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O'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma texnika yo'nalishida ingliz tilini o'rganish bo'yicha birinchi kurs magistrilariga hamda asosiy darslikka yordamchi vosita sifatida o'qituvchilarga mo'ljallangan.

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Ushbu o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti Ilmiy kengashining 2018 yil dekabr oyi № 4 yig'ilishida ko'rib chiqilgan va foydalanishga tavsiya etilgan.

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Soʻz boshi

Mazkur oʻquv-uslubiy qoʻllanma grammatik mashqlar, mavzular boʻyicha tanlangan dialog va matnlardan iborat.

Qoʻllanmadan “Ingliz tili” darsligiga ilova sifatida foydalanish mumkin. Talabalarning mustaqil ishlashlari uchun tuzilgan. Texnika oily oʻquv yurtlari birinchi kurs magistrantlariga moʻljallangan.

Oʻquv-uslubiy qoʻllanmaning asosiy maqsadi ogʻzaki nutq malakalarini rivojlantirish, tez gapirish, grammatik va leksik materiallarni mustaxkamlashdir.

Qoʻllanma 16 darsdan iborat (birinchi dars uchta boshlangʻich darsni oʻz ichiga oladi). Birinchi-sakkizinchi darslar grammatik va leksiko-grammatik mashqlardan, toʻqqizinchi darsdan esa maʼlum mavzularga iod matn va dialoglardan iborat.

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LESSON 1—3

Exercise 1. Read the sentences. Make them negative and interrogative.

Model: This is a test.

This isn't a test.

Is this a test?

1. This is a bed.
2. This is a sentence.
3. This is a penny.
4. This is a clock.
5. This is a big garden.
6. This is a difficult lesson.
7. This is a big car.
8. This is an old oak.
9. This is an easy text.
10. This is a yellow pencil.

Exercise 2. Make up sentences according to the model.

Model: This is a lake.

This isn't a lake. It's a pond.

Prompts: plan — map, text — test, pencil — pen, pie — cake,
table — desk, book — notebook.

Exercise 3. Read the general questions. Make the questions disjunctive.

Model: Is the lesson easy?

The lesson is easy, isn't it?

1. Is the park big?
2. Is the text difficult?
3. Is the book easy?

4. Is the oak old?
5. Is the tree big?
6. Is the car old?
7. Is the pencil good?
8. Is the clock old?
9. Is the desk empty?
10. Is the bird yellow?

Exercise 4. Make up sentences according to the model.

Model: This is a dog, isn't it?

No, it isn't. It's a cat.

Prompts: text-test, park-garden, plan-map, book-notebook,
table-desk, pencil-pen.

Exercise 5. Transcribe the words and translate them into uzbek.

Easy, it, car, oak, clock, sentence, big, garden, bird, difficult,
city, busy, little, box, new, book, star.

LESSON 4

Exercise 1. Read the sentences. Ask general questions and give 'no' answers.

Model: Is it cold? — No, it isn't.

1. It is dark.
2. It is late.
3. She is cold.
4. He is hot.
5. The lesson is difficult.
6. He is ill.
7. She is a doctor.
8. Nick is at home.
9. Ann is in hospital.
10. They are in the garden.
11. The family is small.
12. They are late.

Exercise 2. Change the sentences into disjunctive questions. Give short answers to them.

Model: It's cold. — It's cold, isn't it? — Yes, it is.

1. The text is easy.
2. It's hot.
3. The pencil is black.
4. This is milk.
5. It's light in the room.
6. She is in the garden.
7. He is in hospital.
8. Betty is six.

9. Nick is at home.
10. He is busy.
11. They are late.
12. She is old.
13. The meat is cold.
14. They aren't in the park.
15. His daughter is four.
16. The milk is cold.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences according to the model.

Model: That's a city, isn't it?

Yes, it is. It's a big city.

Prompts: family-happy, coat-warm, film-old, text-easy, shop-expensive, cat-big, car-new, boat-good, bird-small, garden-big, pencil-red.

Exercise 4. Make alternative questions using the pairs of words.

Model: big, small. Is the house big or small?

1) hot, cold; 2) at home, in the garden; 3) light, dark; 4) five, six; 5) easy, difficult; 6) new, old; 7) cheap, expensive; 8) black, yellow; 9) young, old; 10) a park, a garden.

Exercise 5. Transcribe the words and translate them into uzbek.

Bag, black, ten, arm, head, heart, harm, his, bird, board, daughter, family, father, meat.

LESSON 5

Exercise 1. Give the sentences in the plural.

Model: This book is interesting. — These books are interesting.

That is an easy sentence. — Those are easy sentences.

1. That car is expensive.
2. This book is old.
3. That house is new.
4. This is a fast car.
5. That's a difficult text.
6. This test is easy.
7. This is an interesting story.
8. This tree is high.
9. That sentence is long.
10. This girl is busy.

Exercise 2. Read the special questions and change them into general ones.

Model: Why is he in bed?

Is he in bed?

Yes, he is.

1. When is she busy?
2. Why are you late?
3. Why is he still in hospital?
4. Why is Betty in the park?
5. Why is Mrs. Sandford in bed?
6. Why is she still at work?
7. Why are they still at home?

8. Why is the child still in the garden?

Exercise 3. Read the alternative questions and change them into disjunctive ones.

Model: Are the books cheap or expensive?

The books are expensive, aren't they?

1. Is the car new or old?
2. Are the tickets cheap or expensive?
3. Is the text easy or difficult?
4. Is the text long or short?
5. Is the idea good or bad?
6. Is he busy or free?
7. Is the woman young or old?
8. Are the exercises easy or difficult?
9. Is Mrs. Sandford at home or in the park?
10. Is the house big or small?

Exercise 4. Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

Model: This book is as interesting as that one.

Is this book as interesting as that one?

This book isn't so interesting as that one.

1. It is as warm today as yesterday.
2. Kate is as old as Ann.
3. This text is as long as that one.
4. This bag is as heavy as that one.
5. This chair is as comfortable as that one.
6. These trees are as high as those ones.
7. This car is as fast as that one.

8. These boots are as good as those ones.
9. These texts are as difficult as those ones.
10. These stories are as interesting as those ones.

Exercise 5. Change the sentences as in the model using the comparative degree of adjectives.

Model: This book is less interesting than that one.

That book is more interesting.

1. That car is less expensive than this one.
2. These houses are less old than those ones.
3. That car is less fast than this one.
4. This book is less interesting than that one.
5. I am less rich than my friend.
6. That boy is less tall than this one.
7. I am less tired than you are.
8. This room is less light than that one.
9. These armchairs are less comfortable than those ones.
10. She is less active than I am.

Exercise 6. Answer the questions using the superlative degree of adjectives.

Model: Is the car fast? — It's the fastest of all.

1. Is she a good student?
2. Is the book interesting?
3. Is he a tall boy?
4. Are the tickets expensive?
5. Is the city big?
6. Is the woman attractive?
7. Is the house large?

8. Is the river long?
9. Is the text difficult?
10. Are they busy?

Exercise 7. Respond to the statements as in the model using possessive pronouns.

Model: I think this is my pen. — That isn't your pen.

1. I think this is Arthur's book.
2. I think this is Mary's car.
3. I think these are Peter's notebooks.
4. I think this is Mary and Peter's house.
5. I think this is my key.
6. I think this is Dr. Sandford's house.
7. I think these are my parents' tickets.
8. I think this is Peter's camera.
9. I think this is Dan's map.
10. I think these are my boots.

Exercise 8. Read the sentences and express approval or disapproval.

Use the phrases Good, isn't it? Fine! Wonderful! Pity!

That's a pity! Awful! etc.

1. Old Mrs. Sandford is ill.
2. Simon is in bed with flu.
3. I am not well.
4. She is better today.
5. John is out, I'm afraid.
6. He has a bad cold.
7. Benny is in the park with his mother.

8. I am fine.
9. Mr. Sandford is at home after four.
10. She feels bad today.

Exercise 9. These disjunctive questions aren't true. Correct them.

Model: 1. Mr. Sandford is at home, isn't he?

- Oh, no (I'm afraid, you are mistaken), he is not.

2. Mr. Sandford is not a doctor, isn't he?

- But he is.

1. Old Mrs. Sandford isn't ill, is she?
2. Mr. Sandford isn't at the hospital, is he?
3. Old Mrs. Sandford is in bed, isn't she?
4. It is the flu, isn't it?
5. Mr. Sandford is at home after six on Saturday, isn't he?
6. Mrs. Sandford is at home, isn't she?
7. She is in the park with her friend, isn't she?
8. Old Mrs. Sandford isn't better, is she?
9. Betty isn't at home, is she?

Exercise 10. Transcribe the words and translate them into uzbek.

Learn the words.

Right, cold, remember, perhaps, excellent, wonderful, cinema,
pilot, famous.

LESSON 6

Exercise 1. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

Model: He has got a family.

Has he got a family?

He has no family.

He hasn't got a family.

1. She has got a car.
2. He has got a wife and a daughter.
3. We have got a garden.
4. They have got children.
5. He has got a grandmother.
6. We have got a nephew.
7. She has got mistakes in her dictation.
8. They have got a plan.
9. I have got a big house.

Exercise 2. Make short dialogues according to the model:

a) Model: This is John.

Has John got a family?

Jane — a job, Peter — a brother, Pam — a sister, Ted — friends,
Roger — a car, Sam — a dog, Jack — a house, Mr. Sandford — a
garden, Mary — a husband, John — a wife.

b) Model: That's Polly's dog.

Has she got a cat?

1. Simon's flat — family.
2. Jack's house — a car.

3. Tom's grandmother — a grandfather.
4. Ann's nephew — a niece.
5. Roger's sister — a brother.
6. Mr. Sandford's house — a garden.
7. Mr. Jones's farm — a tractor.
8. Mr. White's bag — a newspaper.
9. Bill's camera — a computer.
10. Pam's cassette — a tape-recorder.

c) Model: Tom's got a dog — Has he?

1. Pam — flat. 2. Liz — a cat. 3. Jill — a family. 4. Benny — a rabbit.
5. Nell — a monkey. 6. John — a hedgehog. 7. Simon — a horse. 8. Kate — a parrot. 9. Mr. Jones — a cow. 10. Peter — a mouse.

Exercise 3. Make statements and alternative questions using the given words.

a) Model: Panny's got two cars.

Are they big or small?

- 1) two houses — new, old; 2) apples — red, green; 3) two dogs — big, small; 4) two children — good, naughty; 5) two sisters — pretty, ugly; 6) new curtains — green, blue; 7) new carpets — cheap, expensive; 8) new shoes — black, brown.

b) Model: Kate's got a map of London.

Has she? Is it new or old?

- 1) a car — new, old; 2) a garden — big, small; 3) a flat — large, small; 4) a house — new, old; 5) a job — interesting, boring; 6) a brother — younger, older; 7) a camera — new, old; 8) a coat — cheap, expensive.

Exercise 4. Change the given group of words as in the model.

Model: The room of my sister — my sister's room.

- 1) the car of my brother;

- 2) the garden of my parents;
- 3) the house of my uncle;
- 4) the flat of my friends;
- 5) the photo of my sister-in-law;
- 6) the book of this boy;
- 7) the toys of these children;
- 8) the school-mates of my sister;
- 9) the job of Mr. Sandford;
- 10) the dog of my cousin.

Exercise 5. Respond to the following statements according to the model using the topical vocabulary of the lesson.

Model: Mrs. Sandford is thirty-nine.

Then she is in her late thirties.

1. Mr. Sandford is forty-two. 2. Mrs. Parker is fifty-one. 3. Sally is fifteen. 4. Roger is twenty-eight. 5. Mrs. Stone is eighty-four. 6. Liz is seventeen. 7. Mrs. Smith is fifty-six. 8. Old Mrs. Sandford is seventy two. 9. John is nineteen. 10. Mary is twenty-one.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into uzbek.

1. wo children in the house.
2. There are some apples in the fridge.
3. There's some sugar in the jug.
4. There are some cups on the shelf.
5. There's some butter on the plate.
6. There are five students in the classroom.
7. There's some milk in the bottle.
8. There's a cinema near our house.
9. There's a post-office in our street.
10. There are two people in the room.

Exercise 2. Make up short dialogues as in the models:

a) Model: I'm hungry.

There's some cheese in the fridge.

Prompts: bread, food, cake, meat, butter, salad, soup, chicken.

b) Model: I'm hungry. Is there any bread in the house?

There isn't any bread, but there's some milk.

Prompts: cheese, meat, cake, butter, chicken, fish, sausage,
fruit, ham.

c) Model: I'm thirsty. Is there any tea here?

Yes, there is. Help yourself./Sorry, there isn't any.

Prompts: juice, cold water, milk, coffee, mineral water,
Coke, beer.

d) Model: Are there any children in the room?

There aren't any children, there are only students.

Prompts: boys — girls, men — women, doctors — teachers,
journalists — writers, composers — musicians.

Exercise 3. Ask questions as in the models.

a) Model: There's some butter left.

How much butter is there?

Prompts: sugar, bread, coffee, meat, soup, juice, mineral water, tea.

b) Model: There are three cups on the table.

How many cups are there on the table?

1. There are four books on the shelf. 2. There are two windows in his room. 3. There are five members in their family. 4. There are three apples in the bowl. 5. There are two notebooks in the bag. 6. There are three students in the classroom. 7. There are two mistakes in the dictation. 8. There are ten sentences in this exercise. 9. There are four girls in the park. 10. There is a photo on the desk.

c) A wants to buy some food, B wants to know how many or how much.

Model: I'd like some cheese, please.

How much would you like?

Prompts: sugar, butter, chops, eggs, meat, flour, rice, tea, bacon, sandwiches.

Exercise 4. Ask questions beginning with What ...?

Model: There's a fridge in the kitchen.

What is there in the kitchen?

1. There's a sofa in the living-room.
2. There are some pictures on the walls.
3. There are three cupboards in the kitchen.
4. There are two beds in the bedroom.
5. There is a lamp in the corner.
6. There's a bookcase on the right.
7. There's a fireplace in the room.
8. There are two arm-chairs in front of the fireplace.
9. There is a carpet in the room.
10. There are some cups and plates near the sink.

Exercise 5. Give sentences opposite in meaning to the given one.

Gr: few, a few, little, a little, a lot of.

Model: There are a lot of pens in the box.

There are few pens in the box.

1. There's much milk in the jug.
2. There are a lot of newspapers on the desk.
3. I have got much money.
4. There are many sentences in this exercise.

5. There's too much salt in the soup.
6. There's much time left.
7. There are many books on the shelf.
8. There's much bread on the plate.
9. There are many sandwiches on the plate.
10. There's much sugar in the sugar-bowl.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronouns (many, a few, a lot of, some, any, a little, much):

1. There is ... milk in the fridge, ... cake and ... apples. — Is there ... juice? — No, there isn't ... juice but there's ... tea on the table. 2. Is there ... butter in that packet? — There's But not 3. Are there ... apples in that basket? — There are Why? — Well, I need ... for my pie. 4. I need ... milk. — There is ... in the bottle. Is that enough? — That's O.K. 5. Sorry. I haven't got ... free time today. 6. I need ... help with my homework. Are you free now? 7. We haven't got ... potatoes. But there's ... rice. 8. How ... milk is there? There's too ... and we haven't got ... cheese, but there's ... butter and ... fruit . 9. There's ... bread left. 10. How ... sandwiches are there on the plate?

Exercise 7. Ask questions about the words in italics.

1. He is a doctor (*What?*).
2. There is a television in the corner (*What?*).
3. They are at home on Saturday afternoon (*When?*).
4. He is married to my sister (*Who.... to?*).
5. Benny is in the park with his mother (*Who with?*).
6. The telephone is on the table near the sofa (*Where?*).
7. My telephone number is 338-29-41 (*What?*).

Exercise 8. These disjunctive questions aren't true. Correct them.

1. Dr. Sandford's family is not very large, is it?
2. There are six members in his family, aren't there?
3. Helen has got parents, hasn't she?

4. Doctor Sandford is forty, isn't he?
5. Helen is thirty, isn't she?
6. Benny hasn't got any cousins, has he?
7. His cousins are in Great Britain, aren't they?
8. Georgie is a six-year-old boy, isn't he?
9. May is a five-year-old girl, isn't she?
10. Emily is old Mrs. Sandford's daughter-in-law, isn't she?

LESSON 7

Exercise 1. Make short dialogues according to the models:

a) Model: Sally can paint.

Can she? That's good.

Prompts: Ted — read English well; Sam — dance; Jill — make cakes; Ann — type; Tom — play the piano; Robert — drive; Sarah — skate; Polly — ski; Roger — swim.

b) Model: Can you sing?

No, I can't, I'm afraid.

Prompts: make a cake, dance, play tennis, play the piano, type, skate, ski, drive, speak French, read English.

c) Model: Can Ann dance?

Yes, she can. But Roger can't.

Prompts: make a cake, play tennis, swim, play the piano, type, skate, ski.

Exercise 2. Make short dialogues as in the models:

Model 1. That's Mrs Parker at the door.

Shall I ask her in?

Do, please.

1. Buy some milk, please (two bottles).
2. Get a newspaper on the way home (the Post).
3. Will you phone the doctor? (do now).
4. I'm tired (make a cup of tea).
5. I'm hot (open the window).
6. It's very noisy in here (turn off the radio).
7. It's dark in the room (turn on the light).

Model 2: Can Jack mend cars? — Of course, he can. He's a mechanic.

1. Can Dan drive a bus?
2. Can Fred and Ginger dance?
3. Can Liz write novels?
4. Can Richard act?
5. Can Kate and Shirley act?
6. Can Jane type?
7. Can Arthur write poems?
8. Can Roger compose music?
9. Can Steve milk cows?
10. Can Eleanor teach?

Model 3: Tom, can you go skating with me?

I'm sorry, I can't. I must do my homework.

Prompts: go swimming — go to the doctor; play tennis — finish the work; go dancing — listen to the text; play football — clean the room; go to the cinema — mend the car; go to the park — visit a friend in the hospital.

Model 4: Must I do this exercise now?

No, you needn't. You can do it next week.

Prompts: translate this text — tomorrow; finish the report — on Tuesday; bring the books — tomorrow; call John right now — in the evening; learn the new words right now — tomorrow morning; go shopping — in the afternoon; come at seven — later; get up so early — later; write the letter — tomorrow evening.

Exercise 4. Respond to the following statements as in the model:

Model: I have got a new cassette-recorder.

That can't be true. You haven't got any cassette-recorder.

1. John has got a big car.
2. Jane has got a new house.
3. Paul has got a nice dog.
4. Arthur has got a large flat.
5. I've got a computer.
6. Fred and Liz have got their own restaurant.
7. He's her daughter's husband.
8. They are her aunt's children.

Exercise 5.

a) Make questions beginning with Where..?

1. They are in the park. 2. She is in her room. 3. Doctor Sandford is in the hospital. 4. We are in a restaurant. 5. Benny is in the nursery. 6. She's from France. 7. They are from England. 8. He's in the garden. 9. Bill and Mary are in the bank. 10. Benny's cousins are in Canada. 11. Canada is in North America.

b) beginning with When.../What time..?

1. Dr. Sandford is at home after four.
2. I'm at work at 9 o'clock.
3. Benny is in bed at nine.
4. Dr. Sandford is in the hospital at eight.
5. Dan is busy in the afternoon.
6. I'm free in the evenings.
7. We are busy in the morning.
8. Bill is in bed at eleven.

c) beginning with Why..?

1. Old Mrs Sandford is in bed because she has a bad cold. 2. Benny is eager to have a rabbit because he's fond of animals. 3. You must be in bed because you have a high temperature. 4. You must read the text again because you have many mistakes. 5. Benny can't read or write because he is only four. 6. Benny's parents are against a rabbit because they have no peace at home. 7. Betty has got many friends because she is kind and jolly.

d) beginning with Whom ... with?

1. Mrs. Sandford is in the park with Benny. 2. Tom is in a restaurant with his friends. 3. Benny's cousins are in Canada with their parents. 4. Mr. Parker is in the street with his dog. 5. Mr. Sandford is in his study with Mr. White. 6. Benny is in the nursery with his grandmother.

Exercise 6. Change the sentences using the absolute form of the possessive pronouns.

Model: This is her coat. — This coat is hers.

1. This is Ann's coat.
2. This is my book.
3. That is his photo.
4. This is your notebook.
5. This is our house.
6. This is their car.
7. That is her camera.
8. This is Peter's map.

LESSON 8

I. Exercise 1. Read the sentences. Make them interrogative and negative.

1. She is better today.
2. There is a lawn in front of our house.
3. There are many fruit-trees in your orchard.
4. He is fond of skating.
5. She can understand German.
6. There is a book-case next to the piano.
7. There's an arm-chair near the fire-place.
8. I can come at nine.
9. I have some mistakes in the test.
10. There's some butter in the fridge.
11. He has a big family.
12. There are some apples on the plate.
13. He can do crosswords very well.
14. There are some people in the room.
15. Her pronunciation is correct.
16. These exercises are difficult.
17. This house is as old as that one.
18. This book is mine.
19. It's very cold outside.
20. He is an only child in the family.
21. There's some built-in furniture in his flat.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What articles of furniture can we find in the living-room, in the dining-room, in the nursery, in the bed-room, in the kitchen, in the bathroom, in the study?

2. What modern conveniences do you know?
3. Would you like to live in a house or a flat? Why?
4. Are houses very expensive in your country? Do most people live in houses or in flats?
5. What household appliances can we find in modern homes? Do they make life easier?

III. Read and translate the dialogue. Learn it by heart.

MOVING IN

Alice and Ben are ready to move into their new flat. They are examining their new flat and discussing where to put the furniture.

A.: Let's start with the kitchen.

B.: All right. It is light and pleasant. There is a gas stove here to cook the meals or boil the kettle on.

A.: Look, here is a sink and a dish-washer to wash the dishes in after meals.

B.: How wonderful! Come over here, Alice, there is a built-in refrigerator in the kitchen!

A.: A fridge to keep food cool or frozen in hot weather! That's marvellous!

B.: And there is a number of shelves and two kitchen cupboards for pans, frying-pans and kettles.

A.: One of the cupboards is good for plates and dishes, cups and saucers as well as for cutlery.

B.: There is very little furniture we need to buy as the kitchen has fitted units, just a kitchen table and some stools or chairs, nothing else.

A.: You're right. Some pretty curtains for the window are so nice and cheerful too! Now let's go into the study.

B.: Here we are! This room is very good for the study.

A.: Yes, there is enough place for a writing-desk over there by the window.

B.: And the best place for the bookcase is to the right of the writing-desk in the right-hand corner.

A.: What about the divan?

B.: There is not room for it here. Besides, my study is a room for work, not rest.

A.: Your study?

LESSON 9

I. Exercise 1. Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

Model: He teaches English at school.

Does he teach English at school?

He doesn't teach English at school.

1. It often rains in October.
2. They have English classes in the morning.
3. I often go out at weekends.
4. She likes skating in winter.
5. They often go fishing on a lake.
6. We work at a hotel.
7. I want to go to the mountains for my holiday.
8. He plays the piano very well.
9. We usually stay at home on weekday evenings.
10. My friends often come to see me on Sunday afternoon.

Exercise 2. Respond to the following statements as in the model showing mild surprise.

Model: Mr. Sandford gets up early every day.

Does he? No, he doesn't.

1. Jane gets up early too.
2. Mrs. Sandford walks in the park every day.
3. Mr. Brown lives alone.
4. Mr. Sandford works in a hospital.
5. Doctor Sandford receives the Times.
6. Doctor Sandford stays at home on Saturday afternoon.
7. My sister wants to study French.

8. Mary plays the piano.
9. Jane writes dictations without mistakes.

Exercise 3. Give negative answers to the questions.

Model: Does Peter go to bed early?

No, he doesn't. He never goes to bed early.

1. Does Mr. Brown ever say anything?
2. Does Mr. Sandford ever arrive at the hospital late?
3. Does Mrs. Sandford ever go to the park alone?
4. Does Mr. Sandford ever read a newspaper in the afternoon?
5. Does Peter ever miss classes?
6. Does Jane ever make mistakes in her dictation?
7. Does Sam ever go out on weekdays?
8. Does she ever smile?
9. Does he ever go fishing?
10. Does she ever invite friends for dinner.
11. Does he ever play football?

Exercise 4. Ask and answer questions according to the model using the words below.

Model: Do you get up early every day?

No, I don't. But my friends do.

Prompts: go for a walk — my sister; read the newspaper — my friend; do crosswords — my brother; go dancing — my friend; arrive late at work — my boss; answer phone calls — my colleague; go out — my cousin; stay at home in the evening — my parents; clean the room — my sister; play tennis — my brother; listen to music — my neighbours.

Exercise 5. Ask and answer questions as in the model using the words below.

Model: Ann usually does her homework in the kitchen.

What does she do in the kitchen?

She usually does her homework there.

Prompts: bake cakes — on Saturday; go swimming — at weekends;

play tennis — on Wednesday; go dancing — on Saturday; have English

classes — on Tuesday; visit one's parents — on Sunday afternoon; listen

to the radio — on Monday morning; watch television — in the evenings.

Exercise 6. Use the information from exercise 5 to ask and answer special questions beginning with When..?

Model: Ann usually does her homework in the evening.

When does she do her homework?

She usually does her homework in the evening.

Exercise 7. Ask and answer questions as in the model beginning with Where..?

Model: Peter reads newspapers in the library.

Where does he read newspapers?

In the library.

Prompts: Kate — on a bench in the park; Mr. Sandford — in the kitchen; Mr. Brown — on the train; Mrs. Bridge — at school;

Peter — in the coffee-bar.

Exercise 8. Ask and answer questions according to the model using the information given below beginning with How long..?

Model: Ann leaves home at 7.25 and gets to the school at 8.05.

How long does it take her to get there?

It takes her half an hour.

1. Mr. Brown leaves home at 8 o'clock in the morning and arrives at work at 8.30.
2. Mr. Garriet leaves home at 2.30 in the morning and arrives at Manor school at 8.25.

3. He finishes work at 3.30 in the afternoon and gets back home at 9.30 in the evening.

4. Doctor Sandford leaves home at 7.30 in the morning and arrives at the hospital at 7.45.

5. Betty finishes work at 5 in the afternoon and comes home at 18.15.

6. He catches the train at 6.30 in the morning and gets to his office at 7.45.

II. Exercise 1. Translate the words, write them down and transcribe them.

Помнить, подписывать, стучать, получать, январь, февраль, апрель, март, август, сентябрь, ноябрь, декабрь, понедельник, воскресенье, вторник, четверг, пятница, суббота.

Exercise 3. Change the sentences from direct into indirect speech.

1. Mr. White asks Doctor Sandford: «Do you receive the Times?».

2. Doctor Sandford asks Mr. White: «Must I pay anything right now?».

3. Mr. White asks Betty: «Is Doctor Sandford in?».

4. Benny asks his grandmother: «Is Canada as far as London?».

5. Mr. White asks: «Is Mrs. Sandford at home?».

6. Kate asks Peter: «Do you like skiing?».

7. Mary asks her friend: «Do you like to listen to music?».

8. Betty asks her friend: «Do you like taking photographs?».

9. Sam asks his friend: «Do you often stay at home in the evening?».

10. Jane asks her friend: «Do you make many mistakes in your dictations?».

11. My friend asks me: «Do you get up late on Sunday mornings?».

12. She asks her friend: «Do you like playing with your niece?».

13. He asks his friends: «Do you like playing tennis?».

14. She asks her friend: «Have you got new furniture in your flat?».

15. She asks her friend: «Can you see the picture well?».

Exercise 4. Supply short answers expressing surprise or doubt.

Model: Jane gets up early. — Does she?

1. Mary likes cooking.
2. Jane gets up at 3.30 in the morning.
3. He meets a lot of interesting people at work.
4. She is busy on Friday evening.
5. She can speak French well.
6. There are many people in the street.
7. He must learn all these poems by heart.
8. I phone my parents every day.
9. I stay at home in the evenings.
10. My friend is fond of taking photographs.

Exercise 5. Read the disjunctive questions. They are not true to fact. Correct them.

1. It's Sunday afternoon, isn't it?
2. Doctor Sandford is in the sitting-room, isn't he?
3. Mr. White wants to see old Mrs. Sandford, doesn't he?
4. Mr. Sandford doesn't receive the Times, does he?
5. He doesn't want to have the Times for the next year, does he?
6. Doctor Sandford must pay for it right now, mustn't he?
7. Doctor Sandford doesn't invite Mr. White to have tea with him, does he?

III. Read the dialogue and answer the questions. Act the scene.

AT THE RAILWAY STATION

Old Lady: Guard, what time do we get there?

Guard: Two to two ma'am.

Old Lady: How long do I have to wait for the next train?

Guard: From two to two to two-two, ma'am.

Old Lady: Good Heavens! Are you mad? What do you mean?

Guard: I mean you'll have to wait four minutes, from two minutes to two until two minutes past two.

Old Lady: I see; and how long will my friend have to wait? She is going to Plymouth.

Guard: From two to two to two-two too, ma'am.

1. Where does the dialogue take place?
2. Who are the characters?
3. Who asks questions and who answers them?
4. Why is the Old Lady angry?
5. Does the guard play a joke on her?
6. Does he give the Old Lady the right time?

LESSON 10

I. Exercise 1. Respond to the statements according to the model

Model: Jane skates very carelessly (carefully)

She should try to skate more carefully.

1. Bob speaks very quickly (slowly).
2. Ronald goes to bed very late (early).
3. David types very slowly (fast).
4. Peter speaks to his parents very impolitely (politely).
5. Kate plays music very loudly (quietly).
6. Linda rarely phones her parents (often).
7. They work very slowly (hard).
8. She writes dictations badly (well).
9. Sam speaks English very slowly (fluently).
10. Ann drives a car dangerously (carefully).

Exercise 2. Make the sentences interrogative and negative.

1. My pronunciation is as good as yours.
2. My recipe for a fruitcake is as delicious as yours.
3. My furniture is as comfortable as my friend's furniture.
4. The streets in our town are as safe as in your town.
5. The people in our town are as friendly as the people in your town.
6. My children are as intelligent as your children.
7. The Pacific Ocean is as large as the Atlantic Ocean.
8. My flat is as clean as my friend's flat.
9. Planes are as safe as trains.
10. My car is as fast as your car.
11. My watch is as expensive as his watch.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences according to the model:

Model: This text is short, the next text is much longer.

1. This book is rather dull, give me that one. It's (interesting).
2. This bag is heavy, take that one. It's (light).
3. The knife isn't sharp enough, give me that one. It's (sharp).

4. These rules are easy, we'll soon learn other rules. They are (difficult).
5. This photo isn't so good, that photo is (good).
6. This car is very expensive, let's buy that one. It's (cheap).
7. This dress isn't good, that one is (good).

II. Exercise 1.

a) Make your own sentences using the information given in the table.

English England English

Welsh Wales Welsh

Scottish Scotland Scottish

Irish Ireland Irish

French France French

Dutch the Netherlands Dutch

Danish Denmark Danish

Spanish Spain Spanish

Swedish Sweden Swedish

Russian Russia Russian

Italian Italy Italian

Norwegian Norway Norwegian

Chinese people live in China and speak Chinese

b) Make sentences according to the models using the topical vocabulary of the lesson.

Model 1: London is the capital of Great Britain.

Words to be used: Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, Madrid, Warsaw, Copenhagen, Rome, Brussels, Washington, Prague, Vienna, Tokyo, Athens, Boon, Delhi.

c) Model 2: They are English people.

They are English.

He is English. He is an Englishman.

She is English. She is an Englishwoman.

Words to be used: Welsh, Scottish, Irish, French, Dutch.

d) Model 3: They are Russian people.

They are Russian.

They are Russians.

He is a Russian.

She is a Russian.

He is Russian.

She is Russian.

Words to be used: Italian(s), an Italian; American(s), an American; Chinese, a Chinese; Japanese, a Japanese; Poles, a Pole; German(s), a German; Greek(s), a Greek; Norwegian(s), a Norwegian; Hungarian(s), a Hungarian.

Mind the following: They are Spanish people.

They are Spanish.

He is a Spaniard.

She is a Spanish woman.

She is Spanish.

Words to be used: Danish, a Dane; Finnish, a Finn; Swedish, a Swede.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions:

1. What do you call people who live in England? Italy? France? Spain? Finland? Germany? Hungary? Canada? The Netherlands? Greece? Denmark? Sweden?
2. What languages do people speak in Canada?
3. What language do they speak in Denmark?
4. What language do they speak in Poland?
5. What language do they speak in the Netherlands?

6. Where do the Finns live?
7. Where do the Germans live?
8. Where do the Greek live?
9. Where do the Swedes live?
10. Where do the Poles live?
11. Who live in the United States?
12. Who live in Japan?

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into Russian and get ready for back translation.

1. Don't speak so fast.
2. My watch is five minutes fast.
3. He started to run as fast as he could.
4. My watch is five minutes slow.
5. He's an early riser.
6. I always get up early in the morning.
7. I was early for work today.
8. He is late as usual.
9. I apologise for my late arrival.
10. It's too late to change that now.
11. He comes home late at night.
12. That is a very hard question to answer.
13. He works hard.
14. The boy is hardly seventeen.
15. Her bedroom is so small that she can hardly move in it.
16. It's nearly dark.

17. She is nearly as tall as he is.
18. The post-office is quite near.
19. She closely resembles her mother.
20. Don't come too close!
21. We were late for the meeting.

Exercise 4. Change the sentences from direct into indirect speech.

1. She asks me: Is your brother in? Have you any cousins? Whose exercise book is this? How old is your brother? How old are you? What's the time, please? Have you any news of Malcolm? Do you often read English newspapers? When can I come? When is your birthday? Where do you live? What do you think of the book?

Do you play the piano? Do you speak French? Can you call me tomorrow night? Do you get up early in the morning? Is he at home after four? Is the pen in that box? Is he seriously ill? Do you find it difficult to study Maths? Do you find it difficult to translate this sentence? Does she find it difficult to study languages? Do you find the book interesting?

Exercise 5. Read the disjunctive questions. They are not true to fact. Correct them.

1. Voitek is from Germany, isn't he?
2. Voitek lives in Warsaw, doesn't he?
3. Lucy is from Spain, isn't she?
4. Alec speaks French, doesn't he?
5. Lucy doesn't speak Spanish, does she?
6. Voitek can speak Spanish, can't he?
7. Lucy doesn't live in Paris, does she?
8. Alec knows English much better than Spanish, doesn't he?

III. Read and translate the dialogue.

INTRODUCING PEOPLE TO DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

(An evening party at the Brown's place)

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

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

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

Sam: How do you do, Mrs. Brown?

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

Sam: Certainly, Mrs. Brown.

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Brown: Not too bad, my boy, not too bad. Let me introduce you to my daughter. Oh, where's she gone? She was here a moment ago. Oh, there she is! Ellen, come over here. This is Sam

Williams, Mike's friend, take care of him, will you?

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

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

Ellen: No, I don't think so.

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

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

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

Exercise 1. Answer the questions on the dialogue.

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

Exercise 2. Acting the scene of introductions.

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

Hello! How do you do? Glad to meet you. Let me introduce...

May I introduce... Meet my friend... Mother, this is David. Mrs. Pope, this is my daughter Jane.

Exercise 3. Build a short conversation around the phrase «It's a small world!».

LESSON 11

I. Exercise 1. Make up short dialogues as in the models:

a) Model: Are you busy?

Yes, I am. I'm studying.

What are you studying?

I'm studying English.

Prompts: Helen — cook spaghetti, Tom — read a newspaper, Mary — write a letter, they — clean their room, you — bake cookies, Walter — mend a car, Edward — translate an article, Mr. and Mrs.

Green — type letters.

b) Model: What are you doing?

I'm reading a book.

Do you often read books?

Yes, I do. I read books whenever I can.

Prompts: Janet — swim; Mary — write to her parents; they —do exercises; you — read newspapers; you — play tennis; Mr. Green— cook; Peter — take photographs; Mr. Smith — go for a walk; John — play the guitar; Helen — clean the room; Mr. Robinson —play chess; you — listen to music.

c) Model: Sam can make tables, can't he?

Yes, he can. He's making one at the moment, in fact.

Prompts: Mary — sing songs; Mr. Green — write books; Jack —mend televisions; John — translate texts from English; Janet — bake cakes; Jane — knit sweaters; Walter — paint portraits; Mr. Green —compose symphonies; Susan — make dresses; Mr. Robinson — take pictures.

d) Model: Mrs. Parker is talking about something.

What is she talking about?

Prompts: Tom — dream about something; Ann — think about something; Jane — wait for somebody; the students — listen to something; Sam — talk to somebody; Janet — complain about something;

Mr. and Mrs. Green — argue about something; Susan — look at something;

Mr. Smith — look for something; Helen — ask for something.

e) Model: They are going home.

Where are they going?

Prompts: look for their books, wait for the bus, talk about the new film, go to the cinema, talk to their teacher, complain about their homework, read a newspaper, ask for the books, look at the blackboard, have ham and cheese for breakfast, cook fried potatoes, learn a poem by heart, work at the laboratory.

Exercise 2. Change the sentences into indirect speech. Begin each of them with He asks me... ..

1. What do you usually have for breakfast (lunch, supper)?
2. What do you do in your free time?
3. Who is that woman?
4. What time does the film begin?
5. How far is it to the airport?
6. Where is the post office?
7. Where does Carol live?
8. Can you lend me some money?
9. Is there a bank near here?
10. What time do the banks close?
11. How much does it cost?
12. Can you speak any foreign languages?
13. Do you have any plans to go away again?
14. What are you doing now?
15. Why isn't Sue working today?
16. How is Tom feeling?

Exercise 3. Supply short answers according to the model.

Model: I'm hungry. — So am I.

1. I'm feeling tired.
2. I like hot weather.
3. I like football.
4. I'm working hard.
5. I live in a small town.
6. I'd like to go to the seaside.
7. I can play the piano.
8. I've got a car.
9. I'm working late tonight.
10. I have been to South America.

Model: I don't smoke. — Neither do I.

1. I haven't got any money.
2. Liz isn't very well today.
3. I never read newspapers.
4. I don't eat meat.
5. He didn't pass the exam.
6. I didn't enjoy the film.
7. I've never been to South America.
8. I can't play the trumpet.
9. She hasn't got a car.
10. I'm not tired.

II. Exercise 1.

a) Translate the sentences into Russian and get ready for back translation.

1. We always have three meals a day.
2. I like a simple meal of cheese and bread.
3. I get up early and eat my breakfast.
4. What are we having for lunch?
5. After lunch I'm going to see a doctor.
6. I'm tired and hungry and I want some supper.
7. Have you got any water? I'm thirsty.
8. What about some lunch?
9. My train leaves at 11.30.
10. She is going to leave her job.
11. What do you want to do when you leave school?
12. She is leaving for Moscow next week.
13. Leave your phone number with the secretary.
14. He leaves the house at 7.30 every day.
15. We are waiting for the bus.
16. She is always in a hurry.
17. Hurry up, it's getting late.
18. We must hurry home.
19. Some animals have a better sense of time than others.
20. I don't like the taste of fresh fish.
21. The tea tastes of bitter almonds.
22. She has very good taste in clothes.
23. Her novels are too violent for my taste.
24. The bedroom is simple but tasteful.
25. Their house is tastefully furnished.

26. The room is full of tasteless ornaments.
27. He is always telling tasteless jokes.
28. The cafeteria serves cold, tasteless pizzas.
29. Sunflower seeds are tasty and nutritious.
30. The soup is peppered and spiced to improve the taste.
31. You eat so fast that you can hardly taste the food.
32. He speaks neither English nor French.
33. She neither drinks, smokes, nor eats meat.
34. «I don't normally drink at lunch». — «Neither do I».
35. We're having a discussion on leisure activities.
36. They say they have an important matter to discuss with you.
37. Do you spend more time teaching or doing research?
38. Most men still earn more than their wives.
39. The books that are true to life will attract them more.
40. Have some more coffee, please.
41. More and more people are growing ill.
42. She still lives in London.
43. She is still beautiful.
44. How about some Bach to begin with? Oh, better still Vivaldi.
45. That clock is half an hour slow.
46. I'm not laying a place at table for him.
47. Will you clear the table when we've finished eating?

III. Read and translate the dialogue:

AT THE RESTAURANT

Fred: Let's go in here. The restaurants aren't very crowded in the daytime on weekdays, and I like a change from the cafeteria now and then. Here's a table.

Kate: Let's see what's on the menu. I'll have tomato soup, and stewed meat with mashed potatoes and peas.

Fred: And I'll take broth and a steak with vegetables.

Waiter: How do you want the steak – rare, medium or well done?

Fred: Well done, please, and will you please bring some water?

Waiter: Certainly.

Kate: Tomato soup is my favourite. It's delicious. I hope you like your soup too.

Fred: I'm not enjoying it at all. It tastes awful. Ah, here comes the meat. That stew smells lovely, Kate. I almost wish I had ordered it too.

Kate: But don't you like your steak? It looks lovely.

Fred: Oh, yes. I do!

Waiter: Would you like some fruit?

Kate: Oh, could we have some coffee, please?

Waiter: Black or white?

Fred: Black, please, and two cakes. Could you have the bill ready?

Exercise 1. Answer the questions on the dialogue:

1. Where do Kate and Fred have their dinner?
2. Is the restaurant very crowded?
3. What does Kate take for dinner?
4. Does Fred take stewed meat too? What does he want to have?
5. What soup is Kate's favourite?
6. Does Fred enjoy his soup?
7. How does he like his steak?
8. What do they take for the third course?

Exercise 2. Change these sentences according to the model.

Model: Taste this soup (awful).

How does it taste? It tastes awful.

1. Look at Freddy (ill)
2. Smell these flowers (sweet).
3. Wash this dress (well).
4. Feel this cloth (thin).
5. Taste this apple (sour).

Exercise 3. Make sentences like this: This room feels cold. Use the verbs look, sound, smell, feel, taste and adjectives from the list.

Good, bad, new, old, nice, right, wrong, wet, dry, big, small, clean, dirty, hot, ugly, heavy, light, asleep, awake, cheap, expensive, ill, well, hungry, thirsty, safe, dangerous, empty.

Exercise 4. Write a conversation in 50—100 words between yourself and the waiter. You don't know any of the dishes and you want the waiter to advise you.

LESSON 12

I. Exercise 1. Make the sentences interrogative and negative:

1. I have learned the poem by heart.
2. He has read the book.
3. They've gone fishing.
4. She has seen the film.
5. I've done these exercises.
6. He's come home.
7. I've found my glasses.
8. She has taken the shower.
9. We've cleaned the room.
10. She's swept the floor.

Exercise 2. Make up short dialogues according to the model:

a) Model: Have you ever been to Rome?

Yes, I have. It's a lovely city.

Prompts: London — very interesting; Paris — beautiful;

Washington — busy; New-York — crowded; Prague — old; Tokyo — big; Athens — old; Cardiff — small.

b) Model: Have you ever been to Rome?

I've never been to Rome, but I've been to Paris.

Prompts: London — Moscow; Oxford — Cambridge; Berlin —

Madrid; New-York — Washington; Copenhagen — Brussels;

Geneva — Vienna; Edinburgh — Cardiff; Los-Angeles — San-Francisco.

c) Model: Have you found your glasses?

Yes, I have. But I've lost my purse.

Prompts: purse — exercise-book, key — bag, book — notebook, socks — tie, report — notes.

d) Model: Are you going to do your exercises now?

We've just done them.

Prompts: have lunch, do the room, do the washing, do the ironing, clean the windows, make a report, iron the linen, read the text, wash your hair, make dinner.

e) Model: Have you done your homework yet?

No, I haven't, but I'm going to do it soon.

Prompts: as above.

f) Model: Is he still doing that translation?

No, he's done it at last!

Prompts: repair a car, do the washing-up, do homework, clean the room, iron the trousers, look through the newspaper, make the bed, make tea, bake a cake, cook the dinner, write a letter, iron the linen.

g) Model: Have you finished the exercise?

No, I haven't. I'm still doing it.

Prompts: as above.

h) Model: Could you help me buy the wedding-ring?

Haven't you bought it yet?

I haven't, I'm afraid.

Prompts: do the washing-up, repair my car, make the dinner, clean the room, iron the linen, translate the exercise, paint the door, prepare a report, brush the suit.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences as in the model.

Model: Mary isn't going to bake a cake today.

She's already baked a cake this week.

1. I'm not going to write to my daughter today.
2. She isn't going to do the washing today.

3. We aren't going to clean the windows today.
4. He isn't going to brush his suit today.
5. They aren't going to make a report today.
6. I'm not going to go to the laundry today.
7. She isn't going to have a manicure today.
8. He isn't going to wear his black suit today.
9. We aren't going to spend a lot of money today.
10. They aren't going to have a party today.

Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect form.

Translate them into Russian. Get ready for back translation.

1. Kate ... (be) very busy this week.
2. They ... (visit) many countries in the last few years.
3. ... you .. (see) Ben today? — Yes, I ... , but he ... (go) home already.
4. ... you ever (eat) Chinese food? —No, I
5. How long ... you (know) him? — I ... (know) him for three years.
6. Everybody ... (go) to bed already.
7. How long ... he (be) ill? — He ... (be) ill for a week.
8. How long ... he ... (have) this car? — For a year.
9. She ... just (be) to the shops. — She ... (buy) anything?

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps with prepositions for or since, translate the sentences and get ready for back translation.

1. Jane hasn't seen Wendy ... more than a month.
2. In fact, they haven't seen each other ... 1991.
3. I haven't been to the cinema ... last year.
4. Ann hasn't been to London ... a long time.
5. I haven't heard from my sister ... a year.

6. Hugh has been out of job ... six months.
7. Ann hasn't had a job ... last year.
8. Sam has been ill ... Tuesday.
9. I have been here ... 5 o'clock.
10. They have been married ... two years.

II. Exercise 1. Answer the questions:

1. Where do you go if you want to have your hair done?
2. Where do you go if you want to have your clothes cleaned?
3. When do you do the shopping? What do you usually buy?
4. Do you look through the newspapers in the morning or in the evening?
5. Do you often listen to music?
6. What sort of music do you prefer?
7. Do you play any musical instrument?
8. What do you put on if the weather is cold?
9. Do you listen to the news on the radio?
10. Do you watch the news on television?
11. How often do you clean the room?
12. Do you often go to bed late?
13. What do you say if you meet your friend?
14. What do you say if you want someone to pay attention to what you're saying?
15. What do you do if there's something wrong with your television?
16. What do you usually do in class?
17. You aren't late for your classes, are you?
18. What do you do when it's getting dark?
19. How long does it take you to get to the University? How do you usually get there?

20. What do you put on if it's raining?

21. What do you say if you see that the television isn't working?

a) Read and translate the dialogue:

IN THE MORNING

Ellen: I say, Mike, do hurry up! You've been in that bathroom for hours.

Mike: Certainly not! I've just come in.

Ellen: I like that! I heard you go in at least half an hour ago. You never think of others.

Mike: You're wrong, I always do.

Ellen: Oh, Mike, do come out! I'm in such a hurry this morning. Have you put the kettle on?

Mike: I'm afraid not.

Ellen: Oh, bother!

Mrs. Innes: What's the matter, Ellen?

Ellen: It's Mike, he's been there for such a long time, and he hasn't even put the kettle on.

Mrs. Innes: You're wrong, he has.

Ellen: No, he hasn't.

Mrs. Innes: No? Well, then, it must have been Daddy.

Ellen: Ah, here you are at last. Have you cleaned the bath?

Mike: I'm afraid not, you asked me to hurry, didn't you?

Ellen: I like that! You had plenty of time to do it.

Mike: I had not.

Ellen: Oh, go on with you!

Notes:

1. Oh, bother! — an exclamation of irritation or annoyance.

2. I like that (ironical) — an exclamation of disapproval (Ўзб. Сизга ёқдимми?)
3. Go on with you — go away.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions on the dialogue.

1. Why does Ellen ask Mike to hurry up?
2. What does she accuse Mike of?
3. Has Mike put the kettle on?
4. Who has put the kettle on?
5. Why hasn't Mike cleaned the bath?
6. Why is Ellen angry with Mike?

Exercise 2. Use the following sentences in your own short dialogues.

I'm afraid you're wrong. I like that! Oh, bother! Go on with you!

Exercise 3. Acting the scene. Mike and Ellen are arguing about who must prepare breakfast.

b) Read and translate the dialogue:

AUNT FLORA DECIDES TO GO WITH PAUL

Aunt Flora: What are you going to do on Sunday, dear?

Paul: I'm going to see Kate. We're planning to go to St. James's Park.

Aunt Flora: Are you going to hire a boat again?

Paul: Yes, we are.

Aunt Flora: That's very foolish of you. It's so easy to fall into the water.

Paul: That's very unlikely. Besides, the lake isn't very deep. In fact, it's shallow.

Aunt Flora: It is deep.

Paul: But we are always very careful.

Aunt Flora: I'm going to join you.

Paul: Are you really? What for?

Aunt Flora: To see that you're careful.

Paul: That's very kind of you, Aunt Flora, but ...

Aunt Flora: That's all right, dear.

Note:

St. James's Park — a park in London with a small lake.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions on the dialogue.

1. Where is Paul going to spend Sunday?
2. Who is he planning to go to St. James's Park with?
3. Are Paul and Kate going to hire a boat?
4. What is Aunt Flora afraid of?
5. How does Paul try to comfort Aunt Flora?
6. What does Aunt Flora decide to do?
7. Why does she decide to join Paul and Kate?
8. What does Paul say to that?

Exercise 2. Make up sentences according to the model. Use the given words.

Model: foolish That's very foolish of you.

Clever of him — nice of her — stupid of them — thoughtful of you — good of her — thoughtless of us — kind of you.

Exercise 3. Use the following sentences in short dialogues.

That's very unlikely. I haven't the slightest idea. Goodness knows.

Improbable! It's too good to be true.

Exercise 4. Acting the scene. Characters: Aunt Flora and Paul.

Paul is going hiking with his friends. Aunt Flora doesn't want him to go.

LESSON 13

I. Exercise 1. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative:

1. Tom went to the library yesterday.
2. He left for Moscow a week ago.
3. He studied Spanish last year.
4. She quarrelled with her friend yesterday.
5. He asked me a question. 6. We travelled a lot last year.
7. She taught English last year.
8. He saw a detective film yesterday.
9. He gave me the textbook yesterday.
10. He stayed in a hotel in London.
11. She told me an interesting story yesterday.
12. They came to Moscow a year ago.
13. He passed his exam last week.
14. We got to the station in time for the train.
15. She drank much coffee yesterday morning.
16. He read newspapers yesterday afternoon.
17. He made many mistakes in his dictation.

Exercise 2. Ask questions to the sentences using the words in brackets:

1. He went to school (Where?).
2. We came home late last night (When?).
3. They were waiting for John (Who?).
4. My friend saw this film last week (When?).
5. She bought a new dress yesterday (What?).
6. He had toast and marmalade for breakfast (What?).
7. He was looking for his glasses when I came in (What?).
8. He was looking at the picture (What?).
9. He stayed at a hotel (Where?).
10. They were quarreling when I came in (Why?).
11. We were listening to music (What?).
12. He left the house at 8 o'clock (What time?).

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences as in the model.

Model: I didn't drink juice, I drank milk.

1. She didn't buy a dress, ... 2. My mother didn't teach me English, ... 3. I didn't do any shopping, I ... 4. I didn't spend all my money on books, I ... 5. I didn't read the newspaper, I ... 6. I didn't write an article for a magazine, I ... 7. She didn't ring me up yesterday, she ... 8. We didn't go to the cinema, we... 9. He didn't get up at 6 o'clock this morning, he ... 10. They didn't have breakfast at 9, they ... 11. He didn't give me a book, he ... 12. She didn't wear a black dress at the party, she ... 13. The students didn't speak Russian in class, they ...

Exercise 4. Make up short dialogues as in the models:

Model 1: She isn't going to cook spaghetti today.

Why isn't she?

Because she cooked spaghetti yesterday.

1. I'm not going to go to the cinema tonight.
2. We aren't going to drink coffee in the evening.
3. He isn't going to wear this black suit today.
4. She isn't going to study mathematics this weekend.
5. I'm not going to spend a lot of money this week.
6. We aren't going to write an essay this week.
7. I'm not going to make a report tomorrow.
8. She isn't going to do the shopping today.
9. I'm not going to go to bed early today.
10. We aren't going to go out tonight.
11. I'm not going to give my textbook to him today.
12. They aren't going to stay at home tonight.

Model 2: How did John break his arm?

He broke his arm while he was playing tennis.

1. How did Sally break her leg? (ski down the mountain)
2. How did Martin lose his wallet? (play football with his son)

3. How did Fred meet his wife? (wait for the bus one day)
4. How did Peggy meet her husband? (read in the library one day)
5. How did Walter cut himself? (shave)
6. How did Mrs. Thompson burn herself? (bake cookies)
7. When did you have an accident? (drive home)
8. When did a dog bite you? (stand at the corner)

Model 3: Are you going to do your homework?

No, I have already done it.

When did you do it?

An hour ago.

Prompts: tell them the news, speak to the teacher, read the article, translate the text, answer the letters, write an essay, finish your work, make a report, pay the phone bill, do the shopping, have your car repaired, bake a cake, brush the suit, see the new film.

Exercise 5. Use the sentences in indirect speech:

1. He said: «I'm going to the seaside next week».
2. She said: «I'm going to take my English exam».
3. He said: «I don't feel well today».
4. He said: «I am good at swimming».
5. She said: «I don't know him well».
6. She asked: «Where do you live?».
7. She said: «I'm rather good at skiing».
8. He asked: «Do you find it difficult to study mathematics?».
9. He asked: «Do you have time to go in for sports?».
10. She said: «I'm fond of tennis».
11. She asked: «What kind of sport do you go in for?».
12. He said: «I'm not enjoying my job very much».

13. She said: «I can't come to the party on Saturday».

14. He said: «I'm living in London now».

II. Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Russian and get ready for back translation:

1. I admire her courage.

2. He has enormous admiration for them all.

3. She speaks English so well that her friends are filled with admiration.

4. Are you angry with me?

5. She was always sending angry letters to the newspapers.

6. We walked on in silence.

7. There was a shocked silence.

8. The woman was silent for a moment.

9. We finished breakfast silently.

10. The guns have fallen silent.

11. Ann's got a scientific mind.

12. We have to make up our minds quickly or they'll go without us.

13. All of a sudden he changed his mind and decided not to go anywhere.

14. I don't mind walking.

15. Do you mind if I stay here?

16. You need 120 marks out of 200 to pass.

17. I can't help feeling that it was a mistake to let him go.

18. What are you going to do with the money you won? — I haven't made up my mind yet.

19. Where is he going to go for his holiday? — At first he planned to go to the seaside, but then he changed his mind.

20. He spent three years in prison.

21. I tried to telephone you, but I couldn't get through.
22. I don't go in for sports.
23. She passed her driving test.
24. She's good at languages.
25. She is training to be a doctor.
26. He spends two hours a day training for the race.
27. Tom is very proud of his new car.
28. Our football team feels proud that it has won every match this year.
29. This fine picture is the pride of my collection.

III. Read and translate the dialogue:

I HAVEN'T MADE UP MY MIND YET

Ann: What will you do when you leave school, Mary?

Mary: I haven't given it much thought yet and my parents are getting worried about it.

Ann: And I have made up my mind already...

Mary: What sort of career do you have in mind?

Ann: I want to be a nurse.

Mary: A nurse? I always get sick at the sight of blood.

Ann: There's a very good school for medical nurses in our town. My teachers encourage me to take up this career. And after some years of work as a nurse I shall go to a medical institute and study to become a doctor. What sort of interest do you have?

Mary: Nothing special – I like music and dancing and sewing, but I don't have any hobbies if that's what you mean.

Ann: Hmm, I see. Have you ever thought of becoming a dressmaker? There are special vocational schools, you know.

Mary: That is not a particularly original suggestion... that sort of job can become so monotonous. I can't stand monotonous work. I want something more exciting.

Ann: How about an air hostess? Then you can travel and meet lots of interesting people.

Mary: I'd love to, but I'm too plain. Don't you think so? Everybody else does.

Ann: No? I don't. I've seen many air hostesses plainer than you. I mean ... I don't mean that you're plain ...

Mary: It's a highly competitive career ...

Ann: If you want to try you shouldn't waste any time getting started.

Mary: Oh, Ann. I just remembered. I could never be an air hostess.

Ann: Why on earth not?

Mary: I always get sick when I fly!

Exercise 1. Match the words and their definitions:

Start doing a job, when seeing sth, support sth actively, can't bear or tolerate sth, use too much of your time on sth that is not important or necessary, a type of job or profession that someone does for a long period of his life, not at all beautiful. can't stand, take up, plain, career, at the sight of, waste, encourage.

Make up your own sentences using the words above.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions on the dialogue.

1. What will Mary do when she leaves school?
2. Why are Mary's parents getting worried?
3. What sort of career does Ann have in mind?
4. What does Mary think of Ann's choice?
5. Why does Ann want to take up the career of a nurse?
6. What interests does Mary have?
7. Does she intend to be a dressmaker?
8. Why doesn't Mary like to be a dressmaker?
9. What career does Ann suggest to Mary as more exciting than dressmaking?

10. Why does Ann think that the career of an air hostess is more suitable for Mary? 11. Mary is afraid that she won't be suitable for the job of an air hostess, why?

12. What does she suddenly remember that may prevent her from taking up the career of an air hostess?

Exercise 4. Acting the scene. Characters: Two schoolgirls are talking about choosing a career. You may use the following words and expressions.

Career; to give it much thought; to have something in mind; many professions are open to; would you like being a ...?; I'd love to;

I should if I were you; a highly competitive career; you shouldn't waste any time getting started.

LESSON 14

I. Exercise 1. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I will have to get up early tomorrow.
2. He will be able to repair this car.
3. She will come to see us tomorrow evening.
4. We will be working at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
5. I'll put on that dress when I go to the party.
6. I will clear the table.
7. If the weather is sunny we will go for a picnic.
8. She will be doing her homework at 7 o'clock.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions as in the model.

Model 1. Will the play begin soon?

Yes, it will. It will begin at 8.00/No, it won't.

It won't begin until 9.00.

1. Will the game begin soon?
2. Will the soup be ready soon?
3. Will Shirley be back soon?
4. Will Mr Black come soon?
5. Will the lecture finish soon?
6. Will Mr Smith phone soon?
7. Will they repair the car soon?
8. Will you finish your work soon?
9. Will they translate the article soon?

Model 2. Will you be at home this evening?

Yes, I will. I'll be watching TV.

No, I won't. I'll be working at the office.

Prompts: go out with friends; do my homework; read a magazine; study English; get ready for my exam; meet my friend; at the airport; play tennis with my friend; eat out; visit my grandparents; write a letter to my cousin.

Model 3. Has Bob phoned yet?

No, but when he calls, I'll tell you.

1. Has Ann woken up yet?
2. Has it stopped raining yet?
3. Has Bill returned yet?
4. Have they got up yet?
5. Has she sent a letter yet?
6. Have they gone away on holiday yet?
7. Has the Headmaster come yet?

Model 4. Are you going to play tennis?

I will if I'm not too tired.

Prompts: watch TV — the programme is good; go for a walk — it doesn't rain; go swimming — you come too; go to the beach — it's sunny; plant flowers — it isn't hot; write a letter to your friend — I'm not busy.

Model 5. If it's sunny tomorrow, I'll go to the beach.

And if it isn't sunny?

If it isn't sunny, I'll stay at home and read a book.

Prompts: good weather — go fishing, hot — go swimming, warm — go for a picnic; it's snowing — go skiing, cold — go skating.

Model 6. Will you type this letter for me, please?

I can't, I'm afraid. I have to tidy the office.

Do you have to tidy the office now? — Yes, I do. I was asked to.

Prompts: do the shopping — do my homework; lay the table — clean the room; clear the table — wash up the dishes; meet him at the station — get to the office early; sweep the floor — do the shopping; cook dinner — go to the post office.

II. Exercises 1. Translate the sentences into Russian. Get ready for back translation.

1. It's hard to keep warm in this cold weather.
2. Her illness kept her in hospital for six weeks.
3. The weather's dull today; we shall have rain.
4. What a bright sunny day!
5. The rain splashed on the window.
6. I fell into the water with a splash.
7. Foggy weather has made driving conditions very dangerous.
8. The news soon spread through the town.
9. His interests now spread over several subject.
10. He lit up a cigarette.
11. The room is lit by several lights.
12. Her husband was a real beast.
13. I could hardly wait to hear the news.
14. This is hardly the time for buying new clothes. We only got enough money for food.
15. It's been a hard winter. Frost has killed several of our new young plants.
16. Water freezes at 0° degrees Centigrade.
17. The lake has frozen up.
18. It's freezing night.
19. It's freezing in this room; can we have a fire?
20. It was a fine morning with the sun shining.
21. The sun shone in the sky.

22. He slid along the ice.
23. Wood floats on water.
24. It's very close in here; open the window.
25. Shall I pour you another cup of tea? It's pouring down.
26. Blood poured from the wound.
27. After all that running I have no breath left.
28. Take a deep breath.
29. Let's go out for a breath of fresh air.
30. The doctor told him to breathe in deeply and then breathe out.

III. Read and translate the text:

WORRYING ABOUT THE WEATHER

There's an old English saying which goes:

Whether the weather is cold

Or whether the weather is hot

We'll weather the weather

Whatever the weather

Whether we like it or not.

Roughly translated, that means that whatever the weather is like, good or bad, we'll accept it. But, as everyone knows, that's not quite true. It's a well-known fact that the English spend more time complaining about the weather than anything else.

Why are we so worried about our weather? The answer is that we cannot accept the fact that, unlike the rest of Europe, we have a terrible climate. It may be colder in Scandinavia, but at least they have the excitement of snow. We hardly ever have snow, just rain, sleet and fog. But when we say to each other, «Isn't it dreadful weather today? It's pouring with rain», we sound surprised, as though it is very unexpected, when, in fact, it has been raining every day, for two weeks.

Surprisingly, few people take much notice of the weather reports in the newspapers, on radio and television. For a start, no one really understands what they mean when the forecasters use words like «depression» and «anti-cyclone». And anyway, we never believe what they say will happen. Also, we like to be surprised.

As soon as we wake in the morning, we go to the window and open the curtains to «see what the weather is doing» as if we expect at least a hurricane, or a snowstorm. As for the weather-forecaster, his job is simple. Whenever there is a major sporting event like Ascot, Wimbledon or an important cricket match, he knows that it is sure to rain!

No conversation ever starts in England without a comment on the weather. It is almost a formality, like shaking hands. «How do you do? Nice day today», or «How do you do? A bit parky, isn't it?» Parky means cold, and it is only used when talking about the weather. Other typical comments on the weather are, «What's the weather like down your way?» or «What time the rain get to your part of the world?»

Then there are people who pretend they know exactly what the weather will do next. That sort of person is always convinced that it will get worse. While sunbathing in 80 degrees of heat, they will say, «There's a nasty nip in the air. We'll have frost tomorrow morning».

The only time that we do want cold weather is at Christmas, when everyone is dreaming of a white Christmas. But sadly, it hasn't snowed in many places in Britain on Christmas Day since 1963.

These days, it always seems to snow in April instead of December, and then not very much. Snowmen are becoming almost extinct.

As we refuse to accept that it rains most of the time, we always dress in the wrong clothes. The only people who are always prepared for rain are businessmen who carry umbrellas, even during the hottest months.

Because it rains so much in this country, everyone cheers up when it is sunny. Girls have only one idea — to get brown before the good weather comes to an end. But even when the weather is marvellous, we can't help complaining after a while. For the first

week everyone is happy. Then gradually the complaints start. «Too hot», «unbearable», people say. We actually want it to rain again!

We deserve all the bad weather we get!

Notes:

1. Ascot — a place near London where races are held.
2. 80 degrees — the temperature is given by Fahrenheit. It is the name of a thermometer with 32 degrees for the freezing point of water and 212 degrees for the boiling point. $80^{\circ} \approx 26,6^{\circ} \text{ C}$.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions on the text.

1. What does the old English saying given at the beginning of the text mean?
2. What do Englishmen mostly complain of?
3. Do they often have snow in winter?
4. Why is bad weather never unexpected in England?
5. Why do few people take much notice of the weather reports in England?
6. Is the job of the weather-forecaster simple or complicated? Why?
7. What typical comments on the weather do you know in English?
8. What kind of weather are Englishmen dreaming about at Christmas?
9. Does it often snow in Britain on Christmas?
10. Why do Englishmen often dress in the wrong clothes?
11. Who are the only people in England who are always prepared for rain?
12. What do girls try to do when it is sunny?

Exercise 3. Compose sentences according to the model. Use the key-words and the tenses given in the model.

Model: He/tremble/speak/nervous

He was trembling as he spoke as if he were very nervous.

She/sing/walk/happy — he/shout/swim/frightened — the girls/cry/come in/upset — they/smile/sit down/pleased — he/ shiver/come/cold.

Exercise 4.

- a) In no more than 200 words prove that though Englishmen often complain of the weather the devil is not so black as he is painted.
- b) Describe how bad weather destroyed your holiday, weekend, picnic, etc.

LESSON 15

I. Exercise 1. Make up short dialogues as in the models.

Model 1. Did Mr. and Mrs Jones drive to the beach last weekend?

No, they didn't. They had driven to the beach the weekend before.

Prompts: swim in the sea — last week; make a cake — yesterday; go to the cinema — last weekend; go skiing — last week; have a picnic — last Sunday; give a party — last night; do his homework — last weekend; play tennis — yesterday.

Model 2. Did he get to the cinema in time?

No, he didn't. By the time he got to the cinema, the film had already begun.

Prompts: concert hall — concert — begin; post-office — close; station — train — leave; university — lecture — end; cinema — film — start; meeting — finish; bank — close; airport — the plane — take off.

Exercise 2. Make up short dialogues as in the model.

Model 1. I'll meet her at the station. — But you said you would meet her at the office.

Prompts: make a pie — a cake; buy a blue shirt — a red one; watch television — go to the cinema; go by train — go by car; stay with my friends — stay in a hotel; stay at home — go out; listen to the news — watch a film.

Model 2. He came early.

Did he? But she said she had come late.

Prompts: write a long letter — a short one; buy two newspapers — only one; go to Moscow — go to St. Petersburg; sell his house — his car; do well in the exam — not to do well; take up mathematics — biology.

Exercise 3.

a) Paraphrase the sentences using a great deal of ..., a good deal of ..., instead of a lot ...

1. They talked a lot. 2. He knows a lot. 3. He usually walks a lot. 4. I spend a lot of money on clothes. 5. He spends a lot of time working at this English. 6. He has done a lot of work. 7. They buy a lot of food every week. 8. You'll make good progress in your English if you read a lot.

b) Paraphrase the sentences using a great number of ..., a great many instead of a lot.

1. There were a lot of people at the bus-stop. 2. He met a lot of people while travelling. 3. He's written a lot of novels. 4. A lot of houses have been built here recently. 5. He writes a lot of letters every day. 6. He took a lot of photographs when he was on holiday. 7. They saw a lot of sights during their tour of the city.

Exercise 4. Replace the words in italics with a great deal of, a great number of, plenty of, lots of, a lot of.

1. There's no need to hurry. We've got much time. 2. Ann isn't very busy these days. She has much free time. 3. I took many photographs when I was on holiday. 4. He's got no financial problems. He's got much money. 5. Come and sit down with us. There's much room. 6. She knows a lot but she still has much to learn. 7. It's an interesting town to visit. There are many things to see.

Exercise 5. Make up exclamatory sentences beginning with what.

Model. It's a nice day.

What a nice day it is!

It's terrible weather!

What terrible weather it is!

1. Ann's a clever girl. 2. This water's hot. 3. It's an interesting film. 4. It's a high mountain. 5. It's a strong wind. 6. John is a bright student. 7. It's lovely weather. 8. Mr. Brown's a strange man. 9. She's a pretty girl. 10. It's a dull book. 11. It's a heavy and interesting job. 12. That's boring work. 13. That's heavy luggage.

II. Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Russian and get ready for back translation.

1. Judy was tired of quarrelling with him.
2. The strike went on for over a year before it was finally settled.
3. Good, well, that's settled then.
4. Casson took off his raincoat and settled before the fire.

5. It's time you settled the argument.
6. Nothing it settled yet.
7. The lawsuit was settled out of court.
8. Does he realize his mistake yet?
9. He was about to start speaking when the telephone rang.
10. Her father is about to retire.
11. Tim had just reached the corner when Judy caught up with him.
12. My father started work when he was ten.
13. The meeting starts at 7.
14. She started as a secretary.
15. We'd better go indoors.
16. School classes were held outdoors.
17. Let them go outdoors and play.
18. What languages do you know besides English?
19. There right beside the road is a large gray house.
20. We'll think the matter over before settling it finally.
21. I realized that everybody was looking at me.
22. They pitched a tent on the river bank.
23. She told the children to swim close to the shore.
24. We had made up our minds to stay on the East Coast.
25. A river flows between its banks.
26. There are many islands off the coast.
27. We could see the trees on the other shore of the lake.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with prepositions besides, beside, except, with, at, for, of, over.

1. What are you going to do ... the weekend?
2. I never leave any work ... the weekend.
3. My friend is coming to stay ... me ... the weekend.
4. Are you going to stay here ... the weekend?
5. He was too tired ... the journey and went to sleep at once.
6. Jack is never tired ... tennis. He can play it for hours.
7. We spent the weekend ... the seaside.
8. The family started ... the railway station.
9. He suddenly felt sorry ... her.
10. He dreamed ... a quiet evening at home.
11. They are proud ... their children.
12. Will you turn ... the radio? I'd like to listen to the news.
13. The child trembled ... fear when he saw a dog.
14. What are you laughing ... ?

15. I don't know anything about him ... that he lives next door.
16. This is my best suit; I have two others ...
17. He lived in a town ... the sea.
18. Ten of us passed the exam ... John.
19. I know nothing about the accident ... what I read in the newspaper.

III. Read and translate the text:

AN IDEAL HOLIDAY

When I was a boy every holiday that I had seemed ideal. All day, I seem to remember, I played on the sands with my friends. We made sandcastles with huge yellow walls, and watched the incoming tide destroy them; we played football, we splashed each other in the water and shrieked with excitement. When the tide went out, we climbed over the slippery rocks and stared down at the fish and the seaweed in the rock-pools.

In those far-off days, the sun seemed to shine constantly and the water was always warm. Sometimes we left the beach and walked in the country, exploring ruined houses and dark woods and climbing trees that overhung streams.

Although I am now an adult, my idea of a good holiday is much the same as it was. I still like the sun and the warm sand and the sound of waves breaking on the beach. I no longer wish to build sandcastles, but I love sunbathing and the feel of sand running through my fingers, and I look forward to sitting down to a good meal in the evening. I think too, that I prefer travelling. I want to smell different smells; I want to see different kinds of trees, flowers and plants; and I also want to see people wearing different kinds of clothes. Above all, I want to listen to different musical rhythms from those I am used to.

But I still need my companions — not, of course, to play on the sands and eat ices with, but to talk to on warm moonlit nights.

Sometimes I wonder what my ideal holiday will be when I am old. All I shall want to do then, I expect, will be to lie in bed, reading books about children who made sandcastles with huge yellow walls, who watch the incoming tide, who make themselves sick on too many ices...

Exercise 1. Answer the questions on the text.

1. When does every holiday seem ideal, when you're a child or when you're an adult?
2. What did the author of this story like to do with his boy-friends on the sands?
3. What did they make?
4. How long did their sandcastles live?
5. What simple joys made the boys shriek with excitement?
6. What did they like to watch lying on the slippery rocks?
7. What did they sometimes explore in the country?
- 8.

Has the author's idea of a good holiday changed? 9. What does he still like? 10. Why does he like travelling? 11. Why does he still need his companions? 12. Years change our ideals. What does the author think his ideal holiday will be like when he grows old?

Exercise 2. Multiple-choice questions. Choose the right answer.

1. When I was a boy every holiday I had seemed (too short, too dull, ideal). 2. I played on the sands with my friends making (sandcastles, much noise, various toys). 3. We like to stare down from the rocks at the (toy ships, boats, seaweed) in the rock-pools. 4. In those far-off days, the sun seemed to shine (too seldom, dimly, constantly). 5. I still like the sound of (waves breaking on the beach, children shrieking with excitement, buses rushing along the streets). 6. I'm now an adult, and I still need my friends to (play with, talk to, quarrel with). 7. I'm hungry, I'm looking forward to (meeting my friends, going for a walk, sitting down to a good meal).

Exercise 3. Answer the question as in the model.

Model: - What don't you play with those boys? Are they too noisy?

- Yes, exactly. They are too noisy to play with.

1. Why don't you look forward to your vacations? Are they too far away?
2. Why didn't you work in that room? Was it too crowded?
3. Why didn't you listen to the lecture? Was it too boring?
4. Why didn't you sit through the concert? Was it too long?
5. Why didn't you sit down on that stool? Is it too low?
6. Why don't you cut bread with this knife? Is it too blunt?
7. Why don't you like to talk to Mike? Is he too dull?
8. Why can't you rely on Peter? Is he too forgetful?

Exercise 4. In not more than 80 words write a story entitled «Ideal holiday as I imagine it».

Madina Ganikhanova

STEP BY STEP

Applied foreign language

Teaching guide

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