице.
- б) Один из участников экскурсии рассказывает о посещении завода.
- в) Миша рассказывает о Дворце Культуры.
- г) Один из экскурсантов рассказывает о концерте во Дворце Культуры.
- д) Библиотекарь рассказывает о заводской библиотеке.

X. Расскажите подробно о концерте, на котором вы присутствовали.

Lesson Sixteen

May Day in Moscow

ТЕХТ А

(A letter from a foreign guest to his friend)

Moscow

Dear ... May 5, 196...

I am writing to tell you about my impressions of the May Day celebrations in Moscow while they are still fresh in my memory, although I shall remember this May Day all my life. I went for a stroll along the Moscow streets on the eve of May Day. You could feel the festive spirit everywhere. The streets were decorated with flags, banners and slogans. Many buildings and streets were brightly illuminated. The people were hurrying each his own way. Some were still doing their holiday shopping, others seemed to be hurrying to theatres or parties. I returned to my hotel late in the evening and set my alarm-clock for seven thirty. We had been invited to watch the parade and demonstration on the Red Square and we had to be there at 9 o'clock at the latest.

When we got to the Red Square we saw many guests from foreign countries and Muscovites on the stands. Then we heard applause. The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet government came and went up the steps of the Lenin Mausoleum.

I was told that the parade and demonstration were being televised. So millions of people, not only in the Soviet Union, but in other countries as well, could watch them sitting in front of their television sets. After the military parade came the athletes. It was a very colourful picture when they marched past the stands. Some groups slowed down and performed on their way. All of a sudden a group of small girls and boys ran out from among them. They ran up the steps of the Lenin Mausoleum and gave large bouquets to the Soviet leaders. Then columns of Muscovites filled the square. They manifested their desire for peace. One could see many slogans with the word «МИР» which

means peace. They reported to their country about their achievements in fulfilling their production plans, and promised to fulfill them ahead of time. In the evening we went out again. I liked to watch the happy people that thronged the streets and squares. Amateur and professional artists performed on stages that had been erected in the open air for the occasion. Then we drove to the Lenin Hills to watch the fireworks from there. The whole city lay at our feet and it was a wonderful sight when the fireworks went off in many parts of the city. We returned to our hotel tired but happy. I hope you will have an opportunity to visit Moscow during a great celebration.

Yours sincerely,

TEXT BA group of foreign guests that had been invited to Moscow for the May Day celebrations sat in the lounge of their hotel exchanging impressions. .

A: "I am so happy to be in Moscow on such an occasion." B: "What has impressed you most?" A: "The spirit of the demonstrators, their happy faces." B: "I have been impressed most by the desire of all the people for peace, you feel it everywhere, and the determination to make their country the world's leading nation economically, a country with the highest living standard." C: "It had been my greatest dream to visit Moscow, and now that dream has come true. I was impressed not only by the great achievements of the Soviet people, but also by their hospitality, by their friendly feelings towards all other nations."

D: "I came to Moscow expecting a lot, but what I've seen has far exceeded all my expectations. I have seen the feeling of security of the Soviet people. They are sure about their tomorrow they know that their tomorrow will be even better than their today. There is no threat of unemployment, there is a feeling of absolute security in old age, or in the case of illness and, what is most important, all the people feel they are equal."

E: "I was impressed by everything that is being done for the children. They have a happy childhood, every opportunity to study and to develop their talents. The children are full of life and enthusiasm. It makes me angry when I think of all the lies that are spread about the Soviet Union."

A: "We'll fight those lies when we get back home." B: "And we'll wish the Soviet people the greatest possible success in their peaceful construction."

EXERCISES

I. Передайте разговор текста в косвенной речи

II. Подготовьте устные сообщения, используя материалы уроков 6, 14, 16:

а) Автор письма рассказывает, как он провел канун 1 Мая.

б) Автор письма рассказывает, как он провел день 1 Мая.

в) Один из туристов рассказывает о поездке в Москву и о том, как он провел день 1 Мая в столице.

Lesson Seventeen

Travelling by Train

TEXT A

My friend Kostya and his wife were leaving Moscow for a place near Kharkov, where

they intended to spend their summer holidays. They had been working hard during the spring and were looking forward to a rest. They had booked their tickets by phone well in advance as it was a busy season and one couldn't expect to get a ticket before the departure of a train unless there was a last-minute cancellation. As they had to change trains in Kharkov they decided to spend two days there. I had written to my aunt who lived there to tell her that some friends of mine were going through Kharkov and would like to stop there. I asked her to have them as her guests. My aunt is a most hospitable woman and likes having Visitors. I was sure that she would show them around too. I went to the station to see my friends off and brought them a parcel for my aunt. It was a birthday present. Kostya had told me that they had booked two tickets for the ten o'clock train, but he had not mentioned the number of the coach. I was afraid I'd have some trouble in finding them, because the platform would be thronged with people as usual. But just as I was approaching the main entrance to the station I happened to glance back and saw my friends getting out of a taxi. I hurried over to them and as they seemed to have a lot of luggage asked them if I should call a porter to see to it. They said I should. We followed the porter through the station building. There were quite a number of people in the waiting-rooms. Passing the telegram counter, I said that I would send a telegram to my aunt to tell her the time their train would arrive and their coach number. She would naturally want to go to the station to meet them.

When I had sent off the telegram and was moving off to follow Kostya and his wife to the platform I was surprised to see an old friend of mine who seemed to be very much upset. I asked him what the matter was and he said that he had missed his train - something like that was always happening to him - and he was afraid he would be unable to get a seat on the express that was to leave in ten minutes. As I had time, I went to the booking-office with him, thinking might be of some help. Fortunately there was a last-minute cancellation and he got the ticket he wanted so badly. So he rushed off to the left-luggage office, where he had deposited his suitcase earlier in the day. When he had picked up his suitcase, he rushed past me to the platform, waving happily. When I came up to my friends' sleeping-car they were already back out on the platform. They had shown their tickets to the guard, found their compartment and put their luggage on the rack. I asked them whether they had upper or lower berths. Kostya answered one upper berth and one lower berth, and asked me whether I knew what the difference between a lower and an upper berth was. I answered that I didn't. He explained: "In the morning, if you are in a lower berth, you get up, if you are in an upper berth you get down." We all thought it was a good joke and laughed. I asked them whether they had taken anything to read on the way. Kostya answered that they had forgotten to. As there was some time left before the departure of the train I said I would go to the bookstall and get them something to read. Kostya said he'd better go himself as I might get them something they had already read. Soon he returned with some magazines and a book of short stories. The guard told the people who had come to see their friends off to leave the car and the passengers to get in.

"Give my love to my aunt," I said, "and I wish you a pleasant trip and a good holiday. Don't forget, to write." "No, we won't forget. Maybe you'll join us later?"

"I'm afraid I'll not be able to. Good-bye."

“Good-bye.”

A minute later the train pulled out and I remained on the platform for a while waving to my friends, who were standing at the open window of their compartment waving to me.

TEXT B

A man was leaving for home after a long stay in England. Talking to a porter.

“Porter, will you see to my luggage, please,” he said.

“Where for, sir?”

“I’m going to Dover. Will you have this trunk labeled and put in the luggage one. The suitcase and bag can go on the luggage rack.”

“Very well, sir. What class?”

“First. Try and find me a seat in a smoker.” “Have you got your ticket yet, sir?”

“Not yet. Where’s the booking-office?”

“Come along with me and I’ll show you. Here it is I’ll meet you on the platform.”

“What platform is it?”

“No 5, over there.”

Buying his ticket.

“One first to Dover, please.”

“Single or return?” “Single. I don’t have to change, do I?”

“No, you don’t, it’s a through train.”

“Thank you.”

On the platform.

“... Here you are, sir, I’ve found you a seat in a smoker, facing the engine. Your carriage is next to the dining-car. You can order lunch when the attendant comes along.”

“What time do we get to Dover?”

“You’re due to arrive at about 3 o’clock in the afternoon” “Thank you. Here you are.”

“Thank you, sir. I hope you’ll have a comfortable journey.” (*After “Linguaphone English Course”*)

by Lloyd James, M. A.)

JOKES

Passenger: “Why did they build this station so far out of town?”

Stationmaster: “They wanted to get it near the railroad.” Once a salesman, who had been travelling for years on a certain railway in America, found to his surprise that the train had come in on time. He immediately went to the guard and said:

“Here’s a cigar. I want to congratulate you. I have been travelling this road for fifteen years, and this is the first time I have seen a train coming in on time.”

“Keep the cigar,” said the guard, “this is yesterday’s train.”

Three men came to a station a few minutes after ten o’clock one evening and one of them asked the porter, “At what time is the next train for London?”

“You’ve just missed one. They go every hour; the next one is at eleven o’clock,” answered the porter.

“That’s all right,” they said. “We’ll go and have a drink.” And off they went to the refreshment room. A minute or two after eleven o’clock they came running along the platform and asked the porter, “Has the train gone?”

“Yes,” he said. “It went at eleven o’clock as I told you it would.”

“That’s all right,” they said. “We’ll go and have another drink.” “The next train is the last one; if you miss that you won’t get to London tonight,” the porter called after them. Twelve o’clock came and the last train was just starting out when the three of them came running as fast as they could go. Two of them, who were tall and had long legs, caught the train just as it was pulling out, but the third one, who was short and fat, couldn’t run fast enough and so the train went, leaving him behind. He remained on the platform looking at the disappearing train and laughing, as if missing a train was the best joke in the world. He laughed so hard that tears came into his eyes.

“Did you see those two fellows who got on the train and left me here?” said the man to a porter who happened to be standing by.

“Yes, I did.”

“Well, it was I who was going to London, they only came to see me off.”

EXERCISES

I. Из текстов урока выпишите: а) слова и сочетания слов, связанных с покупкой железнодорожного билета, перевозкой багажа, б) слова-названия помещений на станции, служащих на железной дороге, отдельных частей поезда, в) другие слова, связанные с поездкой по железной дороге. Дополните списки слов из предыдущих уроков.

II. Назовите три формы глаголов:

go, get, forget, leave, meet, see, find, show, come, catch, send, spend.

III. Скажите и напишите по-английски:

уезжать из Лондона в..., купить билет перед отходом поезда, заранее заказать билет по телефону, Купить билет на экспресс, делать пересадку (с поезда на поезд), провожать кого-либо, встретить кого-либо у главного входа на станцию, позвать носильщика, попросить носильщика сдать вещи в багаж, идти за носильщиком на платформу, опоздать на поезд, попасть на поезд, который отходит в 10 часов, войти в вагон, выйти из вагона, помахать друзьям при отходе поезда.

IV. Переведите в прямую речь:

1. I asked Kostya where he was going to spend his summer holidays. 2. Kostya said he intended to spend his summer holidays at a small place near Kharkov. 3. I asked him if he would go there alone or with his wife. 4. Kostya said he had been working hard during the last two or three months and was looking forward to a rest. 5. He said he had already booked the tickets. 6. I asked Kostya if they had to change trains in Kharkov. 7. I asked him if they intended to stay in Kharkov for some time. 8. He told me they had decided to spend two days there. 9. I told my friend that my aunt, who lived in Kharkov would no doubt be glad to see them and would take care of them while they were in Kharkov. 10. I said I was sure my aunt would go to the station to meet them. 11. I said that I would send a telegram to my aunt to tell her the time their train would arrive and their coach number. 12. At the station I asked my friends if I should call a porter to see to their luggage. 13. Kostya told the porter to have the trunk labeled. 14. I asked Kostya whether they had upper or lower berths. 15. Kostya asked me whether I knew what the difference between a lower and an upper berth was. 16. I asked my friends whether they had taken anything to read on the way. 17. Kostya said that they had forgotten to take something to read on the train. 18. I said I would go to the bookstall and get them some-

thing to read. 19. Kostya said he had better go himself, as I might get them something they had already read. 20. The guard told the people who had come to see their friends off to leave the car and the passengers to get in.

V. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Who was leaving Moscow for a place near Kharkov? 2. Why were they going there? 3. Why had they booked their tickets well in advance? 4. Where did Kostya and his wife have to change trains? 5. How long were they going to stay there? 6. Whose aunt lived in Kharkov? 7. Who had written to her and asked her to have his friends as her guests? 8. What was Kostya's friend sure his aunt would do? 9. Who came to the station to see his friends off? 10. What did he bring them? 11. Why was he afraid he would have some trouble in finding his friends? 12. What happened when he was approaching the main entrance to the station? 13. Did Kostya and his wife have much luggage? 14. What did Kostya tell his friend to do? 15. What did Kostya's friend go to the telegram counter for?

VI. Составьте вопросы к пропущенным частям предложений:

1. I was surprised to see ... 2. ... seemed to be very much upset. 3. ... said he had missed the train. 4. He was afraid he would be unable to ... 5. Then we ... 6. I thought ... might be of some help to my friend. 7. When he had got his ticket he rushed off to ... 8. He went to the left-luggage office to ... 9. ... looked happy now. 10. He looked ...

VII. Объясните по-английски значение следующих слов и словосочетаний:

a porter, the ten o'clock train, a sleeping-car, a dining-car, the booking-office, the luggage office, the left-luggage office, the luggage van, the telegram counter, the refreshment room.

VIII. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

- а) Приятель Кости рассказывает, как он провожал Костю и его жену в Харьков
- б) Костя рассказывает о поездке в Харьков.
- в) Жена Кости рассказывает о том, как она провела День перед отъездом (укладывала вещи, ходила за покупками и т.д.)

IX. Расскажите о вашей поездке по железной дороге.

X. Выучите наизусть и воспроизведите в лицах диалоги в тексте В.

Lesson Eighteen

A Motor Trip

It was a fine day and my wife said to me:

“Don't you think it would be nice to go for a drive somewhere out of town?”

This seemed to be a very good idea, and we phoned our friends, an elderly couple, and asked them if they wished to join us. They said they would be delighted to go for a drive in the country and we arranged that we should pick them up on our way. I pulled on my overalls and went to the garage. I had bought a small “Moskvich” car a year before. It had already run over 150,000 kilometres but it was still in good condition. I checked the air in all the tyres, put some oil in the motor and filled the radiator with water. Then I took the car out to see that nothing was wrong with the ignition system and if the brakes were in good order. As there was not enough petrol in the tank I drove up to a filling station for some more fuel. I refuelled and returned home for my wife, who was waiting for me with the lunch-basket all packed. She got in and sat next to me in the front seat.

“Is everything all right, Igor?” she asked me.

“Yes, quite all right,” I answered. A few minutes later I pulled up to the curb in front of the house where our friends lived. I blew the horn and they soon joined us. As usual my friend had his fishing-rods with him.

“Is there any particular place you would like to go to?” I asked them.

“It’s all the same to us,” they said.

“I suggest that we should drive to the place we liked so much last autumn. You can even do some fishing there,” said my wife. We all agreed that it was a good idea. I placed my hands on the steering-wheel, pressed the starter and off we went. There was very heavy out-going traffic. It seemed that all Moscow was driving to the country. But we soon got free of it and could go faster. We slowed down when we drove through villages. It was a beautiful time of the year. The cherry trees and apple trees were in blossom. The big orchards of the collective farms were oceans of blossoms and there was a lovely scent in the air. My wife soon exclaimed: “Here is the place I meant. It’s a lovely spot, isn’t it? We can go for a walk while you may try your fishing. We’ll come back in an hour’s time.” When the women came back they were surprised to see that we already had a camp-fire burning and were still more surprised when they saw that we had a good catch. My wife spread a picnic cloth under an oak near the river and we all sat down to eat. Everything tasted very good because the fresh air had given us hearty appetites.

We enjoyed ourselves thoroughly and returned home late in the evening without any accidents.

1.

A man was taking his friend to the railway station to catch the ten o’clock train. Suddenly one of the tyres got a puncture (they had a flat tyre) and he had to stop. While they were changing the tyres the passenger said to the driver: “I wonder what I could have done, if you hadn’t had a spare tyre.”

2.

While driving through a village a man had exceeded the speed limit. A motor-cycle militiaman overtook him, pulled up beside him and ordered him to stop. Pointing to a traffic-sign he told him to pay a fine.

“You could have knocked someone down,” the militiaman said. “And you wouldn’t have had to pay a fine if you had been more careful about the rules of the road (traffic rules).”

3.

A lorry loaded with heavy boxes was going slowly in front of a man as he drove up a hill. Suddenly he decided to pass the lorry. He had scarcely begun to put on speed when a bus coming at high speed appeared over the top of the hill. To avoid a collision, that might have caused several deaths and bad injuries he turned the steering-wheel very abruptly and drove in to the ditch. This accident would not have happened if the driver had not broken one of the main traffic rules.

JOKES

Miss Jones: “I hear “your husband has bought a car.”

Mrs. Evans: “No, he hasn’t got a car yet, but he’s getting ready for it.”

Miss Jones: “Putting the garage up; I suppose?”

Mrs. Evans: "Not yet, but he's studying a book on motor repairing, he's bought a towing rope, and we've both been insured."

A fisherman was boasting about a salmon he had caught.

"How big was it?" his friend asked.

"Biggest salmon you ever saw," said the sportsman.

"But that doesn't explain much to me," said his friend. "The only salmon I ever saw was in a tin. Show me with your hands to give me some idea.

The fisherman glanced at the walls of the room.

"All right," he said, "but we'll have to go out of the room."

EXERCISES

I. Из текстов урока выпишите слова, относящиеся к теме урока. Дополните список словами из предшествующих уроков.

II. Найдите в тексте предложения, содержащие глагол *should*, *would* и переведите их на русский язык.

III. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

What's the name of the man who drove the car? 2. Do you think his wife would have suggested a drive somewhere out of town if it had been a rainy day? 3. Would they have gone for a drive if it had been raining? 4. Would you go for a walk if it were raining (a fine day)? 5. What would you be doing now if you were not busy? 6. Would Igor have phoned the elderly couple and invited them for a drive in the country if he didn't like them? 7. What would Igor and his wife not have done if they didn't like the elderly couple? 8. Would you go on reading a book if you didn't like it? 9. Would Igor have agreed to go for a drive in the country if the brakes had not been in good order? 10. Would a taxi-driver ever leave the garage for a drive about town unless he was quite sure the brakes were in good order? 11. Had there been enough petrol in the tank, would Igor have driven up to a filling station? 12. Where would you go if you wanted to buy some petrol? 13. Could the cars on the high road have gone faster if the out-going traffic had not been so heavy? 14. How could they have gone if the out-going traffic had not been so heavy? 15. Why did Igor have to slow down when they drove through villages? 16. What might have happened if they had been driving too fast? 17. Would the man have taken his fishing-rods with him if he had not been fond of fishing? 18. Do you think they would have gone to a place near the river even if the man had not brought his fishing-rods with him? Why do you think so? 19. Would the two men have made a camp-fire if they had not caught enough fish? 20. How else could they have spent the day?

IV. Откройте скобки:

1. My brother is going to get a driver's license I am sure they (not to give) him a driver's license unless he (to know) all the rules of the road. 2. It's raining "If it (not to rain) I (to go) for a drive in the country." 3. N. says that if he (to have) his garage ready he (to buy) a "Moskvich". 4. A man was going in his car and didn't see his friend walking in the street. Later he said, "It's a pity I didn't see you. Otherwise I (to give) you a lift." 5. "I didn't know you were still there. Otherwise I (to pick) you up on my way to the railway station." 6. The driver had stopped his car a very short distance from an old man crossing the road If the brakes (not to be) in perfect order he (to knock down) the old

man. 7. There is not enough petrol in the tank and the driver has to go to a filling station for some more fuel "I (not to go) to the filling station," he says, "if I (to have) enough petrol in the tank." 8. A woman says to her son-in-law who has come to fetch her a little before the agreed time: "If you (not to blow) the horn I (not to know) you were already waiting for me." 9. As we turned round the corner we saw a wagon loaded with straw crossing the road... "If we (to drive) fast," said the driver, "we easily (to run) into the wagon or a lamppost near the road." 10. They had covered a long distance but the driver did not seem to be tired at all, and one of the passengers said to him: "You are a wonder. If I (to be) in your place I (to lose) control over my senses and (to let) go of the steering-wheel long ago." "Then it's a good thing you have enough sense (not to wish) to become a chauffeur," answered the driver.

V. Скажите и напишите по-английски:

управлять машиной (автомобилем), получить водительские права, знать правила уличного движения, одеть комбинезон, проверить покрышки, проверить, в порядке ли тормоза, заправить мотор маслом, залить бак бензином, налить воды в радиатор, подъехать к бензозаправочной колонке, дать сигнал, нажать на стартер, отъехать от тротуара, ехать быстрее, замедлить ход.

VI. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

а) Сначала Игорь, потом его жена рассказывают о поездке за город. б) О той же поездке рассказывает старик, рыболов-любитель.

VII. Инсценируйте разговоры:

а) по телефону, когда Игорь приглашал своих знакомых поехать за город, б) в машине, когда они обсуждали, куда лучше поехать.

Lesson Nineteen

Travelling by Air

ТЕХТ А

"If I were as pressed for time as you are, I wouldn't hesitate a moment and would book a seat in a jet plane leaving in the morning," said Andrei to his uncle, who had never flown before. The uncle couldn't make up his mind whether he should follow his nephew's advice or reject, the idea and go by train instead as he had been doing for years. "Travelling by air," Andrei went on, "not only saves time but is also, I'm sure, less tiring compared with a long journey in a stuffy compartment on a train. And it isn't as expensive as you might think it is, especially now that the price of the tickets has been cut down again." At last Andrei's uncle was persuaded to fly to Irkutsk. And once he had decided to fly he was happy about it because it meant that he would reach his destination in a few hours whereas he would have had to spend many days on the trip if he had decided to go by train. The next morning they got up early and Andrei went to the airport to see his uncle off.

"Do I have to pay extra for my suitcase?" the man asked his nephew when they arrived at the airport.

"No, you don't because each passenger is allowed to take a certain amount of luggage free of charge, and your suitcase, I'm sure, weighs less. But you'll have to have it weighed all the same."

Soon after they had had the suitcase weighed and Andrei's uncle had registered, the an-

nouncer said over the radio: "Plane to Irkutsk taking off in 15 minutes. Passengers, please take your seats!" The uncle shook hands with Andrei, who wished him a good journey and remained standing at the rail with the other people who had come to see their friends off.

The passengers, Andrei's uncle among them, hurried out on to the concrete runway, where a big jet plane was waiting to take them aboard.

Andrei's uncle went up the steps and into the plane. He looked around and thought it would be Very comfortable during the non-stop long distance flight.

In a few minutes the plane started. It taxied down the airfield to face the wind, then picked up speed and took off. In another minute it was a little speck in the distance, and soon out of sight. Going back through the waiting room Andrei saw a group of young people among whom he noticed a man who looked familiar. He recognized his cousin, whom he had not seen for a long time. Andrei went up to him, greeted him and asked: "What are you doing here?"

"We're seeing off a former fellow student who is now going to work abroad. By the way, you know him too, Vetrov. You remember him, don't you?"

"Yes, I do. Is he going abroad alone?"

"No, with his wife. He was married not long ago."

"Then I shall go and congratulate him and Wish him a happy journey."

In the afternoon Andrei was called to the telephone. It was a trunk-call from his uncle in Irkutsk. His uncle said that he had enjoyed the flight and seemed quite delighted with his first trip by air. He also said that there had been a very nice stewardess on the plane, who was very considerate to him when she learned that it was the first time he was travelling by plane. Their pilot was a very good one and had made an excellent landing. Andrei said he was very glad to hear that his uncle had liked his trip and asked him if he would fly back. His uncle answered that he most certainly would.

TEXT B

At the Custom-house

After making a circle over the aerodrome the plane landed and the passengers were seen coming down the steps on to the path that led to the Custom-house.

The porter put the Vetrovs' two suitcases and the trunk on the counter in front of the customs officer, who asked Vetrov: "Have you anything to declare?"

"I don't think we have anything liable to duty, except perhaps but no. I don't see it on the prohibited articles list."

"What have you got in the suitcases and the trunk?"

"My wife's and my own personal belongings. Shall I open them for you?"

"No it isn't necessary to open the suitcases, but as to the trunk, I'd like to see what's in it."

Vetrov unlocked the trunk and the customs officer inspected it but didn't find anything liable to duty.

Now that all the customs formalities were over Vetrov and his wife followed by the porter went out to a taxi that was waiting for them at the gate.

EXERCISES

I. Выпишите слова и словосочетания, относящиеся к темам урока: «Путешествия по воздуху», «В таможне».

II. Назовите три формы глаголов:

know, fly, leave, lead, mean, pay, make, take, shake.

III. Переведите в косвенную речь:

1. Andrei said to his uncle: "If I were as pressed for time as you are, I wouldn't hesitate a moment and would book a seat in a plane leaving in the morning." 2. Andrei said: "Travelling by air not only saves time but is also, I am sure, less tiring compared with a long journey in a stuffy railway compartment." 3. At the aerodrome the man asked Andrei: "Do I have to pay extra for my suitcase?" 4. Andrei said to his uncle: "You don't have to pay extra for your suitcase, because each passenger is allowed to take a certain amount of luggage free of charge, and your suitcase, I am sure, weighs less." 5. Andrei asked his cousin: "What are you doing here?" 6. Andrei's cousin said: "Were seeing off a former fellow student who is now going to work abroad." 7. Andrei asked his cousin: "Is Vetrov going abroad alone or with his wife?" 8. Andrei said: "I'll go and wish them a happy journey." 9. The customs officer asked Vetrov: "Have you anything to declare?" 10. Vetrov said: "I don't think we have anything liable to duty." 11. The customs officer asked Vetrov: "What have you got in the suitcases and the trunk?" 12. Vetrov said to the customs officer: "Shall I open the suitcases and the trunk for you?"

IV. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Who was going to Irkutsk? 2. Had the man plenty of time at his disposal or was he pressed for time? 3. Had he ever flown in an aeroplane? 4. Why couldn't the old man make up his mind whether he should fly to Irkutsk or go by train? 5. Who tried to persuade him to go by air? 6. What did Andrei say to his uncle? 7. What did Andrei say he would have done if he had been as pressed for time as his uncle was? 8. Did Andrei succeed in persuading his uncle to fly to Irkutsk? 9. Why was the old man happy once he had decided to fly? 10. How many hours would it take him to get to Irkutsk by plane? 11. How many days would he have had to spend on the trip if he had decided to go by train? 12. Why did Andrei and his uncle have to get up early the next morning? 13. What did the old man ask his nephew when they had arrived at the airport? 14. Why didn't the old man have to pay extra for his suitcase? 15. What did the passengers have to do before getting on board the plane? 16. What did Andrei's uncle and the other passengers do as soon as the announcer said the plane to Irkutsk would take off in 15 minutes? 17. Did Andrei and the other people who had come to see their friends off remain standing at the rail? 18. What did Andrei's uncle think when he had entered the plane? 19. Who called Andrei up in the afternoon? 20. Did the old man say he had enjoyed the flight? 21. What did he say about the stewardess and the pilot? 22. What did Andrei ask his uncle? 23. What did his uncle reply? 24. What do you think the old man would have done if he had not liked the trip by air?

V. Объясните по-английски значения следующих слов:

an airport, the runway, a stewardess, the customs officer, the prohibited articles list.

VI. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. Будь я на вашем месте, я последовал бы совету вашего дядюшки и взял бы би-

лет на самолет. 2. Он говорит, что если бы сейчас не было так жарко и если бы у него было больше времени, он поехал бы туда поездом. 3. Тогда я сказал ему, что ему лучше ехать туда на автомобиле. Ему потребовалось бы всего несколько часов, чтобы доехать туда. 4. Она спросила меня, далеко ли, аэродром от города и может ли она доехать туда на такси. 5. П. спросил меня, сколько он должен будет заплатить за 5 килограммов багажа сверх нормы. 6. Женщина спросила свою приятельницу, которая впервые летала на самолете, полетела ли бы она еще раз. «Конечно», -ответила приятельница.

2.VII. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

а) Андрей рассказывает, как он уговаривал своего дядю лететь на самолете.

б) Знакомый Андрея рассказывает о своем первом полете.

в) Ветров рассказывает о своем путешествии на самолете

и (в косвенной речи) о том, как прошел досмотр его багажа в таможне.

VIII. Расскажите об одном из своих путешествий на самолете

Lesson Twenty

Travelling by Sea

TEXT A

The porthole was open and a light breeze was blowing into the cabin. I don't like stuffy cabins and I hate the idea of sharing one with a person who would object to letting in fresh air and would insist on keeping the porthole closed. I jumped out of my berth, washed, dressed and went up to the restaurant for breakfast. After breakfast I spent most of my time on deck, sitting in a deck chair or standing at the rail watching the ships passing at a distance or looking at the gently rolling waves. The sea was calm, so the cruise I was taking along the Black Sea coast on board a big liner was a real holiday for me. I am sure I wouldn't have enjoyed the trip so much had the sea been rough or had the ship sailed into a storm on its way to the port of Odessa, for I'm a bad sailor and often feel seasick when travelling on a smaller ship.

"What time are we due at Yalta?" I asked the Captain when he appeared on deck and stood answering some of the passengers' questions.

"At 17.05," he replied.

Soon the beautiful shore came into sight and then the ship entered the harbour. Among the people on the pier I saw my friend. He was spending his holidays in the Crimea and had come to meet me and have a talk with me while the ship was in port at Yalta. The gangway was lowered and I went down to the pier.

TEXT B

My friend took me for a walk round the town and then to a cafe, where we had some refreshments and a chat. As soon as we heard the first whistle blowing, which meant that the liner was going to sail soon, we went down the boulevard back to the harbour. In the harbour we came across two women, old acquaintances of mine, who told me they had booked a first class cabin for two on the liner on which I was travelling. But they said they were very much afraid that they would not have enough time to have their luggage registered.

"I shall probably go mad if we miss the boat," said one of them.

"Now that the season is at its height it is not easy to get accommodation," she went on.

“We reserved the cabin through a booking agency but I doubt whether we could book tickets for another liner if we miss this one.”

However there was no reason for the elderly women to worry, for the porter who took care of their luggage was very quick and brought them the receipt when there was still plenty of time for them to board the ship. As the liner was sailing out of the harbour the two women and I stood together on the deck waving to those who remained on the pier, my friend among them.

EXERCISES

I. Из текстов урока выпишите слова, относящиеся к теме «Поездка по морю». Дополните список словами из других уроков.

II. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Was N. travelling on board a big liner or in a small boat? 2. Was he taking a cruise along the Black Sea coast or round Europe? 3. Where was the liner going? 4. What was the next port of call? 5. When was the liner due there? 6. Who told a group of passengers the time the ship (liner) was due at Yalta? 7. Have you ever been to Yalta? 8. When were you there last? 9. Do you find the Crimea is better for your health than the Caucasus? 10. Which of the spots along the south coast of the Crimea do you think the best? 11. Was N. travelling alone or with a relative? 12. Why was the porthole in his cabin always open? 13. Would you keep the porthole open or closed if you were travelling on board a passenger liner? 14. What did N. do in the morning? 15. What was the weather like? 16. Where did he spend the greater part of the day? 17. What was he doing there? 18. Was N. having a complete rest? 19. Would he have enjoyed the trip as much if the sea had been rough? 20. Why not? 21. Whom did N. see on the pier the moment the ship entered the harbor at Yalta? 22. What was his friend doing in the Crimea? 23. What did N. do as soon as the gangway (the ship's ladder) was lowered? 24. Where did N. and his friend go? 25. How did they spend the time while the liner was in port at Yalta? 26. What did the two friends hear while chatting in a cafe? 27. What did the horn mean? 28. Where did the two men go? 29. Whom did they meet in the harbor? 30. Why did the elderly women look so worried (upset)? 31. What did one of them say to N.? 32. Why was there no reason for them to worry? 33. When did the porter bring them the luggage receipt? 34. What would they have had to do if the porter had brought the receipt when the gangway was already up? 35. What were N. and the other passengers doing when the liner was sailing out of the harbor?

III. Заполните пропуски:

1. I don't think N. would ... the trip if he ... to share a cabin with a person who would ... on keeping the porthole closed. 2. N. would not ... most of his time on deck if the sea ... rough. 3. He would probably ... seasick if the ship ... into a storm. 4. Do you think his friend would ... to the harbour to meet him if the liner ... at Yalta late in the evening? 5. How do you think the two friends would ... the time in the liner ... the harbor of Yalta at midnight?

IV. Заполните пропуски, а затем ответьте на вопросы: 1. What would ... if the two friends ... not the horn? 2. What would the two women ... if they ... not ... enough time to have their luggage registered? 3. What would they do if they ... to do if they ... the boat? 4. Where could you ... accommodation if you ... to spend your (next) summer

holidays cruising along the Black Sea coast? 5. How would you ... your time if you ... (now) on board a passenger liner? **V. Переведите в прямую речь:**

1. I told him to keep the porthole open. 2. I asked him if he would mind my opening the window to let in fresh air. 3. He said the man insisted on keeping the porthole closed. 4. The man said he was afraid of catching cold. 5. My friend asked him if he would have his dinner in the restaurant whether he would like to have it brought to him to his cabin. 6. I asked my friend if he knew the women sitting in deck chairs watching the ships passing at a distance. 7. A passenger asked me if I knew the name of the island that had just come into sight. 8. The captain said the weather might change in the evening. 9. I asked my friend if he was a good sailor. 10. He said he never felt seasick when crossing the sea in stormy weather. 11. I asked him if he had ever crossed the Atlantic on board an ocean liner. 12. The old man who stood by said he was going to make a long voyage across the Pacific. 13. We asked the sailor (the captain) when we were due at Batumi. 14. I asked my friend if he wished to have a swim during the ship's stay at Sochi. 15. The old man said he had just had a swim in the pool on board the liner.

VI. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

- а) Н. рассказывает о своем путешествии вдоль берегов Черного моря.
б) Его приятель рассказывает о встрече с ним в Ялте.

Lesson Twenty-one

ТЕХТ А

At a Hotel I went to the station to meet some friends, a couple who lived in Kiev and were coming to Moscow for a visit. I invited them to stay at my place but they declined the invitation and explained that they had reserved a room at a hotel. However they would gladly visit us, they added.

We took a taxi and drove to the hotel. When we had paid the driver we followed the porter, who had taken charge of our luggage into the hall. There were a great many people there, and we thought it might not have been very easy to get accommodation if my friend hadn't engaged a room beforehand.

My friend, whose name was Alexandrov, went up to the reception desk and told the clerk that he had engaged a room for himself and his wife. The clerk answered that he had kept my friend a room with a bath on the third floor.

Alexandrov asked the clerk how much they charged for the room. The clerk told them the charge and asked the Alexandrov's to fill in forms, then he registered them and gave them a slip of paper to hand to the clerk on the third floor.

"Have you a hairdresser's in your hotel?" inquired Alexandrov's wife.

"Yes, we have, and a very good one, too," he replied

"Where can I send a telegram from?" asked Alexandrov "We have a telegraph office down the hall over there," answered the clerk, nodding down the hall.

"Can we have supper brought up to our room?" "Yes, you can have any meals you like brought up to you, and you can order mineral water or other soft drinks at any time," answered the clerk. "Where can we buy theatre tickets?" asked Alexandrov's wife.

"We have an agency at the end of the hall. They will supply you with tickets if you order them in good, time," explained the clerk. "How long are you planning to stay here?" he asked. "For about a fortnight," answered Alexandrov.

Passing through the lounge to the lifts we saw a newspaper stall, gift counters and a tobacco counter. We took the lift up to the third floor; there we were given the key by the clerk and shown to the room by the porter.

Alexandrov asked the porter what should be done with the laundry.

The porter explained that the maid would see to it and have it sent to the laundry if they asked her to.

Then Alexandrov asked the porter whether they had a tailor, where he could have a suit pressed and where his wife could have some things ironed.

The porter answered that the maid would also see to the ironing and pressing and added they didn't have any tailor at the hotel but there was a very good tailor's not far from there. Then the porter left the room, wishing them to enjoy their visit to Moscow.

The room was a cosy one and the Alexandrov's said that it suited them very well. I left them so that they could rest a while and told them that I would call for them in the evening to take them sightseeing.

Note: When registering in a hotel in England the guest fills in a form with the following questions: surname, christian name, nationality, permanent address, place and date of birth, signature. Sometimes he may be asked his occupation.

TEXT B

At the Hairdresser's

"Good morning. Have you an appointment?"

"Yes, I made an appointment by telephone. Alexandrov the name.

"This way, please. What can I do for you?"

"I want a shampoo and a water wave".

After Alexandrova had her hair shampooed, set and dried, the hairdresser said combing it out: "You have lovely hair... Do you wear a parting?"

"Yes, on the left side. Just there." "Do you want to have anything done to your eyelashes and eyebrows?"

"No, thank you. I never do anything to them. But I want to have (get) my fingernails polished."

"Our manicurist is in the next room. This way, please."

"What can I do for you?"

"I want to have my nails polished. I had a manicure the other day and don't need one now. But the polish 'has come off."

"What polish would you like?"

"The same as I had. I don't like bright polish. It must look natural."

"Will that do?"

"Thank you. Where do I pay the bill?"

"At the desk over there."

"Good-bye."

"Good-bye."

JOKESA farmer who went to Chicago to see the sights engaged a room at a hotel and before retiring asked the clerk about the hours for meals.

"We have breakfast from 7 to 11, dinner from 12 to 3, and supper from 6 to 8," explained the clerk.

“Look here,” said the farmer in surprise. “When am I going to see the town?”

A gentleman walked up to the desk of a mountain resort in the Rocky Mountains and asked for a room on the eve of the busiest week-end of the year. “Got a reservation?” asked the clerk.

“Who needs a reservation?” said the gentleman. “I’ve been coming here now every year for ten years, and I never had to make a reservation.”

“Sorry,” said the clerk, “but this year we’re absolutely filled up, and if you haven’t a reservation, you don’t get a room.” “Listen,” said the gentleman, “suppose I told you the president was coming here tonight. For him, I bet, you’d find a room all right.”

“Of course, for...” began the clerk.

The gentleman interrupted him: “Well I’m telling you the president isn’t coming tonight, and you can give me his room.” An American publisher, motoring leisurely through Britain, stopped for the night at a pleasant little place that bore the name of “Writer’s Motel”. He liked it, but while checking out the next morning, he asked the person in charge, “Where are all the writers? I didn’t see a single writer the whole time I was here.”

“Oh, Mr. Writer has gone to London and Mrs. Writer is visiting a sick aunt.”

Student: “What did you do with my shirt?”

Roommate: “Sent it to the laundry.”

Student: “Ye goods! The whole history of England was on the cuffs!”

1st young man: “How many times a day do you shave?”

2nd young man: “Oh, forty or fifty times.”

1st young man: “Say, are you crazy?”

2nd young man: “No, I’m a barber.”

Barber (to four-year-old Sammy seated in the barber’s chair): “Well, my little gentleman, and how would you like your hair out?”

Sammy (whose father was getting bald at the top): “Oh, like papa’s, please, with a little round hole at the top.”

EXERCISES

I. Выпишите из текстов слова, относящиеся к темам «В гостинице», «В парикмахерской». Дополните список словами из предшествующих уроков.

II. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. He was not feeling well so he decided to have supper brought up to his room. 2. I must have my watch cleaned and repaired, it doesn’t keep time at all. 3. Ivanov had his luggage labelled and taken to the luggage van. 4. Where could I get (have) my shoes polished (shined)? 5. Ivanov told the maid that he wished to have his suit pressed and his wife told her that she wanted to have some dresses ironed. 6. Would you like to have your tickets sent to you, or will you come for them yourself? 7. I want to have a new suit made to measure, do you know of a good tailor? 8. She said she wanted to have her fingernails polished. 9. He said he wanted to have the books sent to him in Kiev. 10. He said he would have to have his letters forwarded to his new address; 11. Do you want to have your luggage seen to by a porter? 12. I’ll have the matter seen to at once. 13. He had an accident while motoring and had to have his car repaired. 14. They had their furniture moved to their new flat this morning. 15. I would like to have these shirts taken

(sent) to the laundry.

III. Заполните пропуски:

1. I must have my watch" ... it's always slow. 2. Let's have dinner ... to our room. 3. He had his letters ... to a new address. 4. I would like to have my suit ... for tomorrow morning. 5. I want to have these dresses ... by this evening. 6. Do you want to have these shirts ... to the laundry? 7. Where could I have my shoes ... ? 8. You had that suit ... to measure, didn't you? 9. I think we'll have to have our luggage ... to. 10. I would like to have the tickets ... to me at the hotel.

IV. Объясните по-английски значение следующих слов и выражений:

a motel, a laundry, occupation, to have an appointment, to retire, to check in, to check out of a hotel.

V. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Why did X. go to the station? 2. Who was coming to Moscow for a visit? 3. What did X. invite them to do? 4. Did they accept the invitation or decline it? 5. What did they say they would gladly do? 6. Who took charge of the Alexandrov's luggage? 7. There were a great many people at the hotel, weren't there? 8. Do you think it would have been easy for the Alexandrov's to get accommodation if they hadn't reserved a room beforehand? 9. What do you think the Alexandrov's would have done if they had not reserved a room beforehand and the hotel had been full up? 10. Who told the Alexandrov's how much they charged for the room? 11. What did the Alexandrov's do at the reception desk? 12. What did the couple ask the clerk and what did the clerk answer? (give the whole dialogue). 13. Who showed the Alexandrov's to their room? 14. What did the porter say the maid would see to? 15. What did Alexandrov say they wanted to have done for them? 16. What did the Alexandrov's think about the room they got at the hotel? 17. What do you think the Alexandrov's would have done if they hadn't liked "their room? 18. Have you ever stopped at a hotel? 19. Was the service good or not? 20. What did Alexandrova have done for her at the hairdresser's? 21. What can you have done for you at a hairdresser's (barber's)?

VI. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. Я предложил ему остановиться у нас, но он отказался, сказав, что он заказал номер в гостинице. 2. Носильщик взял багаж, и мы вошли вслед за носильщиком в гостиницу. 3. Возможно, что мой друг не смог бы получить номер в гостинице, если бы он не заказал его заранее. 4. Он спросил, сколько стоит номер в гостинице. 5. Администратор сказал, что он оставил ему номер с ванной на третьем этаже. 6. Он спросил моего друга, как долго он пробудет в Москве. 7. Мой друг заполнил бланк, администратор записал его имя в книгу (зарегистрировал его) и дал ему ключ от номера. 8. Носильщик показал нам номер. 9. Мой друг сказал горничной, что он хотел бы отдать несколько рубашек в стирку и отдать погладить костюм. 10. Горничная ответила, что она проследит, чтобы все было в порядке, и просила оставить все эти вещи в ванной. 11. Я спросил его, хочет ли он вечером поехать посмотреть город.

2. VII. Подготовьте устные сообщения: а) Жена Александра рассказывает о том, как она с мужем остановилась в гостинице.

б) К. рассказывает своей жене, как Александровы устроились в гостини-

це. VIII. Расскажите о том, как вы ездили в другой город, и о своем пребывании в гостинице.

Lesson Twenty-two

TEXT A

At the Doctor's

Ivanov hadn't been feeling well for some days, but when he took his temperature it was quite normal. Nevertheless his wife advised him to see (consult) a doctor. So in the afternoon Ivanov called up the clinic and made an appointment with the doctor. At the fixed time he went to the clinic and sat down to wait. Soon the nurse came and asked him into the consulting room.

"Good afternoon," said the doctor. "Sit down, will you. What is the trouble? (What do you complain of?)"

"I want to be examined. I haven't been feeling well for some days. I have lost my appetite and I've been having a slight headache most of the time."

"Did you have your temperature taken?" asked the doctor.

"I haven't any temperature," answered Ivanov.

The doctor told Ivanov to strip to the waist. Then he felt Ivanov's pulse and asked him to show his tongue. After that the doctor took his stethoscope to listen to his chest and heart. When he listened to Ivanov's lungs he told him to breathe deeply and when he listened to his heart he told him to hold his breath (to stop breathing).

"Let me have a look at your throat," said the doctor. "Open your mouth and say Ah! You've had a sore throat, haven't you?"

"Yes, I had a sore throat a few days back but I had no temperature so I didn't pay much attention to it. It really wasn't even a sore throat, my voice was just a little hoarse and I coughed."

"Well, you have been having a slight attack of the grippe. You should have seen a doctor before and gone to bed. But you have a very strong constitution and a strong heart. You're quite well now, though a bit run down. I advise you to have a good rest."

"I'll have my holiday in a month's time."

"Where do you intend to spend it?"

"Oh, at the seaside." "Well, I advise you to have a complete check up before you leave - X-rays, blood pressure test, blood test. In the meantime have plenty of fresh air and sleep. I'm not going to prescribe you anything - you've got over your grippe and don't need any medicine."

"I haven't been sleeping well lately, maybe something..."

"Well, I'll prescribe you a sleeping draught, but a nice walk in the fresh air just before going to bed is much better than pills. Here's your prescription."

"Thank you, good-bye."

On his way out of the clinic Ivanov passed the dentist's reception room and decided to see the dentist. He asked the nurse to take his medical card in and sat down to wait. There were a few people waiting to be received by the dentist and they were looking rather worried.

Some had come to have teeth filled, others to have a tooth extracted (pulled out) and some for a check up. Soon it was Ivanov's turn and he was called into the surgery. The

dentist examined Ivanov's teeth using a small mirror and a pointed instrument.

"You haven't seen a dentist for a long time, have you?" asked the dentist.

"No, I haven't," replied Ivanov.

"It's a good thing that you came," said the dentist. "You'll have to have a cavity filled immediately or you'll be having trouble with your teeth soon. And a toothache is not a pleasant thing to have."

"Go ahead," said Ivanov, "I'll have it done and over with right now."

So the dentist applied the drill, cleaned out the cavity and filled it. It was all over in a few minutes. Then the dentist gave Ivanov a glass of water and told him to rinse his mouth and said that he shouldn't eat anything for a few hours.

TEXT B

At a Health Resort

We have a large network of holiday and health resorts where workers can spend their annual vacations. When a worker needs a rest he can get a place in a sanatorium. Every year millions of Soviet people rest at the sanatoriums where they recuperate their health and strength and then return to their work quite well and full of energy. Rest-homes are provided for healthy people who are not in need of the special treatment given at sanatoriums. These holiday resorts provide workers with rest and recreation. They are provided with sports grounds, boating stations, libraries, billiard rooms, and dance floors. Excursions, hikes, concerts and lectures are arranged for the holiday makers. The trade unions provide some of the accommodations at rest-homes and sanatoriums free of charge, and some workers pay only 30 per cent of the cost. Ivanov was spending his vacation at a resort near the Black Sea. The resort lay between the mountains and the sea. It was a beautiful spot with cypress trees rising overhead and flowers everywhere. The rest-home Ivanov was staying at was right on the seashore and he always went for a swim before breakfast. One day he was taking photos of the children bathing and on the beach and of a ship out on the sea, when he heard someone call him. Turning around he saw a friend. "Hello, old chap, I didn't expect to meet you here," said his friend. "Hello. Neither did I expect to see you here. I thought you were away on business." "Oh, I returned a few days ago and went on my vacation immediately. Where have you put up?" "At that rest home. And you?" "I'm staying at a sanatorium. The doctors said I needed some treatment. I'm following their advice. You seem to be enjoying your holiday. Where are you going now?" "I've just had a swim and was about to go to the boating station. I wanted to go for a ride in a motor boat." "So did I. Any objections if I come along?"

"Of course not. I'll be glad to have your company."

"Where are you going this evening?"

"I'm going to the concert, I expect it to be a good one."

"So am I. And I thought I'd invite you if you didn't have any plans yet. B. is going to sing. Have you ever heard him sing?"

"No, I haven't. Have you?"

"No, I haven't either. But they say he's good. Let's have a game of billiards at our sanatorium after tea. We have a very good billiard room."

"With pleasure, though I'm not very good at it."

“Neither am I, so don’t worry.”

The friends went to the boating station and chose a motor boat.

“Let’s ask that chap to take a snapshot of us,” says Ivanov.

“Will you be so kind as to take a snapshot of us?” he asked.

“Certainly,” said the man taking Ivanov’s camera. “How do you work this thing? Oh, I see, it’s very much like mine. Are you ready?”

“Just a minute,” says Ivanov. The two friends get into the motor boat. “Let’s make it look natural. Go ahead.”

“Shall I take another one?”

“Yes, do, and then some on the move.”

The man watched the motor boat sail off slowly, chose the right moment and took some pictures. Then the boat returned. “Here you are,” said the man returning the camera.

“Thank you ever so much,” said Ivanov.

“Don’t mention it,” answered the man.

The two friends had a nice ride during which they raced with other boats.

“I enjoyed that ride immensely,” said Ivanov when they returned.

“So did I,” answered his friend. “I like the speed of these new motor boats. Well, I’ll be going now. Till five o’clock then.”

“All right. I’ll be there.”

EXERCISES

I. Из текстов уроков выпишите слова, относящиеся к теме: «У врача».

II. Назовите три формы глаголов:

feel, sleep, keep, hear, hurt, swim, sing, ride, rise, drive, lose, choose, lie, lay.

III. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. The doctor advised Ivanov to have a good rest. 2. When Ivanov was leaving the beach he heard someone call him. 3. “I’m going to the concert, I expect it to be a good one,” Ivanov said. 4. N. is going to sing this evening. Have you ever heard him sing? 5. The man saw the boat leave the pier. 6. We watched the boat sail off slowly. 7. He knew X. to be a good sailor. 8. We expected them to return soon. 9. I don’t want you to be late for the hike.

IV. Переведите следующие предложения: 1. Его жена посоветовала ему пойти к врачу. 2. Врач услышал, как кто-то открыл дверь. Он повернулся и увидел, как в комнату вошел Иванов. 3. Врач велел ему измерить температуру. 4. Врач проверил его пульс и затем попросил его показать язык. 5. Я советую проверить свое кровяное давление. 6. Он попросил сестру отнести его медицинскую карточку зубному врачу. 7. Я ожидал, что вы присоединитесь к нам на пляже. 8. Где Саша? - Я видел, как он уходил с пляжа и думаю, что он пошел на лодочную станцию. 9. Я хотел посмотреть, как он плавает. 10. Вы, по-видимому, хорошо проводите свой отпуск. - Да, наш дом отдыха организует интересные экскурсии и походы.

V. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. I wanted to go for a ride in a motor boat. - So did I. 2. I’m going to a concert this evening. - So am I. 3. I didn’t expect to see them here. - Neither did I. 4. I’m not very good at billiards. - Neither am I. 5. I have to go to see the doctor. - So do I. 6. I have heard him sing before. - So have I. 7. I shall not go swimming after breakfast. - Neither

shall I. 8. I wouldn't like to miss the first part of the concert.-Neither would I.

VI. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. Я получил большое удовольствие от этой поездки на моторной лодке. - И я тоже. 2. Я плохо играю в бильярд. - Я тоже. 3. Я не знаю как обращаться с этим фотоаппаратом.-Я тоже (незнаю); 4. Я хотел бы поехать на охоту в горы.- И я тоже. 5. Мы едем на экскурсию завтра.-И мы тоже. 6. Я никогда не слышал, как он поет, а ты? - Я тоже не слышал. 7. Во время похода я очень устал. - Я тоже. Давайте отдохнем 8. Я иду в библиотеку. - Я тоже. Пойдем вместе 9. Я не думал, что встречу тебя здесь. - И я не думал, что встречу тебя. 10. Я намереваюсь провести свои отпуск у моря. -И я тоже. Давайте поедem вместе. 11. Я не знал, что он играет в бильярд так хорошо. - Я тоже не знал. 12. Я должен послать телеграмму домой. - И я тоже. 13. Я предпочел бы поехать на рыбную ловлю завтра, а не идти в горы.- Я тоже.

VII. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. You had a sore throat, didn't you? 2. You didn't have your temperature taken, did you? 3. He's a good dentist, isn't he? 4. You haven't seen a dentist for a long time, have you? 5. You won't object if they come along, will you? 6. The weather is lovely to-day, isn't it? 7. That girl dives beautifully, doesn't she? 8. They wouldn't mind if we went on the hike with you, would they?- No, I don't think so. 9. They should have returned from the hike by now, shouldn't they? Yes, they should.

VIII. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. У вас болело горло, да? - Да, но у меня не было температуры и поэтому я не обращал на это особого внимания. 2. Вы давно не были у зубного врача, правда? - Да, не был. 3. Это прекрасное место для отдыха и рыбной ловли, не правда ли? - Да, но вон то место еще да лучше. 4. Вы не опоздали на концерт, я надеюсь? - Нет, не опоздали, мы пришли как раз вовремя. 5. Погода сегодня прекрасная, не правда ли? - Да, изумительная. 6. Вы наверное не хотите больше грести? - Нет, я думаю, что нам лучше вернуться. 7. Эта книга очень интересная, не правда ли? - Да, это очень интересная книга. 8. Они наверное не возражали бы, если бы мы присоединились к вашей экскурсии завтра? - Нет, не думаю. 9. Им понравился поход горы, не правда ли? - Да, я думаю. 10. Вы слышали, как он поет, не так ли? - Да, и мне очень нравится его голос.

IX. Объясните по-английски значение следующих слов и выражений:

a stethoscope, a prescription, a sleeping draught, a health resort, a sanatorium, 30% of the cost, a rest home, a holiday maker.

X. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Who hadn't been feeling well? 2 Did Ivanov have fever or was his temperature normal? 3. What did his wife advise him to do? 4. With whom did Ivanov make an appointment? 5. Did Ivanov have his temperature taken? 6. What did Ivanov complain of? 7. What did the doctor tell Ivanov to do? 8. Ivanov had had a sore throat, hadn't he? 9. Had Ivanov paid attention to his sore throat? Why not? 10. What should Ivanov have done as soon as he fell ill? 11. What had been wrong with Ivanov and what was the matter with him when he consulted the doctor? 12. What did the doctor advise Ivanov to do before going to the seaside for his vacation? 13. Do you think that Ivanov needed medi-

cine? 14. Should the doctor have prescribed Ivanov some pills? 15. What should a person do when he does not sleep well? 16. Where did Ivanov go on his way out of the clinic? 17. The people waiting to be received by the dentist were looking rather worried, weren't they? 18. What had they come to the dentist for? 19. Do you like having a tooth extracted? 20. Ivanov hadn't been to see a dentist for a long time, had he? 21. Did Ivanov have a tooth extracted or filled? 22. What do you think would have happened if Ivanov hadn't gone to the dentist when he did? 23. What is worse, a toothache or an earache? 24. Do you see your dentist regularly?

II

1. Where do millions of Soviet people spend their vacations? 2. What do the holiday resorts provide workers with? What are they provided with? 3. What do the trade unions do for the workers? 4. Describe the resort where Ivanov was spending his vacation. 5. What was Ivanov doing one day when he heard someone call him? 6. Had his friend expected to meet him there? 7. Why was Ivanov's friend staying at a sanatorium? 8. Why do you think Ivanov's friend told him he seemed to be enjoying his holiday? 9. Where did they go together? 10. Did they enjoy their boat ride? 11. Was Ivanov glad to have his friend's company? 12. Had the two friends ever heard B. sing? 13. What would the two friends have done if there hadn't been any motor, boats at the boating station when they went there? 14. What do you think they would have done in the evening if there hadn't been any concert that night? 15. What did they ask a man the pier to do for them? 16. Have you a camera? Do you like taking photos?

XI. Подготовьте устные сообщения:

- а) Расскажите о посещении клинки Ивановым.
- б) Расскажите, как Иванов провел день в доме отдыха.
- в) Иванов рассказывает своим друзьям, как провел день в доме отдыха.

Lesson Twenty-three

At a Collective Farm

Anna Karpova took her children to the country for the summer. They stayed with her parents at a collective farm. It was a beautiful place. The village was situated on the bank of a large river and there was a forest not far away. When they returned home in the autumn they had some visitors, Anna's brother among them, and they all wanted to know how Anna and the children had spent their holidays. "How were father and mother?" Anna's brother asked her. "They were feeling quite well and were very glad that they had us with them this summer. It was a pity you couldn't go too," she answered. "How did you spend the time?" asked Anna's niece. "The children would get up early in the morning, race down to the river for a swim and then return to help me prepare breakfast. After breakfast I would do what was necessary about the house and then I would go with them to the woods or the river. Mother would often let little Tanya go with her to the poultry farm, where Tanya used to watch grandmother feed the poultry." "Did the boys help mother?" asked Anna's brother. "Oh, yes, they did. They helped to hoe, weed and water the plants. Even little Tanya helped. We would also go to the woods together and have long walks there. We went to pick berries and mushrooms several times." "I wish I could have gone with you," said Anna's niece. Anna's brother asked Anna about the collective farm. She explained that the collective farm was mak-

ing a new stride forward. The collective farm was specializing in dairy farming. It had greatly increased its milk output in recent years both by an increase in the number of cattle and by an improvement in the fodder supply, resulting mainly from an extension of the area planted to maize. More mineral fertilizers were being used. The number of poultry was also increasing. And the plan was to reach the yearly target before schedule. Electricity was being used on an increasing scale. Milking was done with electric milking machines. The collective farm was building a creamery and another farm was building a cannery. A new well-planned village was being and the aim was to bring the collective farm village to the level of the city in modern conveniences and cultural amenities. Anna's brother asked Anna whether they had had a good crop that year. Anna answered that the Wheat crop had been excellent, so had the maize. There had been a lot of berries and fruit too. She didn't know about the vegetable crop, as she had left before the harvesting was over. But they were expecting a good vegetable crop too. Anna's brother asked her what they had done in the evenings. They would go to the club to see the latest films, usually for the last show when the children were asleep, she replied, or they would watch the TV programme at home or read. Sometimes they went visiting.

EXERCISES

I. Выпишите слова, относящиеся к теме урочка. Дополните список словами из предшествующих уроков.

II. Выпишите предложения, в которых модальный глагол *would* использован для выражения неоднократного действия в прошлом. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

III. Переведите следующие предложения:

1. It was a pity you couldn't go too. 2. I'm sorry you can't go with us. 3. I wish I could have gone with you. 4. It's a pity we can't stay here any longer. 5. I wish Sasha had come with you too. 6. It's a pity Sasha didn't come too. 7. I'm sorry that I couldn't get here sooner. 8. I wish I hadn't gone there. 9. I wish you could go there with us.

IV. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Where did Anna Karpova take her children for the summer? 2. Where was the village situated? 3. Who wanted to know how Anna and her children had spent the summer? 4. Why do you think Anna said it was a pity that her brother had not been able to go with them? 5. What would the children do early in the morning? 6. What would Anna do after she had done everything about the house? 7. Where would grandmother often let Tanya go? 8. What did Tanya do at the poultry farm? 9. Do plants die if they are not taken care of? 10. What happens to plants if they are not hoed, weeded, and watered? 11. Who said she wished she could have gone to the country with Anna and her children? 12. Why do you think she wished she could have gone there? 13. What was the collective farm specializing in? 14. What animals do they have on collective farms? 15. What is needed to increase the milk output? 16. When did the collective farm plan to reach their yearly target? 17. What was being used on an increasing scale? 18. How was the milking done? 19. What was the collective farm building? 20. Did the collective farm have a good crop that year? 21. What would Anna and the children do in the evenings? 22. Do you think the children would have enjoyed themselves as much as they did if there had been no river near the village? 23. How do you think Anna's brother would

have spent his time if he had been able to go to his parents'? 24. How would you spend your time if you went to the country for your holidays?

V. Объясните по-английски следующие выражения:

dairy farming, a creamery, a cannery, cultural amenities.

Lesson Twenty-four

A Tour of the Kremlin

Comrade Vanin and Mr. Jones, an Englishman, who was visiting the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Soviet-British Friendship Society, went on a sightseeing tour of the Kremlin. History first mentions the Kremlin in 1147, when Prince Yuri Dolgoruki is said to have built a fortress on top of a hill near the Moskva River. Since then it has been rebuilt several times. Now the average height of the brick Kremlin wall is seventeen feet, but in places it is much higher. There are five big towers with red ruby stars that turn with the wind and weigh a ton each. The largest tower is the Spassky Tower with the big Kremlin clock. It is the main entrance to the Kremlin. The cathedrals, old churches and palaces that were built within the walls of the Kremlin during the last eight centuries are real museums. The two men entered the Kremlin by the Borovitsky gate and found themselves near the Armoury Museum. This museum has a collection of exhibits which are of great historical value and is considered to be the richest in Europe. There are articles made of various materials such as ivory, gold, silver, porcelain, glass, stone, mother-of-pearl, amber, enamel, precious stones, jewels and filigree work. The collection of silverware, made by Russian and foreign craftsmen from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century is one of the finest in the world. Mr. Jones signed the visitors' book and wrote that he considered the Armoury Museum to be one of the most interesting museums that he had ever visited. Continuing their tour they passed the (hand Kremlin Palace which they decided to visit later. They walked on admiring the lovely terraces and the beautiful grounds. They saw a lot of people and many groups of foreign tourists seeing the sights of the Kremlin and taking photos. Soon they came to the Cathedral Square where they saw three cathedrals and a high belfry that date back to the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century. There they admired the murals and the paintings that cover the ceilings and pillars. Not far from the Cathedral Square they came to the Tzar Bell", which weighs about 200 tons. A "small" piece weighing 11 1/2 tons is broken off and rests against the bell. It was cast at the beginning of the 17th century and is a fine piece of workmanship. Not far off they saw its companion the Tzar Cannon, which weighs 40 tons and is more than 16 feet long, the cannon balls weigh 2 tons each. It was a marvel at the time it was cast, but it has never been fired, just as the bell has never been rung. Then they crossed a large square and came to the recently Opened Kremlin Theatre, where concerts are held and plays are staged. Here amateur singers and dancers also very often perform. From the theatre the two men turned back and went to the Grand Kremlin Palace. The Grand Kremlin Palace comprises a number of halls built in the 15th, 17th, and 19th centuries. They are connected by the round Vladimir Hall on the first floor. The oldest of the halls, the Granovitaya Palata, has a concealed balcony near the ceiling from which the women could watch the ceremonies and receptions below at which they were not permitted to be present. In the palaces of the 17th

and 19th centuries our friends saw the private apartments of the tsars. The Grand Kremlin Palace was the scene of many sessions of the Supreme Soviet, Party Congresses and other important meetings. Receptions are often held in the white marble George Hall. Children invade the Grand Palace and the Kremlin grounds fortnight at the New Year. In the palace they have concerts and games. And in the park they slide down hills and ride in sleighs pulled by ponies or reindeer. Very often balls are held for the youth in the great halls of the Kremlin Palace. The two men walked further and saw the new white marble and glass palace where the historic XXII Congress of the builders of Communism was held. They stood admiring the building and discussing the new Programme of the C. P. S. U. and all it means to the Soviet people and the people of the world. Then Comrade Vanin took the English man to the rooms where V. I. Lenin worked and lived, - a place that is very dear to Soviet people and their friends abroad. When they left the Kremlin, Mr. Jones said that he couldn't help expressing his admiration of the care the Soviet people took of historical monuments and places of note, which was not the case "in capitalist countries, where, because of private interests, many historical monuments were destroyed or completely neglected.

EXERCISES

I. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Who was visiting the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Soviet-British Friendship Society? 2. Where did he go for a sightseeing tour? 3. When was the Kremlin first mentioned in history? 4. What did the two men see at the Armoury Museum?

Lesson Twenty-five

A Communist in Space

(An extract from the Daily Worker, 'April 13, 1961)

News of the "Chelovek v kosmose" - "The man in space flashed round the city at cosmic speed this morning. Crowds gathered at loudspeakers in squares and streets to hear the reports on his 180-minute flight in the 4 1/2-ton spaceship called "Vostok" ("East"). Motorists in Gorky Street pulled in to the pavement and turned on their radios to let the people hear the latest news. When news winged through the city, that the portrait of the first spaceman would be shown on television, people in the street knocked at the homes of strangers, eager to see the face of the hero. Then as the final triumphant news of Yuri Gagarin's safe landing without even a bruise came through the crowds gathered in Mayakovsky Square broke into cheers and applause. "The landing went off normally: I feel fine and have no 'injuries or bruises,'" was the message Major Gagarin, on his return from space, asked should be sent to Mr. Khrushchev. "Your flight turns a new page in the history of mankind's conquest of space and fills the hearts of Soviet people with great joy and pride for their Socialist homeland," the Soviet Prime Minister replied by telegram. "With all my heart I congratulate you on your happy return to earth after your journey in space. I embrace you. Till we meet soon in Moscow - N. Khrushchov," the message ends.

Soviet Man in Cosmos

(Extracts from the Moscow News, April 15, 1961) On April 12 Yuri Gagarin, a Soviet citizen, made the first space flight ever on board the Sputnik-spaceship "Vostok". The spaceship with the pilot (minus the ultimate stage of the carrier-rocket) weighed 4,725

kg. At 10,55 a.m. the sputnik-spaceship made a safe landing in a predetermined area in the Soviet Union, after a round-the-earth flight at an average altitude of some 200 km. Yuri Gagarin, First Cosmonaut Major Yuri Gagarin, the first pilot-cosmonaut in our history, was 27 a month ago. He was born on March 9, 1934, and is the son of a collective farmer, in the Gzhatsk District of the Smolensk Region (Russian Federation). In 1941 he started school, but the Nazi invasion interrupted his studies. After the Second World War was over, Gagarin's family moved to the town of Gzhatsk, where Yuri resumed his studies at a secondary school. He was an exemplary student at a vocational school in the town of Lyubertsy not far from Moscow and when he left the school in 1951 he was qualified as a foundry moulder. Also in 1951 he completed his course of studies at a school of working youth. Later Yuri Gagarin studied at an industrial technical school in the town of Saratov on the Volga. In 1955 he graduated from the technical school with an honours certificate. Gagarin began his aviation career while still a technical school student. He studied at the Saratov Air Club. After completing the course at the Air Club in 1955, he studied at a flying school in Orenburg. Since 1957, when Gagarin graduated from that school with a first class diploma he has been serving as a pilot with the Soviet air force. Last year Yuri Gagarin joined the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Yuri is married. Valentina Gagarina, his 26-year-old wife, graduated from a medical school in Orenburg. They have two daughters: Elena, 2 years old, and Galya born last month. Gagarin's 59-year-old father is a carpenter, his mother Anna born in 1903, is a housewife.

'Greatest Scientific Achievement in History' Say World Scientists

Mankind's dream has come true. Man has gone up into outer space and has successfully returned to earth. This first cosmonaut is Soviet citizen Yuri Gagarin. Our correspondent phoned London to learn what British scientists had to say about this unprecedented development. "This is the greatest scientific achievement in the history of man," declared Professor Bernard Lovell, director of the Jodrell Bank Observatory. "I hope," said Sir George Thomson, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, "that this new exploit will serve peaceful purposes." "America marvels!" we learned from New York. "I think this is a splendid achievement," said Mr. James Webb, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency. A United Press International correspondent reported that scientists and legislators in Washington were absolutely amazed by the report of Russia's victory in the space competition. The news of the first manned space flight aroused lively comment in Rumania. "An extraordinary thing for our time!" was the comment of Rumanian scientist Eugen Macovschi. "It's an unprecedented triumph in the history of science and engineering, and an unmatched achievement for the creative powers of Soviet man, who has made humanity's age-old dream of journeying into outer space a reality."

"Words fail to express what I feel. It's more than wonderful," Odd Dahl, President of the Norwegian Committee of Cosmic Research, told TASS reporters. "We were impatiently looking forward to the day when the first Soviet man would fly into space and now it has happened," he continued, adding: "I consider this to be not only a tremendous victory for science, but also proof of the very great progress and high standards of Soviet engineering."

EXERCISES

I. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Who made the first space flight round the earth on board a spaceship? 2. When did it take place? 3. How long did the (flight last? 4. What was the average altitude (of the flight)? 5. How much did the spaceship weigh? 6. Where did it land? 7. To whom did Major Gagarin send a message immediately on his return from space? 8. What did, the Soviet Prime Minister say in his telegram to the first cosmonaut? 9. What did world scientists say about the first manned space flight into outer space? 10. How did the people in Moscow and elsewhere react to the news of "The Man in Space?" 11. What do you know about the life of the first pilot-cosmonaut? 12. What is the honorary title Yuri Gagarin received on his return from space?

"Vostok-2"

(Extracts from Moscow News, Aug. 12. 1961)

On August 6, 1961, at 9 a.m. Moscow Time another space vehicle was launched in the Soviet Union. The "Vostok-2" satellite spaceship was put into orbit around the earth. The "Vostok-2", piloted by Major Herman Titov, made over 17 circuits around the globe. in 25 hours 18 minutes, and covered over 700.000 kilometres, i.e. a distance almost double that from the earth to the moon. After the programme of scientific research laid down for the flight was successfully completed the "Vostok-2" landed in a predetermined part of the Soviet Union, close to the historic landing site of the "Vostok-1" satellite ship with Major Yuri Gagarin aboard on April 12, 1961. Herman Titov is in perfect health. he feels fine. This prolonged space flight made by a Soviet astronaut, something absolutely unexampled in history, was a success. The research results obtained open up the prospects for the further development of manned space flight. The flight, unprecedented in both duration and distance is a tremendous stride forward in space research and development. it has convincingly shown the world that Soviet science, and technology can ensure quite lengthy space flights, which are most necessary for the solution of astronomical problems of theory and practice. Among the people, who welcomed Herman Titov back to the earth at the landing site was astronaut №3. This was most symbolical. Herman Titov seemed to pass on the baton of space flight to the next astronaut. The road into outer space is open!

Americanisms with their English Equivalents

American
 Apartment
 apartment house
 elevator
 living-room
 first floor
 second floor
 sidewalk
 subway
 streetcar
 truck
 news-stand
 mail
 mailman
 to mail a letter
 mailbox
 a window (in a post office)
 telephone booth
 the line is busy
 (telegram) blank
 Railroad
 ticket office
 baggage
 baggage car
 to check a trunk
 to check through baggage
 One way or round trip?
 What track is it?
 Pullman (sleeping car)
 redcap
 English
 flat
 block of flatslift
 drawing-room
 ground floor
 first floor
 pavement
 tube
 tram
 lorry
 newspaper stall
 post (mail)
 postman
 to post a letter
 letter box, pillar box, post box
 counter
 telephone box
 the line is engagedtelegram form
 railway
 booking-office

luggage
 luggage vanto label a trunk
 to register luggage
 Single or return?
 What platform is it?
 Sleeper
 porter
 American
 to make a reservation beforehand (in a hotel)
 to fill out a blank
 to check out of a hotel
 to be filled up (a hotel)
 check
 movie theatre (movies)
 clerk (saleswoman or salesman)
 druggist
 drugstore
 cigar store
 shoe store
 barber shop
 beauty parlor
 to be sick
 candies
 cookies
 canned foods
 dessert
 sailboat
 gang
 English
 to reserve a room beforehand
 to fill in a form
 to leave a hotel
 to be full up
 bill
 cinema theatre
 shop-assistant (saleswoman or salesman)
 chemist
 chemist's
 tobacconist's
 boot shop
 barber's
 hairdresser's
 to be ill
 sweets
 biscuits
 tinned foods
 sweet or dessert
 sailing boat
 gangwa

Table of Irregular Verbs

be
bear
beat
become
begin
bend
bite
blow
break
bring
broadcast
build
burn
buy
cast
catch
choose
come
cost
cut
deal
dig
do
draw
drink
drive
eat
fall
feed
feel
fight
find
fly
forget
forgive
freeze
get
give
gogrow
hang
have
hear
hold
hurt
keep
know
lay
lead
learn
was, were
leave

bore
beat
became
began
bent
bit
blew
broke
brought
broadcast
built
burnt
bought
cast
caught
chose
came
cost
cut
dealt
dug
did
drew
drank
drove
ate
fell
fed
felt
fought
found
flew
forgot
forgave
froze
got
gave
went
grew
hung
had
heard
held
hurt
kept
knew
laid
led
learnt
been
lend

borne, born
beaten
become
begun
bent
bitten
blown
broken
brought
broadcast
built
burnt
bought
cast
caught
chosen
come
cost
cut
dealt
dug
done
drawn
drunk
driven
eaten
fallen
fed
felt
fought
found
flown
forgotten
forgiven
frozen
got
given
gone
grown
hung
had
heard
held
hurt
kept
known
laid
led
learnt
let

lie	lay	lost
light	lit (lighted)	made
lose	lost	meant
make	made	met
mean	meant	overtaken
meet	met	paid
overtake	overtook	put
pay	paid	read
put	put	ridden
read	read	rung
ride	rode	risen
ring	rang	run
rise	rose	said
run	ran	seen
say	said	sought
see	saw	sold
seek	sought	sent
sell	sold	set
send	sent	shaken
set	set	shaven
shake	shook	shone
shave	shaved	shot
shine	shone	shown
shoot	shot	shut
show	showed	sung
shut	shut	sat
sing	sang	slept
sit	sat	slidden
sleep	slept	smelt
slide	slid	sown
smell	smelt	spoken
sow	sowed	spelt
speak	spoke	spent
spell	spelt	spread
spend	spent	stood
spread	spread	stuck
stand	stood	struck, stricken
stick	stuck	swum
strike	struck	taken
swim	swam	taught
take	took	torn
teach	taughttore	told
tear	toldthought	thought
tell	threw	thrown
think	understood	understood
throw	upset	upset
understand	wore	worn
upset	left	win
wear	lent	wind
left	let	write
lent	lain	won
let	lit (lighted)	wound

wrote
won

wound
written

MATERIAL
FOR
READING

AND
CONVERSATION

Post Haste

by Colin I Howard

(Adapted)

"I say, I am pleased to see you!" declared the little man standing by the pillar-box.

"Oh, hallo!" I said stopping. "Simpson, isn't it?"

The Simpsons were newcomers to the neighborhood, and my wife and I had only met them once or twice.

"Yes, that's right!" returned Simpson. "I wonder if you could lend me three-ha' pence? You see my wife gave me a letter to post, and I've just noticed it isn't stamped"

"They never are," I said, sympathetically, plunging my hand, into my pocket.

"It must go off to-night - it really must! And I don't suppose. I could find a post-office open at this time of the night, do you?"

I agreed that it seemed improbable.

"So I thought I'd get a stamp out of the machine," explained Simpson, "only I haven't any coppers on me."

"I'm very sorry, but I'm afraid I haven't either," I told, him after I had searched my pockets.

"Oh, dear, dear!" he said, looking more disappointed than ever.

"Perhaps somebody else -" I suggested.

He looked up the street and I looked down. Then he looked down the street and I looked up.

"There isn't anyone else," he said.

"Yes, well!" I said and intended to move off. But he looked so disappointed, standing there with a blue unstamped envelope that I really hadn't the heart to desert him.

"Tell you what, I said. "You'd better come along with me to my place it's only a couple of streets off - and I'll try to hunt up some change there."

It's really awfully good of you!" said Simpson.

At home we managed to find the necessary three-ha' pence. I handed the sum to Simpson, who in the most businesslike way made a note of the loan in his pocket-book, and left. I watched him take a dozen steps up the road, hesitate, and then return to me.

"I say, I am sorry to trouble you again," he said. "The fact is, we're still quite strangers round here, and - well. I'm rather lost to tell you the truth. Perhaps you'd direct me to the post-office?"

I did my best. I spent three minutes in explaining to him exactly where the post-office was. At the end of that time I felt as lost as Simpson.

"I'm - I'm afraid I don't quite -" he said.

"Here, I'd better come along with you," I said.

"Oh, I say that's awfully kind of you!" he assured.

I led the way to the post-office. Simpson inserted a penny in the automatic stamp machine. The coin passed through without producing the desired stamp. Simpson looked at me with a what-do-I-do-now sort of expression.

"It's empty," I explained.

"Oh!" said Simpson.

"I suppose it must go to-night?" I said.

"Dear me, yes! My wife was most insistent about that. I don't know that it's extraordinarily important, but - but I'd better post it, if you know what I mean."

"I've got a book of stamps at home!" I suddenly remembered. "We ought to have thought about that before!" said Simpson. "We'd better hurry, or we shall miss the post," I told him. It took rather a long time to find the book of stamps. And it wasn't really worth finding at all. It was empty.

"Funny." I said. "I was sure it was nearly full. You'll have to post it unstamped, that's all," I said. I was beginning to lose interest in Simpson's letter.

"Oh, could I do that?" he asked brightening.

"What else can you do? The other chap will have to pay double postage on it in the morning. Now hurry or you'll miss the last collection".

Simpson went off up the street in a rush.

"Hi, The other way!" I shouted after him.

"Sorry!" he said, returning. "I - I think I've forgotten the way again." I didn't even start to explain. I just took him by the arm and took him to the post-office just in time for the midnight collection. I knew it would save me time. He dropped in his letter and then to finish my job I took him home.

"I'm most awfully grateful to you, really," he assured me from his doorstep. "I - I can't think what I should have done without you. That letter - it's only an invitation to dinner, to - good gracious!"

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Nothing. Just something I've remembered."

"What?"

But he didn't tell me, he just stared at me. "Good-night," and rushed indoors.

All the way home I was wondering what it was that he had remembered. But I stopped wondering next morning when I had to pay the postman threepence for a blue envelope which as I guessed contained an invitation to dinner.

(Brighter English by C. E. Eckersley, M. A).

From a Writer's Notebook

by Somerset Maugham

(Adapted)

We were spending the night at a small town in Texas. It was a convenient stopping-place for people driving across the continent, and the hotel was full.

Everyone went to bed early. At ten o'clock a woman in one of the rooms put in a trunk-call to Washington, and in the framehouse you could hear plainly every word

she said. She wanted a Major Tompkins, but she didn't know his number. She told the operator that he was in the War Department. Presently she got on to Washington. But then the operator told her she couldn't find him. That made the woman angry, she said that everyone in Washington knew Major Tompkins. It was very important, she had to speak to him. She was cut off and in a few minutes she tried again. She tried every quarter of an hour. She abused the local operator, she abused the Washington operator. She made more and more noise. Nobody could sleep. Indignant guests rang down to the office and the night manager came up and tried to make her quiet. We listened to her angry replies to him and when, defeated, he left her she started once more to ring the exchange. She rang and rang. She shouted. Furious men in their dressing-gowns, women in their wrappers, went into the passage and banged on her door telling her to stop making so much noise so that they could sleep. She told them all to go to hell. The manager was again appealed to and at his wit's end sent for the sheriff³. The sheriff came, but he was no match for her and not knowing what else to do sent for a doctor.

Meanwhile she rang and rang, screaming at the operator. The doctor came, saw her, shrugged his shoulders and said he could do nothing. The sheriff wanted him to take her to the hospital, but the doctor refused to act.

She went on telephoning. She screamed that she must get Major Tompkins, it was a matter of life and death. At last she got him. It was four in the morning and no one in the hotel had shut an eye.

"Have you got Major Tompkins?" she asked the operator

"You're quite sure you've got him? Is he on the line?" Then she said.

"Tell Major Tompkins that I DON'T WANT TO SPEAK TO HIM." With that she banged the receiver down onto the cradle.

The Hatbox

by Gregory Clark

(Adapted)

I went to the airport to meet Lawrence, and when I saw him coming down the ramp from the plane he was holding some kind of black object. When he got closer I saw that it was a black and gold striped cardboard hatbox. I wondered what it was because it wasn't like Lawrence to carry parcels of any kind. He had flown to meet me here. And from here we were taking the night train to New York, where we were going to spend two or three days shopping all over the place for a high-powered rifle for Lawrence to use on a big game hunting trip. Lawrence always consulted me on all matters connected with rifles because I had a small rifle when we had gone to school together about 50 years ago.

"Hi!" I welcomed him. "What have you got there?"

"Oh, nothing," said Lawrence, handing the box to me. "Hold it for a minute, will you?"

After thanking me for agreeing to go to New York with him which was at his expense he called for a redcap.

"Get my bags, will you?" said Lawrence giving the redcap his checks.

"Here's a taxi," I said.

“Give me the box,” said Lawrence.

“Let the man put it in the ...”

“No. no,” said Lawrence, “let me have it”.

“What the Sam Hill is in it?” I demanded, as Lawrence took it away from me.

“Oh, just a hat,” he said. “I bought a hat in New York last March when I was down. And when I got home, I found it had a defect, a dirt spot in the front of the crown.”

The redcap put Lawrence’s luggage in the back and we started off. I told Lawrence to put the box on the seat but he wouldn’t and held it on his knee.

“I wrote to those hat people,” said Lawrence, “and they told me to mail it back to them and that they would replace it with another. Twenty-six dollars I paid for it.” The rifle he was going to buy would likely cost him over \$500.

“Why didn’t you mail it back?” I asked.

“I wrote them that I would bring it in on my next visit to New York. A hat is pretty fragile to send all the way to New York, you know.”

We got to the railway station with time to spare. A redcap, ready and waiting, took charge of our luggage and undertook to see it safe aboard the sleeping car for us while we walked outside waiting until the sleeping cars were ready.

“Give him the box,” I suggested.

“No, no,” said Lawrence, “I’ll just hang on to it. It’s no trouble.”

I offered to take the box for a change.

“It’s no trouble,” he repeated, shifting it to the other hand.

“You must be awfully fond of hats,” I said.

“No,” said he, “But I just don’t like spending \$ 26 on a hat and then finding a defect in it.”

In about 20 minutes the gateman said we could go aboard the sleeper. The porter at our car tried to take the box from Lawrence as we mounted the steps.

“I’ll keep it,” said Lawrence.

In the morning when I came out of my compartment, there was Lawrence with the hatbox in his hand. The porter had taken all our other pieces 15 minutes before and stacked them in the vestibule. In the Grand Central we got a redcap in about two minutes, Lawrence carried the box up the escalator lifting it high so as not to bump it. In the taxi he again held it on his knee. At the hotel, he wouldn’t let the porter take it along with our other luggage. When we registered, he placed it on the counter. When a bellboy on being given our key, reached for the box, Lawrence beat him to it.

“I’ll look after this,” he said.

We got to our room and chose beds.

“Now look,” I said. “The first thing we have to do is get rid of that hat.”

“That’s exactly what I was about to suggest,” said Lawrence. Eager to be out in the busy streets of New York, with the prospect of visiting gun shops great and small, we went down the elevator and out into the street.

It was no distance to the Fifth Avenue shop where Lawrence had bought the hat, but he insisted on taking a taxi. We entered the shop.

"I'd like to see the man," said Lawrence, "from whom I got this hat last March. Short, middle-aged." The salesman was produced.

"I bought this hat last March," said Lawrence, "and when I got home, there was a defect right on the front of the crown. So I wrote you..."

The salesman took the box, placed it on the showcase, and untied it. He lifted the lid. The box was empty. Lawrence stared at the empty box for some time.

"I'll mail it to you when I get back home," he said, finally. "I just remember I forgot to put it in."

My Unknown Friend

By Stephen Leacock

(Adapted)

He slipped into the smoking compartment of the pullman, where I was sitting alone. He carried a fifty-dollar suitcase that he put down on the seat. Then he saw me.

"Well! Well!" he said and recognition broke out all over his face like morning sunlight.

"Well! Well!" I repeated.

"By Jove!" he said, shaking hands vigorously, "who would have thought of seeing you?"

"Who, indeed," I thought to myself.

He looked at me more closely.

"You haven't changed a bit," he said.

"Neither have you," said I.

All the time I was wondering who he was. I couldn't recall him a bit. I don't mean that my memory is weak, on the contrary. True, I find it hard to remember people's names, sometimes it's hard for me to recall a face. But when it does happen, I do not lose my presence of mind. I know just how to deal with the situation. It only needs coolness and intellect, and it all comes right.

My friend sat down. "It's a long time since we met," he said. "A long time," I repeated with a note of sadness. I wanted him to feel that I, too, had suffered from it.

"Strange," he said, "how life goes on and we lose track of people. I sometimes wonder where all the old gang are gone to."

"So do I," I said. I always find in such cases that a man begins sooner or later to talk of the "old gang." That's where the opportunity comes to find out who he is.

"Do you ever go back to the old place?" he asked.

"Never," I said firmly. I didn't know where the old place was. Presently he began again. "I sometimes meet some of the old boys and they begin to talk of you and wonder what you're doing. And I often meant to write to you, especially when I heard of your loss."

I remained quiet. What had I lost? Was it money? And if so, how much?

“One can never get over a loss like that,” he continued sadly. Evidently I had lost much.

“Yes,” the man went on, “death is always sad.”

Death! Oh, that was it, was it? Now I had to sit quiet and hear who was dead.

“Strong and bright to the last I suppose?”

“Yes,” I said feeling sure ground, “able to sit up in bed” and smoke within a few days of the end.”

“What,” he said surprised, “did your grandmother -” At this moment I could hear the rattle of the train running past the semaphores and switch points and slowing to a stop.

My friend looked quickly out of the window.

“Oh, I’ve missed my stop, I should have got out at the last station. I’ll have, to go to the next stop to get back. The next rain down doesn’t stop here, but I’ll have to send a telegram.

”And he tried to open the lock of his suitcase.

“How long do we stop here?” he asked the porter who was going past.

“Only three minutes,” said the porter, she’s making up time, she’s late.”

As my friend couldn’t open his suitcase I pulled a roll of bills out of my pocket.

“Here’s some money,” I said.

He grabbed it all in his hurry. “I’ll just have time...”

He sprang from the train. I waited.

Soon the porters were calling, “All aboard!” There was a clang of the bell and in a second the train was off.

“Idiot”, I thought, “he missed it and there was his fifty-dollar suitcase on the seat.” I wondered who the man was, anyway. Then presently I heard the porter’s voice again. “I’ve looked for it everywhere.” “I left it on the seat in the compartment,” an angry voice was saying. At that moment a well-dressed man put his head into the door of the compartment. Then his face beamed with recognition. But it was not for me it was for the fifty-dollar suitcase.

“Ah, there it is,” he cried, taking it and carrying it off.

The old gang! My grandmother’s death! Great Heavens! And my money.

On the Weather

From “The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow”

by Jerome K. Jerome

(Adapted)

“I want to write a paper about something altogether new,” I said to myself, “something that nobody else has ever written or talked about before; and then I can have it all my own Way.” And I went about it for days, trying to think of something of this kind; and I couldn’t. And Mrs. Cutting, our char woman, came yesterday and said:

“Lor’, sir, you do look worried.”

I said: “Mrs. Cutting, I’m trying to think of a subject that will attract by its freshness.”

She thought a long while, with the tea-tray in her hands, and at last suggested the weather, which she was sure had been horrible of late.

And ever since that idiotic suggestion, I have been unable to get the weather out of my thoughts, or anything else in. It certainly is most wretched weather. At all events, it is so now, at the time I am writing, and if it isn't unpleasant when you read this, it soon will be. It always is wretched weather, according to us. In summer time we say it is stalling; in winter that it is killing; in spring and autumn we are not satisfied because it's neither one nor the other, and we wish it would make up its mind. If it is fine, we say the country is being ruined for want of rain; if it does rain, we wish for fine weather. If December passes without snow, we want to know what has become of our good old-fashioned winters; and when it does snow, our language is a disgrace to a civilized nation. We shall never be content until each man makes his own weather, and keeps it to himself. Just lately we have been having rain for about three weeks; it is spoiling both my clothes and my temper.

There is my new spring suit too. A beautiful suit it was, and now it is hanging up so soiled with mud, that I can't bear to look at it. That was Jim's fault, that was. I should never have gone out in it that night, if it had not been for him. I was just trying it on when he came. He threw up his arms the moment he saw it.

I said: "Does it fit all right behind?"

"Wonderful, old man," he replied. And then he wanted to know if I was coming out.

I said "no" at first but he said that a man with a suit like that had no right to stop indoors.

That decided me. It was a lovely evening, and I went. When I got home, I undressed and rubbed myself down with whisky, put my feet in hot water, and a mustard plaster on my chest, had a glass of hot brandy and water and went to bed.

These measures and a strong constitution were the means of preserving my life; but as for the suit! Well, there isn't a suit, it's all mud. And I had liked that suit so much. But that's just the way. Whenever I like a thing something dreadful happens to it. I do hate wet weather in town. Though it is not so much the wet, as the mud,

that I object to. I feel miserable all through a dirty day, and it is quite a relief to pull one's clothes off and get into bed, out of the way of it all. Everything goes wrong in wet weather. Which reminds me of another phase of the weather that I can't bear, and that is April weather (so-called, because it always comes in May).

Poets think it very nice. As it does not know its own mind for five minutes, they liken it to a woman; and it is supposed to be very charming because of that. I don't appreciate it, myself. Such lightning change business may be very nice in a girl,

but not in the weather. A woman's tears do not make one wet, but the rain does; her coldness does not give one asthma and rheumatism, as the east wind often does. It upsets me to see a bright blue sky above me, when I'm walking along wet through, and they don't give you time to open or shut your umbrella in an English April, especially if the umbrella is an "automaton."

I bought an "automaton" once in April, and I did have a time with it! 'I wanted an umbrella, and I went into a shop, and told them so, and they said:

I bought an "automaton" once in April, and I did have a time with it! 'I wanted an umbrella, and I went into a shop, and told them so, and they said:

“Yes, sir, what sort of an umbrella would you like?”

I said that I should like one that would keep the rain off, and that would not be left behind in a railway carriage.

“Try an automaton,” said the shopman.

“What’s an ‘automaton’?” said I

“Oh, it’s a beautiful arrangement,” replied the man, with enthusiasm, “it opens and shuts itself.”

I bought one and found that he was quite right. It did open and shut itself. I had no control over it whatever. When it began to rain, which it did, that season, every five minutes, I used to try and get the machine open, but it would not open. And then I used to stand and struggle with the wretched thing, and shake it, and swear at it, while the rain poured down in torrents. Then the moment the rain ceased, the absurd thing would go up suddenly, and would not come down again; and I had to walk about under a bright blue sky, with an umbrella over my head, wishing that it would rain again, so that it might not seem that I was insane. When it did shut, it did so unexpectedly, and knocked one’s hat off. I don’t know why it should be so, but it is a fact that nothing makes a man look so ridiculous as losing his hat. And then there is the wild chase after it; usually accompanied by a small dog, who thinks it is a game, and in the course of which you are most likely to upset a number of children, to say nothing of their mothers. And then there is always a crowd of spectators who seem to find the business very funny. Altogether, spring with its March winds, April showers and the entire absence of May flowers is not a success in the cities. It is all very well in the country, but in towns, whose population is anything over ten thousand, it most certainly ought to be abolished.

The Never-Never Nest

by Cedric Mount (*Adapted*)

CHARACTERS

Jack

Aunt Jane

Jill, his wife

Nurse

Scene: The lounge of Jack and Jill’s home. The furniture consists of a table, two chairs and a small table with a radio on it.

Jill: And this is the lounge.

Aunt Jane: Charming! Charming! Such a cosy little room! And such pretty furniture.

Jack: We like it, you know. Nice place to sit in and listen to the radio.

Jack: Why of course, Aunt Jane. You a radio set nowadays.

Jill: And it’s so nice for me when Jack’s away at business. I even make him move it into the kitchen, so I can listen to it while I cook.

Jack: Sit down, Aunt Jane. You must be tired. We’ve shown you everything now.

Jill: What do you think of our little nest, Aunt Jane?

Aunt Jane: I think it’s wonderful, my dears. The furniture and the car - and the piano - and the refrigerator and the radio set, it’s wonderful, really wonderful.

Jack: And we owe it all to you.

Aunt Jane: Yes, Jack, that's what's worrying me.

Jack: Worrying you, Aunt Jane?

Aunt Jane: Yes. That cheque I gave you for wedding present - it was only two hundred pounds, wasn't it? I - I didn't put two thousand by mistake?

Jill: Why no, Aunt Jane. What on earth made you think that?

Aunt Jane (relieved): Well, that's all right. But I still don't altogether understand. This house - it's very lovely - but the rent?

Jack: Rent? Oh, we don't pay rent.

Aunt Jane: But if you don't pay rent, you'll get turned out - into the street. - And that would never do. You've got Jill and the baby to think of now, you know.

Jack: No, no, Aunt Jane. You misunderstood me. We don't pay rent because the house is ours.

Aunt Jane: Yours?

Jill: Why, yes! You just pay ten pounds down and it's yours.

Jack: And a few quarterly payments, of course.

Aunt Jane: Even so, you must be getting on very well to keep up a place like this.

Jill: Oh, he is, Aunt Jane.

Aunt Jane: Jack! I've just thought of something. That car - is it yours?

Jill: Of course it's ours.

Aunt Jane: All yours?

Jack: Well, no. Not exactly all.

Aunt Jane: How much of it?

Jack: Oh, I should say the steering-wheel - and one of the types - and about two of the cylinders. But, don't you see, that's the wonderful thing about it.

Aunt Jane: I don't see anything wonderful about it.

Jill: But there is, Aunt Jane. You see, although we could never buy a car outright, we can enjoy all the pleasures of motoring for five pounds down.

Aunt Jane: And the rest in easy instalments, I suppose.

Jill: Exactly.

Aunt Jane: Exactly. And what about the radio?

Jack: Well, it's ...

Aunt Jane: And the piano, and the furniture?

Jack: I'm afraid so...

Aunt Jane: I suppose all you own is that leg (she points to one). And the rest belongs to Mr. Sage, I suppose.

Jill: Er, yes.

Aunt Jane: Well, I'm not going to sit on Mr. Sage's 'part. (She stands up). Now tell me how much do all those instalments come to?

Jack (taking out his pocket-book and consulting it): Actually to seven pounds eight and eight pence a week.

Aunt Jane: Good Heavens! And how much do you earn?

Jack: As a matter of fact - that, is - six pounds.

Aunt Jane: But that's absurd! How can you pay seven pounds eight and eight pence out of six pounds?

Jack: Oh, that's easy. You see, all~ you have to do is borrow the rest of the money.

Aunt Jane: And how do you propose to pay that money back?

Jack: Oh, that's easy, too. You just pay it back in instalments.

Aunt Jane: Instalments! (She Clasps 'her hand to her forehead and sinks back weakly into her chair. Then she realises that she is sitting on Mr. Sage's chair and leaps to her feet again).

Jack: Aunt Jane! Is anything the matter? Would you like to lie down?

Aunt Jane: Lie down on a bed that belongs to Mr. Sage? No, I'm going home.

Jill: Oh, must you really go?

Aunt Jane: I think I'd better.

Jack: I'll drive you to the station.

Aunt Jane: What! Travel in a car that has only one tyre and two cylinders! No thank you. I'll take the bus.

Jack: Well, of course, if you feel like that about it...

Aunt Jane; Now, I'm sorry if I sounded a little-rude, but really I'm shocked to find the way you are living. I never owed a penny .in my life. And I don't want you to. Now look, here's a little cheque I intended to give you, anyway. Suppose you take it and pay off just one of your bills - so that you can say one thing at least really belongs to you.

Jill (awkwardly): Thank you, Aunt Jane. It's very nice of .you.

Aunt Jane (patting her arm): There! Now I must be going.

Jack: I'll see you to the bus, anyway.

Jill: Good-bye, Aunt Jane. And thanks so much for the present.

Aunt Jane (kissing her): Good-bye, my dear. (She and Jack go out. Jill looks at the cheque and exclaims: Ten pounds! Then she hurries to the table, addressess an envelope, endorses the cheque and slips it inside with a bill that she takes from her bag. Then she calls for the nurse. The nurse comes in with the baby in her arms).

Jill: Oh, nurse, I want you to go and post this for me.. I'll look after the baby while you're gone.

Nurse: Certainly, madam (She hands the baby to Jill, takes the letter and goes. Jack returns).

Jack: Well, Aunt Jane's gone. Still she did leave us something. How much was it?

Jill: Ten pounds. .

Jack: That's great. We can pay off the next two months on the-car with that.

Jill: I'm afraid we can't.

Jack: Why not?

Jill: You see, I've already sent it off for something else.

Jack: Well, that's all right. Who have you sent it to?

Jill: Dr. Martin. Jack: Dr. Martin! What on earth made you do that?

Jill (nearly in tears): There! Now you're going to be angry with me.

Jack: I'm not angry! But why waste good money on the doctor? Doctors never expect to get paid anyway.

Jill (sobbing a little): But don't you understand?

Jack: Understand what?

Jill: Why, just one more instalment and BABY'S REALLY OURS!
(curtain) (*Brighter English, by C. E. Bakersley. M. A.*)

Йолдыз Наилевна Ганиева

Учебное пособие
Учитесь говорить по-английски

учебное пособие
для подготовки бакалавров очной и заочной форм обучения по всем направлениям подготовки - Димитровград: Технологический институт – филиал Ул-
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