

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Сумський державний педагогічний університет
імені А.С.Макаренка

*І.Л. Гуменюк, Н.Л. Голубкова,
Ю.В. Коробова*

ENGLISH: STEP BY STEP

PART I

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА: КРОК ЗА КРОКОМ

ЧАСТИНА I

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ

з практики усного та писемного мовлення

(англійська мова)

для студентів-філологів очної форми навчання

Суми – 2018

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УДК811.111(075.8)
ББК81.43.21-923
Г 62

Рекомендовано до друку
на засіданні кафедри практики англійської мови
(протокол № 4 від 19 жовтня 2018 року).

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Г 62 — Англійська мова: крок за кроком. Методичні рекомендації з практики усного та писемного мовлення (англійська мова) для студентів-філологів очної форми навчання. - Суми: СумДПУ імені А.С.Макаренка, 2018. – 62 с.

Методичні рекомендації з практики усного та писемного мовлення (англійська мова) «Англійська мова: крок за кроком. Частина І» охоплюють такі важливі питання курсу: основні правила читання, транскрипція, вступно-корективний курс з англійської мови та розмовні теми «Про себе», «Моя родина», «Зовнішність та характер людини». Теоретичний матеріал супроводжується некомунікативними і умовно-комунікативними вправами та комунікативними завданнями. Методичні рекомендації призначені для студентів-філологів 1 курсу факультетів іноземних мов закладів вищої освіти.

УДК811.111(075.8)
ББК81.43.21-923
@ Гуменюк І.Л., Голубкова Н.Л.,
Коробова Ю.В., 2018
@СумДПУ, 2018

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ФОНЕТИКО-КОРРЕКТИВНЫЙ КУРС

Lesson 1.1

ALPHABET

Aa /ei/	Nn /en/
Bb /bi:/	Oo /əʊ/
Cc /si:/	Pp /pi:/
Dd /di:/	Qq /kju:/
Ee /i:/	Rr /ɑ:/
Ff /ef/	Ss /es/
Gg /dʒi:/	Tt /ti:/
Hh /eɪtʃ/	Uu /ju:/
Ii /aɪ/	Vv /vi:/
Jj /dʒeɪ/	Ww /'dʌblju:/
Kk /keɪ/	Xx /eks/
Ll /el/	Yy /waɪ/
Mm /em/	Zz /zed/

ЗВУК И БУКВА

Приступая к изучению языка, следует четко разделять два понятия: звук и буква. Звуки произносятся в речи, а буквы служат для графического изображения звуков.

В английском языке наблюдается большое расхождение между количеством букв и звуков, а именно, 44 звука и 26 букв. Подобное расхождение между орфографией и произношением обусловлено исторически. Английская орфография на протяжении веков не подвергалась сколько-нибудь значительным изменениям и в своем современном виде отражает произношение, существовавшее в языке несколько веков тому назад.

Расхождение между количеством букв и звуков в языке объясняет трудности чтения английских слов, так как одна и та же буква в разных положениях может читаться как несколько разных звуков. Для облегчения чтения английских слов используется фонетическая транскрипция – система условных знаков, в которой каждому звуку соответствует определенный знак. Изображение звуковой транскрипции всегда дается в косых скобках / /.

ПОНЯТИЕ О ТИПАХ СЛОГОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Чтение гласной буквы в ударном слоге зависит от типа слога. Тип слога определяется тем, какие буквы следуют за ударной гласной. Ударные слоги

принято делить на 4 типа.

Первый тип слога – **открытый слог**, т.е. слог, оканчивающийся на гласную. Ударная гласная читается здесь так, *как она звучит в алфавите*. Первый тип слога имеет две разновидности:

а) **абсолютно открытый слог** – слог, графический образ которого совпадает с фонетическим, т.е. с его звучанием. Например: **me, he, she, no, go;**

б) **условно-открытый слог** – слог только графически открытый, а фонетически закрытый. Например: **name, Pete, five, nice, rose**. Конечная буква **e** в словах этого типа немая. Она является только условным показателем того, что слог здесь открытый, т.е. она является слогообразующей.

Второй тип слога – **закрытый слог**. В этом типе слога за ударной гласной буквой следует одна или несколько согласных (любых, кроме буквы **r**). Гласная буква в закрытом слоге передает краткий гласный звук. Например: **ten, pin, cup, man.**

Aa

I ТИП /eɪ/	II ТИП /æ/
name	man
plate	bad
date	flat
late	and
save	map
cave	pat
spade	stand
tape	lamp
grace	can
mate	camp
nameday	apple
blame	sad

Ee

I ТИП /i:/	II ТИП /e/
Pete	pen
me	men
he	ten
be	net
eve	pet
we	bell
	egg

- Буквосочетание **ee** читается как долгий звук /i:/: **tree, see, feet, meet, deep, peel, week, wee, keep, seem, deed, feet.**
- Буквосочетание **ea** читается как долгий звук /i:/: **sea, tea, weak, please, peace, feast, heal, peak.**
Но перед буквой **d** и сочетанием **th** читается как /e/: **bread, dead, death, breath.**
Но: /i:/ **read, lead, leader.**
А также как /ei/: **break, steak, great.**
- Буква **Ss** читается как /s/ в начале слова, в конце слова после глухих согласных: **spade, save, maps.**
- Буква **Ss** читается как /z/ между гласными, в конце слова после гласных и звонких согласных: **music, nose, rose, beds.**
- Буквосочетание **ck** читается как /k/. Например: **black, back, lack, brick, sick.**
- Буква **Cc** читается как /s/ перед буквами **e, i, y** и как /k/ во всех остальных случаях. Например: **pencil, city, cite, centre; cake, came, can, canon, cat, cap, pact, icon.**

Lesson 1.2

Ii / Yy

I ТИП /aɪ/	II ТИП /ɪ/
five	tin
nine	pin
nice	pig
life	sick
time	in
pine	it
dine	is
tie	miss
pie	sit
lie	list
die	tip
Friday	did
fly	lip
sky	pit
my	myth
	system

Oo

I ТИП /əʊ/	II ТИП /ɒ/
sofa	not
rose	on
nose	stop
home	top
smoke	block
no	bottle
hope	common
stone	hot
code	off
coke	lot
close	odd
note	sock
only	nod
code	cross
	rod

Uu

I ТИП /ju:/	II ТИП /ʌ/
tune	but
duty	must
tube	gun
pupil	club
use	up
music	Sunday
mute	cup
student	bus
cupola	trust
 	sun
/u:/	butter
после r, l, j	suffer
blue	hunger
true	public
cruel	duck
flute	run
rule	fun
rude	funny
June	Исключения: put, push, pull, full
July	

- Буква **Ii** перед **nd, ld** читается как /aɪ/: **child, kind, find**.
- Буква **Yy** в конечном безударном положении читается как звук /i/: **only, holy, baby, lady, tiny, family**.
- Буква **Yy** в начале слова перед гласной читается как /j/: **yet, yes, yell, yelp**.
- Буквосочетание **th** читается:
 - как /ð/ в начале служебных слов не несущих сложного ударения (местоимения, наречия, союзы, определенный артикль): **the, this, these, that, those, them, then**;
 - как /ð/ в середине знаменательных слов между согласными: **brother, mother, father, gather, bathe**;
 - как /θ/ в начале и в конце знаменательных слов: **thick, theme, thin, Smith, faith**;
 - как /θ/ в словах-заимствованиях из греческого и латинского языков: **method, pathetic, theology**.
- Сочетание **er, or, ur, ar** в безударном слоге передают нейтральный звук /ə/: **better, doctor, sister, mother, father, brother, thinner, thicker, finer, popular**.
- Буква **Oo** перед сочетанием **ld** читается как /əʊ/: **old, cold, bold, hold**.
- Буквосочетание **nk** читается как /ŋk/: **ink, bank, pink, link, drink, think, sink**.
- Буквосочетание **ng** читается:
 - как /ŋ/ в конце слова: **long, song, sing, king, kingdom, ring, thing, bang, bring, spring, gang**;
 - как /ŋg/ в середине слова перед сонантами **l, r, w**: **English, England, angry, anger, single**.

Lesson 1.3

ТРЕТИЙ ТИП СЛОГА

Третьим типом слога принято считать слог, в котором за ударной гласной следует буква **r** /ɑ:/. Буква **r** не читается. Она только указывает на то, что предшествующая ей гласная имеет долгое чтение.

- В случае с удвоенной буквой **r**, как и со всякой другой удвоенной согласной, ударная гласная двухсложного слова читается по второму типу слога. Например: **marry, merry, berry, sorry**.
- Буква **x** читается:
 - /gz/ перед ударной гласной: **exam, exhibit, exist, exact, example**;
 - /ks/ перед согласными и в конце слова: **text, box, next, six, fix, taxi, tax, express**.

Чтение гласных букв *a, o, e, i, y, u* в III типе слога

a + r /ɑ:/	o + r /ɔ:/	e + r /ɜ:/	i + r / y + r /ɜ:/	u + r /ɜ:/
park	or	her	firm	turn
dark	form	verb	bird	fur
cart	fork	term	fir	burn
arm	sport	nerve	sir	burst
car	north	mercy	third	church
far	port	serve	dirt	Thursday
bark	order	servant	circle	nurse
farm	sort	herb	birth	
part	pork	hermit	birthday	Ho: bury
cardinal			myrtle	/'beri/

ПРАВИЛА СЛОГОДЕЛЕНИЯ

1. Если за ударной гласной стоит одна согласная буква (но не **r**), то она относится к следующему слогу, например: **stu-dent, pu-pil, ho-ly, mu-sic, Fri-day**. Таким образом, слог оказывается открытым, и гласная в нем читается по I типу слога.

Однако в английском языке имеется ряд двухсложных слов, в которых ударная гласная в открытом слоге читается кратко. Например: **city, copy, very, pity**.

2. Если гласная ударного слога отделена от последующего гласного двумя или более согласными, в том числе и удвоенной буквой **r**, то первая согласная отходит к первому слогу, закрывая при этом ударный слог. Гласная в данном случае читается по II типу слога, т.е. кратко: **dinner, picnic, magnify, absent, battle, apple, marry, merry, berry, sorry**.

Это правило не распространяется на слова, в которых одна из двух согласных, отделяющих ударный слог от безударного, - сонант (**l, m, n**), например: **ta-ble, cy-cle**. В этом случае, согласная примыкает ко второму слогу, и первый слог оказывается открытым.

УДАРЕНИЕ В ДВУХСЛОЖНЫХ И МНОГОСЛОЖНЫХ СЛОВАХ

В двухсложных английских словах ударение, как правило, падает на первый слог. Например: **'dinner, 'supper, 'office, 'table**. В словах, содержащих префикс, ударение падает на второй слог, например: **re'read, re'turn, be'gin**.

В трехсложных и многосложных словах в большинстве случаев ударным является третий слог от конца слова, и гласная в нем читается по II типу слога. Например: **'fa-mi-ly, 'fac-to-ry, 'be-ne-fit**.

Но когда в ударном третьем от конца слоге содержится буква **Uu**, эта буква читается по I типу слога /ju:/: **'funeral, 'future, 'humorous**.

При определении ударного слога грамматические окончания и живые суффиксы во внимание не принимаются. Например: **'demonstrate**,

'demonstrated, 'demonstrating.

При образовании существительных путем присоединения к глаголу суффикса **–ion** происходит перемещение ударения на слог, предшествующий суффиксу, а ударение исходного глагола сохраняется в виде второстепенного. Например: **'demonstrate – ,demonst'ration.**

Ударение в транскрипции всегда показывается вертикальной черточкой сверху перед слогом /' / или внизу /, /, если это – второстепенное ударение.

Lesson 1.4

- Буквосочетания **ai, au** читаются как /eɪ/: **main, praise, Spain, saint, pain, aim, grain, maid, mail, tail, say, day, pray, prayer, pay, May, delay.**
- Буквосочетание **kn** читается как /n/: **knee, knife, knit, knowledge.**
- Буква **Gg** имеет два чтения:
 - как /dʒ/ перед гласными буквами **e, i, y**;
 - как /g/ перед остальными гласными, перед согласными и на конце слова.

/dʒ/	/g/
age	
cage	bag
gypsy	glad
gymnasium	gap
page	beg
stage	bag
gym	big
generate	leg
large	dig
knowledge	go
image	
Исключения: give, get, gift, begin	

- Буква **Jj** всегда читается как звук /dʒ/: **Jane, Jim, Jack, Joe, jam, jazz, jelly, judge, majesty, reject.**
- Буква **Hh** в начале слова перед гласной читается как звук /h/: **he, his, him, holy, have, has, happy, ham, hamster, hole, holiday, hand, hockey, hell, head, help, hymn.**

Исключение: honour, honourable, hour, honest.

- Буквосочетание **ch** читается как /tʃ/
- Буквосочетание **sh** читается как звук /ʃ/.

ch	sh
chess teach teacher preach preacher match much church	she ship sheep shelf fish shy shame punish ash flesh
Исключения: /k/ echo, chemistry, character, chaos, monarch, archive, Christmas, archangel, archaism, hierarchy; /ʃ/ machine, chandelier	

- Буква **Pp** не произносится в начальных сочетаниях **pn, ps, pt**: **pneumonia**.
- Буква **Bb** не произносится в сочетаниях **mb, bt**: **lamb, comb, tomb, womb, debt, doubt**.
- Буква **Nn** не произносится в конечном сочетании **mn**: **hymn, autumn, solemn**.
- Буквосочетание **oa** читаются как /əʊ/: **coast, boat, road, soap, oath, goat, coat**.
- Буквосочетание **oo** читается:
 - как /u:/ перед любой согласной кроме **k, r**;
 - как /ʊ/ перед буквой **k**.

oo /u:/	oo /ʊ/
spoon too tool cool moon food choose room gloom	book look cook shook hook
Исключения: [ʊ] good, wood, stood, foot	

Lesson 1.5

- Буква **Ww** в начале слова обычно читается как звук /w/: **we, wish, wave, wage, with, twice, wing.**
- Буква **Ww** в начале слова перед буквой **r** не читается: **write, wrote, written, wreck, wring, wrinkle, wrinkles, writer, wrest, wrist.**
- В буквосочетании **wh** буква **h** не читается, если за ней следует любая буква кроме **o**; если в буквосочетании за ним следует буква **o**, то буква **w** не читается.

wh + любая гласная кроме o /w/	wh + o /h/
when white why which where whale when where what	who whole whom whose

- Буквосочетание **ph** читается как звук /f/: **phone, telephone, physics, physical, philosophy, phase, photo, photograph, phonetics, alphabet, phenomenon, prophet.**
- Буквосочетание **ow** читается:
 - как /aʊ/ под ударением в односложных словах: **now, cow, cowboy, how, wow, down, brown, clown, gown, town, towel, bow, tower, cowl;**
 - как /əʊ/ в конце двухсложных слов в безударном положении и в ударном слоге: **yellow, Moscow, window, below, hallow, shallow, sorrow, blow, snow.**
- Буквосочетания **oi, oy** читаются как звук /ɔɪ/: **point, voice, coin, noise, boy, toy, royal.**
- Буквосочетание **ou** читается:
 - как /aʊ/ в ударном слоге: **out, noun, loud, found, foundation, pound, round, sound, about;**
 - как /ʊ/ в ударном слоге: **could, should, would;**
 - как /u:/ в некоторых словах: **soup, rout, group, wound, you, bouquet;**
 - как /ʌ/ в некоторых словах: **cousin, country, southern, couple, trouble, nourish, flourish.**
- Буквосочетания **au, aw** читаются как звук /ɔ:/ **autumn, August, launch, because, automobile, cause, taught, caught, pauper, law, saw, jaw, pawn, saw, draw.**

Lesson 1.6

- Буквосочетание **ar** после буквы **w** или буквосочетания **wh** читается как /ɔ:/: **war, warm, ward, reward, warden, wardrobe wharf, warship, warrior, warmth.**
- Буква **a** после буквы **w** читается как краткий звук – /ɒ/: **want, what, wash, was, watch, Washington, waltz.**
- Буквосочетание **or** после буквы **w** читается как /ɜ:/: **worm, work, worker, world, word.**
- Буквосочетание **gh** в середине слова и в конце слова не произносится: **eight, sigh**, но **ghost.**
- Буква **Qq** /kju:/ всегда встречается в буквосочетании **qu**, которое перед гласной читается как /kw/, например: **quick** /kwɪk/.
- Буква **a** перед сочетанием **th** и перед **n,s,f** + **согласная** читается /ɑ:/. Например: **bath, pass, class, dance, past, after.**
- Буква **a** перед **l** + **согласная**, кроме **m, f, v**, читается /ɔ:/. Например: **all, ball, wall, salt.**
- Буква **a** перед **l** + **m, f, v** (буква **l** в этих сочетаниях – немая) читается /ɑ:/. Например: **calm, calf, half, halves.**
- В сочетании **a** + **lk** буква **l** – немая: **talk, walk, chalk.**

qu /kw/	qu + a (в закрытом слоге) /kwɒ/	qu + ar /kwɔ: /
quick quest quite liquid request quiz queen question	quant quality quantity	quart quarter

UNIT 1

ABOUT MYSELF

Grammar Spot

Personal Pronouns

Pronoun	Transcription	Translation
I	/aɪ/	я
You	/ju:/	ты
He	/hi:/	он
She	/ʃi:/	она
It	/ɪt/	оно (неодушевлённое)
We	/wi:/	мы
You	/ju:/	вы
They	/ðeɪ/	они

TO BE

I am /æm/	(not) /nɒt/	a doctor.	We	are /ɑ:/	(not)	doctors.
You are /ɑ:/		a student.	You			students.
He, she, it is /ɪz/		a pupil.	They			pupils.

Contracted Forms.

Singular

I am – I'm; **I am not** – I'm not;
You are – You're; **You're not**
 (You aren't);
He is – He's; **He's not** (He isn't);

I'm a girl. Я – девушка.
 She is a doctor. Она – врач.
 He isn't a pupil. Он – не ученик.

Plural

We are – We're **We're not** (We aren't);
You are – You're; **You're not**
 (You aren't);
They are – They're **They're not**
 (They aren't).

We 're students. Мы – студенты.
 You're not a nurse. Вы – не медсестра.
 They are not teachers. Они – не учителя.

Ex. 1. Write the short form (she's/we aren't etc.).

- He is.... **he's**
- They are...
- She is not...
- It is
- I am not.....
- You are not....

Ex. 2. Write the full form (she is/ we are not etc.).

1. We aren't ... we **are** not.
2. I'm
3. You're.....

4. They aren't.....
5. It isn't
6. She's

Ex. 3. Put in am, is, are.

1. The weather **is** good.
2. I not tired.
3. This bag heavy.
4. These houses ... large.
5. The dog asleep.
6. Look! There Carol.
7. I hot.
8. This house old.
9. My brother and I good pupils.
10. We students.

Study the new vocabulary:

I he, she we you they	am is are	(not)		Russian (s) /'rʌʃən/. Ukrainian (s) /ju:'kreɪnɪən/. Turkman /'tɜːkmen/. Uzbek /'ʊzbək/.	Я – русский. Он – украинец. Мы - туркмены. Они – узбеки.
I he, she we you they	am is are	(not)	from	Russia /'rʌʃə/. Ukraine /ju:'kreɪn/. Turkmenistan /'tɜːkmeni'stɑːn/. Uzbekistan /'ʊzbeki'stɑːn/.	Я из России. Он из Украины. Мы из Туркменистана. Они из Узбекистана.

Ex. 4. Translate into English:

1. Я из Узбекистана. _____
2. Она из Украины. _____
3. Он не из России. _____
4. Мы не из Туркменистана. _____
5. Вы из Узбекистана. _____
6. Она – украинка. _____
7. Они – туркмены. _____
8. Вы – не узбеки. _____
9. Она – не русская. _____
10. Вы – не украинцы. _____

Grammar Spot

General Questions

Positive	Question	Examples
I am	Am I?	Am I right? – Я прав?
He	Is he?	Is he a pupil? – Он студент?
She is	Is she?	Is she a teacher? – Она учитель?
It	Is it?	Is it hot? – Холодно?
We	Are we?	Are we students? – Мы студенты?
You are	Are you?	Are you Turkman? – Вы туркмены?
They	Are they?	Are they Uzbek? – Они узбеки?

Short Answers

Positive			Negative	Examples
Yes,	I am.	No,	I'm not.	Am I right? – Yes, you are.
	he		he's not /he isn't.	Is he a pupil? – No, he isn't.
	she is.		she's not /she isn't.	Is she a teacher? – Yes, she is.
	it		it's not /it isn't.	Is it hot? – No, it's not.
	we		we're not / we aren't.	Are we students? – Yes, we are.
	you are.		you're not /you aren't.	Are you Turkman? – No, we aren't.
	they		they're not / they aren't.	Are they Uzbek? – Yes, they are.

Ex. 5. Write questions, using am, is, are.

1. he Uzbek? 2. you a student? 3. she a teacher? 4. I right? 5. she Turkman? 6. it hot? 7. I Ukrainian? 8. we from Turkmenistan? 9. they from Uzbekistan? 10. she from Ukraine?

Ex. 6. Ask each other questions and give short answers.

Example: Are you a student? – No, I am not/Yes, I am.

Listening 1.1

Listen to the mini-dialogues. Read them after the speaker's voice. Pay your attention to the new word combinations in the bold type. Practise the mini-dialogues with your partner.

- **Hello!** I am David Clark.
- **Hello.** I am Linda Martin.

- Are you a teacher?
- No, I'm not.
- Oh, are you a student?
- Yes, I am.

- Are you from England?
- No, I'm not.
- **Where are you from?**
- I'm from Canada.

- Hello, John!
- Hello, Peter. **How are you?**
- **I'm very well. Thanks.** And you?
- **I'm fine,** thanks.

Ex. 7. Fill in the missing words. Use the words from the table.

hello	I am	England	thanks	well	fine	how	I'm not	where	student
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- ! I am David Clark.
- Hello. I am Linda Martin.

- Are you a teacher?
- No,
- Oh, are you a?
- Yes,

- Are you from?
- No, I'm not.
- are you from?
- I'm from Canada.

- Hello, John!
- Hello, Peter. are you?
- I'm very And you?
- I'm, thanks.

Ex. 8. Choose the right word and underline it. Listen to the dialogue for a self-check. Read the correct variant of the dialogue aloud.

- Hello! I am/is David Clark.
- Hello/Good bye. I am/are Linda Martin.

- Are you a teacher/pupil?
- No/yes, I'm not.
- Oh, are/is you a student?
- Yes, I am/are.

- Are you from/in England?
- No, I'm not.
- Where/who are you from/of?
- I'm from Canada.

- Hello, John!
- Hello, Peter. How/why are you?
- I'm very well/bad. Thanks/OK. And you?
- I'm fine/so-so, thanks.

Ex. 9. Put the utterances in order to make up a dialogue. Practise the dialogue with your partner.

- I'm from Turkmenistan / Uzbekistan.
- Hello! I am (name).
- Yes, I am.
- Hello. I am (name).
- Oh, are you a student?
- How are you?
- I'm very well. Thanks. And you?
- Where are you from?
- Are you a teacher?
- I'm fine, thanks.
- Are you from Ukraine/Russia?
- No, I'm not.
- No, I'm not.

Ex. 10. Make up a dialogue of your own, using these words and expressions.

Hello!; a student; thanks; fine; very well; I'm from; How are you?; Where are you from?

Special Questions

What /wɒt/	am	I, he, she, we, you, they	What is it?
Who /hu:/			Who am I?
Where /weə/			Where is he from?

When /wen/	is are	free here this bag students etc.	When are you free?
Why /wai/			Why are they here?
How /haʊ/			How are you?
How /haʊ/ old /əʊld/			How old are you?
How much /haʊ mʌtʃ/			How much is this bag?
How many /haʊ 'meni/			How many students are here?
Whose /hu:z/			Whose bag is it?

Ex. 11. Write questions, using what, who, why, how, how old, how many, when, where, whose, how much:

1. is it? 2.are you? 3. is she? 4. is he? 5.
..... pupils are here? 6. bag is it? 7. is he free? 8. are they
from? 9. are these books? 10. is it hot here?

Ex. 12. Put questions to the words in the bold type:

1. I am **Turkman**. _____
2. He is **from Ukraine**. _____
3. We are free **today**. _____
4. **Four** students are here. _____
5. She is **twenty**. _____
6. My bag is **cheap**. _____
7. I am **fine**. _____
8. This is **her** bag. _____
9. He is at the University **because he is a student**. _____
10. It is my **book**. _____

Listening 1.2

Listen to the dialogue. Read it after the speaker's voice. Pay your attention to the new word combinations in the bold type. Practise it with your partner.

- **Excuse** /ɪk'skju:z/ **me!**

- Yes?
- Are you English?
- **Pardon** /'pɑ:dn/?
- **Are you English?**
- **Oh, yes. Yes, we are.**
- Oh, I'm English. **Are you on holiday** /'hɒlɪdeɪ/?
- No, we aren't. **We're businessmen** /'bɪznəsmæn/.
- **Please, sit down.**
- **Thank you.**
- Tea?
- **Yes, please.**
- Sugar?
- **No, thanks.**
- **Where are you from?**
- **I'm from London.**
- Are you a businessman?
- No, I'm not. **I'm a tourist** /'tʊərɪst/.

Ex. 13. Fill in the missing words. Use the words from the table.

Excuse	sit down	please	thanks	a businessman
English	Sugar	a tourist	holiday	pardon

- me!
- Yes?
- Are you English?
- ?
- Are you?
- Oh, yes. Yes, we are.
- Oh, I'm English. Are you on ?
- No, we aren't. We're businessmen.
- Please.
- Thank you.
- Tea?
- Yes,
-?
- No,
- Where are you from?

- I'm from London.
- Are you?
- No, I'm not. I'm

Ex. 14. Choose the right word and underline it. Listen to the dialogue for a self-check. Read the correct variant of the dialogue aloud.

- Excuse/Hello me!
- Yes?
- Are you English?
- Pardon/Yes?
- Are you English?
- Oh, yes. Yes, we are/are not.
- Oh, I'm English. Are you on holiday/trip?
- No, we aren't. We're businessmen/students.
- Please/well, sit down/up.
- Thank you/them.
- Tea?
- Yes, please.
- Sugar?
- No, thanks/more.
- Where/when are you from/out?
- I'm from/in London.
- Are/Is you a businessman/teacher?
- No, I'm not. I'm a tourist/school-leaver.

Ex. 15. Put the utterances in order to make up a dialogue. Practise the dialogue with your partner.

- No, I'm not. I'm a tourist.
- Excuse me!
- No, thanks.
- Are you a businessman?
- Yes?
- Are you English?
- Thank you.
- Pardon?
- Tea?
- Oh, yes. Yes, we are.
- Oh, I'm English. Are you on holiday?
- I'm from London.

- Please, sit down.
- Yes, please.
- Are you English?
- Sugar?
- Where are you from?
- No, we aren't. We're businessmen.

Ex. 16. Make up a dialogue of your own, using these words and expressions.

Excuse me!; Thank you; Yes, please; Are you on holiday?; Pardon?; No, thanks; Where are you from? I'm a ...

Reading 1.1

Read these words correctly. Find them in the text below and write out the sentences with these words. Translate the sentences.

(first) name /neɪm/ - имя

surname /'sɜ: neɪm/ – фамилия

to study /'stʌdi/ - учиться, изучать

native /'neɪtɪv/ - родной

year /jɪə/ – год

old /əʊld/ – старый

city /'sɪti/ - город

student /'stju:dnt/ – студент

University /ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/ – университет

hobby /'hɒbi/ - хобби, любимое занятие

Read the text and translate it into Russian:

ABOUT MYSELF

My name is Nina. My surname is Kovalyova. I am Ukrainian. I am from Ukraine. My native city is Sumy. I am seventeen (years old). I have a mother, a father and a sister. I have many friends. I like to play different games. My friends and I play volley-ball, tennis and basketball. I am a good player. I also like to dance and sing. Now I am a University student. I am a first-year student. I study English and German. I am a good student. I study hard. I like my studying at the University.

Answer the questions to the text:

1. Is she Ukrainian? _____
2. Is she from Russia? _____

3. How old is she? _____
4. What is her native city? _____
5. Is she a University student? _____
6. Is she a second-year student? _____
7. Is she a bad student? _____
8. What is her name? _____
9. What is her surname? _____
10. Is she a good player? _____

Ex. 17. Fill in the missing words from the text:

1. My is Nina. 2. My is Kovalyova. 3. I from Ukraine. 4. My city is Sumy. 5. I am a University 6. I am a good 7. I am a student. 8. I English and German. 9. I like my studying at the 10. I also like to and

Ex. 18. Ask questions, but read the answer to the questions first.

(your name?) What's your name? _____ Paul.
 (surname?) _____ Smith.
 (how old?) _____ I'm 17.
 (Ukrainian?) _____ No, I'm not.
 (a student?) _____ Yes, I am.
 (Where/from?) _____
 _____ I am from Turkmenistan.
 (your nationality?) _____ I am Uzbek.
 (first-year student?) _____ Yes, I am.

Ex. 19a. Study the new topical vocabulary and make up the sentences with it.

nationality /ˌnæʃəˈnæləti/ – национальность

school-leaver /ˈsku:lˌli:və/ – выпускник школы

age /eɪdʒ/ – возраст

to like /laɪk/ - любить, нравиться

to have /həv/ - иметь

to play /pleɪ/ - играть

game /geɪm/ - игра

different /ˈdɪfrənt/ - разный, различный

to study hard /hɑ:d/ - усердно учиться

studying – учёба

a first-year student - первокурсник

to be fond /fɒnd/ of – увлекаться

group-mate /ˈgru:pmeɪt/ - одноклассник

Ex. 19b. Fill in the missing words in the sentences below:

1. What is your ? 2. I like at the University.
 3. He plays well. 4. We study
 5. She is a student. 6. I like this
 7. They are of sports. 8. She is my And
 how old are you? 9. Do you sweets? 10. We a new
 teacher. 11. He is my

Ex. 20. Translate into English:

1. Она – моя одноклассница. _____
 2. Мы – первокурсники. _____
 3. Они увлекаются спортом. _____
 4. Он усердно учится. _____
 5. Мы играем в разные игры. _____
 6. Ты выпускник школы? _____
 7. У меня есть друг. _____
 8. Ей нравится учёба в университете. _____

 9. Кто он по национальности? _____
 10. Мои одноклассники – мои друзья. _____

PEOPLE'S AGE**Grammar Spot****Cardinal Numerals**

Numeral	Transcription	Translation
one	/wʌn/	один
two	/tu:/	два
three	/θri:/	три
four	/fɔ:/	четыре
five	/faɪv/	пять
six	/sɪks/	шесть
seven	/ˈsevn/	семь
eight	/eɪt/	восемь
nine	/naɪn/	девять
ten	/ten/	десять

eleven	/ɪˈlevn/	одиннадцать
twelve	/ˈtwelv/	двенадцать
thirteen	/ˌθɜːˈtiːn/	тринадцать
fourteen	/ˌfɔːˈtiːn/	четырнадцать
fifteen	/ˌfɪfˈtiːn/	пятнадцать
sixteen	/ˌsɪksˈtiːn/	шестнадцать
seventeen	/ˌsevnˈtiːn/	семнадцать
eighteen	/ˌeɪˈtiːn/	восемнадцать
nineteen	/ˌnaɪnˈtiːn/	девятнадцать
twenty	/ˈtwenti/	двадцать
twenty-one	/ˈtwenti ˈwʌn/	двадцать один
twenty-two etc.	/ˈtwenti ˈtuː/	двадцать два и т.д.
thirty (-three)	/ˈθɜːti/	тридцать (три)
forty (-four)	/ˈfɔːti/	сорок (четыре)
fifty (-five)	/ˈfɪfti/	пятьдесят пять
sixty (-six)	/ˈsɪksti/	шестьдесят (шесть)
seventy (-seven)	/ˈsevn̩ti/	семьдесят (семь)
eighty (-eight)	/ˈeɪti/	восемьдесят (восемь)
ninety (-nine)	/ˈnaɪnti/	девяносто (девять)
one (a) hundred (and two, etc.)	/ˈhʌndrəd/	сто (сто два и т. д.)

Study the new vocabulary:

What is your age? = How old are you? – I am seventeen / twenty / twenty one / twenty- five (years old).

I am over seventeen (Мне 17).

I am nearly eighteen (Мне почти 18).

I am under age (Я несовершеннолетний).

What's her/his age? = How old is she/ he? – She/he is in her teens = She/he is a teenager (Она/он - подросток).

She/he is in her/his twenties (Ей/ему за 20).

She/he is in her/his early thirties (Ей/ему чуть за 30).

She/he is in her/his mid forties (Ей/ему - 44-46 лет).

She/he is in her/his late sixties (Ей/ему далеко за 60).

She/he is an elderly /ˈeldəli/ person /ˈpɜːsn/ (Она/он – пожилой человек).

She/he is a middle-aged /ˌmɪdl ˈeɪdʒd/ person (Она/он – человек среднего возраста).

Ex. 21. Translate into English.

1. Мне двадцать лет. _____
2. Ему восемнадцать. _____
3. Ей нет ещё пятнадцати. _____
4. Она – подросток. _____
5. Молодому человеку немного за тридцать. _____
6. Моя сестра – несовершеннолетняя. _____
7. Она – пожилая женщина. _____
8. Они - люди среднего возраста. _____
9. Нам около 45 лет. _____
10. Им далеко за шестьдесят. _____

Ex. 22. Ask your groupmates about their age.**Grammar Spot****TO HAVE (GOT)**

I (we, you, they)	have (got)	a mother	У меня/него есть мама.
		a father	У меня/него есть папа.
		a sister	У меня/него есть сестра.
		a brother	У меня/него есть брат.
		a friend	У меня/ есть друг.
He (she)	has (got)	a groupmate	У меня/него есть одногруппник.
		a hobby	У меня/него есть хобби.
		a problem	У меня/него есть проблема.

I (we, you, they)	have no haven't (got)	mother	У меня/него нет мамы.
		father	У меня/него нет папы.
		sister	У меня/него нет сестры.
		brother	У меня/него нет брата.
		friend	У меня/него нет друга.
He (she)	has no hasn't (got)	groupmate	У меня/него нет одногруппника.
		hobby	У меня/него нет хобби.
		problem	У меня/него нет проблемы.

Ex. 23. Fill in the missing words:

1. He no father. 2. She a sister. 3. They hobbies. 4. We n't a problem. 5. I no friend. 6. He a brother. 7. Youn't a groupmate. 8. They problems. 9. She n'ta mother. 10. I n't a friend. 11. Hen't a hobby. 12. Youn't a sister.

Ex. 24. Translate into English:

1. У меня есть друзья. _____
 2. У него есть сестра. _____
 3. У нас есть проблемы. _____
 4. У неё нет семьи. _____
 5. У них нет хобби. _____
 6. У тебя есть брат. _____
 7. У нас нет папы. _____
 8. У них нет проблем. _____
 9. У него нет мамы. _____
 10. У вас есть друзья. _____

Have	I (we, you, they)	got	a mother	У меня/него есть мама?
			a father	У меня/него есть папа?
			a sister	У меня/него есть сестра?
			a brother	У меня/него есть брат?
			a friend	У меня/него есть друг?
Has	He (she)		a groupmate	У меня/него есть одноклассник?
			a hobby	У меня/него есть хобби?
			a problem	У меня/него есть проблемы?

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Do	I (we, you, they)	have	a mother	У меня/него есть мама?
			a father	У меня/него есть папа?
			a sister	У меня/него есть сестра?
			a brother	У меня/него есть брат?
			a friend	У меня/него есть друг?
Does	He (she)		a groupmate	У меня/него есть одноклассник?
			a hobby	У меня/него есть хобби?
			a problem	У меня/него есть проблемы?

Ex. 25. Fill in the missing words:

1. you have a sister? 2. you a brother? 3. he a friend? 4. they a mother? 5. she have a problem? 6. he got a groupmate? 7. they got a hobby? 8. we have a groupmate? 9. he have a father? 10. she have a hobby?

Ex. 26. Translate into English:

1. У тебя есть друг? _____
 2. У него есть мама? _____
 3. У них есть проблемы? _____
 4. У вас есть хобби? _____
 5. У нас есть время? _____
 6. У неё есть брат? _____
 7. У тебя есть сестра? _____
 8. У них есть семья? _____
 9. У него есть папа? _____
 10. У неё есть проблема? _____

Study the new vocabulary:

I, we, you, they	play	sports /spɔ:ts/.	Я занимаюсь спортом.
		football /'fʊtbɔ:l/.	Я играю в футбол.
		volley-ball /'vɒli_bɔ:l/.	Я играю в волейбол.
		basketball /'bɑ:skɪt_bɔ:l/.	Я играю в баскетбол.
He, she	plays	tennis /'tenɪs/.	Я играю в теннис.
		table-tennis /'teɪbl_tenɪs/.	Я играю в настольный теннис.
		computer games /kəm'pjʊ:tə/.	Я играю в компьютерные игры.
		badminton /'bædmɪntən/.	Я играю в бадминтон.

I, we, you, they	like	to dance /dɑ:ns/.	Я люблю танцевать.
		to sing /sɪŋ/.	Я люблю петь.
		to read /ri:d/.	Я люблю читать.
		to study /'stʌdi/.	Я люблю учиться.
		to run /rʌn/.	Я люблю бегать.
		to cook /kʊk /.	Я люблю готовить еду.
		to play the piano /pi'ænəʊ/, guitar /gi'tɑ:/,	Я люблю играть на пианино/

He, she	likes	violin /ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/ etc.	гитаре/ скрипке и т.д.
		to meet /mi:t/ with friends.	Я люблю встречаться с друзьями.
		to go to the cinema /ˈsɪnəmə/.	Я люблю ходить в кино.
		to walk /wɔ:k/ in the park /pɑ:k/.	Я люблю гулять в парке.
		to talk /tɔ:k/with groupmates	Я люблю разговаривать с друзьями.
		to go out with friends.	Я люблю проводить с друзьями время вне дома.
		sweets /swi:ts/.	Я люблю конфеты.
		ice-cream /ˈaɪs ˌkri:m/.	Я люблю мороженое.
		tea/ juice/ coffee /ˈkɒfi/.	Я люблю чай/сок/кофе.
		dogs/ cats/ birds.	Я люблю собак/котов/птиц.
		children /ˈtʃɪldrən/.	Я люблю детей.
		books.	Я люблю книги.
		subjects (English /ˈɪŋlɪʃ/, German /ˈdʒɜ:mən/, French /frentʃ/)	Мне нравятся предметы (английский, немецкий, французский).

Ex. 27. Fill in the missing words.

1. I like to with friends. 2. I like to with friends. 3. You like 4. They like and French. 5. He tea. 6. She children. 7. I like to the violin. 8. She likes to in the 9. She likes 10. They like to with 11. They like 12. I play 13. He tennis. 14. She badminton. 15. I play games. 16. He likes to 17. We to run. 18. He like to with 19. She to play the 20. We like to go to

Ex. 28. Translate into English:

1. Я играю в футбол. _____
2. Я играю в волейбол. _____
3. Я играю в бадминтон. _____
4. Я играю в настольный теннис. _____
5. Я играю в компьютерные игры. _____
6. Я играю в теннис. _____
7. Я люблю ходить в кино. _____
8. Я люблю конфеты. _____

9. Я люблю чай и кофе. _____
10. Я люблю мороженое. _____
11. Мы любим собак и кошек. _____
12. Она любит сок. _____
13. Они любят английский и немецкий. _____
14. Вы любите встречаться с друзьями? _____
15. Они любят гулять в парке. _____
16. Она любит разговаривать с одноклассниками. _____
17. Мы любим проводить время с друзьями вне дома. _____
18. Я люблю готовить. _____
19. Они любят учиться. _____
20. Она любит петь и танцевать. _____
21. Я люблю читать. _____
22. Они любят играть на гитаре. _____
23. Он любит играть на скрипке. _____
24. Вы любите книги. _____
25. Мы любим ходить в кино. _____

Ex. 29. Make up your own sentences with these words and word combinations.

Ex. 30. Fill in the missing words. Read the text. Learn it by heart.

Hello. My name is _____. I come from _____, a town (city / village) in _____. But I am a student at Sumy State Pedagogical University in Ukraine. I am studying English. And I can speak the language quite well, and I also know _____ and Russian. So I can speak three languages. I am enjoying the course a lot. But that's very hard work. I live in the hostel, with about 30 other students / rent a flat. The course started in September and I am in my first year. After the course I am going to work in _____ but I don't know where yet.

Ex. 31. Tell your partner about yourself, using this plan:

Name, surname.

Age.

Nationality.

Native place. Country.

Occupation. The place you work/study.

Hobbies and interests.

Ex. 32. You want to make friends in the Internet. Write an introducing letter about yourself. Start like this:

Dear friend,

My name is.....

End your letter in such a way:

Yours,
(name)

UNIT 2

MY FAMILY

Grammar Spot

Possessive Pronouns (Conjoint Form)

Pronoun	Transcription	Translation
I → my	/maɪ/	я → мой
you → your	/jɔ:/	ты → твой
he → his	/hɪz/	он → его
she → her	/hɜ:/	она → её
it → its	/ɪts/	оно → его (перед неодушевлёнными существительными)
we → our	/aʊə/	мы → наш
you → your	/jɔ:/	вы → ваш
they → their	/ðeə/	они → их

Example:

- Whose (house, car, bag, desk, room) is it?
- It is my/your/his/her/our/their (house, car, bag, desk, room).

Ex. 1. Put in my, our, your, his, her, their, its.

1. I like _____ job.
2. Do you like _____ job?
3. Does your father like _____ job?
4. _____ favourite sport is tennis.
5. Thank you for _____ letter.
6. John is a teacher but _____ sister is a nurse.
7. I often see this man but I don't know _____ name.
8. They have got two children but I don't know _____ names.
9. We invite all _____ friends for a party every Saturday.
10. We stay at a nice hotel. _____ room is comfortable.
11. The company has offices in many places. But _____ head office is in New York.
12. Sally is married. _____ husband works in a bank.

Ex. 2. Finish these sentences.

1. He lives with his parents.
2. They live with _____ parents.

3. We _____ parents.
4. Ann lives _____
5. I _____ parents.
6. John _____
7. Do you live _____ ?
8. Most children _____.

Ex. 3. Translate into English:

1. Моя мама – учительница. _____
2. Твой брат – студент? _____
3. Мои родители живут в Узбекистане. _____
4. Она живёт со своими (её) родителями. _____
5. Его комната чистая. _____
6. У детей есть свои (их) игрушки. _____
7. Их брат учится в школе. _____
8. Ваш дом большой? _____
9. Я живу в большом городе. Его улицы широкие. _____
10. Она учится в университете. Его здания высокие. _____

Possessive Case

Singular	Plural
the room of my mother – my mother's /z/ room <i>комната моей мамы</i>	the books of students - the students' books <i>книги студентов</i>
the son of my friend - my friend's /z/ son <i>сын моего друга</i>	the students' bags <i>сумки студентов</i>
the answer of the student - the student's /s/ answer <i>ответ студента</i>	
the novels of Dickens – Dickens's /ɪz/ novels <i>романы Диккенса</i>	
the flat of my mother-in-law - my mother-in-law's /z/ flat <i>квартира моей свекрови</i>	

Examples:

- My brother's flat is large.
 The girl's face is pretty.
 The students' answers are good.
 My daughter-in-law's room is small.

Ex. 4. Translate into Russian:

my sister's husband _____
my brother's son _____
his father's wife _____
my friend's family _____
our students' parents _____
his grandparents' car _____
my uncle's room _____
her aunt's bag _____
her cousins' children _____
our sons' bikes _____

Ex. 5. Translate into English:

мамина комната _____
сестрина сумка _____
картина моего друга _____
портрет моего отца _____
друг моего сына _____
друзья наших родителей _____
квартира наших родственников _____
комнаты наших студентов _____
ответы моих учеников _____
имя нового учителя _____

Ex. 6. Read and translate the word combinations into Russian. Paraphrase them according to the model:

Model: The pen of this student. – This student's pen.

1. The book of my brother. _____
2. The boxes of her grandmother. _____
3. The brother of this girl. _____
4. The name of this man. _____
5. The mother of my friend. _____
6. The apple of that child. _____
7. The children of this woman. _____
8. The buses of these drivers. _____
9. The son of my friend. _____
10. The car of my cousin. _____

Ex. 7. Change the words in the bold type according to the model:

Model: My aunt's flat. – Her flat.

1. Her brother's wife. _____
2. Jack and Ann's parents. _____
3. These children's mother. _____
4. Her husband's name. _____
5. My friend's name. _____
6. This teacher's lesson. _____
7. My parents' car. _____
8. His relatives' flat. _____
9. Their fathers' work. _____
10. Our cousins' children. _____

Listening 2.1

Listen to the dialogue. Read it after the speaker's voice. Practise the dialogue with your partner.

- Hello, Jane.
- Hello, Richard.
- Phew! What's this?
- It's a Cadillac.
- Hmm. Is it your car?
- Well, no. No, it isn't.
- Whose car is it?
- It's Mr. Orson's car.
- Mr. Orson? Who's he?
- He's my boss. He's a millionaire!

Ex. 8. Fill in the missing words. Use the words from the table.

your	my	Whose	It's	Mr. Orson's
Hello	Who's	millionaire	No, it isn't	what's

- _____, Jane.
- Hello, Richard.
- Phew! _____ this?
- _____ a Cadillac.
- Hmm. Is it _____ car?
- Well, no. _____
- _____ car is it?
- It's _____ car.
- Mr. Orson? _____ he?
- He's _____ boss. He's a _____!

Ex. 9. Choose the right word and underline it. Listen to the dialogue for a self-check. Read the correct variant of the dialogue aloud.

- Hello/Bye, Jane.
- Hello, Richard.
- Phew! What's this/it?
- It's a Cadillac.
- Hmm. Is it your/my car?
- Well, no. No/yes, it isn't.
- Whose/why car is it?
- It's Mr. Orson's car.
- Mr. Orson? Who's/what's he?
- He's my/your boss. He's a millionaire!

Ex. 10. Put the utterances in order to make up a dialogue. Practise the dialogue with your partner.

- He's my boss. He's a millionaire!
- Hello, Richard.
- It's a Cadillac.
- Well, no. No, it isn't.
- Hmm. Is it your car?
- Phew! What's this?
- Whose car is it?
- Mr. Orson? Who's he?
- Hello, Jane.
- It's Mr. Orson's car.

Ex. 11. Make up a dialogue of your own, using these words and expressions.

My family, your parents, your town, his job, her children, its streets, its buildings, my country, their town, our university, her hobbies, my sister.

Reading 2.1

Read these words correctly. Find them in the text below and write out the sentences with these words. Translate the sentences into Russian.

family /'fæmli/ - семья

mother /'mʌðə/ - мать

father /'fɑ:ðə/ - отец

sister /'sistə/ - сестра

husband /'hʌzbənd/ - муж

children /'tʃɪldrən/ - дети

looks after /lʊk/ - присматривать за (кем-то)

nephew /'nevju:/ - племянник

niece /ni:s/ - племянница

brother-in-law /,brʌðə in 'lɔ:/ - деверь

to be married /'mærid/ - быть замужем/женатым

Read the text and translate it into Russian:

ABOUT MY FAMILY

I am Nina Kovalyova. My family is large. There are seven of us. The members of our family are: my mother, my father, my sister, her husband, their children and me. My mother's name is Helen. She is in her early forties. She is a school teacher. My father's name is Ivan. He is fifty. He is a doctor. His work is difficult. He works much. My sister's name is Mary. She is a young woman. She is married. She doesn't work. She looks after my nephew, Nick, and my little niece Ann. They are nice children. Their father, Dan, works in a bank. He is my brother-in-law. He is thirty-five. We meet in the evenings and have supper together. On weekends we have breakfast together. Sometimes we visit our friends or invite them to our house. When it's warm Mary and Dan take their children to the park for a walk. They often go the cinema or children zones in the supermarkets, where my nephew and niece have fun. We are a friendly family.

Answer the questions to the text:

1. Is her family large? _____
2. How many of them are in the family? _____
3. Who are the members of the family? _____
4. What's her mother's name? _____
5. How old is her father? _____
6. What's her father's job? _____
7. Does Nina have a sister? _____
8. Does Nina have a sister or brother? _____
9. Is Mary married? _____
10. Mary and Dan have two children, don't they? _____
11. Does Nina's brother-in-law work in a bank? _____
12. What do they do in the evenings? _____
13. Do they have breakfast or dinner on the weekends? _____
14. They never visit our friends or invite them to our house, do they? _____
15. Where do Nina's nephew and niece have fun? _____
16. Are they a friendly family? _____

Ex. 12. Fill in the missing words from the text:

I am Nina Kovalyova. My _____ is large. There are seven of us. The members of our family are: my _____, my _____, my _____, her _____, their _____ and me. My mother's name is Helen. She is in her early _____. She is a school teacher. My father's name is Ivan. He is fifty. He is a doctor. His work is _____. He works much. My sister's name is Mary. She is a young woman. She is _____. She doesn't work. She _____ my nephew, Nick, and my little _____ Ann. They are nice _____. Their father, Dan, works in a bank. He is my _____. He is thirty five. We meet in the evenings and _____ supper together. On weekends we have _____ together. Sometimes we _____ our friends or invite them to our house. When it's warm Mary and Dan take their children to the park _____. They often go the cinema or children zones in the supermarkets, where my _____ and niece have fun. We are a friendly family.

Ex. 13a. Study the new topical vocabulary and make up the sentences with it.

family /'fæmli/ - семья

mother /'mʌðə/ - мать

father /'fɑ:ðə/ - отец

son – сын

daughter /'dɔ:tə/ - дочь

sister /'sistə/ - сестра

husband /'hʌzbənd/ - муж

wife /waɪf/ - жена

parents /'peərənts/ - родители

children /'tʃɪldrən/ - дети

nephew /'nevju:/ - племянник

niece /ni:s/ - племянница

brother-in-law /'brʌðə in 'lɔ:/ - деверь

to be married /'mærid/ - быть замужем/женатым

to be single /'sɪŋgl/ - быть в разводе

child /tʃaɪld/ - ребёнок

an only /'əʊnli/ child – единственный ребёнок

an adopted /ə'dɒptɪd/ child – усыновлённый ребёнок

the baby of the family – самый младший член семьи (ребёнок)

widow /'wɪdəʊ/ - вдова

widower /'wɪdəʊə/ - вдовец

grandmother /'græn,mʌðə/ - бабушка

grandfather /'græn,fɑ:ðə/ - дедушка

grandparents /'græn, peərənts / - бабушка и дедушка

grandson /'græn,sʌn/ - внук

granddaughter /'græn, dɔ:tə/ - внучка
 grandchildren // 'græn, tʃɪldrən/ – внуки
 uncle /'ʌŋkl/ – дядя
 aunt /ɑ:nt/ – тётя
 cousin /'kʌzn/ – двоюродный брат, сестра
 mother-in-law – свекровь, теща
 father-in-law – свёкор, тесть
 sister-in-law – невестка (для сестры, брата мужа или жены)
 brother-in-law – зять (для сестры, брата мужа или жены)
 daughter-in-law – невестка (для матери, отца мужа или жены)
 son-in-law – зять (для матери, отца мужа или жены)
 elder /'eldə/ – старший (по старшинству между детьми одной семьи)
 younger /'jʌŋə/ – младший (по старшинству между детьми одной семьи и по возрасту)
 the youngest /'jʌŋəst/ – самый младший (по старшинству между детьми одной семьи и по возрасту)

Ex. 13b. Fill in the missing words in the sentences below:

1. Your parents' parents are your _____ and your _____
2. Your father's brother and sister are your _____ and _____
3. Your aunt's and uncle's children are your _____
4. Your brother's son and daughter are your _____ and your _____
5. Your children's children are your _____ and your _____
6. Your sister's husband is your _____
7. Your brother's wife is your _____
8. Your sister's husband is your mother's _____
9. Your brother's wife is your father's _____
10. He is not married. He is _____
11. She has a family. She is _____
12. They have a child, Nancy. She is _____
13. They have three children. Nick is the youngest. He is _____
14. I am 12. My brother is 20. I have an _____ brother.
15. They have two children. Nancy is 14 and Nick is 3. Nick is _____
16. I am a student. My _____ sister is a schoolgirl.
17. My friend's husband died. She is a _____
18. My brother's wife died. He is a _____

Ex. 14. Translate into English:

1. Мои родители живут в Туркменистане/Узбекистане. _____
2. У меня нет сестры или брата. Я единственный ребёнок в семье. _____
3. Мои бабушка и дедушка пожилые люди. _____
4. У меня есть дядя, но нет тёти. _____
5. Мои двоюродные брат и сестра часто приходят к нам в дом. _____
6. Я самый младший ребёнок в семье. _____
7. Моя старшая сестра – врач. _____
8. Мой зять работает в банке. _____
9. Её свекровь не работает. _____
10. Его теща – вдова. _____
11. У них своих детей. Их сын усыновлённый ребёнок. _____
12. Он не женат. _____
13. Её невестка работает в школе. _____
14. Его внуки учатся в школе. _____
15. Его старшая дочь – студентка. _____
16. Наш младший сын не ходит в школу. _____

Ex. 15. Answer the questions about your family:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Are you married or single? | 13. What is her/his name? |
| 2. Do you have a family? | 14. What's his/her job? |
| 3. How many are you in the family? | 15. How old is he/she? |
| 4. What are your parents' names? | 16. Have you got any cousins? |
| 5. How old are your parents? | 17. What are their names? |
| 6. What are their jobs? | 18. How old are they? |
| 7. Do they like their jobs? | 19. Have you got grandparents? |
| 8. Have you got any brothers or sisters? | 20. How old are they? |
| 9. How old are they? | 21. Do they work? |
| 10. Do they work or study? | 22. What does your family like to do on weekends? |
| 11. What are their hobbies? | 23. Are you a friendly family? |
| 12. Do you have an uncle or aunt? | |

Ex. 16. Make up your own sentences with these words and word combinations.

Listening 2.2

Listen to the dialogue. Read it after the speaker's voice. Practise the dialogue with your partner.

- Who's that? Who's that?
- It's me, Tom.
- Tom?
- Yes, Tom. Your grandson, from Canada?
- Oh, Tom! Come in!
- This is my wife Mary.
- Oh, how do you do?
- And these are our children, Jimmy and Ethel.
- Hello, Jimmy. Hello, Ethel. Well, this is a nice surprise!

Ex. 17. Choose the right word and underline it. Listen to the dialogue for a self-check. Read the correct variant of the dialogue aloud.

- Who's that? Who's/what's that?
- It's me/him, Tom.
- Tom?
- Yes, Tom. Your grandson/father, from Canada?
- Oh, Tom! Come/go in!
- This is my wife/daughter Mary.
- Oh, how/what do you do?
- And these/that are our children/parents, Jimmy and Ethel.
- Hello, Jimmy. Hello, Ethel. Well, this is a nice surprise!

Ex. 18. Put the utterances in order to make up a dialogue. Practise the dialogue with your partner.

- Not a bad idea. I'll call you later. Bye for now.
- Hello, I am (your name).
- Hello. I am (your name).
- I see. You are a friendly family.
- Oh, my parents live in Turkmenistan/Uzbekistan. They are....(names, age, jobs).
- And have you got any sisters or brothers?
- No, I will go home in 6 months.
- Yes, I am. I study at the University. And you?
- Oh, yes, I do. I love them very much. Here is the photo.

- Happy to meet you. Are you a student?
- My father is (...). He is a (his job) and my mother is (...). She is a (her job).
- Oh, your parents look young. How old are they?
- Do you miss your family?
- Oh, I am an only child. But I have grandparents. They are elderly people. They don't work.
- I am a university student too. I am in my first year.
- Yes. I miss them very much. I am going home next month. And you?
- Yes. There are (...) children in our family. I am the eldest. And what about you?
- Ok, I must leave. How about a cup of coffee the other day.
- Nice to meet you.

Ex. 19. Fill in the missing words. Read the text. Learn it by heart.

My father's name is _____. My mother's name is _____. They are my _____. My parents' life is interesting. They are happy together. Our _____ is large. My _____ works at school. His work is difficult. My _____ work is at home. My parents' house is large and beautiful. They work there much. We meet in the evening, have _____ together and drink _____ and speak. On Sundays we meet together have _____ and go to the park. Sometimes we visit our relatives. They live in the village. We go there by _____ car. My _____ and uncle's house is in a little village. It is very pleasant to be in the _____. In the afternoon we have _____ and come back home. It is _____ to visit _____ or friends but it is more pleasant to come back _____.

Ex. 20. Tell your groupmates about your family, using this plan:

Enumerate the members of your family, give their names.

Tell about their age.

Tell about their jobs, occupations and places of work/study.

Tell about the interests of your family members.

Tell about the everyday life of your family.

Ex. 21. Describe your family in detail. Use these words and word combinations.

Interesting, a large family, to meet, grandparents, daughter, son, to be married, children, to be single, cousin, the youngest, elder, nephew, niece, everyday life, in a little village, in the city, pleasant, to meet together.

UNIT 3

APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER

Grammar Spot

The Adjective. Degrees of Comparison.

The Positive Form	The Comparative Form	The Superlative Form
cold – холодный	colder – более холодный	the coldest – самый холодный
busy – занятый	busier – более занятый	the busiest – самый занятый
big – большой	bigger – больший	the biggest – самый большой
fine – красивый	finer – красивее	the finest – самый красивый
difficult – трудный	more difficult – более трудный	the most difficult – самый трудный
good – хороший	better – лучше	best – самый лучший
bad – плохой	worse /wɜːs/ – хуже	the worst /wɜːst/ – самый худший
little – маленький	less – меньше	the least /liːst/ – самый маленький
much, many – много	more – более	the most /məʊst/ – самый больший
far – далёкий	farther /ˈfɑːðə/ – дальний	farthest /ˈfɑːðəst/ – самый дальний
late – поздний	later – более поздний	the last /lɑːst/ – самый поздний
old – старый	older /ˈəʊldə/ – старше (по возрасту) elder /ˈeldə/ – старше (в семье)	the oldest – самый старший (по возрасту) the eldest – самый старший (в семье)

Ex. 1. Give the degrees of comparison of the adjectives and translate them:

Short _____	tall _____
nice _____	long _____
big _____	red _____
high _____	fast _____
easy _____	good _____
far _____	bad _____
busy _____	far _____

old	late
thin	thick
difficult	beautiful
narrow	clever
angry	pleasant
interesting	important
pretty	much
polite	silly

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using the adjectives in the bold type in the comparative degree.

*Model: She has a **small** car. – She wants a bigger car.*

*This doll isn't very **beautiful**. – This doll is more beautiful.*

1. This house isn't very **large**. That house is _____
2. Britain isn't very **big**. France is _____
3. This house isn't modern. I prefer _____ houses.
4. These flowers aren't very beautiful. The blue ones are _____
5. My bag isn't very **heavy**. Your bag is _____
6. My chair isn't very **comfortable**. Your chair is _____
7. He doesn't work very **hard**. I work _____
8. This dish doesn't taste very **good**. That dish tastes _____
9. Britain is a **far** country. But the USA is a _____ country.
10. My book isn't very **interesting**. Your book is _____

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the adjectives in the bold type in the superlative degree.

*Model: He is a **good** tennis player. – He is the best tennis player in the team.*

*It is a **beautiful** picture. – It is the most beautiful picture in the house.*

1. This building is very **old**. It's _____ in the town.
2. It is a **bad** mistake. It's _____ I've made.
3. It is a **pretty** village. It's _____ I've ever seen.
4. He is an **interesting** person. He is _____ I know.
5. She is a **beautiful** girl. She is _____ I know.
6. These are **important** papers. These are _____ I have.
7. This man is very clever. He is _____ man I know.
8. This is a far city. It is _____ in the country.
9. This is a late bus. This is _____ in the city.
10. This food is awful. This is _____ I have ever tasted.

Ex. 4. Translate into English:

1. 22 июня – самый длинный день в году. _____

2. Это самое трудное упражнение. _____
3. Мой старший брат учится в университете. _____
4. У меня самые новые книги. _____
5. Моя младшая племянница – лучшая ученица в классе. _____
6. Наш дом маленький. Я хочу жить в доме побольше. _____
7. Сегодня солнце светит ярче. _____
8. Эта книга – более новая и интересная. _____
9. Этот парк зеленее и красивее. _____
10. Моя комната светлее и лучше. _____

Reading 3.1

Read these words correctly. Find them in the text below and write out the sentences with these words. Translate the sentences into Russian.

tall /tɔ:l/ - высокий

slim /slɪm/ - стройный

nose /nəʊz/ - нос

lip /lɪp/ - губа

eye /aɪ/ - глаз

eyebrow /'aɪbraʊ/ - бровь

eyelash /'aɪlæʃ/ - ресница

handsome /'hænsəm/ - красивый, симпатичный (о мужчине)

fair /feə/ - светлый

face /feɪs/ - лицо

hair /heə/ - волосы

thick /θɪk/ - толстый, густой (о волосах)

Hello! My name is Nick. I am twenty. I am a student. My friends say that I am tall and slim. My hair is fair. It is short and thick. My face is oval and fair. I have big brown eyes and long eyelashes. My eyebrows are dark, my nose is straight, and my lips are red. I am a handsome young man.

Say if these statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. I am fourteen. _____

2. I am a student. _____
3. I am not tall. _____
4. My hair is black. _____
5. My face is oval. _____
6. I have blue eyes. _____
7. My eyebrows are fair. _____
8. My nose is straight. _____
9. My lips are red. _____
10. I am a handsome man. _____

Ex. 5. Fill in the missing words in the text:

Hello! My name is Nick. I am twenty. I am a student. My friends say that I am _____ and _____. My _____ is fair. It is short and _____. My face is _____ and _____. I have big brown _____ and long _____. My _____ are dark, my _____ is straight, and my _____ are red. I am a _____ young man.

Ex. 6a. Study the new topical vocabulary and make up the sentences with it.

Colours

red /red/ - красный, рыжий (о волосах)

blue /blu:/ - синий, голубой

white /wait/ - белый, седой

brown /braʊn/ - коричневый, карий (о глазах)

black /blæk/ - чёрный

rosy /'rəʊzi/ - розовый, румяный

yellow /'jeləʊ/ - жёлтый

green /gri:n/ - зелёный

grey /greɪ/ -серый, седой (о волосах)

Parts of human body:

body /'bɒdi/ - тело

head /hed/ - голова

forehead /'fɒrɪd/ - лоб

ear /ɪə/ - ухо

chin /tʃɪn/ - подбородок

cheek /tʃi:k/ - щека

mouth /maʊθ/ - рот

tooth /tu:θ/ - зуб (pl. teeth /ti:θ/)

neck /nek/ - шея

shoulder /'ʃəʊldə/ - плечо

chest /tʃest/ - грудная клетка, грудь
back /bæk/ - спина
belly /'beli/ - живот
arm /ɑ:m/ - рука (от плеча до кисти)
elbow /'elbəʊ/ - локоть
hand /hænd/ - кисть руки
finger /'fɪŋɡə/ - палец (руки)
leg /leg/ - нога (от бедра до стопы)
knee /ni:/ - колено
foot /fu:t/ - стопа (pl. feet //)
toe /təʊ/ - палец (ноги)

Adjectives:

long /lɔ:ŋ/ - длинный
short /ʃɔ:t/ - короткий
large /lɑ:dʒ/ - большой
straight /streɪt/ - прямой
dark /dɑ:k/ - тёмный
curly /'kɜ:li/ - кудрявый
bald /bɔ:ld/ - лысый
round /raʊnd/ - круглый
pale /peɪl/ - бледный
thin /θɪn/ - тонкий, худой
beautiful /'bju:təfl/ - красивый
ugly /'ʌgli/ - уродливый
plump /plʌmp/ - полный, пухлый
stout /staʊt/ - плотного телосложения, полный
plain /pleɪn/ - простой, некрасивый
pretty /'prɪti/ - симпатичный
good-looking /,ɡʊd 'lʊkɪŋ/ - приятной внешности, симпатичный
wavy /'weɪvi/ - волнистый
elegant /'elɪɡənt/ - элегантный
scruffy /'skrʌfi/ - нечистоплотный
snub /snʌb/ - курносый

General appearance:

Women: beautiful, good-looking, pretty, elegant, plain.

Men: handsome, good-looking.

Hair: wavy, curly, long, short, straight, bald, grey, white, blonde /blɒnd/, dark, fair, red.

Face, skin: pale, fair, rosy, round, thin, dark, freckles /'freklz/, beard /bɪəd/, moustache /mə'stɑːʃ/.

Height: /haɪt/: tall, short, medium /'miːdiəm/ height.

Build: plump, stout, fat, slim, thin, well-built.

Ex. 6b. Match the words from two columns:

tall	hair
good-looking	cheeks
elegant	eyes
wavy	head
handsome	face
medium	skin
long	eyebrows
pale	man
rosy	hair
bald	eyelashes
well-built	dress
dark	fingers
green	height

Ex. 7. Complete the sentences with the words:

1. She has got blonde _____.
2. He's got very pale _____.
3. They have got curly _____.
4. Her brother has broad _____.
5. He grew a _____.
6. All of them have dark _____.
7. These men are very good- _____.
8. She is medium _____.
9. He has got hairy _____.
10. She has got thin _____.

What	do/ does	you/they/ she/he	look like?	She is beautiful. – Она красивая.
				He is handsome. – Он красивый.
				You are pretty. – Вы симпатичны.
				They are ugly. – Они уродливы.
How much		you/they/ she/he	weigh?	She/he weighs 52 kilos. – Она/он весит 52 килограмма.
				My weight is 70 kilos. – Мой вес – 70 килограммов.

				Their weight is 80 kilos. Их вес – 80 килограммов.
What	is	his/her/ your/their	build?	He is stout. Он полный/плотного телосложения.
				She is plump. – Она полная.
				I am slim. – Я стройный.
				They are fat. – Они толстые.
How tall	is/are	he/she/you/they?		He is tall. – Он высокий.
				She is medium height. – Она среднего телосложения.
				I am not tall. – Я невысокий.
				They are 1 meter 65 centimeters tall. – Их рост – 1 метр и 65 сантиметров.

Ex. 8. Answer these questions:

- How tall are you? _____
- What is your build? _____
- How much do you weigh? _____
- What colour is your face? _____
- What kind of hair do you have? _____
- What colour is your skin? _____
- What colour are your eyes? _____
- Are your eyebrows dark or grey? _____
- Are your eyelashes long or short? _____
- Is your nose straight or snub? _____

Ex. 9. Translate into English:

- Какой у него рост? _____
- Сколько ей лет? _____
- У неё красивые карие глаза и длинные тёмные ресницы.

- У этой маленькой девочки курносый нос и веснушки на лице.

- У моего отца усы, но у него нет бороды. _____
- У моей бабушки седые волосы. _____
- Мой брат невысокий, плотного телосложения. _____
- У тебя голубые или зелёные глаза? _____

9. Моя сестра – стройная, светловолосая девушка. _____
10. Мой друг симпатичный молодой человек с волнистыми волосами и тёмными бровями и ресницами. _____
11. Сколько ты вешишь? _____
12. Наш преподаватель – привлекательная, элегантная женщина. Ей немного за пятьдесят. _____
13. Я среднего роста и полная. _____
14. Этот парень красив и хорошо сложен. _____
15. Мой дедушка носит длинную бороду. _____

Reading 3.2

Read these words correctly. Find them in the text below and write out the sentences with these words. Translate the sentences into Russian.

in spirit /'spɪrɪt/ - в душе

to wear /weə/ - носить

kind /kaɪnd/ - добрый

lovely /'lʌvli/ - красивый, привлекательный

wrinkled /'rɪŋkld/ - в морщинах

active /'æktɪv/ - активный

busy /'bɪzi/ - занятый

to grow /grəʊ/ - выращивать

to mend /mend/ - ремонтировать

generous /'dʒenərəs/ - щедрый

positive /'pɒzətɪv/ - позитивный

My Aunt Emily

Of all my relatives I like my aunt Emily the best. She is my mother's youngest sister. She is not married and she lives in a small village. She is in her fifties but she is **young in spirit**. She has a **fair face**, **thick brown hair** which she wears short and **dark brown eyes**. She has a **kind face** and a **lovely, warm smile**. Her face is a little **wrinkled** but she is **good-looking**.

My aunt is fond of gardening and reading. She has a dog and she goes for long walks with her dog. Aunt Emily is a very **active** person. She is always busy

with something. She grows flowers and trees in her little garden. She mends things in her house and yard. My aunt is very **generous**. She does the shopping for some people in the village. She is a **positive** and **happy** person.

Answer the questions:

1. Is aunt Emily married or single? _____
2. Does aunt Emily live alone in a small village? _____
3. How old is she? _____
4. What does she look like? _____
5. Is she fond of gardening and reading? _____
6. Has she got a dog or cat? _____
7. Is aunt Emily an active person? _____
8. Does she grow vegetables in her garden? _____
9. What does she do in the house and garden? _____
10. What is she like? _____

Ex. 10. Fill in the missing words from the text:

1. I like my _____ Emily. 2. She is my mother's _____ sister. 3. She is not _____ and she lives in a small village. 4. She is in her fifties but she is _____ in spirit. 5. She has a _____ face. 6. She has thick brown _____ which she wears _____. 7. Her eyes are dark _____. 8. She has a _____ face and a lovely, warm _____. 9. Her face is _____ but she is good-looking. 10. My aunt is _____ of gardening and reading. 11. She has a dog and she goes for long _____ with her dog. 12. Aunt Emily is a very _____ person. 13. She is always _____ with something. 14. She _____ care of flowers and trees in her little garden. 15. She _____ things in her house and yard. 16. My aunt is very _____. 17. She does the _____ for some people in the village. 18. She is a _____ and happy person.

Ex. 11. Write out from the text the words in the bold type and divide them into two columns: column A (describing appearance) and column B (describing character).

column A	column B
pretty	smart

--	--

Ex. 12. Match the words from two columns. Make up your own sentences with these word combinations.

young
positive
fair
wrinkled
warm
thick
dark
lovely
generous
busy

day
face
skin
eyes
man
dress
person
hair
smile
in spirit

Listening 3.1

Listen to the dialogue. Read it after the speaker's voice. Practise the dialogue with your partner.

- Oh, yes, my husband's wonderful!
- Really? I she?
- Yes, he's big, strong and handsome!
- Well, my husband isn't very big, or very strong but he's very intelligent.
- Intelligent?
- Yes, he can speak six languages.
- Can he? Which languages can he speak?
- He can speak French, Spanish, Italian, German, Arabic and Japanese.
- Oh! My husband's very athletic.
- Athletic?
- Yes, he can swim, ski, play football, cricket and rugby...
- Can he cook?
- Pardon?
- Can your husband cook?
- My husband can't play sports but he's an excellent cook.
- Is he?
- Yes, and he can sew and iron... He's a very good husband.
- Really? Is he English?

Ex. 13. Fill in the missing words. Use the words from the table.

languages	athletic	intelligent	play sports
-----------	----------	-------------	-------------

excellent	handsome	wonderful	strong
-----------	----------	-----------	--------

- Oh, yes, my husband's _____!
- Really? Is he?
- Yes, he's big, strong and _____!
- Well, my husband isn't very big, or very _____ but he's very _____.
- Intelligent?
- Yes, he can speak six _____.
- Can he? Which languages can he speak?
- He can speak French, Spanish, Italian, German, Arabic and Japanese.
- Oh! My husband's very _____.
- Athletic?
- Yes, he can swim, ski, play football, cricket and rugby...
- Can he cook?
- Pardon?
- Can your husband cook?
- My husband can't _____ but he's an _____ cook.
- Is he?
- Yes, and he can sew and iron... He's a very good husband.
- Really? Is he English?

Ex. 14. Choose the right word and underline it. Listen to the dialogue for a self-check. Read the correct variant of the dialogue aloud.

- Oh, yes, my husband's wonderful/pretty!
- Really/Why? Is he?
- Yes, he's big, strong/weak and handsome/lovely!
- Well, my husband isn't very big/small, or very strong but he's very intelligent/nice.
- Intelligent?
- Yes, he can speak/do six languages.
- Can he? Which languages/topics can he speak?
- He can speak French, Spanish, Italian, German, Arabic and Japanese.
- Oh! My husband's very athletic/good.
- Athletic?
- Yes, he can swim, ski, play football, cricket and rugby...
- Can he cook/play?
- Pardon/Sorry?
- Can your husband/brother cook?

- My husband can't play sports/games but he's an excellent/good cook.
- Is he?
- Yes, and he can sew/read and iron/sleep... He's a very good husband.
- Really? Is he English?

Ex. 15. Put the utterances in order to make up a dialogue. Practise the dialogue with your partner.

- Oh, it's not too bad, then.
- She's really nice. I'm sure we'll get on really well. We seem to have a lot in common.
- No, it wasn't her, then. Now, we're all going out tomorrow, aren't we? Shall we go for a pizza, or shall we go to the cinema? What would she like to do?
- What a pretty name! What's she like?
- I'll ask her tonight and tell you tomorrow. By the way, someone told me your mom's not very well. What's the matter? How is she?
- That sounds great. I saw you with someone this morning. Was it Marie-Ange? What does she look like?
- Well, she likes dancing, and so do I. And we both like tennis and listening to music.
- Why do you say that? What does she like doing?
- Oh, she's OK. She's had a bad sore throat, that's all, but it's getting better now.
- Marie-Ange.
- What's her name?
- She's quite tall, and she's got long, dark hair.
- My French Exchange visitor came yesterday.

Ex. 16. Make up a dialogue of your own, using these words and expressions.

What's she/he like? What does she/he look like? What's her/his name? handsome, intelligent, nice, pretty, strong, beautiful, medium build, tall, not very tall, plump, slim, to have a good figure, kind, clever, well-dressed, elegant, dark hair, big eyes, a small nose, a snub nose, dark eyebrows and eyelashes, a round face, full lips.

Reading 3.3

Read these words correctly. Find them in the text below and write out the sentences with these words. Translate the sentences into Russian.

soft – ласковый, нежный

in good taste – со вкусом

kind – добрый

gentle /¹dʒentl/ - мягкий, кроткий, спокойный

well-dressed /₁wel 'drest/ - хорошо одетый

unpractical /ʌnˈpræktɪkl/ - непрактичный
clever /ˈkleɪvə/ - умный
hard-working /ˌhɑːd ˈwɜːkɪŋ/ - трудолюбивый
quiet /ˈkwaɪət/ - тихий, спокойный
thoughtful /ˈθɔːtfl/ - задумчивый, заботливый
happy – счастливый

Mr. Smith's Family

Mr. Smith is a married man. Mrs. Smith is a good-looking woman of about forty, with brown hair and **soft** dark brown eyes. Mrs. Smith is elegant and she is dressed **in good taste**. She is **kind** and **gentle** but she is very practical and keeps her house every well.

Mr. Smith is not a young man, but he is not old. He is in his early forties. He is a handsome man, tall, thin with fair hair just beginning to go grey. He is always **well-dressed**. He usually wears suits of brown, dark blue and grey. Mr. Smith is a **clever** man but a little **unpractical**.

The Smiths have two children, John and Mary. John is eighteen. He is a tall and handsome boy. He is a clever, **hard-working** student. He is fond of playing football, boxing and running. He is **quiet** and **thoughtful** like his father.

Mary is eleven. She is a lovely little girl with fair hair and blue eyes. She is always **happy** and full of joy. She isn't fond of studying but she likes music and dancing. She is good at singing. The Smiths are proud of John and are very fond of him. And Mary is the baby of the family.

The following statements are wrong. Correct them.

1. Mr. Smith is not married. _____
2. Mrs. Smith is a plain old woman. _____
3. Her eyes are grey and her hair is grey too. _____
4. Mr. Smith is a young man. _____
5. Mr. Smith is a very practical man. _____
6. Mrs. Smith looks scruffy. _____
7. Mary is a lovely young girl with dark hair and black eyes. _____
8. John is a little and good-looking boy. _____
9. John is fond of chess and reading. _____
10. John is active and brave. _____

Ex. 17. Write out the words from the text, which describe Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, John, Mary.

Ex. 18. Fill in the missing words from the text.

1. Mr. Smith is a _____ man. 2. Mrs. Smith is a _____ woman of about forty, with brown hair and _____ dark brown eyes. 3. Mrs. Smith is _____ and she is _____ in good taste. 4. She is kind and _____ but she is very _____ and keeps her house every well. 5. Mr. Smith is not a _____ man, but he is not old. 6. He is in his _____ forties. 7. He is a _____ man, tall, thin with fair hair just beginning to go _____. 8. He is always _____-dressed. 9. Mr. Smith is a clever man but a little _____. 10. The Smiths have two _____, John and Mary. John is eighteen. 11. He is a _____ and handsome boy. 12. He is a clever, _____ student. 13. He is _____ of playing football, boxing and running. 14. He is _____ and _____ like his father. 15. She is a _____ little girl with fair hair and _____ eyes. 16. She is always happy and full of _____. 17. She likes music and _____. 18. She is _____ at singing. 19. The Smiths are _____ of John. 20. And Mary is the _____ of the family.

Study the new vocabulary:

feature /'fi:tʃə/ - черта характера

character /'kærɪktə/ - характер

merit /'merɪt/ - достоинство, хорошее качество

drawback /'drɔːbæk/ - недостаток

weak /wi:k/ point /pɔɪnt/ - слабое место, недостаток

What is he/she like? – Какой он/она человек (по характеру)?

What are you/they like? – Какой вы/они человек/люди (по характеру)?

I	am	(not)	active /'æktɪv/	Я - активный.
			selfish /'selfɪʃ/	Он – эгоист (ичный).
			practical /'præktɪkl/	Я – практичный.
			stubborn /'stʌbən/	Она – упрямая.
			adventurous /əd'ventʃərəs/	Они любят приключения.
			intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/	Он - образованный.
			lazy /'leɪzi/	Она – ленивая.
			patient /'peɪʃnt/	Мы – терпеливые.
			kind /kaɪnd/	Они – добрые.
			warm /wɔːm/	Мы-добродушные, сердечные.

		(not)	sociable /'səʊʃəbl/	Вы – общительные.
			generous /'dʒenərəs/	Они – щедрые.
			talkative /'tɔ:kətɪv/	Мы – разговорчивые.
			cold /kəʊld/	Он - холодный, необщительный.
			tactful /'tæftl/	Она – тактичная.
			creative /kri'eɪtɪv/	Он – человек с творческим складом характера.
She/ He	is		optimistic /,ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/	Она – оптимист(ичная).
			careless /'keələs/	Мы – беззаботные.
			clever /'klevə/	Они – умные.
			pessimistic /,pesə'mɪstɪk/	Ты – пессимист(ичный).
			rude /ru:d/	Ты – грубый.
			reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/	Они – надёжные.
			unreliable /,ʌnrɪ'laɪəbl/	Вы – ненадёжные.
			ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/	Ты – амбициозный.
			friendly /'frendli/	Вы – дружелюбные.
			unfriendly /,ʌn'frendli/	Они – недружелюбные.
			shy /ʃaɪ/	Она – застенчивая.
			unselfish /,ʌn'selfɪʃ/	Ты – бескорыстный.
			stupid /'stju:pɪd/	Вы – глупые.
			confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/	Я уверен в себе.
			passive /'pæsɪv/	Ты – пассивный.
You/ We/ They	are		well-bred /,wel 'bred/	Вы - хорошо воспитаны.
			brave /breɪv/	Они – смелые.
			impatient /ɪm'peɪʃnt/	Ты – нетерпеливый.
			easy-going /'i:zi ˌgəʊɪŋ/	Они – добродушные.
			faithful /'feɪθfl/	Они – верные.
			tender /'tendə/	Она - мягкая, нежная.
			punctual /'pʌŋktʃuəl/	Вы – пунктуальны.
			a late comer /'kʌmə/	Он - тот, кто опаздывает.
			ill-bred /ɪl 'bred/	Вы - плохо воспитаны.
			hard-working /'hɑ:d ˌwɜ:kɪŋ/	Она – трудолюбивая.
			calm /kɑ:m/	Они – спокойные.

Ex.19. Divide the words from the vocabulary into two groups: A (good qualities) and B (bad qualities).

A	B

--	--

Ex. 20. Find the opposite for these words:

ill-bred _____
passive _____
stupid _____
optimistic _____
shy _____
lazy _____
impatient _____
a late comer _____
reliable _____
stubborn _____

Ex.21. Fill in the missing words in the sentences:

1. It is very difficult for him to meet new people. He is very _____. 2. She is always _____. She sees only good side in everything. 3. I don't want to speak with him any more. He is very _____. 4. She doesn't want to do anything to change her life for better. She is _____. 5. I think they are _____ students. They never do their homework. 6. I am never late. I am _____. 7. He is a _____ pupil. He reads a lot and takes additional English classes. 8. You are so _____. Wait a bit and the situation will change later. 9. This girl is always _____. It is a pleasure to communicate with her. 10. You are very _____ today. Keep silent! 11. This young man is _____. He wants to make his career as a lawyer. 12. This man is so _____. He always travels a lot to have new impressions. 13. He is a _____ friend. You can rely on him. 14. She is very stubborn. This is her _____. 15. My brother is generous. This is his _____.

Ex.22. Match the English words with their Russian equivalents:

clever	умный
brave	смелый
reliable	надёжный

pessimistic
ill-bred
confident
friendly
patient
active
faithful
tender
punctual
selfish
cold
rude

пессимистичный
плохо воспитанный
уверенный в себе
дружелюбный
терпеливый
активный
верный
мягкий
пунктуальный
эгоистичный
необщительный
грубый

Ex.23. Translate into English:

1. У каждого человека есть достоинства и недостатки. _____
2. У него спокойный характер. _____
3. Какой она человек? _____
4. У меня нет недостатков. _____
5. Она очень надёжная подруга и трудолюбивая студентка. _____
6. Мне трудно общаться с новыми людьми. Я очень застенчивый. _____
7. Учитель всегда пунктуален. _____
8. Она грубая и невоспитанная? _____
9. Я не знаю этого человека. Я ничего не могу сказать о его характере. _____
10. Она не общается с холодными, амбициозными людьми. _____
11. У него много друзей. Он очень общительный, дружелюбный и оптимистичный. _____
12. В нашей группе нет недружелюбных и грубых студентов. _____
13. Я хочу дружить с добрыми и воспитанными людьми. _____
14. Моя мама очень мягкая и дружелюбная. _____
15. Мой брат беззаботный и любит приключения. _____
16. Ты - активный и позитивный человек. Это - твои достоинства. _____

17. Мои родители – терпеливые и бескорыстные люди. _____

18. Среди моих друзей нет пессимистов, упрямых или эгоистичных людей.

19. Я знаю этого человека. Он всегда уверен в себе и амбициозен. _____

20. Не будь таким ленивым и беззаботным. _____

Ex. 24. Answer the questions:

1. What type of people do you like to be with? Why?
2. What type of people don't you like to be with? Why?
3. What features of character are important for you? Why?
4. What features of character don't you like in people? Why?
5. What merits do you have?
6. What drawbacks do you have?
7. Do you want to change your character?
8. What features of character do you want to have? Why?
9. What features of character do you look for in your future wife/husband?
10. What features of character do you want your future children to have?

Ex. 25. Describe your personality, using these words:

clever, friendly, rude, punctual, shy, ill-bred, passive, talkative, unreliable, careless.

Model: Hi! My name is I am a student. I am years old. I am I am not I want to be more I don't want to be

Ex. 26. Describe your mother's/father's/friend's character. Say what you like and dislike about their character.

Model: My mother's/father's/friend's name is She/he is a person. She/he is not What I like about my mother/father/friend is that she/he is I think her/his drawbacks are What I don't like about my mother/father/friend is that she/he is But I like my mother/father/friend.

Ex. 27. Write a composition about the person you like. Describe his/her appearance and personality. Say why you like this person. Use these words:

tender, confident, intelligent, unselfish, ambitious, cold, stubborn, drawback, character, merit, a warm smile, big eyes, thick hair, a kind face, medium build, tall, a good figure, plump, stout, a small nose, pretty, beautiful, handsome, plain.

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Навчальне видання

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КОРОБОВА ЮЛІЯ ВОЛОДИМИРІВНА**

Англійська мова: крок за кроком

ЧАСТИНА І

**Методичні рекомендації з практики усного та писемного мовлення (англійська мова)
для студентів-філологів очної форми навчання (англійською мовою)**

Відповідальний за випуск: **Шейко В.І.**
Комп'ютерний набір: **Гуменюк І.Л.**
Верстка: **Цьома С.П.**

Здано в набір _____. Підписано до друку _____. Формат 60х84/16. Гарн.
Times New Roman. Папір. друк . Друк. ризогр. Умовн. друк. арк. _____. Обл. вид. арк. _____.
Тираж _____. Вид. № _____

Виготовлено на обладнанні ФОП Цьома С. П.
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