

Религиозная организация —
духовная образовательная организация высшего образования
«Екатеринбургская духовная семинария
Екатеринбургской епархии Русской Православной Церкви»

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ENGLISH FOR EVERYDAY USE

Учебное пособие по английскому языку
для студентов
Екатеринбургской духовной семинарии

Екатеринбург
2021

УДК 811
ББК 81.2-923
К 84

Одобрено к печати
кафедрой церковно-исторических и гуманитарных дисциплин
(протокол № 07-КЦИ-17/18 от 19 июня 2018 г.)

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К 84 English for everyday use: учебное пособие по английскому языку для студентов Екатеринбургской духовной семинарии. — 2-е издание, стереотипное. — Екатеринбург: Екатеринбургская духовная семинария, 2021. — 96 с.

Пособие предназначено для студентов Екатеринбургской духовной семинарии и всех, кто желает усовершенствовать свои знания английского разговорного языка. Оно состоит из трех разделов и содержит типичные образцы речевого этикета, а также тематические диалоги и тексты по всем аспектам повседневной жизни верующего человека. Представлены разнообразные задания коммуникативного характера для совершенствования языковой компетенции. В конце каждого раздела предлагаются рассказы по изучаемой теме, пословицы и поговорки, которые помогут сделать процесс познания легким и интересным. При составлении пособия использовались материалы английских и американских источников.

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ББК 81.2-923

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SOCIAL ETIQUETTE \ Социальный этикет

Unit 1. Making an introduction \ Знакомство

1. Words and phrases.

May I introduce Mr. K. to you?	Можно представить вам мистера К.?
Allow me to introduce Mr. B. to you?	Позвольте представить вам мистера Б.
Let me introduce myself.	Позвольте представиться.
Let me introduce you to my aunt.	Позвольте представить вас моей тетушке.
(Please) will you introduce me to your colleague.	Будьте добры, познакомьте меня с вашим коллегой.
I'd like you to meet (Father M.).	Я бы хотел, чтобы вы познакомились (с отцом М).
(Please) meet my friend, Dr. M.	Пожалуйста, познакомьтесь с моим другом, доктором М.
I'm glad to meet you.	Рад познакомиться с вами.
Is this name familiar to you?	Вам знакомо это имя?
Here is my visiting card.	Вот моя визитная карточка.
I'm delighted to see you [di'laitid].	Я очень рад вас видеть.
With pleasure.	С удовольствием.
I wonder who that man is?	Интересно, кто этот человек?
What's your trade / profession / occupation?	Какая у вас специальность?
What does he do (for a living)?	Кто он (по профессии)?

2. Read the dialogues. Learn the dialogues by heart.

Dialogue 1. May I introduce myself?

Harry: May I introduce myself?

Mr. Brown: Of course.

H.: My name is Harry.

Mr. B.: Harry what?

H.: No, just Harry.

Mr. B.: Oh, I see. How d' you do.

H.: I've been wanting to meet you for ages.

Mr. B.: Really? Well, I'm delighted to meet you now.

H.: I've heard a lot about you.

Mr. B.: Oh, I didn't know I was well-known.

H.: Well-known? You are famous.

Mr. B.: Oh, no, I wouldn't say that.

H.: Of course, you are. I'm sure we have a lot in common.

Mr. B.: You think so?

H.: Oh, yes. I'm quite sure. I was talking to a mutual friend the other day.

Mr. B.: A mutual friend?

H.: Yes, Edward Hampton. You do remember him, don't you?

Mr. B.: No, I'm afraid I don't remember Edward Hampton. And his name doesn't mean anything to me.

H.: You are Dr. Bentley, aren't you?

Mr. B.: My name is Brown.

Dialogue 2

Jack: Hi, Jane. Let me introduce my friend, Nick. He is not from England, he is from France.

Jane: Hi, Nick. Do you speak English?

Nick: Of course, I do. I have been living in London for more than a year.

Jane: It's great. And what about your family? Is it in France or in England?

Nick: I have a big family. There are seven of us: my parents, a grandmother, a grandfather, two sisters and a brother. They all live in Paris except my junior sister Helen. She lives with me in a hostel.

Jane: And what's your occupation?

Nick: I am a dentist. I graduated from the college two years ago and came to London to start my career here.

Jane: What about your sister? How old is she?

Nick: She is eighteen. She is a beautiful young lady. Helen wants to become a designer.

Jane: It's good. I am crazy about design, too.

3. Translate into English.

1

— Позвольте мне представить мистера Бентли вам, Мистер Хэмптон.

— Здравствуйте, мистер Бентли. Рад познакомиться с вами.

— Здравствуйте, мистер Хэмптон, приятно познакомиться. Как поживаете?

— Спасибо хорошо. Как вам понравился наш город?

— Мне он очень понравился, но я еще мало чего видел.

— Я могу вам помочь. Мы можем совершить поездку по городу на днях.

— О, это будет чудесно. Большое спасибо.

2

— Послушайте (I say), кто та девушка, вон там? Вы её знаете?

— Конечно. Это моя сестра. Я могу вас представить ей, если хотите.

— Пожалуйста, представьте. Я буду рад познакомиться с ней.

— С удовольствием. Вика, это мой приятель, Вадим.

4. Read and memorize the following proverbs to use them in your speech.

A man is known by the company
he keeps.

Скажи мне, кто твой друг, и я
скажу тебе, кто ты.

A good name is better than riches.

Добрая слава лучше богатства.

Every man is the architect of his
own fortune.

Всякий человек своему счастью
кузнец.

5. Read the joke and retell it.

Goodbye, mother

I was walking through the supermarket to pick up a few things when I noticed an old lady following me around. Thinking nothing of it, I ignored her and continued on. Finally, I went to the checkout line, but she got in front of me.

“Pardon me”, she said, “I’m sorry if my staring at you has made you feel uncomfortable. It’s just that you look just like my son, who just died recently”.

“I’m very sorry”, I said to her, “Is there anything I can do for you?”

“Yes”, she said, “As I’m leaving, can you say ‘Good bye, mother?’ It would make me feel so much better”.

“Sure,” I said. An odd request, but no harm would come of it. As the old woman was leaving, I called out, “Goodbye, mother!”

As I stepped up to the checkout counter, I saw that my total was \$127.50.

“How can that be?” I asked, “I only purchased a few things!”

“Your mother said that you would pay for her”, said the clerk.

6. Make up a dialogue of your own, introducing your friends to each other.

Unit 2. Greetings. Farewells \ Приветствие. Прощание

1. Words and phrases.

Greetings

How do you do?

Good morning!

Good afternoon!

Good evening!

It’s nice to see you [again].

What luck running into you!

Oh, I have not seen you for ages.

Very glad to see you again!

Mister N., if I am not mistaken.

No other.

How are you?

Very well, thank you.

Thing couldn’t be better.

How are you getting on?

Oh, not too bad, thanks.

None too bright, could be better.

It’s a pity. Let’s hope for the best.

Приветствие

Здравствуйте!

Доброе утро!

Добрый день!

Добрый вечер!

Очень приятно видеть вас [снова].

Как хорошо, что я вас встретил!

О, я не видел вас целую вечность.

Очень рад снова вас видеть.

Мистер Н. если я не ошибаюсь?

Никто другой. / Он самый.

Как поживаете?

Очень хорошо, спасибо.

Лучше не может и быть.

Как вы поживаете?

Неплохо, спасибо.

Не очень хорошо, могло быть лучше.

Жаль. Давайте надеяться на лучшее.

What's new?	Что нового?
Did you have a good trip?	Как вы доехали?
How's your sister (brother, parents)?	Как ваша сестра (ваш брат, родители)?

Farewell

It's getting late and I have to go.	Уже поздно. Мне пора идти.
I'm afraid I shall have to be going.	Боюсь, я буду вынужден уйти.
I'd better be going.	Мне лучше уйти.
I've come (called) on to say goodbye.	Я пришел (зашел) попрощаться.
Good-bye, and thanks for everything.	До свидания! Благодарю за все.
Good night!	Спокойной ночи!
See you later.	До скорой встречи.
I hope to see you again.	Надеюсь увидеть вас снова.
Give my regards to your sister (parents).	Привет сестре (родителям)
Thank you, I will.	Спасибо, передам.
Have a good journey!	Счастливой дороги!
Good luck!	Счастливо! Всего доброго!
I'm so glad to have met you.	Было очень приятно познакомиться с вами.

Прощание

2. Texts for reading.

Greetings and farewells

Greetings and farewells are necessary in every language, because the “going-on-well” of a relationship, depends directly on the first contact. English people have different habits, with regard to this subject; greetings and farewells in teaching English as foreign language, is one of the most important subjects.

Formal greetings

How do you do? — is very formal and is not used very much, especially by younger people, these days. It may be used on first meeting and accompanied by a formal handshake when both partners issue the same greeting.

The more usual exchange between two people meeting with a handshake on a fairly formal basis for the first time would be: Pleased to meet you. Or: Nice to meet you.

Informal greetings

The most common way of greeting someone both at an informal level and more formally would be: Hello! How are you? to which the standard reply is: Very well, thank you. or: Fine, thank you. (Note that the question is not usually meant or interpreted as a searching inquiry after the person's health.) After we have given this reply, we often repeat: (And) how are you? or: (And) what about you? The response is still the same: Fine, thanks.

At the most informal level, among friends and particularly among young people, the most common greeting would probably be: Hi! to which the response is: Hi! This might then be followed by one of the following: How are things? How's it going? (Are) you OK? to which the answer is probably: Yeah, fine! or with typical British understatement: Yeah, not so bad.

Formal farewells

At a formal level again accompanied by a handshake, the most common farewell would probably be: (It was) nice to meet you or Nice to have met you. If a follow-up meeting has been arranged, this might be accompanied by: I'll see you in three weeks. Bye, now.

Informal farewells

At a more informal level too, on first meeting, it would be quite normal to say: Nice to have met you. Bye / Goodbye.

Among friends, farewell might be taken (by a combination of) some of the following: "Bye", "Bye-bye", "See you", "See you later / tomorrow / on Saturday / etc.", "Take care".

Questions:

1. Why are greetings and farewells necessary in every language?
2. What are important points in greetings and farewells for English people?
3. When do you use "How do you do?" phrase?
4. What do two people meeting with a handshake on a fairly formal basis say?

5. What is the most common way of greeting someone both at an informal level and more formally?
6. What is the most common farewell?
7. What is the farewell among friends?

Introduce a younger person to an older person

Introduce a person of lower status to a person of higher status.

When two people are of similar age and rank, introduce the one you know better to the other person.

The usual formal greeting is a “How do you do?” and a firm handshake, but with a lighter touch between men and women.

“How do you do?” is a greeting not a question and the correct response is to repeat “How do you do?” You say this when shaking hands with someone.

First person “How do you do?”

Second person “How do you do?”

“How are you?” is a question and the most common and polite response is “I am fine, thank you and you?”

First person “How are you?”

Second person “I am fine, thank you and you?”

Nice to meet you. — Nice to meet you too. (Often said whilst shaking hands).

Delighted to meet you. — Delighted to meet you too.

Pleased to meet you. — Pleased to meet you too.

Glad to meet you. — Glad to meet you too.

Good Morning / Good Afternoon / Good Evening.

Invitations

“Drop in anytime” and “come see me soon” are idioms often used in social settings but seldom meant to be taken literally. It is wise to telephone before visiting someone at home. If you receive a written invitation to an event that says “RSVP”, you should respond to let the person who sent the invitation know whether or not you plan to attend.

Never accept an invitation unless you really plan to go. You may refuse by saying, “Thank you for inviting me, but I will not be able to come.” If, after accepting, you are unable to attend, be sure to tell those expecting you as far in advance as possible that you will not be there.

Although it is not necessarily expected that you give a gift to your host, it is considered polite to do so, especially if you have been invited for a meal. Flowers, chocolate, or a small gift are all appropriate. A thank-you note or telephone call after the visit is also considered polite and is an appropriate means to express your appreciation for the invitation.

Body language

The British are not back slappers or touchers and generally do not display affection in public.

Hugging, kissing and touching is usually reserved for family members and very close friends.

The British like a certain amount of personal space. Do not stand too close to another person or put your arm around someone's shoulder.

Staring is considered rude.

Questions:

1. How can you greet someone in Britain?
2. What should you bear in mind while shaking hands?
3. When is it appropriate to kiss?
4. What are the formal / informal greetings?
5. What is considered rude?
6. What are the general rules before or while visiting someone at home?
7. What is appropriate body language?
8. What are the rules of introduction?

3. Read and memorize the following proverbs to use them in your speech.

The early bird catches the worm.	Кто рано встает, тому Бог даёт.
More haste, less speed.	Тише едешь, дальше будешь.
It's a long road that has no turning.	И в мое оконце засветит солнце.
All is well that ends well.	Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается.

Abba James said: "It is better to receive hospitality than to give it".

A Joke

Three men came to a station and asked the porter, "At what time is the train for London?" "You've just missed one. They go every hour."

The next one is at 11 o'clock”, answered the porter. “That’s all right”, they said: “We’ll go and have a drink”. And off they went to the restaurant. A minute or two after eleven o'clock they came running along the platform and asked the porter, “Has the train gone?” “Yes”, he said. “It went at 11 o'clock as I told you”. “That’s all right,” they said. “We’ll go and have another drink”.

The last train was just starting out when the three of them came running as fast as they could. Two of them, caught the train at the Very last moment, but the third one couldn't run fast enough, and the train left him behind. He began laughing, as if missing the train was the best joke in the world.

“Did you see those two fellows who got on the train and left me here?”, said the man to a porter, standing by. “Yes, Hid”. “Well, it was I who was going to London, they came to see me off”.

Unit 3. Congratulations and Wishes \ Поздравления и пожелания

1. Words and phrases.

Congratulations!	Поздравляю!
My best congratulations to you on...	Сердечно поздравляю вас с...
I wish you all the happiness in the world!	Желаю вам большого счастья!
I wish you luck!	Желаю удачи!
Good luck to you!	Желаю удачи!
I wish you a speedy recovery.	Желаю вам быстрого выздоров- ления.
All the best!	Всего наилучшего!
Best wishes for...	Наилучшие пожелания к...
May all your dreams come true!	Пусть сбудутся все ваши желания!
Have a good time!	Желаю хорошо провести время!
Enjoy yourself!	Желаю вам повеселиться!
Many happy returns of the day!	Поздравляю с днем рождения!
Happy New Year!	С Новым Годом!

Merry Christmas!	Веселого Рождества!
Holiday greetings!	Поздравляю (поздравляем) с...
Thanks, the same to you.	Спасибо, вас тоже.
I wish you every happiness (all the best, a good journey).	Желаю вам счастья (всего наилуч- шего, счастливой дороги).

2. Read, practice and memorize.

Dialogue 1

A: Hello, Mary. I haven't seen you for ages. Any news?
B: I celebrated my 16th anniversary last week.
A: Congratulations! Did you have a great party?
B: Yes, I did. My friends, parents and I went to the café.
A: Good! Give my best wishes to your parents.
B: Thanks, I will.

Dialogue 2

A: So, you are off to Warsaw on Saturday, Kate.
B: Yes, we're catching the 8. 30 train.
A: I hope you have a nice holiday and a good rest.
B: Thanks. Don't work too hard while we're away.
A: Well, I can't promise, but I'll do my best. Don't forget to send me
a card.
B: No, I won't forget.
A: Well, all the best if I don't see you before you leave.
B: Thanks. Same to you.

Dialogue 3

A: Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!
B: Thanks. The same to you.

Dialogue 4

A: Many happy returns of the day, Mary!
B: Oh, is it your birthday? Many happy returns!
C: Happy birthday, Mary!
D: Thank you.

3. Enjoy yourself. Choose from the right column a Russia saying, corresponding to the English saying from the left column.

To break the ice.	Нарушить молчание. Сделать первый шаг.
To call a spade a spade.	Называть вещи своими именами.
To have a finger in the pie.	Попасть в точку (Не в бровь, а в глаз).
To make both ends meet.	Сводить концы с концами.
To hit the (right) nail on the head.	Выносить сор из избы.
To put a spoke in smb.'s well.	Вставлять палки в колеса.
To wash one's dirty linen in public.	Быть замешанным в каком-то деле. Приложить руку к чему-либо.
To jump out of the frying-pan into the fire.	Попасть из огня да в полымя.
To turn over a new leaf.	Начать новую жизнь. Порвать с прошлым.
To know on which side one's bread is buttered.	Понимать, что к чему. Быть себе на уме.

4. Make up a dialogue of your own.

Unit 4. Shopping \ Покупки

1. Words and phrases.

Announcement	Объявление
At the supermarket	В супермаркете
Bakery	Хлебобулочные изделия
Basket	Корзина
Belt	Ремень
Beverages	Напитки
Blouse	Блузка
Boutique	Бутик
Breakfast foods	Продукты для завтрака
Canned goods	Консервы

Unit 4. Shopping \ Покупки

Cashier	Кассир
Casual wear	Повседневная одежда
Clearance department	Отдел уцененных товаров
Clearance sale	Распродажа
Clothing	Одежда
Consume by	Употреблять до указанной на упаковке даты
Customer	Покупатель
Dairy section	Отдел молочных продуктов
Department store	Универсам
Desserts	Десерты
Discount	Скидка
Drinks	Напитки
Fitting room	Примерочная
Formal wear	Официальная одежда
Frozen food section	Отдел замороженных продуктов
Groceries	Бакалея
Half off	Скидка 50%
Half off the marked price	Скидка 50% от указанной суммы
Hat	Шляпа
Holiday sales	Праздничные распродажи
In season	По сезону
Larger size	Большой размер
Organic food	Экологически чистые / натуральные продукты
Out of season	Не по сезону
Out of stock	Нет в продаже
Outlet store	Магазин от фабрики
Poultry	Птица
Price check	Товарный чек
Product	Продукт
Receipt, check	Квитанция, чек
Register	Касса
Retail	Розничная торговля
Seafood	Морепродукты

Shoes	Туфли, обувь
Shopping cart	Тележка для покупок
Stand in line	Стоять в очереди
Store-wide discounts	Скидки на все товары в магазине
Suit	Костюм
Sweater	Свитер
Sweatpants	Спортивные трикотажные брюки
Sweatshirt	Спортивная трикотажная рубашка
Trousers	Брюки
Try on	Примерять
T-shirt	Футболка
Underwear	Нижнее белье
Wines and liquors	Вина и крепкие напитки

2. *Dialogues.*

Dialogue 1

- May I help you?
- Yes, I'm looking for a shirt. I really must buy some new clothes.
- What's your size?
- I wear size L.
- What color do you want?
- Blue. This blue shirt looks me. I'd like to try it on.
- The fitting room is to your right.
- I think this shirt is all right.
- Very well, sir.
- And this jacket can I try this on?
- Sure. No, that's definitely not for you. Please, try this one.
- Yes.
- Yes, definitely.
- But I'm not sure if it matches the rest of my outfit.
- Perhaps you're right; maybe you should get it in a different colour.
- No, I like the colour and the style suits me. Right. I'll take this one.
- OK. It's beautiful. How would you like pay cheque, cash or credit card?
- Credit cart, please.
- That would be wonderful!

Dialogue 2

- Do you have the shopping list?
- Yes, it's in my pocket. I'll get a cart. We'll shop together.
- Yes, what a good idea! First, we need some cakes. It makes sense to buy a big box.
- We'll need a lorry to bring all that home!
- Not at all. You've to read not only the price for the item but also the price for it by weight and volume.
- How come?
- It's cheaper to buy big sizes, especially for staples that are used for a longer period of time.
- I'm awfully helpless. I'll keep it in mind.
- What's the next on the shopping list?
- So, there are a lot of things we need...
- Let me see... We need some bread.
- There are a lot of various brands of them.
- The store's own brand is the least expensive one.
- Oh, really?
- Yes. The quality is the same, but it's a bit cheaper.
- Do big supermarkets have their own brands of other things?
- Yes. Always look for the store's own brands. They are cheaper.
- Thank you for your valuable information.

3. Translate into Russian.

- Bob, you are an experienced buyer. How to choose foods in the supermarket?
- Don't forget to look at the date on the label.
- What does the date mean?
- The date indicates the last day the store is supposed to sell this item.
- Which foods are dated?
- If foods are perishable, they've to be dated.
- I've cut out an ad from the paper. There are special prices they've advertised for instant coffee.
- Good. Get the coffee that was advertised. That's all we need. Let's go to the cash register.

4. Choose a Russian saying from the right column which corresponds to the English saying from the left column.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. To kill two birds with one stone | Встать с левой ноги |
| 2. To let the cat out of the bag | Родиться под счастливой звездой |
| 3. To take the bull by the horns | Убить двух зайцев |
| 4. To work with the left hand | Быть двуличным |
| 5. To tell tales out of school | Вносить сор из избы |
| 6. To put the cart before the horse | Делать из мухи слона |
| 7. To get out of bed on the wrong side | Проболтаться, выдать секрет |
| 8. To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth | Делать шиворот-навыворот |
| 9. To cry with one eye and laugh with the other | Работать спустя рукава |
| 10. To make a mountain out of a molehill | Взять быка за рога. (Действовать решительно) |

5. Read the jokes and retell them.

To make both ends meet

When a woman complained to her butcher (мясник) that his sausages tasted like meat at one end, but like bread crumbs at the other, he replied: "Madam, in times like these no butcher can make both ends meet".

In the pawn-shop

A fellow stepped into the pawn-shop (ломбард).

"How much will you give me for this overcoat?" he asked, showing a faded but neatly mended overcoat. The owner of the shop looking at it critically.

"One pound", he said.

"Why", cried the fellow, "that coat is worth five pounds!"

"I wouldn't give you five pounds for two like that", said the owner. "One pound or nothing".

"Are you sure that's all it's worth?", said the fellow.

"One pound", repeated the owner.

“Well, here is your pound”, said the fellow. “This overcoat was hanging outside your shop, and I was wondering how much it was really worth”.

Strategy

Beautifully dressed woman entered a shop and asked to see some material suitable for a costume. The shop-assistant showed her several rolls of cloth, none of which suited her. At last the assistant placed the best material in the shop before her.

“This”, he said, “is all wool, madam”.

“If this is wool, why is it market cotton?”, she asked.

“Oh, well”, explained the assistant, “that is put on to deceive the moth (обмануть моль)”.

6. Make up the dialogues with the following phrases.

Do you have a club card?	У вас есть клубная карта?
Do you need help with your purchases?	Вам нужна помощь с покупками?
Don't worry, I'm just browsing.	Не беспокойтесь, я просто смотрю
Fewer than 5 items only.	Не более пяти наименований.
How will you be paying?	Как вы будете платить?
I hate shopping.	Я ненавижу ходить по магазинам.
I'll leave it, thanks.	Я оставляю это, спасибо.
It's one of a kind.	Это единственная в своем роде вещь. (Это уникальная вещь).
May I see your receipt?	Можно посмотреть на Ваш чек?
Slippery when wet.	Осторожно, скользкий пол.
The shopping carts are by the exit, behind the checkout counter.	Тележки около выхода позади касс.
This checkout counter is open.	Касса работает.
This is an excellent deal.	Это отличная покупка.
This is an excellent price.	Это отличная цена.
This sale runs till the end of the month.	Эта распродажа продлится до конца месяца.
We will be closing in 10 minutes, please proceed to checkout.	Мы закрываемся через 10 минут, пожалуйста, проходите к кассе.

Where can I find a shopping cart?	Где мне взять тележку?
Would you like a plastic or a paper bag?	Вам упаковать продукты в пластиковый или бумажный пакет?
Would you like an itemized receipt?	Вам нужен товарный чек?
You will have to leave your purchases before the checkout.	Вам придется оставить свои покупки у кассы.

Unit 5. Apologies \ Извинения

1. Words and phrases.

Possible replies to apologies	Возможные ответы на извинения
It's quite all right. Forget it.	Ну что вы!
Oh, that's all right. Don't worry.	Ничего, все в порядке. Не волнуйтесь.
Not at all.	Ничего (нисколько), пожалуйста
Never mind.	Ничего, пустяки (забудьте).
(There's) no harm done.	Никто не пострадал. Все благополучно.
No need to be sorry.	Незачем извиняться.
No pardon needed.	Извинения не требуются.
It's no trouble (at all).	Никакого беспокойства.
You needn't (apologize). Why should you?	Ну что вы! Не надо. Зачем?
It's nothing to speak of.	Стоит ли об этом говорить?
Better late than never.	Лучше поздно, чем никогда.
It's unforgivable. How could you!	Непростительно! Как вы могли!
It's a lame excuse. / That is no excuse.	Это слабая отговорка.

Apology Replies expressing irony or disbelief

I am sorry.	Oh, you are! Are you?
I must apologize.	Oh, you must! Must you? Да что вы!
I beg your pardon.	Oh, you do! Do you? Неужели?

2. Read, practice and memorize.

Dialogue 1. In a bus

A: Excuse me, would you let me pass? I must get off at the next stop.

B: There! Is that enough room?

A: Thank you. Oh! My string-bag has caught on your button.

B: Allow me, madam. Now it's all right.

A: Thank you. Pardon me, madam, I've got to get off at the nearest stop.

C: You needn't push! You nearly knocked me over.

A: I must apologize. The bus threw me off my balance.

D: Would you mind...? You are standing on my foot.

A: Oh, I'm sorry. I've got to get off at Paddington Station, next stop.

E: Pardon me, madam, Paddington Station in the next but one stop.

A: Oh, really? Thank you very much.

Dialogue 2. In the street

Alice: Oh dear! Oh!

Man: I'm so sorry. I do hope I haven't hurt you!

A.: Not in the least. I was just a little startled, that's all. It's quite all right.

M.: Oh, but it isn't all right. Look, I've made you drop your shopping bag.

A.: Oh, that doesn't matter, there's nothing breakable in it.

M.: Well, that's lucky. But at least I can pick up all your parcels.

A.: Thank you very much.

M.: But really, I do apologize. I'm afraid I wasn't looking where I was going.

A.: Oh, please, don't worry about it. Really, there is no need to apologize. There's no harm done.

M.: Well, it's very nice of you to take it like that.

A.: Not at all.

M.: After all, I might have knocked you over.

A.: But you didn't.

M.: Well, I'll be more careful in future.

3. Read and memorize the following proverbs to use them in your speech.

There is no smoke without fire.	Нет дыма без огня.
Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.	Если хочешь себе добра, никому не делай зла.

4. Read the jokes.

A Laconic Answer

The Lacons lived in a part of Southern Greece called Laconia, known for their bravery and simplicity. They were just and honest, they never broke a promise or a law. One of their rules was always to speak briefly, using no more words than were needed. The best example of this is the reply the Locons gave to Philip of Macedon.

Philip wanted to become masters of all Greece. When only Laconia remained unconquered by him, he sent a letter to the brave Lacons, saying: "If I invade your country, I will destroy your great city".

In a few days an answer was brought to him with only one word in it — "If".

You May Break Your Word

Dad: Son, didn't you give me your word to be a good boy?

Son: Yes, Dad.

Dad: And didn't I give you my word to teach you a good lesson if you weren't?

Son: Yes, Dad. But I have broken my word, so you may break yours.

Unit 6. Request \ Просьба

1. Words and phrases.

May I in (pass)?	Разрешите войти (пройти)?
May I see... / speak to... / ask you?	Можно увидеть / поговорить с / спросить вас?
Please, tell me... / show me...	Пожалуйста, скажите / покажите мне
Please... / Will you...? / Will you please...?	Пожалуйста, ...

Be so kind as to... [kaɪnd]	Будьте любезны...
Would you (kindly)...?/Would you please...?	Не будете ли вы любезны...?
Would you mind (+ing) [maɪnd]...?	Вы не будете возражать, если...?
Could you possibly... please?	Не могли бы вы...?
Could I trouble you for...	Можно вас попросить/побеспокоить
Could you do me a favour? [feɪvə]	Не сделаете ли вы мне одолжение?
May I ask you to...?	Можно вас попросить...?
May I trouble you for...?	Могу я вас побеспокоить...?
I should be much obliged if...	Я был бы вам очень обязан, если бы...
Come here, will you (won't you)?	Подойдите, пожалуйста.

2. Possible positive replies.

Why, yes!	Конечно.
Why, certainly /of course / sure / naturally.	Конечно, естественно.
Not at all / not in the least.	Ничуть! Ни в коей мере!
With pleasure!	С удовольствием!
By all means.	Конечно, обязательно.
(Most) willingly.	(Весьма) охотно.
You can count / rely on me.	Можете на меня положиться.
All right/OK.	Хорошо, ладно.
Here you are. Here it is.	Вот, пожалуйста.
No trouble at all.	Ничуть не трудно, никакого беспокойства.

3. Possible negative replies.

(No), I'm afraid. I can't.	Боюсь, я не смогу.
I'm sorry, I can't!	К сожалению, не могу.
I'd rather not.	Пожалуй, нет.
Don't! Please, don't!	Пожалуйста, не надо!

Would you mind not doing it. Пожалуйста, не делайте этого.
Try not to... Постарайтесь не...

4. Read, practice and memorize.

Dialogue 1. Could you do me a favour

Mr. Butler: Could you do me a favour, Mrs. York, and let me have some milk?
Mrs. York: Why, certainly. Will this bottle do?
Mr. B.: That will be more than enough. Thank you.
Mrs. Y.: By the way, Mr. Butler, my husband wants to know if he might have the loan mower (одолжить косилку). Ours is out of order.
Mr. B.: By all means! My son will bring it to you.
Mrs. Y.: If that isn't troubling you.
Mr. B.: No trouble at all.
Mrs. Y.: That's very good of you. Thank you.

Dialogue 2. Would you have a cup of tea

Julia: Hello, Susan. It's so nice of you to come and see me. Would you have a cup of tea?
Susan: Willingly. Would you, please, make tea with milk.
Julia: Why, yes. Help yourself to a pie, please.
Susan: Oh, how nice. Thank you. It's delicious.
Julia: Would you like something more substantial?
Susan: No, thank you. May I ask you to pass me some sugar?
Julia: By all means. Here it is. Andrew, I wonder if you'd mind not having the wireless while we are talking.
Andrew: Of course, I'll turn it off.
Julia: Thank you, Andrew. May I help you to another pie, Susan?
Susan: No, thank you. I've had enough. Could I trouble you for showing me your garden?
Julia: Why, certainly. I'll do it with great pleasure. Come on, Susan.

5. Translate into English.

1

- Пожалуйста, не говорите так громко. Ребенок спит.
- Конечно, извините.
- И вы меня очень обяжете, если закроете окно.

- Весьма охотно.
- Большое спасибо.
- Не стоит.

2

- Филипп, можно попросить тебя об одолжении?
- Конечно. Все, что нужно (any help).
- Не мог ли бы ты помочь мне перевести эту статью?
- К сожалению, не могу. Я не знаю английского языка.
- Все равно спасибо.
- Не стоит.

3

— Послушай, Ник, когда я выходил их офиса, кто-то крикнул: «Закрой дверь».

— Это довольно грубо (rude).

— К сожалению, люди иногда забывают сказать «пожалуйста» или выразить свою просьбу более вежливо.

— Да. А ведь можно сказать: «Пожалуйста, откройте дверь» или «Будьте любезны, закройте дверь».

— Можно выразить просьбу еще вежливее: «Не будете ли вы так любезны закрыть дверь».

— Правильно. И, конечно, просьбу следует выражать вежливым тоном (tone of court).

6. Read and memorize following proverbs to use them in your speech.

A good beginning makes a good ending.

Лиха беда начало.

Grasp all, lose all.

За большим погонишься — малого не увидишь.

An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.

Утро вечера мудренее.

All doors are open to courtesy.

Вежливость открывает все двери.

7. Read the joke.Tough Request

A biker was riding along a California beach when suddenly the sky clouded above his head and, in a booming voice, the Lord said: “Because you have tried to be faithful to me in all ways, I will grant you one wish”.

The biker pulled over and said: “Build a bridge to Hawaii so I can ride over anytime I want”.

The Lord said: “Your request is materialistic... think of the enormous challenges for that kind of undertaking. The supports required to reach the bottom of the Pacific! The concrete and steel it would take! It will nearly exhaust several natural resources. I can do it, but it is hard for me to justify your desire for worldly things. Take a little more time and think of something that would honor and glorify me”.

The biker thought about it for a long time. Finally he said: “Lord, I wish that I could understand my wife. I want to know how she feels inside, what she’s thinking when she gives me the silent treatment, why she cries, what she means when she says ‘nothing’s wrong’, and how I can make this woman truly happy”.

The Lord replied: “You want two lanes or four on that bridge?”

8. Make up a dialogue of your own.**Unit 7. Warnings. Threats \ Предупреждение. Угроза****1. Words and phrases.**

Take care! Look out! Look ahead!	Берегись! Осторожно!
Keep your eyes open.	Не зевай! (Смотри в оба!).
Keep a good look out.	Будь на стороже.
Mind the steps.	Осторожнее, там ступеньки.
There, now. Did not I tell you!	Вот видите. Разве я не говорил вам!
I must warn you.	Я должен предупредить вас.
I won't have it.	Я этого не потерплю.
It's too bad of you.	Это очень нехорошо с вашей стороны.

I won't hear it again.	Чтобы я этого больше не слышал.
You must do no such things!	Вы не должны этого делать!
You'd better watch out.	Ты у меня смотри!
None of your tricks!	Без фокусов!
You are looking (asking) for trouble, I see.	Вы напрашиваетесь на неприятности.
Mark my words.	Запомни мои слова.
Don't let me catch you do that again.	Чтобы больше ты этим не занимался.
Don't let me see your face here.	Чтобы я тебя больше здесь не видел.
This is not to happen again.	Чтобы больше этого не повторилось.
Be careful and think twice.	Будьте осторожны и думайте хорошенько.
Don't you dare! If you dare!	Посмей только!
You'll get into trouble.	Вы когда-нибудь наживете себе беду.
Stop interfering into other people's affairs.	Прекрати вмешиваться в чужие дела.
Don't let your tongue loose.	Попридержи язык.
Don't what me.	Не приставайте ко мне с расспросами.
Don't let me down!	Не подводите меня.
Stop talking back.	Не дерзи.
I will teach him a lesson.	Я его проучу.
I'll take my revenge on you some day.	Я вам это когда-нибудь припомню.
You shan't forget it in a hurry.	Ты это на долго запомнишь.
You'll better not or you'll regret.	Смотри, а то пожалеешь!
He will have to pay for it.	Ему даром это не пройдет.
I'm angry with you.	Я на тебя сержусь.
It will drive me mad.	Это меня с ума сведет.
How awful (terrible, shocking)!	Ужасно!
It's too awful for words!	Страшно сказать!

It's outrageous!	Это возмутительно!
It's ridiculous!	Это смешно!
How annoying!	Какая досада!
What a nuisance!	Какая досада!
What a shame! For shame!	Стыд! Позор!
Shame on you!	Как вам не стыдно!
How dare you?	Как вы смеете?
You've gone too far.	Вы забываетесь.
You're getting on my nerves.	Ты действуешь мне на нервы.
You will always find fault with me.	Вы всегда придираетесь ко мне.
I'm fed up.	С меня хватит.
I'll tell you straight to your face.	Я скажу вам прямо в лицо.
Don't interfere with me.	Не надоедайте.
What next (I wonder)?	Что еще (интересно)?
I like that!	Хорошенькое дело!
There it is! There you are!	Вот оно что! Ну и ну! Дожили!
Leave me alone!	Оставьте меня в покое!
What does it matter to you?	Какое вам дело?
It's none of your business!	Не ваше дело!
Who do you take me for?	За кого вы меня принимаете?
That's the limit!	Это уж чересчур!
That was mean (dirty) of you.	Это подло с твоей стороны.
I can't stand him!	Я его терпеть не могу.
He was beside himself with anger.	Он был вне себя от злости.
He was furious (in a rage).	Он был в ярости.
Mind your language.	Прошу не ругаться.
Stop calling names.	Перестань ругаться (обзывать).
Control yourself / Keep your temper.	Возьми себя в руки.

2. Read, practice and memorize.

Dialogue 1. Mark my words

Dad: Your school report says: Latin: "He should do better work than he does".

Son: I do the best I can. The teacher shouldn't expect more.

D: You're lazy-bone and you're looking for trouble, I see. Your arithmetic: "He ought to be higher in the class, but he is careless".

S: The teacher oughtn't to set so much home-work.

D: Don't let your tongue loose. French: "He really must be more attentive".

S: Have I really got to learn French?

D: Yes, you have. You've simply got to pass your exams. Mark my words.

S: I think that French people ought to learn English; then we wouldn't have to learn French.

D: Stop talking back. This is not to happen again. I won't have it. If you don't work harder next term, I'll teach you a lesson. Have you got me?

S: As you say, Dad. I'll try and do my best.

Dialogue 2. Leave me alone

Daniel: There, now, Helen. Didn't I tell you to keep a good look out and mind the steps?

Helen: You'd better suggest me your help.

D: Yes, certainly. Here is my hand. But I warned you, haven't I? does your knee hart you?

H: Just a little bit. Now, leave me alone.

D: Oh, all right. But you needn't be so cross.

H: Turn out the light and keep quiet, can't you?

D: Why? Aren't you feeling well?

H: No, not too well. I've got a splitting headache.

D: Shall I give an aspirin?

H: No, just leave me alone. I want to be all by myself.

D: But it's silly to here all alone in the dark.

H: Don't interfere with me. I'll sit here for a bit and then I'm going to bed.

D: Well, that's the best place for you.

Dialogue 3. Mind your own business

Victoria: You ought to speak to Mrs. Brown about her dog.

Andrew: What's that got to do with me?

V: I saw it slipping right in the middle of the road.

A: It's no business of mine.

V: But the dog will get run over!

A: I can't help that. It's not our affair. I hate busybodies who interfere in things that don't concern them.

V: You ought to interfere. It's our duty.

A: No, it really isn't my affair. You must live and let live.

V: That's all very well! But the dog won't live. It'll get killed.

A: Mrs. Brown will only tell you to mind your own business.

V: It is my business.

A: She might even say "Let sleeping dogs lie!"

3. Remember the proverbs.

Jack of all trades is master of none. За все браться — ничего не сделать.

A clean hand wants no washing. Честному человеку не нужно оправдываться.

Score twice before you cut once. Семь раз отмерь, один раз отрежь.

4. Read the jokes and retell them.

He wants a change

"No, thank you, I'll stay at home", said a man who had been invited to join a party visiting the Zoo. "My eldest daughter does the kangaroo walk, my second daughter talks like a parrot, my son laughs like a hyena, my wife watches me like a hawk, my cook is as cross as a bear, and my mother-in-law says I'm an old gorilla! When I go anywhere I want a change".

Be careful

The old barber was giving the new barber a few last minute instruction before he shaved his first customer: "All right, John. Be careful and don't cut yourself".

* * *

Student: "What did you do with my shirt?"

Mother: "It was so dirty, I sent it to the laundry".

Student: "Oh, God! The whole history of England was on the cuffs!"

5. Make up your own dialogues.

CONVERSATIONAL SITUATIONS \ Ситуации речи

Unit 7. Personal information. Family relations \ Личные данные. Семейные отношения

1. Words and phrases.

A person: name and age

Who are you?

What is your name / surname?

My name is...

Человек: имя и возраст

Кто ты?

Как твое имя / фамилия?

Меня зовут...

Origin. Nationality

What country are you from?

What are you by origin?

I am from...

I'm from France.

What is your nationality?

I'm an (a) American / Englishman / Englishwoman / Australian / Canadian / German / Italian / Frenchman / Frenchwoman / Russian.

Are you Russian

Происхождение.

Национальность

Из какой Вы страны? Откуда вы родом?

Кто вы по происхождению?

Я приехал из...

Я родом из Франции.

Кто Вы по национальности?

Я американец (-ка) / англичанин (-ка) / австралиец (-ка) / канадец (-ка) / немец (-ка) / итальянец (-ка) / француз (-женка) / русский (-ая).

Вы русский (-ая)?

Language

Does anyone here speak English?

Do you speak English?

Do you understand English?

What language do you know?

I speak a little Spanish.

My native language is...

I'm learning Russian.

Язык

Тут кто-нибудь говорит по-английски?

Вы говорите по-английски?

Вы понимаете английский?

Какими [иностранными] языками вы владеете?

Я немного говорю по-испански.

Мой родной язык...

Я учу русский язык.

I want to learn to speak (read, write) Russian.	Я хочу научиться разговаривать (читать, писать) по-русски.
Do you understand me?	Вы понимаете меня?
I do not understand you.	Я не понимаю вас.
I understand you well, but it's hard to speak.	Я вас хорошо понимаю, но говорить мне тяжело.
I didn't quite catch what you said.	Я не совсем понял(а), что вы сказали.
Say it again, will you?	Повторите, пожалуйста.
Could you write it down (translate it), please?	Напишите (переведите) это, пожалуйста.
He talks too fast.	Он говорит очень быстро.
Would you speak a little slower?	Вы не могли бы говорить немного медленнее?
What's that called in Russian?	Как это называется по-русски?
What does this word mean?	Что означает это слово?
I need an English-Russian / Russian-English dictionary.	Мне нужен англо-русский (русско-английский) словарь.
Will you call an interpreter, please?	Пригласите, пожалуйста, переводчика.

Members of a family

Family
 Parents
 Mother / mum
 Father / dad
 Son
 Daughter
 Sister
 Brother
 Grandfather
 Grandmother
 Great-grandfather
 Great-grandmother
 Grandson

Члены семьи

Семья
 Родители
 Мать / мама
 Отец / папа
 Сын
 Дочь
 Сестра
 Брат
 Дед / дедушка
 Бабушка
 Прадед
 Прабабушка
 Внук

Granddaughter	Внучка
Grandparents	Дедушка и бабушка
Grandchildren	Внуки
Uncle	Дядя
Aunt	Тетя
Nephew	Племянник
Niece	Племянница
Cousin	Двоюродный брат, сестра
Relations by marriage	Родство в браке
Husband	Муж
Wife	Жена
Father-in-law	Тесть / свекор
Mother-in-law	Теща / свекровь
Son-in-law	Зять (муж дочери)
Daughter-in-law	Невестка (жена сына)
Brother-in-law	Деверь (муж сестры)
Sister-in-law	Золовка (жена брата)
Stepfather	Отчим
Stepmother	Мачеха
Adopted child	Приемный ребенок
Orphan	Сирота
Widower	Вдовец
Widow	Вдова
Twins	Близнецы
To be married	Быть женатым
To get married	Жениться / выйти замуж
Divorce	Развод; разведенный
Divorcee	Разведена
Single	Не женат / не замужем
Descendant	Потомок
Direct descendant	Прямой потомок
Hereditary	Родовой/наследственный
Heir	Наследник
Progeny	Потомство

Relatives

Родственники

Flesh and blood

Родственник

2. Text for reading.About myself

I am Nick Vladimirov. I am seventeen years old. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I have got a mother, a father, a sister, a brother, and a grandmother. There are six of us in the family.

First of all, some words about my parents. My mother is a teacher of history. She works in a college. She likes her job. She is a good-looking woman with brown hair. She is forty-five, but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.

My father is a computer programmer. He is very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is forty-seven. My father often sings and when we are at home and have some free time, I play the guitar and we sing together. My father knows all about new TV sets and likes to repair old ones. He is also handy with many things. When he was little, he liked to take everything to pieces. My grandmother told me a story that once father tried to "repair" their kitchen clock. he managed to put all the wheels and screws again — but the clock didn't work. They had to give it to a repairman. But that happened a long time ago. Now he can fix almost everything: a vacuum cleaner, a washing machine, a fridge and what not. He's got a few shelves where he keeps everything he needs. On his table there is always a TV set in pieces.

My parents have been married for twenty-six years. They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films and sports. For example, my father likes horror films and my mother likes "soap operas". My father is fond of tennis and my mother doesn't go in for sports. But my parents have the same opinion about my education and upbringing.

My parents are hardworking people. My mother keeps the house and takes care of all of us. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. She is very practical. My father and I try to help her with the housework. I wash the dishes, go shopping and tidy up our flat.

My grandmother is a pensioner. She lives with us and helps to run the house. She is found of knitting.

My sister Helen is twenty-four. She is married and has a family of her own. She works as an accountant for a joint venture company. Her husband is a scientist. They have got twins: a daughter and a son. They go to a nursery school.

My brother Sergey is eleven. He is a schoolboy. He wants to become a doctor, but he is not sure yet. Three months ago, he dreamed of being a cosmonaut.

I want to enter the university. I'd like to learn foreign languages. I think I take after my father. I'm tall, fair-haired and even-tempered. I always try to be in a good mood.

We have got a lot of relatives. We are deeply attached to one another and we get on very well.

Questions:

1. What is your first name? What is your surname?
2. How old are you?
3. When is your birthday?
4. Is your family large? How many are you in the family?
5. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
6. Where do your parents work?
7. Do you spend a lot of time with your family?
8. What sort of things do you do together?
9. What are your household duties?
10. What is your father's hobby?
11. What is your mother like?

A family

When two persons are married, the man is called the husband; the woman becomes his wife. When a child is born in the family generally consists of a father, a mother and children — sons or daughters or both. The first born together are called twins.

The father and mother of the wife (husband) become the father-in-law (in law-by-marriage), and mother-in-law; they have brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law.

The other members or the family are the relatives or relations: uncles, aunts, cousins, etc.

The brothers and sisters of any of the parents become the uncles and aunts of the children. The children of two married brothers or sisters are cousins to each other.

In case of a second marriage, we speak of a stepfather or a stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, etc.

Although many families share common traits, there's still no denying that we're all different! The concept of family appears simple but is quite complex in reality. And families today come in more varied forms than ever before.

The decline in marriage rates, the increase in divorce and remarriage rates, changing social attitudes toward marriage, economic factors, and an increasing broad acceptance of non-traditional forms of family have all contributed to the family diversity now seen across the country.

This is not bad news, thought. the Pew Center for Research Survey of Americans, "the Decline of Marriage and Rise of New Families" (2010), suggests that even though the forms of family life have changed dramatically, the central importance of family and the satisfaction with family life is as strong as it ever was.

Questions:

1. How old are you?
2. Are your grandparents or great-grandparents still living?
3. Have you any brothers and sisters?
4. Are they older or younger than you?
5. What is your surname?
6. Have you more than one Christian name?
7. Give the feminine forms of: husband, uncle, boy, brother, bridegroom. Give the masculine forms of daughter, niece, grandmother, old maid.
8. What do you call your father's brother? What do you call your mother's sister? Your uncle's son? Your aunt's daughter? Your sister's husband? Your father's father?
9. Which relative did you like best as a child and why?
10. Some people say that family is not important nowadays. What do you think? Why is family important? Why not?

How I see a family

From my standpoint, I think a family is a group of persons whose members love and try to help each other. One of the characteristics of this group is the motivation to help by thinking of the benefits to members.

I think a traditional family is formed by a father who is the wage earner, a mother who is the housewife, and brothers and sisters. The role of each member is very important because they influence the development and behavior of the children who live inside the family.

The main factor for maintaining a family is love, but it's also important to be conscious that this feeling is pure. Other factors that help to keep families together are respect and trust. Everyone in the family must show respect to the other members because nobody is more important than the others.

Some people think that only the parents deserve respect, but I consider that this is not true. If the kids do not trust their parents, the parents won't be able to teach them all the experience they have. In brief, I think that a family is a group of people united not only by blood, but also by love.

Questions:

1. What is a family?
2. What does a family mean to you?
3. What constitutes are in your family?
4. How many members are in your family?
5. What are some thing about your family that are the same?
6. What are some thing about your family that are different?
7. What kinds of things does your family teach you?

3. Dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A: Who are you? What is your name?

B: My name is Alec D. Spenser.

A: Say it again, please. Rather spell it.

B: S-p-e-n-s-e-r!

A: Good. Are you any relation to Jane Spenser?

B: Yes, we are brother and sister.

Dialogue 2

Jane: Hello, Mary. I haven't seen you for ages. How are you?

Mary: Hello, Jane. Not bad. I am going to get married next month.

Jane: It's good news. Have you already got acquainted with your future husband's family?

Mary: Oh, yes. We had dinner with my father-in-law and mother-in-law last week.

Marriage Customs

I

M: You know, this book about unusual marriage customs is really interesting!

W: Oh, yeah?

M: Listen to this...it talks about this Indian tribe, in Paraguay.

W: Uh-huh.

M: And when two women in the tribe want to marry the same man, guess what they do?

W: I have no idea! What?

M: They have a boxing match and fight until one of them wins.

W: And the prize is a husband?

M: Of course!

II

W: Say, do you know anything about Malaysia?

M: Mmm, A little, I guess. Why?

W: Well, when people get married in Malaysia, they have to eat rice during the ceremony.

M: Yeah? What's so strange about that?

W: It's uncooked rice!

M: Oh, yuk!

III

W: Well, here's something another interesting custom from India.

M: Let's hear it.

W: There's a special Hindu "water-pouring" ceremony during the wedding.

M: And what happens?

W: Well, when the Indian bride and groom are married, someone pours lots of water over both of them at the same time.

M: Why do they do that?

W: Uh it says here that this brings the couple closer together.

M: Hmm...

IV

I: You look beautiful in that kimono, Mari. Is this your wedding photo?

Mary: Yes, it is.

I: Do most Japanese women wear kimono when they get married?

M: Yes, many of them do. Then after the wedding ceremony, the bride usually changes into a Western bridal dress during the reception.

I: Oh, I didn't know that. Did you get married in a church, Mari?

M: No, the ceremony was held at a shrine.

I: Oh, a shrine...

M: Yes! We were married by a priest in a traditional Shinto ceremony.

I: Mmm. And who went to the ceremony?

M: Well, only the immediate family attended the ceremony...you know, parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters...

I: And what about the reception? What was that like?

M: Lots of friends and relatives came to the reception...about a hundred people. And the first thing that happened...was that the main guests gave formal speeches.

I: Speeches?

M: Yes, and then after that, all the guests were served a formal meal. While everyone was eating and drinking, lots of other guests gave short speeches or sang songs. Some of the speeches were funny.

I: Sounds like fun!

M: Yes, the songs and speeches are all part of the entertainment during a wedding reception. And the...at the end of the reception, each guest received a present for coming to the wedding.

I: A present from the bride and groom?

M: Yes, It's a Japanese custom.

I: What a nice custom!

4. Complete the text with the following words:

childhood, child, grandmother, health, members, mother, family, member, father, family.

Family is an important unit of a society. It is the strongest unit society. A society is made up of families.

A family is the first school in which a receives the basic values of life. He learns good manners in the family. The morals and values learnt in family become our guiding force. They are our parents, grandparents, I and my younger sister. Our grandfather is the head of the family. He enjoys a commanding position. His decision is final in family matters. Everybody respects him. He is the guardian of the family. He is a cool and considerate man. He is just and fair. He is a retired teacher. He helps us in our study. Our makes us hear good stories.

My father is a police officer. He is sincere and hardworking. He always goes to office in time. My mother is a housewife. She is a postgraduate in English. She is soft-natured and caring. She takes great care of us. She looks after our grandparents.

Our family has been known for discipline and values. We give great importance to values and morals in life. Since our early we are taught to respect the elders and love the children. We learnt the lesson of punctuality and honesty from our grandfather. Our family is like a heaven. There is peace, prosperity, love and care. The younger have regard and respect for the elders while the elder shower them with their love and affection. The instruction of the elder are followed with great respect. If somebody has some problem the whole family is beside him. I am proud of my family.

5. Read and memorize the following proverbs to use them in your speech.

To be born with a silver spoon Родиться в сорочке.
in one's mouth.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. Друзья познаются в беде.

6. Read the jokes and retell them.

Every medal has its reverse

Ann: How is your daughter doing in America?

Mary: Great. She married a nice American boy. He helps her with the cleaning, washes dishes, looks after the baby when she wants to go out — in fact, he does everything for her.

Ann: And how is your son doing?

Mary: Poor boy! He married a slut (неряха) of an American girl. He must help her with the cleaning, washes dishes, looks after the baby when she wants to go out; in fact, he has to do everything for her.

How old are you?

A woman walked up to a little old man rocking in a chair on his porch. “I couldn't help noticing how happy you look”, she said. “What's your secret for a long happy life?”

“I smoke three packs of cigarettes a day”, he said. “I also a case of whiskey a week, eat fatty foods, and never exercise”.

“That's amazing”, the woman said. “How old are you?”

“Twenty-six”, he said.

* * *

“Middle age is when your age starts to show around your middle”.

* * *

She said she was approaching forty — I couldn't help wondering from what direction.

* * *

“I do wish I could tell you my age but it's impossible. It keeps changing all the time”.

* * *

English might be the most widespread language in the world but there's still no ham in hamburger, no eggs in eggplant and neither pine not apple in pineapple.

7. Give answers to the questions below and get the topic about your family.

1. Is your family large?
2. What are your parents?
3. Have you any sisters or brothers or are you the only child in the family?
4. Is your sister (brother) younger or older than you are?

5. Have you got many relatives?
6. Is your aunt (uncle) married?
7. Has she (he) children?
8. Are your cousins pupils or students?
9. Are you on friendly terms with your relatives?
10. Do you see much of them?

8. Make up a dialogue about your families using the following phrases.

I say; you see; a large family; parents-mother, father; relatives-sister, brother, (the only) son, daughter, grandfather, grandmother.

Unit 8. People, their appearance and character \ Люди, их внешность и характер

1. Words and phrases.

Appearance	Внешность
Features	Черты
Physical appearance	Внешний вид
Body language	Язык тела
Face expression	Выражение лица
Position	Осанка
Gestures	Жесты
Looks like	Похож на
Delicate	Тонкий, нежный
To stay attractive	Оставаться привлекательной (-ым)
To look your age	Выглядеть на свой возраст
To look more mature and experienced	Выглядеть более зрелым и опытным
She is like her mother	Она похожа на свою мать
She is an attractive girl	Она привлекательная девушка
He is a handsome man	Он красивый мужчина
What does he look like?	Как она выглядит?
She has a fascinating smile	У нее очаровательная улыбка
She is of fair complexion	У нее светлая кожа

Character	Характер
Unusual person	Необыкновенный человек
Charisma	Харизма
Traits	Черты характера
Appreciate	Оценивать
Interrelated	Взаимосвязанный
Affable	Любезный
Amiable	Дружелюбный
Good – natured	Добродушный
Sociable	Коммуникабельный
Generous	Щедрый
Thoughtful	Вдумчивый
Discreet	Предусмотрительный
Earnest	Серьезный
Hard – hearted	Жесткий
Ill – natured	С плохим характером
Absent – minded	Рассеянный
Reserved	Замкнутый
Uncommunicative	Некоммуникабельный
Indiscreet	Неосторожный
Insincere	Не щедрый
Insensible	Нечуткий
Rude	Грубый
Greedy	Жадный
Showy	Лишенный чувства вкуса
Tactless	Нетактичный
To be rather pleasant to deal with	Быть достаточно приятным, чтобы иметь дело
To be always smiling and laughing	Всегда улыбаться и смеяться
To have a really sunny disposition	Иметь жизнерадостный характер
Not (to lose) one’s temper	(Не) выходить из себя
To get a bit over – confident	Становиться немного самоуверенным
To think a lot of himself	Много думать о себе

To keep smb's word
To be too cruel to smb

Держать слово
Быть слишком жестким к кому-то

2. Text for reading.

Character

The quality of personality that determines how individuals react to their environment is called temperament. Hippocrates described four kinds of temperament: sanguine, choleric, phlegmatic, and melancholic. The four temperaments of Hippocrates were symbolized by linking choleric to fire and sanguine air. Water was the symbol of the phlegmatic temperament, and earth was that of the melancholic. The choleric and sanguine modes of reaction were characterized by easy excitability and quick alteration of interest, the interests being feeble in the former and intense in the latter. Conversely, the phlegmatic and melancholic temperaments were characterized by persistent but slow excitability of interest, the interest being feeble in the phlegmatic and in the melancholic, intense.

During our life we get in touch with many people. We all know a saying: "Say many characters, so many people" and it is really true. Character is the most important thing in a person which attracts or repulses other people.

Each of us has his or hers good and bad features of character. I have many friends and a lot of acquaintances and they are all different. Some of them are very kind – hearted and friendly some are not so kind but they are devoted friends and always help me and their friends, but they can be very cold or indifferent to other people.

A lot of things can change a person's character. And there are good and bad features. But I also believe that everyone can change his character, adding more good or bad features.

It is truly said:

"When wealth is lost, nothing is lost.

When health is lost, something is lost.

But when character is lost, everything is lost".

Character is the sum total of all the good qualities in a man. It consists in honesty, truthful speech and dealings, diligence, and obedience to parents, teachers and elders. Sincerity, love of mankind, inner

goodness, and desire to do well to other and to be free from hatred, jealousy and malice are also part of character. To live in a harmony with the people of all religions, races, castes and nations may be added to the characteristics of high character.

Personal character traits are the attitudes you have toward your activities and challenges. These traits may be positive or negative, depending on the situation. Positive personal character traits lead to achievement, while negative traits can lead to failure or frustration. Most of these traits are established through training from parents, while others are gained from peer groups.

Questions:

1. What are some typical personal character traits?
2. How do personal character traits relate to success?
3. How are these traits developed?
4. What character traits have you found improved your happiness?
5. How have forgiveness, love, gratitude and patience affected your life?
6. What are the main character traits?
7. Speak about the most striking traits of people's character. Consider the following:
 - a) your favorite traits of character in a person;
 - b) the traits of character you detest;
 - c) your chief characteristics.

Appearance. Beauty

How important is your appearance? Although everyone wants to be good-looking, are beautiful people always happier people? For example, it must be a problem to be a really beautiful woman, because some men may be more interested in looking at you than talking to you. They think of you as a picture rather than a person. There are also some people who think that woman who exceptionally pretty and men who are particularly handsome must be stupid. They believe that only unattractive people can be intelligent.

One the other hand, no one wants to be really ugly, and have a face that nobody wants to look at; and no one wants to be plain either — that is to be neither attractive and have a face that is easily forgotten.

Being attractive is like being rich — it can help you find happiness, but it doesn't always make you happy. So maybe the best thing is to try to be an interesting person. For interesting people have interesting faces, and interesting faces are almost always attractive.

Vocabulary:

good-looking — миловидный, приятной внешности

beautiful — красивый

pretty — хорошенькая

handsome — красивый (о мужчине)

unattractive — непривлекательный

ugly — уродливый, безобразный

plain — заурядный, простой, обыкновенный

attractive — привлекательный

Questions:

1. Who is the most beautiful woman and the best-looking man in the world?

2. Do you think it's difficult to be very good-looking? Why? (Why not?)

3. How important is it to look attractive? Why?

4. Look at these English expressions and decide if you agree with them.

a) Beauty is only skin — deep;

b) Your face is your fortune;

c) Beauty lies in the lover's eyes.

3. Dialogues.

Dialogue 1

Ann: What is the meaning of the word “beautiful”?

Betsy: If we speak about a man, we must admit that tastes differ. It depends not only on the culture or nationality, but also on the epoch.

Ann: But let's speak about your idea of beauty.

Betsy: Well. I can give you a good example. I have a friend, Mary. Her features are very delicate, and her charm is irresistible,

Ann: I have met her once. I agree with you. She seems a good kind of girl and her character corresponds to her appearance.

Betsy: I think that inner beauty is more important than physical one. But my friend has double beauty: character and appearance.

Dialogue 2

Ann: What traits on people's character do you appreciate most and which of them are the most important for you?

Betsy: Is it a very difficult question. I don't know.

Ann: Do you think people's appearances have something to do with character?

Betsy: There is no doubt that they are interrelated.

Ann: Well. Let's think. Speaking about somebody's character we can characterize a person as affable, amiable, good-natured, sociable, generous, thoughtful, discreet, and earnest.

Betsy: Or, on the contrary, hard-hearted, ill-natured, reserved, uncommunicative, indiscreet, insincere, insensible, rude, greedy, showy and tactless.

Ann: Of course, if a person is rather pleasant to deal with, she or he has very many friends.

Betsy: I agree with you.

Dialogue 3. What does he look like?

A: Right now. Settle down please. Just before you go out on patrol, a couple of things for you. Um, take down the details please. First: the description of a suspect for you.

B: Must be the burglar, right. Sergeant?

A: That's it. Been up it his tricks again. Well, this time someone got a good look at him as he was leaving the scene of the crime.

C: How many houses has he done now, for goodness sake?

A: Ooh, at least half a dozen. And that's just in our area.

4. Read the sentences below and fill in the blanks with one of the adjectives from the list:

arrogant, cautious, cowardly, dishonest, frank, kind, prod, punctual, reliable, self-confident, self-conscious, selfish, sensitive, strict, stubborn, sympathetic, talkative, well-behaved, witty.

1. If I were you, I wouldn't trust Joanna. She's very _____ and she's always trying to cheat people.

2. My maths teacher is very _____ but I look up to him because he also works hard, and he is very respectful.

3. I took my cousin's children to the cinema yesterday. I was surprised how _____ they are. They have very good manners.

4. When I told my boss that my father was seriously ill, he was very _____.

5. Maggy is such a _____ girl! She always comes out with clever and amusing remarks about any sort of thing.

6. I hate _____ people who only think and care about themselves. What about everybody else's rights?

7. He's hundred per cent sure that he is going to succeed in the film industry. He's very _____.

8. I regret being so _____ with her about her new boyfriend but I like giving my opinion straightaway.

9. My friend Sally always wears glasses because she's very _____ about the scar on her eyebrow.

10. You can trust her. She is very _____. If she says she won't tell anybody, she won't.

5. Remember the proverbs.

Don't carry coals to Newcastle. В Тулу со своим самоваром не ездят.
Don't cross a bridge before you come to it. Придет время, прорастет и семя.

Let every man praise the bridge he goes over. Не плюй в колодец — пригодится воды напиться.

6. Jokes.

Personality Test

A psychology student was to help a professor in conducting a personality test. The room was set up with various props in order to move through the assessment quickly. The first person to enter the room started through the test.

“How does this glass of water look to you?”

Person 1: It is half empty.

Student writes ‘pessimist’ in his report.

Person 2 enters the room. “How does this glass of water look to you?”

Person 2: It is half full.

Student writes ‘optimist’ in his report.

Person 3 enters the room. “How does this glass of water look to you?”

Person 3: Looks like you have twice as much glass as you need there.

The student looks totally blank and goes to consult with the professor.

“Oh, them!”, the professor says, “I forgot to warn you about the engineers! They have no personality”.

* * *

The old man had passed away. A wonderful funeral was in progress and the country preacher spoke at length of the deceased’s good traits, what an honest man he had been, what a loving and devoted husband and kind father he was.

Finally, the window leaned over and whispered to one of her children, “Go up there and take a look in the coffin and see if that’s your pa”.

The English Character

Two Englishmen were on board a ship. They were going to New York. For two days they had sat side by side without exchanging a word. On the third day one of them fell asleep and his book fell on the deck. It broke the ice. The other man picked up the book and the following dialogue took place:

“Thank you very much. Going across?” — “Yes”. — “So am I”.

* * *

The old man used to say: “When we do not experience warfare, we ought so much the more to humiliate ourselves. For God seeing our weakness, protects us; when we glorify ourselves, he withdraws his protection and we are lost”.

Unit 9. Leisure \ Отдых

1. World and phrases.

Leisure	Отдых
To spend time outdoors	Проводить время на свежем воздухе
To have a pleasant rest	Приятно отдыхать
To enjoy oneself	Хорошо проводить время
In the open air	На свежем воздухе
Holidaymaker / vacationer	Отдыхающий

To let off steam	Расслабиться (отдохнуть)
To pay chess (handball, golf) on one's computer	Играть в шахматы (гандбол, гольф) на компьютере
To go out / get out of the house	Выйти из дома
To watch TV	Смотреть телевизор
It must be a very interesting pastime.	Это, наверное, интересное развлечение.
What is your favorite pastime?	Какое ваше любимое развлечение?
How do you usually spend your evenings?	Как вы обычно проводите вечера?
It's lovely day!	Чудесный день!
It's a shame not to take advantage of such lovely weather.	Стыдно не воспользоваться такой замечательной погодой.
Why don't go for a walk?	Почему бы не пойти на прогулку?
Hobby	Хобби
To collect / collecting books	Коллекционировать книги
Hiking	Поход
To go on a hike	Идти в поход
Like in a fairy tale	Словно в сказке
To stop for a short rest	Остановиться для короткого отдыха
To make the fire	Развести огонь
To cook on the open air	Готовить на открытом огне
To pick I gather berries and mushroom rooms	Собирать ягоды и грибы
To go mushrooming	Идти по грибы
To go fishing	Рыбачить (ловить рыбу)
To pick flowers	Собирать цветы
To collect brushwood	Собирать хворост
To pitch I put up tents	Устанавливать палатки
To pack a rucksack	Складывать рюкзак
To fetch / bring some water	Приносить воду
On the bank of the river	На берегу реки

To prepare sleep bags	Готовить спальные мешки
To sing to a guitar	Петь под гитару
Holiday home	Дом отдыха
At the seaside	На море (на побережье)
On the seashore	На берегу моря
To boat / go boating	Кататься на лодке
To collect seashells	Собирать ракушки
To bask in the sun	Греться на солнце
To lie in the sun I to sunbathe	Загорать
Going sightseeing	Осмотр достопримечательностей
Visit museums	Пойти в музей
To listen to a guide	Слушать гида
To learn about the customs and traditions of other people	Узнать о традициях других народов
One's impressions after the vacations	Впечатления после отдыха
To feel tired	Чувствовать себя уставшим
To have a great time	Провести хорошо время
Did you have a good weekend?	Вы хорошо провели уикенд?

Holiday Making

Review the following words and word-combinations.

1. To make up one's mind; as a matter of fact; holiday making; however; you have said it; the only disadvantage; to rent a room; to have meals; you are lucky; unfortunately; to reserve a room in advance; to talk over.

2. Old chap; to be away on business; to put up at the rest home; treatment; to follow smb's advice; to have a swim; to go for a ride; objections; to come along with pleasure; (not) to be good at smth; don't worry; to enjoy smth; immensely; I'll be going now; what about you?

3. To go on a tour; fellow-students; to travel by bike (bicycle); to make a (leisure) trip; to go plane / by train; I'd rather not; a mad rush; to educate one's mind; to offer good physical training; to like the outdoors; to put up a tent; to choose a rout; to travel through picturesque places; to be careful; to take care of oneself ; to be at ease; to make one's way through the roads; vehicles; to run at top speed; to take time.

4. Keep your eyes open; to do nicely; in the field; to breathe down my neck; a nice stretch of grass; no shade at all; the sun beating down on me; to look for a shady place; to suit; it's far too dark; to frighten; to look for a shady place; to drive on; the right spot; to take the sun off; to get bitten to death.

2. Texts for reading.

What Do You Do in Your Free Time? General Free Time Activities:

Go to the cinema — some film categories are: Comedy, Drama, Horror, Thriller, Action. Science Fiction (Sci-Fi), Fantasy, Documentary, Musical.

Watch TV — different types of television programs are: The News, Soap Operas, Criminal Investigation Dramas, Medical Dramas, Reality TV, Situation Comedies (Sit-Coms), Talk Shows, Documentaries, Cartoons, Game Shows, Sports programs, Movies, Political programs, Religious programs.

Spend time with family — you can do many things with your family. Usually, the fact that you are together is more important than the activity.

Go out with friends — you can also do many things with your friends, like go out to a bar, go dancing at a club, have dinner at a restaurant, play a sport, sit down and talk, go out for a coffee, have a barbecue, or any other activity that you all enjoy.

Surf the internet — on the internet, you can research a topic you are interested in using a search engine, visit your favourite websites, watch music videos, create your own video and upload it for other people to see, maintain contact with your friends using a social networking site, write your thoughts in a blog, learn what is happening in the world by reading news websites, etc.

Play computer or video games — you can play games on your computer or on a game consoles. You can play on your own or with your friends or family.

Play a musical instrument — learn to play the piano, guitar, violin, cello, flute, piano accordion, mouth organ, panpipes, clarinet, saxophone, trumpet, etc. You can play on your own or with a group, such as a band or an orchestra.

Listen to music — turn up the volume and listen to your favorite type of music, such as pop, rock, hip-hop, rhythm & blues, blues, jazz, classical, soul, heavy metal.

Read — many people love to read both fiction and non-fiction books and magazines. If you like fiction, you can read novels, short stories, crime fiction, romance, etc. If you like non-fiction, you can read biographies, autobiographies, or books on history, science, philosophy, religion, or any other topic you are interested in.

Write — many people like to write in their diary. Another name for a diary is a journal. You can also write many other things, such as poetry, novels letters, short stories, etc.

Go to the park — you can go to park alone, with family or with friends. You can take a picnic rug and a picnic basket and have a picnic. You can read, sleep, kick a football around, climb trees or play on the children's playground.

Go to cultural locations and events — there are many types of cultural locations and events. You can go to the museum, to an art gallery or to the zoo to see animals from around the world. You can go to concerts, plays, musicals, dance recitals and opera performances.

Go shopping — many people like to go to shopping malls and areas of the city that are known for shopping to buy clothes or items for their houses and gardens.

Cook — many people like to cook different types of food. You can make meals for breakfast, lunch and dinner. You can bake cakes, cookies, slices and pastries in the oven. Some people boast that they have a special recipe — ask them to cook it for you!

Study something — there are many things that you can study just beanie you find it interesting! You can study a language; you can learn a skill such as cooking or making furniture; or you can even study the Hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians, if you want to!

Art and crafts — there are many, many arts and crafts that you can learn and practice. You can paint, draw, sew, crochet, knit. sculpt, engrave, mike furniture, make jewellery, or you can even create your own new art form!

Gardening — you can plant flowers, vegetables or herbs and maintain your garden by watering it, pulling the weeds and feeding it with fertilizer.

Exercise and play a sport — to stay fit and healthy, you can do exercise alone, such as swimming or working out at a gym, or you can play a team sport, such as football or basketball.

Questions:

1. Do you have enough free time? Where do you spend your free time?
2. What are you doing this weekend?
3. What did you do last summer vacation?
4. What did you do last weekend?
5. What do you do in your free time?
6. What hobbies do you have?
7. Who do you spend your free time with?
8. How do you like to spend your free time?
9. If you had more free time, what would you do with it?
10. Where do young people in this country usually spend their free time?
11. Do men and women spend their free time differently? How?
12. Do people's leisure time activities change as they get older? How?
13. Who do you like to spend your leisure time with?

The ways of holiday-making

If you are tired of your usual holiday routine, there are many things you can do to vary it.

People say there's nothing to compare with a camping holiday.

Personally, I think it's only for the young, and will make them appreciate home comforts. Be prepared for damp, mosquitoes, beetles and cow dung, which is never noticed until the following morning. This sort of holiday teaches the young how to survive, and strangely enough they seem to enjoy it, finding great pleasure in making bonfires and cooking barbecues.

Bicycle holiday is an excellent way of taking exercise. Bear in mind that you are not a professional, and don't try to do more than thirty or forty miles a day.

A walking holiday in good weather, with a pleasant companion or two will do you more good than any other. Select your shoes carefully.

The seaside is good for most people, but definitely bad for some. Take the sun and the sea gradually, and don't stay on the beach for too long. There is nothing better for giving you vitality and energy to keep you going through the winter.

A winter holiday is probably even better for you than a summer one. You need it more at that time of the year.

Once you learned to ski, you can go on doing it to a very advanced age, as long as you don't do it too strenuously and break a leg. If this happens it will take a long time to heal and you may never be able to ski again.

There are many other things to do besides skiing. Skating is amusing and not at all difficult to learn.

Questions:

1. How do you like to spend your holiday?
2. What season do you prefer to spend your holiday in?
3. Why do people need a holiday?
4. What are the ways of holiday-making?
5. Where did you spend your holiday last year?

Hobbies

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large groups: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest man's hobbies. It is a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby, but it is becoming more and more popular.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill. Some hobbyists

write music or play musical instruments. President Bill Clinton, for example, plays the saxophone.

Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Such private collections are sometimes given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the Opportunity of learning much from it. By reading about the things he is interested in he is adding to what he knows. Learning new things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

Questions:

1. Tastes differ. Can you say the same about hobbies?
2. Have you chosen a hobby according to your character and taste?
3. Which hobby groups do you know?

3. Dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A: What is your hobby, Peter?

B: I collect books published in the 17th century.

A: It is very interesting! Have you got many in your collection?

B: There are almost eight hundred of them.

A: Quite a number, I should say! I wonder whether you manage to read them all.

B: In a way yes, but reading is not essential. It's the process of collecting itself that matters (that interests me).

Dialogue 2

A: What is your favourite pastime, Boris?

B: Fishing I enjoy fishing very much.

A: Do you often go fishing?

B: Well, yes. I make it a point of spending a few hours by the river every weekend.

A: Do you usually catch much?

B: Well, it depends. Last Sunday, for instance, I caught so many fish that my wife cooked a fish dish for the whole family.

Dialogue 3

I: Would you like to tell me what you do, please?

B: I work in a bank in London in the International Department.

I: And where do you live?

B: I live in South London.

I: And what sort of accommodation have you got there?

B: I've got a rather nice little flat which I bought recently.

I: What sort of things do you like doing in your spare time?

B: Well, I'm interested in quite a lot of things. I like reading. I often go out with my friends to the cinema, to see a film, to a restaurant... erm, I've just taken up photography as a hobby and I sometimes go to evening classes. I do yoga.

I: Do you play any sports?

B: I go swimming sometimes, but I'm not very fond of sports like hockey or tennis.

I: Where do you live?

D: I live in a rented flat in Harlow.

I: And what do you do for a living?

D: I'm a graphic designer.

I: What sort of things do you like doing in your spare time?

D: Well, I'm quite involved in a local church, and I'm also interested in all sorts of outdoor activities like camping and hill walking, and I do a bit of swimming as well.

I: Do you like any other sorts of sport?

D: I quite like badminton as well.

I: And what about cultural interests music?

D: Yes, I like, I like music and ... er, I like some modern dance as well. I quite often go to performances in London.

I: Could you tell me how old you are, please?

D: I'm twenty-three.

4. Read and memorize the following proverbs to use them in your speech.

It's a small world

Мир тесен

Every bird likes its own nest best Всяк кулик свое болото хвалит.

5. Read the jokes and retell them.

Habit is the second nature

Frank visited a young girl every evening and had tea with her.

“Why don’t you marry her?”, asked his friend.

“I’ve often thought about it myself”, said Frank, “but where could I spend my evenings then?”

To the Only Girl

On the eve of St. Valentine’s day a young man approached the counter at which postcards were being sold and asked: “Have you anything sentimental?”

“Here is a lovely postcard”, replied a salesgirl, “look here — To the only girl I ever loved”.

“That’s fine! I’ll take four — no — six of them, please”.

A very careful driver

“You know”, said the lady whose car had run down a man, “you must have been walking very carelessly. I’m a very careful driver. I’ve been driving a car for seven years”.

“Lady, you’ve nothing on me, I’ve been walking for fifty-four years”.

Drive on, my friend

A policeman was about to write up a ticket charging a driver with speeding, when a woman in the back seat began her tirade:

“There! Didn’t I tell you watch out? But you kept right on speeding all morning, getting out of line, not blowing your horn, passing stop streets and everything else. Didn’t I tell you’d get caught? Didn’t I? Didn’t I?”

“Who is this woman?”, asked the officer.

My mother-in-law — was the answer.

“Drive on, my friend!”, exclaimed the officer, pityingly.

“Drive on, and may the Lord have mercy on you”.

* * *

Abba Pastor said: “Judge not him who is guilty of fornication, if you are chaste, or you will break the law like him. For he who said “Do not commit fornication”, said also “Do not judge”.

6. Make up a dialogue about your plans for the nearest holiday, using the following phrases.

To enjoy travelling; to book tickets in advance; by plane; by train; to meet different people; to see the picturesque sights of new cities; to visit ancient castles, churches, museums; to have a good rest; to have a wonderful time.

7. Speak about the way you spent your last holiday.

8. Give answer to the questions below.

1. When are you going your holiday?
2. What are you planning to do for your holiday?
3. Do you often spend your holidays at the seaside?
4. Do you like to have a rest at a sanatorium and health-resorts or do you prefer more active rest as a tourist?
5. What games do you enjoy playing when at rest?
6. Have you ever made a trip to some large Russian cities?
7. Which cities did you visit and when?
8. What sight did you enjoy there?
9. Who usually accompanied you in your trip?
10. What impressions did your last trip make on you?

Unit 10. Travelling. Pilgrimage \ Путешествие. Паломничество

Why people go on pilgrimages

Vocabulary:

to get a holy site — добраться до святого места

an act of penance for sins — отмаливать грехи

for the sake of forgiveness — ради прощения

be repentant — раскаиваться

walking on foot — ходить пешком

a clear sign of — явный знак

devotion to God — посвящение Богу

to touch a holy relic — прикоснуться к святой реликвии

infertility — бесплодие

in close proximity to artefacts — близко к артефактам

to enjoy the feeling of connection with God — чувство близости к Богу

feeling of bliss — блаженство

a form of escapism — форма уединения

God-given guidance — Божественный промысел

Most of us have heard of people who have made religious pilgrimages but for those who are not particularly religious or those who know little about the details of a pilgrimage, the idea of what drives a person to walk for days to get to a holy site can be quite mysterious when in our day and age they could get there through modern transportation. Why do people go on pilgrimages?

1. Pilgrimage as an act of penance for sins.

You know how some people say “I’d do anything for you to forgive me!”? Well, pilgrimages are some people’s way of “doing anything” for the sake of forgiveness.

People who are truly sorry for something they’ve done may demonstrate how repentant they are by dedicating time and effort to go on a long pilgrimage which usually includes many hours walking on foot for their sins. The idea is that God will see this action as a clear sign that they are sincerely sorry and can then be forgiven. God’s forgiveness is sought in the hope of improving their chances of going to heaven.

2. Pilgrimage as an act of devotion to God in exchange for a miracle.

Those who seek something that seems very difficult or almost impossible to achieve, like receiving a healing from a long-term incurable problem like illness or infertility or finding success in a field of their life which up until now has evaded them, be it work, romance or anything else, may all look for a miracle from God. In exchange for the miracle, they demonstrate their devotion to God by going on a pilgrimage.

3. Pilgrimages in order to touch a holy relic which can bring good fortune.

Many of the religious sites sought out by pilgrims were made were popular because they housed some religious relic, such as a cloth soaked in the blood of a saint, or a piece of a saint’s skeleton, or a part of Jesus’s cross. Some believed that coming in close proximity to artefacts touched by holy people could rub some luck off on them, especially if the artefact belonged to someone with traits that are desired, such as being famous for great courage or for healing abilities.

4. To experience the joyous feeling of spiritual connection and being close to God.

Some people go on pilgrimages simply because it is an opportunity for them to enjoy the feeling of connection with God and all His creations.

Joy can be experienced in every little thing that is usually taken for granted. The joy of waking up to a fresh day, delighting in the observation of your life-giving breath, experiencing all the wonders around you – the trees, flowers, sky, mountains, the unique aromas in your surroundings, the sounds, the sensation of the soft breeze on your skin. Pleasure can be felt as you observe yourself, your environment and the people around you, feeling how everything is connected by being one creation of God.

It can make you realize how we are all equal and no-one is superior or inferior to one another. On a pilgrimage, there is a feeling that all are equal in the eyes of God, regardless of their status in the everyday world.

All this awareness and appreciation can be tremendously exhilarating and fill you with a delicious feeling of bliss.

5. Pilgrimages as a form of escapism from distractions to give an opportunity to reflect and to receive God-given guidance.

A pilgrimage is an opportunity to have some quiet time away from the demands of daily life, to reflect. In everyday life people are often preoccupied by their relationships, work, leaky roofs and other niggling troubles. As a result, many find little time to take a step back and reflect on the most important things in their life. By presenting a break from such worries, a pilgrimage gives a person a much-needed chance to clear their head, focus positively and gain a renewed perspective on life.

Devout pilgrims would consider any new insights and solutions gained on a pilgrimage to be God-given. It is generally believed that without the distractions of the mundane it is easier to hear Divine guidance.

6. Pilgrimages as an adventure.

A more modern, non-religious reason for pilgrimages is because it can be seen as a fun adventure. It provides an opportunity to meet people of your faith, have an enjoyable time stretching your legs, exercising those muscles and being out in the great outdoors.

1. World and phrases.

1st(first) class	Первый класс
2nd(second) class	Второй класс
Air fare	Стоимость полета
Airport tax	Аэропортовский сбор
Aisle seat	Место у прохода
Application form	Бланк заявления
Arrival time	Время прибытия
Bad weather conditions	Плохие погодные условия
Baggage carousel	Конвейер для выдачи багажа
Baggage cart	Багажная тележка
Baggage claim	Выдача багажа
Be on a business trip	Приехать в командировку
Boarding	Посадка
Boarding pass	Посадочный талон
Book a flight	Зарезервировать билеты
Bus fare	Плата за проезд в автобусе
Bus stop	Автобусная остановка
Business trip	Деловая поездка, командировка
Buy tickets in advance	Покупать билеты заранее
Carry-on luggage	Ручная кладь
Central station	Центральный вокзал
Change planes	Делать пересадку
Check in counter	Стойка регистрации
Checking in	Регистрация
Child's fare	Детский тариф
Clear the custom	Пройти таможенную
Connecting flight	Рейс, на который надо пересестись
Currency exchange	Обмен валюты
Customs declaration	Таможенная декларация
Departure time	Время отправления
Destination	Место назначения
Dining car	Вагон-ресторан
Economy class	Туристический класс

Emergency exit	Запасной выход
Exact change	Оплата мелкими деньгами без сдачи
Fare	Тариф, плата за проезд
Flight cancellation	Отмена рейса
Foreign currency	Иностранная валюта
Frequent flyer program	Скидка на билеты для тех, кто часто летает
Full upright position of the seat	Вертикальное положение кресла
Get tickets at a discount	Получить билеты со скидкой
Ground transportation	Стоянка наземного транспорта
Half-fare (for children)	Детский билет
Immigration officer	Сотрудник иммиграционной службы
Itinerary	Маршрут путешествия
Journey	Путешествие
Lost and found	Бюро находок
Lost property	Утерянный багаж
Next stop	Следующая остановка
Nonrefundable tickets	Билеты, которые нельзя вернуть
Non-stop flight	Беспосадочный рейс
One-way ticket	Билет в одну сторону
Pensioners' fare	Тариф для пенсионеров
Platform	Платформа
Return ticket	Обратный билет
Rolling duffle bag	Сумка на колёсах
Round-trip ticket	Билет туда и обратно
Safety rules	Правила безопасности
Seasoned traveler	Бывалый путешественник
Seat belts	Ремни безопасности
Seats for the elderly and disabled	Места для пожилых инвалидов
Single ticket	Билет в один конец
Sleeping car	Спальный вагон
Snack and beverages	Легкая закуска и напитки
Stand by tickets	Билеты без места
Station	Станция

Stop	Остановка
Student discount	Студенческая скидка
Ticket	Билет
Ticket office	Билетная касса
Timetable	Расписание
Tourist class	Туристический класс
Transfer	Пересадка
Trip	Поездка
Window seat	Место у окна

2. Asking the way. Review the following words and word-combinations.

— To lose one's way; to get to Fine Arts Museum; will you please tell me the way?; to take a trolley-bus / a train / a bus; to go on foot; is it far from here?; it'll take you a quarter of an hour to get there; we'd rather walk; go down/ up the street; to hold exhibitions; to turn to the right / left; to go straight; places of interest; they are (it is) worth seeing; to drop in at some place; passer-by; to get off.

— What is it?; stranger; I'm completely lost; you'd better ask a policeman; I'll follow your advice; is this a right way to...? ; don't trouble yourself; to be in a hurry; to explain the nearest way to...; let me see; how long will it take me to get there?; over there, round the corner; fortunately; get on.

— Sorry to keep you waiting; what a grand afternoon; it's quite a treat to be out; if it only keeps like this; it looks like it; how far is it to...?; it all depends which way to go; I should say; how long does it take to get there?; let me see; to walk fairly hard; it's a short cut; here we are; by Jove; I'm not the least bit tired; what a fine view; well, I never, if that isn't...; it's very easy to tell it; I shouldn't mind some tea; somewhere near here; just across the road.

3. Read and practise the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1. At the airport

Mr. Clark: Well, here we are. The plane takes off in about an hour, so we have plenty of time left.

Mr. Reed: I suppose you must register first and have your luggage weighed. Now let me help you with your suitcase.

Mr. C: Oh, never mind, thanks. The porter will take care of the suitcase, and I'll carry the briefcase myself. (registering) How much weight am I allowed on board the plane?

Official: As you are flying tourist class, sir, the weight of your things must not exceed forty-two pounds. You will be charged for any excess weight you have. The rate is fifty pence for each pound in excess.

Mr. C.: Oh, I don't think my things will weigh that much. See, it's only thirty-nine pounds. May I have my briefcase with me?

Official: Certainly. We shall mark it «Cabin». But the suitcase will have to go to the luggage compartment. And now would you wait in the passenger lounge? You will hear you flight number and destination announced.

Announcer's voice: Flight R-096 for Moscow is due for departure at 10. The plane is loading through gate No. 1.

Stewardess: May I have you seat number? It is given on your boarding pass.

Mr. C.: Here you are.

Stewardess: This way, please. Your seat is over there — second row on the left, next to the window. You may put your things on the luggage rack. ... Ladies and gentlemen, please fasten your seatbelts and refrain from smoking. The plane is taking off.

Dialogue 2. On a sea trip

Harry: Hello, Robert! Is that your old boy? What are you doing here?

Robert: I say, Harry, it's great to see you around again. I'm going to Greenwich. And you — seeing somebody off, I suppose?

H: Unfortunately, I'm going to Greenwich myself.

R: And why «unfortunately»?

H: Oh, Robert, you know what a poor sailor I am.

R: Don't worry, old chap. The ship is such a large thing that you won't feel the rough sea much. Besides, there are all facilities to enjoy our trip: tennis and badminton grounds, a swimming pool, cinema and dancing halls, and what not.

H: The ship sails in fifteen minutes. Let's hurry and find good seats.

R: I suggest we go on the upper deck. We will have more fun and fresh air there.

H: If it gets cold, we can go downstairs. Let's take these seats before somebody else does.

R: No sooner said than done. Here we are seated comfortably. The breeze is wonderful.

H: Yes, the weather turned out so beautiful. I say, Robert, have you got any idea of when we are due in Greenwich?

R: I've consulted the sailing schedule. If I'm not mistaken, the trip takes three hours. We arrive at one o'clock.

H: And at what time does the boat leave Greenwich on the return trip?

R: At half past four. That gives us three and a half hours to spend there.

H: There goes the whistle. We are off on a pleasant trip.

4. Give answer to the questions below.

1. What do people travel for?
2. By what can people travel?
3. What is the quickest means of transport?
4. What are the main advantages of travelling by train/ plane?
5. What is travelling by sea popular for?
6. What facilities are there on board ?

5. Proverbs to be memorized.

East or West home is best.

В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.

All roads lead to Rome.

Все дороги ведут в Рим.

6. Read the jokes and retell them.

Asking about the street

In England if you ask someone about a street, he will politely tell you where it is; or more likely, he will reply in a very civil tone that he is afraid he doesn't know. In America the person addressed may ask you why you want to get there. You will tell him that you heard about an apartment which may be available there. Then he will accompany you to the address mentioned, will bargain with the landlord, hire the apartment for you, help to move in your heavier furniture and disappear before you have a chance of thanking him properly.

We don't mean pedestrians

«But your advertisement states», protested the vacationist, «that the hotel is only five minutes from the stations. It took me nearly an hour to reach here».

«Ah, you've been walking», said the boarding-house keeper, «We don't mean pedestrians».

No time for sightseeing

A farmer, who went to a large city to see the sights, engaged a room at a hotel and before retiring asked to clerk about the hours for meals.

«We have breakfast from 7 to 11, dinner from 12 to 3 and supper from 6 to 8» explained the clerk.

«Look here» inquired the farmer in surprise «but at what time am I going to see the town?»

A mistake

Mark Twain was very fond of travelling. Once he was travelling in France by train. He was going to visit a small town near Paris. The previous day was very hard, and Mark Twain left tired and sleepy. He was afraid he would miss that town and asked the guard to wake him up before they got to the town.

Soon he fell asleep. When he woke up, the train was in Paris. He got very angry. He could not understand why the guard had not woken him up in time. He came up to the guard and asked him why he had not woken him up. The guard looked at Mark Twain for a moment and then told him that he had done his best to keep his promise. When the train was approaching the town, the guard woke up an American who did not want to get off the train in that small town. The guard was sure that the American was the very passenger who had asked to wake him up. So, he put him off the train instead of Mark Twain. «You may be very angry with me» said the guard, «but not so angry as the American whom I put off the train instead of you».

The american tourist and his guide

American: How long did it take to build this large hotel?

Guide: Why about six months.

A: Six months! Why, it wouldn't take us more than six weeks to put up a building like that in New York. (The guide didn't like the commentary but kept silence).

A: And how long did it take to build this new office?

G: About four weeks.

A: Four weeks! In New York we'd build a place like that in four days. (At last they approached the Houses of Parliament).

A: Well, that's not a bad looking place. How long did it take to build it?

G: Well, you may not believe me, but that building wasn't there when I crossed the bridge last night.

A beginner who goes from one monastery to another is like a wild animal who jumps this way and that for fear of the halter.

7. Make up a dialogue, using the following phrases.

To be fond of travelling; different means of travelling; by plane, by train, by sea, by car; to book tickets in advance (beforehand); to get acquainted with new people; to take pictures; to board a plane; on board a ship; to get sea / air sick; to make the journey enjoyable; to have to luggage weighed; to load through gate No. ...; boarding pass; to fasten the seat belts; to land in a due time.

8. Speak about your last travel to some interesting place.

9. Make up a dialogue about asking the way in some unknown city, using the following phrases.

To lose one's way; excuse my disturbing you; could you, please, tell me where I am?; to get to; on foot; by bus; to step / get in; to step out; to get on Route 34; to go as far as...; to change to the Metro; here comes the bus; what a rush (толчая)!; the seat is taken / engaged; to move ahead; could you possibly move aside?; there's a jam (пробка) in the traffic / the traffic is blocked; let's stop / take / hail a taxi; take me to...; it's a long way off / it's quite a distance from here; here we are; what's the fare?

Unit 11. At a hotel \ В отеле

1. Words and phrases.

Air conditioning	Кондиционер
Bathroom	Ванная комната; (амер.) Туалет
Blanket	Одеяло
Blinds	Жалюзи
Bottle of mineral water	Бутылка минеральной воды
Breakfast	Завтрак
Breakfast included	Завтрак входит в стоимость
Cable television	Кабельное телевидение
Chambermaid	Горничная
Check in	Регистрация
Checking at the hotel	Оформление в отеле
Check out	Выписываться из отеля
Cold water	Холодная вода
Crib	Детская кроватка
Dining room	Столовая
Dinner	Ужин
Double room	Двухместный номер
Elevator	Лифт
Emergency exit	Запасный выход
Evening meal	Ужин
Excluding meals	Без питания
Extra bed	Дополнительная кровать
Fan	Фен
Fire door	Запасный выход
Full English breakfast	Английский завтрак
Heat	Отопление
Hot water	Горячая вода
Laundry service	Прачечная
Left luggage	Камера хранения
Light	Свет
Lock	Замок
Lounge	Фойе

Luggage	Багаж
Maid	Горничная
Meals	Питание
Mini-bar	Мини-бар
Newspaper stand	Газетный киоск
Parking lot	Автостоянка
Passport number	Номер паспорта
Personal service	Обслуживание
Pillow	Подушка
Reception	Стойка администратора
Refrigerator	Холодильник
Service bureau	Бюро обслуживания
Shower	Душ
Single room	Одноместный номер
Soap	Мыло
Swimming pool	Бассейн
Valuables	Ценные вещи
Vestibule	Вестибюль

2. Review the following words and word-combinations.

I'm at your service; to reserve two communicating rooms; fill in the (registration) forms in block letters; duration of stay; is that all?; to show up to the room; this way; please.

A double room; to make reservations; outside room; all modern convenience; by no means; swimming pool; the charge includes breakfast; anything else; the date of your departure; to pay in advance; to include service charge; to tip smb.; to keep smth in mind.

Assistant manager; to book a (double) room beforehand; it might be our fault; don't worry; I'll settle everything; inquiry office; you are welcome; to register for an excursion; make your choice; to get things washed and pressed; chambermaid; laundry; the mail lobby; to cash the traveller's check.

3. Read and practice the dialogues.

Dialogue 1. Checking in at a Hotel

Hotel Clerk: How do you do, gentlemen. I'm at you service.

Mr. Gordon: Good afternoon. We've reserved two communicating rooms by telegraph.

Clerk: What are your names, please?

Mr. G.: Mr. Gordon and Mr. Rogers.

Clerk: Oh, yes. We've kept two rooms for you. Fill in these forms in block letters, please. Write your address, name, profession, duration of stay.

Mr. G.: Is that all?

Clerk: Yes, sir. Give me your passport, please.

Mr. G.: Here you are.

Clerk: Thank you, sir. Here's your key. Room 207.

Mr. G.: Is there a bathroom connected with our rooms?

Clerk: No, but there's a shower. The porter will show you up to your rooms.

Porter: Your luggage, please.

Mr. G.: These two trunks are ours.

Porter: This way, please.

Dialogue 2. At the hotel

Mr. Sokolov: How do you do, sir. We'd like to have a double room.

Clerk: Good morning, sir. Have you made any reservation?

Mr. S.: No, we've just come from Moscow.

Clerk: How long are you planning to stay here, sir?

Mr. S.: I guess, we'll stay for three days.

Clerk: All right. I can give you an outside room on the 7-th floor with all modern conveniences: bath, telephone, colour television as well as bar and refrigerator.

Mr. S.: Is it noisy?

Clerk: By no means. The street is very quiet. In front of the hotel you can see a big park and in the inside yard you'll find a beautiful swimming pool.

Mr. S.: How much is the room?

Clerk: 70 dollars a day. The charge includes breakfast.

Mr. S.: All right, we'll take it.

Clerk: Could you, please, fill in registration forms.

Mr. S.: Sure. Look. I've put down my name, nationality and my home address. Anything else?

Clerk: Yes, please. The place and date of your birth and the date of your departure.

Mr. S.: Prepare my bill, please. I'd like to pay for three days in advance.

Clerk: Here you are, sir. The bill includes service charge. You won't have to tip your maid and the waiter.

Mr. S.: I'll keep it in mind. Thank you.

Dialogue 3. Hotel services

Mr. Hopkins: Good morning. May I see an assistant-manager?

Receptionist: I'm a receptionist. What can I do for you?

Mr. H.: I booked a double room beforehand. And my room is single.

R.: Sorry, sir, it might be our fault. Don't worry, please. I'll settle everything. You'll get the room you want. Anything else?

Mr. H.: Yes. It's my first time in Moscow. I'd like some information.

R.: Will you go to the inquiry office? They'll answer all your questions and give you all the information you want.

Mr. H.: Thank you very much.

R.: You're welcome.

Mr. H.: Excuse me, I'd like to see Moscow's places of the interest. Where can I register for an excursion?

R.: There are leaflets and brochures on tour in the hotel lobby. Make your choice and go to the service bureau. What else can I do for you?

Mr. H.: I'd like to get my things washed and pressed.

R.: You are welcome, sir. The chambermaid will go to the laundry hall right now. Your things will be ready by the time you come back from the excursion.

Mr. H.: Thanks. Would you show me the way to the banking office?

R.: Certainly, sir. It's in the main lobby, on your right.

Mr. H.: Can I cash American traveller's check there?

R.: Of course, sir.

Mr. H.: Thank you very much. You've been very helpful to me.

4. Give answers to the questions below.

1. Have you or your parents ever stayed at the hotel?
2. Do you usually reserve a room beforehand?
3. What must you do if you check in at a hotel?
4. What information should a person fill in the registration form?

5. Who helps you with your luggage in the hotel?
6. What conveniences are there in hotels?
7. What does the charge for the room include as a rule?
8. Is it necessary to pay for the room in advance?
9. Where can you get answers to all possible questions?
10. What public service can you get in the hotel?

5. Read and memorize the following proverbs to use them in your speech.

Every country has its customs.	Что город, то нрав.
Rome was not built in a day.	Не сразу Москва строилась.
When in Rome do as the Romans do.	В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не ходят.
So many men, so many minds.	Сколько голов — столько умов.
He will never set the Thames on fire.	Он пороху не выдумает

6. Read the jokes and retell them.

A story with a sad ending

Three men came to New York for a holiday. They came to a very large hotel and took a room there. Their room was on the forty-fifth floor. In the evening the young men went to the cinema and came to the hotel very late.

“I’m very sorry”, said the clerk of the hotel, “but our lifts do not work at night. If you don’t want to walk up to your room, we shall make up beds for you in the hall”.

“No, no, thank you”, said one of three men. “We shall walk to our room. I think, I know how to make it easier for us to walk up to the forty-fifth floor. On our way to the room I shall tell you some jokes, Andrew will sing us a song, then Peter will tell us some interesting stories”.

So, they began, to walk to their room and at last they came to the thirty-fifth floor. They were tired and decided to have a rest. “Well”, said Tom. “Now it’s your turn, Peter. Tell us something interesting”.

“I shall tell you a story with a sad ending”, said Peter. “It is not long, but it is sad enough. We left the key to our room in hall”.

The president isn't coming

A gentleman walked up to the desk of a mountain resort in the Rocky Mountains and asked for a room on the eve of the busiest weekend of the year.

“Have you got a reservation?”, asked the clerk.

“No”, said the gentleman. “I’ve been coming here now every year for ten years, and I never had to make a reservation”.

“Sorry”, said the clerk, “but this year we’re absolutely filled up, and if you haven’t a reservation, you don’t get a room”.

“Listen”, said the gentleman, “suppose I told you the president was coming here tonight. For him, I bet, you’d find a room all right”.

“Of course, for...” , began the clerk.

The gentleman interrupted him. “Well, I’m telling you the president isn’t coming tonight, and you can give me his room”.

7. Make up a dialogue with a clerk about your plans to stay in the hotel for some days, using the following phrases.

To put at a hotel; to check in / out; to show to the room; to book ticket in advance / beforehand; to hire a taxi; to press; to mend; to polish (shoes); to set one’s hair, to have the hair cut / set; to cash the traveller's check; services bureau; double / single room; entrance hall; dry cleaning; laundry.

Unit 12. Refectory. Meals \ Трапезная. Еда

1. Words and phrases.

Refectory	Трапезная
Appetizers	Закуски
Beer	Пиво
Bill, check	Чек
Biscuits	Печенье
Booth	Бульон
Bowl of soup	Тарелка супа
By a window	У окна
Cup	Чашка
Dry wine	Сухое вино

Entrée, main course	Основное блюдо
Fish	Рыба
Fixed price menu	Цена в меню
Fork	Вилка
French cuisine	Французская кухня
Fruit juice	Фруктовый сок
Hot dish	Горячее блюдо
House specialty	Особое блюдо дня
Ice tea	Чай со льдом
Italian food	Итальянская пища
Knife	Нож
Lover of good food	Любитель вкусно
Milk	Молоко
Non-smoking section	Для не курящих
Napkin	Салфетка
Order	Заказ
Pie	Пирог
Pizza with different toppings	Пицца с разными начинками
Plate	Тарелка
Saucer	Блюдце

2. Read and practise the following texts, dialogues and conversations.

A refectory is a dining room, especially in monasteries, boarding schools and academic institutions. One of the places the term is most often used today is in graduate seminaries. Communal meals are the times when all students or monks of an institution are together. Dinner is provided year-round; supper is also served from late spring to early autumn. The diet originally consisted of simple fare: two dishes with fruit as a third course if available. The food was simple, with the meat of mammals forbidden to all but the sick. Meals are eaten in silence, facilitated sometimes by hand signals. A single monk or student might read aloud from the Scriptures or writings of the saints during the meal.

In Eastern Orthodox monasteries, the trapeza (Greek: refectory) is considered a sacred place, and some services are intended to be performed specifically in the trapeza. There is always at least one icon with

a lampada (oil lamp) kept burning in front of it. All food served in the trapeza should be blessed, and for that purpose, holy water is often kept in the kitchen.

Many universities in the UK also call their student cafeteria or dining facilities the refectory. The term is rare at American colleges.

Dialogue 1. English meals

Mr. Thomas: I've been living in Russia for a week already, but I can't get accustomed to having dinner at 4 or 5 o'clock.

Guide: We have five o'clock tea at this time. It is by no means a substantial meal, it is just having a chat over a cup of tea with friends or family.

Mr. Th.: By the way, how do the English like their tea, strong or weak?

Guide: As a rule, Englishmen like strong tea with two or three lumps of sugar and a slice of lemon. Often, they take their tea with milk or cream.

Mr. Th.: As to me I prefer weak tea with jam or white coffee. Well, what is served to 5 o'clock tea in Britain?

Guide: We usually have our tea with buttered rolls, pastries, cream or sponge cakes or fruit tarts.

Mr. Th.: And when do you have dinner, I wonder?

Guide: We dine between 7 and 8 o'clock.

Mr. Th.: If you have your dinner so late you have no time for supper, haven't you?

Guide: Right you are. Supper is not an obligatory meal in Britain. Supper is only sometimes served in well-to-do households and is very light.

Mr. Th.: It seems to me that English dishes must differ from ours.

Guide: Of course, there exists a certain difference, especially in the first courses. Your soups are almost always thick with a lot of vegetables and meat in them. Besides you like to put a spoonful of sour cream into your borshch which is quite unknown in England. Englishmen prefer thin soups.

Mr. Th.: Perhaps, dinner is the biggest meal in England, isn't it?

Guide: As a rule, yes. But in some families that are accustomed to having light breakfasts, lunch is the most substantial meal.

Mr. Th.: I see. When and where do you have your lunch?

Guide: At noon or at one o'clock we usually lunch at some restaurant, café or lunch-bar we happen to be near to.

Mr. Th.: What do you take for lunch?

Guide: Well, lunch may consist of a chop or a veal cutlet, ham, tongue or cold beef. Sometimes fish, fried, boiled or scrambled eggs, salad, pickles. For dessert pudding with a glass of milk or lemonade or stewed fruit.

Mr. Th.: Just to have a clear idea about English meals and mealtimes I should like to learn about your breakfast.

Guide: I'll answer you with pleasure. An English breakfast includes the traditional porridge with sugar and sweet cream, bacon and eggs and English pudding. Then tea or coffee with toasts and orange marmalade.

Mr. Th.: Thank you for the information. It was very interesting for me to learn about English meals as I haven't yet been to England. As for you, I hope you've got a clear idea about Russian meals and mealtimes during your stay here.

Dialogue 2. Breakfast in the Russian family

Mother: Would you like some bread and ham, Vadim?

Vadim: No, thanks. Two soft boiled eggs would do for me.

Mother: I'm afraid these are hard boiled. But you can have half of the omelette I've made for Misha. I'm sure, you'll find it to your liking.

Vadim: All right. Pass me the brown bread, please.

Misha: Here you are.

Vadim: The omelette is pretty good.

Mother: Vika, will you have your boiled buckwheat with milk or butter?

Vika: Oh, Mummy, couldn't I have some curds and sour-cream instead?

Mother: Yes, certainly, my dear.

Misha: May I trouble you for the cheese?

Mother: Better take some honey.

Misha: I don't like honey, do you, Vadim?

Vadim: Yes, I like it very much with my coffee. But first I'll have a thin slice of buttered bread and some sausage.

Mother: Here you are, Vadik. Another slice of bread, Misha?

Misha: Yes, please, and I could do with another half cup of coffee.

Mother: Very well. Let me pour it out. Some more coffee, Vadik?

Vadim: No, thank you. No more for me.

Dialogue 3. At McDonald's

Kate: I say, Polly, I'm rather hungry.

Polly: So am I. Let's go to McDonald's. It's nearby.

K: Dear me! There's long queue!

P: Don't worry. The queue goes quickly. It'll take us 20 minutes or so.

Girl: Good afternoon. What would you like to order?

K: What could you recommend?

G: You can have lunch here or some separate appetizers and beverages.

P: No lunch today

G: Then I can recommend you double cheeseburger, fried potatoes and our special ice-cream "Sunday".

K: That'll do. I'd like to taste an apple pie and milk shake instead of ice-cream. No potatoes for me.

G: How do you want your ice-cream — with chocolate or strawberry syrup?

P: I want strawberry syrup, please. How much shall we pay?

G: Eighty-six roubles.

K: Here you are.

G: Here is your change. Good appetite!

K: The cheeseburger is really tasty and very nourishing. I've never eaten anything of the kind.

P: Neither have I. the crisp potatoes are excellent. Taste them.

K: Thanks. Taste a bit of the apple pie. It's delicious.

P: You've always been a gourmet ['guəmeɪ]. It's not cheap here but we can afford it now and then, can't we?

K: Of course. Next time we'll have lunch here.

Dialogue 4. Dinner at a restaurant

Nick: It's dinner time. I feel hungry.

Mary: Let's drop in here. This restaurant is famous for its service.

N: Waiter! Is this table vacant?

W: You are welcome, sir.

M: Shall we have any appetizers for the beginning?

N: I think, we will. I'd like to have fish in jelly. It's delicious.

M: As for me, I'd like some salad and caviar.

N: And what shall we have for a drink?

M: Orange juice and mineral water.

N: Waiter, will you tell us what meat courses there are on the menu?

W: There is beefsteak with mushrooms, chops and roast chicken.

M: Are there any fish courses on the menu?

W: Of course! Stuffed fish, salmon. And you may order potatoes, cauliflower or green peas as a side-dish.

N: I see. So, waiter, bring us one jelly fish, two salmons, two beefsteaks with mushrooms and one veal chop with green peas. Two coffees.

W: Would you like ice-cream to coffee?

M: Yes, please.

W: Here you are. Good appetite!

3. Give answers to the questions below.

1. What meals do you have every day?
2. At what time do you have breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper)?
3. What do you usually have for breakfast?
4. What kind of soup do you prefer?
5. What dessert do you like best?
6. What is your favourite second course?
7. What kind of tea (coffee) do you like?
8. Do you help your mother cook your meals?
9. What kind of bread do you like best, white or brown? What did you have there?

4. Read and memorize the following proverbs to use them in your speech.

The appetite comes with eating.	Аппетит приходит во время еды.
After dinner sleep a while, after supper walk a mile.	После обеда поспи немного, после ужина прогуляйся с милу.
An apple a day keeps the doctor away.	Яблоко в день и не знай врачей.
The proof of the pudding is in the eating.	Все проверяется практикой.
Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow.	Лучше синица в руке, чем журавль в небе.

Every cook praises his own broth. Всяк кулик свое болото хвалит.
 Forbidden fruit is sweetest. Запретный плод сладок.

5. Choose a proverb corresponding to the commentaries below.

a) If a person eats an apple every day, he will remain healthy and not need a doctor.

b) It is better to accept something small than to reject it and hope to get more later on.

c) The things which cannot have are the things we want most of all; forbidden things are the most attractive and exciting.

d) Desire or facility increases as an activity proceeds.

e) The real worth of any idea, plan, etc., can be judged only from practical experience and not from appearance, theory, etc.; just as the best test of a pudding is to eat it, not just to look at it.

Abba Isidore said: "If you fast regularly, do not be inflated with pride; if you think highly of yourself because of it, then you had better to eat meat. It is better for a man to eat meat than to be inflated with pride and glorify himself".

6. Read the jokes and retell them.

Black Cats Are Lucky

"Father", said Jimmy, running into the sitting-room, "there's a big black cat in the dining-room".

"Never mind, Jimmy", said the father, "Black cats are lucky".

"This one isn't, he's had your dinner".

I'm Just Going Out

"You're bothered with time-wasting visitors, aren't you? Why don't you try my plan?"

"What is your plan? Mrs. Jones?"

"Why, when the bell rings, I put on my hat and gloves before I open the door. If it proves to be someone I don't want to see, I simply say, 'So sorry, but I'm just going out!'"

"But suppose it's someone you want to see?"

"Oh, then I say, 'So fortunate, I've just come in'".

7. Make up the dialogues with the following phrases.

A small portion, please.	Маленькую порцию, пожалуйста.
Can I have a side order of fries, please?	Можно мне добавочную порцию жареного картофеля?
Can I take your order?	Я могу принять заказ?
Can we sit in a booth?	Мы можем сесть за отгороженный столик (в кабинке)?
Can you call our waitress for us?	Вы не могли бы позвать нашу официантку?
Can you recommend a good restaurant?	Вы можете порекомендовать хороший ресторан?
Could I have some mustard?	Можно мне горчицы?
Could we have a high chair, please?	Можно нам детский стульчик?
Do you have children's portions?	У вас есть детские порции?
Do you have meals for diabetics?	У вас есть блюда для диабетиков?
Do you have reservations?	У вас заказан столик?
Do you have vegetarian dishes?	У вас есть вегетарианские блюда?
Enjoy your meal!	Приятного аппетита!
How much longer will our food be?	Сколько еще ждать заказ?
How would you like your steak?	Как вам приготовить бифштекс?
I want my steak medium-rare.	Я хочу слабо прожаренный бифштекс.
I can't eat food containing salt.	Мне нельзя есть соленое.
I don't like Italian food.	Я не люблю итальянскую еду.
I prefer French cuisine.	Я предпочитаю французскую кухню.
I would like some hot tea with lemon, please.	Мне бы хотелось горячего чая с лимоном, пожалуйста.
I'd like my salad dressing on the side.	Дайте мне заправку (соус) для салата отдельно.
I'd like to book a table for 7 o'clock.	Я хотел бы заказать столик на 7 часов.

I'd like to reserve a table for a party of five.	Я хочу заказать стол на пять человек.
Is there parking available?	Там есть парковка?
Is this all together?	Это все вместе?
It's not on the menu.	Этого нет в меню.
Put it all on the check.	Запишите все на один счет.
Thank you, I've had enough.	Спасибо, я больше не хочу.
The food is cold.	Еда холодная.
There is a 10-minute wait for a table.	Вам придется подождать свободный столик минут десять.
This isn't fresh.	Это несвежее.
We can seat you in 10 minutes.	Мы сможем усадить вас за столик через 10 минут.
We can't wait any longer.	Мы не можем больше ждать.
We would like separate checks, please.	У нас заказан столик.
We have a reservation.	Приготовьте нам отдельные счета, пожалуйста.
We would like to share one salad.	Мы бы хотели взять один салат на двоих.
We'd like to sit on the non-smoking section.	Мы хотели бы сидеть в зале для некурящих.

BEHAVIOUR IN ORTHODOX CHURCH \ Поведение в православном храме

1. *Words and phrases.*

Christian piety	Благочестие, набожность
Nave	Неф
Scripture selection	Отрывки из Священного Писания, Библии
Communion	Причастие
Consecration	Посвящение
Celebrant	Исполняющий церковную службу
Deliver a sermon	Проводить службу
To interrupt a service	Прерывать службу
Narthex	Передняя часть зала
Make the caller wait	Сделать так, чтобы звонивший подождал
To cover the phone with both hands	Накрыть телефон обеими руками
Photography is not allowed	Фото запрещено
Lengthy journey	Длительная поездка
Dismissal	Окончание службы
Deprive smb. of blessing	Лишить благословения
Worship	Богослужение
To blot lipstick	Отказаться от губной помады
To venerate icons	Поклониться иконам
To make two reverences = bows	Сделать два поклона
Scroll	Свиток (пергамент)
So as not to damage	Чтобы не повредить
To light candles	Зажигать свечи
Epistle or gospel readings	Послания и евангелие
To show respect for the holy office	Оказывать уважение таинству
Bless and sanctify smb.	Благословить и освятить
To offer the holy gifts on your behalf	Одарить святыми дарами

Dresses with only straps at the shoulders	С лямками на плечах
Be (in) appropriate	(Не) приличествующие, (Не) уместные
Pew blocking is not hospitable	Блокировать скамейку не вежливо
To have quieted down a child	Успокоить ребенка
Be disrespectful of the sacred services	Неуважение к церковной службе
Be disruptive to others in attendance	Неуважительно к прихожанам
At the very most	В крайнем случае
Babies should be fed before	Младенцев следует покормить заранее
Children should learn to fast Sunday mornings	Детям следует научиться соблюдать пост
Antidoron = sacred bread	Священный хлеб

2. Read these texts.

Orthodox life

Worship is central in the life of an Orthodox Christian. Worship in the Orthodox Church is also different than any other worship experience. In the 10th century, emissaries were sent from Russia to various places in Europe, the Middle East, and Asia to look for a faith for the Russian Empire.

While the emissaries were in the Church of Holy Wisdom in Constantinople, (modern day Istanbul, Turkey) they experienced something they had never experienced before. The emissaries reported “We knew not whether we were in heaven or on earth, for surely there is no such splendor or beauty anywhere upon earth. We cannot describe it to you: only this we know, that God dwells there among men, and that their service surpasses the worship of all other places. For we cannot forget that beauty”. The Orthodox service that these ambassadors experience is the same service used in the Orthodox Church today. It is a service that touches all of the senses.

Clergy etiquette / forms of addressing and salutation

The following is a guide for properly addressing Orthodox clergy. Most of the titles do not exactly correspond to the terms used in Greek, Russian, or the other native languages of the national Orthodox Churches, but they have been widely accepted as standard English usages.

Greeting Clergy in Person. When we address Deacons or Priests, we should use the title “Father”. Bishops we should address as “Your Grace”. Though all Bishops (including Patriarchs) are equal in the Orthodox Church, they do have different administrative duties and honors that accrue to their rank in this sense. Thus, “Your Eminence” is the proper title for Bishops with suffrages or assistant Bishops, Metropolitans, and most Archbishops (among the exceptions to this rule is the Archbishop of Athens, who is addressed as “Your Beatitude”). “Your Beatitude” is the proper title for Patriarchs (except for the Ecumenical Patriarch in Constantinople, who is addressed as “Your All-Holiness”). When we approach an Orthodox Presbyter or Bishop (but not a Deacon), we make a bow by reaching down and touching the floor with our right hand, place our right hand over the left (palms upward), and say: “Bless, Father” (or “Bless, Your Grace”, or “Bless, Your Eminence”, etc.). The Priest or Bishop then answers, “May the Lord bless you”, blesses us with the Sign of the Cross, and places his right hand in our hands. We kiss then his hand.

We should understand that when the Priest or Bishop blesses us, he forms his fingers to represent the Christogram “ICXC” a traditional abbreviation of the Greek words for “Jesus Christ” (i. e., the first and last letters of each of the words “IHCOYC XRICTOC”). Thus, the Priest's blessing is in the Name of Christ, as he emphasizes in his response to the believer's request for a blessing. Other responses to this request are used by many clergy, but the antiquity and symbolism of the tradition which we have presented are compelling arguments for its use. We should also note that the reason that a lay person kisses the hand of a Priest or Bishop is to show respect to his Apostolic office. More importantly, however, since both hold the Holy Mysteries in their hands during the Divine Liturgy, we show respect to the Holy Eucharist when we kiss their hands. In fact, Saint John Chrysostomos once said that if one were to meet an Orthodox Priest walking along with an Angel,

that he should greet the Priest first and kiss his hand, since that hand has touched the Body and Blood of our Lord. For this latter reason, we do not normally kiss the hand of a Deacon. While a Deacon in the Orthodox Church holds the first level of the Priesthood (Deacon, Presbyter, Bishop), his service does not entail blessing the Mysteries. When we take leave of a Priest or Bishop, we should again ask for a blessing, just as we did when we first greeted him.

In the case of married clergy, the wife of a Priest or Deacon is also informally addressed with a title. Since the Mystery of Marriage binds a Priest and his wife together as “one flesh”, the wife shares in a sense her husband’s Priesthood. This does not, of course, mean that she has the very Grace of the Priesthood or its office, but the dignity of her husband’s service certainly accrues to her. The Greek titles, since they have English correspondents, are perhaps the easiest to use in the West:

Greek: Presbytera (Pres-vee-té-ra).

Russian: Matushka (Má-toosh-ka).

Greeting Clergy on the Telephone. Whenever you speak to Orthodox clergy of Priestly rank on the telephone, you should always begin your conversation by asking for a blessing: “Father, bless”. When speaking with a Bishop, you should say “Bless, Vladika [Vla-dée-ka]” in Slavonic, “Master” in English). It is also appropriate to say, “Bless, Your Grace” (or “Your Eminence”, etc.). You should end your conversation by asking for a blessing again.

Addressing Clergy in a Letter. When we write to a clergyman (and, by custom, monastics), we should open our letter with the greeting, “Bless, Father”. At the end of the letter, it is customary to close with the following line: “Kissing your right hand...”. It is not appropriate to invoke a blessing on a clergyman, as many do: “May God bless you”. Not only does this show a certain spiritual arrogance before the image of the cleric, but laymen do not have the Grace of the Priesthood and the prerogative to bless in their stead. Even a Priest properly introduces his letters with the words, “The blessing of the Lord” or “May God bless you”, rather than offering his own blessing. Though he can do the latter, humility prevails in his behaviour, too. Needless to say, when a clergyman writes to his ecclesiastical superior, he should ask for a blessing and not bestow one.

Formal Address. Deacons in the Orthodox Church are addressed as “The Reverend Deacon”, if they are married Deacons. If they are Deacons who are also monks, they are addressed as “The Reverend Hierodeacon”. If a Deacon holds the honor of Archdeacon or Protodeacon, he is addressed as “The Reverend Archdeacon” or “The Reverend Protodeacon”. Deacons hold a rank in the Priesthood and are, therefore, not laymen. This is an important point to remember, since so many Orthodox in America have come to think of the Deacon as a kind of “quasi-Priest”. This is the result of Latin influence and poor teaching. As members of the Priesthood, Deacons must be addressed, as we noted above, as “Father” (or “Deacon Father”).

Orthodox Priests are addressed as “The Reverend Father”, if they are married Priests. If they are Hieromonks (monks who are also Priests), they are addressed as “The Reverend Hieromonk”. Priests with special honors are addressed in this manner: an Archimandrite (the highest monastic rank below that of Bishop), “The Very Reverend Archimandrite” (or, in the Slavic jurisdictions, “The Right Reverend Archimandrite”); and Proto-presbyters, “The Very Reverend Protopresbyter”. In personal address, as we noted above, all Priests are called “Father”, usually followed by their first names (e. g., “Father John”).

Bishops in the Orthodox Church are addressed as “The Right Reverend Bishop”, followed by their first name (e. g., “The Right Reverend Bishop John”). Archbishops, Metropolitans, and Patriarchs are addressed as “The Most Reverend Archbishop” (“Metropolitan”, or “Patriarch”). Because they are also monastics, all ranks of Archpastors (Bishops, Archbishops, Metropolitans, or Patriarchs) are addressed by their first names or first names and sees (e. g., “Bishop John of San Francisco”). It is not correct to use the family name of a Bishop, or any monastic for that matter. Though many monastics and Bishops use their family names, even in Orthodox countries like Russia and Greece, this is absolutely improper and a violation of an ancient Church custom.

All male monastics in the Orthodox Church are called “Father”. Abbot of a monastery is addressed as “The Very Reverend Abbot”, whether he holds Priestly rank or not and whether or not he is an Archimandrite by rank. Under no circumstances whatsoever is an Orthodox monk addressed by laymen as “Brother”. This is a Latin custom. The term

“Brother” is used in Orthodox monasteries in two instances only: first, to designate beginners in the monastic life (novices or, in Greek, *dokimoi* [“those being tested”]), who are given a blessing, in the strictest tradition, to wear only the inner cassock and a monastic cap; and second, as an occasional, informal form of address between monastics themselves (including Bishops).

The titles which we have used for male monastics also apply to female monastics. In fact, a community of female monastics is often called a “monastery” rather than a convent. Women monastics are formally addressed “Sister”.

When one writes a clergyman, he should begin his letter in this way: “Bless!” or “I ask for your blessing”. The letter may be signed: “In Christ”, “Asking for your prayers”, etc. Lay people should refrain from blessing a Priest (i. e., “God bless you”), and Priests should greet each other with a simple request for a blessing. Lay people may greet each other with a simple request for prayers and close their letters in the same way. The flowery exhortations that were especially popular in the nineteenth-century Russian Church (“Christ is in our midst”, “Glory be to God”, *inter alia*), and usually taken from the Liturgy, are not traditional forms of greeting for clergy or for lay people. Nor are the greetings exchanged between great Church Fathers and the Saints. Though these high-sounding exhortations are very popular now, since they appeal to the Protestant evangelical piety which has invaded the Church, when used by the poor Christians that we are today, they are at odds with the humility which derives from a piety engendered by submission to Christ and to the traditions of His Church.

Entering the cathedral (Late!)

The time to arrive at the Cathedral is before a service starts. For some unknown reason, however, it has become a bad habit for some individuals and families to come late. If you arrive after a service begins, try to enter the nave of the Cathedral quietly and observe what is happening. If a scripture selection is being read, or an entrance is taking place, or during the Anaphora and Consecration, wait until it is finished to find a seat. If the celebrant is delivering a sermon, stay in the back of the nave or narthex until he has finished. If in doubt, check with one of the

ushers to see if it is a good time to seat yourself. Try not to interrupt a service by your entrance.

By the way, the best way to avoid the problem is to arrive on time — then you do not have to wonder whether it is appropriate to enter or not. To partake of the Eucharist correctly you should be there for the entire Liturgy.

Cell phones — switch them OFF!

Please switch off cell phones or put them into silent/vibrate mode BEFORE stepping into church. If your cell phone does go off accidentally then do not answer it in church and start speaking loudly. To prevent the noise of the call interfering the service you should answer the call (accept it), but do not start speaking until you have stepped away (outside or in the narthex). Walk out of the church quietly and calmly. Do not sprint / dash out of the church when this happens. Make the caller wait. You can also try to cover the phone with both hands to minimize the sound as another option. Usually one incident like this will make you remember to always switch off before stepping into church.

One of the beloved of Christ who had the gift of mercy used to say, “The one who is filled with mercy ought to offer it in the same manner in which he has received it, for such is the mercy of God”.

No photography without permission

During services photography is not allowed unless a special permission/blessing has been received from the Rector or Cathedral clergy.

In and out

In and out should not characterize the traffic pattern through our Cathedral during services. It sometimes seems that our churches must have a revolving door at the entrance; it is used by both children and adults. Use the restroom before coming to the nave; or immediately upon arrival if your journey was lengthy. You should not need to get a drink of water during the services — especially if you plan to receive Communion. Do not come to the church in order to go to the fellowship hall; come to pray.

Leaving Before the Dismissal

Leaving the Cathedral before the Dismissal is not only rude, but it deprives us of a blessing. Worship has a beginning (“Blessed is our

God” or “Blessed is the Kingdom”) and an ending (“Through the prayers of our holy fathers”.) To leave immediately after receiving Holy Communion is to treat the Cathedral like a fast food restaurant where we come and go as we please. We live in a fast-paced world where we seem to be hurrying from place to place. But in God’s presence we need to make every attempt to light this pressure to move on to the next thing on the day’s agenda. When we ultimately get to the Kingdom of Heaven there will be no follow-on agenda; likewise, when we arrive and hear the words: “Blessed is the Kingdom...”, we should be glad to sojourn in the presence of God’s house.

We deprive ourselves of blessings by not being still and participating in God’s holiness. Eat and run at fast food places — but stay in the Cathedral to partake of God’s precious gifts and to thank Him for them.

Blot that Lipstick

Have you ever looked at an icon in just the right light and have seen the lip prints all over? It’s distracting, isn’t it? Lipstick may arguably look fine on lips, but not on icons, crosses, the Communion spoon, and the Bishop’s or Priest’s hand. Icons have been ruined by lipstick; and it is at the very least inconsiderate of others to leave your lipstick behind for them to have to deal with.

Venerating Icons

When you enter the Cathedral, it is customary to venerate the holy icons. There are icons in the narthex. Newcomers to the Church are often confused or perplexed about venerating icons. It is customary when venerating an icon to make two reverences (sign of the cross followed by a bow), sign of the cross a third time followed by kissing the icon, then a final reverence (sign of the cross followed by a bow).

When venerating (kissing) an icon, pay attention to where you kiss. It is not proper to kiss an icon on the face; after all, you wouldn’t go up and kiss the Lord or His Mother on the lips, would you? Rather, you would kiss their hand. Pay attention to what you are doing. When you approach an icon to venerate it, kiss the Gospel, scroll, or hand cross in the hand of the person depicted, or kiss the hand or foot. In fact, the hands and feet on some icons are covered with metal for just this purpose and so as not to damage the icon itself.

As you venerate an icon, show the proper respect due to the person depicted; the same respect you would show them in person. Remember blot off that lipstick first!

Lighting Candles

Lighting candles is an important part of Orthodox worship. We light them as we pray, making an offering to accompany our prayers. Orthodox typically light candles when coming into the church, and that is usually the best time to light them, but there are times when candles should not be lit. It is not proper to light candles during the Epistle or Gospel readings, during the Little or Great Entrances, from the Creed to the end of "It is Truly Meet"(The Eucharistic Canon), "Our Father" and during the sermon.

Talking During Church

Isn't it great to come to the Cathedral and see friends and family members? But wait until the coffee hour to say "Hi" to them. It just is not appropriate to greet people and have a conversation with them during the services. Besides being disrespectful towards God, it is rude towards the other people in the Cathedral who are trying to worship. Talk to God while in the church through your prayers, hymns, and thanksgiving – and to your friends in the fellowship hall afterwards.

Kiss (don't shake) the Bishop's and Priest's hand

Did you know that the proper way to greet a bishop or priest is to ask his blessing and kiss his right hand? How do you do this? Traditionally, one approaches the bishop or priest with the right hand over the left hand and says, "Master (if a bishop, or 'Father' if a priest), bless". In the Byzantine tradition in this country, the faithful usually take the bishop's or priest's right hand as though to shake it, but instead kiss it.

It is not appropriate to merely shake the hand of the bishop or priest, because, after all, they are not "just one of the boys." When you kiss their hands, just as when you kiss an icon, you show reverence and respect for their holy office which is to be an iconographic icon of Christ, the one High Priest. Moreover, they are the ones who bless and sanctify you, and who offer the Holy Gifts on your behalf in the Divine Liturgy. So, the next time you greet your bishop or priest, do not shake his hand, ask for his blessing.

Dress code

Children. Athletic shorts, cutoffs, and spandex shorts are never appropriate church wear (for children or adults). Shoes should be clean and tidy. No T-shirts with any kind of excessive writing on them (“This Bud’s for You!” is definitely not acceptable).

Women. Dresses should be modest. No tank tops or strapless dresses that would expose the back or low cut at the front. No mini-skirts. Skirts should be at knee or lower. If women wear pants to church, even though this is not preferred, should be dress pants (not jeans or leggings, etc.). Shorts of any type are not acceptable. Head coverings should be worn.

Sunday Dress. Remember the time when people put on their “Sunday best” to go to church? In fact, dress clothes were often referred to as “Sunday clothes”. This is not all that common today; in fact, all too often the dress in our churches has become too casual. In all the areas of our lives, we should offer Christ our best; and the same is true of our dress. We should offer Christ our “Sunday best”, not our everyday or common wear. And we should dress modestly, not in a flashy way that would bring attention to ourselves — and certainly not in a provocative or alluring way. Our dress should always be becoming to a Christian — especially in the temple.

Men. Men should also dress modestly. Coats and ties are not mandatory, but certainly always appropriate. Shirts should have collars and be buttoned to the collar (the actual collar button may be undone, but two or three buttons undone is inappropriate). Trousers should be clean. Blue (or black, or green, etc.) jeans are usually too casual for wear at the services (especially those with patches or holes). Again, shorts of any type are inappropriate.

If you are going someplace after the services where you need to dress casually, bring a change of clothing with you and change after the fellowship hour. Remember to use your best judgment and good taste when dressing for the services. After all, you do not need to be seen by everyone else — you go to meet and worship God.

Pew blocking

Never heard of pew blocking? It is the practice of sitting right next to the aisle so that no one else can get by or sit in the middle of the pew. Everyone has seen it. In fact, the best pew blockers come early so that

they can get the coveted aisle seats and then be sure no one can get past them. The most effective form of pew blocking, takes place when two people take their places on opposite ends of the same pew, thus effectively eliminating anyone else from sitting in that row.

There are two solutions to pew blocking. The first is simply to move towards the middle of the pew, leaving the aisle seats for those coming later. For those of you who cannot handle sitting in the middle of the pew, take the outside aisle spot and graciously allow those coming after you to go past you (even by moving out so they can get by). Remember, pew blocking is not hospitable — nor is it an efficient system of seating. So, don't be selfish; move on over towards the middle. Don't be a pew blocker.

To cross or not to cross

Anyone who has looked around during the services will notice that different people cross themselves at different times (and sometimes even in different ways). To a certain extent, when “to cross” oneself is according to personal piety, and not an issue of dogma. But there are times when it is specifically proper to cross yourself and times when you should not. Here is a brief list of when to cross and when not to cross.

To cross. When you hear one of the variations of the phrase “Father, Son, and Holy Spirit” at the beginning and end of the services and your private prayers; before venerating an icon, the cross, or the Gospel book; upon entering or exiting the Cathedral; when passing in front of the holy Altar Table.

Not to cross. At the chalice before or after taking Communion (you might hit the chalice with your hand).

Crying Children

If your child is crying in church, please take them outside until they stop. If you do not have children of your own and notice the parents of a crying child are not leaving church, please approach them lovingly and tell them nicely that they should take the child out of church until they have quieted down so that they don't disrupt the service.

Snacks for Children

You can always tell where the young children have been sitting in the Cathedral. The telltale signs are graham cracker crumbs, cheerios, and

animal crackers. Parents sometimes bring snacks or juice along for children during the services. Such activity is disrespectful of the sacred services and disruptive to others in attendance.

At the very most, a bottle may be brought for very small children and babies. Eating snacks (or even whole meals) is totally inappropriate. If a child has an immediate need for nourishment, they should be fed before the services, or taken outside the Cathedral to eat a snack.

If a child did eat something during the service, parents should clean up any mess before leaving the pew.

Children who are going to receive Holy Communion should learn to fast Sunday mornings by the age of seven.

By the way, chewing gum is a NO-NO during Liturgy for everyone.

Handling the Antidoron

After receiving Communion, and also at the end of the Divine Liturgy it is customary to receive a piece of Antidoron — the bread that was left over when the Holy Gifts were prepared prior to the Liturgy. While Antidoron is not Communion — the Body of Christ — it is nonetheless blessed and should therefore be eaten carefully so that crumbs do not fall all over the place. After receiving Holy Communion, take one piece of Antidoron (you do not need four or five pieces) and when you return to your seat — or get to a place where you can stop for a moment — eat the bread trying not to drop any crumbs.

If you wish to bring a piece to someone else, take an extra piece — do not break yours in half because it produces too many crumbs. And monitor your children as they take Antidoron and teach them to eat it respectfully.

A final thought

There are surely a lot of other areas that could be covered here, but keep in mind that most of Church etiquette is based on common sense and on showing respect for God and others.

Always remember that you are in the Cathedral to worship God, the Holy Trinity.

The priest proclaims: “With fear of God, faith and love, draw near;” let this be the way you approach all of worship. If you do, you will probably have good Church etiquette.

APPENDIX

Some sayings from the Bible
Man shall not live by bread alone
Crown of thorns
A drop in the bucket
A fly in the ointment
The forbidden fruit
Physician, heal thyself
Can the leopard change his spots?
Love thy neighbour as thyself
To cast pearls before swine
The prodigal son
The Promised Land
The root of all evil
A black sheep
A lost sheep
Thirty pieces of silver
The last supper
The doubting Thomas

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Учебное издание

Любовь Ивановна Кручинина

English for everyday use

Учебное пособие по английскому языку

для студентов

Екатеринбургской духовной семинарии

Оригинал-макет подготовлен
информационно-издательским отделом ЕДС
Технический редактор: свящ. И. Никулин
Верстка: А. И. Подвысоцкий

Подписано в печать: 15.09.2021 г.
Формат 60×90/16. Бумага офсетная.
Печать на ризографе. Усл. печ. л. 6.
Тираж 50 экз. Заказ №

Религиозная организация —
духовная образовательная организация высшего образования
«Екатеринбургская духовная семинария
Екатеринбургской епархии Русской Православной Церкви»

Информационно-издательский отдел
620026, г. Екатеринбург, ул. Розы Люксембург, 57
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Отпечатано в типографии ООО «Издательство УМЦ УПИ»
г. Екатеринбург, ул. Гагарина, 35/а, оф. 2.
Тел: (343) 362-91-16, 362-91-17