

UNIT I

A man never discloses his own character so clearly as when he describes another's.

J. P. F. Richter
(German writer, 1763-1825)

PEOPLE AROUND YOU

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Before you start doing the exercises make sure that you remember how to handle:

- **the possessive case of nouns,**

e.g. Ann's brother is only eleven.
My parents' room is upstairs.
The Browns' house is for sale.
Mr. Brown's house is new.
Her children's toys are on the floor.
We appreciate Dickens's novels.

- **the verb *to be* in the Present Indefinite Tense,**

e.g. I am twenty. Am I twenty?
I am not twenty.
I am twenty, am I not?
or: I'm twenty, aren't I?
I am not twenty yet, am I?
We are students of the university.
His granddaughter is a shop-assistant.
Is she a shop-assistant?
She isn't a shop-assistant.

- **the verb *to have* in the Present Indefinite Tense,**

e.g. I have got three hundred English books at home.
I haven't got any French books in the house.
Have you got any French books in the house?

How many sisters have you?
or: How many sisters have you got?
or: How many sisters do you have? (*esp. American*)

She has blue eyes and a turned-up nose.

We usually have dinner at home.

Do we usually have dinner at home?

We don't usually have dinner at home.

1 Use the possessive case instead of the “*of*-phrase”:

the sister of my father

the car of her parents

the garage of the Browns

the toy of the child

the bag of my mother-in-law

the flowers of the girl

the books of the student

the room of the doctor

the glasses of my grandmother

the hat of Mrs. Smith

the cottage of the Smiths

the cousin of her mother

the coat of my uncle

the beds of her children

the pencil of the teacher

the life of a bachelor

the room of Denis

2 Translate into English using the possessive case:

папины очки

рука Джеймса

коттедж Браунов

пальто его дяди

глаза Джейн

книжки ребенка

мамина новая шляпа

бабушкины цветы

жизнь холостяка

дедушкины газеты

жена Дениса

тетрадь нашей учительницы

игрушка Боба

дядин велосипед

тетино пальто

портфели студентов

Анина контрольная работа

дом моего свекра

3 Open the brackets using the verb *to be* in the Present Indefinite Tense:

1. He (*to be*) a very good teacher.

2. I (*not to be*) a first-year student.

3. We (*to be*) Mr. Smith's children.

4. She (*to be*) a nice girl, she (*to be*) never naughty.

5. You (*not to be*) busy, you (*to be*) free, I hope.

6. They (*to be*) fond of flowers?

7. We (*to be*) friends, we (*to be*) always together.

8. What (*to be*) your name?

9. What (*to be*) your address?

10. My name (*to be*) Lily, what (*to be*) yours?

11. He (*to be*) older than his sister.

12. She (*to be*) five years younger than her brother.

13. She (*to be*) eager to become a teacher of English.

14. You (*to be*) in a hurry, I (*to be*) afraid.

15. She (*to be*) always glad to see her grandmother.

16. They (*to be*) married, they (*not to be*)?

17. He (*not to be*) married.

18. You (*to be*) married?
19. I (*to be*) a doctor, I (*not to be*)?
20. I (*not to be*) late?

4 Fill in the blanks using the verbs *to be* or *to have* in the Present Indefinite Tense:

1. He ... twenty-two years old.
2. I ... got a new coat.
3. She ... busy today.
4. We ... a lot of books in our library.
5. I ... a first-year student, ...n't I?
6. My mother ... a school teacher, she ... an interesting job.
7. What ... your name? – My name ... John Smith.
8. They ... got new ideas about teaching English.
9. What ... his address? – His address ... 43, High Street.
10. ... you got a colour TV? – Yes, I
11. She ... married to an engineer.
12. You ... got some spare time, I hope.
13. She ... usually busy from morning till night.
14. We ... sorry to hear bad news like that.
15. She ... got so much luggage to take to the station.
16. ... you four or five classes on Monday?
17. It ... Saturday afternoon. Dr. Black ... in his study.
18. It ... eight in the morning, it ... time to go to school.
19. My mother ... older than yours, ...n't she?
20. Her husband ... a brother. He ... five years older than her husband.
21. Who ... your cousin married to? – He ... married to Lucy Crown.

5 Complete these sentences making them disjunctive questions:

1. Lucy is a nice girl, ... ?
2. I am an English teacher, ... ?
3. We are not ready for the class, ... ?
4. You've got a new bag, ... ?
5. She isn't married, ... ?
6. He is married to a doctor, ... ?
7. You haven't got any spare time, ... ?
8. I am not older than you, ... ?
9. They have got a small car, ... ?
10. This is a grammar exercise, ... ?
11. It isn't a historical novel, ... ?
12. You aren't married, ... ?
13. He is a good sportsman, ... ?
14. I am late, ... ?
15. She has three brothers and one sister, ... ?

VOCABULARY

Read the vocabulary list and get ready to do the exercises that follow it.

What questions are you likely to ask a person you've just met?

What's your name? – Как вас зовут?

Where do you come from? – Откуда вы?

How old are you? – Сколько вам лет?

Are you married or single? – Вы замужем / женаты или нет?

What's your job? – Кем вы работаете?

What are your interests? – Чем вы интересуетесь?

What do you do for a living? – Чем вы зарабатываете на жизнь?

What does he do for a living? – Чем он зарабатывает на жизнь?

What's their job? – Кем они работают?

I'm a computer specialist. – Я специалист по компьютерам.

He is an accountant. – Он бухгалтер.

They are surgeons. – Они хирурги.

Here are the names of some jobs:

accountant – бухгалтер

actor – актер

actress – актриса

architect – архитектор

baker – пекарь

broker – брокер

bus-driver – водитель автобуса

businessman – бизнесмен

chemist – химик; аптекарь

clerk – служащий

composer – композитор

computer specialist – специалист
по компьютерам

conductor – дирижер

dentist – зубной врач

designer – дизайнер

doctor – врач

dressmaker – портниха

driver – шофер, водитель

editor – редактор

editor-in-chief – главный редак-
тор

electrician – электрик

engine-driver – машинист

engineer – инженер

farmer – фермер

fashion-designer – модельер

hairdresser – парикмахер

journalist – журналист

lawyer – юрист

locksmith – слесарь

manager – менеджер

mechanic – механик

musician – музыкант

nurse – няня; медсестра

officer – офицер

painter – художник; маляр

physicist – физик

pilot – летчик

playwright – драматург

poet – поэт

research worker – научный ра-
ботник

sailor – моряк

salesman (-woman) – продавец
(продащица)

sculptor – скульптор

secretary – секретарь

shop-assistant – продавец
(продащица)
soldier – солдат
surgeon – хирург
taxi-driver – шофер такси
teacher – учитель

turner – токарь
typist – машинистка
worker – рабочий
writer – писатель

The closest people around you are members of your family, your relations.

Relations by birth – Кровные родственники:

parents – родители
father – отец
mother – мать
child – ребенок
children – дети
son – сын
daughter – дочь
sister – сестра
brother – брат
uncle – дядя
aunt – тетя

grandparents – бабушка с дедушкой
grandfather – дедушка
grandmother – бабушка
grandchildren – внуки
grandson – внук
granddaughter – внучка
great-grandfather – прадедушка
great-grandmother – прабабушка
great-grandchildren – правнуки
nephew – племянник
niece – племянница
cousin – двоюродный брат (сестра)

Relations by marriage – Родственники по мужу или жене:

husband – муж
wife – жена
in-laws – родня со стороны мужа или жены
mother-in-law – теща; свекровь
father-in-law – тесть; свекор
son-in-law – зять
daughter-in-law – невестка; сноха
sister-in-law – невестка (жена брата); золовка, свояченица
brother-in-law – зять (муж сестры); шурин, деверь, свояк

half-sister – сестра по одному из родителей
half-brother – брат по одному из родителей
stepmother – мачеха
stepfather – отчим
stepchildren – пасынок и падчерица
step-sister – сводная сестра
step-brother – сводный брат
step-daughter – падчерица
stepson – пасынок

One of the first things we want to know about people is their age:

How old is she? What is her age?
– Сколько ей лет?

She is under sixteen. She isn't sixteen yet. – Ей нет 16.

She is sixteen (years old). – Ей 16 лет.

She is over sixteen. She is more than sixteen. – Ей больше 16.

She is a teenager (from thirteen to nineteen). – Она подросток (от 13 до 19).

She is still in her teens. She is not twenty yet. – Ей еще нет 20.

She is in her early teens. She is thirteen or fourteen. – Ей лет 13–14.

She is in her mid-teens. She is fifteen or sixteen. – Ей лет 15–16.

She is in her late teens. She is seventeen or eighteen or nineteen. – Ей лет 17–19.

She is just out of her teens. She is just twenty. – Ей только что исполнилось 20.

She is not of age yet. She is not eighteen (or twenty-one) yet. – Она еще несовершеннолетняя.

I've just come of age. I am already eighteen (or twenty-one in Great Britain). – Я

только что стала совершеннолетней.

He is in his early thirties. He is a little over thirty. – Ему немного за 30.

He is in his mid forties. He is between forty and fifty. – Ему лет 45.

She is middle-aged. She is an elderly woman. – Она – женщина средних лет.

He is middle-aged. – Он среднего возраста.

He is in his late fifties. He is almost sixty. – Ему под 60.

They are my age. They and I are the same age. – Они моего возраста.

They are twins. They were born together of the same mother. – Они близнецы.

What do they look like?

We often have to describe people's appearance.

FIGURE – ФИГУРА:

athletic – атлетическая
broad-shouldered – широко-
плечая

fat – толстая

graceful – грациозная

middle-sized – средняя

plump – пухлая

short – невысокая

slender – стройная

slim – тонкая, стройная

stooping – сутулая

straight – прямая

tall – высокая

thin – тонкая

well-built – хорошо сложенная

well-proportioned – пропорцио-
нальная

ARMS and LEGS – РУКИ и НОГИ:

big – большие

long – длинные

shapely – красивые

short – короткие

skinny – тощие

small – маленькие

HAIR – ВОЛОСЫ:

a bun – пучок

a fringe – челка

a pigtail – косичка

a plait – коса

a pony tail – «хвост»

locks – локоны

curly – кудрявые, вьющиеся
dark – темные
fair – светлые
golden – золотые
chestnut – каштановые
long – длинные

red – рыжие
short – короткие
thick – густые
thin – жидкие, редкие
wavy – волнистые

FACE – ЛИЦО:

attractive – привлекательное
beautiful – красивое (*обычно о женщинах*)
bony – скуластое
freckled – веснушчатое
good-looking – красивое; миловидное
handsome – красивое
oval – овальное
plain – некрасивое

plump – пухлое
pretty – хорошенькое
round – круглое
sunburnt – загорелое
ugly – безобразное
weather-beaten – обветренное
with hollow cheeks – со впадинами щеками
wrinkled – морщинистое

COMPLEXION – ЦВЕТ ЛИЦА:

dark – смуглый
fair – светлый
fresh – свежий

pale – бледный
rosy – розовый

EYES – ГЛАЗА:

blue – голубые
bright – блестящие
brown – карие
close-set – близко посаженные
deep-set – глубоко посаженные
grey – серые

hazel – светлокарие
slant-eyed – с раскосыми глазами
wide apart – широко расставленные

EYE-BROWS – БРОВИ:

arched – дугой
bushy – кустистые
pencilled – тоненькие

straight – прямые
thick – густые

EYE-LASHES – РЕСНИЦЫ:

curving – загнутые
long – длинные
short – короткие

straight – прямые
thick – густые

FOREHEAD – ЛОБ:

broad – широкий
high – высокий
low – низкий

narrow – узкий
retreating – покатый

NOSE – НОС:**aquiline** – орлиный**button** – пуговкой**Grecian** – греческий**hooked** – крючковатый**Roman** – римский**snub** – курносый**straight** – прямой**turned-up** – вздернутый**MOUTH – ПОТ:****beautifully cut** – красиво
очерченный**large** – большой**small** – маленький**tiny** – крошечный**wide** – широкий**LIPS – ГУБЫ:****full** – полные**thick** – толстые**thin** – тонкие**well-shaped** – красивой формы**What are people like?****We often have to speak about people's character.****absent-minded** – рассеянный**bad-tempered** – раздражительный**capable** – способный**confident** – уверенный**considerate** – внимательный**creative** – творческий**difficult** – трудный**easy-going** – легкий, веселый**efficient** – деятельный; умелый**energetic** – энергичный**friendly** – дружелюбный**generous** – щедрый**good-natured** – добродушный**hard-working** – трудолюбивый**idle** – праздный, ленивый**impatient** – нетерпеливый**impolite** – невежливый**intelligent** – умный**lazy** – ленивый**loyal** – верный; надежный**patient** – терпеливый**quarrelsome** – сварливый**quick** – проворный, быстрый**quick-minded** – сообразительный**reliable** – надежный**reserved** – сдержанный**rude** – грубый**sensible** – разумный**sly** – хитрый**sociable** – общительный**sullen** – угрюмый, мрачный**tactful** – тактичный**unfriendly** – недружелюбный**unintelligent** – неумный**unreliable** – ненадежный**unsociable** – необщительный**versatile** – разносторонний**witty** – остроумный**More useful phrases:****a slimming diet** – диета с целью
похудения**to be on a (slimming) diet** –
быть на диете**to follow a diet** – соблюдать
диету**to lose/put on weight** – худеть /
полнеть**to keep fit** – быть здоровым**to wear a beard/a moustache/****whiskers** – носить бороду/усы/
бакенбарды

to have one's hair cut / curled – подстричь/завить волосы	to look elegant/smart – иметь элегантный вид
to have one's hair/beard/moustache trimmed – подравнивать волосы/бороду/усы	to look one's age/younger/older than one's age – выглядеть на свой возраст/моложе/старше своих лет
to be well-dressed – быть хорошо одетым	to wear one's hair loose/short/long/in a bun – носить распущенные/короткие/длинные волосы / носить пучок
to look nice/attractive/tired/ill – выглядеть хорошо, привлекательно, устало, больным	

EXERCISES

6 Answer all the questions given at the beginning of the Vocabulary Section.

7 Pairwork. Imagine that you've just met, make up a conversation with your partner.

Begin with:

(I'm) pleased to meet you.

(I'm) glad to meet you.

It's nice to meet you.

I've heard so much about you.

Finish with:

It's been nice seeing you.

or:

I enjoyed seeing you.

8 a) Complete the sentences using names of professions:

1. A person who directs an orchestra is a
2. A person who has studied law and can advise people on legal matters is a
3. One who designs buildings is an
4. A person in a position of command in the armed forces is an
5. A doctor who performs operations is a
6. A person who designs machines, bridges, railways is an
7. One who makes, installs or repairs locks is a
8. A person who drives a motor vehicle is a
9. One whose job is to look after people's health is a
10. A man who serves in the army, especially an enlisted man, is a
11. A person who writes for newspapers or magazines is a
12. One who specializes in the treatment of the teeth is a
13. A person whose occupation is sailing or navigating boats or ships is a
14. A woman who keeps house is a

b) Read and correct the following false statements:

1. A person who makes sculptures is a playwright.
2. One who does research work is an accountant.
3. A person who plays a musical instrument is a clerk.
4. One who does business is a film actor.
5. A man who flies an aeroplane is a chemist.
6. A person who studies chemistry is a physicist.
7. One who keeps accounts is a salesman.
8. A person who buys and sells shares is a typist.
9. A person who takes care of sick people is a worker.
10. One whose job is to design things by drawing them is a computer specialist.

c) Describe what these people do:

fashion-designer	writer	hairdresser	teacher	baker
shop-assistant	painter	taxi-driver	farmer	nurse

9 Spell and transcribe the following nouns:

инженер	хирург	журналист	физик
секретарь	юрист	композитор	поэт
бухгалтер	электрик	архитектор	актер

10 Translate into English:

1. Она актриса.
2. Он зубной врач, а она – медсестра.
3. Вы слесарь, правда? – Нет, я шофер.
4. Она физик или химик?
5. Я так много о них слышал, они научные работники.
6. Она модельер, не так ли? – Нет, парикмахер.
7. Вы ведь офицер? – Да.
8. Эта девушка – машинистка, а этот молодой человек – служащий.
9. Я знаю, вы не композитор, вы шофер автобуса.
10. Он молодой скульптор.

11 Answer these questions:

1. What is your surname?
2. Have you got a small or a large family?
3. How many people are there in your family?
4. How old are your parents?
5. What does your father do for a living?
6. Is your mother a housewife or does she work?
7. Are there small children in your family?

8. Have you got any sisters or brothers?
9. How old is your sister/brother?
10. Is your sister/brother a pupil or a student?
11. Your mother is a dentist, isn't she?
12. Have you got any aunts or uncles? Where do they live?
13. You've got a lot of cousins, haven't you? What do they do? Where do they live?
14. How old are you?
15. Are you married or single?

12 Say a few words about your relations' jobs.

13 Spell and transcribe these words:

родители	двоюродный брат	муж	тетя
отец	племянник	внук	дядя
внучка	племянница	мать	ребенок
мачеха	свекровь	дед	дочь

14 Read the definition and make up definitions of your own of the given words.

e.g. My nephew is my sister's or my brother's son.

my in-laws	my grandfather
my mother-in-law	my grandson
my sister-in-law	my uncle
my stepbrother	my cousin
your stepdaughter	my niece

15 Translate into English using the possessive case of the nouns:

шляпа его дяди	карандаш их внука
пальто моей жены	рубашка вашего племянника
ботинки нашего сына	стихи моего прадеда
сумка ее свекрови	книги вашей мачехи
комната моих родителей	платье ее тети
телефон его отчима	костюм моего мужа

16 Answer these questions:

1. What's your best friend's age?
2. Are you and your best friend the same age?
3. How old is your grandmother?
4. How old is your grandfather?
5. Who is a teenager?
6. Are first-year students mostly teenagers? How old are they?
7. How old were Romeo and Juliet?
8. When can a girl or a boy get married by law in Russia?

9. When do young people in Russia get their passports?
10. When do women retire in this country?
11. When do men retire in Russia?
12. What people are called *twins*?

17 Paraphrase the sentences using a different construction.

e.g. He isn't seventeen yet. – He is **under** seventeen.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. She is not twenty yet. | 7. The girl is eighteen or nineteen. |
| 2. He is a little over thirty. | 8. The woman is between forty and fifty. |
| 3. My cousin and I are the same age. | 9. She is not eighteen yet. |
| 4. She is over fifty. | 10. He is already eighteen. |
| 5. The boy is fifteen or sixteen. | |
| 6. He is almost seventy. | |

18 Translate into English:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Он подросток, не так ли? – Да, ему лет шестнадцать. | 8. Ему только что исполнилось двадцать. |
| 2. Она только что стала совершеннолетней. | 9. Он мой брат-близнец. |
| 3. Ей под шестьдесят. | 10. Ей далеко за сорок. |
| 4. Ему больше двадцати. | 11. Вы близнецы? – Да. |
| 5. Мальчик еще несовершеннолетний. | 12. Она моего возраста. |
| 6. Сколько лет старику? – Под девяносто. | 13. Ты уже совершеннолетняя. |
| 7. Сколько ей лет? – Она средних лет. | 14. Ей далеко за семьдесят. |
| | 15. Сколько вам лет? – Почти тридцать. |

19 Make up a short talk with a partner about members of your family, about their age.

20 Spell and transcribe the following words:

широкоплечий	волнистый	римский	прямой
морщинистый	орлиный	греческий	сутулый
веснушчатый	каштановый	красивый	овальный
курносый	розовый	вздёрнутый	свежий

21 Read the words and spell them without looking into the textbook or a dictionary. Then check the spelling using a dictionary.

['jeɪplɪ]	[ɑ:tft]	['gəʊld(ə)n]	[æθ'letɪk]
['wedəbi:tn]	['pensld]	[plæt]	
['sla:ntɪŋ]	[hʊkt]	['bəʊnɪ]	

22 Translate into English:

полные губы	атлетическая фигура	высокий лоб
свежий цвет лица	золотистые локоны	впалые щеки
тонкие брови	красиво очерченный рот	пухлое лицо
некрасивое лицо	длинные ресницы	густые брови
носик пуговкой	глубоко посаженные глаза	раскосые глаза

23 a) Read the following extracts and explain the difference between the adjectives *attractive*, *pretty*, *good-looking*, *beautiful*, *handsome* in English:

1. She was not *beautiful* but she was undeniably *attractive*. And the cause of that attraction lay in her abounding vitality.
2. "She is a *pretty* girl, isn't she?" "Rather more than *pretty*." "Exactly. As a matter of fact, she's uncommonly *good-looking*."
3. There was no doubt that Michael Garfield was a very beautiful young man. Women could be *beautiful*, but Hercule Poirot was not at all sure that he liked beauty in men. He would not have liked to be a *beautiful* young man himself. There was only one thing about his own appearance which really pleased Hercule Poirot, and that was the profusion of his moustaches. They were magnificent. He had never been *handsome* or *good-looking*.
4. For some peculiar reason Henry found himself trying to decide that he was not *good-looking*. But the more he examined the man's features, the more he saw how uncommonly *handsome* he really was.

b) Translate into English:

симпатичная девушка	красивый мужчина
привлекательное лицо	прекрасная фигура
привлекательные черты лица	красивая женщина

24 Match the words in the left-hand column with their definitions in the right-hand column:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1) efficient | a) able to perform duties well |
| 2) confident | b) clever at deceiving people |
| 3) generous | c) able, clever at smth needing practical skill |
| 4) loyal | d) certain, sure |
| 5) patient | e) showing readiness to give money, help, kindness |
| 6) considerate | f) good-natured, taking life easily |
| 7) sly | g) cleverly amusing |
| 8) easy-going | h) true to one's friends, country |
| 9) capable | i) thoughtful of the rights or feelings of others |
| 10) witty | j) having the ability to wait for smth calmly for a long time |

25 Read and spell the words without looking in the textbook or a dictionary. Then check them with a dictionary:

['kɒnfɪdənt]

['kwɒrəlsəm]

['peɪjənt]

['dʒenərəs]

['sʌlən]

['krɪ'eɪtɪv]

[ɪn'telɪdʒənt]

['aɪdl]

['rɪ'fʃənt]

[rɪ'laɪəbl]

[ʌn'səʊfəbl]

26 Translate into Russian:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| a) | creative person | impatient gestures |
| | quarrelsome woman | rude words |
| | capable student | sly old man |
| | unreliable people | efficient secretary |
| | sullen face | temperamental character |
| | sensible ideas | bad-tempered man |
- b)
1. He is a very capable boy, isn't he?
 2. We are confident of success.
 3. His chief says he is very efficient.
 4. I'd like to have a loyal friend.
 5. I hope you are quite sensible.
 6. The child is rather difficult.
 7. He is difficult to get on with.
 8. We find her rather aloof.
 9. He is a sly dog.
 10. His remark is tactful, you shouldn't be hurt.
 11. This news comes from a reliable source.
 12. The girl is always considerate to others.

27 Describe these people using the active vocabulary of the unit:



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



g)



h)



i)

28 Give full answers to these questions:

1. What do you do to keep fit?
2. What do people usually do to lose weight?
3. What do we do not to put on weight?
4. Are you on a slimming diet?
5. Who usually follows a slimming diet?
6. Which do you prefer: to wear your hair loose or to wear it in a bun? Why?
7. Who usually wears a beard and a moustache?
8. Where do you have your hair cut or curled?
9. What do women do to look attractive?
10. When do people usually look tired?

29 Read the story as many times as you need and retell it in detail:

T W I N S

Once there were two brothers who were identical twins. They looked exactly alike. They both had the same curly dark brown hair, blue eyes, and beautiful teeth. They were both exactly five feet ten inches tall and both weighed exactly one hundred and fifty pounds.

They not only looked alike but also sounded alike on the phone. Not even their family could tell the difference. They dressed alike, listened to the same music, and read the same books. They even laughed at the same jokes.

When they were twenty-three they both got married and a year later both had sons. The years went by and they began to grow old, they both wore glasses and eventually they both became bald.

Then one day, one of the brothers got sick and died. A few days later a man stopped the other twin on the street.

“Excuse me for asking,” he said, “but was it you or your brother who died?”

30 Fill in the articles where necessary:

1. My father was ... painter – rather ... well-known painter. Some people say he was ... great painter.
2. Then there’s Michael Weyman – he’s ... architect, quite young and good-looking.
3. She is ... very rich woman, as I expect you know.
4. He looked sharply at ... wrinkled shrewd face of Mr. Alfred Edmunds.
5. She was rosy from the cold and looked, he thought, like ... glorious eighteen-year-old girl.
6. He said you were ... very good ski teacher.
7. I had ... friend when I was ... young man, ... friend of my own age, ... magnificent skier.
8. “I’m going to ... bed. I’ve had ... long day.” He wasn’t all that tired. He just didn’t want to be in ... same room with Rudolph.
9. It was ... modern little house, nicely built. It was on ... hill top, and ... hill top was planted with ... few sparse pines.
10. “Do I look like ... grandmother?” Maggy asked Darcy suddenly. “You can never look like ... grandmother,” Darcy replied.

31 Fill in the right words from the box.

a teacher of physics, a weight-lifter, a director, a chemist (2), a composer, a writer (2), a manufacturer, a film actor, a weaver, a physicist, a doctor

1. Borodin became famous not as ... but as
2. Einstein, a world-known ..., is the author of the *Theory of Relativity*.

3. Solzhenitsyn, a famous Russian ..., used to be
4. Bulgakov, the author of *The White Guard*, was ..., he had a medical degree.
5. Before Stanislavsky became ... he was
6. The first woman astronaut Tereshkova began her career as ... in the town of Ivanovo.
7. Yuri Vlasov used to be ... famous all over the world. Now he is a professional
8. Ronald Reagan, the thirty-ninth President of the USA, was
9. Margaret Thatcher, the former Prime Minister of Great Britain, is ... by profession.

TEXT-BASED ACTIVITIES

Before reading the text below be sure that you can pronounce the following words correctly:

acquaintances	[ə'kwɛɪntənsɪz]	event	[ɪ'vent]
adventure	[əd'ventʃə]	expression	[ɪk'spreʃn]
career	[kə'riə]	ironing	[aɪənɪŋ]
climbing	['klaɪmɪŋ]	local	['ləʊkəl]
college	['kɒlɪdʒ]	outing	[aʊtɪŋ]
complexion	[kəm'plekʃn]	polishing	['pɒlɪʃɪŋ]
comprehensive	[,kɒmpri'hensɪv]	reporting	[rɪ'pɔ:tɪŋ]
detective	[dɪ'tektɪv]	to graduate	['grædʒueɪt]



FAMILY LIFE

John Parker is about forty, rather tall and well-built. His hair is light brown, he has a healthy complexion, and when you look at him you are met with a very kind expression. He is an English teacher at the local comprehensive school. He has a couple of close friends and a lot of acquaintances. He plays tennis and golf every weekend, he likes reading detective and adventure stories.

John has a wife and two teenage sons. His wife's name is Lynn. She is slightly younger than he and quite attractive. Lynn is a housewife. She spends a lot of her day doing tasks about the house: the ironing and the washing, polishing the floor, watering the flowers, cooking and shopping. She is very proud of her wonderful collection of potted plants.

John's and Lynn's sons are both at school. They are twins and so alike that people find it difficult to tell one from the other. They are very noisy, as all boys are. They are fond of football, climbing, fighting and playing with their dog, the family pet. No wonder the house is much quieter when they are at school than when they are at home. But of course the parents still love their boys very much and hope they will have enough money to send both of them to college.

John's younger brother is called Mike. He is twenty-five, taller than his elder brother, broad-shouldered, good-looking and always ready to have a good laugh. He graduated from university last year. Mike enjoys reporting and hopes to make a career out of journalism. He is still a bachelor and often stays with his brother's family at the weekend. He is a very good tennis player.

During the holidays the family likes to go on outings. This usually means going to the theatre, watching a local sporting event or a trip to the seaside.

32 Find in the text English equivalents for the following:

послать учиться в колледж	близкие друзья
отличить одного от другого	гостить у
она гордится своей коллекцией	на выходные
выбираться куда-нибудь из дома	чуть моложе его
стать профессиональным журналистом	много знакомых
детективные и приключенческие рассказы	учиться в школе
тратит большую часть дня на домашние дела	единая средняя школа
играть в гольф	окончить университет
	здоровый цвет лица

33 Answer these questions:

1. Is John Parker about thirty or forty?
2. Is his hair dark or light brown?
3. What is the usual expression on his face?
4. Is John Parker a teacher or a student?
5. Has John got many friends?
6. What does John like to do?
7. Is John married or single?
8. How does Lynn spend her day?
9. What is she proud of?
10. Are their sons at school or at college?

11. Why aren't their sons at college yet?
12. Why can't people tell one of their sons from the other?
13. Is there a dog in the Parkers' house?
14. Who is Mike?
15. Mike is very serious, isn't he?
16. What does Mike hope to do?
17. Is Mike married or single?
18. Is Mike good at tennis or at golf?
19. What do the Parkers usually do during the holidays?

34 Say if the phrases below are true or false.

If they are *false*

correct them using the following:

- No, you aren't right.
- I entirely disagree.
- I don't agree at all.
- I'm afraid you're mistaken.
- It can't possibly be true.

If they are *true*

agree with them using the following:

- Yes, it's really so.
- It's true, I believe.
- I think you are right.
- I agree with you.
- I can't agree more.

1. John Parker is a stooping man of sixty.
2. He is an English teacher at one of the London colleges.
3. John is keen on golf and tennis.
4. Lynn doesn't work.
5. Lynn has got a collection of stamps which she is proud of.
6. John's and Lynn's sons are schoolboys.
7. The boys are quite active and energetic.
8. There is a cat in the Parkers' house.
9. The parents want to send their boys to college.
10. Mike, John's younger brother, is very serious.
11. Mike hopes to make a career out of painting.
12. Mike is still unmarried.
13. Mike is good at tennis.
14. The Parkers prefer to stay at home at weekends.

35 Paraphrase using the words and phrases from the text:

at the end of every week
 he looks at you with kind eyes
 plants growing in pots
 she has a high opinion of her
 collection
 a man who has never been mar-
 ried
 some intimate friends

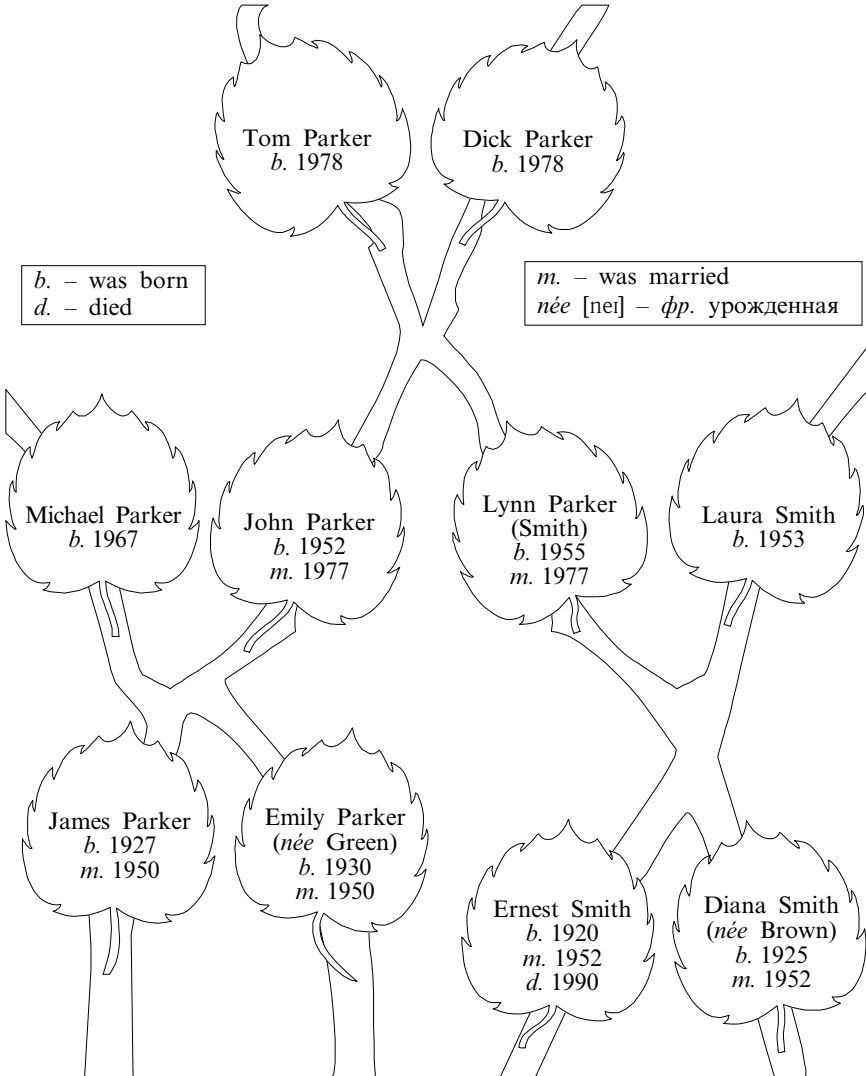
they are almost the same in ap-
 pearance
 to be a little younger than ...
 to be a school pupil
 to be less than forty
 to become a journalist/reporter
 to distinguish between them
 to go on short pleasure trips

to get happiness from writing for
newspapers
to make the floor shine

to obtain a degree at a univer-
sity
to pour water on flowers

36 Look at the picture and ask questions about the family relations of the Parkers.

e.g. Who is John Parker married to? When were the twins born?



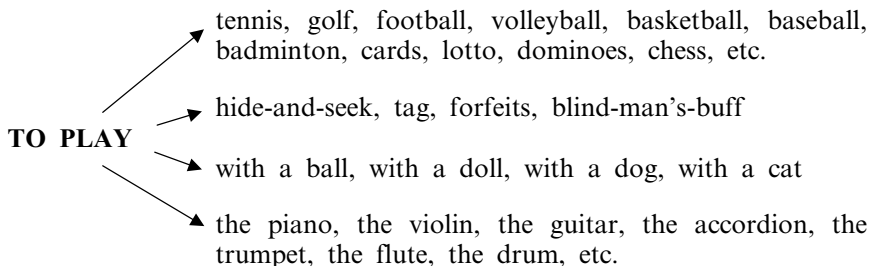
37 Find words and phrases in the text that describe: a) people's appearance, b) character, c) family relations, d) occupation, e) interests, hobbies. Write them out in your workbook.

38 Search the text for the arguments in favour of the following statements:

1. The Parkers are a close family.
2. Lynn is a good housewife.
3. The twin brothers are very noisy as all boys are.
4. Mike often stays with his brother's family.
5. They go on as many outings together as possible.

39 One of you is Mr. Parker. Ask him questions about his family.

40 a) Look at the table and remember:



b) Tell the class what games you liked to play when you were a child, what games you prefer now, what games you'd like to learn to play.

c) What musical instruments do you like? Which instruments can you play? Which would you like to learn to play?

41 Retell the text "Family Life" in the person of a) Mr. Parker, b) Mrs. Parker, c) Mike, d) one of the twins.

42 Speak about your own family illustrating your story with photos of the members of your family.

43 Fill in prepositions where necessary.

1. My sister-in-law is a music teacher ... the local school.
2. John likes to go ... the local bar ... a pint ... beer.
3. "Time off" is the time ... work and ... weekends.
4. Lots ... British people go ... organized outings ... popular resorts like Brighton or Blackpool.
5. Coaches full ... pensioners or ... factory workers drive ... the coast ... a day out.

6. Not everybody ... Britain is interested ... sport or ... outings.
7. Very often John took Mary ... little trips, sometimes ... an afternoon, sometimes ... a day or even ... a whole weekend.
8. She thinks that it's not absolutely necessary... every man to go ... college and become a lawyer.
9. Holiday-makers bring a picnic lunch ... them, and they can buy ice-cream ... the ice-cream van, tea ... the refreshment kiosk and drinks ... the pub.
10. The doctor was proud ... his son whose picture ... uniform ... a medal ... his chest had been published ... the local paper.

44 Change the sentences as in the model.

Model: It is difficult for people to tell one brother from the other.
People find it difficult to tell one brother from the other.

1. John thinks it is nice to have a lot of acquaintances.
2. He says that it is useless to teach his teenage sons music.
3. Lynn says it is hard to do all the work about the house.
4. Dick says it is interesting to play hide-and-seek.
5. Tom thinks it is boring to play the violin.
6. Mike says it is possible to make a career out of journalism.
7. John says it is difficult to teach English at school.
8. Lynn thinks it is interesting to collect potted plants.
9. Mike says it is early for him to get married.
10. The Parkers say it is pleasant to go on an outing at the weekend.

45 Choose the right word. Use either *couple* or *pair*.

Remember:

- A set of two things like stockings is a *pair*.
- Anything made in two parts like scissors or spectacles is also a *pair*.
- A husband and wife are spoken of as a *couple*.
- Any two things of the same kind can be spoken of as a *couple*: *a couple of dogs*, but *pair* means a closer joining: *a pair of criminals have been working together*, *a pair of houses are joined together*.

(From: *The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*)

1. I've got a ... of questions to ask.
2. This ... of gloves will be a nice birthday present for Sylvia.
3. The married ... looks rather sympathetic.
4. "Stand in ...," said the instructor.
5. He promised to come in a ... of minutes.
6. In the plain white box was a ... of lovely earrings.

7. After the wedding most ... go away for a short holiday – the honeymoon.
8. There were plenty of snowshoes hung from nails in the equipment shed, and Jack found a ... to fit each of them, although Danny's ... was quite a bit outsized.
9. Any newly married ... could settle in the New Town.
10. I've found a ... of socks, but they don't make a ...

46 Make up sentences as in the model, using the given phrases. Pay special attention to the place of *enough* in the sentences.

Model: They don't have *enough money* to send their children to college.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| to play golf | to collect potted plants |
| to work about the house | to go on an outing |
| to play hide-and-peek | to read adventure stories |
| to go to the theatre | to go on a seaside trip |
| to make a career | to polish the floor |
| to water the flowers | |

47 Make up sentences as in the model using the given adjectives. Pay special attention to the place of *enough* in the sentences.

Model: Mike is *capable enough* to make a career out of journalism.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|-------|
| attractive | hard-working | creative | sly |
| efficient | good-natured | easy-going | witty |
| energetic | generous | tactful | tall |
| considerate | confident | friendly | |

48 Fill in articles where necessary:

1. I want to marry you, Tracy. You'll make ... wonderful wife.
2. You're ... artist. You must be proud of yourself; you can't help being.
3. Excuse me speaking to you. I'm ... professional sculptor, and to put it frankly, your head is just what I have been looking for.
4. She'll make ... wonderful grandmother.
5. He thought of becoming ... lawyer, and he was briefly ... student at ... Warsaw University, but was soon involved in ... politics.
6. But he was ... competent scientist and his interests were wide.
7. I had to look up ... name of ... consultant surgeon who was giving evidence for ... defence.
8. Everyone I've spoken to respected Dr. Lorrimer as ... forensic biologist. But what was he like as ... man?
9. It's ... dirty lie about Pandora's father being ... milkman. He is ... accountant at ... dairy.

10. Jordache had ... appearance of ... sick man.
11. Pandora has ... hair ... colour of treacle, and it's long like ... girls' hair should be. She has quite ... good figure.
12. ... lawyer was ... old man, but straight and as impressive as his surroundings.

49 Translate into English:

1. Он достаточно умен, чтобы понять поведение своего отчима.
2. У нее достаточно времени, чтобы постирать и погладить.
3. Он женат? – Нет, он старый холостяк.
4. Мальчик очень гордится своим отцом-летчиком.
5. Вы любите детективные истории? – Очень, но у меня не хватает времени их читать.
6. Они так похожи, что даже их родители с трудом отличают их друг от друга.
7. Я бы хотела купить пару перчаток.
8. У нас достаточно денег, чтобы послать нашего старшего сына в университет. Он способный юноша.
9. Этот человек очень остроумен и всегда готов пошутить.
10. В субботу и воскресенье я часто гощу в семье своей старшей сестры.
11. Она предпочитает вечерами выбираться из дома.
12. Принесите мне пару бутербродов и стакан молока.
13. Хотя ей уже 14–15 лет, она все еще играет в куклы.
14. Я умею играть на скрипке и надеюсь сделать карьеру музыканта.
15. Давайте играть в фанты. – Нет, давайте поиграем в жмурки. – Перестаньте, мы не дети. Сыграем в лото или в карты.

50 a) Read and memorize the following phrases with *do* and *make*:

to do (the) shopping	to make a copy
to do (the) washing	to make a fortune
to do (the) washing up	to make a mess of smth
to do a job	to make a mistake
to do an exercise	to make a will
to do an examination, a test	to make friends (with smb)
to do good	to make money
to do harm, evil, bad	to make progress
to do lessons	to make sense
to do one's best	to make sure
to do one's duty	to make fun of smb
to do one's hair	to make trouble
to do work (homework, housework, etc.)	to make a dress (a cake, coffee, etc.)
to do a translation (<i>or</i> to make it)	

b) Match the phrases in the left-hand column with their definitions in the right-hand column:

to make a fortune	to tidy a bed that has just been slept in
to make a mess (of)	to earn money
to make fun of smb	to worry smb, to cause anxiety to smb
to make a noise	to become wealthy
to make money	to find out for certain
to make trouble	to produce an unpleasant sound
to make sure	to laugh rather unkindly at smb
to make a bed	to spoil

c) Make up and write down your own sentences with the phrases from the left column.

51 a) Rewrite the following sentences using phrases with *make* or *do*, instead of the italicized phrases:

1. He *has gone forward* in his French during the last few weeks.
2. I have forgotten *to write my homework*.
3. You *are laughing at me!*
4. He *has got many wrong words* in this exercise.
5. Can you *prepare good coffee?*

b) Fill in the right verb (*to make* or *to do*):

1. She is a teacher, so she has preparation and correction to
2. He spends a lot of his time off on ...-it-yourself jobs.
3. At night mother had some dress-...ing to
4. Ellen, where is Mike? – He's ...ing the washing up, it's his turn today.
5. Nowadays the child is given freedom to ... his own decisions in life.

c) Translate into English using the phrases with *to make* and *to do*:

1. Кто занимается покупками у вас в семье?
2. Мой сын тратит большую часть дня на приготовление уроков.
3. Сделай копию с этого текста, он тебе пригодится.
4. Его единственное желание – разбогатеть.
5. От этого человека всегда одни неприятности и беспокойство.
6. Мой племянник хочет поехать к морю, чтобы хорошо отдохнуть.
7. Эта фраза бессмысленна.
8. Каждое утро он сам готовит себе кофе.
9. Этот студент изо всех сил старается добиться успехов в грамматике.

10. Дедушка хочет составить завещание? – Я думаю, он его уже составил.
11. Мальчик исполняет свои обязанности аккуратно и охотно.
12. Причешься, иначе все будут смеяться над тобой.
13. Не делайте зла никому, а то наживете врагов.
14. Она любит готовить, стирать и гладить.
15. Я очень не люблю мыть посуду.

52 Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. You know, Lydia, the old man is very fond ... you.
2. They're usually young people, my tenants, and I like to see them enjoy ... life.
3. What was her age now? I wondered. She must be ... her late thirties. She was one ... the millions ... women who were devoted ... their parents ... the prime ... their life and then ... the end were left lonely.
4. He had come ... Whitby because his captain had graduated ... the school and recommended ... him ... the Dean of Admission.
5. None ... the teachers ... school have noticed that I am an intellectual. They will be sorry when I am famous. There is a new girl ... our class. She sits next ... me ... Geography. She is all right. Her name is Pandora, but she likes being called "Box". Don't ask me why. I might fall ... love ... her. It's time I fell ... love, after all I am more than thirteen years old.
6. This school was a pleasant institution ... which I was sent ... fourteen ... my father.
7. I washed and ironed my school uniform ready ... school tomorrow. I am getting quite good ... housework.
8. Daniel was always ... the head ... his class ... school. He wanted his mother to be proud ... him.
9. She found it difficult to be fond ... the two children. They had both taken ... their father ... looks.
10. Emily Arundell looked ... her companion ... mingled affection and contempt.
11. I am going to stay ... my English relations.
12. Quietly, ... saying anything, his wife, Hilda, watched ... him.

53 Read the advertisement from a British newspaper. Do you find this idea of earning money attractive? Why? Would you like to take up this kind of job? Why?

AGED 13-93? WANT TO EARN EXTRA MONEY?

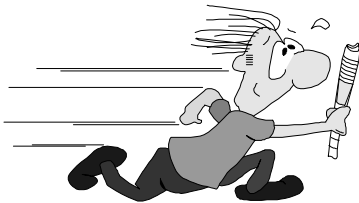
By working 1-2 hours per week you can earn extra money by delivering our papers and leaflets in your local area.

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SPEAKING PRACTICE

Before reading the dialogue below make sure that you can pronounce the following words correctly:

average	[ˈævərɪdʒ]	medium	[ˈmiːdiəm]	height	[haɪt]
checked	[tʃekt]	cowboy	[ˈkaʊbɔɪ]	weight	[weɪt]
length	[leŋθ]	plaid	[plæd]		



AT THE POLICE STATION (American policeman at work)

- Policeman:* You say he was around average height.
Victim: Yes, that's right. Around five nine, five ten.
Policeman: Weight?
Victim: I'm not sure. Medium, I suppose. Maybe a little on the heavy side.
Policeman: Any marks on his face?
Victim: No, I don't think so.
Policeman: Glasses?
Victim: No.
Policeman: What about his hair?
Victim: Black or dark brown.
Policeman: Long or short? Straight? Curly?
Victim: Straight, I think, and about average length.
Policeman: Boy, this sure doesn't help us very much. It could be anything. How about his clothes? What was he wearing?
Victim: Well, he had a checked or plaid shirt – you know, the kind that lumberjacks wear.
Policeman: O.K. Now we're getting somewhere. Pants?
Victim: Dark, maybe dark blue, maybe black. I'm not sure.
Policeman: What kind of shoes?
Victim: Boots.
Policeman: Cowboy boots?
Victim: No, hiking boots – brown ones.
Policeman: All right, that narrows it down a little. Now I want you to look at some pictures.

(From: *Person to Person* by Jack C. Richards and David Bycina)

54 Find the English equivalents for the following:

во что он был одет
 ну, это уже кое-что
 примерно 5 футов 9 дюймов
 примерно средней длины
 рубашка в крупную клетку
 рубашка в мелкую клетку

такая, какую обычно носят ле-
 сорубы
 чуть поноватый
 это немного сужает круг подоз-
 реваемых

55 Read the text "At the Police Station" and fill in the identification form without looking at the text.

Date _____	
Name of witness _____	
Address _____ Tel. No _____	
Crime _____	
Articles stolen _____	
Details of suspect	
Sex	<i>male</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>female</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
Age	<i>under 18</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>20-25</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>26-35</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>36-50</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>over 50</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
Height	<i>under 150 cms</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>150-160 cms</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>161-170 cms</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>180-190 cms</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>191 cms – 2 metres</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>over 2 metres</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
Build	<i>fat</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>well-built</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>medium-built</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>slim</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>thin</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
Hair	<i>black</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>dark</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>fair</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>blond</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>grey</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>any other colour</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
Hairstyle	<i>long</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>short</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>curly</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>wavy</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>straight</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>bald</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
Eyes	<i>blue</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>grey</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>brown</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>any other colour</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
Description of clothes	
Any other details (<i>beard, moustache, glasses</i>)	

56 Describe the criminal's appearance using the identification form you've filled in.

57 You are the victim. Tell your friends what happened to you and how you gave evidence at the police station

58 The victim has come home and is talking to his wife about what happened to him. Here are some sympathetic remarks to be used by the wife:

- Oh, John, that's awful! – Oh, how dreadful/awful/ghastly!
- I am ever so sorry. – Poor old you!
- Oh no! Oh dear! – Hard luck! / – What a shame!

59 Pairwork. Make up a conversation between a policeman and a victim who was attacked in the street. The rest of the students should fill in the identification form.

60 Translate into English.

1. Мне кажется, он среднего роста. – Ты не прав, он довольно высокий, немного полноват.
2. Она носит очки? – Нет.
3. Волосы у него светлые, а цвет лица довольно смуглый.
4. У нее прямые или кудрявые волосы? – Кажется, прямые, средней длины.
5. Во что был одет мужчина? – На нем были черные брюки, рубашка в крупную клетку, ковбойские ботинки.
6. Рост преступника более двух метров. Он хорошо сложен, широкоплеч. У него темно-голубые глаза, черные волнистые волосы. Когда вы смотрите на него, вы встречаете добрый взгляд. Не могу поверить, что он преступник.
7. Я хочу, чтобы вы взглянули на эту фотографию. – Боже мой! Это она! Вы видите эти глубоко посаженные маленькие глазки? Эти поджатые губы? Она очень хитрая, я ее боюсь.
8. Я помню, на нем были очки. – Это, к сожалению, нам не очень помогает. Сотни людей носят очки. – Он был с длинной седой бородой. – Ну, это уже кое-что. У него были усы? – Простите, я не помню.
9. Если вы полицейский, вы должны быть терпеливы и внимательны к людям.
10. Он покладистый, вы с ним подружитесь.

61 The following task deals with similes. A simile is the reference to a thing or person with a specific comparison to something else,

e.g. Their house is as big as a castle,
or His hair is as white as snow.

There are a lot of similes which have become clichés. Can you match the pairs from both columns?

As dead as	a sandboy
As blind as	a whistle
As sober as	a pancake
As ugly as	a hatter
As pretty as	a bat
As safe as	a mule
As good as	a mouse
As stubborn as	a judge
As mad as	a dodo
As quiet as	a picture
As clean as	a lord
As straight as	a kite
As old as	an arrow
As pleased as	the ace of spades
As happy as	two short planks
As drunk as	houses
As easy as	sin
As dull as	gold
As thick as	Punch
As high as	pie
As flat as	the hills
As black as	ditchwater

62 Fill in the blanks using the words from the box:

humour, cautious, self-confident, brave, friendly, patient, sociable, self-confidence, patience, polite, honest, obedient, kind, generous

- Bill is willing to suffer pain and danger if it helps someone. He is a ... person.
- Jane always thinks about things carefully before she does anything. She is
- Jack tries to be pleasant and helpful to people. He is a ... person.
- John is always willing to give money and presents to other people. He is
- Susan helps people and wants to make them happy. She is a ... girl.
- Tom doesn't steal and doesn't tell lies. He is
- Mary always does what her teacher tells her to do. She is

8. Margaret is willing to do things which take a long time, or wait for things without getting angry. She is
9. Carol always says “please” and “thank you”. She is
10. Fred is sure he can do the things he tries to do, and thinks he is right. He is
11. Bill likes to be with other people and talk to other people. He is a ... person.
12. Judy likes jokes and can make people laugh. She has a sense of
13. Jim has plenty of He is very
14. He has a lot of He is very

63 What sort of abilities and characteristics do you think the following people should have:

farmer	politician	soldier	pilot	secretary
mother	shop-assistant	student	teacher	

64 Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. He was a tall, grey-haired man ... his early forties.
2. When Teddy was twenty-two, he graduated ... Oxford ... a degree ... chemistry.
3. She says I could stay ... her house ... the holidays.
4. Nigel has asked me to go ... a disco ... the youth club ... tomorrow night.
5. So many ... these good secretaries are ... love ... their boss.
6. She went on: “Extraordinary how they can’t tell their left ... their right.”
7. But I am keen ... my profession.
8. I’ve never been good ... doing things.
9. Meals ... her house always had the charm ... picnics.
10. Tiny and curly-haired, Casey, ... twenty-five, was older than Fauve ... several years.

65 Fill in articles where necessary:

1. It was dark by ... time they got out of ... building.
2. Upstairs, Mary was waiting for ... coffee to boil.
3. There were ... sounds from ... kitchen now and she went into ... Billy’s room to wake him.
4. He took ... quick step towards her.
5. Hasn’t it ever occurred to you that I like doctoring – that it’s ... pleasure, not ... sacrifice!
6. John doesn’t want to get ... divorce from his wife.
7. I had ... long talk with Mr. Dock. I explained that I was ... one-parent-family child with ... unemployed, bad-tempered father.

8. Someone had just brought ... large bowl of ... apples into ... room.
9. He looked like ... young boy from ... nice Middle Western college, with ... crew-cut hair, ... straight nose, ... blue eyes and ... easy laugh.
10. We've been living all this afternoon in ... past. ... past is sometimes ... very good place to live.

66 Read and translate the sentences paying special attention to the phrases *to be married*, *to get married*, *to marry*:

1. She was going to Hollywood, and she loved John, and John must *marry* her and come too.
2. He had asked his second cousin, Linda Smith, three times *to marry* him.
3. I admit that I deliberately influenced her to accept him. If it had turned out badly it would have been my fault for urging her *to marry* a man so many years older than herself.
4. *I'm married*. I've got children. – *I'm married* myself at the moment.
5. "I *got married* three months ago," Michael said, feeling that was enough reason for any absence.
6. I was engaged *to be married*. They said we must wait – that we couldn't *be married* until I was twenty-one.
7. She *was married* to Philippe Dalmas and living in Paris.

67 a) Choose ten most important qualities of parents from those listed below. You can complete the list. Then choose five least important qualities. Explain your choice.

What Makes a Good Parent?

A Good	someone who gives you freedom
Parent	someone who doesn't have favourites
Should	someone who is always there
Be	someone who is supportive
	someone who speaks to you as an equal
	someone who is responsible
	someone who is affectionate
	someone who is truthful
	someone who is understanding
	someone who has similar political views
	someone prepared to make sacrifices
	someone tolerant
	someone who maintains order
	someone who is broad-minded
	someone not interfering
	someone you can talk to
	someone considerate

someone who doesn't hide bad things
 someone who respects you
 someone patient
 someone who can talk to you, not at you
 someone who takes your side
 someone not over-protective
 someone kind
 someone reliable
 someone helpful
 someone who sets standards
 someone not too strict
 someone loving
 someone who listens to your problems
 someone with a sense of humour
 someone safety-conscious
 someone who tries to give you a balanced view of life

- b) Make up a list of qualities making 1) a good child, 2) a good friend.**
c) Write a paragraph about your parent(s).
d) Speak about your friend. Use the phrases given above.

68 Translate into English:

1. Некоторые дети думают, что их родители слишком строгие, а другие считают, что их матери и отцы недостаточно строгие.
2. Она очень самоуверенна, а ее сестра недостаточно уверена в себе.
3. Учителю необходимо иметь чувство юмора, это помогает в трудных ситуациях.
4. Девочка упряма как мул.
5. Он вполне разумный человек, не так ли?
6. С вами трудно ужиться.
7. Мой секретарь исполнительна, с высоким чувством ответственности.
8. Мужчины не любят сварливых женщин.
9. Ваше замечание невежливо и бестактно.
10. Ваш приятель остроумен, но слишком импульсивен, я устаю от него.
11. Боб хочет иметь верного друга, но не умеет его найти.
12. Она трудный ребенок, учителя ее не очень любят.
13. В этом классе много ленивых ребят, а девочки довольно трудолюбивые.
14. Он обычно наживает врагов из-за своего недружелюбного характера.
15. Творческие люди обыкновенно щедры, добродушны, иногда нетерпеливы, часто рассеянны.

69 a) Read the dialogue with a partner.

- Mr. Grey:* Haven't we met before somewhere?
Mrs. Johnson: Have we?
Mr. Grey: I used to live in Kingston, in Summer Road. The house on the corner.
Mrs. Johnson: I used to live there. But that was 50 years ago.
Mr. Grey: You haven't changed much. I knew it was you.
Mrs. Johnson: Wait a minute! You gave me some flowers one day.
Mr. Grey: But you already had a boyfriend.
Mrs. Johnson: We got married in 1934. But I'm a widow now. Of course, I've got two sons and a daughter, all married. And six grandchildren.
Mr. Grey: Ethel Brown! After all these years!
Mrs. Johnson: Years aren't important. We're as young as we want to be. I enjoy life. Do you go to any classes? It's always a good idea to start something new.
Mr. Grey: That's right.

b) Act out the dialogue.**c) Present the dialogue as a story "After 50 Years". Use indirect speech. Begin your story with:**

"Two elderly people meet accidentally. The man whose name is Mr. Grey wonders/asks/wants to know if they have met before. Ethel Johnson (*née* Brown) is surprised to hear it, because she can't remember Mr. Grey ...".

Write down your story.

d) Make up and write down sentences of your own with the phrases:

to get married; to marry smb; to be married to smb; to be unmarried; to be married with (three) children; to be engaged to be married

70 a) Read and translate the text:

Children aren't happy with
 nothing to ignore.
 And that's what parents
 were created for.

Ogden Nash (1902-1971)

Relationships within the family are different now. Parents treat their children more as equals than they used to, and children have more freedom to make their own decisions. The father is more involved with bringing up children, often because the mother goes out to work. Increased leisure facilities and more money mean that there

are greater opportunities for the individual to take part in activities outside the home. Although the family holiday is still an important part of family life (usually taken in August, and often abroad) many children have holidays away from their parents, often with a school party or other organized group.

(From: *Spotlight on Britain* by Susan Sheerin, Jonathan Seath, Gillian White)

- b) **Work in groups and decide if the problems of relationships within the British family are the same as in this country. Choose one person in each group to present your collective opinion. Compare the opinions.**
- c) **The book “Spotlight on Britain” says:**

“People say that children today grow up more quickly. The law sometimes makes this possible. Look at the information below – how is the law different in your country?”

So look at the table reprinted from that book and answer the questions above:

YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE LAW

- Age 13** – *may be employed part-time*
- Age 14** – *allowed in bars but not to drink alcohol*
- Age 15** – *legally ‘a young person’ and not ‘a child’*
- Age 16** – *school leaving age, can leave home, drive a moped, marry with parents’ consent (not needed in Scotland), buy beer with a meal*
- Age 17** – *can drive a car or motorbike*
- Age 18** – *age of majority – can vote, get married without parents’ consent, own property, get tattooed, drink in pubs ...*