

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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«БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
АГРАРНЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Кафедра иностранных языков №2

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебно-методический комплекс для студентов АЭФ и ФПУ
дневной формы обучения

Модуль 1

Социально-бытовое общение

Часть 2

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Модуль 1 учебно-методического комплекса включает в себя упражнения, направленные на формирование и развитие социально-личностных компетенций студентов. Цель обучения состоит в овладении студентами знаниями особенностей системы изучаемого иностранного языка в его лексико-грамматическом аспекте; социокультурных норм бытового общения, правил речевого этикета, позволяющих специалисту эффективно использовать иностранный язык как средство общения в современном поликультурном мире. Содержит сведения теоретического характера, аутентичные тексты и комплекс упражнений тренировочной и коммуникативной направленности по тематике модуля. Составлен в соответствии с требованиями типовой учебной программы для высших учебных заведений по иностранному языку, утвержденной Министерством образования Республики Беларусь.

Предназначен для студентов первого курса агроэнергетического факультета и факультета предпринимательства и управления БГАТУ.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Главной целью обучения иностранному языку является формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции специалиста, позволяющей использовать иностранный язык как средство профессионального и межличностного общения.

В русле современной образовательной идеологии иностранный язык рассматривается не только в качестве средства межкультурного общения, но и средства формирования личности как субъекта национальной и мировой культуры. Предполагается, что мировоззрение, включающее в себя ценности личности, общества, государства, а также более широкого сообщества (европейского, мирового), способствует большему взаимопониманию и сближению народов в современном поликультурном мире, а, следовательно, стабильности и устойчивости его развития.

В качестве стратегической интегративной компетенции в процессе обучения иностранным языкам выступает коммуникативная (**КК**) в единстве всех составляющих: – языковой, речевой, социокультурной, компенсаторной, учебно-познавательной компетенций.

Языковая компетенция (**ЯК**) – совокупность языковых средств (фонетических, лексических, грамматических), а также правил их использования в коммуникативных целях.

Речевая компетенция (**РК**) – совокупность навыков и умений речевой деятельности (говорение, письмо, аудирование, чтение), знание норм речевого поведения, способность использовать языковые средства в связной речи в соответствии с ситуацией общения.

Социокультурная компетенция (**СК**) – совокупность знаний о национально-культурной специфике стран изучаемого языка и связанных с этим умений корректно строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение.

Компенсаторная компетенция (**КомпК**) – совокупность умений использовать дополнительные вербальные средства и невербальные способы решения коммуникативных задач в условиях дефицита имеющихся языковых средств.

Учебно-познавательная компетенция (**УПК**) – совокупность

общих и специальных учебных умений, необходимых для осуществления самостоятельной деятельности по овладению иностранным языком.

В процессе социально-гуманитарной подготовки выпускник должен развить такие метапредметные компетенции (**МПК**), как владение методами системного и сравнительного анализа; сформированность критического мышления; умение работать в команде; владение навыками проектирования и прогнозирования; сформированность личностных качеств: самостоятельность, ответственность, организованность, целеустремленность, а также мотивационно-ценностные ориентации; умение учиться, постоянно повышать квалификацию.

В соответствии с целями и принципами социально-гуманитарной подготовки выпускник высшего учебного заведения при подготовке по образовательной программе первой ступени (специалист) должен приобрести следующие социально-личностные компетенции:

- компетенции культурно-ценностной и личностной ориентации (**ККЦЛО**),
- компетенции гражданственности и патриотизма (**КГП**),
- компетенции социального взаимодействия (**КСВ**),
- компетенции коммуникации (**КК** = ЯК + РК + СК + КомпК + УПК),
- компетенции здоровье сбережения (**КЗ**),
- компетенции самосовершенствования (**КС**).

В результате изучения дисциплины студент должен **знать**:

- особенности системы изучаемого иностранного языка в его фонетическом, лексическом и грамматическом аспектах;
- социокультурные нормы бытового и делового общения, а также правила речевого этикета, позволяющие специалисту эффективно использовать иностранный язык как средство общения в современном поликультурном мире;
- историю и культуру стран изучаемого языка.

Студент должен **уметь**:

- вести общение социокультурного и профессионального характера в объеме, предусмотренном настоящей программой;

- читать и переводить литературу по специальности обучаемых (изучающее, ознакомительное, просмотровое и поисковое чтение);
- письменно выражать свои коммуникативные намерения в сферах, предусмотренных настоящей программой;
- составлять письменные документы, используя реквизиты делового письма, заполнять бланки на участие и т.п.;
- понимать аутентичную иноязычную речь на слух в объеме программной тематики.

В соответствии с учебной программой по иностранному языку изучение дисциплины «Иностранный язык» рассчитано на 150 аудиторных часов.

Содержание учебного модуля «**М-1. Социально-бытовое общение**» представлено в Таблице.

Тема модуля	Содержание	Кол-во час.	Формируемые компетенции
М-1. Социально-бытовое общение Студент должен: знать : коммуникативно-поведенческие стереотипы в ситуациях бытового общения; уметь : продуцировать развернутое подготовленное и неподготовленное высказывание «О себе», «Работа», «Хобби», вступать в контакт с собеседником, воспринимать на слух иноязычную речь, выполнять письменные задания.	Личностные характеристики (биографические сведения, работа, хобби и т.д.). Коммуникативно-поведенческие стереотипы в ситуациях бытового общения (вокзал, гостиница, магазин, банк, кафе, поликлиника и т.п.). УСРС : Среда оказывает больший эффект на человека, чем наследственность.	16	КК МПК КГП КСВ КЗ КС

УМК составлен в соответствии с требованиями Типовой учебной программы для высших учебных заведений по иностранному языку, утвержденной Министерством образования

Республики Беларусь. В основу структурирования содержания учебного материала положен принцип модульного подхода, который предполагает разбивку учебного материала на относительно самостоятельные модули (разделы) курса.

Модуль 1 «Социально-бытовое общение» включает упражнения, направленные на формирование и развитие социально-личностных компетенций студентов. Цель модульного обучения состоит в овладении студентами знаниями особенностей системы изучаемого иностранного языка в его лексико-грамматическом аспекте; социокультурных норм бытового общения, правил речевого этикета, позволяющих специалисту эффективно использовать иностранный язык как средство общения в современном поликультурном мире. Содержит сведения теоретического характера, аутентичные тексты и комплекс упражнений как тренировочной, так и коммуникативной направленности по тематике модуля.

Предназначен для студентов первого курса факультета предпринимательства и управления и агроэнергетического факультета БГАТУ.

МОДУЛЬ 1: СОЦИАЛЬНО-БЫТОВОЕ ОБЩЕНИЕ

1.5 КОММУНИКАТИВНО-ПОВЕДЕНЧЕСКИЕ СТЕРЕОТИПЫ В СИТУАЦИЯХ БЫТОВОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ (МАГАЗИН, БАНК)

Part I (Shopping)

1. Learn the information to know more about shops and shopping.

A.

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

Shop window: the window at the front of the shop

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

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

Shopping list: a list of things to buy

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

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

B.

Name of shop	What it sells
department store	almost everything (furniture, clothes, electrical appliances, e.g. TV and washing machine, toys, jewellery, etc. and sometimes food)
supermarket	food and household goods, e.g. cleaning products
newsagent('s)	newspapers, cigarettes, sweets, stationery, e.g. writing paper, cards, envelopes, etc.
baker('s)	bread, cakes, rolls, buns, sweets, etc.
butcher('s)	meat
greengrocer('s)	fruit and vegetables
boutique	fashionable clothes
chemist('s)	medicine, baby products, shampoo, soap, toothpaste, etc.

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

C. Useful words and expressions

Assistant: Can I help you?

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

Assistant: Can I help you?

Customer: No, **I'm just looking**, thanks. (=I don't need help)

Assistant: Can I help you?

Customer: **I'm being served**, thanks. (=another assistant is already serving/helping me)

Assistant: What **size** are you looking for?(e.g. big? small? medium? 12?)

Customer: Where's the **changing room**? (=the room where you try on clothes; also called the **fitting room**)

Assistant: It's down there on the right.

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

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

Customer: Excuse me. Where do I pay for these?

Assistant: Over at the **cash desk/till**.

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

Assistant: Yes, of course.

2. What word or phrase is being defined in these sentences?

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

3. Complete this shopping dialogue.

Assistant 1: Can I help you?

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

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

Customer: Uh, 14 usually.

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

Customer: Thank you.

Assistant 2: Can I help you?

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

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

Customer: Great. Can I try it on?

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

Assistant 1: How was it?

Customer: Fine. I'll (5).....

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

4. Match the shops and the goods that they sell. Write down two more things you could buy in each shop.

Name of shop	What it sells
department store	furniture, clothes, electrical appliances, e.g. TV and washing machine, toys
supermarket	meat
newsagent('s)	medicine, shampoo, soap, toothpaste
baker('s)	fruit and vegetables
butcher('s)	fashionable clothes
greengrocer('s)	bread, cakes, buns, sweets
boutique	food and household goods
chemist('s)	newspapers, cigarettes, sweets, stationery

5. Read, translate the conversation and answer the questions after it.

At a Department Store

Betty: Let's do all our shopping here at the Selfridge department store. Then we can have lunch and go to the movies in the afternoon.

Mrs. Black: That's a good idea. I want to buy some gloves and a purse at this counter. There's a clerk. Are you busy? Can you wait on us?

Shop Assistant: Certainly. What can I show you?

Mrs. Black: I want a pair of brown gloves, size 6. What's the price of this pair?

Shop Assistant: They are 10.50. They wear very well.
Mrs. Black: I'll take one pair. Can you show me a brown purse to match the gloves?
Shop Assistant: Here's a nice one. It's the latest style.
Mrs. Black: How much does it cost?
Shop Assistant: It's twenty dollars.
Betty: Do you want a large purse? I like that one, mother. Why don't you buy it?
Mrs. Black: All right, Betty. Please, wrap the purse and gloves together.
Shop Assistant: I'll write a check for them.
Betty: Let's take this elevator to the fourth floor. I want to look at a suit.
Shop Assistant: Good morning. May I help you?
Betty: Yes, I'm looking for a grey suit, size 12.
Shop Assistant: We have several your size. Do you want to try on one of these? The quality is excellent.
Betty: Yes. Oh, I like this one. How much is it?
Shop Assistant: It's 75 dollars.
Betty: That's too expensive. Do you have a cheaper suit?
Shop Assistant: Yes, this grey flannel is cheaper than the gabardine. It's on sale today for 47.50. Do you want to try it on?
Betty: It fits perfectly. I'll take it.

Questions:

1. What does Mrs. Black want to buy at the Department Store? 2. Is the shop assistant very helpful? 3. What is Betty looking for? 4. Do they have a good choice of suits at the department store? 5. What size does Betty wear? 6. How much did the suit Betty bought cost?

6. Find in the dialogue "At a Department Store" appropriate English phrases for the following:

Хорошая идея. Вам помочь? Я ищу серый костюм, размер 12. Они хорошо носятся. Вы не можете показать мне коричневый кошелек, который бы подходил по цвету к перчаткам? Это последняя мода. Вы можете нас обслужить? Сколько стоит эта пара перчаток? Ты не хочешь кошелек побольше? Почему бы тебе не купить его? Вы не хотите примерить один из этих костюмов? Качество отличное. У вас есть костюм подешевле? Он (костюм) сегодня в продаже за 47 долларов. Костюм лежит на мне хорошо.

7. Read the conversation and with the help of the key vocabulary translate it.

Man: Hey. Can you give me a hand with the groceries? And I told you I could do the shopping.
Woman: Wow! Do we really need all this stuff? Let me see that receipt.
Man: Hey, I only bought the essentials.
Woman: Okay. Let's see. Dog food. Twenty-four dollars and seventy cents (\$24.70)? We don't even have a dog!
Man: Well, it was going to be a surprise, but look in the back of the truck.
Woman: What?
Man: Ah, ha, hah. Speechless. I knew you'd love him.
Woman: That thing? That dog's as big as a horse. He probably eats like one, too.
Man: Ah, but he's sure friendly. And someone was giving him away at the supermarket, and I couldn't let that poor thing pass another day without a loving home.
Woman: Whatever. Where was I? Eighteen dollars and nineteen cents (\$18.19) for twenty-four cans of tomato juice? You don't even like that stuff!
Man: Ahhhh. Not yet. I've decided to change my eating habits.
Woman: Right.
Man: You'll see, you'll see.
Woman: Okay. Let's see. Three eighty-four (\$3.84) for a box of chocolate cookies and twelve fifty-six (\$12.56) for a case of soft drinks. [Yeah!] Changing your eating habits, huh? Do you really think that cookies are some type of diet food?
Man: Hey, I'll just eat a cookie or two every other hour. In fact, they're a great source of carbohydrates for energy. And, you see, the tomato juice and cookies kind of, you know, cancel each other out.
Woman: Oh brother. I can't believe what I'm hearing. Let's see. Where was I? A carton of eggs, two fifty (\$2.50) for a gallon of milk, three cans of tuna. Okay. [Yeah.] And finally two steaks for eight fourteen (\$8.14). Now, something worth enjoying. I'll get the grill started.
Man: Oh, well. The steaks are for Herbert.

Woman: Herbert. Who is Herbert.

Man: Uh, he's the dog. [No!] You see, the previous owner said that he's kind of...he's somewhat picky about what he eats, [No!], and the steaks might help him adjust [Absolutely not!]...no, no, no, and the steaks might help him adjust to his new home. Hey, what are you doing? Oh no. Why did you throw the steaks out on the ground outside?

Woman: Well, now, you and Herbert can get to know each other better. I'm going out to eat by myself.

Man: Ughh.

Key Vocabulary:

- **give someone a hand** (*idiom*): help someone, especially with something that requires physical work
 - A store employee gave my mom a hand to load the groceries in the car.
- **groceries** (*noun*): food and other things sold at a supermarket
 - She bought some groceries for the tonight's party.
- **stuff** (*noun*): type(s) of thing(s) (singular or plural)
 - You can buy that stuff at any grocery store.
- **receipt** (*noun*): a small piece of paper that shows what you bought at a store
 - You need the receipt to return that stuff to the store.
- **essentials** (*noun*): the most needed things
 - You can buy all of the essentials for your trip in this section of the mall.
- **speechless** (*adjective*): unable to speech because you are angry, unhappy/happy, embarrassed, or surprised
 - His behavior left me speechless because he spent so much without talking with his wife.
- **give away** (*phrasal verb*): give something without selling it, especially when you do not need it anymore
 - The store was giving away free samples of fried chicken.
- **whatever** (*interjection*): used when you don't care what the person says
 - **A:** Are you really going to eat all that ice-cream?
 - **B:** Sure? Why not?

A: Whatever. I told you before that you won't lose weight that way, but you never listen to me. I'm done giving you advice.

- **case** (*noun*): a large box or container in which things are sold or stored
 - Could you pick up three cases of chicken soup? I thought we could give some away to family and friends who really need it.
- **carton** (*noun*): a small cardboard box that contains food or drink
 - She drank a small carton of juice.
- **adjust** (*verb*): get used to a new situation
 - It often takes time to adjust to new foods.

8. Read the conversation and choose the right answers to the questions.

1. Why did the man buy dog food at the supermarket?
 - A. Their dog was hit by a truck and needed special food to recover.
 - B. The man adopts a dog from a stranger and they don't have food for it.
 - C. The product was on sale at the supermarket for that day only.
2. Why does he buy tomato juice?
 - A. He plans on making a unique spaghetti sauce.
 - B. He's trying to modify the way he eats.
 - C. He wants to make a vegetable drink.
3. How much was the milk?
 - A. \$2.05
 - B. \$2.15
 - C. \$2.50
4. Which item did the man NOT buy?
 - A. a package of cookies
 - B. some cans of tuna
 - C. a carton of orange juice
5. Why does the woman get upset at the end of the conversation?
 - A. The man is preparing the steaks for the dog.
 - B. The man only bought one steak for himself.
 - C. The grill can't be used to cook the steaks.

9. Below find a Christmas shopping list. Imagine that you give it to your teenage daughter and ask her to buy presents. Give her instructions where to buy things. You may even draw a shopping route for your daughter.

Things to Buy:

- A pair of home shoes for Granny,
- A pipe for Granddad,
- A tie for Dad,

- A doll for your little sister Kathy,
- Earphones for your elder brother Max,
- A T-shirt for your cousin Kelly,
- Fishing hooks for uncle Tim,
- A pair of tights for aunt Lily,
- A straw hat for your sister-in-law Dolly,
- A pen for your brother-in-law Dan.

10. Read the text and give a brief account of it.

Shopping

In every town there are dozens of shops, and going shopping is one of the most important of the housewife's duties. An Englishwoman, as a rule, deals with only one grocer, one butcher, one milkman and one baker. If she is fortunate enough to have a phone, she rings up the butcher and the grocer early in the morning and orders what she wants. This saves her the trouble of going to the shops herself. She does not pay each day but receives a bill each week. At the end of each week, on Saturday, there are several bills to pay, the grocer's, the butcher's, the baker's and the milkman's.

Sometimes a person sees advertised in a newspaper something that he would like. He may write for it, asking for it to be sent C.O.D. (cash on delivery). When the article arrives, he pays the postman. This saves him the trouble of going to the post-office to buy a postal order. If the person has a banking account he generally pays by cheque.

There are many other kinds of shops; one of the best known is the chemist's. Over some chemists' shops there is a sign which reads,

"Dispensing Chemist." This indicates that the proprietor not only sells medicines already prepared (patent medicines) but is qualified to prepare them also. Doctors "prescribe" medicines for their patients; the patients take "the prescriptions" to the chemist to be made up. In England you can often tell a chemist's shop at a distance, for in the window there are three huge glass vessels filled with different coloured liquids; these vessels are the sign of a chemist's shop, just as a coloured pole is the sign of a barber's shop. Inns and hotels often have signs outside the door. A common name for an inn is "The Red Lion." The signboard contains the words of the name and also a picture of a fierce red lion, so that a person who could not read in the old days could always find his way to "The Red Lion" by looking at the signboards.

Chemists now sell many other things besides medicines and ointments. They stock toothbrushes, soap, health-salts, films for cameras, hairbrushes and combs and many other things. In America a chemist's shop is called a drug-store, and sells even more things, thousands of different articles. There are even stools on which people can sit at a counter and buy various kinds of ice-cream and soft drinks.²

Going shopping is a pleasurable experience for those who are well-off and can buy whatever they fancy. It is not so pleasant for a poorer person, who may have to go without many of the articles he would like to purchase. In big shops the customer does not pay the salesman or saleswoman (shop assistant), but takes the bill to the cash-desk and pays the cashier; the cashier receipts the bill and hands it back to the customer, who takes it to the assistant. The assistant, by this time, has wrapped up the purchase and made a neat parcel which he hands over to the customer. In some shops there is a special department where purchases are wrapped up and handed over. Some big shops have a home-delivery service; a motor van comes round delivering parcels to customers' houses. This saves a person the trouble of carrying numerous of articles round the town when he or she is shopping.

A small shopkeeper does not undertake to deliver goods to his customers' homes, nor does he employ a cashier. Very often he serves his customers himself, and must do so if he has no assistants. His wife may help him in the shop or his children if he has any old enough.

There is a tendency in England and America for the small shops to disappear. They are eaten up by the big firms, who have branches all over the country. Many of us regret the disappearance of the small

shopkeeper. Many little shops have been in the same family for a hundred years, especially in small country towns, and we prefer dealing with them, as our parents dealt with them, to dealing with the big multiple shops whose owners are strangers to the town and take their profits out of it. A big company deliberately tries to oust a small shopkeeper. It offers to buy his business at its own price, and, if he refuses to sell, down come the prices in the shop of the big company. The big company is ready to lose money for a time to gain its ends; the small man cannot afford to sell at these low prices and may be forced to close down. When the big company has got what it wanted, up go the prices again, perhaps even higher than they were before.

But it cannot be denied that the big shops are very useful to the public. They stock an enormous variety of goods and sell at reasonable prices. I am sorry for the small shopkeepers who have been put out of business and have to look for employment. Being your own master is very different from having to take orders from another.

11. Discuss your shopping habits: What do you look for when you shop? Why? What factors are important for you when you go shopping? List the factors below in order of importance.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| friendly service | low prices |
| the quality of goods | the design of the shop interior |
| the size of the shop | brand name goods on sale |
| shops that aren't crowded | nearby entertainment/cafe |

Part II (Banking)

1. Read the text, translate it and write your own sentences with the following underlined words and expressions.

Yesterday, I went to a bank to open up a savings and checking account. I deposit about \$300 every month in my savings account to save money for major purchases or for a rainy day when I have unexpected expenses. My paycheck is deposited directly into my checking account, and I write out checks to pay my bills. My checking account is free if I maintain a minimum balance of \$25 in the account. I also have about \$100 automatically transferred from my checking to my savings account on a monthly basis. The accounts

earn very little interest, but it's better than earning nothing. Therefore, I also have a certificate of deposit that earns a higher rate of interest, but I can't withdraw the money from the account for one year. Actually, I need money because I'm planning on taking out a student loan to pay for college tuition. Also, I rent a safety deposit box at the bank and store my valuables there including important documents, some coins and jewelry, and the deed, or ownership record, to my house. Finally, I can exchange my money into the currency of other countries, or I can buy traveller's checks before I depart on a trip.

2. No matter where you live, opening a bank account is one essential part of life, but you have to check around to find out what services a bank provides. Read the words below and consult a dictionary if you need a definition. Write a sample sentence for each word to learn how it is used in context. You can use the Internet to find similar sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| apply for a credit card | pay off a loan |
| buy traveler's checks | pay your bills online |
| cash a check | rent a safety deposit box |
| check your account balance | take out a loan |
| deposit money | review your bank statement |
| exchange money | talk with a bank teller |
| fill out a withdraw slip | talk with the bank manager |
| open a checking account | transfer money |
| open a savings account | use a debit card |
| order checks | withdraw money |

3. Now, complete the sentences below with the best answer:

- I need to _____ at the bank because I'm going overseas on business, and I want to take some of the local currency with me.
 - withdraw money
 - exchange money
 - buy traveler's checks
- You ought to _____ to store your valuables and important documents in a secure location.

- A. rent a safety deposit box
- B. open a savings account
- C. pay your bills online

3. My father is trying to _____ to pay for the construction of a new room to our house.

- A. take out a loan
- B. pay off a loan
- C. review his bank statement

4. Read the conversations and role-play them.

1

- You are welcome, madam.
- I'd like to change these dollars, please.
- Yes, madam. How many dollars have you got?
- 250 dollars. What's the rate of exchange, please?
- The current rates are on the notice board, madam.

2

- Good morning. Can I help you?
- Yes. My name is Brown. I'm expecting money from my bank in Montreal.
- By post, cable or telex, sir?
- By telex.
- Just a moment. I'll check it. Are you Jack Brown?
- Quite right.
- Yes. There's 800 dollars from the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal. Have you got any identification, sir?
- Yes, I've got my passport. Here you are.
- Thank you, sir.

3

- Hello.
- Hello. I'd like to cash a traveler's cheque, please.
- Right. How much is it for?
- One hundred euros.
- Right, can you sign here, please? Do you have your passport?
- Yes, just a moment.

4

- Hello. I'm from Germany and I'm staying in England for a year. I want to open an account here. What documents do I need, please?
- Right. We need to see your passport and a letter from your employer or your place of study if you are a student.
- Right. Is that all?
- That's all, yes.
- Thank you.

1.6 КОММУНИКАТИВНО-ПОВЕДЕНЧЕСКИЕ СТЕРЕОТИПЫ В СИТУАЦИЯХ БЫТОВОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ (КАФЕ, РЕСТОРАН)

1. Learn the information to know more about cafes and restaurants.

In Britain you often have three **courses**: a **starter** (e.g. soup), a **main course** (e.g. steak or chicken), and a **dessert** (e.g. strawberries or ice cream). You may also have an **aperitif** (= a drink before the meal, e.g. gin and tonic), and coffee after the meal. When you pay the **bill** (= the money for the meal; AmEng = **check**), you sometimes also leave a **tip** (= money) for the waiter if **service is not included** in the price. (10% is a normal tip). If it is a popular restaurant, you may also need to **book** (=reserve) a table **in advance** (= before you go.)

2. Look at the menu and answer these questions.

∞ **Starters** ∞
Broccoli Soup
Home-made Chicken Liver Pate
Tagliatelle with Courgettes, Cream and Bacon
∞ **Main Courses** ∞
Baked Salmon with Spinach
Breast of Chicken in a White Wine Sauce with Mushrooms
Grilled Fillet Steak in a Pepper Sauce
Mushroom Risotto
∞ **Desserts** ∞
Chocolate Mouse
Fruit Salad
Ice Cream

1. Which starter doesn't contain vegetables?
2. Which dish contains pasta?
3. Which dish may be rare or well-done?

4. Which dish is definitely cooked in the oven?
5. Which dish will probably be quite spicy?
6. Which dish contains alcohol?
7. Which meat may be fatty or tough if you are unlucky?
8. Which dessert(s) will be quite sweet?
9. Which dessert must be very fresh?
10. You are on a diet (= you are trying to lose weight) and you do not want to have a fattening meal. Which would probably be the best dish to choose for each course?

3. Read the list of Table Don'ts and try to complete it.

1. Elbows are never put on the table while one is eating.
2. Don't lift your plate up to your mouth.
3. Don't push back your plate when finished. It remains exactly where it is until whoever is waiting on you removes it.
4. Don't lean back and announce, 'I'm through'. The fact that you have put your fork and knife together on the plate shows that you have finished.
5. Don't wait until all plates are served; after a few guests have been served, it is perfectly all right to start eating.
6. Don't let others see what you have in your mouth.
7. Don't make a noise when eating.
8. Put the food in your mouth with your fork, never with your knife.

4. One of the most important tasks in English is ordering food when you go to a restaurant. There are basic forms and questions, as well food vocabulary that you can use in places where people speak English.

Take a look at this Menu

Starters	
Chicken Soup	\$2.50
Salad	\$3.25
Sandwiches – Main Course	
Ham and cheese	\$3.50
Tuna	\$3.00
Vegetarian	\$4.00
Grilled Cheese	\$2.50

Piece of Pizza	\$2.50
Cheeseburger	\$4.50
Hamburger deluxe	\$5.00
Spaghetti	\$5.50
Drinks	
Coffee	\$1.25
Tea	\$1.25
Soft Drinks-Coke, Sprite, etc.	\$1.75

Read the dialogue and choose the correct word or expression.

Waiter: Hello, can I (**help/show**) you?
Kim: Yes, I (**like / would like**) to have some lunch.
Waiter: Would you like a starter?
Kim: Yes, I'd like a (**cup/bowl**) of chicken soup, please.
Waiter: And what would you like for a (**main course/dessert**)?
Kim: I'd like a grilled cheese sandwich.
Waiter: Would you like (**some/anything**) to drink?
Kim: Yes, I'd like a (**jug/glass**) of Coke, please.
Waiter...After Kim has her lunch.: Can I bring you anything else?
Kim: No thank you, just the (**bill/check**).
Waiter: Certainly.
Kim: I don't have my glasses. (**How many/How much**) is the lunch?
Waiter: That's \$6.75.
Kim: Here you are. Thank you very much.
Waiter: You are (**good bye/welcome**). Have a good day.
Kim: Thank you, the same to you.

5. Use the following words to complete the sentences below.

<i>bill, bottle, dessert, drinks, fish and chips, hungry, menu, non-smoker, order, restaurant, table</i>
--

Guest: A table for two, please.
Waiter: Smoker or?
Guest: Non-smoker, please.
Waiter: Here you go. Would you like to see the?
Guest: Yes, please. We are very

The guests look at the menu.
Waiter: Are you ready to?
Guest: We'd like, please.
Waiter: Would you like any?
Guest: An orange juice, a coke and a of red wine.
The guests have finished their meals.
Waiter: Would you like a?
Guest: No, thank you. Could we have the, please?

6. Read the conversation "Joe's Hamburger Restaurant" and with the help of the key vocabulary translate it.

Joe's Hamburger Restaurant

Server: Hi. Welcome to Joe's Hamburger Restaurant. [*Hi*] Home of the one-pound super deluxe hot and spicy cheeseburger. Will this be for here or to go?
Customer: Uh, to go.
Server: Okay. What would you like today? Would you like to try the one-pound super hot and spicy cheeseburger?
Customer: Uh. I don't think so. I'd probably have heartburn for a week after downing that monster.
Server: Well. It's our house special this week, and it comes with fries, and a large specialty drink called "Everything-but-the-kitchen-sink."
Customer: A what? "Everything-but-the-kitchen-sink"? What in the world is that?
Server: Well, it's a little mix of everything in a large cup: Pepsi, Sprite, Fanta Orange, and lemonade with crushed ice and a scoop of ice cream.
Customer: Ah, that sounds disgusting.
Server: Hey, it'll grow on you.
Customer: Nay, I think I'll just order a hamburger with some mustard and lettuce and a glass of water.
Server: Boring. Hey. Would you care for anything else like a side order of amazing cheesy onion rings?
Customer: No thank you. Onion rings usually don't agree with me.
Server: Hmm. Okay. Your total comes to ten ninety (*\$10.90*).
Customer: Ten ninety? For just a hamburger? You've got to be kidding.
Server: Well, the one-pound super deluxe hamburger is nine dollars.

Customer: Hey, I didn't order a one-pound burger. I just wanted a simple burger. That's all.

Server: Well, sir. Joe's Hamburger Restaurant only serves one-pound burgers. [Man!] The one-pound super hot and spicy, the one-pound barbecue burger, the one-pound bacon cheese burger, the one-pound . . .

Customer: No, no. Those are all huge.

Server: Well, sir. If you really want something smaller [Yeah], you should order from the kids' menu: The half-pound super hot and spicy burger, the half-pound barbecue burger, the half-pound bacon cheese burger, the half-pound . . .

Customer: No. Those are still giant burgers.

Server: Well, in these parts, we are heartly eaters.

Customer: Okay, but you said my total was ten ninety, but the burger only comes to ten bucks. What about the other ninety cents?

Server: Well, sir. We only serve natural spring water from yonder hills, and . . .

Customer: Okay, okay. I'll take the giant burger and a bottle of your spring water. The sandwich should feed me for a week.

Key Vocabulary:

- **deluxe** (*adjective*): of higher quality than similar products
 - She ordered a deluxe shake from the menu.
- **to go**: takeout
 - We ordered the food to go because we didn't have time to sit down and eat.
- **down something** (*verb*): eat quickly
 - No one could believe that the woman downed fifteen hotdogs in twelve minutes.
- **grow on someone** (*verb*): develop a liking for someone or something over time
 - Eating raw fish is something that will grow on you if you eat it enough.
- **not agree with someone** (*verb*): become sick from something you eat
 - Boy, I feel really sick. That soup didn't agree with me at all, and I feel like I'm going to throw up.
- **heartly eater** (*noun*): someone who enjoys eating a lot
 - That baby is a real heartly eater and eats constantly.

7. Read the conversation "Joe's Hamburger Restaurant" and choose the right answers to the questions.

1. Why does the customer not buy the recommended sandwich at the beginning of the conversation?
 - A. It is too expensive.
 - B. He is not interested in ordering a burger.
 - C. He fears the food will make him sick.
2. What does the combo meal NOT come with?
 - A. an order of fries
 - B. a dessert
 - C. a sandwich
3. How does the specialty drink get its name?
 - A. It contains a wide range of ingredients.
 - B. It is prepared in the kitchen sink.
 - C. It comes in a very large cup.
4. Why was the man surprised by the price of his meal?
 - A. He thought the drink should have been included.
 - B. He felt the meal was way overpriced.
 - C. He was charged for two sandwiches instead of one.
5. What does the customer decide to do at the end of the conversation?
 - A. He orders something from the restaurant menu.
 - B. He decides to look for another place to eat.
 - C. He plans to come in a week when the prices are lower.

8. Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

1. He was so hungry that he _____ three sandwiches in two minutes. No one believed that he could eat that fast.
 - 1. downed
 - 2. cut
 - 3. made

2 Well, you might not like eating fish now, but it will _____ on you. Soon, you'll eat everything.

1. grow
2. enjoy
3. feel

3. I'll take a _____ hamburger with everything on it including lettuce and onions.

1. telux
2. deluxe
3. belux

4. Would you like your order for here or _____?

1. to stay
2. to leave
3. to go

5. He's a really _____, so you'd better make a lot of food for the party.

1. hearty eater
2. big stomach
3. fast food ma

9. Play a game. Write a healthy menu for breakfast, lunch or dinner, and start the name of each dish with the same letter.

► Pattern: *A MENU FOR DINNER*

- Asparagus soup
- Aubergines in sauce
- Apple tart
- Apricot juice

**10. Read the short exchanges. Which of them take place in:
a fast-food restaurant?.....
an expensive restaurant?.....**

1. A: Are you ready to order, madam?

B: Yes, I'll have the mushroom soup as a starter and the grilled trout for the main course.

2. A: Can I help you?

B: Yes. Can I have a cheeseburger, please?

3. A: Would you like to see the wine list?

B: No, thank you. I'll just have a glass of the house red, please.

4. A: Do you want anything to drink?

B: Yes – a Diet Coke, please.

5. A: Anything else?

B: No, thanks. How much is that?

6. A: Was everything all right?

B: Yes, thank you. Could I have the bill? Please?

11. a) Mr. Harris visited Monty's fast-food restaurant write a report about its good and bad points. Read his report and fill in the missing headings from the list.

Food & Prices

Atmosphere

Introduction

Conclusion

Service

b) What good/bad points does Mr. Harris mention in his report? What solutions does he suggest?

1.
The purpose of this report is to assess the new Monty's fast-food restaurant in Chester, which I visited on 28th June.

2.
There is a varied menu at Monty's including a fantastic salad bar, a wide choice of vegetarian dishes and five types of delicious hamburgers. I tried the Mexican Sizzler – a spicy hamburger with chilli sauce in a soft, white bread roll. It was very tasty. However, it was rather cold. I also thought that Monty's was a bit too expensive.

3.
The Mounty's staff were helpful, friendly and polite during my visit. They looked very smart in the clean uniforms. Unfortunately, the service was rather slow and one of the cashiers gave me the wrong change.

4.
The friendly staff, good music, clean tables, and comfortable seating all helped to give Mounty's an excellent atmosphere. The new no-smoking policy is also a good idea, and it made my meal at Mounty's a very pleasurable experience.

5.
The new Mounty's restaurant in Chester is, on the whole, a great success. However, I think that the manager should make a few improvements. Firstly, he should make sure that all hot dishes are hot when they go out to customers. Secondly, he should lower the prices, as they are too high for a fast-food restaurant. Finally, he should improve staff training, so that the staff work faster and make fewer mistakes.

12. What about restaurants in your country, and your own taste in food? Answer these questions about yourself and your country.

1. How often do you eat out?
2. Where do you usually go when you eat out?
3. Who do you usually go with when you eat out?
4. Do you normally need to book a restaurant in advance?
5. Do you like western food? (Japanese?, Thai?, Italian?)
6. Do you know how to order food in English?
7. Have you ever done so?
8. If so, was it easy to do so?
9. Is it common to give the waiter a tip? If so, how much?
10. Do you normally eat three courses in a restaurant? If not, how many courses do you normally have?
11. How many of these do you normally find on the table in a restaurant in your country?

salt (yes/no), vinegar (yes/no), pepper (yes/no), napkins (yes/no), oil (yes/no)

12. Generally, do you add more salt to your food when you eat in restaurants?

13. Do you like steak? If so, how do you like it cooked?

14. Would you say that food in your country is very spicy?

15. Would you say that food in your country is generally quite fattening?

If possible, ask another person the same questions.

13. Read the article and for questions 1-5, choose the best answer A, B, C, D. Then, explain the words in bold and retell the article.

What Do The Stars Eat?

Film stars are everyone's favourite subject. People love to talk about what they're wearing, who they're **dating**, and how much money they make. But have you ever **wondered about** what they eat?

Chefs and caterers on film sets have the answers. "Every actor has different **eating habits**," says chef John Sharg. "Some stars love meat, while others are strict vegetarians who don't eat meat, eggs or fish. Some stars love junk food, while others are **constantly on a diet** and eat only healthy foods."

Ninety-nine per cent of the time, actresses are on a diet and **insist on** eating only low-fat foods. During the **filming** of *Now and Then*, Demi Moore ate nothing but Basmati rice, **steamed** baby spinach, green beans with lemon, and turkey sandwiches on wholemeal bread. During the filming of *Twister*, Helen Hunt only ate low-calorie foods, including poached eggs, dry toast, and steamed brown rice with vegetables.

Other stars love to eat junk food, and never count calories during their meals. Eddie Murphy's favourite food is Kentucky Fried Chicken. Whoopi Goldberg doesn't **worry about** how healthy her diet is, and loves fatty bacon sandwiches with lettuce, mayonnaise and lots of butter.

One thing for sure is that cooking for the stars is never easy, because they are often fussy eaters. "They want food **fixed** exactly the way they like it and always have something to **complain about**," says caterer Susan Tate. Bill Murray won't eat watermelon with seeds in it, and Mickey Rourke insists on freshly squeezed carrot juice twice a day, but he won't drink it if it **sits** for more than six minutes.

Cooking for the stars is hard work, but few of these caterers ever think about changing jobs. "I love my work," says Susan Tate, "Where else can I see what Michelle Pfeiffer eats for breakfast or what Al Pacino has for a **snack**?"

1. Vegetarians don't eat...
 - A junk food.
 - B vegetables.
 - C meat.
 - D healthy foods.

2. Most actresses don't eat ...
 - A low-fat foods.
 - B sandwiches.
 - C fatty foods.
 - D steamed vegetables.

3. Who likes junk food?
 - A Eddie Murphy
 - B Demi Moore
 - C Susan Tate
 - D Bill Murray

4. Cooking for the stars is
 - A boring.
 - B difficult.
 - C easy.
 - D scary.

5. Caterers on film sets should...
 - A be fussy eater.
 - B prepare only healthy food.
 - C change their jobs often.
 - D fix food the way each star likes it.

1.7 КОММУНИКАТИВНО-ПОВЕДЕНЧЕСКИЕ СТЕРЕОТИПЫ В СИТУАЦИЯХ БЫТОВОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ (ПОЛИКЛИНИКА)

1. Learn the information about the main health problems.
 - A Common problems

The symptoms

I've got a cold / a cough / a sore throat / a temperature / a stomach ache / chest pains / earache / a pain in my side / a rash on my chest / spots / a bruise on my leg / a black eye / a lump on my arm / indigestion / diarrhoea / painful joints / blisters / sunburn.

I feel sick / dizzy / breathless / shivery / faint / particularly bad at night.

I am depressed / constipated / tired all the time.

I've lost my appetite / voice; I can't sleep, my nose itches and my leg hurts.

<i>What's the matter?</i>	<i>How do you know? (the symptoms)</i>	<i>Cause of illness</i>
I've got a cold	a sore throat, sneezing, a cough	a virus
I've got flu	symptoms for a cold +aching muscles and a temperature, e.g. 39.5	a virus
I've got hay fever	sneezing, runny nose, sore eyes	allergic reaction to pollen from grass
I've got diarrhoea	I keep going to the toilet	often food, or a virus
I feel sick	I want to vomit (=be sick)	many e.g. food, alcohol
I've got a hangover	headache, feeling sick	too much alcohol

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

B Aches and pains

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

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

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

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

I had an **injection** yesterday and it was very **painful**.

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

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

C What do doctors do?

They take your temperature, listen to your chest, look in your ears, examine you, take your blood pressure, ask you some questions and weigh and measure you before sending you to the hospital for further tests.

D The diagnosis

You've got flu / chickenpox / mumps / pneumonia / rheumatism / an ulcer / a virus / a bug something that's going round.

You've broken your wrist and sprained / dislocated your ankle.

You're pregnant / a hypochondriac.

He died of lung cancer / a heart attack / a brain haemorrhage / AIDS.

Hepatitis is a liver disease.

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

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

Illness is a more general word.

E What does the doctor prescribe?

- Take one three times a day after meals.
- Take a teaspoonful last thing at night.
- Rub a little on before going to bed each night.
- We'll get the nurse to put a bandage on.
- You'll need to have some injections before you go.
- I'll ask the surgeon when he can fit you in for an operation.
- You'll have to have your leg put in plaster.
- I think you should have total bed rest for a week.

2. Match the diseases with their symptoms.

1 flu	a) swollen glands in front of ear, earache or pain on eating
2 pneumonia	b) burning pain in abdomen, pain or nausea after eating
3 rheumatism	c) rash starting on body, slightly raised temperature
4 chickenpox	d) dry cough, high fever, chest pain, rapid breathing
5 mumps	e) headache, aching muscles, fever, cough, sneezing
6 an ulcer	f) swollen, painful joints, stiffness, limited movement

3. What does the doctor or nurse use the following things for?

Example: stethoscope For listening to a patient's chest.

1 thermometer 2 scales 3 tape measure 4 scalpel

4. Look at statements (a) to (g) in E part. Which do you think the doctor said to each of the following patients?

1 Anne with bad sunburn.	5 Liz with a bad cough.
2 Jo who's broken her leg.	6 Sam who needs his appendix out.
3 John who's off to the Tropics.	7 Rose suffering from exhaustion.
4 Paul with flu.	8 Alf who's sprained his wrist.

5. Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

myself, aches, asthma, disease, lung, prescription, ache, pain, hurts, attack

- I hit my hand on the desk and it really
- They say she died of a heart

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

6. What medical problems might you have if ...

1. you wear shoes that rub?	7. you eat food you're allergic to?
2. you eat too fast?	8. you run unusually fast for a bus?
3. you smoke a lot?	9. you eat food that is bad?
4. you play football?	10. a mosquito bites you?
5. you go skiing?	11. you get wet on a cold day?
6. you stay too long in the sun?	12. you think you're ill all the time?

7. Write down the main symptom or symptoms for these conditions.

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

8. Here are some things you can do to take care of your health. Which two do you think are the most important?

NOT SMOKING

TAKING REGULAR EXERCISE

EATING GOOD QUALITY FOOD

HAVING REGULAR CHECK-UPS

DIETING TO KEEP YOUR WEIGHT DOWN

NOT DRINKING ALCOHOL

Now complete one of these sentences; write the sentence down and hand it to the teacher. The other students will try to guess which sentence is yours.

1. ... is the most important thing you can do to take care of your health because ...
2. The things I do to take care of my health are: ...
3. I think that ... is more important for your health than ... because ...

9. Read the dialogues and note down five or more useful expressions to learn. Compare your list with those of the students sitting near you.

(D=doctor; P=patient)

A

D: Where does it hurt?

P: Just here, doctor.

D: Mm. And is that all the time?

P: No. Only when I walk, or when I'm going downstairs. Sometimes when I carry things.

D: When you carry things. Big things.

P: Yes.

D: I see. Now I want you to stand up ...

B

D: How often do you get them?

P: Oh, three or four times a week.

D: Three or four times a week. I see. Are they very bad?

P: Oh, yes. They stop me driving. Sometimes I can hardly see, you know.

D: Yes. Do you often get colds?

C

P: It's a really bad cough. It's really bad.

D: Does it hurt when you talk?

P: If I talk a lot, yes.

D: I see. Well I'll just have a look at your chest. Do you drink?

10. Read, translate the following dialogues and role-play them.

1

(D=doctor; P=patient)

D: Good morning.

P: Hello, Doctor.

D: Now then, how can I help you?

P: Well doctor, I'm not feeling very well. I've got these awful pains in my stomach and I haven't been sleeping at all well.

D: Do you have any other symptoms? A temperature, for example?

P: Well yes, I have had a bit of a high temperature, actually.

D: It looks to me - as if you've got some kind of a stomach infection.

P: Oh, have I, doctor?

D: Yes. Now I'm going to give you these pills. I want you to take two pills three times a day.

P: Thank you, doctor, thank you.

2

D: What is the trouble with you?

P: I've caught a bad cold.

D: How long are you feeling this way?

P: I've been ill since Monday.

D: And you are coughing a lot, aren't you?

P: Yes.

D: Have you taken your temperature?

P: Yes, I'd taken my temperature before I left home. It was normal.

D: Have you a headache or a sore throat?

P: I have both.

D: Have you taken anything for your headache?

P: I took aspirin.

D: Well, I'll examine you. It is not an ordinary cold. You have flu. I'll give you two prescriptions which you must take to the chemist's. If you follow my instructions you will feel better in a few days. If you don't feel better, you will have to call for me.

P: Thank you, doctor.

3

Sheila: What's the matter, David? You look very unhappy.

David: Bad toothache. It's been hurting me all day.

Sheila: You had better go and see your dentist, hadn't you?

David: I'm seeing him tomorrow. I was unable to make an appointment with him for today.

Sheila: How about trying to find another dentist who can see you today? Shall I get the telephone book and do it for you?

David: No, thank you, Sheila. I'd rather you were not making such a fuss over me. I'd rather wait until tomorrow. I prefer seeing my own dentist when it is possible.

11. Answer these questions about yourself. If possible, ask another person the same questions.

1. Are you healthy?
2. Do think that you need to lose weight?
3. Do you always eat healthy food?
4. Do you catch a cold more than once a year?
5. Do you eat a lot of vegetables?
6. Do you eat lots of fruit?
7. Do you ever read magazines or news articles about health? If yes, what subject(s) do you find the most interesting?
8. How often do you exercise?
9. Do you go for regular medical check-ups?
10. Do you have a lot of stress? If so, how can you reduce stress in your life?
11. Do you often eat fast food?
12. Do you think smoking is not bad for your health?
13. Do you think that the tobacco companies should be held reasonably responsible for a person's addiction to nicotine?
14. What is the best way to stop smoking?
15. What drinks do you think are healthy? What drinks do you think are unhealthy?
16. Do you think nuclear power is safe?
17. Have you ever been hospitalized?
18. Have you ever broken your arm or leg?
19. Have you ever needed stitches?
20. Have you ever had concussion?

21. Who do you think is responsible for the care of your health – you yourself, your parents, or your doctor and medical people?
22. What do you think of the health service in this country?
23. What are the advantages or disadvantages of modern medicine?
24. What are some things people can do to keep healthy?
25. Do you think you will live until a ripe old age? Why or why not?

12. Read the story without a dictionary. Don't worry if you don't understand everything. Try to write titles for the main parts of the story.

Debra Levy is a student at Oxford Polytechnic. A year ago she was extremely thin, got headaches, couldn't concentrate, forgot things. Her face was spotty; her stomach was almost always upset; she couldn't sleep. For a long time, no one could help her. Her doctor used to give her sleeping pills, but each new kind only worked for a short while.

Then, after talking to a friend with similar problems, Debra began to think she might be allergic to foods and chemicals. She went to see a specialist. The specialist tested her and found out that she was allergic to things she ate, breathed and touched.

Now Debra is much better. She takes medicine, but she also has to avoid some of the things that make her ill. Things like chlorine in drinking water, fumes from cars and chemicals in food all hurt her. So she has to drink bottled water, use a special air filter, and avoid tinned or packaged food. Fortunately she shares a house with other women who understand her problem, and they share the cooking and shopping for her diet.

Debra will finish her studies this year and begin looking for a job. But she is worried that this will be difficult. Most of the jobs that interest her are in London; but she cannot live there because of the polluted air. So learning what was causing her problems has complicated her life, but she sleeps well and is healthy most of the time now.

13. Now complete the answers to these questions about the text.

1. What only worked for a short while? (The pills her ...)
2. Who made Debra think she might have allergies? (A friend who ...)
3. Who found out she was allergic to things she ate, breathed and touched? (The specialist who ...)
4. What does she have to avoid? (The things that ...)
5. Why would she like to live in London? (Because the jobs that ...)

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ, РЕКОМЕНДУЕМЫХ СТУДЕНТАМ ПРИ ПОДГОТОВКЕ К УСРС

Вид	Наименование программного продукта	Назначение
Компьютерные программы	«English Platinum». ТОО «Мультимедиа Технологии».	обучающая программа
	«Профессор Хиггинс. Английский без акцента!». НПЦ «Istrasoft».	обучающая программа
	ЕВС (English Business Contracts). ТОО «Медиахаус».	обучающая программа
Интернет-сайты	http://moodle.batu.edu.by	сайт самоконтроля и проверки уровня знаний
	www.wikipedia.org (английский язык)	энциклопедия
	www.britanica.org	энциклопедия
	www.englishclub.net	обучающие тесты
	http://www.dailyesl.com	информационные сайты для самостоятельной работы, самообразования
	www.globalenvision.org	
	www.Irs.ed.uiuc.edu/Impact/	
	http://www.ezslang.com/	
	http://iteslj.org/questions/	

ДЛЯ ЗАМЕТОК

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