

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

**ХАРКІВСЬКА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ МІСЬКОГО
ГОСПОДАРСТВА**

Л. М. Писаренко

**ЗБІРНИК ТЕКСТІВ І ЗАВДАНЬ
ДЛЯ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ПРАКТИЧНОЇ РОБОТИ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

**“ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ)”
(АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)**

*(для студентів I курсу заочної форми навчання напряму підготовки
6.140101 «Готельно-ресторанна справа»)*

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Збірник текстів і завдань призначений для студентів заочної форми навчання, які у майбутньому будуть працювати у сфері готельного, ресторанного і туристського сервісу. Тематика збірника та система завдань дає змогу сформувати комунікативну та соціальну компетенції студентів. Запропонована інформація є необхідною для ефективного виконання професійних обов'язків майбутніх спеціалістів.

Рецензент: канд. філол. наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов Харківської національної академії міського господарства О.Л. Ільєнко

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TEXT 1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRLAND.

‘When people say England, they sometimes mean Great Britain, sometimes the United Kingdom, sometimes the British Isles - but never England.’

‘How to be an Alien’ by George Mikes

The British Isles is a geographical term that refers to the great number of islands that surround and include Great Britain and Ireland.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a political term which includes Great Britain, the largest island of British Isles, and Ulster or Northern Ireland.

Great Britain is made up of three countries: England, Scotland and Wales. Many years ago these were separate countries, each with its own language and government, but now they are united and English is spoken everywhere. Great Britain is the largest island in Europe. It is in the north-west of Europe and separated from the Continent by the North Sea and the English Channel which at its narrowest, is only twenty-one miles across. Between Great Britain and Ireland lies the Irish Sea. Each country of the United Kingdom is divided into counties:

England: 46 counties. Capital: London. Total population: 49 million. National day: April 23rd (St George's Day). National symbols: a Red rose, Lion, Bulldog.

Scotland: 33 counties. Capital: Edinburgh. Total population : 5 million. National day: November 30th (St. Andrew’s Day). National symbols: Thistle, tartan.

Wales: 13 counties. Capital: Cardiff. Total population: 2.5 million. National day: March 1st (St David's Day). National symbols: Dragon, Leek, Daffodil.

Northern Ireland or Ulster: 6 counties. Capital: Belfast. Total population: 1.685 million. National day: March 17th (St Patrick's Day) . National symbols: Shamrock, Deer.

Each country includes several small islands, e.g. the Isle of Wight (England), Anglesey (Wales) and the island groups of the Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetlands (Scotland).

I. Read the text and answer the questions which of the countries:

1. has the largest/smallest population?
2. has a national day in the spring?
3. has a national day in the autumn?
4. has a dragon as a national symbol?

II. England, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain refer to different 'parts of the UK. The British Isles includes many islands not even part of the UK. Match the map with the country.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------------|
| a. British Isles | c. England | e. Wales |
| b. Scotland | d. UK | f. Great Britain |





III Fill in the blanks with words from the text.

The name _____ refers to the union of what were once four separate countries: _____, _____, _____ and **Ireland** (though most of Ireland is now independent, only _____ remains part of the UK).

The UK's full and official name is the "_____".

IV Match Country – Adjective – Person – Population

<i>Country/ region</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Population</i>
Britain	Irish	a Welshman/ woman	the English

England	British	an Englishman/ woman	the British
Ireland	Scottish, Scotch	a British person/ Briton	the Irish
Wales	English	a Scot	the Welsh
Scotland	Welsh	an Irishwoman/ man	the Scots

TEXT 2. HAS BRITAIN GOT AN IDENTITY CRISIS?

I. Read the article quickly and decide what the main idea of the article is.

- A. Languages in Britain
- B. Multicultural Britain
- C. Britain's Crisis

II. Read the article again and match the headings with the paragraphs. There are

two headings you don't need.

- 1. Religion and language
- 2. Different generations
- 3. Statistics
- 4. Geography and population
- 5. Entertainment and food

A. _____

To the rest of the world, people from the UK are British. But it's surprising to learn that only 31 percent of people in the UK say they are just British. In fact, nearly half the population say their nationality is something else – English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish or perhaps Vietnamese, Indian or Somali. Some people, about 16 percents, even say that they have two nationalities: they are British, but also Scottish or Chinese. There are hundreds of possibilities! Are we confused? Is it a problem?

B. _____

No, it doesn't seem to be. Britain is changing all the time and we are not just tolerant of differences – we are proud of them. We enjoy the diversity that multiculturalism gives us. The ethnic groups that exist in the UK bring with them at least six major religions, including Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism and Judaism. Each community contributes its own culture and language. Britain still has two official languages; English and Welsh, but we speak many more – approximately 150 in fact – from Chinese to Urdu. Many of us are even bilingual.

C. _____

And then there's the fun stuff that cultural diversity brings, in music, food and the arts. The days of fish and chips are behind us, as a walk around capital shows. Almost every district has Lebanese, Chinese, Thai and Vietnamese restaurants. Thousands of Londoners visit the Notting Hill Carnival every year dance and listen to bands, reggae, calypso and jazz. Our cinemas show films from India and South America and thousands of people fill our pubs and clubs to listen to everything from Irish Dance bands to African hip-hop. Welcome to New Britain: a confident, tolerant country which is proud of its many cultures.

III. In pairs decide which sentence is the best summary of the article.

1. A typical British person doesn't know what his or her nationality is.
2. Many people don't want to call themselves British.
3. Britain's identity is changing and this makes life in Britain more exciting.

IV. Look at the underlined words in the text and match them with the definitions.

- a) A belief in a god or gods
- b) To be able to speak two languages
- c) People who live in the same area or town
- d) The number of people living in a country

- e) Having many types of people or things at the same time
- f) Having people from different cultures

TEXT 3. ENGLISH AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

There are approximately 5000 different languages and many dialects or local versions of major languages in the world. The oldest written language is Egyptian, but now Egyptian is not a widely spread language. The most popular languages are Chinese, English, Hindi, Spanish and Russian.

English is one of the most important languages in the world. It can even be said to be the single most important language. Yes, other languages are important too, but not for the same reasons as English is. English is important because it is, maybe, the only language that truly links the whole world together. If not for English, the whole world may not be as united as it is today. The other languages may be important for their local values and culture.

English can be used as a language in any part of the world. This is because at least a few people in each locality would know the language. Though these people might not have the same accent as others, the language at least will be understandable. There are various reasons for the importance of English language. They are listed below.

1. Travel: When a person travels to another part of the world either for the sake of business or even as a tourist, the languages may differ. In these conditions, English is the language that helps people to deal with the situation. It is like a universal language.

2. Same country: In countries like India, where the land is so vast with people of various cultures live, the languages of each part of the country also differ. Under the circumstances, English can be the only link as people in each place will not be able to learn all the other languages to communicate with the people. English bridges this gap and connects the people.

3. Education / Studies: The presence of English as a universal language assumes importance in the fact that more and more people leave their countries not

only for the sake of business and pleasure, but also for studying. Education has increased the role of English. People who go to another country to study can only have English as their medium of study. This is because the individual will not be able to learn a subject in the local language of the country. This again reinforces the fact that English language is very important.

4. Correspondence: All correspondences between offices in different countries and also between political leaders of various countries is in English. This linking factor also tells of the importance of English language.

5. Internet: In spite of the growth of Internet in various languages, English is the mainstay of the Internet users. This is the language in which most of the information and websites are available. It is very difficult to translate each and every relevant webpage into the language of various countries. With Internet becoming very important in E commerce and also in education, English language is bound to grow. Thus the importance of English as a language is emphasized.

The future of English as a language is very secure. In this era of consolidation and trying to unify various aspects of life, it will not be long before English can be made as a single language of the world like the single currency and the union of various nations.

Interesting Facts

- The English language is a West Germanic language, **originating from England.**
- Over fifty percent of the English language is derived from **Latin**
- English is the third most common "first" language (native speakers), with around 402 million people in 2002.

I. Read the text. Answer the questions:

1. Which language is the oldest one?
2. Which languages are the most important?

3. Why is English so important?
4. Which are areas of application of English language?

II. Below are a few slang words commonly used in Britain. Read and translate them.

1. Bloke - man.

'John is a nice bloke to know.'

2. Botched - poor quality repairs.

'He made a botched job of fixing the television.'

3. Bottle - courage.

'He doesn't have the bottle to ask her.'

4. Cheesed Off - fed up

5. Chuck it down - to rain, often heavily.

'It is going to chuck it down soon.'

6. Chuffed - If you are chuffed, you are happy with something.

'I was chuffed to win a medal!'

7. Daft - Crazy / stupid

8. Dosh - Money / cash

'I haven't got much dosh to give you.'

9. Gobsmacked - Incredibly amazed.

'I was gobsmacked when I saw my birthday presents.'

10. Gutted - Not happy because of an event that has occurred that didn't go your way.

'I was gutted when I didn't win the race'

11. Jammy - Used in place of lucky when describing someone else.

'He was very jammy winning the lottery'.

12. Scrummy - Delicious. Shortened from scrumptious.

'The food was very scrummy'

13. Skint - Broke. No money.

'I'm skint, I won't be able to buy the DVD today.'

14. to Snog - to long kiss

15. Telly - Television

'I watched the news on the telly last night.'

GRAMMAR

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the verb to be

1. Ben ... my friend. 2. He ... a teacher. 3. I ... in my room. 4. " ... Tom my and Billy babies?". "Yes, they ... ". 5. We ... students. 6. She ... a teacher. 7. ... you a student? 8. " ... they doctors?". "No, they ... not. They ... students". 9. This ... a cup. It ... yellow. 10. The spoons ... on the table. The table ... in the room. 11. ... those men friends?

II. Translate into English

1. Вона лікар? –Так. 2. Їй 17 років? –Ні. 3. Йому 14 чи 15? – Йому 14. 4. Цей м'яч маленький. 5. Вони зайняті, чи не так? 6. Його немає вдома. 7. Це важкий чи легкий текст? 8. Зараз 11 година. 9. Холодно. 10. Холодно? 11. Холодно, чи не так? 12. Мені холодно. 13. Холодно чи жарко в залі? 14. В залі не жарко, чи не так?

III. Learn the expressions and use them in the sentences of your own

to be angry, to be hungry, to be thirsty, to be cold (hot), to be in (out), to be fond of, to be interested in, to be well (bad), to be about, to be away, to be late for, to be in time for.

IV. Make these nouns plural:

Hand, branch, school, film, class, place, price, fox, glass, dish, leaf, knife, roof, lady, money, toy, hero, tomato, foot, tooth, man, deer, cattle, shelf.

V. Do you know the plurals of the following words?

terminus – termini, basis – bases , memorandum – memoranda, analysis – analyses, datum – data, crisis – crises, nucleus – nuclei, index – indices, phenomenon – phenomena.

VI. Change the number of the noun in bold type, making any other necessary changes

1. I have hurt my foot. 2. The last leaf fell from the tree. 3. The roof of the house has covered with snow. 4. There is a potato in the plate. 5. Where is a glass? 6. The deer is a graceful animal. 7. What's the news this morning? The news is good. 8. He gave me his advice. 9. There was a fish in the net. 10. This shelf contains several books on different subjects. 11. The sheep is grazing in the meadow.

VII. Use the Possessive Case instead of "of-phrase"

1. The new club of the workers; 2. The poems of Shevchenko; 3. The voice of her mother; 4. The pages of the book; 5. The orders of the commander; 6. The offer of the seller; 7. The conclusions of the expert; 8. The birthday of my friend; 9. The streets of Kyiv. 10. A flock of birds. 11. The house of the doctor; 12. The location of the enemy.

VIII. Use "of-phrase" instead of the Possessive Case in the following sentences

1. Britain's climate is not cold in winter. 2. This country's wealth is oil. 3. My friend's garden is beautiful. 4. The student's lessons begin at 9 o'clock. 5. This writers' works were published many times. 6. Our city's streets are green and wide. 7. The miners' meeting was held on the outskirts of the town. 8. We admire Repin's and Levitan's pictures. 9. Everything in the children's room was the work of the children.

IX. Put in "have" or "has"

1. England ... a mild climate. 2. She didn't ... a letter from him last week. 3. You ... some mistakes in your pronunciation. 4. This boy ... a good influence on his friend. 5. ... you many friends in your group? 6. Our students ... a lot of work to do at the end of the term. 7. We ... to finish our work at 4 o'clock. 8. I ... translated nothing for a week, not even a page. 9. He ... no patience.

X. Put in the definite or the indefinite article where necessary

1. They learned English for half ... hour and then began to read ... historical novel. 2. Does ... sun shine brightly in ... winter? No, it doesn't. 3. He is ... chief of the book-keeping department of ... large organization. 4. Will you please give me ... pen and ... sheets of paper. 5. Is there ... letter for me? 6. What ... strange man! 7. Yesterday I spoke to ... man who had just returned from ... Arctic expedition. 8. Here is ... book you need. 9. He is ... man whom we all admire. 10. Students from foreign countries of ... Europe, ... Africa and ... Latin America study in Kyiv. 11. ... clock in ... hall is slow. 12. Is that ... man whom they are looking for? 13. ... English people often talk about ... weather. 14. Autumn is ... season of harvesting. 15. ... Thames flows through London. 16. Is ... ring made of ... gold? Yes, it is.

XI. Translate these sentences. Explain the absence of the article with the nouns in bold type

1. He never showed any fear in face of danger. 2. What cold rainy weather we are having! 3. We turned west and soon sighted land in the distance. 4. When tea was ready we sat down to table. 5. Winter is almost gone; spring is coming soon. 6. The apple tree was in full blossom. 7. Elbrus is the highest mountain in the Caucasus. 8. Snow covered the ground.

TEXT 1. HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UK

I Read the words and words combinations given below. Decide whether we have the same realities in Ukraine or not.

further education – подальша освіта, денна та вечірня, інколи заочна. Платна. Основна мета- підвищення кваліфікації. Вік не обмежений.

full-time – з відривом від виробництва

part-time – без відрива від виробництва

sandwich courses – курси (в основному при технічних коледжах), де заняття передуються з роботою на виробництві

block release courses – заняття з відривом від виробництва на певний час

an honours degree – диплом з відзнакою

Bachelor's degree – диплом бакалавра

Bachelor of Arts / B.A. (BA) – бакалавр мистецтв (з однієї з гуманітарних або математичних наук в університеті). Ставиться після прізвища

Bachelor of Science / B.Sc. (BSc) – бакалавр природничих наук. Власник першого вченого ступеня (*first degree*) в університеті.

Master's degrees:

Master of Arts / M.A. (MA) – магістр мистецтв, власник другого вченого ступеня (*higher degree*). Вимагає написання роботи на основі проведеного дослідження.

Master of Science / M.S(c). (MSc) – магістр природничих наук

Master of Philosophy / M.Phil. (MPhil) – магістр філософії (відноситься і до інших наук). Присвоюється за наукову роботу, що частково містить матеріал розроблений автором.

Doctor of Philosophy / Ph.D. (PhD) – доктор філософії. Потребує написання самостійної роботи на основі проведених досліджень.

lecturer / instructor (Am.) – викладач ВУЗу.

tutor – викладач, що веде практичні заняття.

Higher education, consisting of **degree and equivalent courses**, has experienced a dramatic expansion. Today one in three young people **enters higher education** compared with one in six in 1989. Higher education **is provided at universities**, "the new universities" (**former polytechnics** which became known as "new universities" in the early nineties) and other establishments of higher and further education.

There are some 170 universities and higher education institutions, which **enjoy academic freedom**. **First degree courses** are mainly full time and usually last three years (four in Scotland), with longer courses in subjects such as medicine. Universities offer courses in a wide range of subjects. The oldest and best known universities are in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Liverpool, Durham, Edinburgh, Bristol, Cardiff, Birmingham. A university consists of a number of faculties: **divinity** / theology, economics, engineering, agriculture, commerce and education. After three years of study, a student may **proceed to** a Bachelor's degree and later to the degree of Master and Doctor.

The Bachelor's **Degree** (Bachelor of Commerce, Science or Music) **is given** to students who pass exams at the end of three to four years of study. Bachelors' degrees are at two levels, **Honours and Pass**. In some cases the Honours **Degree is awarded** for intensive study and examination in one, two or perhaps three related subjects, while the Pass (or General) degree may be somewhat broader. In some cases the Honours degree is given to the students who are more successful in their examination.

The first post-graduate **degree is** that of Master, **conferred for a thesis** based on at least one year's full-time work. Everywhere the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is awarded for a thesis which is **an original contribution to knowledge**.

The British universities have their own way of life and traditions which are carefully preserved. For example, sometimes you can see students at Oxbridge wearing **a cap and gown** – it's a custom from the time when students were clergymen.

Academic life in universities is exciting and very busy. Students **attend lectures given** by professors and lecturers, have seminars and **work on their own** in universities' libraries and laboratories. Higher education **is largely financed by public funds** although students who have begun their studies since September 1998 are expected **to make a contribution** of up to £1,000 **towards** their **tuition fees**. This contribution is means-tested, so that tuition is free for **students from lower income families**.

The maintenance grant has been replaced by **a maintenance loan**. The loan is partly means-tested, so that only students from lower income families are entitled to the full loan.

II Read the text and find the English equivalents to the following Ukrainian words and word combinations.

богослів'я; відвідувати лекції, що читаються; внести свій внесок на плату за навчання; вступати до вищого закладу; грант на навчання; диплом з відзнакою та звичайний; здійснюється в університетах; колишні політехнічні; користуватися академічної свободою; курс необхідний для отримання ступеня та еквівалентні курси; курси для отримання першого ступеня; студентське життя; оригінальний внесок у науку (знання); позика, що надається на навчання; працювати самостійно; приступити до; студенти з сімей з низьким статком; ступінь присвоюється за диплом (дисертацію); ступінь присвоюється за; ступінь присвоюється; фінансується за громадські кошти; шапочка і мантия.

III Skim through the text quickly and get the main idea. Then choose the most appropriate title among the ones given below

1. The main requirements for admission to British universities.

2. Educational tradition of Great Britain.

3. Oxford and Cambridge universities maintain their separation from other British universities.

4. Admission to British universities and colleges.

The central clearing house for admissions, the Universities Central council on Admissions, was established in 1961 to cope with the problem of multiple applications. Students are admitted to British Universities on the basis of their results in the examinations for the General Certificate of education. Good "A" level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. However, good exam passes are not enough. Universities choose their students after interviews. The country has always had a tradition of high quality higher education for relatively few students. Oxford and Cambridge maintain their separation from other universities, and students at these ancient universities are selected by the colleges and private corporations from the top of the academic pile. For all British citizens a place at a university brings with it a grant from their Local Educational Authority.

Notes

The Universities Central Council on Admissions – Центральна рада з питань прийому до університету

General Certificate of Education (the GCE) "O" and "A" level – Свідоцтво про середню освіту

Local Educational authority (LEA) – місцеві органи народної освіти

The top of the academic pile – вершина шкільної піраміди

IV Decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space

Learning How to Learn

There is usually one important (1) missing from most school (2) Very few students are (3) how to organise their learning, and how to (4) the best use of their time. Let's take some simple (5) Do you know how to (6) up words in

a dictionary, and do you understand all the (7) the dictionary contains? Can you (8) notes quickly, and can you understand them (9) ? For some reason, many schools give learners no (10) with these matters. Teachers ask students to (11) pages from books, or tell them to write ten pages, but don't explain (12) to do it. Learning by (13) can be useful, but it is more important to have a genuine (14) of a subject. You can (15) a lot of time memorising books, without understanding anything about the subject!

1	A) theme	B) book	C) subject	D) mark
2	A) agendas	B) timetables	C) terms	D) organisations
3	A) taught	B) learnt	C) educated	D) graduated
4	A) take	B) give	C) get	D) make
5	A) sentences	B) results	C) rules	D) examples
6	A) find	B) look	C) research	D) get
7	A) information	B) advise	C) subjects	D) themes
8	A) do	B) send	C) make	D) revise
9	A) after	B) afterwards	C) lastly	D) at last
10	A) teaching	B) ability	C) instruction	D) help
11	A) concentrate	B) remind	C) forget	D) memorise
12	A) how	B) what	C) why	D) it
13	A) the way	B) heart	C) now	D) law
14	A) information	B) success	C) understanding	D) attention
15	A) pass	B) waste	C) tell	D) use

TEXT 2. I AM A STUDENT

I Read and translate the following text

I am Kovalenko Katya. So, I am a student now. I'm a first-year student of the part-time department. I've entered Kharkiv National Academy of Municipal

Economy after finishing a secondary school. You know, that was my dream to enter this Institute. No wonder, as all members of our family are economists or managers.

My father taught me to understand and love mathematics. I realize now mathematics is a corner-stone of all sciences. My father works as a financier at the Planning Economic Department of the plant.

My mother is a book-keeper at a book-keeping department of the factory. She likes her specialty very much. I love a sister. She is twenty. And she is also an economist. She works as a cashier at the post-office savings-bank. She combines her work with studies at the Institute. She is a second-year student of non-resident instruction at this Institute.

As you see, I took my parents way. I worked hard to pass my entrance examinations well. And now I've become a happy member of the great, young family of students.

Many new things and notions came into my life with it. At first, I didn't know what they meant. Now I became familiar with such words as "a freshman", "a sophomore", "an undergraduate" and such terms as "a period", "a seminar", "labworks". I know what it means "to make notes", "to pass thousands", etc.

I'm fond of everything at my Academy. I like its great beautiful building, sport complex, its lecture halls, laboratories, studies.

I'm a freshman, as they call the first-year students. It'll take time to take time to know everything about our Academy.

Notes

1. a student of the part-time department – студент заочного відділення ; ant. a student of resident instruction; a full-time student
2. no wonder – не дивно
3. all the members – всі члени; syn. whole – увесь; remember: the whole world but all the students; the whole family but all the books
4. the Planning Economic Department – планово-економічний відділ

5. a book-keeper – бухгалтер; syn. – an accountant; a book-keeping department – бухгалтерія
 6. a cashier – касир; syn. a teller; cash – гроші (готівка) syn. money
 7. the post-office savings-bank – ощадбанк на поштампі
 8. non-resident instruction – заочне навчання; syn. extra-mural education, education by correspondence
 9. to take somebody's way – піти чийось шляхом
 10. at first – спочатку; first of all – перш за все
 11. became familiar with... – дізналась
 12. a freshman – a first-year student; a sophomore – a second-year student; undergraduate – student of senior courses
 13. to be fond of – любити, подобатись; syn. to like
 14. like – подібно як; to be like – бути схожим
- He is like his father – Він схожий з батьком.
- He likes skating – Він любить кататися на ковзанах
- He is a student like me – Він, як і я, студент
15. it'll take time – знадобиться час

II. Find the Ukrainian equivalents in the right-hand column for the following

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. the management department | 1. студент першого курсу |
| 2. a sophomore | 2. вступати до інституту |
| 3. a book-keeping department | 3. факультет менеджменту |
| 4. to take one's parents' way | 4. бухгалтерія |
| 5. a freshman | 5. денне відділення |
| 6. to pass "thousands" | 6. студент другого курсу |
| 7. the day-time department | 7. піти шляхом батьків |
| 8. a lot more | 8. студент старшого курсу |
| 9. an undergraduate | 9. здавати "тисячі" |
| 10. to enter the Institute | 10. студентський науковий гурток |

11. it'll take time to know

11. ще більше

12. students' scientific society

12. знадобиться час, щоб дізнатися

III. Use the words and word combinations given in Ex. II in the sentences of your own

IV. Complete the following sentences

1. Kate has become a student of 2. All the members of her family are 3. Her father works as 4. Her sister works 5. Kate ... worked hard to pass 6. She became familiar with 7. Kate is still to know how 8. She will take an active part in

VII. Say if it is right

1. Kate's dream was to enter the Medical institute. 2. Kate's mother is a doctor. She works at a hospital. 3. Kate's sister works at a plant. She is a freshman. 4. Kate didn't take her parents' way. 5. Kate doesn't know what it means "to make notes", "to pass thousands".

VIII. Answer the following questions

1. What higher school has Kate entered?
2. Is she a sophomore or a freshman?
3. Whose way did she take?
4. What are all the members of her family?
5. Who taught her to understand and love mathematics?
6. Where does Kate's father work?
7. What is Kate's mother?
8. What does Kate's sister work as?
9. Is Kate's sister a full-time student?
10. Why did Kate pass her entrance exams well?

11. What did Kate become familiar with?
12. What does Kate like at the Academy?

IX. Speak about yourself using the lexics of the text

GRAMMAR

I. Insert in each blank the form of pronouns which you consider correct (I-me; we-us; you-you; he-him; she-her; it-it; they-them)

1. It was ... who helped me most.
2. They invited you and ... to the party.
3. Very few could do it faster than
4. This book was intended for you and
5. My friend, ... are mistaken.
6. They came to see
7. She told ... about her life.
8. When we make mistakes, our teacher corrects
9. It takes ... only 10 minutes to go home.

II. Fill in the blanks with proper possessive pronouns

1. She has come to see ... mother.
2. Put on ... coat and go for a walk.
3. Tell him not to forget ... note-book.
4. If they inquire about me, tell ... that I am well.
5. Economics, like any other social science, has ... own vocabulary .
6. Students work hard to perfect ... language.
7. She has no children of ... own.
8. A friend of ... told me this.
9. The dog broke ... leg.

III. Translate into English using personal and possessive pronouns in the appropriate form

1. Дай мені на хвилинку свій словник. 2. Скажи це йому, а не мені. 3. Де вона? Я її не бачу. 4. Що з нею? Вона хвора. 5. Їй сьогодні краще. Скажи про це лікарю. 6. Я прочитав його статтю минулого тижня. 7. Я не бачив його вчора. 8. Ми запитали його: "Як ваше прізвище?". 9. Погода була хороша, і діти попросили свою сестру повести їх в парк. 10. Я візьму ці журнали і прочитаю їх вдома.

IV. Fill in the blanks with some or any

1. Do you know ... of these girls? 2. There are ... foreign visitors in the park. 3. ... of my friends live in this house. 4. We haven't ... time. 5. Do you like ... of these animals? Yes, I like ... of them. 6. Give me ... water. 7. There are ... cups on the table, but these aren't ... glasses. 8. I have ... questions to ask. 9. There isn't ... tea in the teapot. 10. Please add ... more tea in my cup.

V. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. He says nothing. 2. He does not say anything. 3. No man can do this. 4. Nobody can do this. 5. I do nothing in the evening. 6. Do you go anywhere? 7. I do not know anybody in this city. 8. I know nobody in this city. 9. He sees nothing on the hill. 10. He does not see anything on the hill.

VI. Choose the proper word:

1. It gives me ... pleasure to see you again. (much, many)
2. How ... English lessons have you a week? (much, many)
3. He can read English (a little, a few)
4. Let him think(few, little)
5. There is ... hope to get the railway station in time.
6. Did you have ... difficulties in translating this article? (much, many)

7. There was ... snow last winter. (much, many)
8. The students work ... during examination session. (much, many)

VII. Use "many" and "much" instead of expressions such as lots of ... , a lot of ... , a great deal of ... , plenty of ...

1. There were lots of interesting books in the book-case. 2. I have a lot of work today.
3. There was a lot of water in rivers last spring. 4. My friend gets a great deal of enjoyment from a home computer. 5. We spent plenty of time on our translation. 6. Lots of trees were damaged by the storm. 7. He picked up a great deal of information during the afternoon.

VIII. Form the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives

Old, bad, cold, yellow, loud, clean, large, comfortable, practical, modern, good, small, careful, interesting, difficult, weak, important, easy, fat, low.

IX. Put the adjectives in brackets into the required degrees of comparison

1. The twenty second of December is the (short) day of the year. 2. His plan is (practical) than yours. 3. You are much (well) today. 4. I have (little) experience than you. 5. Oleg is the (good) of my friend. 6. This book is (interesting) than the last one I read. 7. Why do you take the (far) way home? 8. London is the (large) city in England. 9. There is (much) snow today. 10. This student speaks English (good) than you.

X. Compare the objects according to the given example

Example: *A lemon – an apple (sour).*

A lemon is sourer than an apple.

An apple is not so sour as a lemon.

An apple is not as sour as a lemon.

1. The Black Sea – the White Sea (warm). 2. Oil – water (light). 3. Butter – caviar (cheap). 4. Stone – wood (heavy). 5. Carrots – cucumbers (useful). 6. China – Japan (large). 7. Meat – vegetables (expensive). 8. Japanese – Spanish (difficult). 9. The Indian Ocean – The Arctic Ocean (warm).

XI. Write the sentences of your own with the most frequency used comparisons

Patterns:

as easy as: The teacher says that to learn to swim is as easy as ABC.

as hungry as: He comes from school as hungry as hunter.

as white as snow, as hot as fire, as clear as day, as green as grass, as cold as ice.

XII. Memorize these proverbs with comparison and find Ukrainian equivalents

1. The devil is not so black as he is.
2. East or west home is the best.
3. Better a glorious death than a shameful life.
4. Better late than never.
5. Four eyes see more than two.

XIII. Fill in the blanks with "every" and "each". Remember that "each" may be the subject, an object, or an attribute while "every" may only be an attribute

1. The bridge had a tower at ... end.
2. My friend goes to the institute ... morning.
3. ... wants to become happy.
4. ... of you must prepare a home-reading.
5. Our professor shook hands with ... student.
6. ... has a bicycle in this town.
7. ... student has to attend lectures.

I Pre-reading task.**Discuss in small groups**

1. Have you ever stayed at a hotel?
2. When and where was it?
3. How big was the hotel? Describe the facilities and services you used at that hotel.
4. Would you like to stay at that hotel again? Why?

II Read and translate the text.**TEXT 1 GUIDE TO ACCOMMODATIONS IN LONDON**

London is one of the world's most exciting cities — but is it possible to find reasonably priced accommodation there? Once you start delving you soon find that there are all sorts of good-value options, including bed and breakfasts, budget hotels, apartments, hostels and university residences, often with a lot more character than their more expensive hotel counterparts.

What could be more elegant than the house, in fashionable Knightsbridge, where writer Virginia Woolf was born in 1882 and spent her childhood? Situated in a quiet close, once also home to statesman Sir Winston Churchill, a stay costs £75 in a room for two, including a full breakfast served in the sitting room. It is one of dozens of bed and breakfast properties in London, several such agencies offer an en-suite room for two or more guests in private homes for less than £95 per night with breakfast. Depending on location and type of accommodation, the agencies' prices start as low as £19 per person.

B&B is a particularly British way of enjoying good, comfortable accommodation with a home-from-home feeling. Many visitors are surprised to discover such a wide range on offer in a bustling city like London. Agencies have portfolios of accommodation in small guest-houses or with families, some centrally-

located, some in accessible suburbs, all offering a warm welcome to visitors. With B&B GB, under—7s go free.

Self-catering apartments are ideal for those on a budget and West London's Clarendon House Apartments, about 30 minutes by Underground from Piccadilly Circus, has fully-equipped flats available from around £250 per week. Westminster University Halls of Residence offer self-catering summer stays in central locations such as Victoria, Waterloo and the City — at prices from £21.

As in any big city, accommodation is less expensive if you are prepared to travel to reach the centre. Hotels are springing up in Docklands, near Canary Wharf, with its waterside restaurants, concert-hall and shopping, at amazingly good-value prices. Here and in other easy to reach locations such as Greenwich and Kew (some are in central London, too) are hotel chains such as Formule 1, Etap, Ibis, Travel Inn, Travelodge and Holiday Inn Express — with en-suite rooms sleeping up to four at between £27.50 and £83 per night. Breakfast may not be served in the traditional way: it could be in the cafe next door or from the bar, but for the budget-conscious these hotels offer a superb deal.

Younger — and young-in-heart — travelers may find one of London's newest hotels is ideal for them. The Piccadilly Hotel, beside Piccadilly Circus, is a backpackers' dream, with dormitory beds available at £12 per night, including breakfast and linen. There are twin and family rooms, too; a lounge with 100-channel TV and an internet suite. Fresh, smart and sunny, this hostel opened in early 2003 and already promises to be as popular as the longer established St. Christopher's Inns group with its flagship hostel on the South Bank, or The Generator. Bookable online with beds from £10 (£23 for a twin room) and cooking facilities available as well as a cafe providing hot meals, The Generator is near the British Museum and is definitely a fun place to stay — its bar offering nightly entertainment.

The smaller hotel groups, such as Fullers Hotels (rooms available at weekends for £85) with their excellent pub-restaurants attached, bring a flavor of old London to

their guests. They include the Chamberlain near Tower Bridge and the Sanctuary House near Westminster Abbey, with its ale-and-pie house on the ground floor.

London has many small hotels, generally clustering around main rail termini such as Victoria or King's Cross. Some are family-run, most fully accredited to the London Tourist Board (do check before booking) and so of good standard.

Last but not least, those seeking value-for-money can live like a lord. One of B&B agency Uptown Reservations' hosts opens his elegant home to guests at £95 per room — and is indeed a Lord!

by Polly Lamer

Notes

accommodation — розміщення

bed and breakfast (B&B) — невеликий приватний готель, де за помірну плату, окрім кімнати, ви отримаєте сніданок

budget hotel — недорогий готель

apartment — квартира

hostel — гуртожиток, що використовується як готель для туристів

university residence = university hall of residence — гуртожиток університету

expensive hotel — дорогий готель

counterpart — супротивник, конкурент

quiet close — тихе закрите місце

en-suite room — багатокімнатний номер у готелі

a wide range on offer — широкий діапазон пропозицій

guest-house — будинок для гостей

bustling city — метушливе, неспокійне місто

accessible — доступний

suburb — передмістя

self-catering apartment — квартира без обслуговуючого персонала

fully-equipped flat — повністю обладнана квартира

available — доступний, той що є у наявності

waterside restaurant — ресторан на березі водойма
hotel chain — мережа готелів
superb deal — прекрасна угода, дуже вигідна пропозиція
dormitory bed — ліжко у гуртожитку
to include — включати
facilities — удобства, обладнання, приміщення для будь-чого
linen — постільна білизна
laundry — пральня
dry cleaning — хімчистка
premises — територія, володіння, будинок з прилеглими до нього будівлями і двором
amenities — удобства
mediterranean — середземноморський
twin room — кімната на двох
family room — кімната для родини
lounge — гостинна
flagship hostel — флагманський гуртожиток
to book online — замовити, забронювати, зареєструвати через Інтернет
cooking facilities — кухня, місце, де можна готувати, з усім необхідним приладдям
entertainment — розваги
ale-and-pie house — пивна
family-run hotel — сімейний готель
accredited to the London Tourist Board — акредитований лондонським відділом туризму
uptown reservations — замовлення готельного номера в найпрестижнішій частині міста
last but not least — останній за списком, але не за значущістю

III Answer the questions

1. What are the good value options for accommodations in London?
2. Why is B&B so notable?
3. What is the price range for different hotels? What is the price for children under 7?
4. What is the alternative accommodation for those who don't want to stay at a hotel? How much is that?
5. Which hotels are the cheapest and why?
6. What can young travelers choose as accommodation?
7. What are the features of dormitories and hostels? In what way are they different from hotels or self-catering apartments?
8. What can smaller hotels and hotel groups offer to the tourists?
9. Can you live like a lord in London for a reasonable price? How?

IV Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following words and word combinations. Find and translate sentences with them in the text

Reasonably priced accommodation, good-value options, elegant house, home to statesman, a quiet close, en-suite room for two, type of accommodation, a particularly British way, wide range on offer, portfolios of accommodation, self-catering summer stays, hotels are springing up, amazingly good-value prices, budget-conscious travelers, young-in-heart travelers, backpackers' dream, bookable online, cooking facilities, excellent pub-restaurants attached, a flavor of old London, B&B agency Uptown Reservations' hosts, indeed a Lord.

V Find English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Готель (3); університетський гуртожиток (2); бар (2); повний сніданок подається у вітальні; 95 фунтів за ніч; гість; приватний будинок: залежно від місця розташування (від розташування); неспокійне метушливе місто; комфортабельне розміщення; розміщений в центрі; доступне передмістя; діти

до семи років безкоштовно; близько 30 хвилин на метро; повністю обладнані квартири; менш дорогий; дістатися до центру; легко добратися; мережа готелів; відмінна угода; включаючи сніданок і білизну; кімната на двох; кімната на сім'ю; блок; вітальня з телевізором, той, що транслює 100 каналів; кафе; гаряча їжа; нічні розваги; на першому поверсі; зосереджені навколо головних залізничних станцій; акредитовані Лондонським Відділом туризму; останній за списком, але не за значимості; керуючий службою резервування одного з агентств з розміщення в приватних готелях; жити як лорд.

VI Make up word combinations and find them in the text

exciting	restaurant
guest	hotel
warm	welcome
accessible	bed
self-catering	suburb
waterside	chain
hotel	house
traditional	way
good-value	apartment
private	entertainment
newest	home
dormitory	city
cooking	price
nightly	facilities

VII Give plural of the following words. Consult the dictionary if necessary

Residence, terminus, terminal, statesman, agency, portfolio, suburb, cafe, B&B, family, stay, linen.

VIII Match the synonyms in the columns. Translate the pairs. Find them in the text

flat	rate
hotel	to reserve
dormitory	ale house
sitting room	next door
downtown	apartment
superb deal	center
near	halls of residence
price	bed & breakfast
pub	lounge
to book	to reserve
online	really
to seek	via internet
indeed	good-value price
located	to delve

IX Match the antonyms in the columns. Translate the pairs. Find them in the text

cheap	expensive hotel
new	suburb
guest	more
budget hotel	uptown
less	expensive
downtown	weekdays
old-fashioned	long-established
weekend	owner
center	fashionable

X Make a summary of the text

XI Match the word with its definition and compare the meanings

Hotel	— system of accommodation in which you pay for a room for a night and for breakfast the following morning
Inn	— accommodation with large bedrooms where several people sleep, usually students of a particular university
Bed & Breakfast	— blocks of rooms or flats belonging to a university or college which are used by students
Hostel	— a house owned by local government authorities or charities or sometimes universities where people can stay cheaply for a short time
Dormitory	— a building where people stay for some time usually when on holidays or in business, and pay for their rooms and meals
Halls of Residence	— a small hotel, or just another name for a hotel used in AmE to make it sound old-fashioned or more attractive

Explain the differences between each type of accommodation.

XII Agree or disagree on the following statements. Give your reasons

For agreement use:	For disagreement use:
I think so.	I don't think so.
I agree...	I disagree...
Yes, I should think so.	I don't agree with you here.
Certainly it is.	Definitely not.
Exactly.	Not in the least.

1. It is so convenient that children under 7 go free in most hotels.
2. It is no good for me to stay in B&B, because I never eat breakfast anyway.
Why should I pay for it?
3. The easiest way to find accommodations in London is to go to an accommodation agency.

4. The cheapest accommodations are in the suburbs.
5. If you rent a self-catering apartment in the suburb, you'll spend all your time cooking and cleaning for yourself, and you'll have no time to enjoy the city's life.
6. 100-channel TV is the last thing I need on holidays.
7. Every hotel should have an internet suite.

XIII Translate into English

1. Найлегший спосіб забронювати готель – через Інтернет.
2. Що може бути краще елегантного особняка у вікторіанському стилі в модному районі Кінгсбрідж?
3. У маленькій готелі я відчуваю себе як вдома.
4. Агентство пропонує кімнату на двох у приватному будинку з кухнею і окремою ванною за 75 фунтів на добу. Як ти думаєш, це хороша угода?
5. Гуртожиток розташований в 20 хвилинах їзди на метро від центру міста.
6. Мрія туриста-молодіжний готель в центрі, схожа на гуртожиток, за всього лише 12 фунтів на добу.
7. Біля готелю є ресторан і кафе, де можна недорого замовити гарячий обід.
8. Бар на першому поверсі пропонує широкий асортимент пива та нічні розваги в п'ятницю і суботу.
9. У невеликих готелях у вартість проживання включено сніданок і білизна.
10. Приватні сімейні готелі найчастіше розташовані біля великих залізничних станцій.

XIV Discuss:

1. Choosing a hotel you always face a dilemma: good-value price or good location and service.
2. Internet offers a lot of advantages to travellers because they can book hotel online, but steals business from the travel and accommodation agencies.
3. It doesn't matter if the hotel is family-run or government-owned.

4. The best accommodation is a fully-equipped flat in a private house.
5. A good hotel is always an expensive hotel.

XV Speak about accommodations in your city. Describe hotels, inns and halls of residence. Give expert advice to travelers

XVI Write an essay on the topic "Accommodations in My City"

GRAMMAR

Modal verb can (could)

I. Read and translate

1. Jack can run for two hours without a rest. 2. Ann can give you good advice. 3. Ann can speak three languages. 4. You can address the teacher and ask him about his problem. 5. It is raining. You can take my raincoat. 6. Can I help you? 7. Can I ask a question? 8. He can't be an accountant, he can't add up.

II. Make these sentences (a) interrogative, (b) negative

Patterns: It can be raining today.

Can it be raining today?

It cannot be raining today.

1. He can speak English quite well. 2. It can type this letter for you. 3. She can read English book now. 4. They can do it for you today. 5. We can speak English a little. 6. It can be paid in dollars. 7. It can be cold today. 8. We could offer you advertising materials.

III. Read and memorize

1. Can I reserve a ticket for the 6th of April? 2. Could you tell me how to get to the Ukrainian Institute for Economics and Finance? 3. Can I book a single room from now until Monday? 4. Where can I book a ticket for a train? 5. Where can I exchange money? 6. Can I take a message? 7. Can I speak to Mr. Smith? 8. Could you ask him

to call me? 9. We can't speak about it over the phone. 10. We can sign the contract tomorrow. 11. Can you reduce the time of delivery? 12. Could you speed up the delivery? 13. Could you reduce the price? 14. We can't allow this situation to continue.

IV. Translate into English from Ukrainian

Pattern: Не може бути, щоб Емілі сказала це.

Emily can't have said it.

1. Не може бути, щоб ви це зробили.
2. Не може бути, щоб ви даремно гаяли час.
3. Не може бути, щоб вони порушили ваші плани.
4. Не може бути, щоб Лінда нас бачила.

V. Translate into Ukrainian (to be able to)

1. I shall be able to go skiing next weekend.
2. You are able to go swimming.
3. We'll be able to help you next week.
4. She was able to go to her friend's place. Will you be able to get there in time?

Modal verb may (might)

VI. Read and translate

1. You may go with me.
2. May I sit here?
3. You may ring me up if you need my help.
4. You may open the window if it is hot.
5. You may not smoke here.
6. You may not take the book home.
7. Ann may have taken little money with her.
8. Jack may have been in Kyiv on the 1st of May.
9. You may take a biscuit.

VII. Give short affirmative and negative answers

1. May I come in?
2. May I go out?
3. May I have a cup of coffee?
4. May I speak to you now?
5. May I smoke here?
6. May we take this opportunity to congratulate you on your appointment?

VIII. Use "might" in these sentences

1. The weather was fine, the children (walk) in the park. 2. If he (answer) the last question more correctly, he (pass). 3. If you (send) the parcel by air, it (arrive) a week slower than it did.

IX. Memorize the proverbs

1. You may break the body, but you cannot break the spirit. 2. A fool may ask more questions than a wise man can answer. 3. One false move may lose game.

Modal verb must, need

X. Read and translate into Ukrainian

1. You must work systematically. 2. He must be attentive at the lessons. 3. You have worked hard all day, you must be tired. 4. He must be waiting for you already. 5. Must I pay in advance? 6. You must pay extra.

XI. Read the following dialogue. Pay special attention in the use of "must", "mustn't" and "needn't"

Nick: We are having a meeting at the Institute, Mary. Will you come?

Mary: Thanks. I'd like to come but I have lectures in the afternoon. Must I come at 4 o'clock?

Nick: Oh no, you needn't come at four, you mustn't be too late on all the best cakes will be eaten.

Mary: But I must go home first to put on another frock.

Nick: Oh, you needn't do that. You will be late if you do. The frock you are wearing is very nice.

Mary: Oh, yes, I must change my frock, but you needn't worry, I shan't be very late, I'll be there by half past four.

Have to

XII. Change the following sentences into the negative and interrogative

1. Students often have to work at the laboratory after classes. 2. Tony had to take entrance exams in August. 3. You will have to come here twice a week. 4. She had to spend a lot of money on books. 5. They had to stay there for a long time. 6. Ann always has to get up early. 7. He has to work hard at his pronunciation. 8. Lucy has to help her little brother and sister to prepare their lessons. 9. You will have to join some sports society. 10. She has to clean the flat herself.

XIII. Fill in the spaces in the following sentences by inserting "must" on the present, past or future forms of "have to"

1. The buses were too full, I ... get a taxi. 2. Railway notice: Passengers ... be in possession of a ticket. 3. You ... read this book. It's really excellent. 4. She felt ill and ... leave early. 5. Tell them that they ... be here by six. I insist on it.

To be to

XIV. Translate into Ukrainian

1. I am to make report next week. 2. We were to meet our friends at the station. 3. The students are to come for the consultation at 3. 4. He is to make his report at next seminar.

XV. Practice the following according to the model

What were your instructions about phoning Bill? I was to phone him at 6.00.

What were your instructions about ... 1. Reporting? 2. Posting the documents? 3. Meeting George? 4. Contacting Willy? 5. Learning?

Should, Ought to

XVI. Translate the sentences

1. They ought to pay us the money they owe. 2. We ought to meet and discuss the forms of cancelling our agreement. 3. He should visit Head office. 4. It should be a nice day tomorrow. 5. You should be more careful. 6. They were taught to solve such problems, so they ought to know how to do it.

XVII. Put "can", "may", "must", "should", "ought to", "have to", "be to", "be able to" (or negative forms) and "needn't" in the spaces

1. If you don't know the meaning of the word you ... use a dictionary. 2. Years ago I ... swim well. 3. ... you help me with my homework? Yes, I 4. You ... see the new musical on Broadway. 5. The matter ... be discussed in tomorrow's debate. 6. They ... do all the exercises; it will be sufficient if they do four of them. 7. He's tired. He ... work hard. 8. You ... keep that book. It doesn't belong to you. 9. ... I get a visa? 10. Do I ... to fill a lot of forms? 11. She was feeling unwell yesterday; she have gone to the Institute. 12. I'll ... to go to the supermarket. 13. ... you pass the cheese?

XVIII. Translate into English from Ukrainian

1. Ви можете дістатися до інституту на метро? Ні. 2. Ви не могли б передати мені цього ділового листа? 3. Вона, мабуть, мало працювала протягом семестру, тому так погано склала екзамени. 4. Вам нічого хвилюватись. 5. Вам немає необхідності робити це. 6. Можливо, вона мені вчора дзвонила. 7. Можливо, ви закінчили писати статтю. 8. Мені потрібно зателефонувати містеру Флону. 9. Взяти з собою парасоль? Ні, це не потрібно. Дощу, мабуть, не буде. 10. Вам треба бути уважнішим на лекціях. 11. Ви могли б мене попередити раніше про те, що сталось. 12. Вам не слід було гуляти під дощем. Тепер вам доведеться провести кілька днів удома.

I Pre-reading task.**Discuss in small groups**

1. Have you ever been to a restaurant?
2. Did you like it?
3. When and where was it?
4. What kind of restaurant was it?
5. What was the food like?
6. What was the service like?
7. Do you often go to restaurants?
8. Do you enjoy going to restaurants? Why?
9. Would you like to work at a restaurant? Why?

II Read and translate the text**TEXT 1. RESTAURANTS (Part I)**

A restaurant is an establishment that serves prepared food and beverages to be consumed on the premises. The term covers a multiplicity of venues and a diversity of styles of cuisine.

Restaurants are sometimes a feature of a larger complex, typically a hotel, where the dining amenities are provided for the convenience of the residents and, of course, for the hotel to maximise their potential revenue. Such restaurants are often also open to non-residents.

History

The term "restaurant" (from the French "restaurer", to restore) first appeared in the 16th century, meaning "a food which restores", and referred specifically to a rich, highly flavoured soup. The modern sense of the word was born in around 1765 when a Parisian soup-seller named Boulanger opened his establishment. The first restaurant in the form that became standard (customers sitting down with individual portions at

individual tables, selecting food from menus, during fixed opening hours) was the Grand Taverne de Londres, founded in 1782 by a man named Beauvilliers.

First inns and taverns were known from antiquity, these were establishments aimed at travellers, and in general locals would rarely eat there. The restaurant became established in France after the French Revolution broke up catering guilds and forced the aristocracy to flee, leaving a retinue of servants with the skills to cook excellent food; whilst at the same time numerous provincials arrived in Paris with no family to cook for them. Restaurants were the means by which these two could be brought together — and the French tradition of dining out was born. In this period the star chef Antonin Careme, often credited with founding classic French cuisine, flourished, becoming known as the "Cook of Kings and the King of Cooks."

Restaurants spread rapidly to the United States, with the first (Jul-lien's Restarator) opening in Boston in 1794, and they spread rapidly

thereafter. Most however continued on the standard approach (Service a la française) of providing a shared meal on the table to which customers would then help themselves, something which encouraged them to eat rather quickly. The modern formal style of dining, where customers are given a plate with the food already arranged on it, is known as Service a la russe, as it is said to have been introduced to France by the Russian Prince Kourakin in the 1830s, from where it spread rapidly to England and beyond.

Types of Restaurants

Restaurants range from unpretentious lunching or dining places catering to people working nearby, with simple food served in simple settings at low prices, to expensive establishments serving refined food and wines in a formal setting. In the former case, clients are not expected to wear formal wear. In the latter case, clients generally wear formal clothing, though this varies between cultures.

Notes

restaurant — ресторан

establishment — установа
menu — меню
food — їжа
beverage — напій
to consume — споживати
premises — територія закладу
venue — місце збору, зустрічі; устар. район
diversity — різноманітність
cuisine — кухня (напр. національна)
revenue — прибуток
rich — жирный, питательный (о еде)
whilst — пока
antiquity — давнина
retinue — свита
servant — прислуга
to flee — втікати
to dine out — обідати не вдома
to flourish — процвітати
to spread — поширюватися
approach — підхід
a la franchise — по-французьки
a la russe — по-російськи
to help oneself — обслужити себе (покласти із загальної тарілки в свою)
help yourself! — пригोщайтесь!
beyond — за межами
nearby — поблизу
refined — витончений, витончений, вишуканий
waiter — офіціант waitress — офіціантка
bill — рахунок

origin — походження
to prohibit — забороняти
restriction — обмеження
to license — ліцензувати
merit — заслуга, гідність, якість
to perceive — сприймати, розуміти, відчувати
roughly — приблизно
assessment — оцінка
sample — зразок
to sample — пробувати
to award — нагороджувати
entire — повністю
thorough — ретельний
various — різноманітний
supply — поставка, запас, постачання, продовольство
competition — конкуренція
profit — прибуток
obstacle — перешкода
consistent — постійний
quality — якість
hassle — боротьба, драка, сварка
liability — відповідальність
accident — нещасний випадок

III Compare and remember.

BrE	AmE
to maximise	to maximize
to minimise	to minimize
to specialise	to specialize

to organise

to organize

flavour

flavor

IV Answer the questions.

1. What is a restaurant?
2. Why are restaurants established as part of hotels very often?
3. Where does the word "restaurant" come from?
4. When, why and how did the modern meaning of the word "restaurant" come in use?
5. What establishments to serve travellers were known from antiquity and why?
6. What happened to foodservice industry in France after the French Revolution?
7. How was the French tradition of dining out born?
8. Who was Antonin Careme? Why is he remembered?
9. When did restaurants spread in the United States?
10. What is "service a la française"?
11. What is "service a la russe"?
12. Who introduced "service a la russe" to France? When was it?
13. When did restaurants spread in England?
14. What are different types of restaurants?
15. In which way does dining in expensive establishments differ from dining at unpretentious places?

V Compare and explain the difference

British / English

kitchen / cuisine

meal / food

chef/cook

service & la française / service a la russe

VI Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Find and translate sentences with them in the text

To be consumed on the premises, multiplicity of venues, dining amenities, fixed opening hours, inns and taverns, aimed at travellers, catering guilds, retinue of servants, tradition of dining out, star chef, there-after, shared meal, modern formal style of dining, introduced to France, spread rapidly to England and beyond, unpretentious lunching place, dining place, dining establishment, in the latter case, though.

VII Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations

Дорогий заклад; їжа і напої; розмаїття кулінарних стилів; особливість / характерна риса; для зручності постояльців готелю, відкритий для сторонніх; потенційний дохід; з'являтися; жирний живильний суп; в сучасному розумінні; індивідуальні порції; вибирати блюда з меню; з найдавніших часів; місцеві жителі; вміння готувати відмінну їжу; свита слуг; в той же самий час; мешканці провінції; заснувати класичну французьку кухню; швидко поширюватися; стандартний підхід; обслуговування по-французьки; обслуговування по-російськи; за низькими цінами; вишукана їжа; в першому випадку; парадний одяг.

VIII Make word combinations, translate them and find them in the text

dining	sense
potential	revenue
rich	approach
modern	guild
individual	cuisine
fixed	portion
catering	lunching
french	soup

spread	style
standard	food
shared	meal
formal	rapidly
unpretentious	amenities
refined	hours

IX Make adjectives from these names of countries

France, Russia, the USA, Great Britain.

X Make a summary of the text.

TEXT 2. RESTAURANTS (Part II)

Types of Restaurants

The standard way in which restaurants operate is that customers sit at tables, a waiter comes to take their order, and later brings the food, and the customers pay the bill afterwards. Depending on local custom, a tip of varying proportions of the bill (often 10—20 %) is added, which (usually) goes to the staff rather than the restaurant.

Restaurants often specialise in certain types of food. For example, there are seafood restaurants, vegetarian restaurants or ethnic restaurants. Generally speaking, restaurants selling "local" food are simply called restaurants, while restaurants selling food of foreign origin are called accordingly, for example, a Chinese restaurant and a French restaurant.

Depending on local customs and the establishment, restaurants may or may not serve alcoholic beverages. Often, laws governing the sale of alcohol prohibit restaurants from selling alcohol without a meal, because otherwise, such a sale would be an activity for a bar, which are meant to have more severe restrictions. Some

restaurants are licensed to serve alcohol ("fully licensed"), and/or permit customers to "bring your own" alcohol (BYO / BYOB*).

* BYOB is short for "bring your own booze (alcohol)"

Restaurant Guides

Restaurant guides list the best places to eat. One of the most famous of these, in Western Europe, is the Michelin series of guides which accord from 1 to 3 stars to restaurants they perceive to be of high culinary merit. Restaurants with stars in the Michelin guide are formal, expensive establishments; in general the more stars awarded, the higher the prices. In the United States, the Mobil Travel Guides and the American Automobile Association rate restaurants on a similar 1 to 5 star (Mobil) or Diamond (AAA) scale. Three, four, and five star ratings are roughly equivalent to the Michelin one, two, and three star ratings while one and two star ratings typically indicate more casual places to eat. The popular Zagat Survey compiles individuals' comments about restaurants but does not pass an "official" critical assessment.

Nearly all major American newspapers employ restaurant critics and publish online dining guides for the cities they serve. American newspaper restaurant critics typically visit dining establishments anonymously and return several times so as to sample the entire menu. Newspaper restaurant guides, therefore, tend to provide the most thorough cover-age of various cities' dining options.

Economics

In economics, restaurants are the end of the supply chain in the food-service industry. There is usually too much competition in most cities since barriers to entry are relatively low, which means that for most restaurants, it is hard to make a profit. In most First World industrialized countries, restaurants are heavily regulated to ensure the health and safety of the customers.

The typical restaurant owner faces many obstacles to success, including raising initial capital, finding competent and skilled labour, maintaining consistent and excellent food quality, maintaining high standards of safety, and the constant hassle

of minimising potential liability for any food poisoning or accidents that may occur. This is why restaurants seem to come and go all the time.

I Answer the questions

1. What is the standard way of restaurant operation?
2. What is a tip?
3. What does the tip depend on?
4. What can be restaurant specializations?
5. How do you distinguish by name the restaurants than serve "local" food and restaurants that serve food of foreign origin?
6. Why do restaurants serve or not serve alcoholic beverages?
7. What is a restaurant guide?
8. What is one of the most popular restaurant guides in Western countries?
9. What are the classifications of restaurants in Europe and America?
10. What are the differences and similarities in these ratings?
11. Why do American newspapers employ restaurant critics?
12. What is the job of a restaurant critic?
13. Why is a newspaper restaurant guide often more reliable than any other restaurant guide?
14. Why is competition in the restaurant business so high?
15. What are restaurant's biggest concerns in Western countries?
16. What obstacles does a typical restaurant owner face?
17. Why do restaurants seem to come and go all the time?

II Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Find and translate sentences with them in the text

The standard way, to take the order, to pay the bill afterwards, to add, it goes to the staff, certain types of food, seafood restaurant, vegetarian restaurant, ethnic restaurant, generally speaking, food of foreign origin, to be licensed to serve alcohol,

restaurant guide, high culinary merit, the more stars awarded, the higher the prices, roughly equivalent, star ratings, casual places, to visit dining establishments anonymously, the most thorough coverage, supply chain, foodservice industry, barriers to entry are relatively low, heavily regulated, food poisoning, bring your own booze.

III Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations

Клієнт / відвідувач ресторану (2); в залежності від місцевих традицій; прийняти замовлення; сплатити рахунок; відповідно; алкогольні напої; інакше; суворі обмеження; дозволяти; загалом; критична оцінка; спробувати всі страви в меню; варіанти пообідати; занадто велика конкуренція ; важко отримувати прибуток; накопичити початковий капітал; знайти компетентну робочу силу; забезпечувати здоров'я і безпеку; харчове отруєння; тому, що.

IV Make word combinations, translate them and find them in the text

local	merit
seafood	restaurant
alcoholic	industry
culinary	coverage
roughly	quality
critical	menu
thorough	capital
various	beverages
entire	assessment
foodservice	poisoning
heavily	custom
initial	labour
skilled	regulated
consistent	equivalent
food	options

V Match the synonyms in the columns. Translate the pairs and find them in the text (both parts)

wear	alcohol
work	customer
booze	sample
allow	operate
feel	rarely
check	entire
seldom	clothing
client	revenue
whole	bill
flee	diversity
labour	in general
variety	permit
profit	run away
try	staff
generally speaking	perceive

VI Match the antonyms in the columns. Translate the pairs and find them in the text (both parts)

permit	casual
modern	expensive
simple	prohibit
traveler	roughly
in the former case	individual
cheap	refined
exactly	local
competition	monopoly
shared	in the latter case
formal	ancient

VII Make a summary of the text.

VIII Match the word with its definition.

PEOPLE WHO WORK AT THE RESTAURANT

Captain or Host	— a person who serves drinks at the bar or in the or bar if it
Hostess	is a separate establishment.
Waiter or Waitress	— the head cook.
Busboy	— a person who meets and sits the guests.
Sommelier	— a person who washes dishes.
or Wine Steward	
Bartender	— a person who takes the orders and serves the meals.
Buffet server	— a person who waits on guests at a buffet or helps people to choose from a buffet menu.
Floor supervisor	— a person who works in the kitchen but doesn't actually cook or just makes simple things like salads.
Cashier	— a person who pours water, clears and sets tables, and performs other similar chores.
Manager	— the head waiter or waitress.
Chef	— the person who operates the restaurant or manages the work of a restaurant.
Cook	— a person who actually prepares meals.
Kitchen aid	— a person who takes orders for wine and sometimes for other alcoholic drinks.
Dishwasher	— a person who receives payments from the guests.

Divide all people who work at a restaurant into two groups: kitchen staff and floor staff or serving staff.

TEXT 3

You are what you eat!

The inside of your fridge says a lot about you: not only your diet but your lifestyle, personality and attitude to life too.

A There **isn't much** food here but I can see that food is very important to the owner of this fridge. This person looks after his/her health and has a balanced diet with fresh fruit and **a lot of** vegetables. There's a lot of mineral water – very healthy! The food is not only healthy, but looks good too – I can see avocados, **some** red peppers, **a few** grapes and a melon. Perhaps this person is a vegan – I can't see **any** milk or cheese. I'm sure he/she has a healthy body and a tasteful home too!

B This fridge is a mess – there is simply **too much** food in here! This person obviously loves cooking – there isn't any convenience food here. And he/she has got a very big appetite and probably doesn't know what a diet is. Look at all those eggs and sausages! There's a lot to drink too: some wine, beer and **a lot of** fruit juice. My guess is that this person loves food but isn't terribly healthy!

C This person obviously only eats to live. There **aren't many** things in this fridge – it's a classic minimalist fridge! There's a tub of margarine, a bar of chocolate and **a little** chocolate cake. This person certainly has a sweet tooth! I **can't** see **any** vegetables or fresh fruit. What a terrible diet! I'm afraid this person is probably very lazy and doesn't enjoy life very much!

I Read the descriptions A-C. Decide who owns each fridge.

- a family with teenager kids
- a yoga instructor
- a businessman
- a student

- a doctor

II Look at the article again and answer the questions.

1. Which of the underlined nouns are uncountable?
2. Can these nouns be plural?

III Look at the words in bold in the article and answer the questions.

1. Which of these words or phrases are used with both countable and uncountable nouns?
2. Which of these words or phrases are used only with uncountable nouns?
3. Which of these words or phrases are used only with countable nouns?

IV Circle the correct words

1. How *much/many* bananas did you buy?
2. We need *some/any* butter.
3. Are there *any/some* spoons in the drawer?
4. Don't put too *much/many* water in the kettle!
5. You didn't buy *any/some* sausages.
6. Is there *some/any* rice left?
7. She doesn't eat *a lot of/many* meat.
8. Can I have *a little/a few* milk, please?
9. He eats *too much/ a lot of* sweets every day.

GRAMMAR

I. Make these sentences interrogative and negative

1. They listen to the news in the evening.
2. He spends all his money on books.
3. Mother wakes me up at seven o'clock in the morning.
4. In summer we swim in the lake every day.
5. My friend teaches at the University.
6. I take a long walk every day.
7. She gets on well with her friends.
8. My parents want to buy new furniture.
- 9.

She cuts her hair every month. 10. The old woman feels very cold. 11. Our father works in an office and comes home for lunch. 12. Our director signs many papers every day. 13. The children play all the morning and sleep in the afternoon. 14. His brothers work hard all day, and want to rest in the evening. 15. The postman bring letters three times a day.

II. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the Present Indefinite

1. It (to awake) my interest to economics. 2. She always (to get) good marks in English. 3. My studies (to begin) at half past eight. 4. I (to think) economy is a promising field. 5. Hard work usually (to lead) to good success. 6. My working day (to last) six hours. 7. He (to speak) English quite fluently. 8. Everybody (to know) that they (to watch) TV every evening. 9. The swimming bath (to open) at 9.00 and (to close) at 18.30 every day. 10. What time (the banks / close) in Britain? 11. The sun (to rise) in the East. 12. Bad students never (to work) hard. 13. It often (to snow) in winter. 14. She (to say), she (to hear) nothing. 15. My friend (to go) there nearly every week.

III. Complete the dialogue by putting the verbs into the correct form

Brian: I need to speak to Gina about this new publicity brochure. (you / know) where she is?

Diana: She – (not/work) on Fridays. She only – (have) a part-time job now.

Brian: Right. When – (she/come) to the office?

Diana: Well, she – (come) in from Monday to Thursday, but she – (not/stay) all day. She usually – (start) at 9.00 and – (go) home at about 2.15.

IV. Put the words (underlined) into the Singular and make other changes if necessary

1. They know the town well and can show you the way to the theatre. 2. My **friends** live in Kyiv, they study at the University. 3. Do these boys go to school in the morning or in the afternoon? 4. They want to buy some English books which they

need for their work. 5. These girls sing well but they cannot play the piano. 6. Housewives work very much at home. 7. Two of my friends work at this plant, they are engineers. 8. These little girls like when their brothers play with them. 9. Children spend a lot of time out-of-doors. 10. My cousins have families of their own. 11. My sisters have breakfast at 8 o'clock and then they go to school. They return home only at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. 12. They go to the library twice a month. 13. Their teachers tell them that they make many mistakes because they are not attentive at the lessons. 14. They go to work by bus and return home on foot. 15. Two of my sisters are married, their husbands are workers.

V. Translate the following sentences

1. На заняттях ми читаємо, перекладаємо англійські тексти, робимо різні справи. 2. Вони не йдуть додому після уроків, вони йдуть до бібліотеки. 3. Ви багато працюєте над англійською мовою ? 4. Я не розумію це правило. 5. Чи займається твій друг спортом? 6. Мій брат не хоче вступати до інституту. Він хоче працювати. 7. Коли ми робимо помилки, наш вчитель виправляє нас. 8. Моя сестра добре співає і танцює. 9. Спочатку подумай, а потім скажи. 10. В погану погоду я не виходжу на прогулянку. 11. Я не люблю чай з лимоном. Я люблю бутерброди з яйцем та сиром. 12. Взимку темніє дуже рано. 13. Я не пам'ятаю нові слова. 14. Деякі наші студенти живуть в гуртожитку. 15. В тебе не забере багато часу, щоб дістатись до інституту.

IV. Memorize the following proverbs. Pay attention to the verbs in the Present Indefinite

1. The dogs bark, but the caravan goes on. 2. A new broom sweeps clean. 3. Barking dogs do not bite. 4. All well that ends well. 5. Health is above wealth. 6. Great ship asks deep water. 7. Evil chance seldom comes alone. 8. Every shoe fits every foot.

VII. Define the meaning of the verb "to do" in the following sentences

1. One must do one's duty. 2. She does her homework in the evening. 4. I do not speak English well. 5. Don't do it. It's dangerous. 6. He does know how to translate this sentence. 7. Don't be noisy. 8. I have done some shopping.

VIII. Translate into Ukrainian

1. What are you going to do on Sunday? 2. Try to do your home assignments properly. 3. Does he do many mistakes when he speaks English? 4. How many magazines did you take from the library? 5. We tried and did our best to Economy as a social science does explain the laws which regulate the production and distribution of material wealth in human society.

IX. Insert the auxiliary verbs in general questions

- 1.... you like your future speciality?
- 2.... he take the shortest way to the University?
- 3.... they work five days a week?
- 4.... he teach English?
- 5.... our Institute train specialists for various branches of economics ?
- 6.... you listen to the news in the evening?
- 7.... you read newspapers in the morning or in the evening?
- 8.... it often rain in summer?
- 9.... you go in for sports?

X. Compete these sentences with a tail-questions as in the pattern:

Pattern: You are a student, aren't you?

You study at the Institute, don't you?

1. It's time for breakfast, ...? 2. He reads English books, ...? 3. They do not miss English Lessons, ...? 4. You don't mind my smoking here, ...? 5. You are ready, ...? 6. They are industrious students, ...? 7. They learn many subjects, ...? 8. They work in the laboratory every day, ...? 9. She speaks English fluently, ...?

XI. Put special questions to underlined words

1. This artist draws very good pictures. 2. The students of our group know English well. 3. About four thousand students study at our Institute. 4. My sister winds up her watch in the morning. 5. We know this young man. 6. My brother can drive a car. 7. The results of the competition are good. 8. He is a doctor. 9. I go to the cinema once a month. 10. I have my breakfast at half past seven.

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