

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ
КАФЕДРА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ**

Пособие по развитию навыков устной речи

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Составители: Н.Н. Нижнева, Л.А. Артеменко, А.И. Василевская,
Л.С. Мезена

Пособие предназначено для студентов, изучающих английский как второй иностранный язык, и направлено на развитие и совершенствование навыков устной речи.

Пособие состоит из трёх тематических разделов: Семья, Внешность, Жилище. В начале каждого раздела размещен подробный тематический словарь, затем следуют упражнения, обеспечивающие закрепление и активизацию лексики, тексты с заданиями, диалоги, стихи, шутки, пословицы и поговорки. В конце раздела предлагаются ключевые вопросы и темы для обсуждения.

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UNIT I. Family

I. Vocabulary

1. Family - семья
to come from a poor (rich) family – происходить из бедной (богатой)
семьи
to support/to keep one's family – содержать семью
2. parents – родители
3. father – отец
papa – папа
dad – папа, папочка
4. mother – мать
mamma – мама
5. child – ребенок;
the only child – единственный ребенок
6. childless – бездетный
7. childhood – детство
8. baby – ребенок, младенец
9. first-born – первенец
10. twins – близнецы
11. son – сын
12. sonny – сынок, сынишка
13. daughter – дочь
14. brother – брат
15. grandfather – дедушка
grandpa – дедушка
16. grandmother – бабушка
grannie/granny – бабушка, бабуся
17. grandson – внук
18. granddaughter – внучка
19. grandchildren – внуки
20. favourite – любимец
21. pet – любимец
to pet – баловать
22. to be like smb. – походить на кого-либо
He is like his mother.
23. to be alike – быть похожим
They are very much alike

24. to die – умереть

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What did he die of? – От чего он умер?

He died of cancer. – Он умер от рака.

25. orphan – сирота

26. adopt – усыновлять, удочерять;

adopted child – приемный сын или дочь

27. stepfather – отчим

28. stepmother – мачеха

29. stepson – пасынок

30. stepdaughter – падчерица

31. widower – вдовец

32. widow – вдова

33. relative - родственник

He has no living relatives on his father's side.

34. relation – родственник, родство

Is Pete any relation to you?

near/close relations – близкие родственники

distant relations – дальние родственники

35. uncle – дядя

36. aunt - тетя

37. nephew – племянник

38. niece – племянница

39. cousin – двоюродный брат (сестра)

40. marriage – брак

41. to marry – жениться на ком-либо, выходить замуж

to be/to get married (to) – быть замужем (женатым), жениться,
выходить замуж за ...

Who are you married to?

When did you get married?

42. married - женатый

43. single – холостой, незамужняя

Are you married or single?

44. bridegroom – жених, новобрачный

45. bride – невеста, новобрачная

46. husband – муж

47. wife – жена

48. father-in-law – свекор, тесть

49. mother-in-law – свекровь, теща

50. son-in-law – зять

51. daughter-in-law – невестка, сноха

- 52. brother-in-law – зять, шурин
- 53. sister-in-law – невестка, золовка
- 54. age – возраст
at the age of – в возрасте ...
- 55. aged – пожилой, старый
- 56. middle-aged – средних лет
- 57. old – older – the oldest – старый, старше, самый старый
How old are you? – сколько вам лет?
I am ... years old. – мне ... лет.
- 58. elder – eldest – старше, самый старший (о членах одной семьи)
- 59. elderly – пожилой
- 60. grown-up – взрослый
- 61. young – молодой
- 62. youth – молодость, юность
- 63. biography – биография
- 64. name – имя, название
What is your name? – Как вас зовут?
- 65. to name – называть
The child was named after his father. – Ребенок был назван в честь отца.
- 66. surname – фамилия
- 67. to be born – родиться
- 68. to nurse – нянчить
- 69. to bring up – воспитывать
- 70. man – человек, мужчина
- 71. boy – мальчик
- 72. woman (women) – женщина
- 73. girl – девочка, девушка
- 74. What are you? – Кто вы ? (по профессии) – I am a teacher.
- 75. Who are you? – Кто вы? – I am Ivanov.

II. Arrange the following in pairs of antonyms:

To live, young, eldest, a small family, to be alive, to die, to be unlike, to be dead, a large family, to be alike, old, a distant relative, youngest, a close relative.

To be married, to get married, to be single, to get divorced, to be different, to be under age, to be alike, a baby, to be of age, a grown-up, a bachelor, a family man.

III. Express the following in one word:

1. a son of one's brother or sister; 2. a daughter of one's brother or sister; 3. two children born at the same time of the same mother; 4. a son's wife; 5. a daughter's husband; 6. a family relation; 7. to offer marriage; 8. an unmarried woman; 9. the day of one's wedding; 10. to separate a husband and wife by law; 11. a man who receives guests; 12. a woman who receives guests; 13. a person who is on an old-age pension; 14. an unmarried man; 15. a very young child; 16. a woman who has not married again after her husband's death; 17. a man who has not married again after his wife's death; 18. a woman on her wedding day; 19. a marriage ceremony; 20. the union of a man and woman as husband and wife; 21. to look after a baby.

IV. Form sentences from the table:

A grandmother A grandfather A granddaughter A grandson	is	is one's daughter's or son's son. one's daughter's or son's daughter. one's father's or mother's mother. one's father's or mother's father.	
A stepmother An aunt An uncle A nephew A niece A stepfather	is	one's father's or mother's brother one's mother's second husband. one's brother's or sister's daughter. one's brother's or sister's son. one's mother's or father's sister. one's father's second wife.	

V. Answer the questions:

1. Who are you? What are you? What is your name? When were you born. Where were you born? What family do you come from?
2. How old are you? Who is the eldest (the youngest) in your family. How old is your mother (father, sister, etc.)? Is your sister (brother)- older than you?
3. Do your parents live with you? Where do they live? What are your parents?
4. Have you a grandmother or a grandfather? Do they live with you? How old are they? Are they in good health?
5. What other relatives have you got? How many relatives have you got? How many uncles and aunts have you? What are their names? What are they? Do you often see them? Have you any nephews or nieces? Which of them is your pet and why?
6. Are you married or single? To whom are you married? To whom is your sister(brother) married?

VI. Read the dialogues. Make sure that every sentence is clear to you. Learn one of the dialogues by heart.

1.

- Have you heard the latest news? - No. What's happened?
- Why, Brown has got engaged. He fell in love with a girl he met at the Robertsons'. You know her. It's Jean O'Brian.
- Oh, yes, I remember her. But Brown! Well, I never thought he would ever get married! Mary broke off their engagement a few days before their wedding. And he was becoming a regular old bachelor. - Well, let's hope he'll have better luck this time than last.
- Let's. Jean is a nice girl and she will make her husband happy. When is he getting married?
- Next Thursday, at the Registry office. And after the wedding they are off to Scotland for a fortnight.

2.

Mr. Wells: Has Jack told you he and Anne are going to marry?

Mrs. Wells: It'll be another year or more, he says. He expects to have a rise in salary next year, you know.

Mr. Wells: Anne's a good girl, always bright and cheerful. She's very intelligent. She and Jack are both interested in serious things. And I like her manners.

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Mrs. Wells: Jack wouldn't go about with a girl whose manners were bad! Anne's good-looking, too.

Mr. Wells: Yes, she'll be a daughter-in-law we can be proud of. *Mrs. Wells:* They'll be brave if they marry next year. Even if Jack gets more money, they'll have a struggle to make ends meet at first.

Mr. Wells: We had a struggle when we married, didn't we? But we didn't mind a few hardships'. Jack and Anne both have courage. Anne's not like some of the girls I know – selfish girls who think of nothing but pleasure and enjoyment.

VII. Read the following dialogue and answer the questions after it.

Jim: I'd like to marry an intellectual woman.

Bill: Oh really? Why?

Jim: Because intellectual women are interesting.

Bill: Interesting? Oh what a child you are Jim! They aren't interesting. They are very dangerous.

Jim: Dangerous? Why?

Bill: Because it's quite impossible to relax when they are at home. Oh no, men aren't happy with intellectual wives and modern children.

Jim: Modern children?

Bill: Oh yes. With an intellectual wife everything modern: dresses, principles, children, even dogs. It's quite unbearable for a normal man! And besides, modern women aren't really good cooks!

Jim: But you'd like to marry Kate and she's a modern, intellectual woman!

Bill: Oh, but I'm in love with Kate!

Questions on the dialogue:

1. What question are Jim and Bill discussing?
2. What kind of woman does Jim intend to marry?
3. Why does he want to marry an intellectual woman?
4. Why does Bill consider intellectual women to be

dangerous?

5. Is Bill consistent in what he says and does?

6. What explanation does he give Jim when Jim says that Kate is

also a modern intellectual woman?

7. What is your opinion on the subject?

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VIII. Read the dialogue, answer the questions and act the scene.

Family Life in England.

Anna: Is family life in England very different from family life in your country, Maria?

Maria: No, I don't think so. But I have noticed a few differences.

Anna: Oh, such as what?

Maria: Well, for you the family is simply Mum, Dad and the children.

Anna: You have a more extended family circle, do you?

Maria: Yes. It's quite common in Spain to have a grandmother and an unmarried aunt or uncle living in as part of the family. And we wouldn't dream of sending an elderly relative to an old person's home, for instance.

Anna: You take care of the elderly relatives yourselves, I gather.

Maria: Oh yes. It's the family's duty to look after an elderly parent.

Anna: What about hospitality? Do you think English families do a lot of entertaining?

Maria: Yes, but in a rather formal way. You don't like people to "drop in" without a previous invitation, do you? In my country it's quite usual to drop in on friends and relatives almost any time.

Maria: I suppose that in England family life has changed a lot in the last fifty years, hasn't it?

Anna: Oh yes, very much so. I think families used to be much larger. My grandmother was one of fourteen children! Very few people

nowadays care to have such large families.

Maria: I suppose that's why in those days very few women took up careers outside the home. They were too busy bringing up their families.

Anna: Yes, women weren't as free as they are today. They often had to marry men they didn't like and they were financially dependent on their parents or their husbands.

Maria: I think family life is more pleasant today because it's freer and more informal. At least today we're free to marry whoever we like and to take up a job, if we wish.

Anna: That's true.

Questions on the dialogue.

1. Who is the dialogue between?

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2. What problem are Maria and Anna discussing?

3. Are they both English?

4. Is it quite common in England to have a grandmother living in as part of the family? And in this country?

5. Do you think that English people have a less extended family circle than we do?

6. Who takes care of the elderly relations in England? And in this country?

7. Do English people do a lot of entertaining?

8. Is it customary to "drop in" without a previous invitation in England?

9. How has family life changed in England in the last fifty years?

10. Have people large families nowadays?

11. Why couldn't women take up careers outside home in those days?

12. Who were women dependent on?

13. What changes have occurred in women's life today?

IX. Read the dialogue and answer the questions. Make your own dialogue on the topic "The Family Photo Album".

Mary and Peter decide to look at the family photograph album.

Peter: Where's the photo album, Mary?

Mary: It's in the left-hand drawer in the sideboard.

Peter: Ah, here it is. Now shall we start at the beginning?

Mary: Here's an old photo of Mother and Father. They were rather a nice couple, weren't they?

Peter: It's a pity people get old, isn't it?

Mary: And that's you, when you were a child isn't it?

Peter: I suppose so.

Mary: You were a funny little thing! And this again at the age of five, playing with a dog.

Peter: Look! That's you, isn't it? You weren't very beautiful yourself - a fat little girl with short pig tails and a sailor hat.

Mary: Look at this photograph! Do you recognize anybody?

Peter: Here's aunt Margaret and uncle John. And that's their son David.

Mary: Where is David? Which is he?

Peter: That one there. He's very tall, taller than his father.

Mary: Oh yes. And this is his younger brother Dick. He has long curly hair.

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Peter: Yes. And that's his sister Helen, next to him. She's holding a big doll.

Mary: Where's Tom? Is that Tom?

Peter: Oh yes. He's standing behind aunt Margaret.

Mary: And that's Alice, isn't she?

Peter: Yes, she's sitting on a little stool.

Mary: But where is Aunt Margaret's elder son John?

Peter: He's probably taking the photograph.

Questions on the dialogue.

1. What do Mary and Peter want to do?
2. Where do they keep the family photo album?
3. Whose photo is placed first in the album?
4. What does Mary say about their parents?
5. What is Peter's remark to Mary's statement?
6. How old is Peter in the first photograph? And in the second? Describe Peter's photo at the age of five.
7. What does Mary look like in the photo where she is still a little girl?
8. Whose family photo do Mary and Peter look at next?
9. Have aunt Margaret and uncle John a big family?
10. How many children have they? How many daughters and sons?

11. Describe the family photo of aunt Margaret and uncle John.

12. Why isn't their elder son John in the photo?

X. Read the following dialogue, answer the questions and retell it in indirect speech.

Introducing People to Different Members of the Family
(An evening party at the Browns' place.)

Mike: Hello, Sam, nice of you to come. Take off your coat, will you, and let's go in. You haven't met my mother yet, have you?

Sam: No, I haven't had the pleasure, but I've met your father, don't you remember?

Mike: Oh, yes, of course. Ah, there's Mother, come on, old boy. Mum, this is Sam Williams, a friend from the College.

Sam: How do you do, Mrs. Brown?

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Mrs. Brown: How do you do? I'm glad to meet you. Will you excuse me, please, everybody seems to come at once.

Sam: Certainly, Mrs. Brown.

Mr. Brown: Good evening, Sam. This is Sam, isn't it?

Mike: Yes, Dad, you met Sam at the College last month.

Mr. Brown: Oh, yes, of course, how are you?

Sam: Good evening, Mr. Brown. I'm fine, thank you. And how are you?

Mr. Brown: Not too bad, my boy, not too bad. Let me introduce you to my daughter. Oh, where's she gone? She was here a moment ago. Oh, there she is! Ellen, come over here. This is Sam Williams, Mike's friend, take care of him, will you?

Ellen: With pleasure, Dad. How do you do?

Sam: How do you do? Haven't I seen you somewhere before?

Ellen: No, I don't think so.

Sam: But your face is so familiar. Wait a second... I know... We were on the same train to London last week.

Ellen: Oh, yes. Now I remember. What a coincidence!

Sam: Well, you know what they say - it's a small world.

Questions on the dialogue.

1. Who are the hosts of the party? At whose house does the party take place?
2. What does Mike suggest that Sam should do first?
3. Who does Mike introduce Sam to?
4. What words does Mike say when he introduces Sam to his mother?
5. What does Sam say?
6. What does Mrs. Brown say?
7. Sam needs no introduction to Mr. Brown, why?
8. Where did he meet Mr. Brown?
9. Who does Mr. Brown want to introduce Sam to?
10. Has Sam seen Ellen before? Where did he see her?
11. Why does Ellen say "What a coincidence"?
12. What does Sam reply to this?

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XI. Read the jokes. Retell them first in direct speech, then in indirect speech. Learn the funniest jokes by heart.

1.

Anne: Why don't you marry, Jane?

Jane: I will only marry a man who knows life and has learned its sorrows.

Anne: I see, a widower.

2.

- So my daughter has consented to become your wife. Have you fixed the day of the wedding?

- I will leave that to my fiancée.

- Will you have a church or a private wedding? - Her mother will decide that, sir.

What have you to live on?

- I will leave that entirely to you, sir.

3.

- Well, Sam, I'll tell you how it is. You see, I married a widow, and this widow had a daughter. Then my father, being a widower, married our daughter, so you see my father is my

son-in-law.

- Yes, I see.

- Then again my stepdaughter is my stepmother, isn't she? Well, then her mother is my grandmother, isn't she? I am married to her, am I not? So that makes me my own grandson, doesn't it?

4.

Two friends met for the first time in several years.

"Well, old man," one of them said, "I hear you finally got married. Congratulations, for I also hear you have an excellent and a most accomplished wife."

"Yes, indeed," was the reply. "My wife is accomplished. She is perfectly at home in literature, at home in art, at home in music, at home in science, in short - at home everywhere, except..."

"Except what?"

"Except at home."

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5.

The tired-looking man sat facing the lawyer. "So you want a divorce

from your wife?" said the latter. "Aren't your relations pleasant? "Mine are," came the answer, "but hers are simply terrible".

6.

Jane: Is the man your sister's going to marry rich?

Dick: I guess not. Every time mother talks about the wedding father says "poor man!"

7.

"Hello," he said. "Is that Mrs. Brown?" "Yes." "This is Jack speaking. I say, dear, will it be all right if I bring home a couple of fellows to dinner?" "Certainly, darling." "Did you hear what I said?"

"Yes, you asked if you could bring home a couple of fellows to dinner. Of course, you can, dear." "Sorry, madam," said the

fellow as he hung up, "I have got the wrong Mrs. Brown."

8.

A husband was going about his usual daily routine on the morning of their 25th wedding anniversary, and his wife was rather annoyed. "Don't you know what day this is?" she asked.

"Of course I do," he answered.

"Well, then, let's go to some place and celebrate. Let's do something unusual."

"All right," said her husband. "How about two minutes of silence?"

9.

Sonny: Father, what do they make asphalt roads of?

Father: That makes a thousand questions you've asked today. Do give me a little peace. What do you think would have happened if I had asked my father so many questions?

Sonny: You might have learned how to answer some of mine.

XII. Act the scene of introductions.

Characters: Mr. White, Mrs. White, their children Tom and Jane, Mrs. Pope, her son David. Use the following words and phrases of introduction and greeting in your scene.

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Hello! How do you do? Glad to meet you. Let me introduce... May I introduce... Meet my friend... Mother, this is David. Mrs. Pope, this is my daughter Jane.

XIII. Read the text and be ready to discuss the questions on the reading.

THE TWO MARRIAGES

I

Mr. and Mrs. Child just do not think alike. "It's too hot in here," he says. "No, it's too cold," she answers. "We are going to the country tomorrow," Mrs. Child says. "No, we are not. We're staying right here in the city," Mr. Child says. The house is too small for her. It is too big for him. She wants to take a trip. He wants to spend the money on a new car. She wants to have a garden. He says a garden is too much work. When his head hurts, her feet hurt. She wants to get places early. He is

always late. They have yet to find two things they both like. He loses everything. She finds it. She begins to read the newspaper when he has finished with it. He opens the window when he goes to bed. She closes the window when she gets up. She says, "Oh, dear. This dress costs too much. I can't buy it." "He answers, "No, it doesn't. I'll give it to you for your birthday." "Oh, I'm old and not pretty any more," she cries. "No, you seem as young and pretty as ever to me," he says. "John," she smiles. "You really do like me, don't you?" "No," he laughs. "I love you."

II

A man and a woman were seated at a table in a crowded restaurant. The owner approached and inquired whether he might seat two men at their table.

"Of course," said the man. "We'd be delighted to have them sit here."

As the two men approached the table, the first stranger said, "Thank you. You are kind to let us sit here."

"Are you friends," asked the second stranger, "or have you just met?"

"We know each other very well," the man seated at the table answered. "This is my wife."

"Yes," she sighed. "We have been married so long we think alike, we act alike, and we are even beginning to look alike."

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"We never argue," remarked the husband. "We never fight," said the wife.

"We always know how the other person feels," said the husband.

"Many times we do not even need words to know what the other is thinking," smiled the wife.

"We seldom have a difference of opinion about which books are good, which movies are good, and even which people we like," she continued.

The two strangers looked at the man and the woman while they talked.

The first stranger's face was soft as he turned to the second stranger.

"Are you not impressed with such love and kindness? I am

sure they must be very happy. Perhaps they are the last of the truly happy husbands and wives." The second stranger did not speak for a long time. Then he said, "I am nothing if I am not an honest man! But I am not impressed with such harmony. Why have two? One of them is unnecessary!"

Questions on the Reading

1. The couple at the table never argue. What does the first stranger think of this marriage?
2. What does the second stranger think of this marriage?
3. Do you think the couple at the table are happy? Why do you think so?
4. Mr. and Mrs. Child are different from the couple at the table. Mr. and Mrs. Child never agree. Do you think they are happy?
5. Do you know people like Mr. and Mrs. Child?
6. Which do you think is the more perfect marriage that of Mr. and Mrs. Child or that of the couple at the table?

XIV. a) Read the passages and retell them.

A. One day, when Kezia was kept indoors with a cold, her grand mother told her that her father's birthday was next week, and suggest ed she should make him a pin-cushion for a present out of a beauti ful piece of yellow silk. Labouriously the little girl stitched three sides.

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But what to fill it with? On the bed-table in mother's bedroom she

discovered a great many sheets of fine paper, gathered them up and stuffed her case, then sewed up the fourth side.

That night there was a hue and cry over the house. Father's great speech for the Port Authority had been lost. Rooms were searched thoroughly, servants questioned. Finally mother came into the nursery.

"Kezia, I suppose you didn't see some papers, on a table in our room?"

"Oh, yes," she said. "I tore them up for my s'prise"¹. "What?"

screamed mother. "Come straight down to the dining-room this instant." And she was dragged down to where father was pacing to and fro, hands behind his back. "Well," he said sharply. Mother explained. He stopped and stared at the girl. "Did you do that?" -N-n-no," she whispered. "Mother, go up to the nursery and fetch down the damned thing - see that the child's put to bed this instant."

Crying too much to explain, she lay in the shadowed room watching the evening light sift through the blinds... Then father came into the room with a ruler in his hands. "Sit up," he commanded, "and hold out your hands. You must be taught once and for all not to touch what does not belong to you." "But it was for your b-b-birth day." Down came the ruler on her little, pink palms. Hours later, when the grandmother had wrapped her in a shawl, the child cuddled close to her soft body. "What did Jesus make fathers for?" she sobbed...

B. The McDonalds lived in the next-door house. There were five children. Looking through a hole in the vegetable garden fence the little girl saw them playing in the evening. The father with the baby

Mac on his shoulders, two little girls hanging on to his coat tails, ran round and round the flower beds, shaking with laughter. Once she saw the boys turn the hose on him - and he made a great grab at them, tickling them until they got hiccoughs. Then it was she decided there were different sorts of fathers.

b) Compare the way the children were brought up. Comment on it.

XV. a) Translate the following sayings:

1. Necessity is a hard nurse, but she raises strong children.
2. As the baker so the buns, as the father so the sons.
3. He that has a wife has a master.

b) Learn the sayings by heart, illustrate them in situations.

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XVI. Tell the life story of your friend (your parents, one of your close distant relatives).

Suggested topics for conversation:

1. You have a talk with your grandmother about her childhood.
2. The Ivanovs have no children. They talk about adopting a boy or a girl.

3. You ask your friend about his (her) baby brother (sister).
4. Two mothers speak about their sons.
5. You have a talk with your fellow-student about his (her) biography.
6. Two students (Russian and English) speak about Russian and English marriage customs.

XVII. Questions for discussion:

1. What family is in your opinion an ideal one?
2. What are the advantages and the disadvantages of the only child?
3. How many children are you going to have?
4. What is the best age to get married?
5. Should grandparents live together with their children and grandchildren?

XVIII. Explain the following sayings, illustrate them in situations:

1. To turn over a new leaf.
2. Cat-and-dog life.
3. To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.

UNIT II. Appearance

I. Vocabulary

1. appearance – внешность
common appearance – заурядная внешность

attractive appearance – привлекательная внешность

2. to look like – выглядеть

What does he look like? – Как он выглядит?

3. to resemble – походить, иметь сходство

The boy resembles his father.

4. to remind (of) – напоминать кого-либо

Who does that woman remind you of?

5. head – голова

round - headed – круглоголовый

bald - headed – лысый

back of the head – затылок

top of the head – темя

6. hair – волосы

one's hair may be:

long (short) - длинные (короткие)

thick (thin) - густые (редкие)

close-cut/close-cropped – коротко подстриженные

straight – прямые

curly – кудрявые

golden – золотистые

silvery – серебристые

silky – шелковистые

dark – темные

fair – светлые

blond – белокурые

ashy – пепельные

auburn/chestnut – каштановые

sandy – рыжеватые

red – рыжие

black – черные

grey/white – седые

smooth – приглаженные

wavy – волнистые

waved – завитые

curly – кудрявые

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7. to do one's hair – причесываться

8. to comb one's hair – расчесывать волосы гребнем

9. to brush one's hair – причесывать волосы щеткой

10. to have one's hair cut – подстричься

11. to wear one's hair long (short) – носить волосы длинными (короткими)

12. face – лицо

one's face may be:

round – круглое

long – длинное

thin – худое

pale – бледное

beautiful – красивое, прекрасное

pretty – хорошенькое

ugly – уродливое, некрасивое

plain – некрасивое, простое, обыкновенное

expressive – выразительное

lean – худощавое, худое

fleshy – мясистое

oval – овальное

common – заурядное

stern – строгое, суровое

good – humoured – добродушное

gloomy – угрюмое, мрачное

clean-shaved – гладко выбритое

freckled – веснушчатое

wrinkled – морщинистое

13. complexion – цвет лица

one's complexion may be:

fresh – свежий

rosy – розовый, румяный

pale – бледный

fair/light – белый (не смуглый)

dark – темный (смуглый)

sunburnt/ brown – загорелый

14. forehead – лоб

one's forehead may be :

broad – широкий

narrow – узкий

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high – высокий

low – низкий

large/open – большой, открытый

15. nose – нос

one's nose may be :

small – маленький

long – длинный
flat – приплюснутый
straight – прямой
turned – up – вздернутый
snub – вздернутый
hooked - крючковатый

16. cheek - щека

one's cheeks may be :

round – круглые
pale - бледные
rosy/pink – розовые
fleshy – мясистые
hollow/ sunken – впалые
wrinkled – морщинистые
dimpled – с ямочками

17. eye - глаз

one's eyes may be :

big/large - большие
small - маленькие
kind/warm – добрые, ласковые
intelligent – умные
stern – суровые
faded – поблекшие, выцветшие
hollow/ sunken – запавшие
deep-set – глубоко-сидящие
close-set – близко-поставленные
wide-set – широко-расставленные
slant/slanting – раскосые
mischievous – лукавые, шаловливые
almond – миндалевидные
almond-eyed – с миндалевидным разрезом глаз
hazel – светло-карие

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black – черные

brown – карие

dark - темные

grey - серые

green - зеленые

blue - голубые

18. eyelid/lid - веко

19. eyelash/lash - ресница

- one's lashes may be :
long - длинные
short - короткие
thick – густые
thin – редкие
straight – прямые
curving/curly - загнутые
20. eyebrow – бровь
one's eyebrows may be:
thick/bushy – густые
thin – редкие
well-marked – четко – очерченные
arched – дугой, изогнутые
overhanging - нависшие
21. jaw – челюсть
heavy – jawed – с массивной челюстью
22. chin - подбородок
one's chin may be:
round – круглый
pointed – острый
double – двойной
decided – решительный
protruding – выдающийся
massive – массивный
dimpled – с ямочкой
strong – энергичный
firm – твердый
23. mouth – рот
one's mouth may be:
big/large – большой
small – маленький

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- firm – твердый, твердо – очерченный
tiny – крошечный
stern – строго-очерченный, решительный
24. lip – губа
lower lip – нижняя губа; upper lip – верхняя губа
one's lips may be:
thick – толстые
thin – тонкие
full – полные

- well-cut – хорошо – очерченные
scarlet – алые
parted – полуоткрытые
tightly-set – крепко сжатые
25. tooth (teeth) – зуб (зубы)
front teeth – передние зубы
one's teeth may be:
large – крупные
small – мелкие
perfect – превосходные
tiny – мелкие
even/regular – ровные
uneven/irregular – неровные
close-set – частые
widely spaced – редкие
false – искусственные
26. tongue – язык
27. feature – черта
one's features may be:
massive – крупные
delicate – тонкие, изящные
clean-cut – резко выраженные
frank – открытые
stern – суровые
coarse – грубые, отталкивающие
28. moustache – усы
29. beard – борода
to grow one's beard – отращивать бороду
30. neck – шея
one's neck may be:

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- long – длинная
short – короткая
thin – тонкая
thick – здоровая, бычья
31. throat – горло
32. skin – кожа
one's skin may be:
smooth – гладкая
rough – грубая, шершавая
33. figure – фигура

34. body – тело
35. back – спина
36. chest – грудная клетка
37. shoulder – плечо
 broad-shouldered – широкоплечий, плечистый
 narrow-shouldered – узкоплечий
 round-shouldered – сутулый
38. waist – талия
 a slim/slender waist – стройная талия
39. a person may be:
 lean/thin – худой, тощий (о мужчине)
 fat – тучный, упитанный
 delicately built – хрупкого телосложения
 slim – стройная, тонкая (о женщине)
 stooping – сутулый
 graceful – изящный, грациозный
 of medium height – среднего роста
40. one's arms may be:
 rounded – полные
 shapely – красивой формы
41. palm – ладонь
42. wrist – запястье
43. one's hands may be:
 tiny – крошечные
 delicate – тонкие, нежные
 coarse – грубые, шершавые
 hairy – волосатые
44. one's fingers may be:
 stumpy – короткие, толстые
 delicate – тонкие, изящные
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45. one's legs may be:
 shapely – красивой формы
 crooked – кривые
46. knee – колено
47. heel – пятка
48. toe – палец (на ноге)
49. voice – голос
 one's voice may be:
 feeble/weak – слабый
 shrill/harsh – резкий
 hoarse – хриплый

- toneless – глухой, монотонный
 high/high pitched – высокий
 screaming – пронзительный
 at the top of one's voice – во весь голос
50. smile – улыбка
 one's smile may be:
 winning – обаятельная
 strained – деланная
 cunning – хитрая
 faint – слабая
 ironical – ироническая
51. elderly – пожилой
52. to look one's age – выглядеть ни моложе, ни старше своих лет
53. to look old / young for one's age – выглядеть старше своих лет / молодо для своих лет
54. in the prime of life / in one's prime – во цвете лет
55. manner – манера
 one's manner may be:
 decent – приличные
 refined – изящные
 rough – грубые
56. conduct / behaviour – поведение
57. mole – родинка
58. build – телосложение
 to be of strong build – быть крепкого телосложения
59. breast – грудь
60. bearing – осанка

II. Express the following in one word:

1. the upper part of a man's body;
2. the part of the face above the eyebrows;
3. the part of the face between the nose and the ears;
4. the part of the body from the hand to the shoulder;
5. the part of the body that connects the head and the shoulders;
6. the end of the human arm;
7. the part of the leg on which one walks;
8. the front of the head;
9. the part of the head with which we smell;
10. that what covers our eyes when they are shut.

III. Find a word in list *b* to fit each word in list *a*

Model: fair hair

- a) fair, straight, turned-up, broad, narrow, bushy, ordinary, plain, small, large, high, ugly, soft, bony, regular, bad, good, slender, rough, plump, sweet, quiet, charming, pointed.
- b) Lashes, complexion, features, hair, eyebrows, face, nose, shoulders, forehead, mouth, eyes, manners, voice, figure, features, hands, arms, cheeks, skin, smile.

IV. Say all you can about:

the hair, eyebrows, lips, eyes, features, shoulders, teeth, legs, arms, hands, fingers, manners, feet, a smile, a voice, the skin, the neck, the chin, the forehead, cheeks, the mouth, the nose, the face, the figure.

V. Ask and answer:

Model: What do we take things with?

We take things with our fingers.

hear

see

smell

What do we kiss with?

work

take things

taste things

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XI. Name adjectives corresponding to the nouns given:

bone, bush, rose, silver, beauty, gold (2), curl, happiness, anger, point, pleasure, silk, expression, charm

Combine each of the adjectives with a suitable noun (or nouns),

Model: point - pointed -a pointed chin

rose - rosy - rosy cheeks

XII. Find a word in list *a* to fit each word in list *b*:

Model: hazel eyes

- a) hazel, wrinkled, fleshy, fair, oval, hollow, smooth, plump, delicate, tanned, strained, mischievous, freckled, chestnut, stooping, refined, dimpled, shapely, graceful, turned up, decent, stern, coarse, shrill,

overhanging, tiny, even, slender

b) face, hair, smile, eyes, skin, complexion, hands, finger, nose, eyebrows, figure, voice, chin, legs, teeth, feet, features, mouth, waist, manners, cheeks.

XIII. Complete the sentences.

1. The face is ... 2. The hand is... 3. The forehead is... 4. The neck is... 5. The arm is... 6. The leg is... 7. The head is... 8. The cheek is... 9. The foot is... 10. The nose is... .

XV. Do and say

Model: — Put your right hand on the desk.

— I am putting my right hand on the desk.

1. Put your finger on your right cheek. 2. Shake your head from right to left. 3. Cover your right eye with the palm of your left hand. 4. Raise your left hand. 5. Put down your hand. 6. Put your left hand into your right pocket. 7. Cover your face with both your hands. 8. Wave your right hand to your friend. 9- Clap your hands. 10. Hold out your right hand to your friend. 11. Put your left hand on your forehead. 12-Cover your jaw with the back of your right hand.

VII. Do the following:

1. Very quickly touch your nose, your right eye, your upper lip, your chin, your left eyebrow, your lower lip, the tip of your tongue, the back of your neck, your right elbow, your left shoulder, your left ear with your right hand, the back of your head with your left hand, both your ears, your hair,

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your back. 2. Close your eyes. Open them. 3. Rub your hands. 4. Shake hands with your neighbour. 5. Cross your legs. 6. Tie your scarf round your throat. 7. Stretch out your hands.

VI. Answer the questions:

1. What do we call the upper part of a man's body?
2. What are the parts of the mouth?
3. How many fingers have we got on each hand?
4. How many toes have you got on each foot?
5. In what way do women wear their hair?
6. How do you wear your hair?

7. What colour are your friend's eyes?
8. What is your complexion?

VII. Ask your friend to do the following and say what he is doing.

Model: Nod your head. – He is nodding his head.

1. Shrug your shoulders and turn your head to the left.
2. Shade your eyes with your left hand.
3. Press your right hand to your right hand to your forehead.
4. Scratch your chin.
5. Fold your arms on your breast.
6. Knit your (eye)brows.
7. Nod your head.
8. Touch the tip of your nose with your thumb.
9. Brush your hair upward.
10. Point to the door with your forefinger.
11. Go to the door on tiptoe.
12. Touch your open palm.
13. Shake your forefinger in warning.
14. Lean your forehead against the back of your left hand.
15. Put your thumbs to your temples.

XIV. Say all you can about:

a person's figure, arms, hands, face, nose, eyes, hair, eyebrows, complexion, cheeks, chin, teeth, features, smile, voice, manners, forehead, lashes, lips, mouth, age.

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VIII. Ask questions and give answers as in the model:

Model: Is it natural for a boy to wear his hair in plaits? — Why! It isn't!
Boys never wear their hair in plaits. They cut their hair short.

	a child	to have. a wrinkled face?	—Yes, it is, when...
	a Negro	to wear a moustache	— Oh, no, it is not,

Is it natural for	a young girl	and a beard? to have a fair complexion?	because... —Why! It isn't...
	a student	to wear one's hair in a knot?	— Certainly if is, because ...
		to have bad manners?	—Yes, indeed...

IX. Read the poem and learn it by heart:

Everybody says I look just like my mother.
Everybody says I'm the image of aunt Bee.
Everybody says my nose is like my father's,
But I want to look like me.
by Dorothy Aldif

X. Answer the questions:

1. What do we say about a person if he (or she) is neither tall nor small? 2. What do we say about a person who looks neither older nor younger than he is? 3. Can you do your hair in a knot (in plaits) if it is short? 4. What must you do if you want to wear your hair in plaits? 5. Would you wave your hair if it curled naturally? 6. What does a man do when his moustache grows too long? 7. Why do we go to the hairdresser's? 8. Do you know the size of your waist? What is it? 9. Is your new coat not too wide in the waist?

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VIII. a) Read the passages and put questions to them. Answer the questions.

1.

When the child was three, his mother was forty years old. She was tall and straight, and her figure was graceful. She usually wore a simple black dress with a white collar round her neck. Her hair was black and thick. She parted it down in the middle of the head and gathered it behind in a simple coil. She had a small nose and brown eyes which

sparkled when she laughed. She had small but strong hands which could any work.

2.

I don't know why they disliked her. There was certainly no beauty about her to make the others envious. She was the plainest woman in the house and one of her shoulders was bigger than the other. The servants disliked her. I think, because she liked to be alone. She read and worked when the rest talked. When it was her turn to go out, she went out by herself. Add to this, that plain as she was, there was something that wasn't like a lady, about her. Maybe it was in her voice, maybe it was in her face. All I can say is that the first day she came into the house the other women said that Rosanna Spearman gave airs.

b) Describe the appearance of the woman (passage 1). What do you like in her appearance?

c) Say what you can about Rosanna's appearance and behaviour. Why did the servants dislike her? Do you think their dislike was grounded?

IX. Compose 3 situations using the words and phrases:

1. tall, broad-shouldered, perfectly well-made, face, large blue eyes, regular features, a well-formed head, long black hair, to look young for one's age, handsome

2. shapely figure, tall, to seem quite young, to speak in a sweet voice, thick black plaits, fine clever eyes, beautiful, a sweet face

3. long eyebrows, a slender boy, to look like a pretty girl in the dress of a boy, features, delicate, small, hands, to take after, hair, to cut short, fair, well-cut lips, full, regular, feet, complexion

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X. a) Read the text, pick out and arrange in columns the words and phrases which characterize the person's figure, face, eyes, lips, hair, manners, voice.

b) Use these words and phrases in sentences of your own.

All I could see by the moonlight was a colorless, youthful face, thin and sharp to look at about the cheeks and chin; large, grave, attentive eyes; nervous, uncertain lips; and light hair of a pale, brownish-yellow hue. There was nothing wild, nothing immodest in her manner: it was

quiet and

self-controlled, a little melancholy and a little touched by suspicion; not exactly the manner of a lady, and, at the same time, not the manner of a woman in the humblest rank of life. The voice, little as I had yet heard of it, had something curiously still and mechanical in its tones, and the utterance was remarkable rapid. Her figure was slender, graceful and rather above the medium height – her gait and actions free from the slightest approach to extravagance. This was all that I could observe of her in the dim light and under the strange circumstances of our meeting.

XI. Read the passages and answer the questions.

A. Bosinney was of medium height and strong build with a pale, brown face, a dust-coloured moustache, very prominent cheekbones, and hollow cheeks. His forehead sloped back towards the crown of his head, and bulged out over the eyes, like foreheads seen in the lion-house at the Zoo. He had sherry-coloured eyes, inattentive at times. (J. Galsworthy)

B. At nineteen Val was a slender freckled youth with a wide mouth, light eyes, long dark lashes and a rather charming smile. His “tutor” was a year older than himself, a good-looking youth, with fine brown eyes, and smooth dark hair, a small mouth, and oval face. (J. Galsworthy)

C. George looked at Elizabeth Paston. A slender figure in red silk with black, glossy hair drawn back from a high, intellectual forehead; large, very intelligent dark eyes; a rather pale, rather Egyptian-looking face with prominent cheekbones, slightly sunken cheeks, and full red lips; a nervous manner.

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Her hands were slender, the line from her ear to her chin exquisitely beautiful. She smoked cigarettes too rapidly, and had a way of sitting with a look of abstraction in a pose which showed off the lovely line of her throat and jaw. Her teeth were a little irregular. The delicate ear was like a frail pink shell under her dark hair. Her bared arms and wrists were slender. (R. Aldington)

Questions:

A. 1. Was Bosinney a tall man? 2. What was his face like? What colour was his moustache? What kind of cheeks and cheek bones had he got? 3. What made his forehead look like that of a lion? 4. What sort of eyes had he got?

B. 1. What did Val look like at the age of nineteen? 2. How old was his "tutor"? 3. Was their difference in age noticeable? Why do you think so? (Why is the word "tutor" given in quotes?) 4. What made his "tutor" a good-looking youth?

C. 1. Whose appearance is described in this passage? 2. Is Eliza Beth Paston's appearance an ordinary one? 3. What is remarkable about it? (her figure, hair, forehead, eyes, face, lips, etc.)

XII. a) Read the passages and answer the questions.

A. The colonel is a fine-looking man. His hair is white. So is his moustache. His face is cleanly shaven showing a bronzed complexion. The expression of his face is kind though firm.

The colonel has three sons. Basil, the eldest of the boys, is seven teen years of age. He is a fine-looking lad though not handsome. He looks very brave and strong. His hair is straight and black. He is, in fact, the son of his father.

How very unlike him is Lucien, the second of age. Lucien is delicate, with a light complexion and very fair hair. He is more like what his mother was, for she was a blonde.

The colonel's youngest son is a quick-witted, curly-haired boy — cheerful at all times.

B. Among the passengers there were two who interested me very much. One, a man of about thirty, was one of the tallest men I ever saw. He had yellow hair, a thick yellow beard, a handsome face and large eyes. His face made me think of someone I had seen before but at the time I could

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not remember who it was. The big man's name was Sir Henry Curtis.

The other man was short, stout and dark. He was always very neat and clean-shaven; he always wore an eye-glass in his right eye, and he never took it out. At first I thought he even slept in it, but I afterwards found that this was not so. He put it in his trousers pocket when he went to bed, together with his false teeth, of which he had two beautiful sets.

(H. R. Haggard.)

C. Cedric was not tall, but broad-shouldered, long-armed and powerfully-made. His face was broad with large blue eyes, open and frank features, fine teeth and a well-formed head. He was frank but of a hasty temper. There was pride and jealousy in his eyes, for his life had been

spent in maintaining his rights. His long yellow hair was not yet grey, although he was almost sixty. {W. Scott}

D. Edward Reigart was a tall pale man of forty. His face spoke of his cleverness and kindness. He made a good impression. But how different was his companion! He looked like a fox; his face was selfish and cruel. He was a short man, thinly-built, but he did not look weak. He had black hair. His large-nosed face was death ly pale. He was about fifty. (Mayne Reid.)

Questions:

A. 1. Can you imagine the colonel's appearance? 2. What colour was his hair? 3. Was his moustache of a different colour or of the same colour? 4. What was his complexion like? 5. What did his elder son Basil look like? 6- Were the two elder brothers very much alike? 7- Whom did Lucien take after?

B. 1. Whom did the author get interested in? 2. Were both of the men tall? 3. What colour was the big man's hair? 4. What can you say about his face, eyes and beard? 5. What did the other man look like? 6. What did he wear in his right eye? 7. He had beautiful natural teeth, didn't he?

C. 1. Was Cedric small and narrow-shouldered? 2. What was his face like? 3. Why was there pride and Jealousy in his eyes? 4. What was his age? 5. Did he look his age? Why not?

D. 1. Why did Edward Reigart make a good impression on every body? 2. What did his companion look like? 3. What can you say about his face? 4. Was he a tall man too? 5. Did his companion look weak? 6. Were the two men of the same age? 7. What was the difference in the appearance of the two men?

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b) Give a short description of the colonel and his sons. Sir Henry Curtis and his fellow-traveler. Cedric. Edward Reigart and his companion.

XIII. Read the dialogues. Ask questions to each of the dialogue and

answer them.

1

— If you are not too busy, come one evening and have dinner with us. I'll introduce you to all my people.

— Is your family large?

— Yes, our family is quite a big one. There are eight **of** us. I have two sisters and three brothers.

— Are your sisters as pretty as you are?

— Oh, they are both prettier than I am. Ruth is the prettiest girl I know. They both have long fair hair, but Ruth's hair is longer and fairer than Margaret's. Margaret is fatter than Ruth. She doesn't like you to say she **is** fat; and we tell her she will get thinner when she gets older.

— Tell me about the others in your family, Frieda.

— Well, the youngest and the smallest one is Fred; he is the baby of the family. He is only four. Then there are Hans and Peter, the twins. They are exactly as old as each other, thirteen, and exactly as tall as each other, and they are so like each other: that people can hardly tell one from the other.

2

— Why do you look so worried, Helen?

— The news of my daughter's engagement has nearly killed me in fact.

— I thought you liked John.

— I hardly know him. All that was so unexpected.

— You'll learn to love him when you know him better. I'm sure he'll prove to be a good husband and an affectionate son. I've known him for years.

— But he looks so strange. So very tall, with a small head flat at the top, too large green eyes, big ears and that long sharp nose of his. Besides he looks old for his age.

— Oh, you are exaggerating things. True, he's a bit too tall but his big green eyes are clever, intelligent eyes.

— I wish his face were not so ugly.

— Why, I like his face: there's something awfully nice about it. He isn't ugly at all, especially when he smiles and shows those perfect teeth of his.

— I thought Ella would choose Henry. He is serious and decidedly handsome. They would make such a nice couple.

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— You'll never make me agree with you. Henry is good-looking, indeed,

but there's something unkind in the look of his grey eyes. I always feel uncomfortable when he looks at me. It's wise of your daughter to have chosen John. Remember: Appearances are deceitful, a fair face may hide a foul soul.

XIV. a) Read the passage. Make up questions and answer them.

Mr. Priestley is not a young man, but he is not old. He is about forty-four years old. He is a good-looking man, tall, handsome, rather thin with dark-

brown hair just beginning to go grey. He is always very well-dressed, but quietly, in good taste. He usually wears suits of dark brown, dark blue or dark grey.

He speaks quietly and pleasantly but there is strength under his quietness, and every student in his class knows this. He is quiet and pleasant because he is strong. Strength is generally quiet; weakness often is not.

Mrs. Priestley is a pleasant-looking woman of about forty, with warm brown hair and soft dark-brown eyes. She is kind and gentle.

The Priestleys have two children, John and Margaret. John is eighteen, six foot tall, and a fine manly fellow. He is strong both in body and character, and quiet and thoughtful like his father.

Margaret is only eleven. She is a lovely little girl with golden hair and dark blue eyes and a spirit that is always bright and happy, full of joy and gaiety.

b) Give a short description of Mr. Priestley, Mrs. Priestley, John Priestley, Margaret.

c) In the passage you have read you came across the expression to go grey. Compare it with some other expressions of the same kind: to go bald, to go mad. What is the meaning of the verb to go in this case?

XV. Following the plan given below describe one of your friends (acquaintances, etc.)

1. General appearance (tall or short or of medium height, below or above medium height, slender or stout, etc.)
2. Most noticeable features (complexion, hair, etc.)
3. Manners, behaviour or actions.
4. The way the person is usually dressed.

XXX. Explain the meaning of the proverbs:

1. Appearances are deceitful (or Never judge by appearances).
2. Judge not according to the appearance.

Do you agree with A. Chekhov's words:

“Everything must be perfect in a person:
his face, his clothes, his soul and his thoughts”

XVI. Suggested topics for conversation:

1. Describe your friend's appearance.
2. Describe the appearance of a person who. (in your opinion) might attract everybody's attention.
3. Find a picture of some person with typical features and describe it.
4. Describe the appearance, of a famous actor (actress, writer, composer, etc.) without naming him (or her) so that your friends could guess who was described.
5. Try to find two characters of wholly different types and describe them. Point out the most striking features in their appearance.
6. What is more important in a person – his character or his appearance?
7. What is your ideal of beauty?
8. At your friend's request you are going to meet a relative of his at the station. You have never seen that person and your friend tries to give all peculiarities of his relative's appearance.
9. Portray a personage from a novel you have recently read.

UNIT III. Home

I. Vocabulary

1. house – дом,
country house – загородный дом;
to keep the house – вести хозяйство
a multi-storied house – многоэтажный дом
2. home – дом, жилище
3. building – здание, постройка, строение
4. sky-scraper – небоскреб
5. roof – крыша
6. chimney – труба, дымоход
7. foundation /basement – фундамент, основание
8. storey/story – этаж
9. floor – 1) пол; to sweep the floor – подметать пол;
to scrub/to wash the floor – мыть пол
2) этаж; ground floor – нижний (первый, цокольный) этаж
10. cellar – подвал, погреб
11. garret, attic – чердак, мансарда
12. porch – крыльцо
13. entrance – вход
14. staircase – лестница
15. step – ступенька
16. door – дверь;
back door – черный ход;
front door – парадный ход
17. wall – стена;
painted walls – покрашенные стены;
papered walls – стены, оклеенные обоями
18. ceiling – потолок
19. window – окно;
window-sill – подоконник
20. to face – выходить на..., быть обращенным в сторону
21. to look south (north) – быть обращенным к югу (северу)
22. flat – квартира;
a two-room flat – двухкомнатная квартира;
to move into a new flat – переехать в новую квартиру;
23. room – комната;
to tidy one's room – прибирать комнату

24. hall – 1) зал, большая комната;
2) холл, передняя
25. living-room – общая комната
26. drawing-room / sitting-room – гостиная
27. bedroom – спальня
28. study – кабинет
29. nursery – детская (комната)
30. dining-room – столовая
31. kitchen – кухня
32. bath-room – ванная
33. water-closet – уборная
34. conveniences – удобства
35. convenient – удобный
36. to turn on the light – зажечь свет
37. to turn off the light – гасить свет
38. gas – газ;
to turn on / to turn off the gas – открыть / закрыть газ
39. central heating – центральное отопление
40. stove – печь, кухонная плита;
gas stove – газовая плита
41. running water – водопроводная вода
42. sink – раковина
43. tap - кран
to turn on / to turn off a tap – открыть / закрыть кран
44. bath – ванна;
to take a bath – принять ванну
45. refrigerator – холодильник
46. washing-machine – стиральная машина
47. vacuum cleaner – пылесос
48. oven – духовка
49. fireplace – камин
50. fan – вентилятор
51. furnish – меблировать
52. furnished – меблированный
53. furniture – мебель;
suite of furniture – гарнитур мебели
54. table – стол;
dressing-table – туалетный столик;
writing-table – письменный стол
55. drawer – выдвижной ящик
56. chair – стул

- 57. arm-chair – кресло
- 58. stool – табуретка
- 59. sofa – диван
- 60. cushion – подушка (диванная)
- 61. piano – пианино
- 62. bookcase – книжный шкаф
- 63. bookstand – этажерка
- 64. bookshelf – книжная полка
- 65. cupboard – шкаф, буфет
- 66. dresser – шкаф для посуды
- 67. mirror – зеркало
- 68. wardrobe – гардероб, платяной шкаф
- 69. picture – картина
- 70. clock – часы
- 71. carpet – ковер;
to spread the carpet – расстилать ковер
- 72. bed – кровать, постель;
to make one's bed – стелить постель
- 73. sheet – простыня
- 74. blanket – одеяло
- 75. quilt – стеганное одеяло
- 76. pillow – подушка
- 77. towel – полотенце
- 78. mat – коврик, циновка
- 79. rug – ковер
- 80. rack – вешалка
- 81. kitchen / cooking utensils – кухонная посуда
- 82. to lay the table – накрывать на стол
- 83. table-cloth – скатерть
- 84. napkin – салфетка
- 85. glass – стакан
- 86. cup – чашка
- 87. saucer – блюдце
- 88. sugar-basin – сахарница
- 89. tea-pot – чайник для заварки чая
- 90. kettle – чайник для кипятка
- 91. coffee-pot – кофейник
- 92. jug – кувшин
- 93. milk-jug – молочник

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- 94. tea-spoon – чайная ложка
- 95. china – фарфор

96. plate – тарелка;
 soup-plate – глубокая тарелка;
 dinner-plate – мелкая тарелка
97. dish – 1) блюдо, кушанье; 2) тарелка, миска; 3) посуда
98. spoon – ложка
99. fork – вилка
100. knife – нож
101. pepperbox – перечница
102. mustard-pot – горчицница
103. salt-cellar – солонка
104. pan – кастрюля, сковорода
105. saucepan – кастрюля
106. frying-pan – сковорода
107. chandelier – люстра
108. couch – кушетка
109. knick-knacks – безделушки
110. hallstand – вешалка

II. Give synonyms or synonymous expressions to the following:

flat; curtain; an article of furniture; cellar; sideboard; to tidy one's room;
 mirror; to switch on the light; easy-chair ;to take a bath; the front of a
 building; construction

III. Express the following in one word;

1. a piece of material laid on the floor for wiping the shoes on;
2. a screen on a window;
3. an appliance for blocking up a window;
4. a drapery for doors and windows;
5. a textile fabric for covering the floor;
6. a room on the top floor;
7. the front of a building;
8. a small room used for storing clothes, dishes, food supplies;
9. an outer covering for a bed;
10. a small linen cloth used at meals to wipe one's tips and fingers;
11. a soft woolen; covering used on beds;
12. a thick bed-covering, usually made from two layers of material with
 cotton or wool between;
13. a cloth, usu ally of white linen, spread on a table at meal time.

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IV. Form sentences from the table:

A living-room		a room for bathing.
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A sitting-room	is	a room for sleeping.
A dining-room		a room for the special use of chil dren.
A bedroom		a room for general use during the day.
A bath-room		a room used for cooking,
A kitchen		a room used for studying.
A study		a room for receiving guests.
A flat		a room for meals.
A nursery		a number of rooms on one floor of a house.
A washing machine		a machine used for sewing. a machine used for washing. a basin under a water tap in a kitch en for washing dishes.
A refrigerator		
A sewing-machine	is	a box in which the air is kept at a low temperature in order to pre serve food.
A sink		a machine which cleans floors, carpets, etc., by drawing in air and dust together.
A vacuum cleaner		

V. Express the following In one word:

1. a large comfortable chair; 2. a table at which one reads, writes or does business; 3. a small seat with no back; 4. the entrance from the street; 5. a covering for a bed. 6. a piece of linen for wiping the lips; 7. a covering for a pillow; 8. a soft woolen covering used on beds; 9. a covering for a blanket. 10- a cloth used for drying the hands or face; 11. a small plate put under a cup; 12. a pot used for boiling water; 13. a flat open pot; 14. a cooking pot with a handle; 15. a sheet of cloth hung up as a covering at a window or door.

VI. Form sentences from the table:

A Cellar A barn A basement A shed	is	the lowest part of a building, a storey below the ground level, an underground room used for storing coal, wine, etc., a farm building for storing grain, hay and for cattle. a roofed shelter for storing things, keeping cattle in.
An attic A parlour A bathroom A hall A bedroom	is	the entrance-passage of a house, a reception-room, a room in the top storey of a house, a room to sleep in, a room with a bath-tub in it.
A cupboard A wardrobe A chest-of-drawers A dresser	is	a piece of furniture for keeping clothes. a piece of furniture for keeping crockery, provisions, etc., a kitchen sideboard with shelves, a set of drawers used for keeping clothes in.

VII. What is the difference between the following words?

Make up sentences with the words:

home — house; building — construction; easy-chair — chair — stool;

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study—bedroom; living-room—drawing-room — nursery;
bathroom — kitchen; bedside table — dining-table — kitchen-table—
writing-table; cupboard — wardrobe — bookcase; table-cloth —
nap kin; tea-pot — kettle; garden — orchard — kitchen garden

VIII. Say which of these things are in your bedroom, your study, your kitchen and your dining-room:

bed, stove, kitchen-table, sheet, dressing-table, oil-cloth, blanket cover, cupboard, pillow, mirror, wardrobe, tea-cloth, mattress, pep perbox, glass, refrigerator, pillow-case, forks, knives, piano, quilt, writing-table, sofa, television-set, carpet, napkins, tea-things, fry ing-pan, table-cloth, cups, pans, bookcase, arm-chair, mustard-pot, bedside table, gas stove, bedspread, pail, washing-machine, easy-chair, milk-jug, saucers, dishes, sink, telephone, desk-lamp, tea-pot, sugar-basin, tea-spoons, dinner set, basin, soup-plates, soup spoons, por trait, picture, salt-cellar, kettle,

round table, radio-set, looking-glass, curtains, blind, sewing-machine, wash-tub, coffee-pot, cushion, desk, chair, stool, dining-table, running water, floor-polisher, iron, bread board, tray.

IX. Complete the sentences;

1. A motor-car is kept in a 2. Books are kept in a ... 3. Dresses and hats are kept in a 4. Tea-things are kept in a 5. Salt is kept in a 6. Sugar is kept in a 7. Pepper is kept in a 8. Mustard is kept in a

X. Answer the questions:

When do we use

- a wash-basin?
- a sewing-machine?
- a washing-machine?
- a stove?
- a television-set?
- a kettle?
- a saucepan?
- a frying-pan?
- a wash-tub?
- dinner-things?
- tea-things?

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XI. Ask and answer:

Have you ever seen	a saucer	made of	wood?
	a refrigerator		wool?
	a house		iron?
	a bed		paper?
	furniture		metal?
	a table-cloth, a curtain		china? bricks?
	a floor		linen? silk?

	a kitchen table		leather?
	a sewing-machine		
	a bread-board		
	a vacuum cleaner		

XII. Read the text and retell it in the name of Jennie, her mother and Gerhardt.

Jennie returned to Cleveland to help her mother move. Together they searched the streets for a nice, quiet neighbourhood, and finally found one. A house of nine rooms, with a yard, which rented for thirty dollars, was suitably furnished. There were comfortable fittings for the dining-room and sitting-room, a handsome parlour set and bedroom sets complete for each room. The kitchen was supplied with every convenience, and there was even a bath-room, a luxury the Gerhardts had never enjoyed before. Altogether the house was attractive, though plain, and Jennie was happy to know that her family could be comfortable in it.

When the time came for the actual moving Mrs. Gerhardt was fairly beside herself with joy, for was not this the realization of other dreams? All through the long years of her life she had been waiting, and now it had come. A new house, new furniture, plenty of room — things finer than she had ever even imagined — think of it! Her eyes shone as she looked at the new beds and tables and whatnots. "Dear, dear, isn't this nice!" she exclaimed. "Isn't it

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beautiful" Jennie was so glad for her mother's sake.

The day the furniture was moved in. Mrs. Gerhardt, Martha and Veronica were on hand to clean and arrange things. At the sight of the large rooms and pretty yard, and new furniture, the whole family fell into a fever of delight. Such beauty! George rubbed his feet over the new carpets and Bass examined the quality of the furniture critically. "Swell," was his comment. Mrs. Gerhardt could not believe that these bright bedrooms, this beautiful parlour, this handsome dining-room were actually hers.

Gerhardt came last of all. He looked around at the new carpets: under his feet, the long oak extension table covered with a white cloth and set with new dishes, at the pictures on the walls, the bright, clean kitchen. He shook his head. "It's fine!" he said. "It's very nice. Yes, it's

very nice. We want to be careful now not to break anything." Yes, even Gerhardt was satisfied. {*Th. Dreiser*}

XIII. Read the dialogues. Learn one of the dialogues by heart.

1.

Nora: We haven't bought the new furniture for Robert's room yet.

Harry: No; if he is going to use it as a study as well as a bedroom, he must have a few extra things.

Nora: I've been keeping my eyes open. This afternoon I have seen a lively second-hand writing-desk. And I need a lot of cupboards.

Harry: I didn't notice a cupboard on the landing.

Nora: Oh, that needn't worry us. I don't need a cupboard on the landing when there's such a nice one in the bathroom.

Harry: You must have somewhere to put the linen.

Nora: Yes, but it needn't be on the landing—the one in the bath-room will do perfectly.'

Harry: It's a pity there's no garage.

Nora: Harry, need we worry about a garage now? After all, we have not got our car yet.

Harry: No, you're quite right, Nora. Now, is there anything else we need discuss with you?

Nora: I don't think so.

2.

***Frieda:* I'd like to know exactly how to lay a table and the names of all the things you use.**

Mrs. Priestley: Well, here is Susan. She does it every day and will tell us what she does.

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Susan: First, I spread the table-cloth and then I put out table-mats to protect the table from hot plates and dishes — a small mat for each guest and larger ones for the hot dishes. I take out of the drawer in the sideboard all the cutlery— a fish-knife and fork for the fish, a large knife and fork for the meat, a small knife for the butter, and a fruit-knife for the dessert. Then there is a soup-spoon for the soup. I put the knives and the soup-spoon on the right-hand side and the forks on the left.

Then I put out the bread-board and a knife to cut the bread. On the left of each guest I put a small plate for bread and on his right a wine glass if we are having wine, and in the middle of the table I put a jug of water with a few pieces of ice from the refrigerator in it. Then I put the table-napkins for each guest, put the coffee-cups and saucers with cream and sugar and coffee-spoons on the tray, and I am ready for the

guests to come in.

Frieda: Thank you very much, Susan.

XIV. Read the passage. Put questions and answer them. Retell the text.

The boy did not close his eyes that night. In the morning he was ordered to clean the dishes with ashes. He hurriedly washed up the dishes and ran through the verandah into the sitting-room.

"Well, then," cried his Mistress, "go to the kitchen. The tea-tray is on the table. Bring it to the sitting-room. Hurry up" The boy did not know whether to carry the whole tray or the different tea-things one by one. He had never done anything like that at home. Looking at the "white chalk" things on the tray he asked, "What are these things made of?"

"They are made of china, of course. What else can they be made of? The fool has never seen china things'. Now don't let the tray fall and break the cups, or I will break your bones!" The boy lifted the tray and walked away to the sitting-room. He placed the tray on a small table and went back to the door.

"Oh, you bad boy," came his Mistress's voice. "Where have you been? Is there no work to do?" He began to wash up the tea-things and found that as soon as he poured water on the "white chalk" the things became clean. "That is easy," he thought and quickly poured water on some cups and put them to dry. "Oh, what are you doing? Clean those cups with the ashes just as we clean the metal utensils and clean them well, so that no dirt remains." At home his aunt had quietly done the housework herself and when he helped her she was very kind to him. But this woman seemed to hate him. He felt sad and lonely. With a heavy heart the boy set to work again. (*R. Anand*)

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XV. Read the passage. Retell it using the words and phrases in Italics. Use these words and phrases in a situation

The boy worked from early morning till late at night. He *washed the floor, cleaned the dishes, peeled the vegetables* and did many other things. He was glad when his Mistress sent him to the sitting-room. He *swept the carpet, dusted the tables* and then looked with admiration at the *arm-chairs* and the various photographs. The boy tried to understand *what those things were for*. "What is written in that book?" he asked himself. "*How does the big clock work?* I should like to know how the voice in the box speaks." After *the rooms had been done* he was *sent* to the kitchen. (*M. R. Anand*)

XVI. Read the text. Retell it.

We were to move in a week and we spent every spare minute we had in the house, making preparations. We got some wallpaper and paste, and borrowed buckets and brushes. We stripped the walls, and papered them, and I cleaned the place out and polished the big metal grate in the living-room. When we'd done, on the Sunday evening, we looked round with pride. "Of course," Charlie said doubtfully, "it would look better if we had a bit of furniture. And then I remembered we hadn't a stick. We had bed linen and towels, that Charlie's mother had given us as a wedding present and some odds and ends of cutlery and crockery. Joe urged us to buy our furniture on the never-never system, and offered to lend us the money. Even though I hated taking it we agreed to accept the loan. We got a bed, oil-cloth for the living-room floor and a rug. That was all. We needed a table, but decided to get one second-hand. My grandfather gave us a chair and a small dresser. Nora and Joe gave us a little chest-of-drawers and another chair. We had newspaper curtains and a newspaper table-cloth but we were pretty pleased with ourselves and our new home. (*Jane Walsh*)

XVII. Read the dialogues. Make your own dialogue on analogy.

1.

Mr. Head: Here's the hall and the stairs. There's a door from the hall into the living-room here, and another door on the right, into the kitchen. On the left side of the hall there is a cloak-room with a wash-basin in it, and next to it a lavatory.

Jack: That all seems very convenient.

Antie: There's plenty of light in the kitchen, I hope.

Mr. Reed: There's quite a large window on the north. The door on the west

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side can be half glass, too, if you like. There's a path from the gate to the front door. Here's the garage, on the west side of the house.

2.

Customer: Will you show me a sitting-room set, if you please?

Shop-assistant: Here are a number of different styles. How do you like this one?

Customer: I don't like it at all.

Shop-assistant: How do you like the set over there?

Customer: I prefer this one. How many pieces does it consist of?

Shop-assistant: It has a sofa, four arm-chairs and six ordinary chairs.

Customer: Have you also got a table to go with the set?

Shop-assistant: Yes, indeed, here is one in exactly the same style.
Customer: Now let me see some dining-room furniture. At first a table.
 What wood is this one made of?
Shop-assistant: It is of black walnut.
Customer: Let me see another one.
Shop-assistant: Does this one suit you any better?
Customer: I like it much better, have you chairs and a sideboard
 to go with it?
Shop-assistant: Certainly.
Customer: Let me see the sideboard.
Shop-assistant: I advise you to take this one. It is an exact match.
Customer: I don't see any bedroom furniture here.
Shop-assistant: Let us look at this one.
Customer: I'd like it very much. Do you also sell bedding?
Shop-assistant: You will find everything of the kind upstairs:
 mattresses, pillows and so on.

XVIII. What is wrong with the statements?

1. There is no running water in my flat. I go into the bathroom turn on the water tap and wash my hands and face. 2. There is no radio-set in my room. Every day I listen to the radio. 3. There is no electricity in our house. In the evening I switch on the light and begin to read a book. 4. The window in my room faces east. Looking through the window I see the sun set. 5. I have no television-set at home. Every evening I come home and see the TV program. 6. Our house is of modern construction. There are all modern conveniences in it. There is neither electricity nor running water in the house.

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XIX. Answer the questions:

1. In what house do you live? Is it (a) many-storied (house)? **On** what floor is your flat? What modern conveniences are there in your house? What is your flat like? Which is your favourite room and why?
 2. What is the main piece of furniture in your bedroom? What is there on your bed? Where do you keep your bedding? Is there a carpet on the floor? Where do you keep your clothes? What is there on your dressing-table? Are there any arm-chairs in your bedroom?
 3. Is your study a simply-furnished room? Is there a writing-table in it? What things can be seen on your writing-table? Why is there a bookcase

in your study? Has it sliding glass doors? Is there a carpet spread on the floor? How is the study lighted?

4. What do you do in the dining-room? What is there in the middle of the room? Is your dinner-table square or round? What is it covered with? "Where do you keep your tea and dinner-things? Is there a sofa in your dining-room? What is there on the sofa? Is there a television-set or a radio-set in your dining-room? What other pieces of furniture can you see in the dining-room? Does the door of your dining-room give upon a balcony?

5. Is there a bathroom and a water-closet in your flat? Where is the bath-tub with the shower? When do you take a bath? Is there a mirror above the wash-basin? What else is there in your bathroom?

6. Is there running water in your kitchen? Is there a gas-stove in your kitchen? Where do you do the cooking? Where do you keep your kitchen utensils? What kitchen utensils have you got? Are there chairs or stools in your kitchen? Is there a refrigerator in your kitchen? Where is your washing-machine?

7. When do the rooms need tidying? When do you do your rooms? What do you begin with? What are the rooms dusted with? How are the carpets cleaned? What is the floor swept with? Do you wash or polish the floors in your rooms? Who keeps house? Do you help your mother about the house?

XX. Read the jokes and retell jokes 1 and 2 in direct speech, 3 and 4 in indirect speech.

1.

An old woman asked for a room at a hotel. She was shown into a very small room. There was nothing in it. "I don't like this room," said she. "I will not have it." "We don't ask you to sleep here," said a little boy in buttons. "This is not a bedroom. This is the lift."

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2.

Arriving home one evening a man found the house locked up. After trying to get in at the various windows on the first floor he finally climbed upon the shed roof and with much difficulty entered through a second-story window. On the dining-room table he found a note from his wife: "I have gone out. You'll find the key under the door mat."

3.

- What time do you get up in summer?
- As soon as the first ray of the sun comes into my window.
- Isn't that rather early?
- No, my room faces west.

4.

She: I cook and cook, and what do I get? Nothing!

He: You're lucky, my dear. I get indigestion.

XXI. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

My mother's very busy
with mop and cloth and broom;
I help her dust furniture
and tidy up the room;
She says we're having company
to stay for dinner, too.
So she wants everything to shine
and look as fine as new.
My mother's always trying
to keep our home so neat,
I find it very pleasant,
as I enter from the street;
I help her sweep the carpets
and wipe each window frame,
But we would keep it just as nice
if no one ever came.

by A. Goldberg

XXII. Compose 4 situations using the words and phrases;

1. the room needs tidying; to dust smth; with a duster; a broom;
to sweep/to wash the floor; to clean the windows; to beat the dust out of
the

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carpet; to keep house; to spread a table-cloth; a pail; to air the room; to
polish a mirror

2. to make tea; a tea spoonful of tea; to fill the kettle; to turn on the
gas; to pour out; boiling water; to expect the guests; to lay the table; to
put the kettle on the gas-stove.

3. to be in the bathroom; to dry one's face and hands on the towel;
to rub one's hands with soap; the towel is at the side of the
wash-basin; there are two taps for cold and for hot water; to turn the
taps on/off; the looking-glass is over the wash-basin; to take the towel
from the rack; the basin is half full of water

4. to make one's bed; to put the pillow in a pillow-case; a quilt; a sheet;

to beat the mattress; to put the blanket on the bed; to unfold the sheet;
to put the sheet on the mattress; the bed is made.

XXIII. Make up stories about the pictures below.



"The man in the next apart ment
wonders if you'd mind if he
hung a **picture** on the other end."

"The box was my idea,
and this was my wife's
first **sug gestion**."

XXIV. Read the sayings and proverbs. Explain them. Imagine situations to illustrate these sayings and proverbs.

1. To get out of bed on the wrong side.
2. A man without a home is a bird without a nest.
3. There is no place like home.
4. East or West, home is best.
5. Out of the frying-pan into the fire,
6. A new broom sweeps clean.

XXV. Suggested topics for conversation:

1. You have recently moved into a new flat and you show your friends round the flat.
2. You want to furnish your room anew. Your mother and you are in a furniture shop.
3. Your friend has moved into a new flat recently. Tell us about his house-warming party.
4. You have just come on a visit to one of your friends. The table is beautifully laid. Speak about it.
5. You leave the house forgetting to turn off the water tap.
6. You teach your daughter (your younger sister) to do the house (to make the bed, to wipe the dust, to sweep the floor, etc.).
7. A newly married couple is planning how to arrange the furniture in their new flat.
8. You are buying furniture for your dining-room.
9. Your friend and you are talking about housekeeping.
10. You teach your little sister to make her bed.
11. Your parents and you prepare to move to the country-house in summer.
12. Your sister and you are tidying the rooms after your little brother's birthday party.

