

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Факультет культури й виховання

Кафедра іноземних мов

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ

методичні рекомендації та навчальний матеріал для самостійної роботи
здобувачів вищої освіти ступеня «бакалавр» всіх спеціальностей з теми:
“Життя студента: у магазині та лікарні” денної форми навчання

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Друкується за рішенням науково-методичної комісії факультету культури й виховання Миколаївського національного аграрного університету від 21.04.2017, протокол № 11

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Передмова

Методичні рекомендації розраховані на здобувачів вищої освіти всіх спеціальностей вуза і рекомендуються для використання на II етапі навчання: модуль 1, блок 6.

Методичні рекомендації розраховані на 16 годин. Методичні рекомендації допоможуть студентам здобути: навички читання, перекладу і спілкування англійською мовою на основі цікавого аутентичного матеріалу з повсякденного життя молоді у Сполучених Штатах і Великобританії.

Методичні рекомендації включають тексти з тем "У магазині", "У лікарні". До кожної теми додаються різноманітні тексти і діалоги. Методичні рекомендації включають лексику і система вправ, на базі яких проводиться активізація мовленнєвих одиниць.

Розділ І.

У МАГАЗИНІ

Shops and Shopping

I. Прочитайте і запам'ятайте

A Shops and shopping

Shop assistant: person who works in a shop, also called sales assistant

Shop window: the window at the front of the shop

Shopping center: a place with many shops, outside or indoors

Window shopping: to look round the shops but not buy anything

Shopping list: a list of things to buy

I went shopping yesterday (= I went to the shops to buy food or clothes, etc)

I did the shopping yesterday (= I bought food and household goods)

B Types of shop (and what they sell)

Name of shop

What it sells

Department store

almost everything (furniture, clothes, electrical appliances, e.g. TV and washing machine. toys, jewellery, etc, and sometimes food)

Supermarket

food and household goods, e.g. cleaning products

Newsagent('s)

newspapers, cigarettes, sweets, stationary, writing paper, cards, envelopes, etc.

Butcher('s)

meat

Greengrocer('s)

fruit and vegetables

Boutique

fashionable clothes

Chemist('s)

medicine, baby products, shampoo, soap, toothpaste, etc.

Note: most other shops are just '+ shop', e.g. shoe shop, record shop, camera shop, etc.

C Useful words and expressions

Assistant: Can I help you?

Customer: Yes. I'm looking for (=I want) a blue jumper.

No, I'm just looking, thanks (=I don't need help) I'm being served, thanks. (= another assistant is already serving / helping me)

Assistant: What size are you looking for? (e.g. big? small? medium?)

Customer: Where is the changing room? (= the room where you try on clothes: also called the fitting room)

Assistant: It's down there on the right.

Customer: Yes, I'll take this one/these. (=Yes, I want to buy this one / these)

Customer: No. I'll leave it thanks (=No. I don't want to buy it / them)

Customer: Excuse me. Where do I pay for it? 7

Assistant: Over at the cash desk / till

Customer: And can I pay by cheque / credit card?

Assistant: Yes. of course.

Practice

I. Знайдіть узагальнююче слово

Example: fruit e.g. apples, oranges and peaches

1.e.g. shoes, a blouse, a jacket
2.e.g. a sofa, an armchair, a table
3.e.g. a television, a washing machine, a food mixer
4.e.g. washing powder, soap, toilet paper
5.e.g. teddy bear, plastic gun, lego
6.e.g. writing paper. envelopes

II. Скажіть у якому магазині ви купуєте ці речі

Coke, tablets, envelopes, carrots, a brush, an armchair, bread, gloves, apples, newspapers, meat, chicken, poultry.

Supermarket, Newsagent, Chemist, Department store, Butcher, Greengrocer

III. Допишіть дві три речі, які ви можете купувати у кожному з цих магазинів

IV. Підберіть слова до поданих визначень

1. A shop where you can buy fashionable clothes.
2. A place with many shops, center outside or indoors.
3. A person who works in a shop.
4. The place where you can try on clothes in a shop.
5. The place where you pay for things in a shop.
6. To look round the shops without planning to buy anything.
7. The shop where you buy meat.
8. The shop where you buy medicines, baby products, shampoo, etc.

V. Допишіть діалог у магазині

Assistant 1: Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, I'm (1) a blouse like this, but in blue.

Assistant 1: I see. And what (2) are you looking for?

Customer: Uh, 14 usually.

Assistant 1: Ok, I'll just go and see if we've got any.

Customer: Thank you.

Assistant 2: Can I help you?

Customer: No, it's OK, I'm (3) Thanks.

Assistant 1: Here we are. The last one is stock.

Customer: Great. Can I try it on?

Assistant 1: Yes, of course. The (4) is just over there.

Assistant 1: How was it?

Customer: Fine. I'll (5)

Assistant: Right. Would you like to pay over there at the (6)

Money and Paying

I. Прочитайте і запам'ятайте

Information

- British coins: 1p, 2p, 5p, 20p, 50p, £1
- British notes: £5, £10, £20, £50
- The Scottish banks issue their own notes, including £1 notes.
- Paying by credit card is very common in Britain, but check first if the shop takes your credit card.

- Please note that some shops only take their own credit card, for example, Marks & Spencers. Other shops have a minimum amount for payment by credit card.
- If you use your credit card for a large amount, you may be asked for identification or proof of identity. Your passport or driving license should be all right.

Getting change

- ▶ Could you change a twenty pound note, please.
- ▶ Have you change for a twenty pound note, please.

The cashier asks you: How would you like it?
 What would you like?

- ▶ A ten and two fives, please.
- ▶ Four fives, please.
- ▶ Three fives and the rest in coins, please.

Paying in a shop

You can ask: May I pay by credit card?
or

You might be asked: How are you paying?
 Cash or credit card?

If you have a student discount card

- ▶ Do you get a discount with this card?

If you do not have change

When you only have a £10 note for something cost 45p!

- ▶ I'm sorry this is all I've got.
- ▶ Can you change a £10 note?

How to avoid getting lots of change

When what you have bought costs, for example, £3.05.

- ▶ I've got the 5p.

Practice

I. Зробіть діалоги на теми:

1. When you want to pay by VISA card.
2. When you want to change a £1 coin.
3. When you have a student discount card.
4. When all you have is a £20 note.
5. When you have spent £6.10

American Shops

I. Прочитайте текст і перекладіть його

There are, of course, wonderful shops here, but so there are in London, Paris, Rome and a dozen more great cities. In shop windows here I saw a magnificent fur coat on which was a card saying, "Earth has not anything to show more fair", a pair of ear-rings priced at 3 3000 each, a tiny bottle of scent priced at \$ 65. And, in contrast to all this magnificence, bread "sprayed with bakery smell", fish "sprayed with smell of the sea", little pieces of "Texas oil stone, 13,000 feet deep, 400,000,000 years old". And, perhaps the silliest of all, empty tins from Florida labelled "filled with pure air from Florida's coast; send one to your friends".

But the shops that are most characteristically American are the "drug stores" and the "supermarkets". A "drug store" is not, as an Englishman might think, a "Chemist's shop", i.e., a place that sells only - or mainly - drugs. In some of them you can buy drugs, but their main business is to sell stationary, candy, milk shakes, braces, fountain pens, ice-cream, toasters, electric clocks, doormats, paperbacked books or imitation jewellery. Every drug store has a food counter where you can sit on a high stool and have hot chocolate, Coca-Cola, orange juice, hot dogs, coffee, cakes, sandwiches or omelettes.

There are "automats" from which on putting in a coin you can get a plate of cooked ham, cooked beef or cheese, or "the best hand-carved sandwich in town" - all to the constant sound of music from the "juke-boxes" or "canned music" that is telephoned in.

I had already seen supermarkets in England but the once here are vastly bigger; some covering 40,000 square feet are not uncommon, and they have huge car-parks where the cars of a thousand customers can be parked. I am told that nearly 50% of the groceries sold in America are

sold in the supermarkets. As you walk to the doors they automatically open, and as you enter they automatically close after you. Inside, there are bright lights and amusing advertisements to please the children, and on the shelves there seems to be everything, all of it most attractively packed and displayed. You just help yourself as you walk (pushing a wire basket on wheels that is provided to hold the goods you want to buy). What impresses you is the enormous quantities of everything; thus one huge block of shelves will contain nothing but breakfast foods, another, equally huge, will be filled only with canned fruit or soup or beans. From thousands of cans exactly alike, a cat's smiling face proclaims the delights of "Kitcat - the food all cats love." Vast refrigerators display joints of beef, legs of lamb, packages of pink and white bacon, Maryland chickens or pork pies; you can buy twenty different kinds of bread, fifty different kinds of soap. At the exits polite assistants ("Fred" or "Hank" or "Shirley" - their names are on their white coats) will take the goods you have chosen from your wheel-basket, add up the cost, pack them into a box and take your money in payment for the goods. Then "Joe" or "Ike" will carry the box to your car.

II. Складіть речення зі словами

Supermarket, drug, stationary, huge, equipment, automatic, assistant, impression, hot dogs.

III. Напишіть питання до поданих відповідей

1. Their main business is to sell stationary, candy, milk shakes, ice-cream, toasters, electric clocks and so on. 2. It said: "Earth has not anything to show more fair". 3. Some cover 40,000 square feet. 4. Nearly 50% 5. In a wide basket. 6. They carry the box to your car.

IV. Порівняйте магазини вашої країни зі Сполученими Штатами та Англією. Запишіть ваші думки.

Shopping

Information

- Most shops in Britain are open from 9am - 6pm Monday to Saturday. In some small towns some shops close on Wednesday or Tuesday afternoons.
- Never put anything in your own bag or pocket before paying for it.

Asking for something and pointing

- ▶ I'd like one of those, please.
- ▶ Could I have some of those, please.
a piece of that, please.

Asking for a particular thing

- ▶ I'd like a can of coke, please.
- ▶ Could I have a Mars bar, please.
a 35 mm slide film, please.

Practice

1. Підберіть правильне словосполучення

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. a packet of | a. Ambre Solaire |
| 2. a bar of | b. milk |
| 3. a bunch of | c. chocolates |
| 4. a box of | d. rolls |
| 5. a pint of | e. soap |
| 6. half a pound of | f roses |
| 7. a quarter of | g. matches |
| 8, a tube of | h. razorblades |
| 9. half a dozen | i. butter |
| 10. a bottle of | j. toothpaste |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Do you know these expressions?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | 2. |
| - I'd like a pair of shoes, please. | - Can you show me a camera, please? |
| - What colour? | - Yes. here you are. |
| - White. | - How much is it? |
| - And what size are you? | - £ 45 |
| - Seven. Can I try them on, please? | - That's quite expensive. |
| - Certainly. | |

Have you got cheaper?

3.

- Can you change this T-shirt, please?
- Why? What's wrong with it?
- It's too big for me.

I. Прочитайте діалоги в парах

Shoe Department

Assistant: Can I help you?

Alexander: I'd like a pair of trainers, please.

Assistant: What size?

Alexander: Size 41, please.

Assistant: Try this pair on. They are cheapest, the lightest and the most comfortable. They're very popular.

Alexander: They're rather small.

Assistant: Try these then. They're bigger.

Alexander: How much are they?

Assistant: £17.

Alexander: I think they're great.

Clothes Department

I.

Alexander: Hello, could you show me one of those T-shirts?

Assistant: Here's a nice one. What size?

Alexander: Size 44, I think

Assistant: Yes, here's one.

Alexander: How much is it?

Assistant: £4.50

Alexander: Here's £5.00

Assistant: That's 50 pence change.

Mike: Can I see your new ими? Oh, it's very smart but it's not your size, Let's go and change it.

Alexander: Can you change this T-shirt, please?

Assistant: Why? What's wrong with it?

Alexander: It's too big for me. Have you got them in a smaller size?

Assistant: How about this one?

Alexander: Can I try it on?

Assistant: Certainly,

Mike: I think that's better. Russian and British sizes aren't the same.

II.

Shop assistant: Can I help you?

John: Yes, please. Can I try these jeans on?

Shop assistant: Certainly. Over there.

John: Thank you.

Jane: Have you got these jeans in another colour and a larger size?

Shop assistant: Here you are.

Jane: Thanks a lot. How much are they?

Shop assistant: £20.

Jane: They are very smart. Thank you.

John: I must buy presents for my friends in Scotland. Jane, could you help me?

Answers for the page above: 1h, 2e, 3f, 4g, 5b, 6i, 7c, 8j, 9d, 10a.

Fun to read!

Butter and Soap

A shopkeeper bought ten pounds of butter from a country-woman. Each pound was wrapped up as a separate parcel. The shopkeeper weighed them and found them all too light. He complained to the woman, who answered: "If they are light, it is your own fault. I weighed them with a pound of soap that I bought at your shop. My pounds of butter are as heavy as your pounds of soap."

Persistency

A young man decided to buy nothing at a bazaar which he attended. A charming young girl offered him a cigarette-case. He refused to buy, saying: "I don't smoke." She offered him a fountain pen. "No," he said, "I don't write." Then she brought out a box of chocolates, but he said: "I don't eat sweets."

Finally she offered him a cake of soap. He bought it. He could not say - "I don't wash."

Dialogue

Nora: Oh. Harry; I had such an exiting afternoon!

Harry: Why, what happened?

Nora: I bought myself a lovely pair of shoes.

Harry: Did you! Well, that was exciting.

Nora: (tragically) Yes, but when I got home I found I found I hadn't got them!

Harry: Oh dear! How did you lose them?

Nora: I couldn't think. The man in the shop wrapped them up and I paid for them but that was all I could remember.

Harry: Did you go back and ask?

Nora: Yes, but they weren't at that shop.

Harry: And was that the only place you had been to?

Nora: Oh no, it wasn't. I went to the bank, but the people there didn't know anything about it. Then I went to the butcher's to see if I might have left the shoes there, but I hadn't. I didn't find the shoes anywhere, You can understand that I was upset, can't you?

Harry: Of course I can. What a theme - poor darling, look here. I'll see if I can buy another pair for you.

Nora: Oh, but it's all right. Harry, I got them.

Harry: But I thought you said

Nora: Yes. but when I had been to all the shops, I remembered that the last place I went was the Rits Cafe, for tea. And the parcel was there, under the table. Wasn't lucky?

Harry: Luckier than you deserved.

Complain in a shop

I. Прочитайте і запам'ятайте

- ▶ Excuse me, I'm sorry but I bought this (pullover) yesterday and it's too (big), is it possible to change it?
- Can I see your receipt?

- ▶ Excuse me. I bought this (camera) yesterday. and it doesn't close properly.
- Oh, you're right. I'm sorry. I'll give you a new one.
- ▶ Thank you.

- ▶ There's a button missing.
- ▶ It doesn't work.
- ▶ It's scratched / tom / dirty.

Can you guess what the objects were

A very serious complaint

- ▶ I wonder if I could speak to the manager, please.
- ▶ I'm not very happy about this. I'd like to see the manager, please.

Practice

I. Заповніть пропуски, вживаючи ці слова: Excuse me / please / I'm afraid / I'm sorry / thank you very much.

You: _____, could you help me, _____?

Assistant: Yes?

You: I'd like a film for my camera, but I'm not sure what kind.

Assistant: Can I see your camera?

You: _____, I've left it at home.

Assistant: Is it 35 mm?

You: _____, but I don't really know.

Assistant: Does the film look like this or like this?

You: Ah, It's like that one.

Then it is 35 mm. Slides or prints?

You: Prints, _____.

Assistant: 24 or 36?

You: 36, _____.

Assistant: That's £3.75, _____.

You: _____.

Assistant: Excuse me, please, I'm afraid of, I'm sorry, please, please, please, thank you very much.

Buying clothes

I. Прочитайте і запам'ятайте

When you need help

- ▶ Excuse me
- can you help me, please?
- can I try it on?
- have you this in size 12?
- have you got this in red?
- have you this in medium?

When you don't want help

Can I help you?

- ▶ No, thank you, I'm just looking.

When you don't want to buy anything

- ▶ No thank you, I think I'll leave it.

When you don't know your size

- ▶ I don't know my size
- ▶ Can you measure me, please?

Paying

- ▶ How much is this, please?
- ▶ How much are those, please?

When you do not have change; for example, you only have a £10 note when something costs 80p: Sorry I have nothing smaller.

- ▶ Do you like VISA / American Express?
- ▶ Do you take travellers' cheques?

British sizes

* Shoes

UK	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Europe	35	36	37	38	39	41	42	43	44	46

* Men's Shirts

UK	14	14 1/2	15	15 1/2	16	16 1/2	17
Europe	36	37	38	39	41	42	43

* Men's Suits

UK	36	38	40	42	44	46
Europe	46	48	50	52	54	56

* Women's Dresses and Blouses

UK	8	10	12	14	16	18
Europe	36	38	40	42	44	46

Talking about your size

- ▶ (man) My shoes are nine and I take a size 15 collars.
- ▶ (woman) I'm dress size 12 and I take size 5 shoes.

You: _____

I. Прочитайте текст

Some More Shopping

Mr. Priestley: Now, Pedro, suppose you tell us something about men's shops.

Pedro: Well, I often go to a men's outfit when I want new gloves or ties, socks, handkerchiefs or shins. The one I go to in Regent Street has also hats and collars, and all of very good quality.

Mr. Priestley: What size do you take in hats, collars and gloves?

Pedro: Oh, yes; the English sizes not the same as most continental ones. I take size 7 in hats, 15.5 in collars, 8 in gloves and 8,5 in shoes.

Hob: You sound as if you were bigger round the neck than round the head!

Pedro: Another shop I go to frequently is the tobacconist. I always have the same kind of cigarette, a hand-made Virginia, though he has excellent Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes too, and he has all the popular kinds in packets of ten and twenty and boxes of fifty and a hundred.

Then I went yesterday to the newsagent to pay my bill for papers. He is a bookseller and stationer as well as a newsagent, and I gave him an order for a new book that I wanted I had borrowed it from the library but] liked it so much that I Wanted to have a copy of my own. At the same time I ordered three or four boxes of writing-paper and a hundred envelopes.

Then I went along Piccadilly to the Fine Art Galleries. I had seen a water-colour that I liked, so I had it sent to my rooms. It was about one

o'clock by this time and I had an appointment for lunch at the Ritz with a friend, so I turned in there - and that was my morning.

Mr. Priestley: Very good. Now, Lucille, can you tell us a little about your shopping?

Lucille: I went to Bond Street one day last week to have a look at a hat that I had been told had just arrived from Paris. I tried it on and liked it very much, so I bought it.

I needed a new pair of dancing-shoes; my present ones are rather worn and I am going to a dance tonight. I saw a beautiful pair of walking shoes in snake skin, so I bought those as well and had them sent to my address.

Then I remembered that I wanted a new toothbrush. There was a chemist's near, so I went in. They had some new face cream and a face powder that the chemist said was very good, but I never use anything but Guerlain from Paris. I always get my lipstick from Paris, too, but unfortunately I lost my lipstick yesterday, the last one that I had, so I had to buy a new one there. It is quite good, but not like my Parisian one.

My watch doesn't go very well just now; it has been gaining about ten minutes a day for some time, and even now and then it stops altogether for no reason at all. I took it to a watchmaker just off Bond Street so that he could examine it. He said it wanted cleaning, so I left it with him.

I called it at Cartier's the jeweller's to buy a birthday present for my sister, Marie. They showed me some lovely ear-rings, necklaces and bracelets, but I finally decided on a very pretty brooch of diamonds and rubies set in platinum - and that completed my shopping.

Hob: When I hear Lucille talking about diamonds and rubies and platinum, it reminds me of something that happened a long time ago. Uncle Albert was just beginning to make his fortune and he had been invited to a big party in Manchester. The invitation was for

Mr. Albert Hobdell and Lady

Uncle Albert hadn't a wife so he took his mother with him, my grandmother; he was very proud of his mother, even if she wasn't a "Lady". Well, they happened to sit next to a woman (or should I say, a "lady"?) who was very anxious that you should know how much jewelry she had and how wealthy she was.

"I clean my diamonds with warm water," she said. "my rubies with red wine, my emeralds with brandy and my sapphires with fresh milk, "What do you do?" she said, turning to Albert's mother.

"Oh! I don't clean mine at all," she said smilingly, "when they get dirty, [just throw them away."

Practice

I. Складіть речення, вживаючи ступінь порівняння прикметників

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) ...is taller than... | a) ...is the longest... |
| b) ...is larger than... | b) ...is the shortest... |
| c) ...is smaller than... | c) ...are the best... |
| d) ...is easier than... | d) ...are the worst... |
| e) ...is shorter than... | e) ...is the most beautiful... |
| f) ...is longer than... | f) ...is the largest... |
| g) ...is more beautiful than... | g) ...is the eldest... |
| h) ...is less expensive than... | h) ...is the lowest... |
| i) ...are lower than... | i) ... is the youngest... |
| j) ...is younger than... | j) ...is the easiest... |

II. Дайте відповіді на питання

1. Do you often go shopping?
2. Where do you usually shop?
3. Do you find it difficult to shop in large stores? Why?
4. Have you bought anything this week?
5. What have you bought there?
6. What do you want your friend to buy for you on your birthday?
7. You prefer to do your shopping in small shops, don't you? Why?
8. What are you going to buy this week?

9. Do you like anybody to accompany you when you go shopping?
10. What size do you take in shoes (suits)?

III. Перекладіть речення на англійську мову:

1. Цей магазин не такий великий, як той. 2. Він не такий енергійний, як його брат. 3. Її робота не така цікава, як моя. 4. Цей будинок не такий великий, як наш. 5. Його книга не така цікава, як моя. 6. Його кімната гірша за нашу. 7. Я старший від своєї сестри на 5 років. 8. Він найстарший у сім'ї. 9. Сьогодні так само холодно, як і вчора. 10. Твоя блакитна сукня краща за білу. 11. Ця аудиторія менша від нашої. 12. Цей хлопчик - найгірший учень в класі. 13. Мені хотілося б щоб ви купили ці черевики. 15. Цей шлях найкоротший.

IV. Напишіть твір про:

1. Describe a department store in your city.
2. Describe your last visit to the department store.
3. Describe how you buy food or clothes.

Food

1. Прочитайте слова і запам'ятайте їх

Fruit

Apple, apricot, banana, blueberry, coconut, cranberry, cherry, grapes, gooseberry, lemon, melon, mango, orange, peach, pear, pineapple, plump, raspberry, strawberry.

Vegetables

Aubergine, asparagus, broccoli, green bean(s), beat, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, courgette, corn, mushrooms, peas, pepper, potato, turnip, radish, zucchini.

Salad

Cucumber, lettuce, oil, tomato, vinigar, celery, herb(s), spinach.

Animal (meat), fish and shellfish

Animal: cow, calf (young cow), lamb, pig

Meat: beef, veal, lamb, pork

Poultry: chicken, duck, turkey

Note: a person who does not eat meat is a vegetarian.

Fish: crab, flatfish, herring, lobster, mussels, oyster, pike, perch, perchpike, sprats, shrimp, salmon

At a Food Shop

Mrs. Claydon: I'm looking for strawberries. Have you got any?

Assistant: Yes, I have. How many would you like?

Mrs. Claydon: I want two pounds, please.

Assistant: Here you are,

Mrs. Claydon: Thank you,

Diana: Hi, Mary. What are you buying?

Mrs. Claydon: I'm buying some strawberries for tea.

Assistant: Do you need anything else?

Mrs. Calydon: Yes, I'd like a loaf of bread, a dozen eggs, a tin of onion soup, a box of cereal, a bottle of milk, ajar of honey, a bunch grapes, a tube of mustard and a bar of chocolate. How much is that?

Assistant: £6.42

Mrs. Claydon: Thanks a lot.

Practice

I Напишіть овочі і фрукти:

	Vegetable	Fruit
1. beginning with the letter 'p'
2. beginning with the letter 'b'
3. beginning with the letter 'm'
4. beginning with the letter 'c'
5. beginning with the letter 'a'

II. Знайдіть зайве слово

1. pork, veal, salmon, beef
2. salmon, shrimp, oyster, lobster
3. lettuce, aubergine, tomato, cucumber
4. peach, onion, mushroom, courgetter
5. chicken, lamb, beef, mussels

*III. Чи їсте ви шкурку з цих фруктів - завжди, іноді, ніколи?
Зробіть три колонки.*

Apples	pineapples	cherries	grapes
Pears	bananas	peaches	mangoes
Oranges	lemons	melons	strawberries

IV Запитайте друга здогадатись назву фруктів, овочів або тварин

Example: It's a long orange vegetable.

V. Допишіть речення

1. In my country is/are more common than
2. In my country is/ are more expensive than
3. In my country a mixed salad usually contains
4. In my country we don't grow
5. And we don't often eat
6. Personally, I prefer to
7. I love but I don't really like
8. My favourite meat is

Food Shops

I. Прочитайте текст і перекладіть його

There is a great contrast between the local grocers' shops on the one hand and the big food stores on the other.

The local shops are, in general, small businesses with little capital, where members of the same family and one or two shop assistants work. The shop itself is generally rather small and overcrowded, because the shopkeeper cannot afford to rent large premises but must try, nevertheless, to of the family groceries are so small that it is difficult for them to accommodate more than half a dozen customers at a time. However, the intimate atmosphere of a small local shop provides for personal contacts, not only between the shopkeeper and shop assistants and the customers, but also among the regular customers themselves.

The big food shops, the supermarkets, on the other hand, are large, modern and well organized, but at the same time somewhat soulless and impersonal. They are large-scale organizations with plenty of capital and bring their shareholders enormous profits. The big food stores employ lot more staff than the family grocers” and are run by managers. Most of them are self-service shops. In contrast to the small local shops they are comparatively spacious and well laid out, with the goods arranged tidily and attractively on long lines of shelves. Because of their greater size the big stores are able to offer a much wider selection of goods than their small competitors.

The prices in the small suburban shops are normally higher than in the big central food stores. They sometimes cut prices in the big food stores when it is necessary to attract more customers. It must be remembered, however, that price cutting is not carried out in the interests of the customers but is simply a tactic in the drive for higher profits.

Working hours are also different. The big food shops open at 9 a.m. and close at 5.30 p.m. or 6 pm. on weekdays (on Wednesday or Thursday they close at 1 p.m.); on Sundays they are closed the whole day. The small shopkeeper, however, opens at 8 p.m. or earlier, and often doesn't close until 7 p.m., even later; he is usually open on Sunday morning too.

The small shopkeeper treats his customers very carefully trying not to offend them. The politeness and friendliness are in many cases quite sincere, but frequently they are hollow and superficial.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. What's the difference between the local grocer's shops and big food stores?
2. In what way does a small local shop provide for personal contacts?
3. What can you tell us about the prices in different shops?

Розділ 2.

У ЛІКАРНІ

Words and Expressions Connected with Doctor and Illness

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст

The ordinary doctor (sometimes called a G. P., i.e., general practitioner) is sometimes a *physician* or a *surgeon* (i.e. able to perform operations), and quite often he is both physician and surgeon, But if the illness is serious, or the operation a big one, he will advise you to get a *specialist*. You will go to the specialist - in London almost all of them have their *consulting*-rooms in or near Harley Street - or he will come to you, and if you have to have an operation he will advise you to go to a *hospital* or a *nursing home* where they have all the necessary equipment.

If your teeth need attention, *stopping, filling, or extracting*, or if you need *false teeth (dentures)*, then you go to the dentist.

If your eyes need attention, you go to an *optician*, who will examine them, test your sight to see whether you are suffering from *short-sight* or *long-sight*, and will write out a *prescription*, which you take to an *optician* who will then make the necessary glasses for you.

All this you get under the National Health Service

The common illnesses are: *a cough, a cold, influenza* (“the flu”), *sore throat*. Children often get: *measles mumps, scarlet fever* and *whooping-cough*. You can generally know that a child is not well if it has a *temperature* (i.e., is above the normal 98.4 Fahrenheit).

Older people suffer from *indigestion, rheumatism*, heart troubles and *blood-pressure*.

Some diseases are *infectious* or *contagious*, and great care must be taken by people who have these illnesses so that they don't pass them on to other people.

You may have *toothache, earache, headache, stomachache*.

Then you may get a *burn, a scald, or a wound*; you may get *blood poisoning*, or break a bone. All these give you pain.

Some of the commonest things used to prevent or *cure* illnesses are: *medicine, pills, powders, ointment, sleeping- draughts, injections, bandages, massage disinfectants, antiseptics, tablets.*

Practice

I. Використайте всі слова у реченнях

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. practice | 7. appetite | 13. worry |
| 2. situation | 8. cough | 14. cure |
| 3. dentist | 9. pain | 15. patient (noun) |
| 4. quality | 10. tongue | 16. bag |
| 5. salt | 11. throat | 17. liquid |
| 6. weigh | 12. serious | 18. instrument |

II. Допишіть питальні речення

1. You know what I mean, _____ ?
2. You don't need any help, _____ ?
3. You are Mr. Brown, _____ ?
4. He is Mr. Smith _____ ?
5. You have met Mr. Priestley, _____ ?
6. You haven't met Mr. Priestley, _____ ?
7. You met Mr. Priestley in Paris, _____ ?
8. You didn't meet Mr. Priestley in London, _____ ?
9. You were in Mr. Priestley's class, _____ ?
10. You weren't in Mr. Smith's class, _____ ?
11. You haven't been in Mr. Priestley's class, _____ ?
12. This is Danish butter _____ ?
13. You haven't any Australian butter _____ ?
14. This coffee will be good _____ ?
15. This bacon won't be salty, _____ ?
16. You gave me the bill, _____ ?
17. You have given me the bill, _____ ?
18. I had better see a doctor, _____ ?

III. Напишіть питання до поданих відповідей

Example:

1. I bought *some bacon and some butter*. - Question: What did you buy?
2. Frieda is going to *buy some coffee*. - Question: What is Frieda going to buy?
3. *Pedro* will be the doctor. - Question: Who will be the doctor?
4. *No, madam, this bacon isn't salty at all.*
5. I want *some Danish butter*.
6. *No, I want Danish butter.*
7. The price has gone up because *of the failure of the coffee crop*.
8. You pay *at the desk*.
9. Yes, Hob, you *may tell* us the story.
10. *No, I don't sleep very well.*
11. The pain is *in my chest*.
12. I get it *when I breathe*.
13. *Yes, I smoke rather a lot.*
14. *No, I haven't lost weight.*
15. I am going to *Cornwall*.
16. I'm going *with Jan*.
17. My husband is *much better*.
18. *An apple a day keeps doctors away.*

Doctor and Dentist

I. Прочитайте і запам'ятайте цю інформацію

- Vocabulary: appointment, surgery, prescription, treatment.

Information

- If you want to see a doctor, you must ring first and make an appointment. If you want to see one quickly, you can go along to a surgery and wait. You can go to a hospital, but only if is very serious and you can't wait to see a doctor.
- Most countries have an agreement with Britain whereby it does not cost you to see a doctor. Check first!

- If you need medicine, the doctor will give you a prescription to take to a chemist's. There is a charge of a few pounds for each prescription.
- If you need to go to dentist, you will have to pay for your treatment.

In the Chemist's

- ▶ Have you got something for a cold, a cough, a sore throat, sunburn, a headache.

At the doctor's

- ▶ I'm afraid I don't feel very well.
 I've got - a bad stomach, a headache, a sore ...,
 - a pain in my eyes, legs,
 I've cut my
 I've got a temperature, fever.

At the Dentist's

- ▶ I've got toothache. This is the one that hurts.
- ▶ I'm a afraid a filling has come out.

Girls

You may want to explain: *I'm all right thank you. It's only the time of the month.*

Parts of our body

Are you sure you know the words for each part of your body?

Something for a headache 😊

Translate the following into your own language Check the ones you don't know.

Head	ears	neck	forehead
Wrist	shoulder	elbow	muscle
Finger	thumb	chest	breast
Stomach	back	bottom	thigh
Knee	leg	ankle	heel
Foot	toe	vein	heart

Patent medicines

You can buy some medicine direct from the chemists without a prescription for minor problems. Can you match up the problem and the medicine:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You've cut your finger. 2. You have a headache. 3. You have a sore throat. 4. Your nose is blocked up. 5. You want to clean a cut, 6. You have a bad stomach. 7. Your eyes hurt. 8. You have sunburn. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Alka Seltzer b. Calamine Lotion c. Optrex d. TCP e. Throat Lozenges f. Vick Inhaler g, Elastoplast h. Aspirin or Disprin. |
|---|---|

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Health: illness and disease

A Common problems

- She's sneezing.
- She's coughing,
- She's got a sore throat.
- She's blowing her nose.
- She's got a temperature.

<i>What's the matter?</i>	<i>How do you know? (the symptoms)</i>	<i>Cause of illness</i>
I've got a cold .	a sore throat, sneezing, a cough	a virus
I've got flu (U) (more serious than a cold)	symptoms for a cold + aching muscles and a temperature, e.g. 39.5	a virus
I've got hay fever (U)	sneezing, running nose. sore eyes	allergic reaction to
I've got diarrhea (U)	I keep going to the toilet.	often food, or a virus

I feel sick	I want to vomit (= be sick)	many e.g. food, alcohol
I've got a hangover	headache, feeling sick	too much alcohol

Note: For these **illnesses**, you can either buy something from the **chemist**, or go to your doctor, who may give a **prescription** (= a piece of paper with an order for some medicine) that you get from the chemist

B Aches and pains

Nouns: We only use **ache** with the following: I've got **toothache** (U), a **stomach-ache**, **backache** (U), **earache** (U) and a **headache**. For other parts of the body we use **pain**, e.g. I woke up in the night with a **terrible pain** in my chest.

Verbs: You can use **ache** for some things e.g. my back aches; but **hurt** is more common to describe real pain, and it can be used with or without a direct object:

She **hurt** her foot when she jumped off the bus and fell over. (also injured here) or She **hurt herself** when she jumped off the bus and fell over.
I hit my leg against the table and it **really hurts**. (= gives me a terrible pain)

Adjectives: The only common adjective is **painful** (= **painless**):

I had an injection yesterday and it was very painful

A: Did it hurt when you had your filling? (when the dentist fills a hole/cavity in the tooth)

B: No, it was **painless**.

C Serious illnesses

Doctors believe smoking is the major cause of **lung** cancer.

He had a **heart attack** and died almost immediately,

Hepatitis is a **liver disease**.

Asthma (chest illness causing breathing problems) has become more common.

Note: **Illness** and **disease** are often used in the same way, but **disease** is used for a serious condition caused by an infection e.g. a liver disease.

Illness is a more general word.

Answers for the page above: 1g, 2h, 3e, 4f, 5d, 6a, 7c, 8b

Practice

I. *Запишіть симптом чи симптоми поданих захворювань.*

1. a cold:
2. flu:
3. hay fever:
4. a hangover:
5. diarrhea:
6. asthma:

II. *Подивіться на підкреслені буквосполучення в словах. Їх вимова однакова чи різна? Подивіться на зразок.*

Examples: ache pain - *same*
 constipated stomach - *different*

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <u>d</u> isease | <u>d</u> iarrhoea | 4. <u>v</u> irus | <u>i</u> llness |
| 2. <u>c</u> hemist | <u>a</u> che | 5. <u>f</u> lu | <u>m</u> uscle |
| 3. <u>h</u> urt | <u>a</u> llergic | 6. <u>c</u> ough | <u>e</u> nough |

III. *Заповніть пропуски потрібними словами*

1. I hit my hand on the desk and it really
2. They said she died of a heart
3. She had some apples that weren't ready to eat now she's got stomach-
.....
4. I've got this terrible in my neck from sleeping in the
wrong position.
5. He died of cancer even though he never smoked a
cigarette in his life.
6. I went to the doctor, and she gave me a For
some tablets.
7. Pollution makes her worse and it's difficult for
her to breathe.
8. There are different forms of hepatitis; one is a more serious
..... than the other.
9. I hurt when I fell off that chair.
10. My back from sitting at that computer all day.

IV. Запишіть відповіді на подані питання

1. Have you had any of these illnesses recently? 2 Have you had any aches and pains recently? 3. Make a list of the ones you have had 4. Are there any other illnesses you have had or still have? 5. If so, find the name for it / them in English.

Health: injuries

A Common injuries

An **injury** is damage to part of your body, usually caused by an accident in the home, on the road, or during a game, e.g. of football. Here are some common **injuries**:

	<i>What's the problem?</i>	<i>How did it happen?</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Solution</i>
1.	I cut my finger	using knife	it's bleeding a bit	a plaster
2.	I cut my leg quite badly	I fell over	it's bleeding quite a lot	a bandage
3.	I twisted my ankle	running for a bus	I can't walk on it easily	rest
4.	I broke my arm	I fell off my bike	I can't use it	plaster (U) and a sling
5.	I've got concussion	playing football	I'm confused; don't know where I am	rest
6.	I burnt my hand	taking something	it's very painful out of a hot oven	special cream
7.	I've got a bruise on my arm	I hit it on the side of my desk	it's swollen and blue/black in colour	ice pack

B Hospital treatment

Look carefully at the key words in these texts.

John fell off a chair, hit his head on the floor, and **knocked himself unconscious**. His wife called an **ambulance** but John was still **unconscious** when it arrived. He was **rushed** to hospital (= taken very quickly) where they kept him for two days for **blood tests**.

I jumped for the ball and **collided** with another player (= we ran into/ hit each other). We both had **cuts** on our head, but I had to go to hospital for eight **stitches**.

C Wounds and injuries

Wound and **injury** are both used to describe damage to the body, but a **wound** is generally caused by a **weapon** (e.g. gun or knife) and it is usually intentional.

He **shot** the man in the chest. (= a **bullet wound** in the chest) from a gun

He **stabbed** the body in the back. (= a **knife wound** in the back)

He **got into fight** and **got beaten up**. He had a **black eye** and two **broken ribs**.

Practice

I. Заповніть таблицю правильними дієсловами

Noun	Verb	Noun	Verb
Cut	-	Blood	-
wound	-	bandage	-
injury	-	bruise	-
shot	-	treatment	-

II. Допишіть діалог

1. A: bleeding quite a bit, so I had to put a plaster on it before I could finish.

B: How did you do it, anyway?

A: Oh, I was

2. A: the next day the eye was really swollen and he had bruises down both his arms.

B: My goodness. What did he tell his parents?

A: More or less the truth. He said

3. A:tried to get up again but I couldn't move. It was incredibly painful, but fortunately there were a few pedestrians around to help me.

B: That's lucky. But what were you doing?

A:

4. A: my face was cut and he had a terrible bruise on his head.

B: Sound very unpleasant. How did it happen exactly?

A:

III. Дайте відповіді на питання про себе Запитайте сусіда

1. Have you ever broken your arm or leg?
2. Have you ever needed stitches?
3. Have you ever had concussion?
4. Have you ever been unconscious?
5. Have you ever had a blood test?
6. Have you ever been in an ambulance?

The Lesson on “The Body”

I. Прочитайте текст і запам'ятайте англійські ідіоми

II. Поясніть як ви розумієте see eye to eye, you have a sharp tongue, blood is thicker than water

Mr. Priestley: I think there is a way of letting Hob have a lesson he wants (after all it's not often that he wants a lesson) and yet of not boring you all.

There are many good idioms, which may be new to you, belonging to “parts of the body”, so what I suggest is this: Hob can use his picture and give us the vocabulary, then any of you can supply an idiom, using the word Hob has given us. If none of you can give one, I'll try to do so. Is that all right?

Pedro: I think that sounds the most interesting and useful idea.

Mr. Priestley: Very good. Well, Hob, you can begin.

Hob: I have a **head**.

Pedro: “Tom was *head over heels* in love with Helen”.

Frieda: Hob can do good work, when he *takes it into his head* to try.

Jan: When you are in danger, the important thing is never to *lose your head*.

Mr. Priestley: You are doing so well at this that I am afraid success may *turn your heads*. Go on, Hob.

Hob: I have a **neck**.

Olaf: I don't know who is going to win this competition in idioms; I think we are running *neck and neck*.

Frieda: I don't know many idioms, but I'll have a try. It's *neck or nothing*.

Hob: If you don't do better than that you'll *get it in the neck*¹ from Mr. Priestley.

Mr. Priestley: Continue, Hobs.

Hob: I have two **eyes**.

Lucille: I can see that with *half an eye*.

Olaf: Will you accept a proverb, sir, instead of an idiom? If you will. I'll give you: "In the country of the blind, the *one-eyed* man is King."

Mr. Priestley: Well, we may not *see eye to eye* about that, Olaf, but we'll let it pass.

Jan: I'm *up to the eyes* in work, but I want to find time to play football on Saturday.

Frieda: And when you see what a good footballer Jan is, it will *make you open your eyes*.

Hob: That's *all my eye*²! Did I ever tell you the story of the man who was cram-eyed - and very bad tempered?

He was hurrying along a crowded street one day and knocked into a man who was coming the opposite way.

"Why don't you look where you are going?" the crossed-eyed man burst out angrily.

"And why don't you go where you are looking? Answered the other.

¹ This is slang

² Hob's idiom is slang

Mr. Priestley: All right, Hob, but get on with the job.

Hob: I have a **nose**.

Lucille: And you like to *poke your nose into other people's business*.

Hob: You may *turn up your nose at me*, Lucille, but I'm bringing my cousin Belinda to our next party.

Talk about a beauty! You'll need to keep an eye on your boy-friends or Belinda will *put your nose out of joint*.

Mr. Priestley: Come on, Hob. *Keep your nose to the grindstone* and give us the next word.

Hob: I have (what Lucille hasn't) a **heart**. But when you ask me about my homework, *my heart goes into my mouth* - and then *goes into my boots*.

Lucille: I'm sorry, Hob. I don't want you to take too much *to heart* what I said. I was only joking.

Hob: Of course, Lucille, so was I. I know there isn't a *better-hearted* person than you anywhere - and I say that *with my hand on my heart*.

Mr. Priestley: Well, now that Lucille and Hob have had that little *heart to heart* talk, may we have another word, Hob?

Hob: There's my **shoulder**. That'll beat you. (They are all silent)

Mr. Priestley: That's a difficult one. I'd better take the burden of that *on my shoulders* (though I'm not so *broad-shouldered* as Olaf). But if we all *put our shoulder to the wheel*, we'll get over the difficulty.

Hob: I have a **tongue** - and I expect you often wish I'd *hold it*.

Lucille: Well, you *have a sharp tongue* at times, but I prefer people who are *sharp-tongued* to those who are too *smooth-tongued*.

Jan: I know another idiom, it's *on the tip of my tongue* but I can't quite say it.

Mr. Priestley: There's a look on Jan's face that makes me think he's *speaking with his tongue* in his cheek. Give us another word, Hob.

Hob: I was going to say **tooth** (teeth) but I'd like to tell you a story first about a man who had *false teeth*. He went away for a holiday, and his wife, knowing how easily they can be lost if you are bathing in a rough sea, wrote to him, saying "Take care not to wear your new teeth when you are bathing in the sea". He wrote back, "Why didn't you telegraph?"

Mr. Priestley: Hob certainly works *tooth and nail* to get his stories told, doesn't he?

Hob: Well, I nearly missed telling you that one; I just got it in *by the skin of my teeth*. Now what about my **ears**? I'm listening for your answers *with all my ears* - and I'm not deaf.

Jan: "There are none so deaf as those who won't hear". (Proverb)

Olaf: I remember that you said that anything you told your landlady *went in at one ear and out at the other*.

Mr. Priestley: Pass on, Hob.

Hob: There are my **fingers** and my **thumbs**, eight fingers and two thumbs; - though when I dropped one of his best wineglasses, Uncle Albert said that my *fingers were all thumbs*.

Lucille: And then, of course, you *like to have a finger in every pie*.

Pedro: I'm struck by the way Hob always has a story at his *finger-tips*.

Mr. Priestley: All right, Hob, carry on.

Hob: Let's come to my **bones**. There's **flesh** on them and in my veins there is **blood**.

Lucille: And some of Hob's stories are about as much as *flesh and blood* can stand.

Hob: I sometimes think that the only person who really appreciates my jokes is Uncle Albert, but, of course, he's my own *flesh and blood*.

Mr. Priestley: And, as they say, *blood is thicker than water*. But find us another word. Hob.

Hob: There's my **hair**. And that's where I have the advantage over Uncle Albert; he's *loosing his hair* and going bald.

Lucille: I hope, in spite of water I've said, that you'll *keep your hair on*¹ with me, Hob.

Hob: I hope so! If I didn't, it couldn't *stand on end* as it generally does when I'm in your car and you are driving at sixty miles an hour.

¹ This is slang

Lucille: You should be like Pedro. I can do eighty miles an hour when he's in the car, and he doesn't *turn a hair*.

Mr. Priestley: In spite of the many *hair-breadth escapes* he must have had! Let's have one more word, Hob, and that, I'm afraid will be the last.

Hob: Then let's take my **foot**.

Mr. Priestley: Very well, now *put your best foot forward* and see what you can do with this word.

Olaf: I'd like to say something but I'm afraid I'll *put my foot in it*.

Hob: Uncle Albert says that every time I open my mouth I *put my foot in it*.

Jan: As time is short, we mustn't *let the grass grow under our feet*.

Frieda: After I had flu that holiday in Devon really *set me on my feet*.

Hob: That's what Uncle Albert's "fiver" did for me! After I got that, I was able to *stand on my own feet again*.

Mr. Priestley: Well, we must stop there.

Hob: But there are lots of other words in Professor Dryasdust's vocabulary: *skin, nails, waist, beard, lips, throat, wrist, knee, toe, heel* — not to mention my brains

Mr. Priestley: Sorry, Hob, but we must leave it now.

Hob: But ---

Mr. Priestley: No, This is where I *put my foot down* and say the lesson is over. You can stay and study your picture and vocabulary but we are going (on *lip-toe* so that we shan't disturb your studies) to have our lunch.

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