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SHOPPING. HEALTH

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Алчевск, 2020

Практикум

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
ЛУГАНСКОЙ НАРОДНОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ДОНБАССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ ТЕМ «SHOPPING. HEALTH»

Практикум

Рекомендовано Ученым советом ГОУ ВПО ЛНР «ДонГТУ»

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Практикум рассчитан на людей, заинтересованных в изучении языка путем овладения материалом посредством чтения, перевода, понимания прочитанного и пересказа. Состоит из тематических текстов, устных и письменных заданий, которые охватывают лексический материал по темам «Shopping» и «Health», а также грамматического справочника.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Введение.....	4
Лексическая тема «Shopping»	5
Тексты для дополнительного чтения по теме «Shopping»	30
Лексическая тема «Health».....	40
Тексты для дополнительного чтения по теме«Health».....	57
Грамматический справочник	68
Таблица неправильных глаголов	95
Список литературы.....	99

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемый предназначен для широкого круга желающих изучать английский язык. Практикум рассчитан на людей, заинтересованных в изучении языка путем овладения материалом посредством чтения, перевода, понимания прочитанного и пересказа. Практикум состоит из тематических текстов, устных и письменных заданий, которые охватывают лексический материал по темам «Shopping» и «Health», а также грамматического справочника.

Работа над темами включает такие задания:

- а) прочитать и перевести текст на русский язык;
- б) прочитать и пересказать текст на английском языке в устной форме, что позволяет развивать умения и навыки устного высказывания;
- в) составить и презентовать диалоги по заданным ситуациям;
- г) выполнить в устном и письменном виде упражнения на развитие и закрепление ЛЕ по темам «Shopping» и «Health».
- д) выполнить пазл по теме.

Практикум также содержит дополнительные тексты, которые должны быть использованы для чтения, создания проблемных ситуаций и дискуссий.

Практикум рекомендован для практических занятий в аудитории под руководством преподавателя, а также для самостоятельной работы.

SHOPPING

1. Personality test 1.

Who are you?

Shopping - do you love it or hate it? Are you a psychologist's dream shopper or the world's worst shopper?

1) Friends ask you to go shopping with them. You know they love to shop. What do you do?

- a) find your purse/ wallet immediately and go shopping.
- b) reluctantly (not wishing) agree to go with them, but take some cash "just in case" you see something you like.
- c) close the door in their face and close the curtains.

2) You're trying on an outfit (a set of clothes), and ask your friends' opinion. Do you

- a) listen to what they say, then completely ignore their opinion?
- b) believe it when they say they like/hate the outfit and put back/buy the clothes, even though you thought the opposite?
- c) listen to their opinion and try on some other stuff just to be sure?

3) Your friend asks you for your opinion of the new, very expensive jacket. It is awful and really doesn't suit him. Do you

- a) smile bravely and tell him it looks fantastic?
- b) tell him it is a lovely jacket but it doesn't show off his hairstyle/figure/colouring/personality?
- c) tell the truth?

4) Would you prefer to buy a pair of designer jeans or a pair of "normal" jeans and a "normal" T-shirt for the same price?

- a) buy the normal jeans and T-shirt of course. What's in a name.
- b) buy the designer jeans of course. I have an image to keep up!
- c) ask a friend what they think you should do.

5) You are your way home and a shop display on the opposite side of the road catches your eye. What do you do?

- a) keep walking, you want to get home.

- b) cross over immediately and rush into the shop.
- c) tell yourself to remember to have a look in the shop the next time you are walking past.

6) It's a week before Christmas, and you still haven't bought a new party outfit. The shops are totally full and it's too dark in the shop to see what colour the clothes are. What do you do?

- a) wake up and realize it was all just a terrible dream!
- b) give up and go home. You can come back tomorrow and try again.
- c) keep shopping! You can't turn up at the Christmas disco in old clothes. What if you miss an amazing outfit?

Now, add up the score and read the analysis.

	a	b	c
1.	1	2	3
2.	1	3	2
3.	3	2	1
4.	3	1	2
5.	3	1	2
6.	3	2	1

6-9: If you competed for your country in the Olympic shopping event, you would win the gold medal! You are the psychologists' dream, a definite "fashion enthusiast" who likes your clothes to make you look good and feel good. Of course some people would say that you are easily manipulated by the tricks that are used by shops, but we know you just love to shop! Shop on!

10-13: You are tempted by the joys of shopping, and you can see some of the benefits, but you are a little bit afraid. You need advice and support from your friends, but with practice and a lot of hard shopping, you could soon be successful in shopping.

14-16: Shopping is a strictly practical activity for you. Only buy something when you really need it. Or even better get someone else to buy it for you-that will save time.

2. Match the following accessories with the correct part of the body.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1) gloves | a) head |
| 2) socks | b) finger |
| 3) belt | c) neck |
| 4) scarf | d) neck and shoulders |
| 5) hat | e) ankle |
| 6) tie | f) feet |
| 7) boots | g) wrist |
| 8) bracelet | h) ears |
| 9) earrings | i) waist |
| 10) necklace | j) hands |
| 11) ring | |
| 12) anklet | |

3. Fill in the gaps with the verbs given in the box.

to put on to wear to dress

1. Do you like ... ready-made clothes?
2. I learned ... myself when I was 3 years old.
3. It's cold outside, ... the baby warmer.
4. It won't take me long ... another dress.
5. I don't remember what exactly she ... but I do remember she ... well.
6. Which does she prefer ... : skirts or trousers?
7. Her clothes are too loud. I don't like the way she
8. ... your nightgown and go to bed!

4. Match the words with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) teddy boy | a) свободная, просторная одежда |
| 2) pointed toes | b) узкие брюки “дудочки” |
| 3) drainpipes | c) до колен |
| 4) stiletto shoes | d) стилияга, пижон |
| 5) loose | e) мужской стиль |

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6) tight | f) обувь с острыми носками |
| 7) stiff | g) тонкие каблуки-шпильки |
| 8) starched | h) женский стиль |
| 9) to be in fashion | i) до плеч |
| 10) to be out of fashion | j) украшения |
| 11) feminine style | k) быть в моде |
| 12) masculine style | l) накрахмаленный |
| 13) shoulder length | m) жесткий, негибкий |
| 14) knee length | n) выйти из моды |
| 15) decorations | o) тесный, в обтяжку |

5. Answer the questions below:

1. Do you like shopping for food? Why? Why not?
2. Where do you and the members of your family prefer to buy food: in a supermarket, at the market or at a small shop near your house?
3. Who does all the shopping in your family?
4. Do you do the shopping daily, weekly or monthly?
5. Do you buy cheese by kilo or in pieces? How much do you buy for a week?
6. What is your favourite brand of toothpaste? How many tubes do you usually buy? How long does a tube usually last you? Do all the members of your family use the same brand?
7. Does your mum prefer buying margarines in tubs or in packets?
8. How many rolls of film do you usually buy if you go on a holiday?
9. Do you like chocolate? If yes, are you able to eat a bar of chocolate by yourself? If not, how much can you eat at a go? When did you enjoy the whole bar of chocolate last?
10. Do you know approximately how much a bunch of grapes can weight?
11. How much can a bunch of bananas cost you in a supermarket and in a market? Will the price be very different?
12. Does your family buy half a litre at a litre cartons of milk? Do you buy milk daily or weekly?
13. Do you prefer to buy soft drinks in bottles or cans/tins?

6. Read these words. They will help you to translate the text.

- Advertise – рекламировать;
- profit – прибыль, доход, польза, выгода;
- to offer – предлагать;
- to purchase – покупать;
- to deal with – иметь дело с;
- to drop in – зайти;
- universal providers – универсальные поставщики;
- all-wool cloth - чисто шерстяная ткань
- thick-wool cloth – драп;
- polka-dot cloth – ткань в горошек;
- outfitter – продавец мужскими вещами;
- hosier – продавец трикотажем;
- stationer – торговец канцелярскими принадлежностями;
- penholder – подставка для ручек;
- easy chair – кресло (низкое, широкое и мягкое);
- quilt – стеганое или лоскутное одеяло;
- china-ware – фарфоровые изделия;
- ironmonger – торговец железными изделиями;
- gingerbread – имбирный пряник, коврижка;
- sponge-cake – бисквит;
- shortcake – песочное печенье;
- paste (nut paste) – халва;
- candied fruit – цукаты;
- saveloy – сервелат;
- frankfurter – сосиска;
- fishmonger – торговец рыбой;
- sole – морской язык, камбала, палтус.

7. Read and translate the text.

Shopping

Shopping has common elements wherever it takes place. A buyer looks for a seller who is offering something the buyer wants or needs at a price the buyer can afford to pay. Sellers often advertise their wares in newspapers, on

the radio or TV, on posters etc. Sellers use a variety of tactics to induce buyers to purchase from them at a price which leaves some profit.

Shopping is a part of our daily life. And we have to deal with it whether we like it or not. There are people who hate going shopping. So they make a list of what they need and run through stores buying the needed things. Sometimes they even don't care about the price. And there are people who go from store to store looking for goods of better quality and lower price. Those don't worry about the time they spend shopping.

So, when we want to buy something, we drop in at a shop. There are many different kinds of shops in every town and city: food shops, department stores, men's and women's clothing stores, grocer's, baker's, butcher's, greengrocer's, confectioner's, dairy's and so on.

There are so-called "universal providers", which can supply everybody with everything he needs, and a great many of ordinary shops.

The draper sells all sorts of textiles, such as cloth, all-wool cloth, thick-wool cloth, plain cloth, checked cloth, striped cloth, polka-dot cloth, linen, cotton, velvet, silk, rayon, etc.

At the gentleman outfitter's one can buy ready-made suits, underwear, shirts, etc.

At the haberdasher's one can buy pins, thread, needles, lace, tape, buttons, ribbons and different trimmings.

The hosier sells such articles as socks, stockings, nylons, etc.

Men buy their hats and caps at the hatter's and women get theirs at the milliner's. The principal kinds of hats are felt and straw hats.

At the stationer's one can buy different sorts of paper(drawing, tissue, blotting, carbon), notebooks, note-pads, note-paper, envelopes, hard (soft) pencils, coloured pencils, crayons, oil-paints, water colours, penholders, fountain-pens, rulers(rules), nibs, ink, india-rubbers, and many other objects belonging to the school-line.

At the bookseller's one can buy books, magazines, dictionaries, pictures, etc.

The watch-maker sells and repairs watches and clocks.

The jeweller deals in jewels, but he also mends watches.

The tobacconist sells tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches, lighters, pipes, and so on.

At the furniture-dealer's we can buy suites of furniture, chiffoniers, bookcases, writing-tables (desks), cupboards (side-boards), wardrobes, mirrors, chairs, arm-chairs, easy chairs, stools, beds, mattresses, blankets, quilts, pillows, feather-beds, sofas, divans, etc.

Bowls, dishes, soup-plates, saucers, sugar-basins, vases, wineglasses, china-ware, tea-sets, dinner services (sets) are bought at a crockery shop (the china-dealer's).

An ironmonger is a man who sells articles made of iron or other metals, such as tools, locks, keys, door-handles, etc.

Bread is sold at the baker's (the bakery). One can buy white and brown bread there. On the counter of a baker's shop you see: loaves of white bread, different sorts of brown and black bread, gingerbread, buns and rolls, rusks and various kinds of pastry.

At the confectioner's (at a sweet-shop, *Am.* a candy store) one can buy all kinds of sweets (*Am.* candy). The confectioner also sells sugar, cocoa, gingerbread, shortcake, paste (nut paste, etc.), candied fruits, jellies, etc.

Groceries are sold at the grocer's (the grocery store). At the grocer's one can buy rice, sago, flour, baking-powder, yeast, buckwheat, millet, oatmeal, semolina, macaroni, noodles, lump sugar, granulated sugar, tea, butter, lard, eggs, dried fruit, prunes, dates, all kinds of tinned (*Am.* canned) meats, oil, vinegar, salad-dressing and various sauces, jams and marmalade, etc. All these are arranged round the shop on shelves and in drawers.

Many kinds of meat (beef, pork, poultry, mutton, veal, etc.) are sold at the butcher's, who cuts the meat into joints. He also sells kidneys, tripe, suet and sausages. There are many kinds of sausage: blood-sausage, liver-sausage, saveloys, frankfurters, etc.

Fish is sold at the fishmonger's, where one can buy: cod, salmon, herrings, mackerel, plaice, eels, trout, pike, carp, and pilchard. Besides these, the fishmonger sells lobsters, crabs, oysters, caviare, sardines, sprats and diverse kinds of cured fish — haddock, kippers, bloaters, etc.

Greens (vegetables) are sold at the greengrocer's. We can buy there potatoes, onions, garlic, cabbage, tomatoes, asparagus, cucumbers, carrots, beets, peas, beans, etc.

At the fruiterer's one can buy: apples, currants (red, white and black), gooseberries, strawberries (wild and garden), raspberries, cherries (sweet and

sour), peaches, apricots, oranges, tangerines (mandarins), lemons, pears, plums, grapes, pine-apples, melons, watermelons, bananas and so on.

When we choose goods that we need we ask the salesman: “What is the price of that?” or “How much is this?” He tells us the price. If the price is suitable for us we take this product and go to the cash-desk. There we give the money to the cashier, who gives us a check and our change.

If someone tries to take things from a shop without paying he is certain to be caught. Most shops have store detectives who have the job to catch shoplifters. Shoplifting is considered a serious crime by the police.

8. Answer the questions according to the text.

1. How do we call a person who buys goods?
2. How do we call a person who sells goods?
3. Where do sellers often advertise their wares?
4. Is shopping a part of your everyday life? Why?
5. Do people always care about the price?
6. Do all people like to go shopping?
7. What kinds of shops do you know?
8. Who are “universal providers”?
9. What goods can we buy at the draper’s (outfitter’s, haberdasher’s, hosier’s, hatter’s, milliner’s)?
10. Where can we buy different objects belonging to the school-life?
11. Where can you buy a jewellery present for your dearest people?
12. What can we buy at the furniture-dealer’s?
13. What food departments do you know? What can you buy there?

9. Give Ukrainian equivalents for:

buyer, purchase, size, cash-desk, straw hat, a thick-wool cloth, underwear, linen, shirts, thread, lace, ribbons, notebook, envelope, crayon, fountain-pen, ink, watch, clock, pipe, wardrobe, blanket, crockery, lock, door-handle, pasta, lard, oil, butter, vinegar, salad-dressing, sauces, sausage, cod, salmon, herring, mackerel, plaice, trout, pike, pilchard, lobster, crab, sardines, sprat, haddock, kipper, bloater.

10. Give English equivalents for:

универсальный магазин, универсальные поставщики, продавец, товары, готовая одежда, пальто, дождевик, чек, готовый костюм, покупать, шерстяная ткань, ткань из хлопка, нейлоновые чулки, булавка, иголка, буфет, подушка, носки, буханка (хлеба), рогалик, почки, лук, чеснок, спаржа, финики, бобы, смородина, крыжовник, клубника, малина, вишня, персик, абрикос, ананас, дыня, арбуз, платить.

11. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. Shopping has different elements wherever it takes place.
2. Buyer offers goods for seller.
3. Sellers advertise their wares in newspapers, on the radio or TV.
4. Everybody likes to go shopping.
5. "Universal providers" can supply everybody with everything he needs.
6. Women get their hats at the hatter's.
7. At the gentleman outfitter's one can buy ready-made suits.
8. The watch-maker repairs watches and clocks.
9. Granulated sugar is sold at a sweet-shop.
10. Most shops have shoplifters who have the job catching store detectives.

12. Translate the following words into Russian and use them to fill the blanks in the sentences below:

(to fit, conversation, shopping, tight, size, to try on, metre(s), to buy, edition, department, frock, dressing-booth, to wrap up, wide, to cost, to open, rayon, cotton, necktie, quieter).

1. I have to do some
2. When does the department store ... ?
3. ... them ... all together, please.
4. How much does a meter ...?
5. How ... is it?
6. How many ... do I need for an overcoat (a suit)?
7. I need overshoes (galoshes). May I ... them ...?
8. The shoes are a little Please show me some of a larger

9. I want a suit that would ... me.
10. Where can I ... English books?
11. Please show me the English-Ukrainian ... book. Is this the latest ... ?
12. Where is the ... for technical book?
13. Please show me another This is too bright. I should like something
14. I'd like a summer I want to try it on. Certainly. You can change in the ... to the left.
15. I'd like to see some 41 size shirts.

13. Match the proper definitions to the following words.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| a) watch-maker | 1) a big stripped berry |
| b) milliner | 2) a man who makes buns |
| c) hatter | 3) a man who sells hats for men |
| d) jeweler | 4) a man who sells and repairs watches |
| e) wineglass | 5) food which is not eaten by vegetarians |
| f) baker | 6) a thing from which we drink wine |
| g) confectioner's | 7) a man who sells hats for women |
| h) meat | 8) a berry which is served with cream |
| i) strawberry | 9) a department where we buy cocoa |
| j) water-melon | 10) a man who sells gold things |

Word list, word combinations and expressions on the subject

«Shopping»

To do shopping (to go shopping) – делать покупки;

to look for – искать;

to drop in at smth., to call at smth. – зайти куда-л.;

Central Department store – центральный универсальный магазин
(универмаг)

to run out of smth. – исчерпать запас;

to supply (with) – снабжать;

quality – качество;

to spend – тратить, проводить (время);

different – различный, разнообразный;
to buy – покупать;
to sell – продавать;
consumer goods – товары народного потребления;
to be on sale – продаваться, быть в продаже;
department – отдел;
baker's – булочная;
butcher's – мясной магазин;
fishmonger's – рыбный магазин;
grocery – бакалейный магазин, (pl.) бакалея;
greengrocer's – овощной магазин;
fruiterer's – магазин фруктов;
dairy – магазин молочных продуктов;
delicatessen – гастрономический магазин, гастроном;
confetioner's – кондитерский магазин;
haberdashery – галантерея;
stationery – канцелярские товары;
hosiery – чулочные изделия;
leather-wear – кожаные изделия;
knitwear – трикотажные изделия;
wallet – кошелек;
footwear – обувь, обувной магазин;
ready-made clothes – готовая одежда;
fur – шерсть;
perfumery – парфюмерия;
florist's – цветочный отдел;
gift and souvenir department – отдел подарков, сувениров;
linen and underwear – белье (постельное и нательное);
sporting goods store – спорттовары;
textiles – ткани;
household goods – хозтовары;
counter – прилавок;
window dressing – обрамление витрины;
shop-window – витрина магазина;
foodstuffs – пищевые продукты;

to be the latest fashion – быть в моде;
in fashion – в моде
out of fashion – не в моде
to try on – примерять;
customer – покупатель, клиент;
shop-assistant, salesman – продавец;
price – цена;
cheap – дешевый;
expensive – дорогой;
cash – наличные деньги;
cash-desk – касса;
change – сдача;
currency exchange – обмен валюты;
cashier – кассир;
receipt – товарный чек;
suitable – подходящий;
to catch – поймать, схватить;
shoplifter – магазинный вор;
queue – очередь;
to stand in line – стоять в очереди;
to suit smb. perfectly – идеально подходит кому-л.;
household utensils – предметы домашнего потребления;
crockery – фаянсовая посуда;
china ware – фарфоровая посуда;
glass ware – стеклянная посуда, изделия из стекла;
electric appliances – электрические приборы; электротовары;
to fit – подходить, быть в пору;
to match – подходить по цвету, тону;
to go with – подходить, гармонировать, соответствовать;
to suit – подходить, идти, быть к лицу;
I want ... - Я хочу ...
Do you have any ...? – Есть ли у Вас ...?
Can you show me ...? – Покажите мне, пожалуйста ...
Is there anything on sale? – Есть ли что-либо в распродаже?

At what department can I buy ...? – В каком отделе я могу купить ...?

Show me something in a different style (cut) – Покажите мне что –нибудь другого фасона

Show me something cheaper – Покажите мне что –нибудь дешевле;

Show me something one size smaller (larger) – Покажите мне что-либо меньшего / большего) размера;

What can you recommend? – Что Вы можете порекомендовать?

Could you give me some advice? – Посоветуйте мне, пожалуйста;

What make is it? – Чье это производство?

It's not my size – Это не мой размер;

Where is fitting room? – Где примерочная?

I'd like to try it on – Мне бы хотелось примерить;

What is the price of it? (How much is it? What does it cost?) – Сколько это стоит?

Do you give a discount? – Вы предоставляете скидку?

Can you wrap it up? – Заверните, пожалуйста;

It fits you like a glove (It suits you perfectly) – Это именно на Вас;

This hat matches my new handbag – Эта шляпа подходит по цвету к моей новой сумочке;

I think it goes with my coat – Я думаю, она подходит под мое пальто;

May I regard myself in the mirror? – Можно ли посмотреть на себя в зеркале?

I can drop in again – Я зайду снова;

I'd like to ask you to hold it till I get back – Я попрошу Вас отложить это, пока я не вернусь..

14. Fill in prepositions where necessary.

1. Yesterday mother went ... the supermarket and did a lot ... shopping. She bought half a kilo ... butter, a loaf ... white bread, a tin ... peas, two bottles ... milk and a head ... cabbage. Then she went ... the cash-desk, paid ... the foodstuffs she had bought and left ... the supermarket.

2. We are eggs.

3. They offered ... me a very good choice ... ties ... all colours.
4. I should like to have a look ... one ... the blue dresses you have here ... the show-case ... 215 roubles.
5. What can I do ... you?
6. I want a silk dress. Show me something ... light blue. Where can I try it ... ?
7. What size do you take ... shoes?
8. I needed a new pair ... walking shoes, so I went to a shoe shop. I tried ... about ten pairs and finally bought very good shoes ... my taste.
9. My old hat is no longer ... fashion. I must go ... the department store and look ... something modern.
10. Your winter coat is completely fashion. Let's go ... the big department store ... Nevsky Prospect and choose something ... your taste.
11. I like the cut ... the shirt, but it is tight ... the neck and short ... the sleeves. Can I try ... a larger size?
12. I want an elegant tie to match ... my jacket. Show me something ... red or dark blue.

15. Find the right shop. Write down where you would go to in order to buy or to do the following things. Choose from the words on the right.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1) to buy medicine, make-up | a) baker's |
| 2) to buy fish, crabs | b) chemist's |
| 3) to buy potatoes, bananas, onions | c) bookshop |
| 4) to buy a pair of shoes, boots | d) jewelry store |
| 5) to buy a new pair of glasses | e) hardware store |
| 6) to buy meat, sausages | f) butcher's |
| 7) to buy milk, sour cream, curds | g) grocery store |
| 8) to buy tea, sugar, salt, pasta | h) haberdashery |
| 9) to buy a loaf of bread, cakes, rolls | i) greengrocer's |
| 10) to buy pens, felt-pens, notebooks | j) stationer's |
| 11) to buy stamps, envelopes | k) sport goods |
| 12) to buy an arm-chair, a sofa | l) footwear |
| 13) to buy a ring, a watch, a necklace | m) fishmonger's |
| 14) to buy a hammer, nails, a screwdriver | n) ironmonger's |

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 15) to buy a volleyball, a fishing-rod | o) boutique |
| 16) to buy a newspaper, a magazine | p) men's wear |
| 17) to buy a battery, a hair dryer, an shaver | q) cosmetic shop |
| 18) to buy a compact disk player | r) optician's |
| 19) to buy a raincoat, a skirt, tights, a dress | s) furniture shop |
| 20) to buy a cream, deodorant, shampoo | t) household items |
| 21) city map, a guidebook, a dictionary | u) dairy |
| 22) to buy trousers, a suit, a pullover | v) post-office |
| 23) to buy a belt, buttons, needles | w) newsagent's |
| 24) to buy an iron, a dish washer | x) electric appliances |

a vacuum cleaner

shop

16. Joint the words to make word-combinations.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1) department | a) clothes |
| 2) ready-made | b) items |
| 3) household | c) assistant |
| 4) grocer's | d) possible |
| 5) shop | e) facilities |
| 6) tinned | f) loaves |
| 7) high | g) goods |
| 8) two | h) price |
| 9) essential | i) point |
| 10) as quick as | j) store |
| 11) checkout | k) shop |
| 12) to offer | l) fruit |

17. Match the following phrases of quantity with the nouns they go with. Bear in mind that some phrases of quantity can go with different products.

Part I

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. a jar of | a) yoghurt |
| 2. a kilo of | b) milk |
| 3. a bottle of | c) cheese |
| 4. a packet of | d) tuna |
| 5. a carton of | e) jam/honey |

- 6. a loaf of
- 7. a piece of
- 8. a bar of
- 9. a tin of
- 10. a pot of
- 11. a can of

- f) bread
- g) ketchup/sunflower oil
- h) butter/rice/spaghetti
- j) juice
- k) meat/fish
- l) chocolate/soap

Part II

- 12. a tube of
- 13. a roll of
- 14. a bunch of
- 15. a packet of
- 16. a box of
- 17. a bag of
- 18. a pack of
- 19. a roll of
- 20. a packet of
- 21. a bag of
- 22. a tube of

- m) bananas/grapes
- n) flour
- o) margarine
- p) potatoes
- q) toilet paper
- r) cookies/biscuits
- s) film
- t) matches
- u) cornflakes
- v) cigarettes
- w) toothpaste

18. Complete the following chart by putting the items of clothing given in the box in the columns indicating how they are worn.

dinner jacket, boxer shorts, turtleneck, sweatshirt, knee-highs, T-shirt, jeans, jumper, fur-coat, pullover, vest, shorts, shoes, tights, sandals, blouse, panties, pajamas, sweater, shirt, bra, suit, skirt, slacks, flats, swimsuit, highheels, nightgown, waistcoat, stockings, jacket, trainers, trousers, dress, socks.

On the top half of the body only	On the bottom half of the body only	Both on the top and on the bottom halves of the body	As underwear	On the feet and legs

19. Match the following words and expressions with their definitions.

Part I

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1) fabrics | a) some clothes that do not cover arms |
| 2) casually dressed | b) people who plan the way clothes will look |
| 3) tracksuit | c) tailor-made clothes |
| 4) elegant | d) a suit of a kind worn by athletes |
| 5) designers | e) not loose |
| 6) "off the peg" clothes | f) items of clothing which can be worn together |
| 7) made to measure | g) informally dressed clothes |
| 8) suit | h) ready-made clothes |
| 9) short-sleeved | i) smartly dressed |
| 10) tight-fitting | j) materials for making clothes |

Part II

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1) counters | a) long tables on which goods are shown |
| 2) cash | b) the woman working at the cash-desk |
| 3) trolley | c) money for which something is bought or sold |
| 4) cashier | d) to roll something into paper |
| 5) wrap | e) costing a lot of money |
| 6) checkout | f) different |
| 7) expensive | g) to choose something; to take the thing that you like best |
| 8) select | h) things that you buy or sell |
| 9) goods | i) a container on wheels that you use for carrying things or goods |
| 10) various | j) one of the places in a supermarket where you pay for the things you are buying |

20. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the following words:

jeans, raincoat, shoelaces, socks, gloves, sleeves, sandals, necklace, belt, pyjamas, scarf, pocket, sleeves, sweater, fitting, zip, skirt

1. Henry came into the kitchen, rolled up his _____ and began the washing-up.

2. I thought my _____ was waterproof, but I'm wet through.
3. The child put on her _____ and climbed into bed.
4. Something has happened to the _____ on my bag. Could you help me to undo it?
5. How lovely you look! This blue _____ really fits you.
6. Have you got a larger size? This _____ is a bit tight around the waist.
7. You can't go to the party in _____. You're supposed to look smart.
8. I'm sure I had some loose change. There must be a hole in my _____.
9. Tom's growing so fast that none of the _____ that I bought last year fit his feet.
10. You can try this jacket on in the _____ room.
11. One of your _____ is loose. Be careful, you can't rap on it and fall down.
12. It was so cold in the snow that he wore two pairs of _____ inside his boots.
13. To protect her hands from being scratched when she's gardening, Lucy always wears garden _____.
14. Before the party Jack fastened his wife's _____ for her as she couldn't do it herself.
15. After dropping his key down the drain, Jan rolled up the _____ of his shirt and reached down to get it.
16. I have to wear a _____ with these trousers because the waist is so loose.
17. Even though she was going to India, Liz packed a thick woolen _____ in case it was cold at night.

21. Do clothes affect the way you react to other people? What can the clothes tell about a person who wears them? Complete the following statements using some of the given words below:

optimistic, organized, pessimistic, adventurous, intelligent, hard-working, self-confident, disorganized, conservative, fashion-conscious, creative, unfriendly, friendly, boring, stupid, shy, tidy, untidy, lazy.

1. People who never clean their shoes are...
2. People who wear matching clothes are...
3. People who always wear a suit and a tie are...

4. People who always wear dark clothes are...
5. People who wear bright colours are...
6. People who like to design their clothes are...
7. People who never experiment with their clothes are...
8. People who wear crumpled clothes are...
9. People who closely follow the fashion are...
10. People who prepare in the evening the clothes they will wear the next day are...

22. Answer the questions below.

1. Does fashion influence you when you choose clothes? Is it more important for you than price, style, comfort, colour?
2. What is your attitude to the fashion currently popular in our country?
3. Do you wear jeans? If so, how often? If not, what sort of clothes do you like to wear?
4. Are/Were you allowed to wear what you like/d to school?
5. What clothes have you bought over the past years? How often have you worn your new clothes? Do you still like them? Have you been taking good care of them? What condition are they in now?
6. What image of yourself do you try to convey through your clothes?
7. Do you try to wear fashionable clothes every day?
8. Do you think the name on the label is more important than the clothes?
9. Is your friends' or class-mates' opinion about your clothes important to you?
10. Do you often borrow your friends' clothes? Do you like to lend yours?

23. Check yourself. Do you know what to say while doing shopping? Match the questions and the most suitable responses.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1) What can I do for you? | a) Will you be having any more in? |
| 2) Can I help you? | b) No, I'm trying to find a navy blue raincoat, size 42. |
| 3) Do you want to buy it | c) No, that's all, thanks. |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 4) Anything else? | d) No thank you, I think I'll leave it. |
| 5) Are you being served? | e) No, thank you, I'm just looking around. |
| 6) Sorry, but we're sold right out | f) I want to buy a present for my friend. I don't know what to choose. |

24. Question time.

A) Ask as many questions as you can, using the words and expressions given below.

can buy	show me	know size
kinds of shops	do the shopping	pay for
another pair	How much	Do you happen to know

B) Ask your partner in English

- 1) часто ли он (она) ходит за покупками;
- 2) когда он (она) обычно ходит за покупками;
- 3) любит ли он (она) ходить за покупками;
- 4) где он (она) любит покупать продукты и почему;
- 5) где можно купить продукты;
- 6) где находится ближайший продуктовый (хлебный, молочный, овощной) магазин;
- 7) как добраться до ближайшего рынка;
- 8) куда он (она) ходит покупать продукты: в магазин, в супермаркет или на рынок, и почему;
- 9) что продается в универмаге;
- 10) часто ли он (она) ходит в универмаг и зачем;
- 11) где он (она) обычно покупает одежду, обувь, электротовары, книги, спортивные товары, лекарства и др.;
- 12) чем отличается супермаркет от рынка;
- 13) сколько времени занимает покупка продуктов, одежды и как можно сэкономить время.

25. Read, translate and learn the following dialogue.

A. What are doing, Peggy?

B. I am making a shopping list, tom.

A. What do we need?

B. We need a lot of things this week.

A. Yes, I see that our refrigerator is nearly empty.

B. I must go to the grocer's. We haven't got much tea or coffee, and we are running out of sugar and jam.

A. What about vegetables?

B. Yes, I must go to the greengrocer's too. We haven't got any tomatoes left.

A. But we've got a lot of potatoes.

B. Well, that's right, but potatoes are not enough for dinner.

A. What else are you going to buy?

B. I will also go to the butcher's. We need some meat. We haven't got any meat at all.

A. Have we got any beer or wine left?

B. No, we haven't. And I'm not going to buy any.

A. I hope you've got some money.

B. I haven't got much.

A. Well, I haven't got much either.

Make up your own dialogue using the sample.

26. Translate the following dialogue.

Shopping for clothing.

On Saturday, Senenko makes up his mind to visit a department store.

He would like to buy a flannel suit, a shirt, and a pair of shoes.

C.: Что я могу сделать для вас, сэр?

S.: I'm looking for a flannel suit, size 52.

C.: Это похоже на европейский размер, на вид вы, по-видимому, носите размер 52. Какой цвет вы ищете?

S.: I'd prefer something in gray.

C.: Вот чудесный костюм из серой фланели. Не хотите ли его примерить?

S.: Yes, I would. Where is the fitting room?

C.: Это прям тут.

(after trying on)

S.: How does it look?
C.: Он выглядит прекрасно. Это Ваш размер.
S.: How much is it?
C.: Этот костюм по распродаже. Сейчас он стоит всего \$115.
S.: All right. I'll take.

27. Translate the following dialogue using topical vocabulary.

At the shoe department.

S.: These shoes are good-looking. What colours do you have them in?
C.: В этот момент у нас коричневые и черные.
S.: Could you show me the black shoes?
C.: Одну минуту. Я принесу пару черного цвета.
S.: Thanks. May I try them on?
C.: Конечно.
(tries on the shoes)
S.: They fit me perfectly. How much are they?
C.: Пятьдесят три доллара.
S.: All right, I'll take them.
(Senenko pays cash)

28. Speak or write on the following situations.

1) You are at department store looking for some nice present for your friend who is years old in a couple of days. **Make a dialogue** with a shop assistant asking him / her to help you in making the best choice.

2) Imagine that you are shopping for stationary before the beginning of the academic year. **Make up a dialogue** with a shop assistant.

3) Imagine that your sister / brother is going to get married soon. **Make up a conversation** with your mother in which you are discussing what can be given as a wedding-present. Be sure to mention various kinds of shops in which each particular thing can be bought.

4) Imagine that you have invited your friends to your birthday party. **Write a dialogue** with your mother in which you discuss the things you would like to cook and buy for it.

5) You are at department store. You want to buy a lot of presents for your family. **Make up conversations** with the shop-assistants of various departments.

29. Speak on the topic.

1. You are planning a party to celebrate your birthday with your groupmates. What shops will you go to and what kind of food will you buy to make sandwiches, vegetable and fruit salad, to bake a big birthday cake for 10 people?

2. The advantages and the disadvantages of shopping.

3. Family shopping duties.

30. Word Puzzle “Origins of Words”. In the puzzle, find words that fit the definitions below. The words are either in vertical or horizontal positions in the puzzle. The remaining letters will form a proverb:

- 1) a building where you buy things;
- 2) a covering made of leather or plastic that you wear on your foot;
- 3) things that you wear to cover your body;
- 4) food that you buy in packets, tins, jars;
- 5) a person who cuts and sells meat;
- 6) to give money to get something;
- 7) to have clothes on your body;
- 8) a person who buys things from a shop;
- 9) to talk to somebody about the right price for something;
- 10) made or picked not long ago, frozen;
- 11) money that people use in Britain;
- 12) a place where people go to buy and sell things, usually outside.

d	s	h	o	e	c	l	o	t	h	e	s
o	h	o	o	b	u	t	c	h	e	r	f
g	o	n	c	u	s	t	o	m	e	r	r
o	p	t	r	y	w	p	o	u	n	d	e
o	m	a	r	k	e	t	y	t	o	w	s
d	d	w	r	b	a	r	g	a	i	n	h
g	r	o	c	e	r	y	e	c	h	o	m

31. Personality test 2

Are you a fashion victim?

- 1) How often do you buy clothes?
 - a) Once a week.
 - b) Once a month.
 - c) Once a year.
- 2) How do you feel about your hair?
 - a) My hair is my hair — I just make it look as good as I can.
 - b) I can't make it look the way I want.
 - c) I don't care how it looks at all.
- 3) If you were given \$ 150, how much would you spend on clothes?
 - a) All of it.
 - b) None of it.
 - c) Some of it.
- 4) How do you buy clothes?
 - a) My parents have to force me to buy new clothes.
 - b) I go out and spend time buying clothes, whether I really "need" them or not.
 - c) I buy clothes when I need them.
- 5) Where do you buy your clothes?
 - a) Big department stores.
 - b) Fashionable boutiques.
 - c) The cheapest possible place.
- 6) Imagine you are going out tonight. You've got a favourite item of clothing (a dress, a shirt, a pair of jeans) that you think looks fantastic, and you want to wear it. However, you discover it's being washed, and you can't. How do you feel?
 - a) Very depressed.
 - b) It's a pity but it doesn't really matter.
 - c) You don't care.
- 7) Imagine you are going out tonight. How long do you spend getting dressed?
 - a) 1–3 hours.
 - b) 20 minutes – 1 hour.
 - c) Less than 20 minutes.

Now, add up the score and read the analysis.

	a	b	c
1.	3	2	1
2.	2	3	1
3.	3	1	2
4.	1	3	2
5.	2	3	1
6.	3	2	1
7.	3	2	1

14–21: You are a fashion victim. You worry continually about what you look like. Do you really think it's right to worry so much about your image? Can't you be just you?

6–13: You seem to have a balanced attitude to fashion. You like to look good, — because you like yourself, and you want to present an appearance to the world that matches your view of yourself.

1–5: You are at the other extreme from "fashion victim". You're a sort of "anti-fashion victim". You probably look terrible — and you don't care. Could it be because you don't care about yourself? — if so, think more of yourself.

Additional texts

ON SHOPPING

The greatest difficulty in turning myself into a true Britisher was the Art of Shopping. In my silly and primitive Continental way, I believed that the aim of shopping was to buy things you liked or needed.

Today I know that shopping is a social activity and its aim is to help the shopkeeper to get rid of all that junk. Few British people go shopping because they need something, still less because they can afford it.

Shopping is a social occasion — an opportunity for a chat, an opportunity to display your charm, to show the world that you are on Christian-name terms with the butcher and not just a casual who has dropped in from the street. When your turn comes, the butcher's full attention will be yours. No one exists but you. You are the centre of his universe. You may get a little impatient when having already waited twenty minutes in the queue — the lady with the large family starts explaining to the butcher who of her children loves liver and which prefers smoked meat, or when she asks if the butcher's younger daughter has already had her second baby. You should be patient. When your turn comes, the butcher will be yours and only yours. You can then discuss with him last night's rain, your digestion; your children's progress in mathematics, the topless lady's photo in today's "Sun" (but not politics).

In France they would interrupt you with some rude remark; in Italy they would start laughing. But you are in England, among tolerant and understanding Britons who are waiting patiently not so much for their meat as for their turn to chat with the butcher.

HIRE-PURCHASE

The system of buying goods became very common during the twentieth century. Today a large proportion of all the families in Great Britain buy furniture, household goods and cars by hire-purchase. In the USA, the proportion is much higher than in Great Britain, and people there spend over 10 per cent of their income on hire-purchase installments.

The goods bought by hire-purchase are, in almost every case, goods that will last — radio and television sets, washing-machines, refrigerators, motor-cars and motor-cycles, and articles of furniture.

The price of an article bought in this way is always higher than the price that would be paid in cash. There is a charge for interest. The buyer pays a proportion, perhaps one-quarter or one-third, of the price when the goods are delivered to him. He then makes regular payments, weekly or monthly, until the full price has been paid. The legal ownership of the goods remains with the seller until the final payment has been made.

Hire-purchase has advantages and disadvantages. It helps newly-married couples with small incomes to furnish their homes. It increases the demand for goods, and in this way helps trade and employment. If families are paying each month installments on such household goods as a washing-machine and a car, they can spend less money (or perhaps no money) in useless or perhaps harmful ways, for example, on too much alcoholic drink.

There is, however, the danger that when trade is bad, hire-purchase buying may end suddenly and make trade much worse, with, as a result, a great increase in unemployment. This is why, in some countries, the Government controls hire-purchase by fixing the proportion of the first payments and the installments.

DRESSING IN FASHION

Fashions change so quickly that it's difficult to follow them. What was "in" yesterday, may be out of fashion tomorrow and not so popular even today! Even people who do not take much interest in clothes and fashion can't but notice how radically people around change with each new swing of fashion. Let's briefly describe the main changes in people's appearance that took place in the 20th century.

At the turn of the century clothes were rather conservative and fashions didn't change too quickly. Men wore traditional dark suits with starched white or light-coloured shirts. Dinner jackets and tails with bow-ties were for formal wear. A lot of men had moustaches and short hair-cuts. Women wore their hair long. A hat was a necessary accessory when a lady was going out. Dresses were long and under them women wore corsets—the tools of

torturing! They were stiff and uncomfortable, but they made women's waists narrower. And the fashion dictated this!

After the First World War the fashion changed greatly. Men started wearing the so-called Oxford bags-trousers with very wide legs. But it was women who really surprised the world by wearing short hair-cuts and short dresses allowing everybody to see their knees. No corsets any longer. No waist or bust indicated, a boy-like figure became the ideal of beauty.

The next two decades- 1930 and 1940s- brought more feminine styles. Skirts became longer and fuller. Shoulder length hair became popular. After the World War II, in the 1950s, the men got more interested in clothes, especially young men. The so-called teddy boys appeared who wore long jackets in bright colours-orange, yellow, pink (something nobody would have delivered ten or twenty years before!) and very tight trousers called "drain-pipes". Shoes of both men and women had long pointed toes. Women' shoes also had high stiletto heels. Most women wore wide skirts and jumpers. Short socks to accompany them were in fashion.

In the 1960s there was another revolution brought about by mini-skirts (conservative Britain was Motherland of the new fashion!) and high boots for women. Men began to wear their hair long following the hair-cut of the famous group, the Beatles. In the late 1960 and the first half of the 1970s hippy style was in. Jeans and brightly coloured shirts and T-shirts for men, long hair (often dirty) and beards. Women wore loose maxi-dresses. They also wore their hair loose and long.

In the 1980s punks appeared with their special hairstyle in red, purple, blue and green, and brightly coloured make up. The 1990s brought about unisex fashion as well as rockers and bikers with leather jackets, leather trousers, a lot of metal accessories and decorations.

What will the 22nd century bring us?

SHOPPING

There are many kinds of shops catering for the needs of the population. Thus, if one wants to buy flour, tea, sugar, etc., it is necessary to go to the grocery. At the fruit counter one can buy apples, dried fruit, oranges, tangerines, pears, grapes, plums, raisins, etc.

I often help my mother to do shopping. It's my duty to buy vegetables, bread and milk. When my lessons are over I buy cabbage, cucumbers, carrots, potatoes, onions, beetroot, green peas and what not at the greengrocer's. Then I go to a dairy shop and buy there bottled and loose milk. Sometimes I also buy sour milk, cream, sour cream, cheese, butter and other dairy products. At the bakery (baker's) I buy loaves of brown or white bread, rusks, rolls and buns.

My father on his way home buys some fish at the fish-monger's. Sometimes he buys smoked fish or herring or tinned fish or even caviar(e).

I am not good at choosing meat. My mother does it. At the meat shop (butcher's) there is a wide choice of lean and fat meat, such as beef, mutton, pork, veal and poultry. Meat is also sold ready-weighed and packed in cellophane.

On Sundays I am a regular customer at the confectionery or sweet shop. There I can buy all sorts of sweets, such as candies, biscuits, chocolate bars, cakes, etc.

My father is also a regular customer at the tobacconist's. There he buys cigarettes or cigars, lighters and other kinds of articles used by smokers.

ESSAY ON SHOPPING

It is difficult to imagine our life without shopping. On one hand, it's one of quite important household tasks. Moreover, shopping is the way to get necessary food and clothes. So, if you don't do it you can't have all things which make your life so comfortable.

On the other hand, it's believed that for the vast majority of people going shopping is not just duty or necessity but a real pleasure. As far as I know there is so called shopping therapy that helps people to reduce stress buying different goods or even just going window shopping.

As for me, I don't belong to such group of people. Shopping doesn't make me happy and sometimes it can even become a nightmare. When I can't find things which I need, I can get annoyed and even stressed. Thus, I go shopping only when I don't have any other choices. I usually go to a supermarket to buy some food once or twice a week. There is a huge shopping center near my house, so I can buy everything I need in one place.

From time to time when I need something urgently I can look in a local shop nearby. I normally go shopping alone, that's why I can do it quickly and effectively. I always make a shopping list before going.

Nowadays it's becoming more and more popular to shop online. I'm firmly convinced that it's the most comfortable way. You just surf the Internet and look through the enormous range of goods. Moreover, you can compare prices and find a real bargain. Also, you can have your purchases delivered. It's amazingly easy and saves a lot of time and energy. Thus, if you're not a fan of shopping like me, do it online.

WHY DO WE LIKE TO GO SHOPPING

Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.

It's a so called exchange of money for any kinds of goods (from pins to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity for you. Everyone does the shopping: from the poor to a millionaire.

By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with, other people, get experience, and get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money - you can choose what you want if you don't have — you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.

Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and

win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money!

While speaking about shopping I can't but mention a very specific phenomenon of our life -advertising. We have to listen to ads and watch commercials at least hundred times a day. It penetrates to our minds and makes us wear some kind of clothes and shoes, it insists on our chewing all the time, cleaning our teeth with Colgate after we drink Coffee Nescafe.

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationery, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass, fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, and cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish — carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel — can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

Going shopping in my city is a wonderful and instant way of participating in everyday life here. Most shops in my place open at 9 a.m. and close at 8 p.m., they are opened from Monday to Sunday. Most grocery shops are opened also on Sunday. Actually, there are many big and small shops in my district. The largest department store is situated near my house and it houses everything from bags to household gadgets and bed-linen. On the ground floor of it there is a spectacular food hall decorated with tiles, which has splendid displays of fish, cheese, meat and other products; other departments include china and glass, electronics and kitchenware. This department store is well-stocked and has a gorgeous selection of different goods.

In my city there are some markets with an amazing range of goods. If you want to visit the biggest market you need a strong pair of legs, comfy shoes and lots of time to wander around. The market sells everything imaginable from tiny tin openers to massive TV sets, providing a diverse and extraordinary range of shopping services. So, in the city there are many places where you can buy food, presents, clothes and other things.

If you want to do the shopping you should know some rules. First of all, you should pay for everything you buy. It is important to spend money rationally. If you are queuing up at the cash-desk you need to wait for your turn. You should check your money before and after paying. It is important to think over your choice and to buy only good things. These are the main rules of shopping. Knowing the rules helps to get real bargains.

I like shopping. I like to buy different things, especially presents. If I want to buy something special I visit the market with someone who will advise me and help me to buy it. I often do the shopping with my Mum because she has a good taste and knows what will fit me. Shopping can change my mood, especially if it is a bargain. I usually buy foodstuffs, it is my household duty. I usually buy bread, milk, eggs, and cheese. Once a week my Mum buys meat and fish for a week. When it comes to buying some serious things such as clothing, home appliances, footwear we usually go shopping together. Shopping is a very interesting way to spend your time. It helps to get everything you want. It can make our dreams come true.

DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF SHOPPING

What is shopping? It is rather a tricky question, in my opinion, as for different people shopping means different things: it may be a household duty, a favourite leisure activity or something else. For most men it is an ordeal, they can hardly bear more than twenty minutes in any shop and prefer doing any kind of hard work to accompanying their wives or girlfriends in a boutique or a supermarket. For women shopping for clothes, toiletries or jewelries is a kind of entertainment, they can spend hours choosing a T-shirt or a pair of shoes, trying them on or even window-shopping. Although the word shopaholic was coined a few years ago the phenomenon itself has been existing for hundreds of years. Fortunately, I am not crazy about shopping,

but I always shop around before making a purchase; however, I am compelled to admit that modern department stores and malls have an irresistible fascination, especially at Christmas time when they are lit by light and beautifully decorated.

By the way, a few years ago we had no idea of what a mall is; they were associated with the USA or Western Europe. As far as I know American teenagers who spent most of their time in malls were even called mall rats. Now we have in Saratov and have got used both to the word and these huge shopping centers.

Modern technology affects people's lifestyles and daily routine. Now we can do our shopping not only in stores or markets but also on the Internet. No doubt shopping online is more convenient and less time consuming but on the other hand buying clothes without trying them on or perfume without smelling it may not seem a good idea.

While Internet purchases seem to be the most advanced kind of shopping flea markets attract more and more people. Lots of people go there in search of bargains. Period pieces in antique shops may cost a fortune while in a flea market one can buy unique thing dirt cheap. Some flea markets like the one in Portobello Road in London or Jaffo in Israel have become tourist attractions so far. Back yard or garage sales are also a good way to buy a useful thing (household goods, toys, books, CDs) at a low price; unfortunately, they are not so popular in our country as, for example, in the USA.

Shopping can tell us a lot about any country and its culture. In the Near East, bargaining is a part of tradition and a kind of art. In Russia we more often pay in cash while in Western Europe cards are more common and shoppers even get a discount if they pay in cash. Shopping for food is less exciting but may be more essential. One can choose between small groceries and big food shops, chain stores and supermarkets. In contrast to small shops they are more spacious and well laid out, with the goods arranged tidily and attractively on long lines of shelves and in refrigerator units. A bewildering multitude of signs, posters and advertising displays draw the attention of customers to this or that product or "special offer". Because of their big size big stores are able to offer a much wider selection of good than their small competitors and at a lower price. So they are large, efficient, well organized

and modern but at the same time somewhat soulless and impersonal. Nevertheless, very few people feel nostalgic about the time when there were neither supermarkets nor food on the shelves of local shops.

SHOPPING IN BRITAIN

I would like to tell you about shopping in the United Kingdom. Marks & Spencer is Britain's favourite store. Tourists love it too. It attracts a great variety of customers from house wives to millionaires. Princess Diana, Dustin Hoffman and the British Prime-minister are just a few of its famous customers. Last year it made a profit of 529 million pounds. This is more than 10 million a week.

It all started 105 years ago when a young Polish immigrant Michael Marks had a stall in Leeds market. He didn't have many things to sell: some cotton, a little wool, lots of buttons and a few shoelaces. Above his stall he put the now famous notice: "Don't ask how much - it's a penny." Ten years later he met Tom Spencer and together they started Penny stalls in many towns in the North of England. Today there are 564 branches of Marks & Spencer all over the world: in America, Canada, Spain, France, Belgium and Hungary.

The store bases its business on 3 principals: good value, good quality and good service. Also, it changes with the times; once it was all jumpers and knickers. Now it is food, furniture and flowers as well. Top fashion designers advice on styles of clothes. Perhaps, the most important key to its success is its happy well-trained staff. Conditions of work are excellent. There are company doctors, dentists, hairdressers, etc. And all the staff can have lunch for under 40 pence.

Surprisingly tastes in food and clothes are international. What sells well in Paris, sells just as well in Newcastle and Moscow. Their best selling clothes are: for women - jumpers and knickers (M & S is famous for its knickers); for men - shirts, socks, pyjamas, dressing gowns and suits; for children - underwear and socks. Best sellers in food include: fresh chickens, vegetables and sandwiches, "Chicken Kiev" is internationally the most popular convenience food.

Shopping in Britain is also famous for its Freshfood. Freshfood is a chain of food stores and very successful supermarkets which has grown

tremendously in the twenty years since it was founded, and now it has branches in the High Streets of all the towns of any size in Britain. In the beginning the stores sold only foodstuffs, but in recent years they have diversified enormously and now sell clothes, books, records, electrical and domestic equipment. The success of the chain has been due to an enterprising management and to attractive layout and display in the stores. It has been discovered that impulse buying accounts for almost 35 per cent of the total turn over of the stores. The stores are organized completely for self-service and customers are encouraged to wander around the spaciouly laid out stands. Special free gifts and reduced prices are used to tempt customers into the stores and they can't stand the temptation.

HEALTH

1. Personality test

1. How often do you eat fruit and vegetables?

- a) every day
- b) never
- c) two or three times a week

2. Look at this list of food and drink. How many do you eat in a day?

Ice-cream

Fizzy drinks

Sweets

Chips

Extra salt on your food

Extra sugar on your food or in a drink

Take-away food (hamburgers, pizzas)

- a) more than two
- b) one or two
- c) none

3. When you have a problem, do you

- a) forget about it?
- b) talk to a parent, a teacher or a friend about it?
- c) wait, and then talk to a friend later?

4. Do you play a sport or go to a dance class?

- a) once a week or more?
- b) two or three times a month?
- c) once a month?

5. When you have free time, do you

- a) watch TV?
- b) go to the swimming-pool with friends?
- c) take serious exercises?

6. Do you live
 a) in the town?
 b) in the country?

7. Do you sleep
 a) more than eight hours a night?
 b) less than eight hours a night?

8. Your friends live on the third floor of a block of flats. Do you
 a) walk up the stairs when you visit them?
 b) take the lift when you visit them?

9. When you are in a hurry, do you
 a) still remember to eat good meals?
 b) miss a meal, but eat a packet of chips or chocolate?

10. Are you going to smoke when you are an adult?
 a) yes
 b) no

Now, add up your points and study the analysis. If you follow the given advice, you'll be able to get healthy.

	a	b	c
1.	3	0	1
2.	0	1	3
3.	1	3	2
4.	3	2	1
5.	0	2	3
6.	1	3	
7.	1		
8.	3	1	
9.	3	0	
10.	0	3	

5–12 Points: You are not going to live to 100 without good food and exercise. You must eat more fruit and vegetables. You must also take more exercise. It's fun to be fit!

13–24 points: Not bad . do the same things, but do them more often. Try to eat more fresh vegetables and swim once a week all the year round.

25–30 points: You do all the right things. You're going to live to 100.

2. Translate the following words and word combinations without a dictionary.

I am ill; I am well; I am sick; I am sea-sick; I am air- sick; to feel bad; to feel ill; to feel well; to fall ill; headache; toothache; stomachache; temperature; to take smb's temperature; cough; throat; pulse; to examine; a heart; lungs; to diagnose; to prescribe; medicine; mustard plasters; honey; raspberry; prescription; until your temperature is normal; until you stop coughing; to fall ill with the flu; to go to the chemist's; a tablet for headache; to gargle; hurt; symptoms; pills, the doctor's consulting room; to go to the polyclinic.

3. Match the words and phrases on list A with their synonyms on list B.

A. 1. medicine; 2. to cure of; 3. to catch an illness; 4. to undergo an operation; 5. chemist's; 6. tablets; 7. pharmacist; 8. hospital; 9. illness; 10. to prescribe; 11. high temperature; 12. treatment; 13. to recover; 14. pain; 15. ward.

B. 1. to be operated on; 2. to write out a prescription; 3. disease; 4. remedy; 5. to treat; 6. policlinic; 7. fever; 8. drug-store; 9. ache; 10. pills; 11. cure for; 12. room; 13. to get better; 14. to catch a cold. 15. chemist.

4. Read these words. They will help you to understand the text.

- to suffer – страдать
- disorder – нарушение, расстройство
- indispensable – необходимый
- pores – поры
- cell – клетка
- blood vessels – кровеносный сосуд

- to comb – расчесывать
- coarse – неопрятный
- to mend – штопать, латать
- to disuse – не использовать
- invigorate – укреплять
- to exhaust – истощать
- intemperance – злоупотребление
- nervous breakdown – нервный срыв
- incurable – неизлечимый

5. Read and translate the text.

THE LAWS OF HEALTH

One of the first duties we owe to ourselves is to keep our bodies in perfect health. If our body suffers from any disorder, our mind suffers with it, and we are unable to make much progress in knowledge, and we are unfit to perform those duties which are required of us in social life.

There are certain laws of health which deserve particular attention, and they are so simple that even a child can learn them. A constant supply of pure fresh air is indispensable to good health. To secure this, nothing impure should remain either within or near our homes, and every room in the house especially the bedrooms, should be properly ventilated every day.

Perfect cleanliness is also essential. The whole body should be washed as often as possible. The skin is full of minute pores, cells, blood vessels and nerves. It "breathes" the way the lungs do. Therefore, it should always be clean.

Besides its importance to health, there is a great charm in cleanliness. We like to look at one who is tidy and clean. If the skin is kept clean, the teeth thoroughly brushed, the hair neatly combed, and the finger-nails in order, we feel pleased with the person, even though his (her) clothes may be coarse and much mended.

A certain amount of exercise is necessary to keep the body in perfect condition. All the powers (mental and bodily) we possess are strengthened by use and weakened by disuse. Therefore, labour and study should succeed each other. The best way of getting exercise is to engage in some work that is useful and at the same time interesting to the mind. It is most essential for the

old and the young to do morning exercises with the windows wide open in your room or, if possible, in the open air.

Remember that exercises warm, invigorate and purify the body. Rest is also necessary to the health of both body and mind.

The best time for sleep is during the darkness and stillness of the night.

Late hours are very harmful to the health as they exhaust the nervous system. We should go to bed early and get up early. It is a good rule to "rise with the lark and go to bed with the lark".

Most essential to our body is food. Our body is continually wasting, and requires to be repaired by fresh substance. Therefore, food, which is to repair the loss, should be taken with due regard to the exercise and waste of the body.

Be moderate in eating. If you eat slowly, you will not overeat. Never swallow your food wholesale - you are provided with teeth for the purpose of chewing your food - and you will never complain of indigestion. We should abstain from everything that intoxicates. The evils of intemperance, especially of alcohol, are too well known.

Intemperance excites bad passions and leads to quarrels and crimes. Alcohol costs a lot of money, which might be used for better purposes. The mind is stupefied by drink and the person who drinks will, in course of time, become unfit for his duties. Both health and character are often ruined.

Thus we must remember that moderation in eating and drinking, reasonable hours of labour and study, regularity in exercise, recreation and rest, cleanliness and many other essentials lay the foundations for good health and long life.

Is there anything more important than health? We rather doubt it. If your body suffers from any disorder your mind suffers with the body, too. You can't be good either at work or at studies. Aches and pains lead to irritation, nervous breakdown, exhaustions and apathy.

Doctors treat patients. If you have a headache, toothache, back-ache, stomachache or earache, if you have a sore throat, eye or finger, if you feel pain in any part of your body, if it hurts you to move - you need help. First of all you ought to turn to your physician.

The doctor will examine you carefully: feel your pulse, sound your chest, heart and lungs, test your blood pressure. The only thing you have to

do is to follow his directions. Otherwise a slight ailment can develop into an incurable malady.

6. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the first duty to ourselves?
2. What is indispensable to good health?
3. What is essential for our body?
4. Are exercises necessary for our health? Why?
5. What is very harmful for our health? Why?
6. What is the role of food?
7. What are the consequences of intemperance?
8. Is there anything more important than health? Prove your opinion.
9. What is the role of doctors in our lives?

7. Find the Ukrainian equivalents in the text.

Duties; to be unfit; laws of health; to require; to deserve particular attention; skin; condition; to be engaged in some work; morning exercises; stillness of the night; to exhaust the nervous system; to waist; pure fresh air; due regard to; physician; overeating; perfect health; to swallow; to abstain; to be stupefied by; the foundations for good health; labour; to doubt; irritation; finger-nails; apathy; earache; to hurt; to examine; to follow the doctor's directions.

8. Find the English equivalents in the text.

Знання; головний (важкий); дихати; чистити зуби; умовна і фізична сила; володіти; зміцнювати; корисний; легкі; відпочинок; шкідливий; втрата; мета; жувати; суперечки; абсолютна чистота; злочини; виснаження; болізне горло; послаблювати; очі; спричинити біль; кров'яний тиск; легке недомогання; невиліковна хвороба.

9. Match the pairs of words with opposite meaning (antonyms).

A. 1. young; 2. open; 3. harmful; 4. to suffer; 5. malady; 6. unable; 7. law; 8. particular; 9. simple; 10. constant; 11. good; 12. essential; 13. full; 14. clean; 15. strength; 16. same; 17. interesting; 18. possible; 19. to weaken; 20.

light; 21. early; 22. overeating; 23. well-known; 24. a lot of; 25. drunk; 26. stupid; 27. to ruin; 28. incurable; 29. apathy; 30. slight.

B. 1. complex; 2. empty; 3. unknown; 4. clever; 5. old; 6. curable; 7. different; 8. to enjoy; 9. health; 10. insignificant; 11. dirty; 12. able; 13. joy; 14. close; 15. crime; 16. few; 17. to create; 18. bad; 19. serious; 20. impossible; 21. general; 22. darkness; 23. temporal; 24. undernourishment; 25. late; 26. weakness; 27. boring; 28. sober; 29. to invigorate; 30. useful.

10. Complete the following sentences.

1. One of the first duties we owe to ourselves is
2. is indispensable to good health.
3. is also essential.
4. The as often as possible.
5. is necessary to keep the body in perfect condition.
6. The best way of getting exercise is
7. Exercises the body.
8. The best time for sleep
9. The well-known evils are
10. Alcohol excites
11. If you don't want a slight ailment develop into an incurable malady

11. Translate the following sentences into English, using words from the text.

1. Здоровый образ жизни очень важен для каждого человека.
2. Если вы страдаете от какого либо расстройства, вам следует обратиться к врачу.
3. В жизни каждого человека существуют определенные законы здоровья.
4. Здоровый образ жизни требует придерживаться правил гигиены.
5. Необходимо проветривать комнату каждый день.
6. Чтобы тело было в хорошем состоянии, необходимо делать зарядку каждый день.

7. Помните, что физические упражнения согревают, укрепляют и очищают тело.

8. Ночь является лучшим временем для здорового и полезного сна.

9. Еда является важным и необходимым компонентом для жизни каждого человека.

10. Злоупотребление алкоголем является очень вредным для нервной системы человека.

11. Если вы болеете, обратитесь к доктору, который вас тщательно осмотрит и выпишет рецепт.

12. Retell the text according to the plan.

1. The laws of healthy way of life:

a) cleanliness and individual hygiene;

b) physical exercises;

c) healthy and useful food;

d) the evils of intemperance;

2. Is there anything more important than health?

3. Doctors treat patients.

Supplementary word list and word combinations on the subject

“At the doctor’s” (“Medicine and Health”)

Ailments and Illnesses

Medicine — медицина, лекарства

Infectious — инфекционный

Disease — болезнь, заболевание

Short-sight — близорукость

Long-sight — дальнозоркость

ailment/illness — недомогание

allergy — аллергия

quinsy/tonsillitis — ангина, тонзилит

asthma — астма

pneumonia — воспаление легких, пневмония

flu; influenza — грипп

diabetes — диабет

diphtheria — дифтерия

measles — корь
mumps — свинка
scarlet fever — скарлатина
whooping—cough — коклюш
typhoid fever — брюшной тиф
smallpox — оспа
German measles — краснуха
Tuberculosis — туберкулез
Plague — чума
Cholera — холера
Rheumatism — ревматизм
Bronchitis — бронит
heart attack — сердечный приступ
giddiness — головокружение
bleeding — кровотечение
abscess boil — нарыв
headache — головная боль
toothache — зубная боль
stomach—ache — боль в желудке
indigestion — несварение
cold — простуда
cough — кашель
sore throat — больное горло
burn — ожог
scald — ожог (кипящей жидкостью или паром)
sun—stroke — солнечный удар
nausea — тошнота
injury — травма, рана, ушиб
to have a running nose — иметь сильный насморк
insomnia — бессонница
complications — осложнения
pain — боль
blood—poisoning — заражение крови
poisoning — отравление

Hospital

medical aid — медицинская помощь

ambulance — машина скорой помощи

policlinic — поликлиника

maternity hospital — роддом

doctor — доктор

nurse — медсестра

ward, room — палата

consulting—room — кабинет врача

patient — пациент

thermometer — градусник, термометр

high (low, normal) temperature — высокая (низкая, нормальная)

температура

to take one's temperature — мерять температуру

treatment, cure for — лечение

injection — укол

medicine, remedy — лекарство

pills — таблетки

powders — порошки

ointment — мазь

sleeping-draughts — снотворное

bandage — бинт

antiseptics — антисептики

tablets — таблетки

cotton — вата

aspirin — аспирин

vitamins — витамины

mustard plasters — горчичники

to take blood count (to do a blood test) — делать анализ крови

to check blood pressure — измерять давление

high (low, normal) pressure — высокое (низкое, нормальное)

кровеносное давление

X-ray — рентгеновский снимок

Operation — операция

to go through necessary tests — сделать необходимые анализы

to stay in bed — оставаться в постели
to examine a patient — осматривать пациента
to follow smd's instructions — следовать рекомендациям
to feel much better — чувствовать себя лучше
to recover — выздоравливать

Doctors

Physician — врач, терапевт
therapist (therapist) — терапевт
surgeon — хирург
children's doctor (pediatrician) — детский врач, педиатр
dentist (stomatologist) — стоматолог
oculist (eye doctor) — окулист
neuropathist — невропатолог
ear, nose, and throat specialist — отоларинголог
gynaecologist — гинеколог
obstetrician — акушер
dermatologist — дерматолог

Human body

Head — голова
face — лицо
eyes — глаза
nose — нос
mouth — рот
tongue — язык
tooth — зуб
jaw — челюсть
ear — ухо
neck — шея
throat — горло
chest — грудная клетка
shoulder — плечо
lung — легкие
heart — сердце
stomach — желудок, живот
kidney — почка

back — спина
shoulder-blade — лопатка
arm — рука
hand — рука (кисть)
elbow — локоть
finger — палец (на руке)
nail — ноготь
toe — палец (на ноге)
leg — нога
foot — ступня
knee — колено

13. Conversation practice.

Give the complete answers to the following questions.

1. What do you usually do when you fall ill?
2. When do you send for a doctor?
3. Who is treated at the polyclinic, and who is treated at the hospital?
4. What does the doctor do when he comes to examine you?
5. Why must one follow the doctor's directions?
6. When do you receive injections?
7. What do you feel when you have the flu?
8. What are the symptoms of flu (tonsillitis, measles, mumps, chicken-pox etc.)?
9. Who do you consult when you have a toothache, (broken leg, eye-ache, earache)?
10. Who operates on people?
11. How does sick person look like?
12. What catching diseases do you know?
13. When is one put on a sick leave?
14. What must one do if an accident happens?
15. What do you do to cure a cold, (a headache, toothache, etc.)?
16. Why do doctors insist on patients following their directions until their recovery is complete?
17. How long does it take you to recover from a cold?
18. What must we do so as not have complications after a cold?

19. Are all kinds of complications easily cured?
20. Have you ever been operated on? Was it serious?
21. Have you been on a sick leave this year?
22. Who usually makes out prescriptions?

14. Give one word for the following.

1. A person who makes patient's appointments with a doctor;
2. A piece of paper which specifies the medicine for curing your illness;
3. A place where the patients come for the check-up;
4. A paid number of days given to you by your office when you are ill;
5. A sick person who is treated by local physician;
6. A sort of medicine which can cure you of cold;
7. A pain in your head which you have felt for a long time;
8. To make a sick person healthy again;
9. To take off all clothes to the waist;
10. To feel good again after illness;
11. A doctor who operates on people;
12. A place where medicines are sold.

15. Match each sentence or word in the left-hand column with the best meaning in the right-hand column.

1. bandage	a) to be confined to bed or the house through illness.
2. hospital	b) to examine a patient (thoroughly)
3. to be laid up with the flu (cold, sore throat, etc.)	c) a common illness of the nose accompanied by sneezing and running nose.
4. a cold in the head	d) a pain in a tooth or teeth
5. medicine	e) strip of material for binding round a wound or injury.
6. surgeon	f) condition of the body or the mind.
7. cough	g) the art and science of the prevention and cure of disease.
8. toothache	h) continuous pain in the head.

9. to give a patient a (thorough) check up	i) act or sound be coughin
10. headache	j) a doctor who performs operations.
11. health	k) a place where people are treated for

16. Complete the sentences.

1. On Saturday I went out without my warm coat on and now
2. The doctor took the patient's temperature and said
3. I can hardly breathe because
4. When she came home she complained of a headache and her mother
5. The patient said that
6. It hurts me when I swallow because
7. This medicine will work wonders if
8. If you follow the doctor's instructions you'll
9. She looks very thin
10. She looks a picture of health

17. Complete the open dialogue. Work in pair.

Doctor: Good morning, Mr. Thompson. What's the trouble?

Mr. Thompson:

D.: Any pain?

Mr. Th.:

D.: Please strip to the waist and lie down on the examination couch. I shall examine you.

Mr. Th.:

D.: I'm afraid it's pneumonia and you must have penicillin injections. Go straight home and I'll send you a nurse immediately.

Mr. Th.:

D.: Certainly, for at least a week or ten days. There is a prescription. Take a spoonful of this medicine three times a day.

Mr. Th.:

D. Oh, don't mention it, please. Make sure to follow my instructions. Good-bye.

18. Game “Origins of words”.

In the puzzle find the words that fit the definitions below. Nine words are in vertical position and eleven words are in horizontal position in the puzzle. Circle the letters as you use them. The remaining letters will form a well-known English proverb.

- 1) The stage of fitness of the body. _____
- 2) A client of a doctor, dentist, etc., whether sick or not. _____
- 3) A special vehicle for transporting sick or injured people. _____
- 4) Having little physical strength. _____
- 5) An unpleasant sensation caused by the stimulation of certain nerves, especially as a result of injury or sickness. _____
- 6) One of the hard white things in your mouth that you use for eating. _____
- 7) Small amounts of liquid to measure medicine. _____
- 8) To wash the throat with antiseptic liquid kept in motion in the mouth. _____
- 9) A piece of paper where a doctor writes what medicine you need. _____
- 10) To become well or happy again after you have been ill or sad. _____
- 11) A doctor who does operations. _____
- 12) The condition resulting from the coincidence of two diseases, where the second disease may or may not be attributable to the first. _____
- 13) A small ball of medicine usually coated with sugar, which is swallowed whole. _____
- 14) To give medical attention to a patient; to try to cure the disease. _____
- 15) A person who keeps chemist’s shop where medicine, soap, toothpaste and some other things are sold. _____
- 16) You use this word to say or ask how far something is from the bottom to the top. _____
- 17) A quantitative measure of the internal heat of the body. _____

18) To ask somebody or look in a book when you want to know something. _____

19) A condition on the body, noted by the patient, suggesting the presence of injury or disease. _____

20) The act of introduction of a substance (a drug in solution) into the body. _____

c	d	h	e	a	l	t	h	o	n	t	s	i
o	t	r	p	a	t	i	e	n	t	c	y	n
m	a	m	b	u	l	a	n	c	e	o	m	j
p	w	e	a	k	p	a	i	n	m	n	p	e
l	t	o	o	t	h	d	r	o	p	s	t	c
i	o	u	b	g	a	r	g	l	e	u	o	t
c	l	e	c	t	h	e	t	r	r	l	m	i
a	o	t	h	u	b	l	h	e	a	t	t	o
t	p	r	e	s	c	r	i	p	t	i	o	n
i	i	e	m	i	l	l	g	t	u	r	o	u
o	l	a	i	b	l	e	h	t	r	r	o	u
n	l	t	s	r	e	c	o	v	e	r	b	l
e	s	y	t	s	u	r	g	e	o	n	o	u

Make up your own sentences with the words in the puzzle.

19. Read, translate and learn.

A. What's the matter with you?

B. Oh, I have a splitting headache and a sore throat.

A. Your face is red and you have a running nose. Evidently you have a cold. When did you manage to get it?

B. I don't know myself. I must have caught cold last night after a game of football when I felt so hot that I even took off my jacket.

A. How thoughtless of you, the evening was cold and windy. Now you'll have to stay in. Here's the thermometer, take your temperature.

B. Oh, I'll be all right in a few hours.

A. Now, you do what are told. Put the thermometer under your arm... Oh, its thirty-eight point three. You'll have to stay away from the institute.

B. Oh, that's fine! We have a test-paper in English tomorrow, so I won't have to write it. That's what I call good luck.

A. Oh, don't talk nonsense. Just get into bed, and I'll call the doctor in.

20. Translate into English.

— В среду, когда мы шли домой с университета, Нина все время чихала и кашляла. Сегодня она отсутствует в университете. Я проведу ее сегодня.

— Нет, не нужно ходить к ней. Я ей вчера звонила. У нее грипп. Он очень опасный. Ты можешь заразиться.

— А с кем ты разговаривала по телефону?

— С мамой Нины.

— Что она сказала?

— Нина чувствует себя лучше. Они не вызывали врача, тому что папа Нины доктор. Он сам осмотрел ее, послушал и поставил диагноз.

— Ну, это хорошо. Надеюсь, она скоро поправится.

21. Comment and write on the following situations.

1. Imagine that you've come home and see that your grandmother has fallen ill. Telephone a doctor, explaining the symptoms and asking for help. Use a dialogue form.

2. You are visiting your friend who is in the hospital. Make up a conversation, concerning on your friend's condition, the methods of treatment and the prospects of quick recovering. Try to sound sympathetic and reassuring.

3. You are visiting your doctor. Make up a conversation with him giving your complaints. The doctor advises you to change your way of life (to change your eating habits, to give up smoking, not to keep late hours, etc.).

4. Imagine that you are a doctor who is treating a patient for the flu. Write a dialogue in which you tell your parent what he (she) should do to get well.

22. Get to Grips with Proverbs. Think of the equivalents in your native language for each English proverb below. First put the words in the correct order, in order to get a well-known proverbs. Explain their meaning.

to be/sorry/ better/than/safe.

must be/can't be/what/cured/endured.
the king/killed/many/have/doctors.
is/a merry/a good/heart/medicine.
keep/an apple/the doctor/a day/away.
is/soon/wound/healed/a/green.
wealth/health/better/is/than.
mind/body/healthy/a/healthy/in.
wise/healthy/wealthy/and/to rise/early/bed/makes/to early/people/
and.
safe/dry/warm/bring/feet/head/to bed.
more/cures/diet/lancet/than.
mind/in/sound/a/body/a/sound.
wealth/health/the/is/first.

23. Speak on the topic.

1. My last visit to the doctor.
2. Young generation of our country is not healthy.

ADDITIONAL TEXTS

Health service in Ukraine

In Ukraine medical help is available in hospitals, polyclinics, and also in medical centres in such places as factories and schools.

Health service is based on local therapists as they are the first who diagnose. Some certain district is appointed to a polyclinic and this district is divided into several areas. Each area is appointed to a certain therapist.

All the people who live in that area visit their appointed doctor.

Average number of people, visiting their doctor every day, is 20-25, but when there is an epidemic of influenza, this number is 50-60 people a day.

There is a problem which is nowadays widely discussed, that a person him- or herself can choose the doctor he or she wants to visit.

A person can call his local therapist so that the doctor will come and see his patient.

A therapist examines a patient, assigns some treatment, prescribes some medicine and gives a medical certificate.

In a hospital there is also a therapeutic department, where pneumonia, bronchitis or asthma are treated.

There also exists a wide network of ambulance service in Ukraine. It was founded in Kharkiv in 1905.

Nowadays there are a lot of free-paying clinics where one can get any kind of medical help. Many of them are specialized: dentist offices, optician centres, etc.

There also exist some medical associations in Ukraine, such as Ukrainian Diabetes Association. About 1 million people in Ukraine suffer this disease.

There people can get medical help or medicines free of charge.

UK Health Service

The National Health Service provides free treatment for people living in Britain and gives emergency treatment for visitors. The greater part of the cost is met from taxes taken from people's wages. People also pay some money every month as a sort of insurance.

The National Health Service consists of three main parts: the general practitioners, the hospital and specialist services, and local health authority services.

Local health authorities are responsible for medical education, hospital building, environmental health, vaccination service and so on.

The centre of National Health Service is the general practitioner (GP). Each person is registered with a certain doctor in his or her area. The GP diagnoses gives medical certificates, prescribes medicines.

Dentists and opticians usually have separate clinics. They are not parts of health centres.

There is also a medium-level hospital staff. District nurses give injections, physiotherapy exercises at people's homes. Ward nurses take care of the ill in the hospital.

Regular medical inspections are held at schools. Children receive various vaccinations and are examined by different specialists. There also exists a school dental service in every school.

Much attention is paid to the education programmes. The Department of Health provides anti-smoking education programmes, alcohol education programmes, cancer prevention programmes and so on.

Much attention is paid to the AIDS and drug programmes.

Great Britain pays much attention to the qualification of doctors. They are trained in 16 universities. Besides, they get practice during their work at teaching hospitals.

Nutrition

Good nutrition is important for good health. You need to eat the right food to help prevent diseases and control your weight. To eat the right goods is especially vital for children because they grow.

There are six basic food groups:

- 1) breads, cereals, rice and pasta;
- 2) vegetables;
- 3) fruits;
- 4) milk, yogurt and cheese;
- 5) meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, eggs and nuts;
- 6) fats, oils and sweets.

Some foods with good nutrition such as ice-cream, are also high in fat or added sugar. So it's better to choose reduced fat ice-cream.

It is natural that you may prefer some foods and hate others. However, for you to be healthy, all six groups are important.

Do you know that fast food is usually not healthy? It is often high in fat, cholesterol and sugar. And it is usually low in vitamins and minerals. For example, a hamburger and French fries are high in fat and cholesterol, which are the leading causes of heart disease. Cola is all sugar and no nutrition. The only good news is that it's fast.

Another bad thing is that you often eat in a hurry. You eat more when you in a hurry too. You eat without thinking about how much or how often you eat. You can be overweight, which is bad for your health.

Smoking

People become aware of the danger of smoking. We can see more and more restrictions on smoking. Most airlines have a no-smoking policy. Also more and more restaurants and public places have nonsmoking sections.

One reason for this is that research is showing that nonsmokers who are around smokers are at the same health risk as smoker, so people do not

want to be near smokers. Another reason is that more and more diseases are being found to be caused by smoking.

Smoking causes one out of every six deaths in the United States. Mothers who smoke or breathe smoke during pregnancy have more miscarriages and more premature babies than mothers who do not breathe smoke.

According to the “Surgeon General”, every day more than 3000 teenagers in the United States begin to smoke. But almost half of all adults who once smoked have quit since 1985. Smoking is expensive, too. The average smoker smokes 14 cigarettes a day at a cost of \$1200 per year.

Alcohol

Use of alcohol is common among teenagers, and it is more common than ever now that other drugs are becoming less popular. The US Department of Health and Human Services says that over half of all teenagers drink at least once a month. Parents, again, set the example. About two-thirds of the adult population drink at least sometimes.

The health risks of long term heavy use of alcohol are great. It is the third greatest cause of death in the United States after cancer and heart disease. Alcohol also destroys vitamins and has lots of calories.

But the immediate risk of driving after drinking may be the most important thing because this affects everyone on the road. Even small amounts of alcohol can dangerously affect driving ability. Many, many deaths (25000 a year) in auto accidents occur because drivers think they can drive just as well after drinking alcohol. In fact, one out of every two traffic deaths is alcohol-related.

Like pregnant women who smoke, pregnant women who drink alcohol (even one or two glasses a day) have more miscarriages and premature babies than other women.

The annual expense due to alcohol use, in accidents, property damage, lost work time, health care, and insurance in the USA is 117 billion a year.

Someone who gets drunk often or who depends on alcohol to get through the day is an alcoholic. Many teenagers drink to gain a feeling of importance because they think no one cares about them.

Health and diseases

People nowadays are more health-conscious than they used to be. They understand that good health is above wealth.

To be healthy we should avoid different bad habits that can affect our health. In my opinion, smoking and drinking too much alcohol, are the worst ones. It's common knowledge that smoking and drinking can shorten our lives dramatically. Smoking, for example, causes a number of heart and lung diseases, such as pneumonia, emphysema and cancer. Besides, it makes your teeth yellow and skin unhealthy. Fortunately, in recent years smoking has received a lot of bad publicity, and fewer people smoke nowadays. Some companies don't employ people who are smokers. Smoking has been banned in most public places because everyone agrees it does harm to our health. I don't smoke, because I don't want to have unhealthy skin and teeth and die young.

Smoking and drinking are joined by less dangerous habits, such as skipping meals, eating unhealthy food, or even overeating. Of course, they are not quite as deadly as smoking or drinking alcohol, but they also affect our health.

If we eat too much, we'll become obese, and obesity leads to serious health problems. A lot of people like drinking coca cola and coffee, and enjoy pizzas and hamburgers. But what is tasty is not always healthy. Fast food makes you fat, that's why Americans are the fattest people in the world.

In recent years eating habits have undergone a change. People are encouraged to eat less fat and more fibre. Fat is believed to be one of the major causes of obesity and heart disease. High fibre and low fat foods can now be found in all shops and supermarkets. Salads, beans, and fruit have taken the place of steak and ice cream. The fashion for health food is growing all the time.

To my mind, the only way to stay healthy and to keep fit is by going in for sports. Among the benefits of regular exercise are a healthier heart, stronger bones, quicker reaction times and more resistance to various illnesses. Besides, you can eat and drink as much as you want because you are burning it all off.

To be healthy, it is also very important to spend a lot of time in the open air. It is useful to go for a walk before going to bed, or to air the room.

I think it is very important to be fit and healthy, and it is necessary to take care of your health. Being fat, in fact, can cause real problems. It is harder for fat people to get a good job, or even to make friends. If you want to do well, you must be thin. That's why I go in for sports on a regular basis. I have been doing aerobics for three years and I feel great. I am not enthusiastic about strict dieting, but I try to eat only low-fat food, and fruit and vegetables which are rich in vitamins.

Personally I believe that regularity in life promotes our health. Sleeping eight or nine hours, getting up early, regular meals, a healthy diet and go.

The Causes of Heart Disease

Heart disease affects so many people that it has become a serious concern for medical science. The heart is a complex organ that is vulnerable to hereditary as well as environmental risks. Scientists identified a number of risk factors associated with heart disease. They grouped these risk factors into major and minor causes.

Major causes are those that have been proven to increase your risk of heart disease. One of the major risk factors is high blood pressure. High blood pressure increases your risk of heart disease, heart attack, and stroke because the heart to work too hard and can damage arteries. Another major cause is high blood cholesterol levels. It is so dangerous because fatty deposits build up in blood vessels and make at greater risk of having a heart attack. Extra cholesterol enters the human body when they eat foods that come from animals (meats, eggs, and dairy products). The leading cause in this group is diabetes. The American Heart Association estimates that 65% of patients with diabetes die of some form of heart disease.

Minor causes are those that some doctor think can lead to an increased risk of heart disease, but their exact role has not been defined. The leader in this group is obesity. Extra weight and poor diet increases chances of developing other risk factors for heart disease, especially high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, and diabetes. Next cause is having a sedentary lifestyle. Cubicle and home life on the couch is not conducive to health. Exercise burns calories, helps to control cholesterol levels and diabetes, and may lower blood pressure. Exercise also strengthens the heart muscle and

makes the arteries more flexible. And third cause is having a Type A personality. It means the person becoming easily stressed, being overly competitive, aggressive, and intense. Stressful situations raise heart rate and blood pressure.

It is never too late or too early begins improving heart health. Some risk factors can be controlled, while others cannot. But, by eliminating risk factors that can change and by properly managing those that cannot control, may greatly reduce risk of heart disease.

8 Major Health Problems in The World Today

Health problems are becoming more common than ever in the world today. This probably has to do with both progress in medical science, because of which it has been easy to diagnose health problems, and also people's lifestyle, which is becoming increasingly unhealthy.

The principal causes for common health issues are unhealthy diet, lack of exercise, environmental degradation, high stress levels and genetics. While in the past, communicable ailments were the major issues, non-communicable diseases are the primary issues today.

Below, we discuss the most prevalent health issues in the world today along with their symptoms, causes and preventive measures.

1. Cancer

Cancer remains one of the major health concerns of the 21st century. Its occurrence has been increasing with modernization and advancement perhaps due to environmental deterioration and increased exposure to chemicals and radiation.

While there's no particular cause of cancer, various risk factors contribute to the genesis of particular kinds of cancer. Tobacco and smoking, obesity, alcoholism, too much sun exposure and radiation are among the common risk factors, while genetics also plays a pivotal role with increased risk among siblings and relatives.

Various infections like Hepatitis B virus and Human Papilloma virus are also among the progenitors of cancer. Prostate cancer and breast cancer are the most common cancers in males and females respectively.

While a number of anticancer drugs, chemotherapy, radiation therapy and surgery are used in treating cancer, complete treatment is still far off for many neoplasms. Hence, early detection of cancer is crucial.

Regular screening for cancer, lifestyle modifications like regular exercise, healthy diet, quitting smoking and tobacco are the preventive measures.

2. Diabetes

Diabetes is a chronic condition associated with abnormally high blood glucose levels: fasting blood sugar level greater than 110 mg/dl, random blood glucose level greater than 200 mg/dl.

Blood glucose level is maintained in normal range of 70-110 mg/dl by insulin, a hormone secreted by β cells of pancreas. Any abnormality that causes damage of β cells, and thus little or no insulin, contributes to pathogenesis of Type 1 diabetes commonly seen in children and youth. Type 2 diabetes however results when body cells become resistant to action of insulin and it commonly affects older people.

Diabetes leads to many acute and chronic complications affecting almost all parts of the body – brain (stroke, cognitive impairment), eye (retinopathy, glaucoma), heart (heart attack, congestive heart failure), nerves (peripheral neuropathy), ear (hearing impairment), skin (increased risk of infections). It thus remains one of the most debilitating diseases.

Preventive measures include lifestyle modifications like regular exercise, inclusion of fiber-rich whole grains, nuts, vegetables and fruits in diet, maintaining normal weight and regular checkup.

Treatment regimen for type 1 and type 2 diabetes differ in that type 1 diabetes treatment includes insulin while type 2 diabetes are cured by sulfonylureas (glibenclamide, glipizide), meglitinides (repaglinide), biguanides (metformin), thiazolidinediones (pioglitazone).

3. Heart diseases

Heart diseases like myocardial infarction, angina, and heart failure have been associated with a high fatality rate, killing more people than all forms of cancer combined in the United States.

Smoking, high-fat diet, lack of exercise and sedentary lifestyle are the common causes, while other body conditions add fuel to the fire aggravating

the disease. Atherosclerosis, diabetes, hypertension and infections are common culprits.

Hence, preventive measures like putting an end to smoking, minimizing salt intake, regular physical exercise, consuming a diet low in fat and having regular health checkups will do a lot in reducing your risk for heart diseases.

4. Kidney disease

Renal failure remains one of the main global medical concerns. Kidney disease is assessed by measurement of GFR, which is the ability of kidneys to filter blood. Normal value of GFR is 125ml/min and by definition decrease in GFR is kidney failure.

Causes of acute kidney injury include pre-renal causes like dehydration, blood loss and shock; renal causes include infections of kidney; obstruction to urine flow falls under post-renal causes.

When kidneys don't function for more than 3 months, it's called chronic kidney disease, unlike acute kidney injury which is acute in onset. Symptoms include reduced urine volume, nausea, loss of appetite, muscle cramps, etc.

Guidelines for kidney disease prevention include reduced protein intake, salt restriction, adequate fluid intake, cessation of smoking and maintaining normal body weight. Supplements like Forskolin really help in weight loss. Since kidney failure is mostly caused by diabetes and hypertension, treatment strategies include control of blood glucose level and blood pressure by necessary hypoglycemic and anti-hypertensive drugs. Kidney transplant is reserved for serious cases.

5. Alzheimer's disease

Alzheimer's disease affects cognitive function of the brain, and is more common in females than in males. In males, another brain disease—Parkinson disease—is more common.

While the exact cause of Alzheimer disease remains unknown, it's widely known that advancing age and family history are common risk factors along with obesity, hypertension and Down syndrome among others.

Pathophysiology involves accumulation of senile plaques or beta-amyloid plaques and formation of neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) ultimately

leading to loss of neurons and synapses necessary for cognitive functions of the body.

Treatment therapy includes only symptomatic therapies—cholinesterase inhibitors. Drugs are used according to symptoms, like antidepressants for depression and for agitation, sleep disorders, etc. Routine physical exercise will have effect on disease progression as increased cardiorespiratory fitness has been shown to slow disease progression.

6. Influenza

While a healthy person can fight influenza on his/her own, immunocompromised people, especially children, old, pregnant women, and people with conditions like diabetes and hypertension are at increased risk of developing potentially fatal pneumonia.

Increased incidence and death toll due to swine flu (H1N1 virus) led the WHO to declare the first flu pandemic in 41 years on June 11, 2009. It affected all continents except Antarctica in 2009-2010 season and has been regular problem since then, though luckily mortality rate has been similar to usual flu.

With complications like pneumonia, influenza poses a serious threat especially to above mentioned risk groups. Preemptive vaccination is the most effective way to prevent disease while regular washing of hands, preventing unnecessary touching of nose and mouth and wearing masks are also to be followed.

Two antiviral agents, Zanamavir and Oseltamavir, are effective drugs to reduce the effects of swine flu, with newer drugs under study. There is evidence, however, of drug resistance due to excessive and indiscriminate use. Hence, necessary precautions and prevention are the most efficient way to save oneself from falling victim to the influenza virus.

7. Stroke

Stroke or cerebrovascular accident is a condition potentially caused when blood supply to brain is interrupted thus leading to death of brain cells. It may be caused by ischemia— due to blocked artery—or it can be hemorrhagic—due to bursting of blood vessel.

Risk factors include obesity, physical inactivity, hypertension and diabetes, while genetics also plays a role. Since it can lead to a number of complications like paralysis of contralateral sides of the body, loss of

cognitive function, emotional problems and abnormal behaviors, and also due to the fact that treatment for any disease of the brain is complicated, one ought to have adequate knowledge about stroke, about its risk factors in general and everyone should develop healthy lifestyle.

8. AIDS

AIDS, having originated from chimpanzees, is already a global pandemic. About 37 million people are living with HIV AIDS with 17 million unaware of the fact they have the virus in their body. Sub-Saharan Africa is the most affected region with 25.8 million victims there, with significant number of them being children due to mother-to-child transmission either during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding.

Transmitted through body fluids—blood, semen, breast milk, vaginal fluid, rectal fluids—it can be prevented if transmission of fluids can be avoided. Hence, safe blood transfusion, safe sex, limiting the number of sexual partners, getting tested and treated for other STDs are the effective preventive measures.

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) helps HIV infected people to minimize virus load and stop progression of disease thus, reducing risk of transmission to other people as well. Antiretroviral therapy is provided to pregnant mother to minimize risk of transmission to child while new born child should also receive the treatment for 6 weeks. As a post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), it is also used in cases possibly exposed to HIV as in breakage of barrier during sex, exposure to virus in health workers, etc.

МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО ИМЕНИ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО

с окончанием на гласные и согласные, кроме **-ch, -s, -ss, -sh, -x**: a book — books (книга — книги),

с окончанием на **-ch, -s, -ss, -sh, -x**: a bench — benches (скамейка — скамейки),

с окончанием на **-у после согласной**: an army — armies (армия — армии),

с окончанием на **-у после гласной**: day — days (день — дни),

с окончанием на **-о**: a potato — potatoes (картофелина — картофелины), но: photo — photos (фотография — фотографии),

с окончанием на **-f (-fe)**: a knife — knives (нож — ножи),

но: roof — roofs (крыша — крыши).

Исключения из правил:

1) a man — men (мужчина — мужчины),

a woman — women (женщина — женщины),

a foot — feet (нога — ноги) и др.

2) a child — children (ребенок — дети) и др.

3) Слова из латинского и греческого языков: a formula — formulae (formulas) (формула — формулы), a crisis — crises (кризис — кризисы), an index — indices (индекс — индексы) и др.

Существительные с одной формой для единственного и множественного числа: a deer (олень) — deer (олени) a fish (рыба) — fish (рыбы) и др.

Только единственное число: information — информация, news — новости и др.

Только множественное число: clothes — одежда и др.

Упражнение 1 Поставьте существительные в форму множественного числа:

brother — ____; businessman — ____; car — ____; dog — ____;
factory — ____; foreigner — ____; friend — ____; office — ____; partner
— ____; passport — ____; name — ____; wife — ____; woman — ____;
army — ____; fly — ____; lady — ____; knife — ____; foot — ____; tooth
— ____.

Упражнение 2 Образуйте множественное число существительных:

month, eye, ear, brother, spoonful, deer, army, Frenchman, chimney, machine, top, hill, bush, man, son, factory, memorandum, basis, boy, roof, chief, box, tooth, phenomenon, handful, airman, river, lake, name, place, watch, bridge, armchair, formula, ship, mistake, farm, hat, bank, rifle, gun, mine.

Упражнение 3 Измените число существительных на множественное и внесите соответствующие изменения в остальные члены предложений:

1. We have built a gigantic factory. 2. The ox has hurt its hoof, and cannot draw the cart. 3. The sheep is grazing in the meadow. 4. The valley is green, and a deer is grazing in it. 5. There was a potato in the basket. 6. There was a fish in the net. 7. The hoof of an ox is cloven, that of a horse is not. 8. The key to the box is lost. 9. The roof of that house leaks; it needs 6 Имя существительное и артикль repairing. 10. He brought a pailful of water from the river. 11. As soon as the train has arrived, the postman will deliver the letter. 12. A passer-by saw the accident. 13. This shelf contains several books on different subjects. 14. The hero was received with joy. 15. The leaf turned first yellow and then brown, and dropped off and was blown into the corner of the garden. 16. A fox often prowled about the farm yard, seeking a fat goose to carry off.

Упражнение 4 Заполните пробелы соответствующей формой существительного или глагола, данных в скобках:

1. (child) ____ are small and smelly. 2. My old friend Jack Kane thinks that men and (woman) ____ don't really like each other very much. 3. The police are looking for a (man) ____ with black hair. 4. Toby counted at least 2000 (sheep) ____ before he finally fell asleep. 5. How many roast (potato) ____ do you want? 6. I saw three (monkey) ____ sitting on the temple walls. 7. Valencia FC (be) ____ playing against Deportivo this Saturday. It will be a difficult match. 8. The Spanish (government) ____ have plans to provide more computers for schools. 9. People (be) ____ strange, when you're a stranger. 10. Big (company) ____ need to consider what effects their

products have on the environment. 11. (thief) ____ have broken into a museum and stolen a Picasso. 12. The trees shed (leaf) ____ all over the driveway. 13. Three million Euros (be) ____ stolen from a bank yesterday. 14. A new species of owl (have) ____ been discovered in the Amazon. 15. The latest (new) ____ is that the Prince of Asturias is getting married. Имя существительное и артикль 7 16. Blast! My favourite jeans (be) ____ still wet. 17. Did you remember to bring the box of (match) ____ ? 18. That road is always full of (lorry) ____ .

Артикль

Неопределенный артикль используется:

1) когда исчисляемое существительное в единственном числе обозначает «один из», «некий» предмет из ряда, класса: We bought a car yesterday,

2) когда о предмете или лице говорится в первый раз: There is a man with a pipe standing there,

3) в предложениях с there is и с исчисляемым существительным в единственном числе: There is a car outside,

4) когда о предмете в единственном числе говорится в значении «один»: I'll be back in a minute,

5) когда о предмете в единственном числе говорится в значении «класс предметов», противопоставленный прочим классам: A donkey is a stubborn animal,

6) с неисчисляемыми существительными, если речь идет «об одной порции»: I could do with an ice-cream.

Нулевой артикль используется:

1) с неисчисляемыми и абстрактными существительными: I was watching all this with disbelief,

2) с именами собственными (кроме фамилий и некоторых географических названий): Jake is the cleverest boy in the class,

3) с существительными, перед которыми стоят неопределенные или притяжательные местоимения: I warned you, my boy,

4) с названиями членов семьи, которые пишутся с заглавной буквы: I asked Father to fix the radio,

5) с существительными, после которых употребляется количественное числительное: Take bus seven,

6) во фразеологических выражениях to have breakfast (dinner, lunch...), to go to bed (school), to be in prison, at night — ночью, by day — днем, at home — дома и др.

Упражнение 5 Вставьте, где необходимо, неопределенный артикль:

1. This is yellow pencil. 2. The text is easy. 3. This is easy text. 4. That is good idea. 5. These are low tables. 6. This table is low. 7. This is low table. 8. Roses are beautiful flowers. 9. This rose is beautiful flower. 10. London and Rome are big cities. 11. Naples is big city, too. 12. I like sugar in my tea. 13. The tea is hot. 14. Tea is hot drink.

Упражнение 6 Заполните пробелы неопределенным артиклем а (an), где необходимо:

I usually eat ___ sandwiches or ___ hamburger. 2. My ___ uncle smokes ___ cigars. Имя существительное и артикль 9 3. Are there any ___ books in the box? 4. Is there ___ supermarket in the street? 5. I need to buy some ___ biscuits. 6. We repair ___ cars and ___ trucks. 7. I think I could do with ___ salad. 8. There is ___ table and some ___ chairs in the room. 9. Mike is ___ engineer. 10. He is ___ president of the company. 11. Would you prefer ___ apple or ___ orange? 12. Give me ___ sheet of ___ paper, please, and this ___ notepad. 13. Is this my ___ brother? 14. What ___ strange man he is! 15. I went to ___ school when I was ___ kid. 16. I'll be with you in ___ hour. 17. ___ cat is ___ domestic animal. 18. We all know that ___ oil is kept in ___ tanks. 19. Tell ___ John about it, will you! 20. Have you had ___ dinner yet? Определенный артикль используется:

Определенный артикль используется:

1) с известным (из контекста, из окружающей обстановки и т.д.) предметом, известными предметами, явлениями: He went to the market to buy oranges,

2) когда речь идет об уникальном, единственном в своем роде предмете или явлении: Jake is the cleverest boy in the class,

3) когда существительное имеет определение в значении ограничения: I have just bought the car that we saw yesterday,

4) с «обобщенными» существительными, обозначающими тип, жанр, вид, сорт того или иного предмета: The birch tree grows everywhere,

5) субстантивированными прилагательными: The young never understand the old,

6) как правило — перед названиями музыкальных инструментов: I'm fond of his playing the piano,

7) перед названиями национальностей или представителей национальности: The English like their tea with milk,

8) с фамилией семьи: The Browns are arriving in May.

Упражнение 7 Вставьте, где необходимо, неопределенный или определенный артикль:

1. I am going to ____ library to get some ____ books. 2. ____ Secretary of State participated in ____ World Bank Conference ____ last week. 3. I met ____ man you were talking about over ____ telephone yesterday. 4. I bought ____ book where ____ author relates his ____ experience in Africa. 5. ____ novel was written by Dickens in ____ late fifties. 6. ____ first to come was ____ Jake; then ____ Browns arrived. 7. On ____ following day we continued our ____ experiments in ____ lab. 8. ____ wounded were examined by ____ doctor and sent to ____ prison. 9. At ____ concert Jane was playing ____ violin. 10. ____ meat was underdone by ____ cook. 11. We studied ____ history of ____ music and ____ architecture.

Артикль с географическими названиями Литература

1) с названиями океанов, морей, рек, горных хребтов, групп островов, каналов, заливов — определенный артикль: the Black Sea — Черное море, the Thames — Темза,

2) с некоторыми городами и странами — определенный артикль: the Hague — Гаага, the Netherlands — Нидерланды, the Crimea — Крым и др.,

3) определенный артикль — с образованиями типа: the United

States of America — Соединенные Штаты Америки, the United Kingdom — Соединенное Королевство, the Russian Federation — Российская Федерация,

4) с именами островов, с названиями горных хребтов, континентов и их частей, городов, озер (если перед названием используется слово Lake) — нулевой артикль: Everest — Эверест, Asia — Азия, Lake Victoria — озеро Виктория.

Упражнение 8 Заполните пробелы артиклем:

I bought ____ new car yesterday. 2. ____ hairstylist said I needed a trim. 3. He showed me ____ beautiful roses. 4. I don't like ____ hat that you have put on. 5. I saw ____ nice pair of ____ shoes in the supermarket. 6. I would have ____ cup of ____ coffee. 7. I saw ____ his car near my house. 8. Jake lives in ____ house sixty seven. 9. Open ____ door, please! 10. Read ____ fourth page.

Упражнение 9 Заполните пробелы неопределенным, определенным или нулевым артиклем:

Show me ____ passport. 2. There is ____ new house in the street. 3. Do you remember ____ number of her apartment? 4. I like ____ meat. 5. There are ____ policemen in the office. 6. Take ____ bus seven. 7. I like ____ city where I live. 8. Open ____ bag, please. 9. I do not eat ____ cheese. 10. ____ man in the room is my friend.

Упражнение 10 Вставьте артикль там, где это необходимо:

1. This is ____ table. ____ table is brown. 2. I can see three ____ boys. ____ boys are my friends. 3. I have ____ new car. ____ car is black. 4. Our ____ room is large. 5. She has two ____ girlfriends and ____ boyfriend. 6. Her friend is ____ teacher. 7. My brother's ____ friend has got ____ dog. ____ dog's name is Rex. 8. I like ____ tea with ____ lemon. 9. Her brother is ____ businessman. 10. Take bus ____ six.

Упражнение 11 Заполните пробелы соответствующим артиклем (a, an, the или нулевым):

I want ____ apple from that basket. 2. ____ church on the corner is progressive. 3. Miss Lin speaks ____ Chinese. 4. I borrowed ____ pencil from your pile of pencils and pens. 5. One of the students said, “ ____ professor is late today.” 6. Eli likes to play ____ volleyball. 7. I bought ____ umbrella to go out in the rain. 8. My daughter is learning to play ____ violin at her school. 9. Please give me ____ cake that is on the counter. 10. I lived on ____ Main Street when I first came to town. 11. Albany is the capital of ____ New York State. 12. My husband’s family speaks ____ Polish. 13. ____ apple a day keeps the doctor away. 14. ____ ink in my pen is red. 15. Our neighbours have ____ cat and ____ dog.

Упражнение 12 Заполните пробелы, где необходимо, артиклями: 1. ____ Smiths sent us ____ invitation to ____ house-warming party they were giving on Saturday. 2. ____ expedition crossed ____ Attora Mountains in ____ Morocco, and then floated down ____ Nile. 3. ____ Jake visited ____ Netherlands on his way to ____ France. 4. ____ Crimea used to belong to ____ Ukraine, and now it belongs to ____ Russia. 5. Being ____ citizen of ____ Russian Federation, you are protected by its ____ legislation. 6. After crossing ____ Geneva Lake we climbed ____ Mont Blanc in ____ Alps. 7. ____ Vasco da Gama was ____ first to find ____ way from ____ Atlantic to ____ Indian Ocean. 8. ____ International Chamber of ____ Commerce moved from ____ Amsterdam to ____ Hague. 9. ____ northern part of ____ North America belongs to ____ Canada. 10. First they wanted to go to ____ Black Sea, but then they changed their plan and went to ____ Riviera instead.

Определенный артикль употребляется в выражениях: in the morning — утром, in the evening — вечером, on the right — справа, in the country — в сельской местности, on the one (other) hand — с одной (другой) стороны, to tell the truth — по правде говоря, и др.
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Упражнение 13 Вставьте артикль:

1. Come to ____ blackboard and write ____ Exercise 5. 2. You have ____ mistake in ____ word “correspondence”. 3. I heard ____ knock at ____

door and went to open it. 4. John saw ____ small girl enter ____ house where he lived. 5. He is still ____ young man, and we hope he'll become ____ good pianist. 6. I don't like ____ milk with my tea. 7. We bought ____ oranges and ____ butter. 8. Are ____ rooms in your flat tidy? 9. They are going to build ____ new house; ____ house they've been living in is too small for ____ family of six. 10. There is ____ love in her eyes. 11. I like ____ jam on ____ piece of bread. 12. I prefer ____ book of ____ good poetry to ____ detective novel. 13. Can you give me ____ piece of ____ advice? 14. I worked as ____ shop-assistant in ____ local supermarket. 15. ____ young woman dressed in ____ red entered ____ room where ____ whole company gathered. 16. ____ London is on ____ Thames. 17. ____ Mexico is south of ____ United States of America. 18. ____ Urals separate ____ Europe from ____ Asia. 19. ____ Mississipi is ____ longest river in ____ world. 20. What is ____ capital of ____ Spain?

Упражнение 14 Вставьте артикли, где необходимо:

1. ____ ox is ____ strong beast of ____ burden. 2. He asked for ____ glass of ____ fresh water. 3. He will give ____ course of ____ lectures on ____ history. 4. ____ snow covered ____ ground. 5. I thought I had shut ____ door, but it is still open. 6. ____ London of our ____ days differs greatly from ____ London of ____ days of ____ Shakespeare. 7. Pass me ____ salt, please. 8. ____ teacher took much ____ interest in ____ little Charles. 9. ____ unfortunate Tilly cried bitterly. 10. ____ girl was carrying ____ spray of lilacs. 11. ____ Volga is ____ very important waterway. 12. I like ____ coffee for ____ breakfast. 13. She married ____ Smith we met ____ last year. 14. ____ heat is destructive to these ____ plants. 15. ____ oaks are ____ very strong trees. 16. He was ____ editor of “____ Monthly”. 17. We shall talk it over at ____ dinner. 18. This is ____ different tea from ____ one we usually buy. 19. All ____ passengers gathered on ____ deck. 20. ____ boy will be sent to ____ school ____ next year. 21. Open ____ drawer on ____ left. 22. ____ moon was shining brightly. 23. ____ Elbrus is ____ highest mountain in ____ Caucasus. 24. ____ Johnsons settled here two years ago. 25. ____ Zoo was just opposite ____ house where he lived and he often went there as he liked ____ animals very much. 26. Not only we, ____ people of ____ Russia, but ____ whole world was watching ____ battle we were waging. 27. ____ next day there was ____ delightful weather, and ____ sun shone warmly. 28. Towards ____ evening we reached ____ little village.

29. _____ apple trees in _____ garden stood in _____ full bloom. 30. _____ day was so lovely, so full of _____ freshness of _____ spring.

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ ИМЕНИ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО

1) в единственном числе: a girl's hat — шляпа девочки, an actress's career — карьера актрисы, 2) во множественном числе с окончанием -s: the girls' notepads — блокноты девочек, 3) во множественном числе с иными окончаниями: the men's suits — костюмы мужчин, 4) имена знаменитых людей, оканчивающиеся на -s: Keats' Poetical Works — поэтические труды Китса.

Упражнение 15 Постройте конструкцию с притяжательным падежом, используя знак апостроф ('):

1. my (nephew) dog; 2. (Julie) new boyfriend; 3. the (men) room; 4. my (sister-in-law) husband; 5. the (women) leader; 6. the (officers) residence; 7. for (goodness) sake; 8. (Jesus) resurrection; 9. the (prince) palace; 10. my (brother-in-law) new automobile; 11. (Clinton) saxophone; 12. the (children) toys; 13. a (three-hour) drive; 14. the (labourers) union; 15. (Burns) employees; 16. (Beethoven) 9th symphony; 17. (Aristotle) yacht; 18. (Aristotle) works; 19. (Bush) daughter; 20. (Andy) girlfriend.

Упражнение 16 Постройте конструкцию с притяжательным падежом, используя знак апостроф:

1. the supporters of Mr Collins; 2. the passports of the drivers; 3. the father of Roy; 4. the parents of everyone else; 5. the shop of the Jones Brothers; 6. the songs of the Pointer Sisters; 7. the child of Mary and Henry; 8. the army of Cyrus; 9. the hats of the ladies; 10. the shop of the florist; 11. the Park of Saint James; 12. boyfriends of Susan 13. the law of Archimedes.

МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they (номинативный падеж); **me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them** (объектный падеж); **my, your, his, her, its, our,**

your, their (притяжательный падеж) **mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours,**
yours, theirs (притяжательный падеж, несвязанная форма)

Упражнение 17 Заполните пробелы личными местоимениями в объектном падеже:

1. My friend Tom lives in London. This is a parcel from (него) ____ .
2. I'm sorry, I can't tell (тебе) ____ what happened.
3. The children are hungry. Give (им) ____ an apple.
4. We are thirsty. Can you give (нам) ____ some juice?
5. Jack is in the garden. Bring (ему) ____ his book.
6. Ann and Paul can't do their homework. Can you help (им) ____ ?
7. I can't help (вам) ____ tomorrow. I must visit my aunt.
8. These clothes are for poor children. Can you bring (их) ____ to the Red Cross?
9. This cake is for Carol and me. Please give (его) ____ to ____ (нам).
10. The roses are for mother. Please give ____ to (ей) ____ .
11. Where is father? Can you tell (мне) ____ where he is?
12. Where is the mouse? I can't see (ее) ____ .
13. Where is the post office? Can you tell (мне) ____ where it is?
14. What's your telephone number? I don't know (его) ____ .
15. Our brother is very nice. He always helps (нам) ____ with the homework.

Упражнение 18 Заполните пробелы личными местоимениями в объектном падеже:

1. Who is that woman? Why are you looking at ____ ?
2. Do you know that man? — Yes, I work with ____ .
3. I am talking to you. Please listen to ____ .
4. These photos are nice. Do you want to look at ____ ?
5. I like that camera. I am going to buy ____ .
6. I don't know Peter's girlfriend. Do you know ____ ?
7. Where are the tickets? I can't find ____ .
8. We are going to the disco. Can you come with ____ ?
9. I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of ____ .
10. Where is she? I want to talk to ____ .
11. Those apples are bad. Don't eat ____ !
12. I don't know this girl. Do you know ____ ?
13. Alan never drinks milk. He doesn't like ____ .
14. Where are the children? Have you seen ____ ?
15. I can't find my pencil. Can you give one to ____ ? ____ ?
3. I can't find my books. Can you see ____ ?
4. John, can you come to ____ ?
5. This pen is for Mary. Give it to ____ .
6. I need help. Please, help ____ .
7. The boys are playing football. Give ____ the ball.
8. We are hungry. Bring ____ the sandwiches, please.
9. Father is in the living room. Bring ____ the book.

10. These flowers are a present for mother. Please, give ____ to ____ . 11. I cannot help ____ , Betty. I have other work to do. 12. My friend Susan lives in London. This is a postcard from ____ . 13. The children are thirsty. Give ____ a glass of water. 14. This letter is for father. Give ____ to ____ . 15. My parents are very nice. They always help ____ with my homework.

Упражнение 23 Заполните пробелы соответствующими притяжательными местоимениями: 1. John Anderson forgot (свою) ____ book. 2. Mary and Susan talk like (их) ____ mother. 3. Alex and I were late for (наш) ____ class. 4. Princess Caroline is wearing (свое)____ new Gucci gown. 5. Where are (мои) ____ keys? I can't find them. 6. Where do you keep (свои) ____ money, in the bank? 7. Everyone should bring (свои) ____ signed receipt. Упражнение 24 Заполните пробелы личными местоимениями в соответствующей форме: 1. Give (мою) ____ book to ____ (ей). 2. (Он) ____ can see ____ (их) car. 3. (Они) ____ can't see ____ (их). 4. This is ____ (наш) bus. 5. (Я)

Упражнение 19 Заполните пробелы личными местоимениями в объектном падеже:

1. John can't do his homework. Can you help ____ ? 2. We don't know the way to the church. Can you help ____ ? 3. I can't find my books. Can you see ____ ? 4. John, can you come to ____ ? 5. This pen is for Mary. Give it to ____ . 6. I need help. Please, help ____ . 7. The boys are playing football. Give ____ the ball. 8. We are hungry. Bring ____ the sandwiches, please. 9. Father is in the living room. Bring ____ the book. 10. These flowers are a present for mother. Please, give ____ to ____ . 11. I cannot help ____ , Betty. I have other work to do. 12. My friend Susan lives in London. This is a postcard from ____ . 13. The children are thirsty. Give ____ a glass of water. 14. This letter is for father. Give ____ to ____ . 15. My parents are very nice. They always help ____ with my homework. Упражнение 23 Заполните пробелы соответствующими притяжательными местоимениями: 1. John Anderson forgot (свою) ____ book. 2. Mary and Susan talk like (их) ____ mother. 3. Alex and I were late for (наш) ____ class. 4. Princess Caroline is wearing (свое)____ new Gucci gown. 5. Where are (мои) ____ keys? I can't find them. 6. Where do you keep (свои) ____ money, in the bank? 7. Everyone should bring (свои) ____ signed receipt.

Упражнение 20 Заполните пробелы личными местоимениями в соответствующей форме:

1. Give (мою) ____ book to ____ (ей). 2. (Он) ____ can see ____ (их) car. 3. (Они) ____ can't see ____ (их). 4. This is ____ (наш) bus. 5. (Я) ____ don't know ____ (ее) name. 6. (Я) ____ don't know ____ (их). 7. Those are ____ (его) friends. 8. Take ____ (его) away. 9. Invite ____ (их) to your birthday, please! 10. He wants to see ____ (моих) friends. 11. (Мои) ____ friends are French. 12. (Его) ____ name is Mark. 13. (Наши) ____ cars are in the street. 14. (Их) ____ friends are in America. 15. Take ____ (ее) bag from the shelf. 16. You must read ____ (его) book. 17. He is with ____ (моей) wife. 18. He sees ____ (их) at the Customs. 19. (Их) ____ office is there.

Упражнение 21 Заполните пробелы личными и притяжательными местоимениями в соответствующей форме:

1. Hello. ____ name is Omar and I live in Dubai. What is ____ name? 2. This is the manager. ____ name is Mary Brown. ____ is Canadian. 3. This is Mary's dog. ____ is a cocker spaniel. ____ name is Pixi. 4. Lesley has two sons. ____ names are George and Alex. ____ are good footballers. 5. Here's Antonio. ____ is Italian. And this is ____ car, a Ferrari. 6. My girlfriend and I are students. ____ are at a college in Ealing, but ____ apartment is in Greenford. 7. Who is that man? ____ name is Arnold. ____ is a bodybuilder. 8. This is a photo of my grandparents. ____ are very old. ____ names are Charles and Maud. 9. Excuse me, are ____ Tim Smith? — No, ____ name is Tim Byrne. 10. What is this elephant's name? ____ name is Maxi and ____ is 65 years old.

Ср.: My house is really beautiful! — Мой дом действительно красив! Mine is much more beautiful! — Мой гораздо красивее!

Упражнение 22 Заполните пробелы соответствующими притяжательными местоимениями (несвязанная форма):

1. It belongs to me, it's ____ 2. It belongs to my father, it's ____ 3. It belongs to her, it's ____ 4. It belongs to Mr and Mrs Smith, it's ____ 5. It belongs to me and my wife, it's ____ 6. It belongs to my mother, it's ____

7. It belongs to him, it's ____ 8. It belongs to you, it's ____ 9. It belongs to the dog, it's ____ 10. It belongs to them, it's ____ .

ВОЗВРАТНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

Возвратные местоимения используются в конструкциях типа: She is enjoying herself. — Она развлекается.

Behave yourself! — Веди себя хорошо!

Take care of yourself. — Позаботься о себе сам.

Упражнение 23 Заполните пробелы возвратными местоимениями:

1. He built a boat all by ____ . 2. I hurt ____ quite badly falling down the stairs. 3. The children did everything ____ without any help. 4. Maria and Alison, you really should look after ____ better. 5. Forget it! I'll do it ____ . 6. I burnt ____ on the oven yesterday. 7. She blames ____ for what happened. 8. Bob taught ____ to type last summer. 9. I talk to ____ all the time. It doesn't mean I'm crazy. 10. We all enjoyed ____ very much on the picnic. 11. I was so stupid I could have kicked ____ . 12. The protesters locked ____ into the church and refused to come out.

ВЗАИМНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ (МЕСТОИМЕННЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ)

They praised each other — (их двое).

Members of the committee often disagree with one another — (их может быть больше двух).

Упражнение 24 Заполните пробелы возвратными местоимениями с -self (-selves) или местоименной конструкцией each other:

1. Tom cut ____ while he was shaving this morning. 2. We really enjoyed ____ very much. 3. I repaired my bike ____ . 4. Why don't you clean the windows ____ ? 5. Jack and I met ____ at the party five years ago. 6. At Christmas friends often give ____ presents. 7. They looked at ____ . 8. The film ____ wasn't very good but I liked the music. 9. The old woman sat

at the park bench talking to ____ . 10. Let's paint the house ____ . 11. Did you write it ____ ? 12. She locked the door ____ . 13. The children cleaned their room ____ . 14. Ann baked the cake ____ . 15. The cat caught the mouse ____ .

Упражнение 30 Заполните пробелы словами myself, yourself, herself, himself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves или словосочетанием each other: I don't like to go camping by ____ . It's no fun. It's the sort of thing you do with friends. Last summer I and a couple of friends went on a camping trip in Jasper National Park. Despite the usual problems we really enjoyed ____ . Before we left, we bought ____ some warm sleeping bags because it can get cold there even in summer. We took two tents. Aki and Linda shared one, while I had the other all to ____ . As a group we got along fine. We felt comfortable with ____ , and there was little tension. Aki and Linda took along some insecticide to protect ____ against mosquitoes. There were very few bugs, however. Of course we forgot the most important thing and the first day out, we found ____ in the middle of the forest with no matches. Linda considers ____ very creative and she tried to start a fire using sticks. Of course it didn't work. I suppose that you, the reader, think of ____ as a very organized person and have come to the conclusion that we're not too bright. I suppose you and your friends never make mistakes like that. You know how to look after ____ when you go camping. But I'm not so sure. We're all human, after all. I'll continue with my story. Standing there, in the middle of the forest without matches, we felt really stupid. But when we looked at ____ we burst out laughing. We thought it was so funny. On the second day we met another group of campers and they gave us some matches. After that we were able to prepare some delicious meals for ____ . Linda took advantage of the situation to teach ____ how to cook. She watched Aki and me as we prepared the food. We enjoyed ____ immensely and we really enjoyed ____'s company. The camping trip was good for our friendship. Now we have a lot more respect for ____ .

When I got back and looked at ____ in the mirror, I was shocked to see how wild I looked. I had quite a beard. A camping trip is great. It teaches one a lot about ____ .

**НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ (SOME, ANY И ИХ
ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ SOMEBODY, SOMETHING, SOMEWHERE,
ANYBODY, ANYTHING И ДР.)**

Местоимение **some** и его производные выражают большую степень определенности, чем **any** и его производные.

Как правило: Give me some bread, please! (утвердительное) Is there any bread on the table? (вопросительное) There isn't any bread on the table. (отрицательное)

Упражнение 25 Заполните пробелы местоимениями some или any:

1. I'm going to buy ____ eggs. 2. They didn't make ____ mistakes. 3. I can't pay. I haven't got ____ money. 4. There aren't ____ shops in this part of the town. 5. George and Alice haven't got ____ children. 6. Have you got ____ brothers or sisters? 7. There are ____ beautiful flowers in the garden. 8. Are there ____ letters for me? 9. I haven't got ____ stamps but Ann has got ____ . 10. Do you know ____ good hotels in London? 11. Would you like ____ tea? 12. Did you buy ____ rice? No, we don't need ____ . 13. We haven't got ____ bread, so I'm going out to buy ____ . 14. When we were on holiday we visited ____ very interesting places. 15. I went out to buy ____ milk but they didn't have ____ in the shop. 16. I'm thirsty. Can I have ____ water, please?

Упражнение 26 Заполните пробелы местоимениями some или any в сочетании со словами, данными для справок (fresh air, problems, batteries, chairs, friends, milk, cheese, shampoo, money, photographs, foreign languages, stamps):

1. I can't buy you a drink. I haven't got ____ . 2. I want to wash my hair. Is there ____ ? 3. I'm going to the post office to get ____ . 4. Can you speak ____ ? 5. I haven't got my camera, so I can't take ____ . 6. Sorry, we're late. We had ____ with the car. 7. Everybody was standing because there weren't ____ in the hall. 8. It's hot in the office. I'm going out for ____ . 9. Why isn't the radio working? Are there ____ in it? 10. Yesterday evening I went to a restaurant with ____ of mine. 11. Would you like ____ ? No,

thank you. I'm not hungry any more. 12. Can I have _____ in my coffee, please?

Упражнение 27 Заполните пробелы местоимениями some, any, someone, anyone, something, anything, somewhere или anywhere:

1. She bought _____ new skirts. 2. He never does _____ homework. 3. Have you _____ to eat? 4. Let's go _____ else. 5. I cannot hear _____. 6. I have _____ questions. 7. Do you live _____ near the city centre? 8. There isn't _____ there. 9. _____ broke the window. 10. Have you seen my key? I can't find it _____. 11. He didn't want to eat _____. 12. Would you like _____ tea? 13. I haven't got _____ more questions. 14. I saw _____ at the window. 15. I saw them _____ minutes ago.

Упражнение 28 Заполните пробелы местоимениями something, anything, somebody, anybody, somewhere или anywhere:

1. She said _____ but I didn't understand anything. 2. Has _____ found my blue pencil? No, I'm sorry. 3. Would _____ help me, please? Yes, I can help you. 4. Have you got _____ to eat? No, I haven't. 5. Tom, can you give me _____ to drink, please? 6. Is there _____ in the house? No, it's deserted. 7. Do you know _____ about London transport? No, I don't. 8. What's wrong? There's _____ in my eye. 9. Would you like _____ to drink? Yes, please. 10. _____ has broken the window. I don't know who. 11. He didn't say _____. 12. I'm looking for my keys. Has _____ seen them? No, I'm sorry. 13. Teach me _____ exciting. 14. I didn't eat _____ because I wasn't hungry. 15. Dad, can we go _____ on Sunday? Yes, what about going to the zoo?

Упражнение 29 Заполните пробелы местоимениями some, any, something, anything, someone или anyone:

1. Where's Dad? — In the garage. He is repairing _____. 2. Look, there is _____ under the tree. — Sorry, I can't see _____. It's too dark. 3. The children want to have _____ crisps for their party but we don't have _____. 4. I can't find my bag. — Is there _____ in it? — Yes, of course, _____ popcorn, _____ chocolate but not _____ money. 5. Where is Tom? — He is at the shop. He is buying _____ for lunch. 6. I'd like _____ milk for breakfast. — Sorry, but we haven't got _____ milk. But you can have _____ orange juice. 7. Yesterday

there was a box in the street. — Was there _____ in it? — Yes, there were _____ old magazines in it. 8. Look, there is _____ in the garden. — Where? I can't see _____. 9. I didn't need _____ to help me. 10. She wanted to do _____ to help me.

ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ NO И ЕГО ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ NOBODY, NO ONE, NOTHING И ДР.

I cannot see him anywhere. = I can see him nowhere. There is nobody in that room. = There isn't anybody in that room.

Упражнение 30 Заполните пробелы местоимениями **some, any** или **no**:

1. Only _____ of his friends came. Not all of them. 2. There isn't _____ food in the refrigerator, is there? 3. We are broke. We have _____ money to buy grandpa a gift. 4. I bought a loaf of bread and _____ cheese at the supermarket yesterday. 5. Don't you know the proverb: "_____ news is good news"? 6. We don't have _____ sugar or flour to make the cake. 7. _____ place he chooses to go will be fine. 8. Don't close the door. There are still _____ children outside. 9. Why don't you decorate the room with _____ white flowers? 10. I'm busy. I have _____ time to chat with you now. 11. _____ people prefer to study in the morning; others at night. 12. If you have _____ problem, call me. 13. There aren't _____ books on this topic in the library. 14. _____ book about camping will tell you how to put up a tent. 15. I gave him _____ medicine for his headache, so he feels much better now. 16. The teacher has _____ time to correct the compositions now. She has a meeting with the school director. 17. I have _____ dictionaries in my room that you are welcome to use. 18. Here are _____ nice ripe apples. 19. _____ matter what he does, they will not accept him in the group. 20. They haven't asked us _____ questions so far. 21. He doesn't want _____ dessert, for he's on a diet. 22. He always gives _____ money to charity. He's a very generous person. 23. We are taking a short ride. There's _____ time for a long one. 24. The poor man has _____ food to eat. He's starving.

Упражнение 31 Заполните пробелы местоимениями some, any, no и прилагательным every:

1. Have you got ____ water in the bottle? 2. I have got ____ water. You can drink it. 3. There is ____ water in the bottle, I am afraid. I can't give you ____ . 4. I can see ____ children in the street. They run and jump. 5. Is there ____ bread on the table? 6. There is ____ bread, I'm afraid. 7. ____ man in the company has got a car. 8. ____ people in the company have new cars. 9. I want ____ milk, please! 10. There is ____ milk. You can have ____ lemonade. 11. There's ____ water in that bottle. 12. I'm afraid, there isn't ____ coffee. 13. I want to buy ____ new books but I haven't got ____ money. 14. Is there ____ information for me? 15. Are there ____ people in the room?

Упражнение 32 Заполните пробелы производными от местоимений some, any, no и прилагательного every:

1. Give me ____ to eat, please! 2. I don't know ____ about this company. Can you tell me ____ about it? 3. I'm afraid, I remember ____ about his invitation. 4. There is ____ brown in the bag. What is it? 5. Is there ____ you want to tell me? 6. Is the book on the table? No, there is ____ there. 7. Has ____ got a passport? 8. ____ knows that there is no water on the sun. 9. There is ____ in apartment 6. 10. Is here ____ who lives in Boston? 11. Is there ____ here who speaks Italian? 12. I can't see my glasses ____ . 13. She got her bag ____ and now she can't find it. 14. ____ can tell you how to get there. 15. ____ tells me you've got bad news for me.

МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ LITTLE И FEW И МЕСТОИМЕННЫЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ A LITTLE И A FEW

Give me a little milk, please (немного). There is little water in the bottle (мало). I have a few friends in Holland (несколько). I've got only few pencils in the box (мало).

Упражнение 33 Вставьте few, a few, little, a little:

1. My sister likes ____ sugar in her tea, and I like a lot in mine. 2. There is ____ time before the classes. We can talk. 3. He has got ____ money. He can't buy this house. 4. Are there many vacant rooms in the

hotel? — No, there are ____ . 5. There is ____ sun in this rainy country. 6. She says she wants to buy ____ milk and ____ oranges. 7. Do many people know about this new shop? — No, very ____ . 8. There is ____ coffee in my cup. Give me ____ more. 9 ____ of my friends live in Canada. 10. I've got ____ money to pay for this lemonade. Drink it.

КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ MUCH И MANY

Is there much water in the jar?

There are not many people in the class.

В утвердительных предпочтительнее: a lot of, plenty of

There are a lot of people in the street.

There is plenty of water in the jar.

Упражнение 34 Заполните пробелы словосочетаниями how many или how much:

1. ____ lemonade have we got? Not much. 2. ____ bottles are there? Three. 3. ____ meat is there? We have got two steaks. 4. ____ bottles have we got? We haven't got any. 5. ____ sugar have we got? Enough. 6. ____ bread have we got? Some. 7. ____ pens are there in your bag? Six. 8. ____ money have we got? We haven't got a lot. 9. ____ bikes are there in the garden? Two. 10. ____ children have they got? Two girls and a boy. 11. ____ milk have we got? About one and a half liter. 12. ____ years is this wine? It's 22 years old.

ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

1. Односложные

high — higher — the highest

big — bigger — the biggest

busy — busier — the busiest

hard — harder — the hardest

2. Многосложные

interesting — more (less) interesting — the most (least) interesting.

expensive — more (less) expensive — the most (least) expensive.

3. Исключения

good — better — the best

bad — worse — the worst

little — less — the least

many — more — the most

much — more — the most

far — farther — the farthest (о расстоянии)

но: far — further — the furthest (о времени)

old — older — the oldest

но: old — elder — the eldest (о членах семьи по отношению друг к другу)

Упражнение 35 Дайте сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных:

1. cold (холодный), 2. young (молодой), 3. old (старый), 4. difficult (трудный), 5. good (хороший), 6. far (далекий), 7. bad (плохой), 8. beautiful (красивый), 9. weak (слабый), 10. little (маленький), 11. easy (легкий, простой), 12. near (близкий), 13. strong (сильный), 14. late (поздний), 15. interesting (интересный), 16. great (великий, большой), 17. quick (быстрый), 18. important (важный), 19. warm (теплый), 20. happy (счастливый), 21. early (ранний), 22. deep (глубокий), 23. large (крупный), 24. hot (горячий), 25. long (длинный), 26. simple (простой), 27. thin (тонкий), 28. much (много), 29. wide (широкий), 30. many (много).

Упражнение 36 Поставьте прилагательные, данные в скобках, в сравнительную степень:

1. This work is (difficult) ____ than that one. 2. Room five is (good) ____ than room six. 3. This girl is (beautiful) ____ than that one. 4. Jake is (strong) ____ than I am. 5. This house is (large) ____ than my house. 6. This river is (wide) ____ than the Volga. 7. This street is (long) ____ than that one. 8. This book is (interesting) ____ than that one. 9. It is (hot) ____ in Italy than it is in Russia. 10. I am (old) ____ than you are.

Упражнение 37 Поставьте прилагательные, данные в скобках, в превосходную степень:

1. This house is (bad) ____ of all in the city. 2. I am (weak) ____ of all in the hospital. 3. This room is (cold) ____ in the house. 4. This sea is (deep) ____ of all. 5. This version of the computer is (late) ____ . 6. He is (great) ____ of all the people I know. 7. My house is (near) ____ to the station. 8. His car is (quick) ____ of all. 9. This country is (warm) ____ . 10. This man is (important) ____ of all I know.

ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Упражнение 38 Заполните пробелы глаголом do в отрицательной форме:

1. Tom ____ like chocolate ice cream. 2. You ____ understand, do you? 3. Dr Watson ____ smoke, does he? 4. We ____ like classical music very much. 5. Sally said she ____ want it anymore. 6. Mr Hill ____ live in New York. He lives in Boston. 7. Rice ____ grow in cold climates. 8. They like coffee, they ____ like tea. 9. We are new here. We ____ know him. 10. Harry has bad breath because he ____ brush his teeth very often. 11. We are rich so we ____ have to work. 12. Dave speaks English, French, and German, but he ____ speak Italian. 13. They ____ sell that brand anymore. 14. It is really a cheap restaurant, it ____ cost much to eat there. 15. I have a television, but I ____ watch it often. 16. That kind of earthquake ____ happen often. 17. We live close to the sea, but we ____ go there often. 18. I love sumo, but I ____ like boxing. 19. You ____ like me very much, do you? 20. My son ____ like skiing. He likes snowboarding now.

Упражнение 39 Поставьте вспомогательный глагол do в соответствующую форму:

1. ____ sit down. 2. I ____ remember much about him. 3. My husband ____ most of the housework. 4. You remember me, ____ you? 5. We ____ think you are suitable for the job. I'm very sorry. 6. I ____ think that this is a good idea. 7. We don't want to do that, ____ we? 8. It ____ bear thinking about. 9. They ____ seem very happy. 10. We ____ need to see you again. Our minds are made up. 11. They don't want to sign the contract, ____ they?

12. I don't like him. — Neither ____ I. 13. I need a drink. — So ____ I. 14. I don't like him. — Why ____ you? 15. She doesn't eat meat. — ____ she? What does she eat? 16. He lives in Tokyo, ____ he? 17. Yes, and so ____ Simon. 18. I ____ feel like doing this exercise. 19. What ____ you think I should do? 20. We ____ really have an answer, I'm afraid.

Упражнение 40 Заполните пробелы соответствующей формой глагола do или глагола be:

1. ____ you speak Italian? 2. I ____ waiting for a taxi. 3. No thank you. I ____ smoke. 4. Where ____ you come from? 5. John ____ coming in a few minutes. 6. How much ____ this cost? 7. ____ Sarah eat meat? 8. ____ Jack coming to the meeting? 9. I ____ agree. 10. I ____ like to drive in town. 11. How long ____ I have to do this job? 12. He lives in London but he ____ like it very much. 13. I ____ not going. I'm too tired. 14. What ____ you do for a living? 15. How ____ you do? 16. What on earth ____ he doing? 17. Hurry up. The train ____ coming. 18. I ____ understand. Could you say that again? 19. This exercise ____ driving me crazy. 20. The teacher ____ looking very happy.

Упражнение 41 Заполните пробелы соответствующей формой глаголов be или have:

1. Canada ____ famous for its sweet maple syrup. 2. Antarctica ____ many icebergs. 3. Three-quarters of the world's diamonds ____ mined in southern Africa. 4. Southern Asia ____ the world's largest producer of tea. 5. Australia ____ the world's flattest continent. 6. There ____ more active volcanoes in the south-east Asia than in any other area of the world. 7. Southern Africa ____ large areas of rainforest. 8. Three of the world's major religions began in the Middle East. They ____ Islam, Judaism and Christianity. 9. There ____ twice as many pigs in Denmark as people. 10. Nearly half of the world's corn ____ grown in the United States.

Упражнение 42 Заполните пробелы соответствующими формами глаголов have и have to:

1. He ____ get up early on Sundays. 2. I ____ written the letter. 3. We ____ write many letters every day. 4. She ____ already finished her work.

5. We ____ six lessons last Monday. 6. I ____ go to my friend's home next week. 7. They ____ a new house in the country. 8. John ____ visit his brother in the hospital yesterday. 9. He ____ a pen-friend in Argentina. 10. They ____ bought a new house in the country.

Упражнение 43 Заполните пробелы соответствующим вопросительным словом who, what, whose, how, when, where:

1. ____ sits next to Frank? Clara. 2. ____ does the boy come from? — From Newcastle. 3. ____ old are her children? — Seven and ten. 4. ____ is Peter's birthday? — In April, I think. 5. ____ much is the shirt? — It's twenty pounds. 6. ____ is best at playing tennis? — Bob. 7. ____ are you going? — To my friends. 8. ____ much is an orange juice? — It's fifty pence. 9. ____ does the restaurant open? — At six o'clock. 10. ____ can I get some ice cream? — At the snack bar. 11. ____ are you going to order? — Fish and chips. 12. ____ are you going to do on Saturday? — I don't know. 13. ____ has got my pullover? — I have got it. 14. ____ is your name? — Carol. 15. ____ is Susan's party? — On Friday. 16. ____ much are the potatoes? — One pound. 17. ____ can I do for you? — I want two white T-shirts. 18. ____ can I get a newspaper? — At Park Street. 19. ____ is your best friend? — It's Paul. 20. ____ does Nick live? — In Boston. 21. ____ colour is your new bike? — It's blue. 22. ____ do you collect? — Stamps. 23. ____ can help me? — I can. 24. ____ about some bananas? — No, thanks. 25. ____ was your first word as a baby? — I don't know. 26. ____ were you born? — On May 21st. 27. ____ were you born? — In Manchester. 28. ____ were you last Sunday? — I was sailing. 29. ____ can we have a picnic? — I know a nice place near a pond. 30. ____ are you going to take with you? — Some sandwiches and a coke. 31. ____ are you so angry? — Because I haven't won the money. 32. ____ is that boy over there? — That's Simon Long. 33. ____ old is his cat? — 6 weeks, I think. 34. ____ book is this? — It's Nelly's. 35. ____ did the film begin? — At 7.30. 36. ____ does Mr Olson live? — In Market Street. 37. ____ is the weather like in Chicago? — It's cold and windy. 38. ____ much were the ski boots? — 380 pounds. 39. ____ did Jack feel? — He feels OK. 40. ____ do you usually have for breakfast? — Toast and coffee. 41. ____ can speak French? — I think Stacy can. 42. ____ pullover is that? — It's Frank's. 43. ____ does Mother get up?

— At 7. 44. ____ is Mr Jackson? — He's a dentist. 45. ____ is your telephone number? — It's 4729147. 46. ____ do you live? — In Miami. 47. ____ is his father? — A pilot. 48. ____ many brothers have you got? — One. 49. ____ films do you like best? — Action films. 50. ____ do you have lunch? — At school. 51. ____ do you come home on Mondays? — Usually at 6. 52. ____ old are you? — Twenty. 53. ____ are your hobbies? — Skiing and tennis. 54. ____ is your English teacher? — Mr Smith. 55. ____ are you today? — Fine, thanks. 56. ____ are you learning? — I'm learning Maths. 57. ____ are you late? — Because the bus was late. 58. ____ is in the box? — Sweets, I think. 59. ____ is your mother? — She's in the garden. 60. ____ do you come from? — I come from Spain.

Упражнение 44 Найдите правильный вариант заполнения пробела (what, when, where):

1. ____ is the name of the President of the United States of America?
2. ____ month is the Chinese New Year?
3. ____ is Christmas Day?
4. ____ did Neil Armstrong say when he first landed on the moon?
5. ____ did he first land?
6. ____ did the Americans drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima?
7. ____ is New York City?
8. ____ is that called in English?
9. ____ are the Hawaiian Islands?
10. ____ are you doing this afternoon?

Разделительный вопрос

You like coffee, don't you? — Yes, I do.

Mike is a student, isn't he? — Yes, he is.

Jake and Mary can swim, can't they? — Yes, they can.

We have broken the rules, haven't we? — Yes, we have.

You don't like coffee, do you? — Yes, I do.

Упражнение 45 Поставьте разделительные вопросы:

1. I like my tea with cream.
2. He decided to go to the theatre.
3. John had to walk to the village.
4. Although the weather was fine they decided to stay at home.
5. Last winter our class visited Rome.
6. I'm used to drinking a glass of milk before going to bed.
7. We were invited to stay at the castle for a fortnight.
8. I'm fond of opera.
9. We are going to Moscow with my brother today.
10. If I don't pass the exams I'll try to do it again next time.

Упражнение 143 Заполните пробелы соответствующей tag-формой:

1. You're Australian, _____?
2. You aren't English, _____?
3. Marlene smokes, _____?
4. Sharks don't like chicken, _____?
5. Moles can't see, _____?
6. You'll be there, _____?
7. David won't come, _____?
8. Bob's got two cats, _____?
9. You and I are going to the party, _____?
10. Let's go out, _____?
11. Shut up, _____?
12. Maggie failed, _____?
13. Clive missed his flight, _____?
14. We've already seen that movie, _____?
15. Annie wouldn't say no, _____?
16. You're new here, _____?
17. You don't remember me, _____?
18. We've spoken about that, _____?
19. The layout here has changed, _____?
20. I don't need to say any more, _____?
21. He won't object, _____?
22. You're not accepting that job offer, _____?
23. You don't think he could be right, _____?
24. John's completely unaware how much damage he did the company, _____?
25. You wouldn't work for Michael again, _____?

Упражнение 46 Закончите разделительный вопрос:

1. Eventually, everything will turn out fine, _____?
2. If paradise exists, this must be it, _____?
3. Now it won't be long before we meet again, _____?
4. David usually goes on foot, _____?
5. Either way, we kept in touch when we were abroad, _____?
6. Naturally, the aim is to enjoy our time together, _____?
7. Veronica keeps a diary, _____?
8. Helen has just finished reading a novel about an English family trying to settle down in Italy, _____?
9. Music often determines one's mood, _____?
10. You must be crazy, _____?
11. Gerald raised the boy as his own son, _____?
12. He won't make any trouble, _____?
13. Jimmy should have known better, _____?
14. People still enjoy the Beatles' songs, _____?
15. I am late already, _____?
16. You woke up with a cold, Helen _____?
17. You didn't leave the gas on, _____?
18. If John leaves, we'll be in trouble, _____?
19. Nobody is indispensable, _____?
20. There's hardly anything that you can do, _____?

Альтернативный вопрос

Do you like coffee or tea? — I like coffee.

Are you a student or a post-graduate? — I am a student.

Упражнение 47 Поставьте альтернативные вопросы:

I like my tea with cream. 2. He decided to go to the theatre. 3. John had to walk to the village. 4. Although the weather was fine they decided to stay at home. 5. Last winter our class visited Rome. 6. I'm used to drinking a glass of milk before going to bed. 7. We were invited to stay at the castle for a fortnight. 8. I'm fond of opera. 9. We are going to Moscow with my brother today. 10. If I don't pass the exams I'll try to do it again next time.

Вопросительно-отрицательные конструкции

Don't you like coffee? — Неужели ты не любишь кофе?

Isn't it nice? — Разве это плохо?

Упражнение 48 Постройте вопросительно-отрицательные конструкции на основе предложений:

1. The old man lives with his wife. 2. He works at night and sleeps in the daytime. 3. He is sleeping now. 4. I first met George a month ago. 5. I have met him three times since then. 6. He usually goes to bed before midnight. 7. We have done a lot of work this year. 8. My brother was doing the crossword in the newspaper. 9. He wants to buy a car. 10. We will go to the theatre in the evening. 11. He must eat a good dinner today.

ТАБ ТАБЛИЦА НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Значение
be	Was, were	been	being	быть
bear	bore	born	bearing	рождаться
become	became	become	becoming	становиться
begin	began	begun	beginning	начинать(ся)
blow	blew	blown	blowing	дуть
break	broke	broken	breaking	ломать(ся)
bring	brought	brought	bringing	приносить
build	built	built	building	строить
burn	burnt	burnt	burning	гореть
buy	bought	bought	buying	покупать
catch	caught	caught	catching	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	choosing	выбирать
come	came	come	coming	приходить
cost	cost	cost	costing	стоять
cut	cut	cut	cutting	резать
dig	dug	dug	digging	рыть, копать
do	did	done	doing	делать
draw	drew	drawn	drawing	рисовать
dream	dreamt	dreamt	dreaming	мечтать
drink	drank	drunk	drinking	пить
drive	drove	driven	driving	водить машину
eat	ate	eaten	eating	есть
fall	fell	fallen	falling	падать
feed	fed	fed	feeding	кормить

feel	felt	felt	feeling	чувствовать себя
fight	fought	fought	fighting	бороться, драться
find	found	found	finding	находить
fly	flew	flown	flying	летать
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	забывать
get	got	got	getting	получать
give	gave	given	giving	давать
go	went	gone	going	идти, ходить
grow	grew	grown	growing	расти,
hang	hung	hung	hanging	висеть
have	had	had	having	иметь
hear	heard	heard	hearing	слышать
hide	hid	hidden	hiding	прятать
hold	held	held	holding	держать
keep	kept	kept	keeping	сохранять
know	knew	known	knowing	знать
lead	led	led	leading	вести
learn	learnt	learnt	learning	учить(ся)
leave	left	left	leaving	оставлять, покидать
lend	lent	lent	lending	давать взаймы
let	let	let	letting	разрешать
light	lit	lit	lighting	зажигать
lose	lost	lost	losing	терять
make	made	made	making	делать

mean	meant	meant	meaning	значить
meet	met	met	meeting	встречать
put	put	put	putting	класть
read	read	read	reading	читать
ride	rode	ridden	riding	ездить верхом
rise	rose	risen	rising	подниматься
run	ran	run	running	бежать
say	said	said	saying	сказать
see	saw	seen	seeing	видеть
sell	sold	sold	selling	продавать
send	sent	sent	sending	отправлять
set	set	set	setting	помещать
shake	shook	shaken	shaking	трясти
shine	shone	shone	shining	сиять, блестеть
shoot	shot	shot	shooting	стрелять
shut	shut	shut	shutting	закрывать
sing	sang	sung	singing	петь
sit	sat	sat	sitting	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	спать
smell	smelt	smelt	smelling	нюхать, пахнуть
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	говорить, разговаривать
spend	spent	spent	spending	проводить
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	spoiling	портить
spread	spread	spread	spreading	расширять
spring	sprang	sprung	springing	прыгать

stand	stood	stood	standing	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	stealing	красть
strike	struck	struck	striking	ударять, бить
swim	swam	swum	swimming	плавать
take	took	taken	taking	брать
teach	taught	taught	teaching	учить(кого-то)
tell	told	told	telling	сказать
think	thought	thought	thinking	думать
throw	threw	thrown	throwing	бросать
understand	understood	understood	understanding	понимать
wear	wore	worn	wearing	носить, одевать
win	won	won	winning	выиграть
write	wrote	written	writing	писать

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