

КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА

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**Natalia NESTERENKO**

**Kateryna LYSENKO**

***A VOCABULARY  
DEVELOPMENT COURSEBOOK***

Навчальний посібник

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**Рецензенти:**

*Павліченко Л.Д.*, канд. філол. наук, доц. (ННІФ КНУ імені Тараса Шевченка)

*Рожков Ю.Г.*, доктор філософії з філології, доц. (Національний університет біоресурсів та природокористування України)

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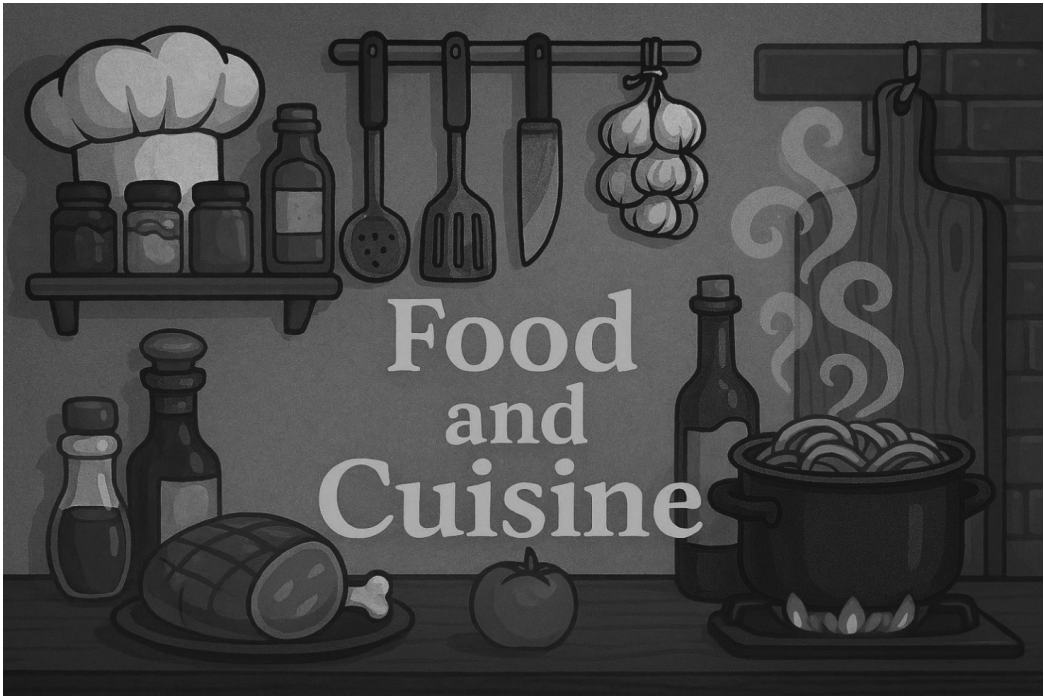
Навчальний посібник “A Vocabulary Development Coursebook” охоплює п’ять розмовних тем (“Food and Cuisine”, “Home and House”, “Shopping”, “Cars, Bikes and the Road”, “Weather and the seasons”). Його цільовою аудиторією є студенти-філологи першого, другого та третього курсів філологічних факультетів та інститутів іноземних мов. До кожного розділу посібника подано вправи на переклад, перефразування, діалогічні завдання, а також аудіо- та відео-фрагменти для розвитку мовленнєвих навичок. Видання спрямоване на формування та вдосконалення лексичної компетенції, розширення словникового запасу та розвиток комунікативних умінь майбутніх фахівців-філологів.

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## 1. FOOD AND CUISINE



### A. REVISING AND INCREASING VOCABULARY

*Read the following passages. Pay attention to the words and expressions pertaining to the topic*

1

"The child was pale and thin; his cheeks were sunken; and his eyes large and bright. The scanty meal of which he had partaken, and the excitement of the occasion, caused him to sit with his face averted from the table."

2

"The room, in which the boys were fed, was a large stone hall, with a copper at one end: out of which the master, dressed in an apron for the purpose, and assisted by one or two women, ladled the gruel at mealtimes."

*(Dickens 'Oliver Twist')*

3.

In a large mixing bowl, combine the raisins, currants, chopped dates, mixed peel, chopped nuts, breadcrumbs, suet, brown sugar, flour, spices, salt, and citrus zest.



REVISING AND  
INCREASING

4.

In a separate bowl, beat the eggs. Stir in the brandy or rum and milk. Pour the egg mixture over the dry ingredients and mix until everything is well combined.

5.

Grease a pudding basin or heatproof bowl and spoon the pudding mixture into it, pressing it down firmly.

6.

Cover the pudding basin with a double layer of parchment paper or aluminium foil, ensuring it's tightly secured with a string around the rim of the basin.

7.

Pour in enough boiling water to come halfway up the sides of the basin.

8.

Cover the pot with a lid and steam the pudding for 6-8 hours, checking occasionally to top up the water if needed.

9.

Once cooked, remove the pudding from the pot and let it cool slightly before turning it out onto a plate.

10.

Serve the Christmas pudding warm with brandy butter, custard, or whipped cream.

11.

Raisins, currants, chopped dates, chopped mixed candied peel, chopped nuts, almonds, walnuts, breadcrumbs, shredded suet (vegetarian suet) ground cloves.

12.

In a mixing bowl, whisk together the flour, milk, eggs, and salt until you have a smooth batter.

13.

Let the batter rest for at least 30 minutes at room temperature.

14.

While the batter is resting, generously grease a Yorkshire pudding tin or a muffin tin with vegetable oil or beef drippings.

15.

Once the oil is hot, carefully pour the batter into each section of the tin, filling them about halfway.

16.

Serve the Yorkshire puddings immediately as a side dish with roast beef and gravy.

17.

Whether you're looking for the perfect whisk for eggs, a carving board for your Thanksgiving turkey, or new measuring spoons for baking, here you'll find our tried-and-true favourite kitchen gadgets and tools for all types of home cooks.

Our Favourite Gold Flatware Sets Will Instantly Elevate Your Tablescape

Gilded utensils fit for royalty, at every budget and style.

*By Amanda McDonald*

18.

A simple and easy way to dress up your table is to upgrade the flatware—and a gold set gives the perfect touch to any meal. It's a versatile colour that comes in styles that work on any modern or vintage table. But if a flatware set is going to be used daily, it needs to be reliable.

We set out to find gold flatware options made from high-quality materials that won't rust, chip, or scratch with prolonged use.

19.

"As American as apple pie," so the saying goes. But apple pie did not originate from America at all. In fact, apples are native to Central Asia and by 1500 BC apple seeds had made their way throughout Europe. The first documented recipe for apple pie came from England in 1381, then pops up later in a Dutch cookbook in 1514.

*Pegge, Samuel. The Form of Curry:*

*A Roll of Ancient English Cookery.*

*Compiled about A.D. 1390. Item XXIII.*

20.

It wasn't until the 17th century that this classic fruit spread to North America and gave rise to what is now known as the most iconic American dessert.

Whereas American apple pies are typically double-crust, what we register as Dutch apple pie has a bottom crust and is covered with a crumbly streusel topping, similar to the Dutch appelkruimeltaart. For my crust, I go the European route and make a standard brisée dough using butter; for the filling, I combine Granny Smith and Honeycrisp apples for that unparalleled snap, tang, and flavour; and it all gets topped with a salty, crunchy, brown sugary streusel.

21.

At the restaurant, she opted for a calorie-conscious dish with a side salad.

22.

*Server:* Welcome. May I recommend today's special — pan-seared salmon with lemon butter sauce?

*Customer:* That sounds great. I'll take that, please.

23.

*Waitress:* Can I take your order?

*Customer:* I'd like the pasta, but can I have it without cheese?

*Waitress:* Sure, no problem.

*Customer:* And can I get a side salad instead of garlic bread?

*Waitress:* Absolutely. Pasta, no cheese, with a side salad — got it!

24.

*Waiter:* Have you decided what you'd like?

*Guest:* Do you have any vegetarian options?

*Waiter:* Yes, we have a veggie stir-fry and a lentil soup.

*Guest:* I'll try the veggie stir-fry.

*Waiter:* Great choice.

**1. Translate into English the words from the text above.**

Родзинки; начинка; подрібнена суміш цукатів; горіхи; мізерна, бідна їжа; мигдаль; змастити форму для пудингу або жароміцну миску; волоські горіхи; панірувальні сухарі; подрібні фініки та сало; мелена гвоздика; подавати страву; неперевершений хруст; терпкість та смак; заварний крем; збиті вершки; подвійний шар пергаментного паперу; овочева смажена страва; обрати страву з

обмеженою кількістю калорій; алюмінієва фольга; щільно закріпити ниткою по краю форми; миска; смородина; збити борошно, молоко, яйця та сіль до отримання однорідного тіста; подрібнити; натерти на тертушці; розливати кашу.

***Study the verbs describing different actions connected with cooking:***

Bake	– to cook something with dry heat, in an oven
Grill	– to cook food over fire or hot coals usually on a flat metal frame
Grate	– to reduce to small particles by rubbing on a grater
Slice	– cut something into thin flat pieces
Melt	– change a solid substance into a liquid
Squeeze	– to press something such as a liquid out of smth
Whisk	– to beat eggs, cream etc with a fork or a whisk
Mash	– to crush food until it is soft and smooth
Dice	– to cut food into small cubes
Chop	– cut into smaller pieces
Peel	– to remove the skin of fruit and vegetables
Drain	– to make the water or liquid in something flow away
Spread	– to cover the surface with a thin layer of soft food
Fry	– to cook food in hot oil or fat
Scramble	– to cook beaten eggs by stirring them gently until firm
Roll out	– to make food you are preparing flat and thin by pushing a rolling pin over it
Knead	– to press a mixture of flour and water many times with your hands
Roast	– to cook food in an oven or over a fire
Blend	– to mix different foods or other substances together
Sprinkle	– to scatter small drops of liquid or small pieces of something
Carve	– to cut cooked meat into slices for eating
Stir	– to mix liquid or other substance by moving an object such as a spoon
Sift	– to put flour, sugar or other substance through a sieve or similar container to remove large pieces

Saute'	– to cook something quickly in a little hot oil or fat
Tenderize	– to make meat easier to eat by beating or slow cooking
Layer	– to arrange something in layers
Rinse	– to wash something quickly especially without soap
Simmer	– to cook slowly at a temperature just below boiling

**2. Test yourself by finding the word matching one of the definitions above:**

1.складати щось шарами, 2.змішувати разом різні продукти або інші речовини, 3.швидко мити щось, особливо без мила, 4.готувати їжу в духовці або на вогні, 5.місити суміш борошна і води багато разів руками, 6.зміщати щось з чимось іншим, 7.варити щось у киплячій воді, 8.розкатати їжу, яку ви готуєте, натискаючи на неї скалкою, 9.нарізати їжу маленькими кубиками, 10.нарізати на менші шматочки, 11.зняти шкірку з фруктів і овочів, 12.злити воду або рідину з чогось, 13.покрити поверхню тонким шаром м'якої їжі, 14. поєднувати або змішувати в суміш, 15.готувати їжу в гарячій олії чи жирі, 16.просіяти через сито

**3. Translate the following into English using the verbs from the previous exercise.**

1. Для приготування лазанї потрібно складати інгредієнти шарами. 2. Щоб приготувати тісто, слід змішати разом борошно, воду та яйця. 3. Вона швидко ополоснула ягоди перед тим, як подати їх на стіл. 4. Ми запікали курку в духовці протягом години. 5. Пекар довго місив тісто, поки воно не стало еластичним. 6. Вона додала родзинки до тіста для кекса. 7. Щоб приготувати яйця круто, потрібно варити їх у киплячій воді 10 хвилин. 8. Тісто для вареників слід розкачати скалкою до тонкого шару. 9. Цибулю потрібно нарізати дрібними кубиками. 10. М'ясо для рагу треба нарізати на менші шматочки. 11. Для цього рецепта потрібно очистити яблука від шкірки. 12. Після варіння макаронів слід злити з них воду. 13. Гост можна покрити тонким шаром авокадо. 14. Перед випіканням треба ретельно перемішати всі

інгредієнти. 15. Картоплю слід смажити у великій кількості олії до золотистої скоринки.

**4. Insert the necessary words in blanks of the sentences below:**

1. To make a pie, you need to first \_\_\_\_\_ the dough in the baking pan.
2. The chef quickly \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables with a large knife.
3. Before adding the cheese, you should \_\_\_\_\_ it using a fine grater.
4. For this soup, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ carrots, onions, and potatoes into small cubes.
5. Before serving the dish, the chef \_\_\_\_\_ some herbs on top.
6. To make an omelette, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ the eggs well.
7. The salad was juicy because she \_\_\_\_\_ lemon juice over.
8. After cooking the pasta, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ the water.
9. You should \_\_\_\_\_ the chocolate over a water bath.
10. To make the meat tender, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ it with a special hammer.
11. My mom taught me how to \_\_\_\_\_ the dough for dumplings.
12. This soup tastes better if you first \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables in a pan.
13. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ the eggs, milk, and flour until smooth.
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ butter on the toast.
15. After roasting the turkey, you should \_\_\_\_\_ it into serving pieces.
16. It's better to \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables for salad instead of grating them.
17. To make mashed potatoes, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ the boiled potatoes.
18. You can either \_\_\_\_\_ the eggs in boiling water or fry them.
19. For this cake, I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ the flour to make it lighter.
20. You should \_\_\_\_\_ the meat on the grill and serve it with sauce.
21. Before baking, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ the ingredients in a blender.
22. You can \_\_\_\_\_ the chicken in the oven with some vegetables.
23. After we \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables in the pan, we added spices.
24. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ a bit of salt into the dough!
25. Before cooking, you should \_\_\_\_\_ the pears.

## B. GET AWAY WITH POSSIBLE MISTAKES

*1. Read the following words. Check your pronunciation:*

Dough, batter, waffle, to pour, flour, to knead, cuisine, bow – “лук”, to bow to smb – “покоряться”, recipe, ladle, mayonnaise, yolk, grind, lamb, veggies, etiquette, an eyebrow (keys p.108)



GET AWAY WITH  
POSSIBLE MISTAKES

**NOTE 1. Make sure you know the difference between**

### **BATTER and DOUGH**

Each of the terms determines how much liquid is in your baking mix as well as the method for mixing.

In cooking terms, the word BATTER has two definitions:

Mixtures of flour, egg, and milk or water thin enough to be poured from a spoon including pancakes.

A coating, often of flour and egg, is applied to food to be fried.

The word DOUGH has a different meaning:

A mixture of flour and a liquid (often milk or water) stiff enough to be kneaded. This covers many baked breads, and rolls.

Dough is designed to be thick.

*2. Replace the blanks with proper words:*

1. Deep-fried fish is often ....
2. When making bread ...s, it's best to not use an electric mixer.
3. .. is stiff enough to be kneaded or rolled.
4. ... is thin enough to be poured or dropped from a spoon.
5. Bread ... is often mixed by hand with a wooden spoon.
6. Once enough flour is added and the ... becomes too stiff to stir, kneading finishes up the mixing process.

**NOTE 2. Make sure you know the difference between**

### **MEAL and FLOUR**

In French macarons almond flour is used. "MEAL" is the word referred to something of a coarse grind with larger particles.

"FLOUR" is typically a fine powder. These two products are not interchangeable.

**3. Replace the blanks with proper words:**

1. Almond \_\_\_\_ is typically made from blanched almonds which have had the skins removed and is ground more finely than almond \_\_\_\_ . 2. \_\_\_\_ is typically a slightly coarser grind than more finely ground \_\_\_\_ flour. 3. \_\_\_\_ is often used in recipes for polenta, cornbread, and some types of baked goods where a coarser texture is desired. 4. \_\_\_\_ is ground to a fine powder, resulting in a smooth texture. 5. \_\_\_\_ is used primarily in baking (breads, cakes, and pastries) and cooking, where a fine texture is essential.

**4. Translate the proverbs into Ukrainian:**

1. "You are what you eat."
2. "The way to a man's heart is through his stomach."
3. "Eat breakfast like a king, lunch like a prince, and dinner like a pauper."
4. "A watched pot never boils."
5. "Too many cooks spoil the broth."
6. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."
7. "Hunger is the best sauce."
8. "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."
9. "The early bird catches the worm."
10. "Don't cry over spilled milk."
11. "Fish and guests stink after three days."
12. "When life gives you lemons, make lemonade."
13. "You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs."
14. "A little of what you fancy does you good."

**5. Do you agree with the sayings given above? Choose the three you agree with and comment on them. Choose the one you disagree with and explain why.**

\*\*\*

**6. Match the proverbs from column A with their explanations in column B**

A	B
1. "A watched pot never boils."	a. Stirring up trouble.
2. "Pot calling the kettle black."	b. Avoid rocking the boat.
3. "A pot of gold at the end of the rainbow."	c. A different situation altogether.
4. "As happy as a clam in high water".	d. In the same predicament.
6. "Don't upset the apple cart".	e. Being part of the mix.
7. "Kettle of fish."	f. Patience is the key.
8. "In the same boat."	g. Pointing out someone's faults that you possess yourself.
9. "To be in the melting pot."	h. A valuable reward or treasure.
	i. Extremely content.

**Make up a story with the proverbs above.**

**7. Translate the following into English using the idioms above.**

1. Він був дуже щасливим, що тато повернувся додому. 2. Хто б говорив про недоліки! Не вказуй на мої помилки, краще на себе подивись! 3. Він завжди підбурює людей замість того щоб заспокоїти. 4. Це його нездійснена мрія. 5. Не плутай карти та не псуй їхні плани. 6. Ця твоя пропозиція – зовсім погана. 7. У нас ні у кого немає грошей, отже ми в однакових умовах. 8. Америку часто називають плавильним котлом. 9. Треба бути терплячим, тоді дочекаєшся вдачі. 10. У семі няньок дитя без ока. 11. Практика - критерій істини. 12. На голодний шлунок усе смакує. 13. «Хто яблуко в день з'їдає, у того лікар не буває». 14. «Хто рано встає, тому Бог дає». 15. Не шкодуй про те, що вже сталося. 16. "Прийшов гість, та й не пішов, то вже й не гість, а в'язень". 17. «Коли життя підкидає лимони, роби з них лимонад». 18. Нема здобутків без витрат.

## Idioms connected with food and cuisine

**1. Can you stop waffling on?** – to talk and talk without saying anything important.

*For example:*

1. I didn't know how to answer questions. I just waffled on.
2. I used to find her blog interesting and inspiring. But these days she just waffles on about her cat.

**2. Having all your Christmases come at once** – to be extremely lucky.

*For example:*

1. I've won a lottery. Seems like you have had all your Christmases come at once!

**3. Spill the tea** – to gossip.

*For example:*

1. I shouldn't spill the tea, but have you heard that Bill and Jane are dating?
2. Come on. Spill the tea. Tell me what you know about Derek!

**4. To leave a bad taste in your mouth** – you've had a bad experience and the memories are unpleasant.

*For example:*

1. I refuse to go to that hotel. They were so rude! That left a bad taste in my mouth.
2. It left a bad taste in my mouth when I got fined for driving just one minute an hour over the speed limit!

**5. Awesomesauce** – extremely good.

*For example:*

1. This peanut butter and banana milk shake is awesomesauce. Can I have some more, please?

**6. Take the biscuit** – what you've done is really surprising, annoying, and sometimes just silly!

*For example:*

1. I can't believe it! She's copied my work and pretended it was her own! That really takes the biscuit!
2. You are really taking the biscuit if you are expecting me to take you to the match and wait out – your plan to take this bedroom into the side until it's finished!

**7.a pea-souper** – informal way of describing thick fog.

*For example:*

1. It looks like the flight is delayed and we have till this pea-souper clears.
2. it's a real pea-souper today. When I was driving here I couldn't see the car in front of me.
3. It's no way I'm riding in this pea-souper. It's far too dangerous!

**8.Something to chew on** – to think about before doing something.

*For example:*

1. Our extension plans are great. But we need to chew on it before we give them a go ahead.
2. It's very expensive to fly to Australia for a holiday. Let's chew on it, shall we?
3. My boyfriend asked me to marry him, and I said I'd chew on it. He didn't seem that pleased!

**9.Eat your heart out** - people follow it with a name of a celebrity or a successful person, not to be compared to.

*For example:*

1. Imagine you are painting a picture. When you've finished, you are saying: «Eat your heart out, Picasso!» What you are saying is that the picture you have painted is better than Picasso! This is usually said as a joke.

**10.Crunch time!** – An important and critical time when an important decision is to be made.

*For example:*

1. We've reached crunch time in our relationship. I'm going to ask my boyfriend to move in with me. I wonder what he'll say!
2. The team are doing well, but come crunch time will they score that goal?
3. It's crunch time for us tomorrow. That's when we'll find out if our building plans have been approved.

**11.Salty** – get upset about nothing.

*For example:*

1. She was so salty when she lost the board game. It was really not that important!

2. She was so salty when nobody wanted to go to lunch with her!
3. I am sorry, that was a bad joke. There is no need to get salty about it.

**12.Snackable** – short online articles, videos and other content that are quick and easy to read and watch.

*For example:*

1. Because my free time is short, it's good to find some snackable videos I can watch on my smartphone.
2. These days the videos are less than a minute long so that they are snackable and appeal to a younger audience.

### **8. Translate into English using the idioms from above:**

1. Оскільки в мене обмаль вільного часу, добре знайти кілька коротеньких відео, які я можу переглянути на своєму смартфоні. 2. Уявіть, що ви малюєте картину. Коли закінчите, ви кажете: «Ну що, Пікассо, можеш позаздрити!» 3. Відпочинок в Австралії це дуже дорого. Давай обговоримо цю проблему. 4. У наших стосунках настав переломний момент. 5. Сьогодні сильний туман. Коли я їхав сюди, я навіть не бачив машин попереду. 6. Я відмовляюся йти на концерт. Після попереднього концерту у мене залишився неприємний осад. 7. Ви справді «розмріялись», якщо очікуєте, що я відвезу вас на матч і почекаю. 8. Я не знав, як відповідати на запитання. Я просто «мичав» і вагався.

*(From The English we speak*

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bNCPg8roZEM&list=PLcetZ6gSk96\\_sototkO7HFkGA8zL8H0l](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bNCPg8roZEM&list=PLcetZ6gSk96_sototkO7HFkGA8zL8H0l)

[q&index=24](#))

## **C. CONVERSATIONS AND DIALOGUES**

VOCABULARY



CONVERSATIONS  
AND DIALOGUES

### **CONVERSATION 1:**

#### **Talking About British Cuisine**

*Train yourself as an interpreter. Emma is Ukrainian:*

*Emma (Tourist):* Отже... я чула, що британська їжа якась... несмачна. Це правда?

*Tom (Local):* [laughs] That's a classic stereotype! But it's not entirely fair.

*Emma:* Справді? Я маю на увазі, що сьогодні вранці я спробувала квасолю на тості... Не зайшло!

*Tom:* Yeah, it's simple, but it's comfort food! British cuisine isn't about bold spices — it's more about hearty, filling meals.

*Emma:* Це що саме?

*Tom:* Think fish and chips, shepherd's pie, roast dinners with gravy. Oh, and don't forget a proper English breakfast.

*Emma:* Хм, це вже звучить краще. Чи справді люди їдять кров'янку?

*Tom:* Yep — not everyone loves it, but it's traditional. You've got to try it once.

*Emma:* Добре, я спробую. Можливо, я занадто поспішаю з висновками.

*Tom:* That's the spirit. And for dessert — sticky toffee pudding. Trust me.

## CONVERSATION 2:

### Borsch vs. British Food – The Culinary Clash

*Train yourself as an interpreter, Oxana is speaking Ukrainian and James – English:*

*Oksana (Ukrainian):* Отже, я вчора приготувала борщ на обід — наваристий бульйон, буряк, м'ясо, часник, кріп, сметана зверху... абсолютна досконалість!

*James (British):* Wow, sounds fancy. I had beans on toast.

*Oksana:* Знову? Це не їжа, Джеймсе. Це... виживання.

*James:* Hey! It's a British classic. Simple, efficient, and mildly flavored — like a polite handshake.

*Oksana:* Борщ – це теплі обійми. Квасоля на тості – це ніби електронний лист із текстом «згідно з моїм останнім повідомленням».

*James:* [chuckling] Okay, fair. But what about fish and chips?

*Oksana:* Все смажити у фритюрі? Це ваш національний девіз?

*James:* Only on Fridays. We like our food golden and slightly greasy.

*Oksana:* Нам подобається, що наш борщ - червоний, хоча для іноземців він і виглядає трохи підозріло.

*James:* Suspicious? It looks like a potion from Harry Potter.

*Oksana*: Це тому, що це - магія.

*James*: Touché. Alright, next time you cook — I'll bring tea and act impressed.

*Oksana*: Домовились. Але квасоллю в борщ не кластиму.



SUPPLEMENTARY  
MATERIALS

## D. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

### 1. Translate into English the following recipe of a pumpkin:

#### Страви з гарбуза

Мускатний гарбуз можна приготувати всіма звичними способами приготування гарбуза. Запікання — один із найпоширеніших способів насолодитися казковими гарбузами, особливо для приготування гарбузового пирога. Він також добре підходить для смаження, що надає додаткову солодкість, а також для пасерування, тушіння та приготування на пару. Після приготування його можна використовувати в запіканках, стравах з пасти та ризотто, рагу та каррі, супах та соусах, а також як начинку для піци. Він добре поєднується з корицею, мускатним горіхом і часником і може бути поданий до м'ясного фаршу, птиці, ковбас, зерна та інших кабачків. Крім пирогів, з мускатних гарбузів можна пекти печиво, торти та кекси.

**2. Read the following text and translate it into Ukrainian. Make sure you know what the words underlined mean. You may consult the Notes below:**

#### Weekend brunch

Weekend brunch is a gustatory oasis in the middle of our busy lives. It's a time to gather with friends, share stories from the week over bottomless mimosas (or hair of the dog), and rock-paper-scissors for the last slice of bacon. Whether you make the pilgrimage to a strip mall to visit your favourite dim sum restaurant, gravitate towards eggs Benny at your favourite drag brunch spot, or crave homemade waffles the shape of your home state (we're looking at you, Texas), we understand that these moments are truly special.

## NOTES:

**A bottomless mimosa** - a cocktail that is provided (often by a restaurant) at a flat rate, with unlimited refills. (Бездонна мімоза - це коктейль, який надається за фіксованою ціною з необмеженою кількістю поповнень).

**“Hair of the dog”,** short for "hair of the dog that bit you", - a colloquial expression used to refer to an alcoholic drink taken as a cure the morning after an occasion when you have drunk too much alcohol ... (Hair of the dog", скорочення від "hair of the dog that bite you", розмовний вислів в англійській мові, що використовується для позначення алкоголю, що вживається як засіб від похмілля (з метою зменшення його наслідків).

**Dim sum** is a traditional Chinese meal made up of small plates of dumplings and other snack dishes and is usually accompanied by tea. Typically, dim sum is consumed during brunch hours — late morning to lunchtime. (традиційна китайська їжа, яка складається з невеликих тарілок пельменів та інших закусок і зазвичай супроводжується чаєм. Зазвичай дим-сам вживають під час пізнього сніданку — зранку до обіду)

**a strip mall** - a shopping mall located on a busy main road. (торговий центр, розташований на жвавій головній дорозі).

**eggs Benny** - a dish of poached eggs and browned ham placed on toasted halves of English muffin and covered with hollandaise. (Яйця Бенедикт — страва на сніданок, що має вигляд бутерброда з двох половинок англійського маффіна з яйцями пашот, шинкою та голландським соусом. Популярно в США та Канаді.)

\*\*\*

## ***Check if you know the rules of etiquette:***

### **Dinner etiquette in the UK**



When dining in the UK, it's important to have good manners. You should wait until everyone is served before you start eating. Use your utensils properly and be polite. British food has lots of delicious dishes. The weather in England is good for growing vegetables like potatoes and carrots, which are used in stews and pies. They also import seafood from nearby countries like France and Spain. British cuisine is hearty and filling, with common meats like chicken, beef, pork, and lamb. They also eat vegetables like potatoes, carrots, peas, beans, and cabbage. And for

dessert, they love pudding and pie.

In the UK, good table manners are important. Even young children are expected to eat properly with a knife and fork. There are certain things you should do, like waiting for your host to start eating before you do. You should also chew and swallow all your food before taking more or taking a drink. It's polite to say thank you when served something. You can eat chicken and pizza with your fingers at a barbecue or informal setting, but always use a knife and fork in other situations. There are also things you shouldn't do, like talking with food in your mouth or putting too much food in your mouth.

In the UK, people have different ways of eating than in the US. Americans usually switch their fork to their dominant hand after cutting their food, but in the UK, they keep the fork on their non-dominant side. They also only cut one bite at a time, instead of cutting up multiple pieces of meat. When they're done eating, they place their knife and fork together on their plate, with the prongs of the fork facing upwards. Americans tend to leave their forks and knives lying any which way. British people pay attention to good table manners and want to restore proper dining etiquette. They find habits like texting, taking calls, and posting photos on social

media at the dinner table to be rude. They also don't like it when people snap their fingers to get a waiter's attention or eat with their mouths open.

So, when you're in the UK, remember to have good table manners and enjoy the delicious British cuisine!

*(From GPT chart)*

**3. Find the answers to the following questions in the text above:**

1. What habits are considered rude in the UK?
2. How do Americans eat – with only a fork or with a fork or a knife?
3. Where do Brits and Americans keep their knife and fork after cutting food?
4. Do Brits eat with their fingers and when?
5. Mention at least three main British table manners.
6. What vegetables are grown in the UK?

\*\*\*

***Here is a recipe of a famous Yorkshire pudding. Try to bake it and bring it to classes to treat your groupmates.***

**Baking Yorkshire pudding**

**Directions**

Whisk eggs and salt together in a bowl until light and frothy. Whisk in flour and milk until smooth and lump-free; batter will be thin and barely coat the back of a spoon.

Transfer batter to a 4-cup measuring cup and chill in the refrigerator, at least 15 minutes.

Preheat oven to 400 degrees F (200 degrees C).



Fill each cup of a 12-cup nonstick muffin tin with 1 tablespoon melted beef fat; use your finger to grease the sides and tops of the cups. Place the muffin tin on a baking sheet.

Heat in the preheated oven on the middle rack until fat is smoking hot, 10 to 15 minutes.

Remove from the oven and fill each muffin cup halfway full with batter.

Bake pudding in the preheated oven until browned and fully puffed, about 25 minutes more. Remove from the oven and immediately poke a hole in the centre of each to release steam. Serve hot, warm, or room-temperature.

\*\*\*

### **Do you know how to lay the festive table?**



#### 1. Tablecloth:

Start by laying a clean and ironed tablecloth over the dining table. Choose a tablecloth that complements the theme or colour scheme of your festive occasion.

#### 2. Placemats (optional):

If you prefer to use placemats, place one at each setting to protect the tablecloth and add an extra decorative touch.

#### 3. Dinner Plates:

Position a dinner plate at the centre of each place setting, aligned with the edge of the table. Ensure that the plates are evenly spaced and parallel to the table's edge.

#### 4. Napkins:

Place a folded napkin to the left of each dinner plate or on top of the dinner plate. You can fold the napkin into a rectangle, triangle, or fan shape, depending on your preference.

#### 5. Forks:

Arrange the forks to the left of the dinner plate, with the salad fork placed to the left of the dinner fork. The tines of the forks should face upwards.

#### 6. Knives:

Place the knife to the right of the dinner plate, with the blade facing towards the plate. If you're serving multiple courses, you can add additional knives for each course, arranged in the order of use from the outside in.

#### 7. Spoons:

Position the soup spoon to the right of the knives, with the bowl of the spoon facing outward. If dessert will be served, you can add a dessert spoon or fork above the dinner plate or on the top of the dinner plate.

#### 8. Glassware:

Set the water glass directly above the dinner knife, slightly to the right. If serving wine, place the wine glasses to the right of the water glass, with the red wine glass closest to the dinner plate and the white wine glass next to it.

#### 9. Bread Plate and Butter Knife (optional):

Place a bread plate above the forks, slightly to the left. If serving bread or rolls, add a butter knife horizontally across the bread plate.

#### 10. Decorative Centrepiece (optional):

Complete the festive table setting by adding a decorative centrepiece, such as a floral arrangement, candles, or seasonal decorations, at the centre of the table.

#### 11. Name Cards or Place Cards (optional):

For formal occasions or larger gatherings, consider adding name cards or place cards at each setting to indicate where guests should sit.

#### 12. Final Touches:

Step back and review the table setting to ensure everything is properly aligned and balanced. Make any necessary adjustments before guests arrive.

By following these steps, you can create an elegant and inviting table setting for your festive meal, ensuring a memorable dining experience for you and your guests.

## E. VIDEO MATERIALS

**1. Watch the video about etiquette and answer the following questions:**



VIDEO  
MATERIALS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sdcYfiiOFxo>

- What is bad etiquette?
- Is it right for a servant to correct the master?
- Bowing: how should it be done? What's the difference between [bou] and [bau]?
- What was wrong with Mrs Kennedy's hat during her visit to the queen?
- What was wrong with corns being buttered and the cup and the saucer?
- Is it proper "to put your pinky out"?
- "Richardson plays it fast and loose." Why? What went wrong?
- "A bodice ripper" – what does it imply?
- "A real eye-brow raise" – What is it about?
- "They let him off easily" – paraphrase it.

\*\*\*

**2. Watch the video and bring back the sentences using the following words and expressions:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xMBWBu27kRo>

1.To be a messy eater; 2.walk in heels; 3.you put your index finger and your thumb on both sides; 4.the seams are both down; 5.the crease faces towards you; 6.to pinch in the middle; 7.the blade faces up; 8.keep the prongs down; 9.hold it by the stem; 10.never go past 45 degrees; 11.12 o'clock- 6 o'clock; 12.pinch through and support; 13.have another sip of your tea; 14.teeter-tottering; 15.to be pro at the heels; 16.rolled back shoulders.

**What lessons about table manners did the girl take connected with**

Cutlery?

Drinks?

Teatime?

Food?

\*\*\*

***3. Watch this YouTube video and study the difference in the American and British names of food. Make sure you know the difference between these words pertaining to the food and cuisine in the USA and UK.***

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k0HkhEpF5Gc>

**BRITISH VS AMERICAN ENGLISH:**

**30 Words for Food Illustrated**

British	American
Takeaway	takeout
Cling film	plastic wrap
Toasted cheese	grilled cheese
Eggy bread	French toast
Trolley	shopping cart
Serviette	napkin
Tea towel	dish towel
Pilchards	sardines
Crisps	potato chips
Fizzy drink	soda pop
Pudding	dessert
Chips	French fries
Cutlery	silverware
Tin	can
Jug	pitcher
Sweet shop	candy store

Aubergine	eggplant
Beetroot	beet
Marrow	squash
Spring onion	green onion
Icing sugar	powdered sugar
Minced meat	ground meat
Maize	corn
Porridge	oatmeal

**4. Now state the origin (American or British) of the following words and phrases:**

green onion, ground meat, corn, oatmeal, powdered sugar, eggplant, crisps, fizzy drink, aubergine, squash, sweet shop, pudding, chips, beet, tin, cutlery, jug, beetroot, marrow, cling film, toasted cheese, eggy bread, trolley, serviette, tea towel, pilchards, crisps.

\*\*\*

**5. Answer the questions that follow:**

**A: Recipes To Kick Off 2023 With | Part One | Gordon Ramsay**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0wIuR1fAJko>

What recipes is Gordon Ramsay showing?

What are the main ingredients of the two dishes?

**B: Brits try REAL Southern Fried Chicken for the first time!**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=20SZKcXJQUA&list=PLmIRbOR-kNJ\\_MFoT2AZXiLwcZl9aLfwUH&index=3](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=20SZKcXJQUA&list=PLmIRbOR-kNJ_MFoT2AZXiLwcZl9aLfwUH&index=3)

**6. Paraphrase or explain the following phrases:**

1. 'We have an eclectic menu'.
2. 'Are you sharing this?'
3. Is that seasoned at all?
4. Are they pickled?

5. 'What is collard green?' – 'No idea'.
6. "Cheesy sauce?" – It's gravy.
7. 'It's like a hug from inside'.
8. I have my eye on a couple of things.
9. They can be "hit and miss", can't they?
10. I would do the baked sweet potato with the pecan butter and corn pudding.
11. This is the country chicken with collards and garlic mashed potatoes and cornbread.
12. Really tangy – sour!
13. Fried catfish with the grits and sweet potato fries.
14. Pastry and whipped cream.

\*\*\*

*Watch and decipher the video of Christmas in the UK.*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v2W3QR9WXdA>

*8. Answer the following questions about Christmas from the video:*



1. What are the ten British and American Christmas traditions and what is the difference between them?
2. What is 'mandatory to wear' at Christmas?
3. What is Boxing Day and why is it called so?
4. Within twelve days of Christmas what is to be done with the Christmas tree and why?
5. What do Americans do with their Christmas tree?

*Listen to the following story from Lucy and pay attention to expressions pertaining to the colloquial style.*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IKnC7pdqtQ4>

**To tuck in/into** – to start eating enthusiastically.

After hours of preparation everyone was ready to tuck into the roast dinner.

**To polish off** – to finish all of something, especially food.

I can't believe you've polished off that entire pizza by yourself.

**To gulp down** – to drink very quickly.

After a run I often gulp down a big glass of juice. To gulp means to swallow.

**To brew** - to make tea or coffee by adding hot water to the beans or a bag.

The highlight of my morning is a fresh pot of coffee my husband brews every day.

**A swig** – an amount of something that you drink very quickly.

After reaching the peak of the mountain he took a big swig from his flask of iced tea.

**To work up an appetite** – to do something strenuous that makes you hungry.

**To gobble down** – to eat very quickly with a lot of swallowing.

My dog always gobbles down his dinner as soon as I give it to him.

**To whip up** – to cook something up quickly especially with whatever ingredients you have at hand.

Don't worry everyone, I'm going to whip up a gourmet feast of beans on toast.

**Flavoursome** – delicious and full of flavour.

The sauce proved incredibly flavoursome transforming a mundane dish into a culinary masterpiece.

**mouth-watering** – that looks so good you want to taste and eat it right then.

They served up a mouth-watering dish that tasted just as good as it looked.

**A one-pot meal** – something that you can cook in one pot

**Crumbs** – is a very small piece of bread, or biscuit, or food in general that has fallen off.

Get a plate, you are dropping crumbs everywhere.

**To inhale** – to breathe in, literally. In the context of food - to eat very quickly.

He was so hungry, he seemed to inhale his sandwich.

**Moreish** – something so delicious, that you want more of it.

This cake is so moreish, I can't stop eating it!

**Pungent** – it's not very positive, because it means having a strong taste or smell.

The durian food has quite a pungent smell.

**it's an acquired taste** – some taste you may not like at first but start to enjoy over time.

Olives are an acquired taste, and children often don't like them.

**Nibbles** – small items of food that are normally eaten with your fingers.

You will often see them in the menus. Nibbles, the starters, mains, desserts.

**spoil my appetite** - don't have that chocolate bar – it'll spoil your appetite.

**My eyes are often bigger than my stomach-** you order or put too much food on your plate than you can eat.

**Doggy bags** – a box or a bag you get from the restaurant to take home your leftovers.

**Stuffed** – very full. I couldn't eat another bite. I was absolutely stuffed.

**9. Match the phrases from column A with their definitions in the B one.**

A	B
1. spoil my appetite	a. Very full
2. Stuffed	b. A bag for leftovers
3. To whip up	c. Not to want to eat anything
4. Mouthwatering	d. Something very delicious
5. to gulp down	e. To eat very quickly
6. Pungent	f. Having a strong smell or taste
7. moreish	g. An amount of something you drink very quickly
8. Doggy bags	h. To cook something very quickly
9. To inhale	i. to start eating enthusiastically
10. To tuck in/into	

11. A swig	j. looking so good that you want to taste it immediately k. to drink very quickly
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**10. Translate the following Ukrainian sentences into English using the phrases given above:**

1. Не хвилюйтеся, я швидко приготую вишукану страву. 2. Соус виявився неймовірно смачним, і перетворив звичайну страву на кулінарний шедевр. 3. Вони подали апетитну страву, яка була такою ж смачною, як і виглядала. 4. Візьміть тарілку, ви розкидаєте скрізь крихти. 5. Не їж цей шоколадний батончик – він зіпсує тобі апетит. 6. Мої очі часто більші за мій шлунок – я замовляю або кладу на тарілку більше їжі, ніж можу з'їсти. 7. Я не міг з'їсти більше ні шматочка. Я був абсолютно ситий. 8. Він був такий голодний, що здавалося, неначе засмоктав свій бутерброд. 9. Цей торт такий смачний, що я хочу ще і ще! 10. Цей сир має досить різкий запах. Цей набутий смак вам може не сподобатися спочатку, але з часом ви почнете насолоджуватися ним. 11. Оливки мають характерний смак, і діти часто їх не люблять. 12. Після довгих годин приготування всі з жадібністю накинулися на їжу. 13. Не можу повірити, що ти сам доїв усю піцу! 14. Після пробіжки я часто залпом випиваю велику склянку соку. 15. Родзинкою мого ранку є свіже горнятко кави, яку щоранку заварює мій чоловік. 16. Піднявшись на гору, він зробив великий ковток води зі своєї пляшки. 17. Мій собака завжди проковтує свою вечерю, щойно я йому насиплю.

**11. Prepare a round table talk on the topic using the vocabulary given below:**

**FOOD AND MOOD.**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fG7dJ6A317w>

**emotional eating** - eating lots of food in response to emotional feelings instead of to hunger



**grab and go** - the activity of taking something quickly when you do not have much time

**bananas** - (slang) silly; crazy

**roll your eyes** - move your eyes upwards as a way of showing annoyance, boredom or disbelief

**patronising** - speaking or behaving towards someone as if they were stupid or unimportant



## 2. HOME AND HOUSE



### A. REVISING AND INCREASING VOCABULARY

*Read the following passages. Pay attention to the words and expressions pertaining to the topic.*

1.

Mrs. Gerhard always had a keen desire for a really comfortable home. Solid furniture, upholstery and a trimmed, thick, soft carpet of some warm, pleasing colour, plenty of chairs, settees, pictures, a lounge, and a piano – she had wanted these nice things all her life, but her circumstances had never been good enough for her hopes to be realized.

*(“Jennie Gerhardt” Theodore Dreiser)*

2.

In the course of a week the entire cottage was in order, with a half-dozen pieces of new furniture, a new carpet, and some necessary kitchen utensils.

*(“Jennie Gerhardt” Theodore Dreiser)*

3.



REVISING AND  
INCREASING

The room reminded her very much of some of the lodgings she had lived in when she was first on the stage.

*(“Jennie Gerhardt” Theodore Dreiser)*

4.

The Kane family mansion at Cincinnati... was an imposing establishment, which contrasted strangely with the Gerhardt home. It was a great, rambling, two-story affair, done after the manner of the French chateaux, but in red brick and brown stone. It was set down, among flowers and trees, in an almost park-like enclosure, and its very stones spoke of a splendid dignity and of a refined luxury.

*(“Jennie Gerhardt” Theodore Dreiser)*

5.

The house, a long, clapboard building painted a faded pale blue, is everyone’s idea of the perfect seaside home. Marilyn bought it five years ago but had coveted it for many years while living in a sea-front cottage further down the coast. Built by the Royal Navy in 1873, as one of the defences of the Thames, it was used as a convalescent home for soldiers and sailors in the First World War, and then as a holiday hostel for poor and disabled children right up until recently.

*(The World of Interiors.)*

6.

Marilyn, who is an artist, narrowly managed to save the place from development into “luxury marina homes”. She fell in love with the large airy rooms and has kept the slightly utilitarian atmosphere intact. “I’ve even kept the colour of the exterior paint”, she says. “Partly because I love the colour and partly because the fishermen have always used it as a landmark out at sea”.

*(The World of Interiors.)*

7.

I stayed at the Count’s beautiful 17th century house. My room was spacious with dark wood antique furniture scented with beeswax and crisp with bed linen. My bathroom was lined with colourful Portuguese tiles. The count and his wife, like most

Turihab hosts, gave me the use of the sitting room and passed on local touring tips while I sipped a glass of cherry and almond brandy and nibbled almonds.

*(Travel + Leisure, project Turihab)*

8.

There was no garden to speak of, just pebbles and weeds right up to the house on the seaward side, and bare concrete at the back.

*(The World of Interiors)*

9.

Doors to the house are left open in summer, so it is easy to walk through the house to the sunny back garden. Here, in a long narrow suntrap that hugs the back of the house; hundreds of pots have been crammed into every inch of space and grouped to make seating areas around square tables and old park benches.

*(The World of Interiors)*

10.

Dolly's room, unlike the rest of the house, which bulged with fat door furniture, contained only a bed, a bureau, a chair: a nun might have lived there, except for one fact: the walls, everything was painted an outlandish pink, even the floor was this colour.

*("Other Voices, Other Rooms" Capote)*

11.

To reach the attic, you climbed the ladder in the linen closet, the ceiling of which was a trapdoor.

*(Travel + Leisure, project Turihab)*

12.

It looked more likely a cozy parlour than a kitchen; there was a hook rug on the floor, rocking chairs; ranged along the walls were pictures of kittens, an enthusiasm of Dolly's; there was a geranium plant that bloomed, then bloomed again all year round, and Catherine's goldfish, in a bowl of the oilcloth-covered table, fanned their tails through the portals of a coral castle.

*(Tr. Capote)*

13.

Philip looked around the room. It was filled with a massive suite, and at the window there was the same sort of white lace curtains, which Aunt Luisa put up at the vicarage in the summer. The piano was draped in Liberty silk and so was the chimney piece.

*(“Of human bondage” W. Somerset Maugham).*

14.

In his own house, although there were few ornaments, and such as there were chosen carefully by Nan to harmonize with the curtains, no part of it seemed to blend into a unity. Here, on the contrary, although the room was overcrowded and its contents extremely miscellaneous, all seemed to come together into a whirl of red and gold wherein each thing, though, contributing to the whole, became more itself.

*(“Of human bondage” W. Somerset Maugham).*

15.

The chief building of St.Bride’s were grouped unevenly around a large square of asphalt which was called the playground, although the one thing that was strictly forbidden therein was playing, the buildings consisted of four tall red-bricks: Main School, which contained the hall, and most of the senior class-rooms, and which was surrounded by the neo-Gothic tower; Library, which contained the Library and more classrooms, and which was built close Main School, jutting at right angles from it; School House, opposing to the Library, where the scholars are ate and slept; and “Phys and Gym” opposite to the Main School, which contained the gymnasium, some laboratories, the administrative offices, and two flats for resident masters.

*(“The Girls of Slender Means” Muriel Spark).*

16.

They approached the studio. It was a long rambling building which incorporated an old barn that had been standing there before.

*(“The Sandcastle” Iris Murdoch).*

17.

They came down the grassy path, stepping on the withered leaves of ferns, and crossed a cobbled yard towards the door.

*("The Sandcastle" Iris Murdoch).*

18.

The big space stretching the width of the loft, with the roof sloping on both sides, and well-lit by sky-lights, was Bledyard's bed-sitting-room.

*("The Sandcastle" Iris Murdoch).*

19.

Mor, who had only once beheld this room, looked at it with a little awe. It was extremely bare and colorless. The floor was scrubbed and the walls whitewashed. No picture, no colored object adorned it. The furniture was of pale wood, and even the bed was white cover.

*("The Sandcastle" Iris Murdoch).*

20.

The second fence was composed of slats of wood, each of them about two feet broad.

*("The Sandcastle" Iris Murdoch).*

21.

The room was small and papered with a flowery wall-paper which had faded to a universal color of weak tea.

*("The Sandcastle" Iris Murdoch).*

22.

A small mantelshelf was painted chocolate brown, and a matching brown cupboard contained Donald's bed, which was folded up during the day.

*("The Sandcastle" Iris Murdoch).*

23.

A rickety bookcase with a chintz curtain contained Donald's chemistry books, a number of thrillers, some books on climbing and Three Men in a Boat.

*("The Sandcastle" Iris Murdoch).*

24.

Small pictures and photographs were dotted about at intervals on the walls, fixed by drawing-pins into the wallpaper.

*("The Sandcastle" Iris Murdoch).*

25.

Home was a rambling frame house set on a white lap of snow, and there she met a big, grey-haired man of whom she approved, and a lady who was like an egg, and who kissed her – these were Harry's parents.

*("My Antonia" Willa Cather).*

26.

It was a large room with a Madonna over the fireplace and rows upon rows of books in covers of light gold and dark gold and shiny red. All the chairs had little lace squares where one's head should rest, the couch was just comfortable, the books looked as if they had been read – some – and Sally Carrol had an instantaneous vision of the battered old library at home, with her father's huge medical books, and the oil paintings of her three great-uncles, and the old couch that had been mended up for forty five years and was still luxurious to dream in. ...

*("Winter dreams" F. Scott Fitzgerald.)*

27.

The dark street lightened, the dwellings of the rich loomed up around them, he stopped his coupe' in front of the great white bulk of the Mortimer Jone's house, somnolent, gorgeous, drenched with the splendor of the damp moonlight. The strong walls, the steel of girders, the breadth and beam and pomp of it were there only to bring out the contrast with the young beauty beside him.

*("The Great Gatsby" F. Scott Fitzgerald).*

28.

They came down an overgrown gravel track between some garages and emerged on the fields that lay between the housing estate and Brayling's close.

*("The Bell" Iris Murdoch).*

29.

Once on the landing they could lay their feet upon a long thick Baluchistan rug.

*("The Bell" Iris Murdoch).*

30.

The door handle was made of yellow crystalline glass and slippery to the touch.

*("The Bell" Iris Murdoch).*

31.

It was in two segments: a lower square part which rose out of the root of Main School and was used as a bookstore – there were two small windows in this segment – and above this an extremely tall spire, ornamented, with a great deal of grotesque tracery, and ending in a bronze pinnacle.

*("The Bell" Iris Murdoch).*

32.

Between the square part of the tower and the Gothic spire there was a jutting parapet, which reached out for a distance of two or three feet, overhanging the lower segment.

*("The Bell" Iris Murdoch).*

33.

On the upper side the spire reached almost to the edges of the parapet, which was wide below and narrow above, so that the whole tower had a top-heavy spear-like appearance.

*("The Bell" Iris Murdoch).*

34.

"The house was large and square, with heavy bay windows and a grand front door that seemed to promise warmth and comfort within."

*(John Galsworthy, "The Forsythe Saga")*

35.

"The house was a grey mansion, surrounded by smooth lawns, flower beds, and tall trees. It had an air of stately elegance that spoke of generations past."

*(Thomas Hardy, "Tess of the d'Urbervilles"):*

36.

"It was three storeys high, of proportions not vast, though considerable: a gentleman's manor-house, not a nobleman's seat."

**1. Translate into English the following word combinations from the texts above:**

1. Довга незграбна будівля об'єднувала старий амбар та кам'яну будівлю, яка стояла на височині й підпиралася рядом високих лісистих пагорбів; 2. маєток; 3. вигляд величної елегантності; 4. уся вежа мала була схожа на важкий спис; 5. крихітне побілене подвір'я; 6. заросла травою гравієва доріжка; 7. білі мереживні штори; 8. вкритий клейонкою стіл; 9. піаніно було завішене шовком; 10. камінна труба; 11. прикраси, підібрані так, щоб гармоніювати з шторами; 12. гладкі газони; 13. квіткові клумби; 14. було видно (з'явилися) житла багатіїв; 15. купи прекрасних речей; 16. милуватись сяючими вікнами; 17. підлога була вимита, а стіни побілені; 18. прикрасити; 19. бронзова верхівка; 20. на майданчику між сходами вони могли стати на товстий килим; 21. дверна ручка з жовтого кришталевого скла; 22. картини маслом; 23. мансарда; 24. похилий з обох боків дах; 25. спальня-вітальня.

**B. GET AWAY WITH POSSIBLE MISTAKES:**

**1. Read the following words. Check your pronunciation:**

Monstrous, extremely, miscellaneous, asphalt, kitchen utensils, convalescent home, rickety, a chintz curtain, skyscraper, instantaneous, smooth lawns, duplex, manor-house, architect, architecture, the couch, deposit, spear-like, mortgage, insurance, percentage, tenancy, alcove, threshold.



NOTE 1.

**HOME and HOUSE:**

HOUSE — *a physical building*. Definition: A *house* is a structure or building made for people to live in. It refers to the physical space — the walls, roof, doors, and windows. For example: *They bought a new house near the lake.*

HOME — *a personal, emotional place*. Definition: A *home* is where you feel you belong, a place of comfort, and personal meaning. It could be an apartment, a cabin, a van, or even a tent. "Home" has a sentimental value. It's associated with family,

safety, warmth, and love. For example: *After a long trip, it feels so good to be home. You can make any place feel like home. Home is where the heart is.*

## **2. Translate into English:**

1. Ми купили будинок з великим заднім двором. 2. Той старий будинок на розі - покинутий. 3. Їхній будинок був пошкоджений під час шторму. 4. Я думаю пофарбувати свій будинок у жовтий колір. 5. У цьому будинку чотири спальні та дві ванні кімнати. 6. Після довгого дня приємно повернутися додому та розслабитися. 7. Вони перетворили простий будинок на теплий і люблячий дім завдяки рослинам та затишним меблям. 8. Куди б я не поїхав, Україна завжди буде моїм домом. 9. «Немає кращого місця, ніж рідний дім», – сказала вона з посмішкою. 10. Він покинув дім у 18 років, щоб навчатися за кордоном. 11. Цей будинок гарний, але він ще не схожий на дім. 12. Будинок зроблений зі стін і цегли, а дім - з любові та мрій.

NOTE 2.

### **ATTIC and LOFT:**

An ATTIC is a space directly under the roof of a house. It's usually enclosed, may have a sloped ceiling, and is often used for storing old things. May or may not be converted into a room. *For example:* We keep our Christmas decorations in the attic. The attic was full of old boxes and forgotten memories.

The word LOFT can mean:

An attic, but more modern or converted into a living space, *for example:* We turned the loft into a bedroom. She lives in a downtown loft with huge windows and exposed brick. We renovated the loft into a home office. A house has an attic. A city apartment might be a loft.

NOTE 3.

### **LARDER and PANTRY**

A LARDER is an old-fashioned word for a cool room where food was stored. It is used for storing meat, dairy, and cooked foods. It's a small cool and dark room near the kitchen, *for example*: Grandma kept cheese and butter in the larder. The cottage still has its original stone larder.

A PANTRY is a more modern term. It's a cupboard, closet, or small room for storing dry goods, canned food, kitchen supplies, non-perishable items like pasta, cereal, flour, tins, etc. *For example*: We keep all the snacks in the pantry. Her walk-in pantry is bigger than the kitchen!

NOTE 4. *Make sure you know the difference between*

### **LAVATORY, TOILET and LOO**

TOILET is the most widely used and neutral word. *For example*: Excuse me, where's the toilet? The toilet is clogged again.

LAVATORY is a formal or old-fashioned word for "toilet" or "washroom". Used in formal British English, in airplanes and official signs. *For example*: There's a lavatory at the end of the corridor.

LOO is a British informal word for a toilet. *For example*: I need to pop to the loo. Where's the loo in this place?

NOTE 5.

### **MORTGAGE and INSURANCE**

MORTGAGE is a loan from a bank (or lender) to buy a home or property. You borrow money and pay it back monthly, usually over many years (15, 20, or 30). It's a type of debt secured against the property — if you don't pay, the bank can take the house. It involves interest (extra money paid to the bank). *For example*: We took out a mortgage to buy our first home. Their monthly mortgage payment is \$1,200.

INSURANCE is a financial protection you pay for in case something unexpected happens. You pay a regular fee (a premium) to an insurance company, and if something goes wrong (fire, accident, theft, etc.), they pay you compensation.

- Home insurance (covers your house from damage/theft)
- Car insurance (if your car is damaged)

- Health insurance (covers medical bills)
- Life insurance (money for your family if you die)

*For example:* We bought home insurance in case of fire. My car insurance covers accidents and theft.

**3. Fill in necessary words in the following sentences:**

1. After the war, many people had no place to call \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Their \_\_\_\_\_ has a big garden and a red roof.
3. I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ after work.
4. We built our \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves.
5. This small apartment doesn't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
6. They moved to a new \_\_\_\_\_ last month.
7. We found an old photo album in the \_\_\_\_\_ while cleaning.
8. Their stylish apartment has a high ceiling – it's a modern New York \_\_\_\_\_.
9. We turned the \_\_\_\_\_ into a cozy guest room.
10. Spiders love hiding in the \_\_\_\_\_, especially in the dark corners!
11. The artist works in a sunlit \_\_\_\_\_ studio in an old factory.
12. Grandma kept cheese and butter in the \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The cottage still has its original stone \_\_\_\_\_.
14. We took out a \_\_\_\_\_ to buy our first home.
15. Their monthly \_\_\_\_\_ payment is \$1,200.
16. We bought home \_\_\_\_\_ in case of fire.
17. My car \_\_\_\_\_ covers accidents and theft.
18. We keep all the snacks in the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Her walk-in \_\_\_\_\_ is bigger than the kitchen!
20. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the corridor.
21. I need to pop to the \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 4. Translate into English:

1. Дім там, де твоє серце.
2. Будинок зроблений з цегли та брусів, а дім зроблений із любові та мрій.
3. «Немає кращого місця, ніж дім».
4. «Благодійність починається вдома».
5. «Дім — це не місце, це відчуття».
6. «Дім — це місце любові, надії та мрій».
7. «Дім там, де ти вішаєш капелюх».
8. «Дім людини — її фортеця».
9. «Дім – це найкраще слово, яке існує».
10. «Дім стає домом, коли вкладаєш у нього душу».
11. «Любов робить будинок домом».
12. «Дім — це скарбниця життя».
13. Бабуся зберігала сир і масло в коморі.
14. У котеджі досі збереглася оригінальна кам'яна комора.
15. Ми взяли іпотеку, щоб купити наш перший будинок.
16. Їхній щомісячний платіж за іпотекою становить 1200 доларів.
17. Ми придбали страховку житла на випадок пожежі.
18. Моя автостраховка покриває аварії та крадіжки.
19. Ми зберігаємо всі закуски в коморі.
20. Її комора більша за кухню!
21. У кінці коридору є туалет.
22. Мені потрібно заскочити до туалета.
23. Де тут туалет?

#### C. CONVERSATIONS AND DIALOGUES:

*Train yourself as an interpreter.*

##### Dialogue 1:

##### *Leaky Roof*

*Sam:* Ugh, it's raining inside my house.

*Nina:* Що?

*Sam:* The roof is leaking! There's a puddle in my living room.

*Nina:* Класична британська погода. Потрібна парасолька навіть вдома!

*Sam:* I might just move into the bathtub — at least that's meant to have water.

##### Dialogue 2:

##### *Attic vs Loft*

*Emma:* Які плани на вихідні?

*Jake:* I have to clean out the attic. It's full of old stuff my grandparents left.

*Emma:* Здається це важка робота.

VOCABULARY



CONVERSATIONS  
AND DIALOGUES

*Jake:* Yeah, but who knows? Maybe I'll find treasure!

*Emma:* Або павуків! Я б краще посиділа вдома з кавою та гарною книжкою .

*Jake:* I'd rather find an old guitar and become famous.

### **Dialogue 3:**

#### ***Heating Problems***

*Maya:* It's freezing in here!

*Alex:* Що, опалення знову не працює?

*Maya:* Yep. I'm currently wearing three sweaters and a hat indoors.

*Alex:* Ну то принести гарячого чаю чи краще портативне сонечко?

### **Dialogue 4:**

#### ***Creepy Attic***

*Zara:* I heard strange noises from the attic last night.

*Oli:* Можливо це привід.

*Zara:* Very funny. I think it's a squirrel.

*Oli:* Привід-білочка? Навіть краще!

### ***Act as an interpreter:***

\*\*\*

## **1. Looking for a Place to Rent**

*Sophie:* Hey, I heard you're looking for a flat to rent.

*Daniel:* Так, моя оренда закінчується наступного місяця. Мені негайно потрібно знайти підходяще житло.

*Sophie:* What are you looking for exactly?

*Daniel:* Щось не надто дороге, можливо, однокімнатну квартиру. Тихий район, поруч громадський транспорт.

*Sophie:* What's your budget?

*Daniel:* Близько 800 фунтів стерлінгів на місяць, включаючи рахунки, якщо це можливо.

*Sophie:* That might be tough in the city center. How about just outside?

*Daniel:* Мене це влаштовує — аби це було недалеко від залізничного вокзалу.

*Sophie:* I know a place in Greenhill. One-bedroom, small balcony, and it's a 10-minute walk to the station. Rent is £750, bills not included.

*Daniel:* О! Це - цікаво. А як щодо меблів?

*Sophie:* Fully furnished! Even has a sofa that doesn't look like it came from 1995.

*Daniel:* Це рідкість! А можна подивитися світлини або домовитися про перегляд?

*Sophie:* I'll text you the link. But be quick — flats go fast these days.

*Daniel:* Дякую! Тримаю кулаки, щоб це було саме те що треба.

\*\*\*

## 2. A visit to the flat

*Sophie:* So here it is — what do you think?

*Daniel:* Виглядає краще, ніж на світлинах! Вітальня, я бачу, досить світла.

*Sophie:* Yeah, that big window makes a difference. And check out the kitchen.

*Daniel:* О, непогано! Побутова техніка виглядає новою. Ця посудомийна машина працює?

*Sophie:* Yep. And the bedroom's down the hall — come take a look.

*Daniel:* Хм... вона маленька, але затишна. І є місце для столу.

*Sophie:* Perfect for working from home.

*Daniel:* Це балкон, он там?

*Sophie:* Yep, enough space for a chair or two. Maybe even a little herb garden.

*Daniel:* Мені подобається. А який тут район?

*Sophie:* Quiet. Mostly families and students. Supermarket's around the corner, and the train station's 10 minutes away.

*Daniel:* Гарзд, здається, я згоден. Час поговорити з орендодавцем?

\*\*\*

## 3. Talking with the Landlord

*Landlord (Mr. Hughes):* So, you're interested in the flat?

*Daniel:* Так, мені це дуже подобається. Для початку кілька запитань.

*Mr. Hughes:* Of course. Go ahead.

*Daniel:* Оренда £750?

*Mr. Hughes:* That's right. Bills are not included — you'd pay gas, electricity, and internet separately.

*Daniel:* Ок. А депозит?

*Mr. Hughes:* One month's rent as a deposit, refundable when you move out, as long as there's no damage.

*Daniel:* Звучить логічно. Тож я можу заселитися 1-го числа наступного місяця?

*Mr. Hughes:* Yes. The current tenant moves out next week, so that works.

*Daniel:* Останнє питання — чи можна повісити полицку або картину?

*Mr. Hughes:* As long as you don't leave big holes in the walls, that's fine.

*Daniel:* Чудово! Думаю, я готовий переїжджати.

*Mr. Hughes:* Wonderful. I'll send you the rental agreement this afternoon.

## D. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

*1. Read the text and answer the questions below about American and British dwellings:*



SUPPLEMENTARY  
MATERIALS

**The difference between American and British houses.**

American houses often showcase a variety of architectural styles, including Colonial, Victorian, Craftsman, Ranch, and Modern. These styles vary significantly based on region and historical influences.



American houses tend to be larger in size compared to British houses. Suburban homes in the United States typically have spacious interiors, multiple bedrooms, and ample living areas.

British houses commonly feature architectural styles such as Tudor, Georgian, Victorian, Edwardian, and modern designs. Traditional British houses often have distinct features like bay windows, chimneys, and pitched roofs.

British houses, especially in urban areas, are generally smaller and more compact. Terraced houses, common in cities like London, often have narrow floor plans with rooms arranged in a linear fashion.

#### *Construction Materials:*

American houses are commonly built with wood-frame construction, especially in suburban and rural areas. Brick and stone exteriors are also popular, particularly in regions with harsh weather conditions.

British houses often feature brick or stone construction, particularly in older buildings. Modern British homes may incorporate a mix of traditional materials with more contemporary elements like glass and steel.

#### *Gardens and Outdoor Spaces:*

American homes often have spacious yards, front lawns, and backyard patios or decks. Landscaping features such as gardens, swimming pools, and outdoor entertaining areas are common, especially in suburban settings.

British houses typically have smaller outdoor spaces, particularly in urban areas. Gardens are often well-maintained and may include flower beds, shrubs, and occasionally a small lawn. In suburban and rural areas, larger gardens or even extensive grounds are more common.

#### *Interior Design and Décor:*

American interiors often emphasize open floor plans, high ceilings, and a blend of formal and informal living spaces. Kitchens are often spacious and may feature islands or breakfast bars, while bathrooms tend to be generously sized with modern amenities.

British interiors may exhibit a more traditional and eclectic aesthetic, with an emphasis on cozy living spaces and period features. Rooms may be smaller in scale, and there's often an emphasis on preserving historical elements such as fireplaces, cornices, and sash windows.

#### *Cultural Influences:*

American houses reflect a diverse range of cultural influences due to the country's history of immigration. This diversity is often reflected in architectural styles, interior design choices, and even landscaping preferences.

British houses often reflect the country's rich architectural heritage, with a focus on preserving historic buildings and traditional design elements. There's also a strong emphasis on sustainability and energy efficiency in modern British housing design.

#### *Roof Styles:*

American houses often feature a variety of roof styles, including gable, hip, gambrel, and shed roofs. The choice of roof style often depends on factors such as climate, architectural style, and personal preference.

British houses commonly have pitched roofs with various configurations, such as gable, hipped, or Mansard roofs. The steep pitch of these roofs is designed to shed rainwater effectively, a necessity in the often wet British climate.

#### *Room Functions:*

In American homes, there's typically a greater emphasis on designated spaces for specific functions. This may include dedicated dining rooms, home offices, and separate laundry rooms, reflecting the American lifestyle's focus on individualized spaces for various activities.

British homes, especially older ones, may have more flexible room arrangements, with spaces serving multiple functions. For example, a single room might function as both a living room and dining room, reflecting a more compact and adaptable approach to living space.

#### *Heating and Insulation:*

American homes often rely on central heating and air conditioning systems to maintain comfortable indoor temperatures throughout the year. Insulation standards

vary but are generally designed to maximize energy efficiency and reduce utility costs.

British homes historically have had a strong reliance on individual room heating, such as radiators connected to a central boiler or fireplace. While central heating systems are becoming more common, older properties may still have single-room heating sources. Insulation standards in British homes have been improving, driven by energy efficiency regulations and the desire to reduce carbon emissions.

*Location and Land Use:*

American houses are often located in sprawling suburban developments, where single-family homes predominate. Suburban living is characterized by larger lot sizes, lower population density, and a greater reliance on automobiles for transportation.

British houses are more commonly found in urban or semi-urban settings, with a mix of terraced, semi-detached, and detached housing. Urban living in the UK often involves closer proximity to amenities, public transportation options, and a greater emphasis on pedestrian-friendly neighbourhoods.

*Cultural Significance:*

American houses are often seen as symbols of success and personal achievement, with homeownership being a significant part of the American Dream. The concept of homeownership is deeply ingrained in American culture, representing stability, security, and independence.

British houses carry cultural significance tied to notions of heritage, tradition, and social class. Historic properties, in particular, are valued for their architectural character and connection to the past. The British obsession with property ownership is less pronounced compared to the United States, although it remains an important aspect of wealth and social status.

***Answer the questions pertaining to the text above:***

1. What architectural styles are characteristic of American and British housing?
2. What's the difference in American and British room functioning?
3. What can be said about British and American gardens and outdoor spaces?

4. Whose houses often have more spacious yards?
5. Whose houses have smaller outdoor spaces, particularly in urban areas?
6. Where are gardens well-maintained and include flower beds and shrubs?
7. Whose homes often rely on central heating and air conditioning systems to maintain temperatures throughout the year?
8. In what country are insulation standards designed to maximize energy efficiency and reduce utility costs?
9. Where have the homes strongly relied on individual room heating, such as radiators connected to a central boiler?
10. Where are American houses mostly located?
11. How is suburban living in the USA characterized?
12. Where is transportation a more important factor - in the USA or in the UK?
13. Where are British houses more commonly found?
14. What types of housings are typical for urban Britain?
15. What does urban living in the UK involve?

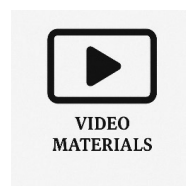
**2. Pay attention to the phrases and words from the text above. Use them in sentences of your own or bring back the situations from the text:**

1. terraced houses, 2. semi-detached houses, 3. detached houses, 4. urban living, 5. closer proximity to amenities, 6. pedestrian-friendly neighbourhoods, 7. cornices, 8. bay windows, 9. sash windows, 10. gambrel, 11. shed roofs, 12. mansard roofs, 13. the steep pitch of the roofs, to shed rainwater effectively, 14. island or breakfast bar, 15. sustainability and energy efficiency, 16. public transportation options, 17. single-family homes, 18. suburban living, 19. larger lot sizes, 20. lower population density, 21. reliance on automobiles for transportation

## **E. VIDEO MATERIALS**

### **Confusing things about British Homes.**

- 1. Look for the answers to the following questions in the videos below:**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ATjMxH3-e4Y>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CmTakDD3HIA>

1. What is unusual about British kitchen?
2. Why do you think there are no sockets in British bathrooms?
3. Is it easy to mix hot and cold water in the bathroom? Why not?
4. Why are carpets necessary in the bathroom?
5. What is the difference between American and British toilet flushes?
6. What is unusual about plugs and sockets?
7. Where can one find a light pull cord?
8. Are air conditioning and mosquito screens popular in Britain?

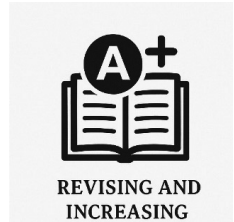


### 3. SHOPPING



#### A. REVISING AND INCREASING VOCABULARY

*Read the following passages. Pay attention to the words and expressions pertaining to the topic.*



1.

"Shopping is actually very similar to farming a field. You can't keep buying the same thing; you have to have a bit of variety. Otherwise, you get bored and stop enjoying yourself."

*("Confessions of a Shopaholic" by Sophie Kinsella)*

2.

"She loves all department stores, and why not? Department stores are the cathedrals of the twentieth century. They're clean, well-lighted, warm, and beautiful. The staff is there to please. It has everything. You can buy anything there. You can be anything there. You can spend a day of your life there, and a small fortune, and come back with nothing but bags and a male manicure and feel that you've spent your time well."

*("The Shop Around the Corner" by Nora Ephron)*

3.

"I'm going to work in a record shop, live off my savings, write all the time, and buy clothes in thrift stores. My entire vision of a perfect future was based on happiness from shopping."

*("High Fidelity" by Nick Hornby)*

4.

"From her castle's wall, she traipsed through shops and markets and bazaars, buying essentials: a hamper full of bread and anchovy-stuffed olives; two pots of cucumbers, glazed with vinegar and pepper; damp sweet cakes; fish-and-pomegranate stew; a root of curry-fried ginger. What she wanted, she bargained for, and bought."

*("Valley of the Dolls" by Jacqueline Susann)*

5.

"When I shop, the world gets better, and the world is better, but then it's not, and I need to do it again."

*("Shopaholic Takes Manhattan" by Sophie Kinsella)*

6.

Oxford Street in London is known for its huge variety of shops, ranging from high street stores to luxury brands. It is one of the busiest shopping streets in Europe and attracts a large number of shoppers and tourists. Oxford Street, London:

Offers a wide range of shops catering to various budgets, from budget-friendly options to luxury brands.

Known for its bustling atmosphere, especially during peak shopping seasons.

Home to iconic department stores such as Selfridges and John Lewis.

Features popular brands like Primark, Zara, H&M, and many more.

7.

Westfield London and Westfield Stratford City are large shopping centres that offer a mix of high street and luxury brands, as well as dining and entertainment options. They are popular destinations for both locals and visitors due to the wide range of choices available. Modern shopping centres featuring a mix of high street and luxury brands provide not just shopping but also dining, entertainment, and leisure options.

Both locations have a large selection of stores, restaurants, and cinemas under one roof.

8.

Bond Street in London is famous for its luxury designer boutiques and high-end shopping experience. It is considered one of the most prestigious shopping streets in the world and attracts shoppers looking for exclusive and upscale items.

Known for its exclusive designer boutiques and high-end shopping experience.

Home to luxury brands such as Chanel, Louis Vuitton, Gucci, and Tiffany & Co. offers a more personalized shopping experience with a focus on luxury and sophistication. The area also features upscale restaurants and cafes for shoppers to enjoy. Each of these shopping centres has its own unique appeal, catering to different preferences and shopping experiences.

9.

Harrods is a famous department store located in London, England. It is known for its luxury goods and iconic storefront. Harrods was founded in 1834 and today it offers a wide range of products including clothing, jewellery, beauty products, and gourmet food. The store is particularly famous for its elaborate Christmas displays and the variety of luxury brands it carries. It is a popular destination for tourists and locals alike.

10.

We have other items that offer good value for money. You can also shop online and save yourself the trip.

11.

- Do you have a loyalty card? It will give you 10% off your purchase.

- That's a real bargain.

12.

- "We went to the outlet mall and shopped till we dropped!"

13.

- "I don't have money now, I'm just window shopping."

14.

- "He paid through the nose for that designer jacket."

15.

- "That purse costs an arm and a leg!"

16.

- "I'm in the market for a new laptop."

17.

- "\$50 for a T-shirt? That's a rip-off!"

18.

- "I got this jacket for \$10—it was a steal!"

**1. Look up for English translation of the following in the texts above:**

Покупці; ексклюзивні та висококласні товари; забезпечити ресторани, розваги та варіанти дозвілля; я «кую витрішки», розглядаючи витрини; торгуватися; ми займалися покупками до нестями; покупка необхідних речей; кошик, повний хліба; задовольнити різні вподобання та враження від покупок; дуже дорого, «грабіж»; бюджетні варіанти; люксові бренди; дуже дешево; знакові вітрини.

**B. GET AWAY WITH POSSIBLE MISTAKES:**

**Check the pronunciation of the following words:**

Plough, sow, hover, cashier, deposit, queue, ironmonger's, delicatessen, auction, guarantee, satchel, wallet, thermos flask, barrel, queries.



**NOTES:**

CHAIN STORE - a series of similar stores owned and operated by a single company. All chain stores usually have the same branding, products, and policies.

*For example:* McDonald's, H&M, Starbucks. Refers to the type of business model — the ownership structure and how it's replicated across locations.

RETAIL MARKET - a general term for any store that sells goods directly to consumers. It can be part of a chain, a standalone store, or even a factory outlet offering discounted goods. *For example:* A Nike Factory Outlet, a local shoe shop, or

even a single Walmart store. Refers to the physical store that sells products—it's about the function rather than the ownership model.

SHOPPING PRECINCT (UK term; US equivalent: *shopping mall or shopping centre*) is a cluster of retail outlets—often pedestrianized—within a designated area. Contains multiple stores (chain or independent), restaurants, sometimes entertainment. *For example:* Westfield (UK), The Trafford Centre (UK), or The Grove (US, similar concept). Refers to a location or area where multiple retail outlets are grouped together.

MARKET - a collection of stalls or small vendors selling a variety of goods—often food, crafts, clothing, or produce. *For example:* A farmer's market on a Saturday morning with local vegetables, bread, and honey. A bazaar in Morocco where you can buy spices, rugs, and jewellery. A street market in London like Camden Market with stalls selling clothes, art, and food.

DEPARTMENT STORE - A large store divided into sections (departments), each selling different types of goods—e.g., clothing, homeware, cosmetics.

*For example:* Harrods or Selfridges in the UK. Macy's or Nordstrom in the US. One floor might sell women's fashion, another electronics, another furniture—all under one roof.

GENERAL STORE - A small, usually rural store selling a little bit of everything—groceries, hardware, clothing, tools. *For example:* A village shop in the countryside where you can buy milk, batteries, newspapers, and postcards. An old-timey general store in an American small town that stocks candy, canned foods, and fishing gear.

SUPERMARKET - A large store mainly selling food and household goods in aisles and sections. *For example:* Tesco, Asda, Sainsbury's (UK). Walmart, Kroger, Safeway (US).

CONVENIENCE STORE - A small shop opens long hours, selling essentials like snacks, drinks, toiletries. *For example:* 7-Eleven, SPAR, or the corner shop in a neighbourhood.

BOUTIQUE - A small, specialized shop usually focused on fashion, jewellery, or niche products. *For example:* An independent vintage clothing boutique. A small perfume shop selling luxury fragrances only.

**1. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Do you want to try on these shoes to see if they are the right size?
2. They have a very wide range of domestic goods.
3. Browsers are welcome. Come in and look around. No obligation to pay.
4. Take your pick. There are plenty of dresses.
5. In the greengrocer's shop there is a lot of wastage if fruit and vegetables are not sold.
6. The notice says there is no admission except for authorized personnel.
7. If you have any queries concerning this product, please tell us.
8. Complaints about goods should be made to the seller, not the wholesaler.

*(Mariusz Misztal, Tests in English.*

*Thematic Vocabulary. К.: Знання. 2010. – 352с.)*

**2. Translate the following into Ukrainian:**

1. We picked up some basics from the chain store near the station—it's the same layout as the one downtown.
2. Chain stores tend to offer lower prices, but I prefer the service at independent shops.
3. We spent the afternoon at the retail outlet centre, looking for discounted sportswear.
4. That new retail outlet on High Street has amazing deals on electronics.
5. The new shopping precinct has everything—cafés, bookstores, and even a cinema.
6. Let's meet at the shopping precinct by the river; it's easy to park there.
7. Every Sunday, I go to the local market for fresh vegetables and handmade bread.
8. The market was buzzing with people bargaining over spices and textiles.
9. He worked in the electronics section of a major department store downtown.
10. The village's general store sells everything from canned soup to fishing bait.
11. We stopped at a dusty general store in the desert for water and snacks.
12. I'll do the big weekly shop at the supermarket on my way home.
13. Supermarkets

now offer delivery options, which is great for busy families. 14. She popped into a convenience store at midnight for some headache tablets. 15. That 24-hour convenience store is a lifesaver when you run out of milk. 16. She bought a one-of-a-kind dress from a little boutique tucked behind the cathedral.

**3. Try to remember the English phrases connected with purchasing:**

1. I'll take these two and leave those two.	a. Я візьму ці дві, а ті дві залишу.
2. Are you in line?	b. Ви приймаєте картки чи готівку?
3. Do you take cards or cash?	c. Чи надається (розширена) гарантія?
4. Does this offer a (extended) warranty?	d. Чи не могли б ви запакувати це для мене?
5. Would you gift wrap it for me?	e. Торкніться картки, проведіть по картці, введіть картку, введіть PIN-код.
6. Gift receipt.	f. Вийміть картку, підпишіть чек.
7. A return policy (7 days for a refund)	g. «Схвалено» – «Відхилено» – помилка картки.
8. Tap card, swipe your card, enter card, enter your pin.	h. Експрес-каса
9. Remove card, sign your receipt.	i. Повернення-обмін
10. "Approved" – "declined" – card error.	j. Подарунковий чек
11. Express lane (a faster counter)	k. Політика повернення (7 днів для повернення)
12. Returns - exchanges.	l. Ви в черзі?

**4. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Зовсім поруч є магазин, де продають молоко. 2. Чи не міг би ти збігати до магазину та купити мені сигарет? 3. У якому магазині ти купила цей светр? 4. Більшість магазинів у місті – це мережеві магазини, такі як Mark & Spencer. 5. Ця фірма має торгові точки в кожному великому європейському місті. 6.

Компанія була змушена закрити сотні своїх торгових точок через рецесію. 7. Ця знижка діє у всіх магазинах Woodworth. 8. На полицях супермаркетів можна знайти дедалі більший вибір товарів. 9. Деякі місцеві жителі протестували проти планів будівництва супермаркету Tesco. 10. Зручно мати магазин на розі, але це дещо дорого. 11. Колись вона жила в кімнаті над магазином. 12. Він був хазяїном овочевого кіоску на ринку. 13. Крадіжки в магазинах принесли великим магазинам мільярдні збитки минулого року. 14. Клієнтів просять не торкатися товарів руками. 15. Ми виставили свій будинок на продаж минулого вересня, але і досі його не продали. 16. Вибачте, ця картина продається? 17. До кінця 1980-х років портативні комп'ютери продавалися на 80% краще, ніж комп'ютери звичайного розміру. 18. Нова книга, яка розкриває подробиці особистого життя королеви, є бестселлером. 19. З початку спеки продавці морозива мають шалені прибутки. 20. Соса-Cola незабаром стала найпопулярнішим безалкогольним напоєм у світі. 21. У вас є сонцезахисні окуляри? – Вибачте, їх немає в наявності. 22. В цю пору року всі авіаквитки до США заброньовані. 23. Ми пішли в гуртовий магазин і купували там до схочу! 24. У мене зараз немає грошей, я просто розглядаю вітрини. 25. Він заплатив шалені гроші за ту дизайнерську куртку. 26. Ця сумочка коштує цілий статок! 28. Я в пошуку нового ноутбука. 29. 100 доларів за футболку? Це ж обдираловка! 30. Я купила цю куртку за 10 доларів — це була вигідна покупка!

**5. Match the idioms in the A column and their equivalents in column B:**

A	B
1. Shop till you drop	A. go shopping for a very long time.
2. Window shopping	B. looking at items in store windows without buying.
3. Pay through the nose	C. pay too much for something. very expensive (2 variants).
4. Cost an arm and a leg	D. interested in buying.
5. In the market for	E. something that is way too expensive.
6. A rip-off	
7. A steal	

	F. something bought at a very low price.
--	--

**6. Choose the correct answer:**

- 1) If something is a steal, it means:
  - a) It was stolen
  - b) It was very cheap
  - c) It was too expensive
- 2) If something costs an arm and a leg, it is:
  - a) Very affordable
  - b) On sale
  - c) Very expensive
- 3) What do you do when you try something on?
  - a) You buy it
  - b) You look at it
  - c) You wear it to see if it fits
- 4) A rip-off is:
  - a) A great bargain
  - b) Something too expensive
  - c) A type of store

**C. CONVERSATIONS AND DIALOGUES**

*Study the following dialogues and dramatize them*

**Dialogue 1**

*M:* Excuse me.

*Shop assistant:* Yes? What can I help you with today?

*M.:* Do you have a medium in this dress?

*Shop assistant:* Let me check. Here you go.

**Dialogue 2**

*M.:* I'm looking for a dress that is washable and made of cotton. Do you have any in stock?

*Shop assistant:* Let me check for you. I'm sorry but it looks as if we are currently out of stock of cotton dresses.

VOCABULARY



CONVERSATIONS  
AND DIALOGUES

### **Dialogue 3**

*Shop assistant:* The fitting rooms are right over here. Let me know if you need any help.

*M.:* Thank you. It fits me perfectly. Can I see the price tag?

*Shop assistant:* Sure. The price is 75 dollars.

### **Dialogue 4**

*Shop assistant:* Hallo. Can I help you?

*M.:* Hi here. I'm looking for a comfortable dress that is washable and made of a nice material. Do you have any in stock?

*Shop assistant:* Let me check for you. I'm sorry but it looks as if we are currently out of stock on blue dresses. Is there anything else I can help you find?

*M.:* Do you have any dresses in pink?

*Shop assistant:* Sure, what size are you looking for?

*M.:* I'm looking for a medium. Do you have any in that size?

*Shop assistant:* Yes, we have. A pink one in your size. It's a popular item, so it might go quickly.

*M.:* Do you know if it comes in any other colours?

*Shop assistant:* Yes, it also comes in red and black. Would you like to see those as well?

*M.:* No, just the pink one is fine. Is this dry-cleaning only or I can wash it at home?

*Shop assistant:* That dress is made of a blend of cotton and polyester. It's a washable material, so you can wash them at home and it's easy to care for. However, if you want to keep them looking their best, we recommend dry-cleaning them.

*M.:* That's great. I like to be able to wash my clothes at home. Can I try it on?

*Shop assistant:* Of course. Here you are. The fitting rooms are right over here. Let me know if you need any help.

*M.:* Thank you. It fits me perfectly. Can I see the price tag?

*Shop assistant:* Sure. The price is 75 dollars. It's also a good deal; it's made of a high-quality material that will last a long time.

*M.:* Thanks, I'm a bit of a shopaholic, but I'm trying to stick to a tight budget these days. It's nice to find a good item like this.

*Shop assistant:* We are glad you like the dress. We have many other items in the store that offer good value for money. You can also shop online and save yourself the trip.

*M.:* I will. My friends always joke that I use retail therapy as an excuse to waste money on clothes and accessories I really don't need.

*Shop assistant:* That's ok. Just make sure to avoid rip-offs and only buy what you can afford.

*M.:* Good advice. Thanks again.

*Shop assistant:* Is there anything else I can help you with?

*M.:* Yes. I also need a pair of jeans. Do you have any on sale?

*Shop assistant:* Yes. We have a selection of jeans on sale over there. What size are you looking for?

*M.:* I need a size eight.

*Shop assistant:* Let me check for you. Here you go. These ones here are 50% off.

*M.:* Oh. That's a real bargain. I'll take them.

*Shop assistant:* Great choice. Do you have our loyalty card? It will give you 10% off your purchase.

*M.:* No. I don't have one. Can I get one now?

*Shop assistant:* Sure. It's free and it gives you great discounts on your future purchases.

*M.:* That sounds great. I'll take one.

***1. Now train the dialogues playing the roles of the shop assistant, interpreter or a customer:***

\*\*\*

*I.*

*M:* Excuse me.

*Shop assistant:* ...?

*M.:* Do you have a medium in this dress?

*Shop assistant:* ...

*M.:* Thank you very much. Do you have it in blue?

*Shop assistant:* No, ..., ...

\*\*\*

2.

*M.:* Hi. I'd like to check out. I have ....

*Shop assistant:* Alright. Let me just scan these items and add them up for you. The dress is \$60 and the jeans are \$30, so that's a total of \$90.

## **2. Train to work as an interpreter:**

*M.:* Чи є у вас якісь знижки чи акції? Ось, у мене є картка постійного клієнта.

*Shop assistant:* Let me check. Yes. It looks like you are eligible for a 10% discount on your purchase if you use your loyalty card. That means your total will be \$81.

*M.:* Чудово, я скористаюся картою. ...Чи існує політика відшкодування, якщо мені щось не сподобається?

*Shop assistant:* Yes. If you don't like the dress you've purchased, we offer refunds and exchanges, so you can always return it for a different size or style.

## **D. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

**1. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian and do the tasks given below:**

### **"The Accidental Shopping Spree"**

Anna only meant to buy bananas. But somehow, by 10 a.m., she was elbow-deep in a box of vintage records at the market, bartering with a man in a straw hat who claimed his jazz collection cured headaches. She left with two dusty vinyls and a block of goat cheese she didn't ask for but was too polite to refuse. Next, she wandered into the town's shopping precinct, where every window display whispered, "You deserve



SUPPLEMENTARY  
MATERIALS

this.” She stepped into a tiny boutique named Moon & Moss, where she paid far too much for a scarf that looked suspiciously like her aunt’s old tablecloth—but artsy.

A bold red SALE sign lured her into a nearby department store. Five escalators, three perfume samples, and one near-fainting incident in the shoe section later, she emerged carrying a blender, two candles, and no memory of why she needed them.

In a back lane, she stumbled upon a general store that sold everything from jarred pickles to wool socks. She bought both. “These might come in handy,” she told herself, knowing full well they wouldn't.

Then she remembered she still hadn't got bananas.

On the outskirts of town, a giant retail outlet beckoned like a capitalist mirage. She told herself, “Just a peek.” Ninety minutes later, she'd scored a designer bag for half-price and a tracksuit that made her look like a retired tennis coach. “Perfect,” she muttered, with an air of mild panic.

Dizzy with discounts and poor decisions, she stopped at a convenience store to grab an emergency snack and maybe... bananas?

No bananas. But she left with crisps, a fizzy drink, and an oversized keychain shaped like a rubber duck.

By the time Anna got home, her wallet was lighter, her arms were sore, and her fridge was still banana-less. She flopped onto the couch and whispered to herself: “Next time, I'm doing online shopping.”

***1. Make the plan of the text in the form of questions.***

***2. Find the places that make the text humorous.***

***3. Make a list of things she has bought. Retell the text.***

***2. Translate the following texts into Ukrainian and answer the questions given below:***

### **The Egyptian-style clothing department Harrods**

The shop's 330 departments offer a wide range of products and services. Products on offer include clothing for women, men, children and infants, electronics, jewellery,

sporting gear, bridal trousseau, pets and pet accessories, toys, food and drink, health and beauty items, packaged gifts, stationery, housewares, home appliances, furniture, and much more.

A representative sample of shop services includes 32 restaurants, serving everything from high tea to tapas to pub food to haute cuisine; a personal shopping-assistance programme known as "By Appointment"; a watch repair service; a tailor; a dispensing pharmacy; a beauty spa and salon; a barbers shop; Harrods Financial Services; Harrods Bank; Ella Jade Bathroom Planning and Design Service; private events planning and catering; food delivery; a wine steward; bespoke picnic hampers and gift boxes; bespoke cakes; bespoke fragrance formulations; and Bespoke Arcades machines.

Up to 300,000 customers visit the shop on peak days, comprising the highest proportion of customers from non-English speaking countries of any department store in London. More than five thousand staff from over fifty different countries work at Harrods.

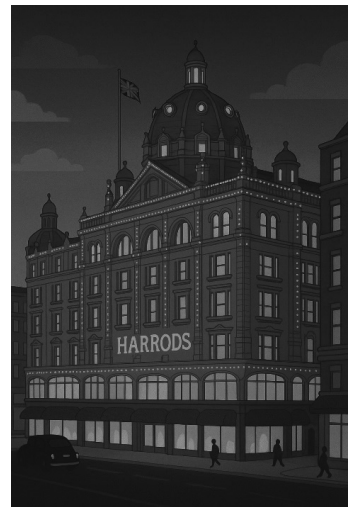
As of 15 October 2009, Harrods Bank has started selling gold bars and coins that customers can buy "off the shelf". The gold products range from 1 g to 12.5 kg, and can be purchased within Harrods Bank. They also offer storage services, as well as the ability to sell back gold to Harrods in the future.

- 1. How many customers visit Harrods on peak days?*
- 2. What can be purchased in Harrods Bank?*
- 3. How many departments are there in Harrods?*
- 4. How many people work in Harrods?*
- 5. What do shop services of Harrods include?*

3.

### **Diana, Princess of Wales and Dodi Fayed memorial at Harrods**

Since the deaths of Diana, Princess of Wales, and Dodi Fayed, Mohamed Al-Fayed's son, two memorials commissioned by Al-Fayed have been erected inside Harrods to the couple. The first, located at the base of the Egyptian Escalator, consists of photographs of the two



behind a pyramid-shaped display that holds a wine glass smudged with lipstick from Diana's last dinner as well as what is described as an engagement ring Dodi purchased the day before they died.

The second memorial, unveiled in 2005 and located by the escalator at door three is entitled "Innocent Victims", a bronze statue of the two dancing on a beach beneath the wings of an albatross, a bird said to symbolise the "Holy Spirit". The sculpture was created by William Mitchell, a close friend of Al-Fayed and artistic design advisor to Harrods for 40 years. Al-Fayed said he wanted to keep the pair's "spirit alive" through the statue.

***1. What memorials have been erected inside Harrods?***

***2. What does the first memorial consist of?***

***3. How is the second memorial entitled?***

**4.**

#### **Dress code**

From 1989, Harrods has had a dress code policy and has turned away several people who it believed were not dressed appropriately. Forbidden items include "high-cut, Bermuda or beach shorts; swimwear; athletic singlets; cycling shorts; flip flops or thong sandals; with a bare midriff or bare feet; or wearing dirty or unkempt clothing." Affected visitors included a soldier in uniform, a Scout troop, a woman with a Mohican haircut, a 15 stone (95 kg) woman and FC Shakhtar Donetsk's first team for wearing tracksuits. Also, rucksacks should be carried in hand or on your front rather than on back or shoulder.

***1. What items of clothes are forbidden in Harrods?***

***2. What is to be done with rucksacks?***

**5.**

#### **Criticism**

Harrods and Mohamed Al-Fayed were criticised for selling real animal fur with regular protests organised outside Harrods. Harrods is the only department store in Britain that has continued to sell fur. Harrods was sharply criticised in 2004 by the Hindu community for marketing a line of feminine underwear (designed by Roberto

Cavalli) which featured the images of Indian goddesses. The line was eventually withdrawn and formal apologies were made.

Harrods has been criticised by Guardian journalist Sali Hughes as "deeply sexist" for making female employees wear six kinds of makeup at all times without requiring this of male employees. They have also been criticised after reports came out claiming that Harrods staff told a black woman that she would not be employed unless she chemically straightened her hair, stating that her natural hair style was "unprofessional".

**1. Name the problems for which Harrods is criticized. Which of them do you find weird?**

**2. What is meant by being deeply sexist?**

### **E. VIDEO MATERIALS**

**1. Have a look at the videos about Harrods. Look for the answers to questions given below from the videos about Harrods.**

A

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=natuezEnxwM>

**How tall is Hannah Ricketts?**

**Where is footwear department situated?**

**What size of shoes does she wear?**

B

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eT\\_iXp8FnUw&t=440s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eT_iXp8FnUw&t=440s)

**For what price can you buy a signed basketball at Harrods?**

**How much is the most expensive pen in the Harrods?**

**How much does the most expensive bottle of alcohol cost in the Harrods?**

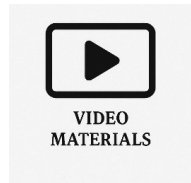
C

**Make sure you know the difference between the names of shops in UK and US. Make notes.**

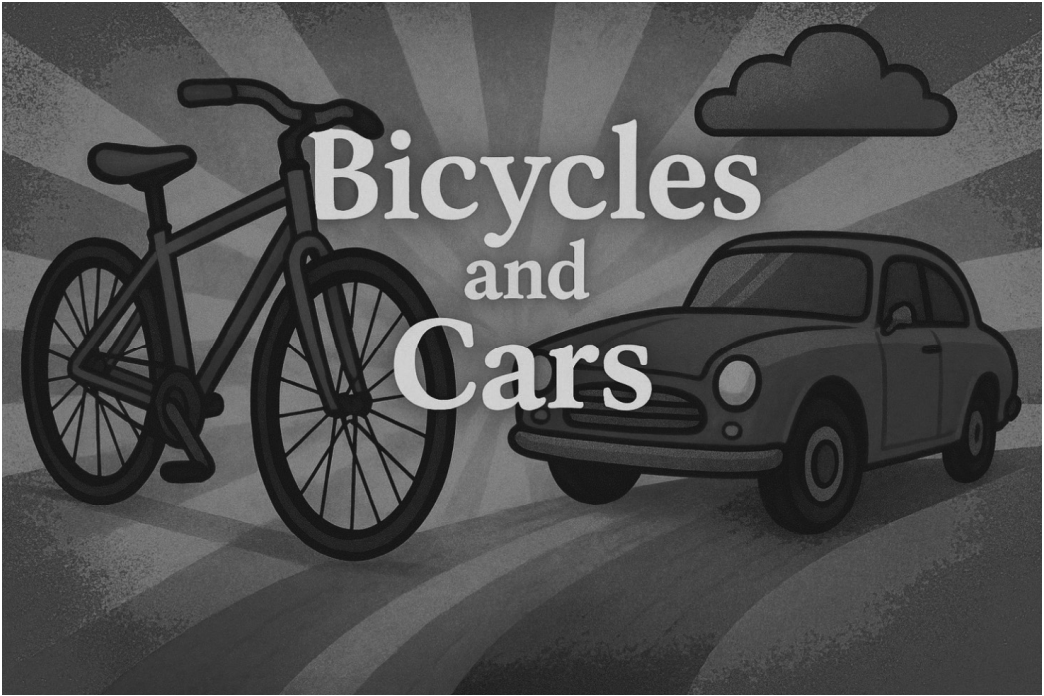
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9dCjUpXUr1I>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sWN8fUDTi9I>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LGrIprXMUxk>



#### 4. CARS, BIKES AND THE ROAD.



##### A. REVISING AND INCREASING VOCABULARY



REVISING AND  
INCREASING

*Read the following passages. Pay attention to the words and expressions pertaining to the topic.*

Once in North London I saw two cars collide and smash up each other's wings. Both drivers jumped out of their seats, shouting, "Sorry, it's my fault!" Neither of them even looked at the smashed wings and broken lamps, but a sharp quarrel ensued as to whose fault it was, each claiming the absolute and exclusive responsibility for himself.

*(George Mikes, abridged)*

2.

The test of the machine is the satisfaction it gives you. There isn't any other test. If the machine produces tranquility, it's right. If it disturbs you, it's wrong until either the machine or your mind is changed.

*("Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance" by Robert M. Pirsig)*

3.

"He pedalled away, moving like he owned the world. He must've been ten or eleven, but he was the boss, and everyone knew it."

*("The Lightning Thief" by Rick Riordan)*

4.

The train jolts and scrapes and screeches back into motion, the little pile of clothes disappears from view, and we trundle on towards London, moving at a brisk jogger's pace. Someone in the seat behind me gives a sigh of helpless irritation; the 8:04 slow train from Ashbury to Euston can test the patience of the most seasoned commuter. The journey is supposed to take fifty-four minutes, but it rarely does: this section of the track is ancient, decrepit, beset with signalling problems and never-ending engineering works.

*("The Girl on the Train" by Paula Hawkins)*

5.

The train crawls along; it judders past warehouses and water towers, bridges and sheds, past modest Victorian houses, their backs turned squarely to the track. Mor put the brake on and engaged the first gear.

*("The Girl on the Train" Paula Hawkins)*

6.

With a roar of grinding tyres and tearing undergrowth and crumbling stones the Riley lurched over madly towards the river.

*("The Bell" Iris Murdoch)*

7.

The car was poised now, its inside wheels well clear of the ground, its outside wheels biting deep into the soft earth half-way down the bank.

*("The Bell" Iris Murdoch)*

8.

Then slowly again it began to move. Higher and higher the wheels rose from the ground, as the roof of the car inclined more and more sharply until it stood, vertically above the water.

*("The Bell" Iris Murdoch)*

9.

Then with a grinding crash of bucking metal and subsiding earth the car fell, turning over as it went, and came to rest upside down with its roof upon the bed of the stream.

*(“The Bell” Iris Murdoch)*

10.

He passed through the white gate, and almost at once was able to hail a car which took him to a nearby garage.

*(“The Bell” Iris Murdoch)*

11.

Less than half an hour later a small lorry mounted with a crane conveyed him once more to the river, ripping the ferns and the branches on either side as it bumped along the track.

*(“The Bell” Iris Murdoch)*

12.

The engine was badly jolted and drenched with water, but there was no serious damage to the car except for a certain buckling of the roof.

*(“The Bell” Iris Murdoch)*

13.

A taxi had been ordered to take them to the station, an expense which Mor disliked, but which Nan's colossal quantity of luggage seemed to make inevitable. Mor found two corner seats for Nan and Felicity and packed the luggage in.

*(“The Bell” Iris Murdoch)*

14.

He dragged his bicycle out, manhandling it as if it were a savage animal. It had a flat tire. She let them in the drive, and drove away, swinging the car violently round, its tyres grinding on the gravel.

*(“The Bell” Iris Murdoch)*

15.

he took his bicycle, started off in the direction of the Library, turned sharply back down another road, and joined the dual carriageway near the brow of the hill.

(*"The Bell" Iris Murdoch*)

16.

They mounted their bicycles and began to free-wheel down the other side towards Mor's house.

(*"The Bell" Iris Murdoch*)

**1. Translate the following words and phrases into Ukrainian:**

To put the brake on, to engage the first gear, the train crawls along; a flat tire. The engine was badly jolted and drenched with water, to free-wheel down, to hail a car, to join the dual carriageway; The car was poised now.

**2. Answer the questions on the texts above:**

1. Why was it inevitable to order a taxi? 2. Why did the tyres grind? 3. After what is it possible to engage the first gear? 4. What procedure gives satisfaction to the driver?

**B. GET AWAY WITH POSSIBLE MISTAKES**

***Make sure you know the pronunciation of the following words pertaining to the topic:***

to adjust, gear selector, automatic transmission, neutral position, the dual carriageway, brow of the hill, cycle, ignition key; vehicle; the reverse gear position, tyres; grinding; gravel; petrol gauge



**NOTE 1:**

TO PULL OVER and TO PULL UP

*to pull over* - to stop a car at the side of the road because you suddenly need to stop or you have been told to stop.

To pull up - to stop, especially in a line of traffic.

**NOTE 2:**

TO SPIN, TO SKID and TO SWERVE

*to spin* - to make something turn round and round extremely quickly.

If something *skids*, it slides uncontrollably and usually dangerously.

If a vehicle *swerves*, it suddenly changes direction, especially in order to avoid hitting something.)

**Do exercises pertaining to these synonyms.**

**1. Match the column with English terms concerning cars and driving and their Ukrainian translation:**

**A**

**B**

A. to obey traffic laws and speed limits;	1. педаль гальма;
B. to adjust the gear selector to the "Park" position (automatic transmission) or the neutral position (manual transmission);	2. повернути ключ запалювання за годинниковою стрілкою;
C. the right side of the steering column;	3. вставити ключ у замок запалювання,
D. a brake pedal;	4. справа від рульової колонки;
E. to adjust the seat and mirrors;	5. встановити селектор передач у положення «Парк» (АКПП) або нейтральне положення (МКПП);
F. ignition key;	6. пристебнути ремінь безпеки;
G. to insert the key into the ignition switch,	7. відрегулювати сидіння та дзеркала;
H. to turn the ignition key clockwise;	8. оптимальний огляд і комфорт;
I. the parking brake is engaged;	9. використовувати сигнали повороту, щоб повідомити про свої наміри;
J. to move the gear selector from "Park" to "Drive";	10. дотримуватись правил дорожнього руху та обмежень швидкості;
K. to press the accelerator pedal to increase engine speed;	11. звертати увагу на дорожні знаки та сигнали
L. to check the dashboard;	12. ключ запалювання;
M. to release parking brake;	13. включено гальмо паркування;
	14. перевірити панель приладів;
	15. відпустити гальмо паркування;
	16. перевести селектор передач з

N. to use turn signals to indicate your intentions;	«Парк» в «драйв»;
O. optimal visibility and comfort;	17. натиснути на педаль газа (акселератора) щоб збільшити оберти
P. To fasten the seatbelt;	двигуна;
Q. to be aware of road signs and signals	

**2. Translate from Ukrainian into English the following expressions pertaining to the topic “vehicles”:**

**A**

**B**

1. натиснути педаль зчеплення і перемкнути в положення задньої передачі,	a. to reverse at a slow, steady speed, in confined or crowded areas;
2. усунути сліпі зони;	b. to use light pressure on the accelerator pedal to control speed;
3. бічні дзеркала та дзеркала заднього виду для спостереження зоною позаду автомобіля;	c. to steer while reversing;
4. рухатися заднім ходом на повільній, стабільній швидкості, в умовах обмеженого простору або скупчення людей;	d. to turn the steering wheel;
5. використовувати легке натискання на педаль акселератора для керування швидкістю;	e. enlist the help of a spotter;
6. кермувати при русі заднім ходом;	f. to eliminate blind spots;
7. повертати кермо;	g. side and rearview mirrors to monitor the area behind your vehicle;
	h. to depress the clutch pedal and shift into the reverse gear position,

**3. Put (b) if the verb can be used for bicycles only, (c) - for cars or (b/c) – for both.**

Pull over, cycle, accelerate, speed, spin, slow down, draw away, pull up, pedal, overtake, speed up, skid, drive, swerve, decelerate.

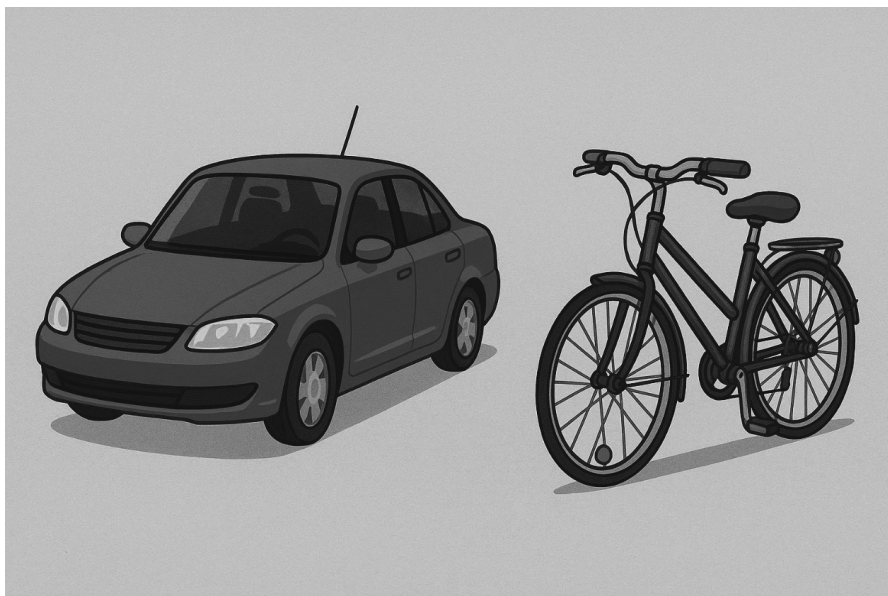
## Study the names of the main parts of cars and bicycles:

### Cars

a. Bumper, b. headlight, c. sidelight, d. numberplate, e indicator, f. bonnet, g. windscreen, h. windscreen wiper, i. wing, j. wing mirror, k. aerial, l. rear window, m. boot, n. rear light, o. brake light

### Bicycles

a. Handlebars, b. pump, c. pedals, d. chain, e. saddle, f. saddlebag, g. mudguard, h. gears, i. brake, j. wheel, k. tyre



4. Read the insurance claim and use it to complete a chart which follows. Which words go with which? Tick the boxes

**Insurance Claim**

The accident was caused, I believe, because the lights on the boy's bicycle were faulty. Thus, I didn't see him until I had turned across the road. Obviously, I had to swerve to try to avoid him and that is why I hit the road. The boy crashed onto the bollards at the side of the road. The bicycle ended up with a buckled front wheel. My car is almost a complete write-off. The headlights are smashed, the bonnet is dented, and the front bumper is completely buckled. Of course, the windscreen was shattered and there are two big dents in the wing. Luckily neither of us was seriously hurt.

	wing	bumper	headlight	windscreen	wheel
dented					
shattered					
buckled					
broken					
faulty					
smashed					

*(Exercise is taken from the book 'More than words'. Vocabulary for upper intermediate to advanced students Book 2...)*

**5. Complete the passage with the words from the box:**

(rear-view) mirror	glove compartment	gear	lever
handbrake	seat belt	steering wheel	brake
horn	speedometer	petrol gauge	
accelerator	clutch		

She looked at the map one more time before putting it back in the (a).... It was ten past nine. She should make it just in time. She checked the (b).... Yes, she had plenty of petrol for the drive. She released the (c)...., put the car in gear, and pressed down on the (d)... The car moved smoothly from the kerb.

Half an hour later, when she looked in the (e)... and saw the police car, she suddenly realized that she was going far too fast. The (f)... registered 95 miles per hour. But she had to get to his house in time or a terrible wrong would be done. She gripped the (g) ..., forcing herself to be calm; in a practiced routine her left foot depressed the (h) ..., while her left hand enveloped the (i)... as she changed from fourth to third in faultless synchronization. Maybe the police would leave her alone.

The car slowed, but not enough, as just ahead of her, a deer suddenly sprang up in the headlights. Her foot hit the (j) ...at the same moment as she sounded the (k)... Then, suddenly, she was fighting desperately to control the car on the oily surface of the road – and the police were closing fast. It was at that moment that she realized she wasn't wearing the (l) ...

*(Exercise is taken from the book 'More than words. Vocabulary for upper intermediate to advanced students Book 2' ...)*

**6. Find the Ukrainian translation of the following sentences:**

**A**

**B**

1. Я побачив Гаррі, коли ми разом зупинилися біля світлофора.	a. I slam on the brakes, skidding to a stop.
2. Водій повернув, щоб не збити собаку.	b. The car in front of me skidded and I slammed the brakes on to avoid it.
3. Поліція досі не знає, чому водій	

<p>раптово виїхав на дорогу зустрічної вантажівки.</p> <p>4. Ми зупинилися біля магазину, купили напої та поїхали далі.</p> <p>5. Я різко натискаю на гальма, машину заносить і вона зупиняється.</p> <p>6. Машину переді мною занесло, і я натиснув на гальма, щоб уникнути зіткнення.</p> <p>7. Водію довелося різко загальмувати, щоб уникнути аварії.</p> <p>8. Він не впорався з керуванням велосипеда, і його занесло через дорогу.</p> <p>9. Поверніть кермо в напрямку, а не проти заносу.</p> <p>10. Вона загальмувала, коли до машини підійшли охоронці.</p> <p>11. Я зробив поворот, шукаючи місце, щоб зупинитися.</p> <p>12. Джек припаркувався перед будинком, а я зупинився біля нього.</p> <p>13. Поліцейський під'їхав поруч зі мною і сказав мені зупинитися.</p> <p>14. Я зупинився, не в змозі утриматись, щоб не заснути.</p>	<p>c. The driver had to brake sharply to avoid an accident.</p> <p>d. He lost control of the bike and it went skidding across the road.</p> <p>e. Turn the steering wheel in the direction of, and not against, the skid.</p> <p>f. She braked as the guards came towards the car.</p> <p>g. I rounded the curve, looking for a place to pull in.</p> <p>h. Jeff parked in front of the house and I pulled in beside him.</p> <p>i. A traffic cop drove up beside me and told me to pull over.</p> <p>j. I pulled over, unable to stop myself from going to sleep.</p> <p>k. I saw Harry as we pulled up at the lights together.</p> <p>l. The driver swerved to avoid hitting a dog.</p> <p>m. The police still have no idea why the motorist suddenly swerved into the path of an oncoming truck.</p> <p>n. We pulled up outside a shop, bought drinks and drove on.</p>
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**7. Translate into Ukrainian the following sentences:**

1. An old Pontiac pulled up, with a young Mexican man at the wheel.
2. Joyriding is the most common type of crime among boys under 18.

3. Dave and I went for a drive in the country on Sunday.
4. We spent the vacation rock climbing, walking and going for bicycle rides.
5. They climbed into Arnie's station wagon and went for a ride down to the shore.
6. Let's take a ride down to the coast this afternoon (Amer.)
7. I'm going to London too. Do you want a lift? (Br.)
8. Ian saw me at the bus stop and stopped to give me a lift.
9. I hitched a lift from Plymouth to Birmingham and then caught a bus for the last few miles.
10. Sure, I'm going downtown, do you want a ride? (Amer.)
11. George gave me a ride to Wilmington.

**8. Use a dictionary and choose the best answer – a, b, c in the sentences below:**

- 1) Where can you find a crash barrier on a motorway?
  - a. on the central reservation
  - b. in a motorway service area
  - c. in the fast lane
- 2) What goes round the town?
  - a. a bypass
  - b. a dual carriageway
  - c. a ring road
- 3) What normally runs along the side of the motorway?
  - a. a lay by
  - b. a grass verge
  - c. a hard shoulder
- 4) What takes boats on water across the road?
  - a. an aqueduct
  - b. a bridge
  - c. viaduct
- 5) Which roads are supposed to carry the least traffic?

- a. unclassified roads
- b. B-roads
- c. A-roads

**NOTES:**

**HARD SHOULDER** - the area on the edge of a main road where a car can stop in an emergency (узбіччя - ділянка на краю головної дороги, де автомобіль може зупинитися в екстреній ситуації)

**RING ROAD** - a road built to take traffic around the outside of a city (кільцева дорога - дорога, побудована для транспортування за межами міста)

**ON THE CENTRAL RESERVATION** - the narrow piece of land between the two halves of a large road («острівок безпеки» - вузький шматок землі між двома половинами великої дороги)

**C. CONVERSATIONS AND DIALOGUES**

*Dramatise the following dialogues:*

**Dialogue 1:**

**Bicycle Riding**

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*Scene: Two friends are chatting after a bike ride in the park.*

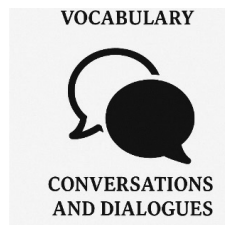
*Sam:* Hey, that was an awesome ride today! How are you feeling?

*Alex:* I'm feeling great! The weather was perfect, and the route was smooth. How about you?

*Sam:* Same here! My legs are a bit sore, though. I think I need to work on my stamina a bit more.

*Alex:* Yeah, I could tell you were pushing yourself on that last hill. But honestly, you did awesome! By the way, have you checked your bike lately? It sounds a little squeaky.

*Sam:* I noticed that too! It's probably the chain. I should give it a clean and oil it. I didn't have time to maintain it before today's ride.



*Alex:* Good idea. Also, make sure to check your tire pressure. Sometimes low tires can make your ride feel tougher than it needs to be.

*Sam:* Thanks for the tips, I'll check both. You think the bike shop will be busy if I take it in for a tune-up?

*Alex:* It's always busy on weekends, but you can try. Or, if you want, I can help you do it yourself next time. It's not too hard once you get the hang of it.

*Sam:* You're on! Let's do that next Saturday, maybe after another ride?

*Alex:* Sounds like a plan! I'll bring my tools too.

\*\*\*

## **Dialogue 2:**

### **Car Repairs**

*1. Play the role of interpreter translating parts of the text from Ukrainian into English.*

*Scene: A mechanic and a customer are discussing the repairs needed for a car.*



*Mechanic:* Good morning! What seems to be the problem with your car today?

*Customer:* Ні, yeah, Я чую незвичний шум від двигуна, особливо при прискоренні. Схоже на скрегіт або писк. Я боюся, що це може бути щось серйозне.

*Mechanic:* Hmm, that's concerning. Let's take a look under the hood. Have you noticed any other issues, like a loss of power or strange vibrations?

*Customer:* А, так, я згадав! автомобіль їде важко на пагорбах, а гальма здаються надто м'якими.

*Mechanic:* Got it. It could be a few things. It might be the serpentine belt slipping, or your brake pads might be worn out. I'd also recommend checking your fluid levels and the brake system. Let's get it on the lift and take a deeper look.

*Customer:* Дякую. Я не був певен, чи це серйозна проблема, чи просто дрібниця. Як думаєте, скільки часу знадобиться, щоб це виправити?

*Mechanic:* It depends on what we find, but I'd say about a few hours if it's a serpentine belt slipping, or your brake pads. If something more serious is going on, we'll need more time to sort it out.

\*\*\*

*Customer:* Якщо мені потрібно замінити гальмівні колодки, мені вибрати базові чи преміум?

*Mechanic:* It really depends on how you drive. If you drive on the highway a lot, I would recommend premium pads—they last longer and offer better performance. If you're mostly city driving, the basic ones should be fine.

*Customer:* Зрозумів. Тоді давайте візьмемо колодки преміум-класу. Я хотів би деякий час не хвилюватися про них.

*Mechanic:* Great choice. I'll start with that and let you know about any other issues I may find.

*Customer:* Дякую за допомогу!

*Mechanic:* No problem, I'll take care of everything. Should be ready by this afternoon!

**2. In which of the following places would you expect to hear these announcements?  
(Airport, bus station, station, tube station)**

- ... is running late and will arrive at 12.15...
- ...Regret to announce the late arrival on platform six...

- ...Has been delayed owing to the engine failure...
- ...Has been cancelled due to instrument malfunction...
- ...now boarding at gate 27. We apologise for the delay which was caused by the late arrival of the incoming plane.
- ...this train will stop at Liverpool Street. There will be no underground service between Liverpool Street and Epping. This is due to industrial action by drivers. We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause.



SUPPLEMENTARY  
MATERIALS

## D. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

*1. Translate the following text into Ukrainian. Answer the questions given below.*

### COMPONENTS of a BICYCLE:

**Frame:** The frame is the main structure of the bicycle, usually made of metal (such as steel, aluminum, or carbon fiber). It provides support for all other components and riders.

**Wheels:** Bicycles have two wheels, usually with pneumatic tires mounted on rims. The size of the wheels can vary depending on the type of bicycle.

**Handlebars:** Handlebars are the steering mechanism of the bicycle. They are typically mounted to the front fork and allow the rider to control the direction of the bike.

**Brakes:** Most bicycles are equipped with brakes to allow the rider to slow down or stop the bike. Common types of brakes include rim brakes (such as calliper or V-brakes) and disc brakes.

**Drivetrain:** The drivetrain consists of the pedals, crankset, chain, cassette or freewheel, and derailleurs (if equipped). This system transfers power from the rider's legs to the rear wheel, propelling the bicycle forward.

**Saddle (Seat):** The saddle is typically mounted on a seat post, which can be adjusted for height to accommodate different riders.

**Gears:** Many bicycles have multiple gears to provide different levels of resistance when pedalling. Gears can be changed using shifters mounted on the handlebars, allowing the rider to adjust their pedalling effort based on terrain and desired speed.

- 1. What do common types of brakes include?*
- 2. What does the drivetrain consist of?*
- 3. How can a rider get adjusted to the seat?*
- 4. What provides different levels of resistance when pedalling?*

## **BASIC GUIDES OF RIDING A BICYCLE:**

Mounting the Bicycle: Stand on the side of the bicycle and swing your leg over the saddle. Position yourself on the saddle with one foot on the ground.

Balancing: Hold onto the handlebars and push off with your foot on the ground, using the other foot to push the pedal down to gain momentum. Keep your body centred over the bicycle and maintain a straight line to balance.

Pedalling: Start pedalling with both feet, applying even pressure to the pedals in a circular motion. Shift gears as needed to maintain a comfortable cadence (pedalling speed) based on the terrain.

Steering: Use the handlebars to steer the bicycle in the desired direction. Keep your eyes focused ahead and look where you want to go to maintain stability and avoid obstacles.

Braking: To slow down or stop, gently squeeze the brake levers on the handlebars. Apply both brakes evenly to avoid skidding or losing control of the bicycle.

Dismounting: When you're ready to stop, slow down and come to a complete stop. Swing your leg off the saddle and place your foot on the ground to support yourself while dismounting.

Practice: Riding a bicycle takes practice, especially when it comes to balancing and coordinating pedalling and steering. Start in a safe, open area such as a parking lot or quiet street before venturing onto busier roads.

Safety: Always wear a properly fitted helmet while cycling and obey traffic laws and signals. Be aware of your surroundings and ride defensively to stay safe on the road.

## **2. Find the answers to the following questions:**

- 1. How do you mount the bicycle?*

2. *How do you keep the balance?*
3. *How do you slow down and stop?*
4. *How do you dismount?*
5. *How to stay safe on the road?*

### **3. Translate into English the following sentences and terms connected with bicycle:**

#### **A**

1. Кермо встановлюється на передню вилку і дозволяє водієві контролювати напрямок велосипеда. 2. Більшість велосипедів обладнані гальмами, які дозволяють водієві сповільнити або зупинити велосипед. 3. Поширені типи гальм включають ободні гальма (наприклад, супортні або V-подібні гальма) і дискові гальма. 4. Передачі можна перемикаєти за допомогою перемикачів, встановлених на кермі, дозволяючи водієві регулювати зусилля при обертанні педалей. 5. Велосипеди мають кілька передач, щоб забезпечити різні рівні опору під час обертання педалей.

#### **B**

Трансмісія; педалі; шатуни; ланцюг; касети та перемикачі; передавати зусилля від ніг водія до заднього колеса, рухаючи велосипед вперед; сидло (сидіння); підсідельний штир, який можна регулювати по висоті; передача; забезпечити різні рівні опору під час обертання педалей; перемикаєти за допомогою перемикачів, встановлених на кермі, регулювати зусилля; залежно від місцевості та бажаної швидкості.

#### **CAR**

*Read the following rules and make sure you know how to reverse your car and to overtake.*

#### **REVERSE MOVEMENT**

Prepare: Before shifting into reverse, ensure that the area behind your vehicle is clear of obstacles, pedestrians, and other vehicles. Check your mirrors and look over your shoulder to eliminate blind spots.

Select Reverse Gear: For vehicles with an automatic transmission, shift the gear selector into the "R" (Reverse) position. For vehicles with a manual transmission, depress the clutch pedal and shift into the reverse gear position.

Use Mirrors and Look Over Shoulder: While reversing, rely primarily on your side and rearview mirrors to monitor the area behind your vehicle. However, it's essential also to glance over your shoulder to check blind spots and ensure a clear path.

Go Slowly: Reverse at a slow, steady speed, especially in confined or crowded areas. Use light pressure on the accelerator pedal to control your speed.

Turn the Wheel Appropriately: To steer while reversing, turn the steering wheel in the direction you want the rear of the vehicle to go. For example, if you want to move to the right, turn the steering wheel to the right. This is the opposite of steering in forward gear.

Check Frequently: Continuously monitor your surroundings while reversing. Check your mirrors and look over your shoulder periodically to ensure the path remains clear.

Use Parking Sensors and Cameras: Many modern vehicles are equipped with parking sensors and backup cameras to aid in reversing. Pay attention to these devices for additional assistance, but do not solely rely on them.

Stop if Necessary: If you encounter an obstacle or need to reassess your path, stop the vehicle by gently pressing the brake pedal. Take the time to readjust your position and continue reversing when it's safe to do so.

Avoid Distractions: While reversing, focus solely on the task at hand. Avoid distractions such as using mobile phones or engaging in conversations that might divert your attention from the task of reversing safely.

Use a Spotter: If available, enlist the help of a spotter to guide you while reversing. They can provide valuable assistance by alerting you to obstacles and helping you navigate tight spaces.

Complete the Maneuver: Once you've successfully navigated in reverse and reached your desired location, shift the vehicle into forward gear if necessary. Ensure the area is clear before proceeding.

Practice: Reversing can be challenging, especially for new drivers. Practice reversing in different environments, such as parking lots or quiet streets, to improve your skills and confidence.

Turn the Wheel Appropriately: To steer while reversing, turn the steering wheel in the direction you want the rear of the vehicle to go.

*4. Answer the questions connected with reversing:*

- 1) What do we have to do to reverse for vehicles with an automatic transmission?*
- 2) And what about vehicles with a manual transmission?*
- 3) How to improve your reversing skills?*
- 4) While reversing, what do we have to rely on primarily?*
- 5) Is it essential to glance over your shoulder? Why?*

\*\*\*

## **OVERTAKING**

Prepare: Before attempting to overtake, ensure that you have enough clear road ahead to complete the manoeuvre safely. Check your mirrors and blind spots to ensure no vehicles are approaching from behind.

Signal: Signal your intention to overtake by using your turn signal or indicator. This alerts other drivers of your intention and gives them a chance to adjust their driving if necessary.

Check: Before changing lanes, check your mirrors and blind spots again to ensure there are no vehicles in your intended path. Make sure you have enough space and time to overtake safely.

Positioning: Position your vehicle appropriately in the lane. Move closer to the centreline to improve visibility and create a safe passing distance between your vehicle and the one you intend to overtake.

Speed: Accelerate to a speed that is significantly faster than the vehicle you intend to overtake. This reduces the amount of time spent in the oncoming traffic lane, minimizing the risk of a collision.

Observation: Continuously monitor the road ahead for any potential hazards, such as oncoming vehicles, pedestrians, or obstacles. Keep an eye on the road markings and signs to anticipate any upcoming bends or junctions.

Check Again: Just before making your move, double-check your mirrors and blind spots to ensure it's safe to proceed. Look ahead to make sure no vehicles are approaching from the opposite direction.

Overtake: When it's safe to do so, smoothly change lanes and accelerate past the vehicle you're overtaking. Maintain a steady speed and keep a safe distance from the other vehicle.

Clearance: Make sure you have completely passed the vehicle before returning to your original lane. Leave enough space between your vehicle and the one you've overtaken before merging back into your lane.

Signal Again: Once you have safely overtaken, signal your intention to merge back into your lane. Check your mirrors and blind spots one final time before moving back into your original lane.

Maintain Speed: After completing the overtaking manoeuvre, resume your normal driving speed and position on the road.

Stay Alert: Continue to stay vigilant and aware of your surroundings as you drive. Remember that overtaking carries inherent risks, so only do so when it's safe and legal to do.

By following these steps, you can overtake other vehicles safely and minimize the risk of accidents or collisions on the road. Always prioritize safety and patience when overtaking and never attempt to overtake if there's any doubt about the safety of the manoeuvre.

Patience is a vital virtue when you want to put your foot down

***What are the three main rules of overtaking on the road which should be kept in mind?***

***Read the following text about the most important manoeuvres on the road.***

## **STARTING THE ENGINE AND BEGINNING THE DRIVING**

*(Here's a step-by-step guide on how to start the engine and begin driving a typical car with an automatic transmission):*

Get in the Car: Ensure that you're seated comfortably in the driver's seat with your seatbelt fastened. Adjust the seat and mirrors as needed for optimal visibility and comfort.

Key in Ignition: Insert the key into the ignition switch, typically located on the right side of the steering column. Some modern vehicles may have a push-button start instead of a traditional key ignition.

Adjust Controls: Before starting the engine, adjust the gear selector to the "Park" or "P" position (automatic transmission) or the neutral position (manual transmission). Ensure that the parking brake is engaged.

Foot on Brake: Press your foot firmly on the brake pedal. This is a safety precaution to prevent the car from moving unexpectedly when starting the engine.

Start the Engine: Turn the ignition key clockwise (or press the engine start button) to start the engine. Hold the key or button until the engine starts. Release the key or button once the engine is running smoothly.

Check Dashboard Lights: Once the engine is running, check the dashboard for any warning lights. These lights indicate any issues that may need attention before driving. Common warning lights include the check engine light, oil pressure light, and battery light.

Release Parking Brake: If you're parked on a level surface, release the parking brake by pressing the release button or lever. In some vehicles, the parking brake may disengage automatically when you shift into gear.

Shift to Drive (Automatic): If you're driving an automatic transmission vehicle, move the gear selector from "Park" to "Drive" (often labelled as "D"). Some vehicles may have additional settings such as "Neutral" (N), "Reverse" (R), and "Low" (L).

Gas and Go: With your foot still on the brake pedal, gently press the accelerator pedal to increase engine speed. Release the brake pedal slowly, and the vehicle will start moving forward. Gradually increase pressure on the accelerator to accelerate smoothly.

Driving: Pay close attention to the road and traffic around you as you begin driving. Use your turn signals to indicate your intentions and obey traffic laws and speed limits.

Steering and Braking: Use the steering wheel to control the direction of the vehicle and use the brake pedal to slow down or stop when necessary. Remember to maintain a safe following distance from other vehicles.

Continue Driving: Once you're comfortable with the vehicle's operation, continue driving to your destination. Be aware of road signs, signals, and other road users at all times.

***5.State the order of actions when you start the engine and begin the movement, beginning with:***

*...Make sure your seatbelts are fastened...*

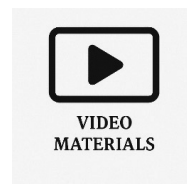
## E. VIDEO MATERIALS

### **1.Rules of roundabout driving in UK**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R8fbw15vr0k>

***1.Answer the questions in the first video:***

- 1) What do signs and markings indicate?***
- 2) What are the driver's actions when he turns left?***
- 3) Why did the driver have to wait for the lorry?***
- 4) If I'm learning to drive what is advised to do when you're approaching the roundabout?***
- 5) Why should I look out for long vehicles?***



## **2. Forward Bay Parking**

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/E70XwNx8cPM>

***Put down the rules of parking and try to reproduce them.***

## **3. Mastering Mirror Setup for Safe Driving.**

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/Lifr7yzPUGQ>

***Watch the videos and put down the rules of setting the mirrors.***



## 5. THE WEATHER FORECAST



### A. REVISING AND INCREASING VOCABULARY

*Read the following passages. Pay attention to the words and expressions, pertaining to the topic.*



REVISING AND  
INCREASING

1.

There to the left of us was the silver streak of the river, widening to the estuary at Kerrith six miles away.

2.

The flowers themselves drooped upon their stalks, the petals brown and dragging after last night's rain, the happenings of the day before seemed remote and unreal.

3.

May at last ... the beginning of summer. It's a kind of relief, isn't it? The garden is in full swing, everything growing madly and flowering at every level, but all still taking care of itself more or less. Everything is promise. Spring has the overture, a taster, but this is the real thing, and it's started. You know now it's going to be good.

4.

My husband plays golf every weekend, rain or shine.

*(Longman Language activator)*

5.

She loves gardening – she’s out in her garden in all weathers.

6.

The team now have their own all-weather stadium, and matches are rarely cancelled.

*(Longman Language activator)*

7.

The ground had been completely saturated and was turning to mud.

*(Longman Language activator)*

8.

Since the hurricane builders and roofers have been snowed under with work.

*(Longman Language activator)*

9.

In today’s political climate the return of communism seems impossible.

*(Longman Language activator)*

10.

Don’t worry about Artie. He can see which way the wind is blowing and will look after himself.

*(Longman Language activator)*

11.

I’m going indoors. It’s a little nippy out here.

*(Longman Language activator)*

12.

It was a wintry day in April, in the middle of an unexpected cold snap.

*(Longman Language activator)*

13.

Don’t be too reckless with your money. There may come a rainy day, when you will be glad of some of what you are spending now.

*(Longman Language activator)*

14.

There isn't a snowball's chance in hell.

*(Longman Language activator)*

15.

The whole movement is snowballing now, more new members join every week and we are getting stacks of publicity.

*(Longman Language activator)*

16.

Do keep your weather eye open (be on the look-out).

*(Longman Language activator)*

17.

There is something in the wind.

*(Longman Language activator)*

18.

He took the wind out of my sails.

*(Longman Language activator)*

19.

Winter isn't officially over, and yet spring is definitely in the air this week. We've got some lovely spring weather to come this week. It will be staying dry up all week long and yes, the temperatures are on the up again. They will be to the mid of the high teens this week well above the average.

We are going to have these clear sunny skies throughout the afternoon as temperatures will be rocketing up to around 17 and as I think probably 18 degrees. It's been turning a little bit murkier overnight.

So, a fine day in store again, maybe a little bit more sunshine through the early part of the tomorrow morning.

*(Weather forecast by Kaye Forster. (21.02.11))*

20.

Now as we head through this evening through the first part of night it stays dry and clear while early frost before the cloud wakes again later.

It's breezy with some showers, the cloud preventing any frost, though not as cold as the recent mornings. The odd blustery showers possible in North Wales, drier, brighter spells more likely over the South, not quite as sunny as recent days, though it's very breezy, gusty over Cardigan Bay with those brisk westerly winds, really taking the edge off the temperatures.

*(Weather forecast by Liza Gallagher 13.02.11)*

21.

There to the left of us was the silver streak of the river, widening to the estuary at Kerrith six miles away. There was a foggy dew upon the grass like frost, and the trees were shrouded in a white mist.

## **B. GET AWAY WITH POSSIBLE MISTAKES**

***Check if your pronunciation of these words is correct:***

temperature, average, riotous swirl, rustling, stalks, all-weather stadium, to flood the valley, the silver streak of the river, the estuary at Kerrith, foggy dew, rheumatism, hurricane, the river Thames, overture, it's very breezy and gusty over Cardigan bay, brisk westerly winds, the tilt of Earth's axis, hibernation, migration, dormant, Southern Hemisphere, solstice, equinoxes, vegetation, trees sprout leaves, fascinating cycle.



**GET AWAY WITH  
POSSIBLE MISTAKES**

### ***NOTE:***

A HURRICANE is a powerful tropical storm that forms over warm ocean waters. It involves strong winds (over 74 mph or 119 km/h), heavy rain, and often causes flooding and damage to buildings and roads. It may be called a typhoon (Asia) or cyclone (Indian Ocean),

*for example:* The hurricane caused massive destruction along the coastline.

AN AVALANCHE is a sudden, fast-moving fall of snow, ice, and sometimes rocks down a mountainside. It usually happens after heavy snowfall or when the snowpack

becomes unstable. Avalanches are very dangerous in mountain areas, especially for skiers and climbers,

*for example:* The avalanche buried several cabins in the valley.

A STORM is a general term for severe weather with strong winds and often rain, snow, thunder, or lightning. There are many kinds of storms, such as: thunderstorm – with lightning and thunder, snowstorm – with heavy snow, windstorm – with strong winds but little or no rain,

*for example:* The storm knocked down trees and damaged power lines.

***1. Choose the correct answer:***

- 1) Which natural disaster usually happens in the mountains?
  - a) Hurricane
  - b) Avalanche
  - c) Thunderstorm
- 2) Which event brings strong winds, rain, and flooding near oceans?
  - a) Snowstorm
  - b) Avalanche
  - c) Hurricane
- 3) What is a general term for bad weather with wind and rain?
  - a) Storm
  - b) Avalanche
  - c) Landslide
- 4) What might trap skiers under snow?
  - a) Hurricane
  - b) Avalanche
  - c) Tornado
- 5) What can include lightning and thunder?
  - a) Avalanche
  - b) Heatwave
  - c) Storm

## ***2.Translate into English using the texts above:***

1.Внаслідок глобального потепління в усьому світі змінюються погодні умови. 2.Після обіду ми підемо у парк грати в футбол – якщо, звісно, дозволить погода. 3. Умови ідеальні для сьогоднішніх перегонів на човнах по Темзі. 4. Прогнози погоди виходять щогодини, щоб ви були в курсі дорожніх умов у цьому районі. 5. Боюся, що прогноз погоди не дуже хороший – кажуть, що завтра буде дощ. 6. Мій чоловік грає в гольф кожні вихідні, незалежно від погоди. 7. Вона любить садівництво – вона буває у своєму саду за будь-якої погоди. 8.Тепер у команди є власний всепогодний стадіон, і матчі рідко скасовуються. 9. Через довгу прогулянку під вітром і дощем ми промокли. 10.Мій ревматизм завжди посилюється в цю вологу погоду. 11.Наразі спекотно і душно, нікому не хочеться працювати. 12.Земля була повністю просочена і поступово перетворювалася на багноку. 13. За кілька годин долину буде затоплено. 14. Будівельники завалені роботою. 15. Він бачить, звідки дме вітер. 16. Не дивно, що мені холодно. Останні двадцять хвилин я знаходжусь в крижаній телефонній будці. 17. У повітрі щось відчувається. 18.Він забрав вітер з моїх вітрил. 19. Весь рух зараз набирає обертів, щотижня приєднуються нові учасники, і ми отримуємо купу розголосу. 20.Температура знову підвищується.

## ***3.Answer the questions on the text above:***

1.What was the reason that builders and roofers have been snowed under with work? 2. Weather patterns around the world have been changing as a result of global warming. 3. On what condition will we go and play softball in the park after lunch? 4. What type of climate does northern Europe have? 5. Why did hundreds of old people die at the end of last year? 6. What is the weather like over Cardigan Bay? 7. What is the weather like in North Wales? 8. What season has the overture?

## ***4.Paraphrase or translate into Ukrainian the following idioms:***

1. The whole movement is snowballing now.
2. Do keep your weather eye open.

3. There is something in the wind.
4. He took the wind out of my sails.
5. The company has been snowed under with work.
6. To rain cats and dogs.
7. To take the edge off the temperatures.
8. There may come a rainy day.
9. Rain or shine.
10. She's out in her garden in all weathers.
11. Which way the wind is blowing.
12. A fine day in store again.
13. The odd blustery showers.
14. Spring is definitely in the air.
15. I feel as right as rain today.
16. He fears that the flood of imports will wreck Britain's economy.
17. To be overwhelmed by the deluge of inquiries from students.
18. Insurance companies are bracing themselves for the avalanche of medical bills.

***5. Find equivalents to the sentences from the idioms above:***

1. The entire campaign is rapidly gaining momentum. 2. Stay alert and watch out for any signs of trouble. 3. It feels like something is about to happen. 4. He completely deflated my confidence. 5. The company is overwhelmed with tasks right now. 6. Try to slightly cool things down. Hard times could arrive in the future. 7. No matter what the weather (or circumstances) are. 8. She's in her garden no matter what the weather is like. 9. Their team is getting stronger and more influential every day. 10. Do be careful — things might suddenly change for the worse. 11. I can sense that something important is about to take place. 12. His comment completely ruined my enthusiasm. 13. We've had so many projects lately that we can barely keep up. 14. It was raining so heavily we had to pull over and wait it out. 15. The breeze helped cool the air just a little. 16. It's smart to save money, just in case things get tough later. 17. Whether it's

sunny or stormy, he goes jogging every morning. 18. She doesn't care about the weather — she's always tending to her plants. 19. Another pleasant day is expected. 20. here are occasional strong and gusty rainfalls. 21. You can clearly feel that spring has arrived. 22. I'm feeling completely healthy and well today. 23. He's worried that the massive influx of imports will damage Britain's economy. 24. They are flooded with an excessive number of questions from students. 25. Insurance firms are preparing for a massive wave of medical expenses. 26. The weather forecast says we'll have another nice, pleasant day. 27. There were a few short bursts of strong wind and rain throughout the afternoon. 28. The atmosphere feels fresh and lively — you can tell the seasons are changing.

### **6. Translate into English:**

1. Ви чітко відчуваєте, що прийшла весна. 2. Прогноз погоди обіцяє ще один гарний, приємний день. 3. Протягом дня було кілька коротких поривів сильного вітру та дощу. 4. Атмосфера відчувається свіжою та жвавою — видно, що змінюються пори року. 5. Я одужав і сьогодні почуваюся абсолютно добре. 6. Він боїться, що величезна кількість імпортованих товарів зашкодять відчизняній економіці. 7. Вчителі намагаються впоратися з величезною кількістю повідомлень від своїх учнів. 8. Страхові компанії готуються до величезної хвилі медичних витрат на лікування.

### **7. Match the proverbs from column A with its translation from column B**

A	B
A. Квітневі дощі — травневі квіти.	1. Clear moon, frost soon.
B. Хто рано встає — тому Бог дає.	2. The early bird catches the worm.
C. Після бурі — тиша.	3. Three things cannot be long hidden: the sun, the moon, and the truth.
D. Ясний місяць — чекай морозу.	4. The higher the clouds, the finer

Е. Немає лиха без добра.	the weather.
Ф. Сонце, місяць і правду — довго не сховаєш.	5. April showers bring May flowers.
Г. Чим вище хмари — тим краща погода.	6. Every cloud has a silver lining.
Н. Холодні руки — тепле серце.	7. When it rains, it pours.
І. Коси коса, поки роса.	8. After a storm comes a calm.
Ж. У березня початок як у злого собаки, а кінець як у кошеняти	9. Cold hands, warm heart.
К. Біда не приходить одна.	10. Make hay while the sun shines.
	11. In like a lion, out like a lamb.

*Choose the three proverbs you like most and make up a story to illustrate it.*

**8. Paraphrase the sentences using the proverbs about the weather:**

1. If the sky is clear at night and you see the moon, cold weather (and possibly frost) is likely to follow. 2. Those who act quickly or start early have a better chance of success. 3. Sooner or later, the truth (like the sun and moon) will come to light and be revealed. 4. When clouds are high in the sky, it usually means the weather will stay nice. 5. Difficult or unpleasant things (like rain) can lead to positive outcomes (like flowers). 6. Even bad situations often have some good aspect or hidden benefit. 7. Problems often come all at once, not one by one. 8. Tough or chaotic times are usually followed by peace or relief. 9. A person who may not show warmth outwardly can still have a kind and loving nature. 10. Take advantage of good conditions or opportunities while they last. 11. The month may begin with wild, harsh weather, but it often ends calmly and gently.

VOCABULARY



CONVERSATIONS  
AND DIALOGUES

**C. CONVERSATIONS AND DIALOGUES**

*Translate parts of the dialogue playing the role of an interpreter:*

**Dialogue 1:**

**Caught in a Storm**

*Tom:* Знову ллє як з вїдра!

*Jenna:* I know! I forgot my brolley this morning and got soaked just walking from the car.

*Tom:* Я також. Вїтер дме як скажений - просто ледь не здув мїй капюшон!

*Jenna:* Typical Monday, huh?

## **Dialogue 2:**

### **Light Rain Turning Worse**

*Liam:* It was just spitting when I left the house, but now it's a full-on downpour.

*Ellie:* Так буває завжди. Я також не взяла пальто.

*Liam:* You got your brolley at least?

*Ellie:* Так, але вїтер такий потужний, що я не думаю що вона не зламається.

## **Dialogue 3:**

### **Winter Weather Trouble**

*Sophie:* Did you see the hail earlier? It came out of nowhere!

*Ben:* Так, це було божевілля! Був такий звук, наче хтось кидає камінці у моє вікно.

*Sophie:* Then it started pouring down right after. I got soaked walking the dog.

*Ben:* Треба було взяти парасольку.

*Sophie:* I did, but it flipped inside out. Useless!

## **Dialogue 4:**

### **At the Bus Stop**

*Емі:* Обережно — калюжі всюди.

*Кріс:* Too late. I already stepped in one and now my socks have soaked.

*Емі:* Ох, ненавиджу такі дні. Весь ранок дощик то ледь накрапував, то припинявся.

*Kpic:* I brought my brolley, but with this wind gusting, it's not much help.

*Емі:* Сподіваюся, що хоча б автобус не забризкає нас, коли підіде.

## **Dialogue 5:**

### **At a Café**

*Ella:* Look outside — it's still so foggy, I can barely see across the street.

*Mary:* Так, спочатку ледь ледь накрапувало, а потім поступово усе перетворилося на міні-зливу, поки я тут гуляла.

*Ella:* And now it's all puddles and mist. Typical.

*Mary:* Ти промокла?

*Ella:* Head to toe. My brolley didn't stand a chance with those sudden gusts of wind.

*Mary:* Чесно кажучи, гаряча кава - єдина гарна штука в таку погоду.

\*\*\*

*Alex:* You know, I've really been noticing the shift in seasons lately. Fall is definitely in the air now. The days are getting shorter, and the temperatures are dropping a bit.

*Taylor:* Oh, totally! It feels like the crisp air is settling in. The leaves are changing colors too—so pretty. I love when the trees turn those deep oranges and reds. Makes everything feel cozy.

*Alex:* I agree. I think the transition from summer to fall is always the most noticeable. You start to see more cloudy days and cooler mornings. It's like the earth's way of slowly easing us into winter.

*Taylor:* Yeah, and it's funny how the weather can really affect your mood. I always feel more relaxed when the temperature cools down and I can wear sweaters. But then I start thinking about winter coming up, and I'm like, "Ugh, here comes the cold."

*Alex:* Ha, I know what you mean.

*Alex:* There's something comforting about the routine of seasonal changes. I even enjoy the winter chill—except for when it gets freezing. I love winter activities, like hot cocoa, ice skating, and the first snowfall.

*Taylor:* That's true! Winter does have its own magic, especially if you're ready for it. But I'm not gonna lie, I'm still holding on to summer vibes. I'm definitely not ready for the shorter days yet!

*Alex:* I get it. Summer is all about long days and sunshine. It's tough to let go of. But, at least with the seasons changing, you get to look forward to something new—like cozy nights inside with a good book or movie.

*Taylor:* True. It's like the shift is an opportunity to embrace something fresh. Plus, it's always fun to see what the new season brings in terms of weather patterns, like those first big rainstorms or chilly mornings.

*Alex:* Exactly! It's the little changes that make it exciting. I think I'm ready for the shift, actually. Bring on the cozy weather!



SUPPLEMENTARY  
MATERIALS

#### D. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

*Read and translate the following text about the weather.*

1.

##### **Weather and the seasons**

Weather and the seasons are fascinating phenomena that occur on Earth. Seasons are divisions of the year that are characterized by changes in weather, ecology, and the number of daylight hours. These changes are influenced by the tilt of Earth's axis and its orbit around the Sun. In temperate and polar regions, seasons are marked by variations in the intensity of sunlight that reaches the Earth's surface. This can cause animals to undergo hibernation or migration, and plants to become dormant. Different cultures have different definitions and numbers of seasons based on regional variations.

2.

In the Northern Hemisphere, the seasons are opposite to those in the Southern Hemisphere. For example, when it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere, it is winter in the Southern Hemisphere. The seasons are determined by specific astronomical events. Winter begins on the winter solstice, which is the day with the shortest period of daylight. Summer begins on the summer solstice, which has the most daylight of any day in the year. Spring and fall, or autumn, begin on equinoxes, which are days with equal amounts of daylight and darkness. These events occur at different times depending on the hemisphere.

### 3.

The seasons have a significant impact on vegetation and plant growth. In winter, the weather is cold, there is little daylight, and plant growth is limited. In spring, plants start to grow, trees sprout leaves, and flowers blossom. Summer is the warmest time of the year, with the most daylight, which allows plants to grow quickly. In autumn, temperatures drop, and many trees lose their leaves. The seasons also have cultural significance, especially in agrarian societies where planting and harvest times revolve around them. The change of seasons is often accompanied by rituals and celebrations.

### 4.

Understanding the seasons is important because they affect our daily lives and the natural world around us. They influence the weather patterns, the behaviour of animals, and the growth of plants. By studying the seasons, scientists can better predict and understand climate changes and their impact on our planet. So next time you notice the weather changing or the leaves falling, remember that it's all part of the fascinating cycle of the seasons.

#### ***1. Complete the following sentences:***

- Seasons are divisions of the year characterized by ..... hours.
- The tilt of Earth's axis and its orbit around the Sun influence the ... in seasons.
- Different cultures have different definitions and numbers of seasons based on ....

**2. Choose the correct answers to questions:**

1. What causes variations in the intensity of sunlight that reaches the Earth's surface?
  - a) The tilt of Earth's axis and its orbit around the Sun
  - b) The change of seasons in the Northern Hemisphere
  - c) The equinoxes that occur in spring and fall
  - d) The hibernation and migration of animals
2. When does winter begin in the Northern Hemisphere?
  - a) On the winter solstice
  - b) On the summer solstice
  - c) On the equinoxes
  - d) During hibernation and migration
3. Why do plants grow quickly during summer?
  - a) Due to the change in weather
  - b) Because of the cultural significance of the seasons
  - c) Because it is the warmest time of the year with the most daylight
  - d) As a result of the change in vegetation and plant growth

**3. Answer the following short questions:**

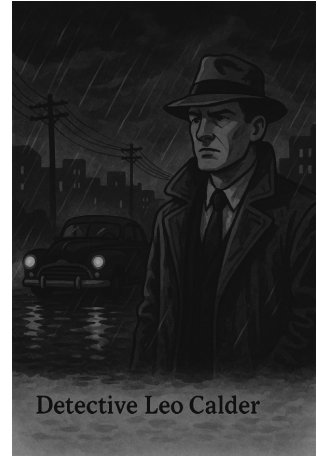
1. *What factors influence the changes in seasons?*
2. *How do the seasons differ between the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere?*
3. *Why are the seasons important to study?*

**4. Give written answers to the following questions:**

1. *How do the seasons impact your daily life and activities? Provide specific examples.*
2. *In what ways do you notice the changes in weather and nature around you throughout the year? How does this affect your mood or behaviour?*
3. *Reflect on the cultural significance of the seasons in your own community or region. How are they celebrated or acknowledged?*

**5. Read the following detective story. Write out the words and expressions connected with the crime and ... weather.**

The rain hadn't stopped for three days, not since Hurricane Eliza had started crawling up the coast like a wounded animal. The city of Bellemare was drowning — streets slick with water, drains coughing up mud, and power flickering like the last gasp of a dying candle. People were staying in, boarding up windows, and praying the levees would hold.



Detective Leo Calder preferred the storm.

It made people nervous, and when people were nervous, they made mistakes. Which is exactly what he was counting on.

The call came in just after midnight, a hollow voice crackling through the static of his old police radio.

“Calder, we’ve got a body. Warehouse district. Pier 9. You’ll want to see this one.”

When he got there, the wind nearly knocked him off his feet. Rain smacked the hood of his coat like a thousand tiny fists. The pier was lit by one floodlight, flickering in the gale. Officers in yellow ponchos were standing in a loose circle around something on the ground.

It was a man, face-up, eyes open to the rain.

“Who is he?” Leo asked, crouching beside the body.

“Name’s Tobias Grant. Used to work logistics at the harbor,” said Officer Mendez.

“Security camera showed he came out here around 10. Alone. Half an hour later, this.”

Leo looked closer. Tobias hadn't drowned—his throat had been cut. Precise, clean. The kind of cut made by someone who knew what they were doing. But in this weather, there wouldn't be footprints, no clean fingerprints. The storm washed away everything. Everything but motive.

“What’s he doing out here in the middle of a hurricane?” Leo murmured.

Mendez shrugged. “Beats me. You think he was meeting someone?”

Leo didn't answer. He was staring at the man's wrist—bare, except for a tan line where a watch should have been.

Two days later, the hurricane had passed, but the city still wore its scars. Trees toppled like matchsticks, storefronts shattered, the scent of salt and broken things everywhere.

Leo followed the only lead he had: a manifest Tobias had logged the day before he died. One shipment, marked confidential, routed to a company that didn't exist.

He found the container behind a locked gate, rusted and rocking slightly in the breeze. Inside were old navy crates—and one empty space marked for a package that had already been taken.

The missing piece? A briefcase-sized waterproof container—standard for transporting sensitive materials.

Leo's gut clenched. This wasn't random.

That's when he heard it: the shuffle of boots behind him.

“Turn around slow, detective.”

He did.

It was Marla Quinn. Former customs agent. Sharp eyes, sharper instincts. Leo hadn't seen her in years—not since she'd been discharged for smuggling evidence from a cartel bust.

“I figured it was you,” he said.

She smirked, rain still dripping from her hood. “You always did like figuring things out. Too bad you won't get to finish this one.”

What saved him was a gust of wind—a leftover scream from Eliza. It slammed the container door open, startling her just long enough for Leo to move. The struggle was quick, messy, and over before either of them could think.

As he cuffed her hands behind her back, she laughed bitterly. “You'll never find it. The case. It's gone.”

Leo didn't smile. “Maybe. But I've got the storm on my side. And she likes to spit up secrets.”

*(By ChatGPT)*

**6. Answer the questions on the text:**

1. *Why did the detective prefer the stormy weather?*
2. *When did the call come and what was it about?*
3. *What was strange about the wrist of the man?*
4. *What lead did the detective follow?*
5. *Why wouldn't there be any footprints or fingerprints in such weather?*
6. *Where did he find the container?*
7. *What saved the detective?*
8. *What was Marla Quinn?*
9. *Who cuffed whose hands?*

**7. Retell the text using the following expressions:**

Crawl up; drains; beats me; power was flickering like the last gasp of a candle; the wind nearly knocked him off his feet; footprints; fingerprints; crouch beside the body; the rain smacked his coat; guts clenched; this wasn't random; the shuffle of boots; to cuff the hands; a gust of wind.

**8. Translate the words and expressions into English:**

Повзти; каналізаційні труби; “Вбий мене – не знаю”; електрика мерехтить, немов останній вогонь свічки; вітер мало не збив його з ніг; присісти; дощ шльопав по його пальто; живіт стиснуло; це було не випадково; шарудіння чобіт; закувати руки в кайданки; порив вітру.

**Study the idioms connected with seasons and weather:**

**1. No spring chicken**

*Meaning:* Someone who is no longer young, possibly past their physical or youthful prime. He/she is not as young as they used to be. They're getting older or aging.

*Example:* She's no spring chicken, but she still runs marathons!

**2. The grass is always greener on the other side (of the fence)**

*Meaning:* People often think other situations or lives are better than their own, even if that's not true. What others have, always seems more appealing, but it might not be better in reality.

*Example:* He quit his job thinking a new one seemed better, but now he misses his old team. The grass isn't always greener.

### **3. A ray of sunshine**

*Meaning:* A person (or sometimes a thing/event) that brings happiness, warmth, or positivity into a situation. Paraphrase: Someone who brightens your day and lifts your spirits.

*Example:* Her cheerful attitude is like a ray of sunshine in the office.

### **4. Spring fever**

*Meaning:* A feeling of restlessness, energy, or excitement that comes with the arrival of spring. Paraphrase: Feeling unusually lively or distracted because of the nice weather or changing season.

*Example:* The kids can't sit still in class—it must be spring fever!

### **5. To be full of the joys of spring.**

*Meaning:* To feel very happy, cheerful, and energetic, usually in a way that's contagious. Paraphrase: To be in a great mood and full of life.

*Example:* He walked in whistling and smiling—clearly full of the joys of spring!

### **6. To have a spring in your step.**

*Meaning:* To walk lightly and happily, often because you're in a good mood or excited. Paraphrase: To move with energy or a bounce, showing that you feel great.

*Example:* Ever since she got the promotion, she's had a spring in her step.

### **7. Stay dry out there!**

*Meaning:* A friendly way to wish someone well in rainy weather—like saying “take care!” Paraphrase: Don't get wet out in the rain—be careful and stay safe.

*Example:* It's pouring outside. Stay dry out there!

## **9. Make up your own story using the idioms given above.**

## E. VIDEO MATERIALS

### Climate change: Are there too many people? - 6 Minute English

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qoNRZKgLdHg>



VIDEO  
MATERIALS

**1. Match the definition from column B with the word or expression in column A.**

**A**

**B**

1. let your heart rule your head (idiom)	a. measurement of how much carbon dioxide is produced by someone's everyday activities
2. To crunch numbers	b. to rise very quickly to a high level
3. Affluence	c. perform many mathematical calculations involving large amounts of data and numbers
4. To derive	d. technology and machines like cars, washing machines, air-conditioning, and fridges which make life easier and more pleasant
5. To soar	e. to calculate an amount
6. Mod cons	f. having lots of money or owning many material possessions
7. To reckon	g. to get something from something else
8. Carbon footprint	h. do something based on emotion or personal desires rather than for logical or practical reasons

***Make up five questions to the text in writing. Put them to your groupmates and let them answer. Summarize their answers.***

**2.**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vjZnUI3OkCI>

***Write out the sentences with these expressions:***

CO<sub>2</sub>, carbon emissions, carbon footprint, carbon neutral, net zero emissions, renewable energy, unsurmountable challenge, serious impact, urgent need to reduce carbon footprint, to make a drastic change, there is no straightforward solution to climate change.

To blank a target, to reach a target, to blank solutions, to implement solutions, to blank sustainable (become ...), to blank emissions, to offset emissions.

*Translate the expressions into Ukrainian and use in English sentences of your own.*

1. To cut down on coal
2. To cut back on coal production
3. To phase out on
4. To give our way of life
5. To do your bit
6. Kick the can down the road
7. To grapple with the issue
8. Face the problem head on
9. To put your head in the sand
10. To make a dent in a problem



**3.**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=560S27Cb1eI>

*Make a roundtable talk based on this material. Use the words and expressions from the previous exercise in your talks.*

*Навчальне видання*

**Natalia NESTERENKO**

**Kateryna LYSENKO**

***A VOCABULARY  
DEVELOPMENT COURSEBOOK***

Навчальний посібник

**Примітка:** Цей посібник містить уривки з літературних творів, блогів та діалогів, джерела деяких з них точно ідентифікувати не вдалося. Цитати використано з навчальною метою відповідно до принципів добросовісного використання.

Керівник видавничого проекту *Віталій Зарицький*  
Авторська редакція

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03115, м. Київ, вул. С. Чобану, 24  
тел.: (050) 462-95-48; (067) 820-84-77  
Сайт: [lira-k.com.ua](http://lira-k.com.ua), редакція: [zv\\_lira@ukr.net](mailto:zv_lira@ukr.net)