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Bridge to Success: English for International Studies Students

(Year 1)

Шлях до успіху: Англійська мова для студентів міжнародних студій

(Частина 1)

Підручник

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Мета підручника – розвиток мовленнєвої, лінгвальної та лінгвокраїнознавчої компетенції студентів для подальшого вивчення англійської мови у вищому навчальному закладі. Курс базується на автентичному текстовому матеріалі, з забезпеченням апарату методично розроблених вправ, які закріплюють і активізують лексико-граматичні одиниці.

Для студентів вищих навчальних закладів, що спеціалізуються у галузі соціальних та поведінкових наук: міжнародні відносини, регіональні студії та стратегічні комунікації та національна безпека; студентів перекладацьких факультетів університетів, фахівців, які прагнуть вдосконалити власні навички та вміння мовленнєвої компетенції.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Unit 1 (pp. 6-91)	Vocabulary: People and Relationships	Grammar: Articles and Nouns Present Simple vs. Present Continuous Past Simple vs. Past Continuous	Writing: Description of a Person
Unit 2 (pp. 92 - 170)	Vocabulary: Jobs and Character	Grammar: Adjectives and Adverbs Future Tenses If-Clauses	Writing: Resume Cover Letter
Unit 3 (pp. 171 - 259)	Vocabulary: House/Dwelling	Grammar: There+to be; Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Progressive; Past Simple vs. Present Perfect Simple	Writing: Describing your Dream House
Unit 4 (pp. 260 - 358)	Vocabulary: Meals and Cooking	Grammar: Possessive adjectives, Pronouns: Reflexive, Indefinite (Some, Any, No) Past Perfect Simple vs Past Perfect Progressive, Future Perfect Simple vs Future Perfect Progressive	Writing: The most memorable meal I ever had in whole life
Unit 5 (pp. 359 - 438)	Vocabulary: Shopping	Grammar: Indirect Speech, Sequence of Tenses	Writing: Advertising
Unit 6 (pp.439 - 517)	Vocabulary: Holidays/Leisure	Grammar: Passive Voice	Writing: How to Write a Greeting Card

PREFACE

For anyone who is an English Second Language (ESL) student, the most challenging aspects of the language are idioms, slang and vernacular. It can be very difficult to follow what people are saying and to make sense of it all. ESL instructors are right beside you to help but they cannot always be present to explain things. We have created an excellent study guide just for the idioms and vocabulary that an ESL student cannot live without, whether for use in the classroom or as a personal aid for anyone whose foreign language is English, “**Bridge to Success: English for International Studies Students**” is sure to be a welcome help. With hundreds of vocabulary words and idioms to work with, learners will find that their understanding of English has improved upon completing their study guidelines. Using a storyline to show the words in context, authors allow learners to experience what is being talked about rather than just read about it. Each chapter includes a story scene, a list of definitions, exercises including matching terms, fill in the blanks, crossword puzzles, and more, comprehension questions to think about and answer discussion questions to work on with a partner and a section to put your new knowledge to the test. After each *Unit*, the students are given several sample tests to practice as a springboard for their further success in taking entrance exam for master’s degree program. After the six chapters, the authors give an extensive list of website resources that relate to each chapter, and finally, a glossary that lists every of the hundreds of words and idioms in the book. It will make learning English a bit more fun and “hands on”. In the course of studies, the manual will facilitate students’ acquiring the necessary language skills needed to analyze and discuss topics relative to everyday life and basic survival.

Purpose and coursebook content summary: to provide a high level practice of language skills within international political contexts while at the same time provide proof of the level of English required to work in an international organization context or the ability to take up a course of study at university level. The purpose of this coursebook is to explore some fundamental areas in English in immersive environments offering students the opportunity to develop and practice the crosscutting skills they need in their future careers.

Learning Outcomes: • Confidently deal with different topics related to everyday life integrated into International Studies. • Satisfactorily produce a university level essay on everyday life and basic survival. • Adequately follow and understand a wide range of spoken materials such as presentations and discussions. • Communicate effectively in face-to-face situations. • Applying knowledge and profound understanding.

Skills and Competences: • Deal confidently with different types of everyday life topics and issues. • Write a proper academic level essay. • Follow and understand a range of spoken materials such as discussions, interviews and conversations. • Communicate effectively in face-to-face situations. “*Bridge to Success: English for International Studies Students*” develops this by encouraging students to explore, critically evaluate and appreciate a wide variety of the authentic texts. The study of English involves exploring, responding to and composing texts: in and for a range of personal, social, historical, cultural and workplace contexts, using a variety of language modes, forms, features and structures. Meaningful use of English is achieved through responding and composing, which are typically interdependent and ongoing processes.

“**Bridge to Success: English for International Studies Students**” provides a solid foundation for students who have a minimal understanding of the English Language. Students will very quickly overcome their fear of speaking and will soon improve their listening, reading, speaking and writing skills.

So, dear Learners, to achieve the level of linguistic and communicative competence that you need for a daily usage as well as for a higher education you are encouraged to start right now.

On behalf of the authors

ISOMETRIC VECTOR PEOPLE FAMILY



UNIT 1

Vocabulary: *PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS*

Grammar: *Articles and Nouns*
Present Simple vs. Present Continuous
Past Simple vs. Past Continuous

Writing: *Description of a Person*

LEAD-IN

Take turns to answer the following questions:

- Speak about your family. Do you get along well with all your relatives?
- What are some reasons for sibling rivalry? What are the ways to settle them?
- How do you keep in touch with the relatives who live far from your hometown?

Exercise 1. Match the word combinations to their definitions:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. to bring up / raise a family | a) a characteristic that is common among family members |
| 2. close-knit family | b) quarrels between brothers and sisters |
| 3. to run in the family | c) to have and look after children |
| 4. immediate family | d) a family where the members have close relationships |
| 5. family values | e) mother, father and children |
| 6. nuclear family | f) traditional ideas about what a family should be |
| 7. sibling rivalry | g) your closest relatives |

Exercise 2. Comment on the following proverbs and quotations using the word combinations from ex.1:

- Blood is thicker than water (proverb)
- When our relatives are at home, we have to think of all their good points or it would be impossible to endure them (George Bernard Shaw)
- A hundred men may make an encampment, but it takes a woman to make a home (Chinese proverb)
- No success in public life can compensate for failure in the home (Benjamin Disraeli)



Exercise 3. Describing family relationships:

Children often quarrel with each other, and these arguments – or *squabbles* – are often quickly resolved. In fact, *sibling rivalry* (the competition between brothers and sisters) is quite common.

More seriously, if arguments continue into adulthood, *family feuds* can develop where both sides can end up hating each other and even trying to hurt or destroy each other.

A person who no longer speaks to a family member is *estranged from* his/her family. Often estrangement is voluntary. However, if parents decide they no longer want anything to do with their children, they *cut them off* (= break off communication), or even *disinherit* them. (Decide not to leave them anything when they die.)

Most people feel loyalty to their family, and will defend family members saying "*He / She's family*". There is also a saying "*Blood's thicker than water*" which means that your family ties are stronger than any other relationships.

READING

Read the article and give definitions to the words and expressions in bold:

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS – IMPORTANCE AND HOW TO BUILD HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS

By Kanksha Raina

<p>Healthy family relationships can foster (1) a feeling of love and security in all family members. It can be one of the greatest boons (2) parents can give to their children – a nurturing (3) and caring environment which helps them grow into well-balanced, happy and successful adults. As life turns full circle, kids often have the chance to repay the gift by taking care of their ageing (4) parents. Communication, quality time, appreciation (5), treating (6) one another with respect, and teamwork are some of the essentials (7) in building a strong and supportive family unit.</p>	<p>1.виховувати 2.користь, поштовх до розвитку 3.турботливий</p>
<p><u>Importance of Maintaining (8) Healthy Family Relationships</u></p>	<p>4.старіючий 5.вдячність 6.ставитися 7.основи</p>
<p>The importance of a good relationship with family is unparalleled (9). Being part of a warm and caring family is in itself a great feeling. Forging (10) stronger and deeper family ties (11) is necessary for the following reasons:</p>	<p>8.підтримувати 9.неперевершений 10.кувати 11.родинні зв'язки</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can help kids feel loved and secure (12) which are essential for their sound <u>emotional</u> and <u>intellectual development</u>. • It can contribute (13) to resolving (14) many of children's behavioural (15) and psychological issues (16) related to their <u>learning</u>, <u>eating</u> and <u>sleeping</u>. • It can assist in overcoming (17) and solving any likely family problems and conflicts in a cordial (18) way. • It can teach family members to respect each other's difference of opinion while boosting (19) individual thinking and personal self-worth (20). • It can promote <u>social skills in children</u> which can help them create healthy relations of their own. • Parents can become apt (21) role models (22) for their kids and lay the foundation (23) of a strong value system (24). • It can encourage (25) kids to develop a high moral character by establishing their wisdom (26) of right and wrong. • A caring family structure can enhance (27) a sense of responsibility in kids by teaching them the value of fulfilling (28) their duties and obligations and upholding commitments (29). • Healthy family relations can help intensify emotional intimacy which in turn (30) can foster feelings of <u>empathy (31)</u> and compassion (32) in kids. 	<p>12.впевнений, безпечний 13.сприяти 14.вирішувати 15.поведінковий 16.проблеми 17.долати 18.теплий, щирий</p>
<p><u>Characteristics of a Strong Family</u> Lack (33) of unity can break any family. A strong family can withstand (34) all adversities (35). Some of the characteristics of a strong family are: 1. Communication</p>	<p>19.підтримувати 20.власна гідність</p>

<p>Good communication is crucial (36) for any healthy relationship as it makes it easier to resolve conflicts and build strong connections. They should listen to one another with the aim of understanding, which can help promote empathy.</p> <p>2. Togetherness (37) Families that share similar beliefs and values can develop a great bond (38) as it supports in creating a sense of intimacy (39) and belonging. It can generate an environment of security and closeness which can become a source (40) of strength (41) in times of difficulties. It can also help in founding (42) a reliable (43) support system where members of the family are truly devoted (44) to each other.</p> <p>3. Affection (45) Stable families don't shy away (46) from showing care and affection through hugs, kisses, words, and acts of thoughtfulness (47). An individual's opinion or idea is respected and valued (48) which can help relationships to flourish (49) and grow.</p> <p>4. Sharing Activities Close families regularly share life experiences which help bring family members closer. It can facilitate (50) a commitment (51) of spending time together, engaging (52) in activities that the family enjoys doing, like playing games, reading, sports, and camping.</p> <p>5. Commitment Close-knit (53) families follow the norm, 'family always comes first'. This constant dedication towards each other helps them sail through both bad and worse times. The hard times motivate them to get together to find solutions and correct problems.</p> <p>6. Support Healthy families are there for each other through thick and thin (54). They refuse to give up on one another when situations become unpleasant. No matter what, they stay together and support every family member providing the reassurance (55) which may help overcome the adverse (56) conditions.</p> <p>7. Acceptance Successful families have mutual respect (57) for each other. They understand each other's unique qualities and accept each other's flaws (58). They avoid (59) passing judgements (60) or negative remarks. Such an attitude (61) can inspire (62) family members to conduct (63) themselves in a positive way infusing (64) each other with confidence (65) and self-worth.</p> <p>8. Boundaries (66) Members of good families create healthy boundaries and refrain from (67) intruding (68) in each other's personal space. They respect boundaries which can help every individual enjoy better security and closeness.</p>	<p>21.можливий, ймовірний</p> <p>22.взірець</p> <p>23.закладати основу</p> <p>24.система цінностей</p> <p>25.заохочувати</p> <p>26.мудрість</p> <p>27.посилювати</p> <p>28.виконувати</p> <p>29.виконувати зобов'язання</p> <p>30.у свою чергу</p> <p>31.співчуття</p> <p>32.жалість</p> <p>33.настача, брак</p> <p>34.протистояти</p> <p>35.негаразди</p> <p>36.вирішальний</p> <p>37.спільність</p> <p>38.зв'язок</p> <p>39.близькість</p> <p>40.джерело</p> <p>41.сила</p> <p>42.засновувати</p> <p>43.надійний</p> <p>44.відданий</p> <p>45.любов</p> <p>46.ухилитися</p> <p>47.турботливість</p> <p>48.цінувати</p> <p>49.процвітати</p> <p>50.полегшувати</p> <p>51.зобов'язання</p>
---	--

	52. залучати
	53. дружній, згуртований
	54. і в радості, і в горі
	55. переконаність, заспокоєння
	56. несприятливий
	57. взаємоповага
	58. недолік
	59. уникати
	60. виносити судження
	61. ставлення
	62. надихати
	63. поводити себе
	64. вселяти
	65. впевненість
	66. кордон
	67. утримуватися від
	68. втручатися

Exercise 4. Match adjectives to nouns:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. mutual | a) system |
| 2. close-knit | b) conditions |
| 3. value | c) role model |
| 4. apt | d) respect |
| 5. adverse | e) family |

Exercise 5. Match words and phrases with their definitions:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. pass a judgement | a) endure differences |
| 2. through thick and thin | b) create family bonds |
| 3. withstand diversities | c) stick with someone despite all the troubles |
| 4. boost self-worth | d) uplift own dignity |
| 5. forge family ties | e) approve a decision |

Exercise 6. Translate into English:

надихати; залучати до діяльності; несприятливі умови; згуртована сім'я; виносити судження; ухилятися від; джерело сили; протистояти негараздам; поважати та цінувати чийсь точку зору; надійна система цінностей; посилювати почуття відповідальності; виконувати зобов'язання; турботливе оточення; ставитися один до одного з повагою; виховувати здатність співчувати; закладати основу; міцні сімейні зв'язки; утримуватися від втручання; вирішальне значення; звинувачувати; підтримувати власну гідність; відданий друг; рости і процвітати; неперевершене відчуття близькості.

Exercise 7. Share your ideas concerning the article. Use the words and expressions in bold:

- Why is it important to maintain healthy family relationship?
- What are the characteristics of a strong family?

- How do you understand the idiom *through thick and thin*?
- What activities do you share with the members of your family?
- Have you created any healthy boundaries in your family? Would you give any example?
- Explain the difference between *acceptance* and *support*.
- Can any of your relatives become a role model for you? Why/Why not?

GRAMMAR WORKSHOP

Indefinite Article

“A” and “an” signal that the noun modified is indefinite, referring to *any* member of a group:

My daughter really wants a dog for Christmas. (This refers to *any* dog. We do not know which dog because we have not found the dog yet.)

a+ singular noun beginning with a consonant: *a boy; a car*

an+ singular noun beginning with a vowel: *an elephant*

a+ singular noun beginning with a consonant sound: *a user* (sounds like ‘yoo-zer’, i.e. begins with a consonant ‘y’ sound, so ‘a’ is used); *a university; a unicycle*

an+ nouns starting with silent “h”: *an hour*

a+ nouns starting with a pronounced “h”: *a horse*

In some cases where “h” is pronounced, such as “historical”, you can use **an**. However, **a** is more commonly used and preferred:

A historical event is worth recording.

Remember that these rules also apply when you use acronyms:

Introductory Composition at Purdue (ICaP) handles first-year writing at the University. Therefore, an ICaP memo generally discusses issues concerning English 106 instructors.

Another case where this rule applies is when acronyms start with consonant letters but have vowel sounds:

An MSDS (material safety data sheet) was used to record the data. An SPCC plan (Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures plan) will help us prepare for the worst.

Remember, too, that in English, the indefinite articles are used to indicate membership in a group:

I am a teacher. (I am a member of a large group known as teachers.)

Brian is an Irishman. (Brian is a member of the people known as Irish.)

Seiko is a practicing Buddhist. (Seiko is a member of the group of people known as Buddhists.)

Some expressions with a/an:

a pair of shoes, a pair of socks

a couple of times, a couple of hours

a few times, a few days

a number of

three times a day

once a week, twice a year

an hour ago, a week ago

fifty-five miles an hour

ninety kilometres an hour

What a beautiful day! What a surprise!

What a pity! What a pleasure!

What beautiful music!

a piece of news, a piece of advice

a piece of jewellery

a little water, a little time

a large amount of

a lot of times, a lot of time

a lot of rooms, a lot of room

Definite Article

The is used before:	The is omitted before:
---------------------	------------------------

<p>in front of things generally regarded as unique: the sun, the moon, the sea, the sky, the Arctic Circle, the environment, the capital, the air, the ground, etc.</p>	<p>abstract nouns used in a general sense: Love is all you need. Crime is a growing problem in the inner cities.</p>
<p>oceans, seas, rivers, island and mountain chains, deserts, countries with plural names, and noun forms of points of the compass: the Pacific, the Mediterranean, the Amazon, the West Indies, the Rockies, the Sahara, the Netherlands, the Far East, etc.</p>	<p>names of countries (Italy), cities (Rome), streets (Oxford Street, but: the High Street), squares (Trafalgar Square), bridges (Tower Bridge, but the Golden Gate Bridge, the Severn Bridge), parks (Hyde Park), stations (Victoria Station), individual mountains (Everest), islands (Cyprus), lakes (Lake Michigan), continents (Europe), but the Argentine, the Netherlands, (the) Sudan, the Hague, the Vatican</p>
<p>place names and titles including of, In the case of official job titles, the is usually dropped if there is only one such incumbent at any given time.</p> <p>It is unlikely the Queen of Denmark has ever swum in the Bay of Bengal. Margaret the II is (the) Queen of Denmark. Donald was elected chairman of the board.</p> <p>names of families (the Browns), nationalities ending in -sh, ch, or ese (the English, the Dutch, the Japanese). Other plural nationalities are used with or without the (the Greeks, the Italians etc)</p>	<p>abstract expressions of situation like to/at sea, to/at/out of work, in/out of town, in/out of office, etc.</p> <p>If, however, you start talking about somewhere concrete or some place in particular, then the definite article the is required. Jack's been out of work for almost a year. What's on in town (= my local town) this weekend? This government has been in office for about a year now. The opposition parties would dearly love to vote them out of office.</p> <p>Compare: What's on in the town (= a particular town, not necessarily my own) this weekend? Sally spent all day in the office (= her workplace). She didn't get out of the office much before 7 o'clock.</p>
<p>proper names consisting of noun(s) and/or adjective(s) + noun: the Empire State Building, the English Channel, the White House, the Festival Hall, the Rolling Stones, the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, the British Museum, etc.</p>	<p>most roads, streets, parks, squares or bridges: Queen's Road, Oxford Street, Central Park, Times Square, Tower Bridge, etc.</p>
<p>hotels and pubs (the Red Lion, the Grand Palace), cinemas and theatres (the Playhouse, the Majestic), museums and galleries (the Prado, the Tate Gallery)</p>	<p>places consisting of just the name of a person, or the name of a person/place followed by a noun: Harrods, Macys, McDonald's, Lloyds Bank, St. Paul's Cathedral, Buckingham Palace, Kennedy Airport, Waterloo Station, Cambridge University, etc.</p>
<p>many larger organizations and institutions (not <u>commercial enterprises</u>): the Commonwealth, the Fed, the EU, the WHO, the BBC, the FDA, the IAEA, etc.</p>	<p>acronyms (initials read as whole words) are treated in the same way as regular names (<u>proper nouns</u>) and so do not require any article: OPEC, NATO, ICANN, etc.</p> <p>If you are uncertain, please monitor usage in the media or consult a dictionary</p>
<p>many forms of entertainment, but not the medium of television:</p> <p>I go to the cinema/movies, the theatre, the circus, the ballet and the opera.</p> <p>In the daytime I listen to the radio, but in the</p>	<p>before <i>bed, church, court, hospital, prison, school, college, university</i>, etc. when these are used for their primary purpose.</p> <p>If, however, they are used for any other purposes, the is required.</p> <p>The dissatisfied customer threatened to take him to court.</p>

evenings I like to watch television.	The dissident was released from prison . After graduating from high school he went to university . <i>Compare:</i> The decorators forgot a ladder in the prison and the place was empty when they came back for it. the names of meals , unless it is a formal occasion: Roger had breakfast in his hotel room. <i>Compare:</i> I attended a dinner at the Rotary Club.
newspapers/magazines (the Guardian)	in order to save space, articles are usually dropped in headlines : “Iraqi Head Seeks Arms” “Stolen Painting Found by Tree” “Police Confirm Shotgun Attack on Bullet Train”

PRACTICE

Exercise 8. Comment on the use of the definite article with proper names in the article.

Exercise 9. Put the definite article where necessary:

Netherlands, Cyprus, People’s Republic of China, Great Britain, Pacific, Ontario, Everest, Sahara, South Pole, Rocky Mountains, Hague, Bahamas, Great Lakes, Chocolate Mountains, English Channel, Mississippi, USA, China.

Exercise 10. Fill in the blanks with articles a/an, the where necessary:

Brighton is ___ largest seaside resort in ___ south-east of England. For many people it seems ___ town of contrasts, ___ mixture of elegant eighteenth-century architecture and loud modern places of entertainment. ___ town was at first ___ fishing village and did not become popular until ___ eighteenth century, when doctors began to prescribe sea-bathing as ___ cure for illnesses. Rich people began to visit Brighton in large numbers, and when ___ Prince of Wales, later George IV, arrived and decided to build ___ house there, its future as ___ tourist centre was assured. The Royal Pavilion, as ___ house was called, was decorated in ___ Chinese style popular at ___ time, but completely rebuilt between 1815 and 1822 in its present Indian style. The King continued to visit it until 1827, but Queen Victoria did not like it, and it was bought by ___ Brighton local authority. It is open to ___ public every day and there is ___ special exhibition there in ___ summer.

Exercise 11. Fill in the blanks with article “the” where necessary:

Hi John,
I arrived in _____ USA last Monday. We left _____ Rome, flew over _____ Alps and made a quick stop in _____ London. There we went shopping in _____ Harrods, visited _____ Tower and enjoyed a sunny afternoon in _____ Hyde Park. On the following day we left for _____ New York. _____ time on board wasn’t boring as there were two films to watch on _____ monitor. _____ people on _____ plane were all _____ Italian. Before we landed at _____ JFK airport, we saw _____ Statue of Liberty, _____ Ellis Island and _____ Empire State Building. _____ hotel I stayed in was on _____ corner of _____ 42nd Street and _____ 5th Avenue. I don’t like _____ hotels very much, but I didn’t have _____ time to rent an apartment. Please say hello to Peter and Mandy.
Yours,
Peter

Exercise 12. Fill in the blanks with article “the” where necessary:

1. I think we must call _____ doctor. 2. Do you know _____ Browns? They live next to us. 3. _____ President Bush was Vice President to Reagan. 4. There are some beautiful towns in _____ north of Italy. 5. _____ Greece is in _____ south. 6. _____ President is _____ head of state in _____ US. 7. _____ Odeon cinema is in _____ Green Street. 8. _____ Trafalgar Square is in _____ London. 9. _____ White House is _____ home of _____ President of _____ US. 10. _____ British Museum has some very interesting exhibitions. 11. Mum arrived at _____ Heathrow Airport yesterday. 12. _____ Hyde Park is very famous

all over _____ world. 13. I stayed at _____ Hilton when I was in _____ London. 14. Do you read _____ Daily Telegraph or _____ Sun? 15. Did you visit _____ Tower, too? 16. My son studies at _____ London University. 17. Are you going to _____ theatre tonight? 18. My brother is in _____ hospital, because he needs an operation.

Rules for Irregular Plural Formation of Nouns

The majority of nouns in English spell their plural by simply adding a final *-s*. Nouns that are non-count or abstract (*e.g., cheese, sugar, honesty, intelligence*) generally take a singular verb, but in some instances can be plural, in which case they follow the rules for plural based on their spelling. Also, there are some categories of words which are only plural, even though their spelling does not reflect this. They are included in a list at the end of this page. For irregular count nouns and nouns that have been borrowed from other languages, the rules are as follows:

Variations of the final *-s* rule:

- Nouns that end with *-s, -z, -x, -sh, -ch*

Add *-es*

glass/glasses, buzz/buzzes, box/boxes, bush/bushes, switch/switches

- Nouns that end in *-o* add *-es*

potato/potatoes, echo/echoes, hero/heroes

exceptions: *studio/studios, piano/pianos, kangaroo/kangaroos, zoo/zoos*

either: *buffalo/buffalo(e)s, cargo/cargo(e)s, motto/motto(e)s, volcano/volcano(e)s*

- Nouns that end in a consonant + *-y*

Change *-y* to *-i* and add *-es*

baby/babies, spy/spies, poppy/poppies

Note: If the noun ending with a *y* represents a person or a country, add only *s* in any case.

John F. Kennedy was the most famous of the Kennedys. In 1963, he didn't visit the two Germanys after giving his speech in West-Berlin.

- Nouns that end in *-f, or -fe*

- Change the *-f* to *-v* and add *-es*

shelf/shelves, wolf/wolves, knife/knives, wife/wives

Unique Old English Plural Nouns

These nouns have unique plural forms that survived from Old English. Learn them well according to the following groups, as they are in common use.

a man – men

a woman – women

a person - people

a child – children

an ox – oxen

a brother – brethren (in church orders), brothers (in a family) a die – dice (for playing games)

a foot – feet

a goose – geese

a tooth – teeth

a mouse – mice

a louse – lice

Nouns adopted from other languages:

Singular ends in <i>-is</i> Plural ends in <i>-es</i>	<i>analysis/analyses, basis/bases</i>
Singular ends in <i>-um</i> Plural ends in <i>-a</i>	<i>datum/data, curriculum/curricula</i>
Singular ends in <i>-on</i> Plural ends in <i>-a</i>	<i>criterion/criteria, phenomenon/phenomena</i>
Singular ends in <i>-a</i> Plural ends in <i>-ae</i>	<i>formula/formulae, antenna/antennae</i>
Singular ends in <i>-ex</i> or <i>-ix</i> Plural ends in <i>-ices</i>	<i>appendix/appendices, index/indices</i>
Singular ends in <i>-us</i> Plural ends in <i>-i</i>	<i>focus/foci, stimulus/stimuli</i>
Singular ends in <i>-us</i>	<i>corpus/corpora, genus/genera</i>

Plural ends in <i>-a</i>	
Singular ends in <i>-eau</i>	<i>bureau/bureaux, beau/beaux</i>
Plural ends in <i>-eaux</i>	

Nouns that have only a plural form and so take a plural verb:

Things that come in pairs

Tools: *glasses, scissors, binoculars, forceps, tongs, tweezers*

Clothes: *jeans, pants, pyjamas, shorts, trousers*

Nouns that end in *-s* but have no singular (aggregate nouns)

accommodations, amends, archives, arms (weapons), bowels, intestines, brains (intellect), clothes, communications, congratulations, contents, stairs, thanks, goods

Nouns that are plural but do not end in *-s*

people, police, cattle.

Nouns have the ending “s” in their form but are used only in the singular:

Names of games: *billiards, cards, checkers, dominoes*

Names of diseases: *measles, mumps*

Scientific subjects are also singular: *mathematics, physics, phonetics, linguistics, economics, politics.*

Plural – One Kind Plural – Varieties

We bought fish.

We bought several kinds of fish at the market.

We bought different kinds of fish at the market.

We bought a variety of fish at the market.

In context: Coral reef fishes, catalogue of fishes, “all the fishes of the sea”.

We have fruit.

We have different kinds of fruit.

We have several kinds of fruit.

We have a variety of fruit.

In context: Fruits of South America, fruits that are rich in anti-oxidants, “the fruits of our labour”; we bought fruits and vegetables (parallel plurals)

The market sells shrimp.

The market sells different kinds of shrimp.

The market sells several kinds of shrimp.

The market sells a variety of shrimp.

In context: “The Secret World of Shrimps”, Freshwater Shrimps, “shrimps and prawns” (parallel plurals)

We tasted cheese.

We tasted several kinds of cheese.

We tasted different kinds of cheese.

We tasted a variety of cheese.

We tasted several cheeses. (non-count noun)

In context: “The Cheeses of Greece”; Aging Cheeses; a list of cheeses

PRACTICE

Exercise 13. Comment on the formation of plural for the following nouns:

- *make the nouns plural:* a) video, dress, month, child, money, agency, photo, mango, custody, boy, kangaroo, handkerchief, leaf, wife, women; b) crisis, phenomenon, datum, focus, criterion, bureau, appendix, stimulus, curriculum, analysis; c) ex-wife, policeman, merry-go-round, forget-me-not, court martial, four-year-old, daughter-in-law, passer-by;
- *group the nouns into countable/uncountable:* furniture, family, money, case, condition, flour, flower, love, happiness, mango, pineapple, currency, group, homework, news, information, advice;
- *pick out collective nouns:* army, audience, department store, board, cabinet, apartment, class,

committee, whiteboard, company, department, faculty, family, firm, group, jury, hut, majority/minority, concert, public, senate, society, team;

• *plural or singular*: scissors, measles, in-laws, goods, cards, oats, trousers, economics, binoculars, mathematics, looks, politics, mumps, glasses, dominoes

Exercise 14. Write the correct form of the nouns in parenthesis:

1. I met some interesting _____ at the meeting last night (man). 2. I need some _____ to light the fire (match). 3. The baby got two new _____ (tooth). 4. The farmer loaded his cart with _____ of fresh vegetables to take to the market. His cart was pulled by two _____ (box, ox). 5. Alex saw some _____ running across the floor (mouse). 6. The north side of the island has no _____. There are only steep _____. No one can climb these steep walls of rock (beach, cliff). 7. If a houseplant is given too much water, its lower _____ turn yellow (leaf). 8. Before Marie signed the contract, she talked to two _____ (attorney). 9. New scientific _____ are made every day in _____ throughout the world (discovery, laboratory). 10. I caught several _____ in the lake (fish). 11. On our trip in the mountainous countryside, we saw some _____, _____, _____, and wild _____ (wolf, fox, deer, sheep). 12. When we spoke in the cave, we could hear _____ of our voices (echo). 13. The music building at the university has 27 _____. Students need to sign up for practice times (piano). 14. Thunder and lightning are _____ of nature (phenomenon). 15. People get most of their news about the world through mass _____, that is, through radio, television, the Internet, newspapers, and magazines (medium).

CULTURE SPOT



Diamond Ring

Have you ever wondered why people first began lusting for diamond rings? Blame it on one enterprising archduke, who arguably started the tradition in 1477. One of the recorded uses of a diamond engagement ring was archduke Maximilian of Austria's proposal to Mary of Burgundy with a ring set with thin flat pieces of diamonds in the shape of an "M".

However, cave dweller who tied them around his chosen mate's wrists, ankles, and waist to bring her spirit under his control used long before Max and his fair Lady M. ropes made of grass.

Circa 2800 BC Egyptians were buried wearing rings made of a single silver or gold wire on the third finger of their left hands, believed to be connected directly to the heart by the vena amoris.

1st century BC: rings first appeared in Asia, where sultans and sheiks used them to tag each of their wives.

1700s: Silver "poesy rings" engraved with flowery sayings are in vogue in Europe. Across the Atlantic Ocean, the Puritans give their betrothed useful thimbles instead of rings, which are derided as frippery. Eventually, however, many thimbles get their tops sliced off and are worn as rings anyway.

1800s: The highly sentimental Victorians make jewellery from human hair, and use gemstones to spell out names or endearments, such as a D-E-A-R-E-S-T ring set with a sequence of diamond, emerald, amethyst, ruby, etc.

1867: Diamonds are discovered in the Cape Colony (now a province in South Africa), the beginning of a huge increase in the diamond supply.

1920s: Manufacturers and retail jewellers try to launch the concept of men's engagement rings, which sinks like a lead balloon.

Early 1940s: Engagement rings become the leading line of jewellery in most department stores.

2002: According to a Fairchild Bridal Group Study, more than a third of couples buying diamond engagement rings spend at least two months' salary.

Some British Wedding Traditions

• In the UK the 29th of February (in a leap year) is said to be the one day (coming round only once every four years) when a woman can propose to her partner.

- In the past Wednesday was considered the most auspicious day to get married, as shown in this old rhyme, which seems to favour the first half of the week.

*Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for health,
Wednesday the best day of all.
Thursday for losses,
Friday for crosses,
Saturday for no luck at all.*

Nowadays, most weddings take place on a Saturday, which might account for the rise in divorce rates.

- The Western custom of a bride wearing a white wedding dress, came to symbolize purity in the Victorian era (despite popular misconception and the hackneyed jokes of situation comedies, the white dress did not indicate virginity, this was symbolized by a face veil). In the past the veil was worn to confuse any evil spirits.

There's another rhyme that affects what the bride wears:-

*"Something old,
Something new,
Something borrowed,
Something blue."*

Before the white wedding dress became "traditional" an old poem (*which seems to favour blue*) sang the praises or woes of various colour choices.

*"Married in white, you will have chosen all right.
Married in grey, you will go far away.
Married in black, you will wish yourself back.
Married in red, you'll wish yourself dead.
Married in blue, you will always be true.
Married in pearl, you'll live in a whirl.
Married in green, ashamed to be seen,
Married in yellow, ashamed of the fellow.
Married in brown, you'll live out of town.
Married in pink, your spirits will sink."*

- In the Middle Ages, bridesmaids used to wear the same outfit as the bride. This was to confuse any evil spirits who wished the bride harm. Nowadays they are more likely to be dressed in such a way as to scare any evil spirits away, after all no bride wants to be outshone on the big day.

VOCABULARY: APPEARANCE

Face Shape (square, oval, round, triangular, heart-shaped)	Форма обличчя (квадратне, овальне, кругле, трикутне, у формі серця)
Skin/Face/Complexion (Complexion is the natural appearance and colour of the skin, especially of the face; e.g. Mary has a soft, creamy complexion.)	Шкіра/Обличчя/Колір шкіри
freckled	вкрита веснянками
rosy	рожева
ruddy	рум'яна
tanned	засмагла
wrinkled	вкрита зморшками
pale	бліда
silky	шовковиста
smooth	гладенька
glowing	сяюча
rough	груба
dry	суха
Eyes	Очі
hazel	карі
brown-eyed	кароокий
bright-eyed	з яскравими очима

look	погляд
piercing	пронизуючий (погляд)
mesmerizing	гіпнотизуючий
sorrowful	сумний
gentle	ніжний
sympathetic	співчутливий
expressive	виразний
twinkling	з блиском
lively	живий
Mouth/Lips	Рот/Губи
thin lips	тонкі губи
full lips	повні губи
beam	сяяти
grin	криво посміхатися
frown	супити брови
scowl	кидати сердитий погляд
Hair	Волосся
texture/appearance	текстура/вигляд
wavy	хвилясте
curly	кучеряве
straight	пряме
spiky	коротке і колюче
parted	розділене проділом
neatly-combed	акуратно зачесане
long	довге
short	коротке
cropped	підстрижене
hair style	зачіска
braids	косички
ponytail	хвіст
bun	пучок, вузол
bang	чубчик
thick, full	густе
coarse/wiry (stiff)	жорстке
thin	тонке
scraggly	неохайне
balding	лисінючий
bald (bald spot)	лисий (лисина)
treated hair	доглянуте волосся
dyed	фарбоване
bleached	освітлене
highlighted	меліроване
weaved	заплетене
black→brunette→brown→chestnut- brown→honey-blond→blond→golden-blond→ ash-blond	чорний→брюнет(ка)→коричневий→ каштановий→медовий→білявий→ золотавий→попелястий (колір волосся)
auburn→red→strawberry-blond	червоно-коричневий→рудий→русяве з рожевим відтінком
gray→silver→white→salt-and-pepper	сивий→сріблястий→білий→сивастий
five o'clock shadow: new beard growth, shadowy in appearance, that can be seen late in the day on the jaw, chin, or cheek area (also known as stubble)	неголеність, щетина
beard (bearded)	борода (з бородою)
moustache	вуса

sideburns	бакенбарди
unshaven→ clean-shaven →neatly-trimmed	неголений→чисто поголений→акуратно підстрижений
Age	Вік
baby	немовля
toddler	дитина, яка починає ходити
child	дитина
teenager	підліток
young adult	молода людина
youth	молодь
adult	дорослий
middle-aged	середнього віку
elderly	похилого віку
senior citizen	громадянин похилого віку
to come of age	досягти повноліття
to be in one's 20s	у віці від 20 до 30
at the age of 30	у віці 30
to be about 40	приблизно 40
to be under 50	до 50
Height and Build	Зріст і статура
plump	пухкий
stout	повний
slim	стрункий
skinny	худорлявий
obese	огрядний
a bit overweight	з дещо надмірною вагою
stocky	кремезний
well-built/muscular	статний
General Appearance	Загальний вигляд
smart	ошатний
elegant	елегантний
well-dressed	добре одягнутий
scruffy, untidy	неохайний
good-looking	який добре виглядає, симпатичний
unattractive	непривабливий
beautiful	гарна (жінка)
handsome	гарний (чоловік)
attractive	привабливий
gorgeous	ефектний, шикарний
posh	шикарний
to look	виглядати
to resemble	нагадувати
to take after	успадкувати риси (батьків)
to look alike	бути подібним

Exercise 15. Match the adjectives to nouns:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. parted, wiry, spiked | a) eyes |
| 2. mesmerizing, dancing, slanted | b) hair |
| 3. rosy, pale, tanned | c) hair |
| 4. broad | d) height |
| 5. medium | e) arms |
| 6. muscular | f) shoulders |
| 7. full, pursed, thin | g) complexion |
| 8. chestnut, silver, ash-blond | h) lips |

Exercise 16. Cross the odd one out:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|----------|---------------|
| a) slim | slender | skinny | obese | well-built |
| b) good-looking | elegant | scruffy | smart | attractive |
| c) golden blond | brown | grey | fine | auburn |
| d) braid | wavy | curly | straight | spiky |
| e) frown | grin | scowl | beam | bend the brow |

Exercise 17. Here are some words to describe physical appearance.

Can you think of any more words?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Face: | square, round, plain, wide |
| Complexion: | olive-skinned |
| Eyes: | sad, big |
| Hair: | ponytail, red black, short |
| Height: | average height, tall |
| Build: | small, average build |
| Age: | in his 20s, around 40 |
| General: | handsome, pretty |
| Other: | |

Exercise 18. Match synonyms:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. elderly | a. 13-19 years old |
| 2. baby | b. 40-6- years old |
| 3. teen | c. adult female |
| 4. tall | d. adult male |
| 5. man | e. child 1-2,5 years old |
| 6. woman | f. cute |
| 7. girl | g. expecting a baby |
| 8. boy | h. female parent |
| 9. father | i. hearing impaired |
| 10. mother | j. infant |
| 11. heavyset | k. male parent |
| 12. thin | l. offspring |
| 13. toddler | m. opposite of short |
| 14. attractive | n. overweight |
| 15. blind | o. senior citizen |
| 16. deaf | p. sight impaired |
| 17. pregnant | q. slender |
| 18. middle-aged | r. unable to walk |
| 19. crippled | s. young female |
| 20. children | t. young male |

Exercise 19. Choose three well-known celebrities. Describe each person using the prompts below. First don't tell your fellow-students what this person is famous for. Can they guess who it is?

	Famous person 1	Famous person 2	Famous person 3
Nationality			
Body			
Face			
Skin colour			
Hair colour			
Height			
Height			
Age			
Famous for			

NATURALLY SPEAKING

Wedding Anniversary

<https://www.esl-lab.com/difficult/wedding-anniversary/>



- What are some common ways to celebrate wedding anniversaries? What do people do, where do they go, and what gifts do they buy for their spouses?

Husband: Happy Anniversary!

Wife: Oh, thank you. They're beautiful. You shouldn't have . . . especially since our anniversary was last week.

Husband: What? Oh, I completely forgot.

Wife: Again?

Husband: *No way*. I can't believe it.

Wife: Neither can I, but you did.

Husband: Ah, how can I make it up to you . . . again? Anything!

Wife: Okay, let's *negotiate*. [*Negotiate?*] First of all, I want to go on that dream vacation you've always promised me.

Husband: You mean, to Chicago?

Wife: No! To Europe. I want to fly first class and stay at 5-star hotels. And no more places with broken heaters, leaky showers, and dirty bedding.

Husband: Ah, were those places that bad?

Wife: Well, SOMETHING a little nicer, at least *once in a blue moon*, would be nice. [*Well . . .*] And, oh yeah. Next, I want to get a new kitchen stove. The old one took its last breath weeks ago.

Husband: But we . . .

Wife: No, we're NOT going to use the outdoor barbecue anymore. It isn't any fun at all cooking outside in the winter, with icicles hanging from your nose.

Husband: That bad?

Wife: Not for YOU since you're always watching from inside.

Husband: Oh, well.

Wife: And finally, I want a new *wardrobe*: some new dresses, shirts, pants, earrings . . .

Husband: But . . .

Wife: And, NO, I'm not going to wear your grandmother's old *second hand* pants again.

Husband: Is that it?

Wife: Uh, hmm, for now. So, why don't we *grab a bite to eat* before we start planning the entire adventure.

Husband: But lunch wasn't on the list.

Wife: Let's see. Paris, Rome, London, then a short detour to Russia, China, [*What?!*] and, ooh, and Hawaii on the way home.

Husband: Wow. I'd better ask the boss for a *huge* raise.

Key Vocabulary

no way: unbelievable

- He really got married? *No way!* I thought he'd take that step.

negotiate: talk about the terms of an agreement

- The couple is trying to *negotiate* a divorce settlement.

once in a blue moon: very rarely

- We go out to a nice restaurant *once in a blue moon*.
- wardrobe:** the clothing someone has
- His girlfriend buys a new *wardrobe* every few months.
- grab a bite (to eat):** have a light meal
- Would you like to *grab a bite* this evening after work?

What do you think?

- Describe a perfect romantic evening. Imagine that you have been married exactly one year. Plan the ideal date to celebrate your wedding anniversary. Use the Internet to find the perfect gift and an expensive restaurant in your area. What if your partner forgot your wedding anniversary, how would you react? Discuss your findings with a partner.
- More than half of American marriages end in divorce. What do you think are some of the reasons for this?
- Would you move to a place far from your family and friends to be with the person you loved? Why or why not?

The Ideal Woman

<https://www.esl-lab.com/difficult/ideal-partners/>

- In a small group, describe the “ideal” partner for you. Think in terms of personality, educational and family background, socioeconomic level, job, and personal values and beliefs.

Ed: Hey Rocky! You’ve been sitting around all night. Get out and dance with someone like that woman over there.

Rocky: No way! She looks like the *intellectual* type.

Ed: Oh come on man! What kind of woman do you like?

Rocky: I want a woman who’s affectionate and *fulfils* my every need, and that woman over there is just not the right type.

Ed: Hey. Where have you been? Times are changing, and you’re never going to find a woman who will shine your shoes and pick up after you all the time. Wake up.

Rocky: Oh really? I meet a lot of women like that, but not at this party. [*Oh.*] I also prefer a woman who’ll stay home, cook, clean, and watch the kids.

Ed: Okay, but what are your household responsibilities once you get home from work?

Rocky: Hmm. Eat, watch TV, and throw out the garbage.

Ed: Wait, wait, wait. I can’t believe I’m hearing this. In fact, you’re never going to get married. I recently read a news report that said 40 percent of women don’t think their husbands do their share around the house, and you seem to be that type.

Rocky: Well, that’s the way I am, but what’s YOUR idea of the perfect woman?

Ed: Well, I like a woman who’s outgoing, caring, and *non-judgmental* about people’s differences, and it bothers me when people think they’re the centre of the universe . . . like someone I know.

Rocky: Well, that’s nice for you, but that doesn’t change my point of view. I guess I’ll have to go home to a TV dinner and my dog, Rusty.

Ed: Hey, and if I *stick* with you, this is going to be a long, lonely night. Say hello to Rusty for me.

Key Vocabulary

intellectual: smart, highly educated

- My brother didn’t enjoy his date because the woman only talked about politics, science, and art. She was just too *intellectual* for his tastes.

fulfil: make happy or satisfy a need

- This house *fulfils* our current needs of our growing family.

non-judgmental: not judging or criticizing

- Dad. I hope you will maintain a *non-judgmental* attitude when you meet my boyfriend. I has long hair and pierced nose, but he is warm and caring.

stick with: remain with someone or something, continue to do

- *Stick with* me, and you won’t get lost.

- You need to *stick with* your studies to get good grades.

What do you think?

- What is your image of the ideal partner? Record your own opinion focusing on such factors as appearance, personality, character, and interests. Share your recording with another student and have them respond to your opinion.
- With a partner, take the roles of the two men in this conversation and practice the dialogue.
- How other cultures view the concept of the “ideal” partner differently from your own?

GRAMMAR WORKSHOP
Present Simple vs Present Continuous

Present Simple	Present Continuous
infinitive (3rd person singular: infinitive + 's') <i>I speak</i> <i>you speak</i> <i>he / she / it speaks</i> <i>we speak</i> <i>they speak</i>	form of 'be' and verb + ing <i>I am speaking</i> <i>you are speaking</i> <i>he/she/it is speaking</i> <i>we are speaking</i> <i>they are speaking</i>
Exceptions	
Exceptions when adding 's': For can, may, might, must, do not add 's'. <i>he can, she may, it must</i> After o, ch, sh or s, add es. <i>do - he does</i> <i>wash - she washes</i> After a consonant, the final consonant y becomes ie. (but: not after a vowel) <i>worry - he worries</i> <i>but: play - he plays</i>	Exceptions when adding 'ing': Silent e is dropped. (but: does not apply for -ee) <i>come - coming</i> <i>but: agree - agreeing</i> After a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled. <i>sit - sitting</i> After a vowel, the final consonant l is doubled in British English (but not in American English). travel - travelling (British English) but: travelling (American English) Final ie becomes y. <i>lie - lying</i>
Signal words	
always every ... often normally usually sometimes seldom never first then	at the moment at this moment today now right now Listen! Look! Presently Currently
repeated/habitual actions (regularly, often, never): <i>Colin plays football every Tuesday.</i> present actions happening one after another: <i>First Colin plays football, then he watches TV.</i>	right now: <i>Look! Colin is playing football now.</i> also for several actions happening at the same time: <i>Colin is playing football and Anne is watching.</i>
action set by a timetable or schedule: <i>The film starts at 8 pm.</i>	arrangement for the near future: <i>I am going to the cinema tonight.</i>
daily routine, permanent situations or states: <i>Bob works in a restaurant.</i>	only for a limited period of time (does not have to happen directly at the moment of speaking): <i>Jenny is working in a restaurant this week.</i>
permanent truths or laws of nature:	repeated actions with “always” expressing annoyance

<i>Money doesn't buy happiness</i>	or criticism: <i>She is always interrupting me!</i>
reviews/sports commentaries/dramatic narrative: <i>Meryl Streep acts brilliantly in this film.</i>	changing or developing situations: <i>His English is getting better.</i>
<p>The following verbs are usually only used in Simple Present (not in the progressive form)</p> <p>state: be, cost, fit, mean, suit <i>We are on holiday.</i></p> <p>possession: belong, have <i>Sam has a cat.</i></p> <p>senses: feel, hear, see, smell, taste, touch <i>He feels the cold.</i></p> <p>feelings: hate, hope, like, love, prefer, regret, want, wish <i>Jane loves pizza.</i></p> <p>brain work: believe, know, think, understand <i>I believe you.</i></p> <p>Introductory clauses for direct speech: answer, ask, reply, say <i>"I am watching TV," he says.</i></p>	

PRACTICE

Exercise 20. Put the verbs in brackets into correct verb form:

Mr. Smith: So tell me a little bit about yourself, Mr. Harris. I would like to find out a little bit more about your background.

Mr. Harris: I (work) in the insurance industry for over ten years. I worked for Met Life for six years and World Insurance for four and a half. During that time, I heard many good things about Hollings Life Insurance and that's why I (apply) for the new sales position.

Mr. Smith: Tell me a little about your hobbies and interests.

Mr. Harris: In my spare time, I hike in the mountains outside of town, volunteer at the Sierra Club and play tennis. In fact, I (compete) in a tennis tournament this weekend.

Mr. Smith: Great! We like dedication here at Hollings Life. You mentioned you volunteer at the Sierra Club. I (work, currently) with them on the sea turtle project. We (try) to create a wildlife sanctuary near the bay.

Mr. Harris: Do you know Frank Harris? He's my brother. He (work, presently) on the same project.

Mr. Smith: I know Frank quite well. Any brother of Frank's would be a welcome addition to Hollings Life. Just one more thing, we (look) for somebody who is fluent in Spanish; many of our clients are from Mexico.

Mr. Harris: No problem. I have been studying Spanish since elementary school.

Mr. Smith: Sounds like you are the perfect candidate.

Exercise 21. Put the verbs in brackets into correct verb form:

A Trekking Journal

November 12, 1997

Today (be) the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake); I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet (kill, really) me and my toes (bleed), but I (want, still) to continue.

Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) so different, and I (try) to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually).

I (travel, currently) with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He (be) a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) ahead of me and (complain) that I am too slow. I (do) my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.

Right now, Liam (sit) with the owner of the inn. They (discuss) the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I (know, not) the real name of the owner, but everybody (call, just) him Tam. Tam (speak) English very well and he (try) to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam (say) a new word, Liam (try) to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam (seem, also) to have difficulty learning foreign

languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

Exercise 22. Translate the following into English

1. Подивись на цю маленьку дівчинку із веснянками та рожевими щічками! Це дочка моєї знайомої.
2. - Ти йдеш з нами на вечірку, Френк? – Ні, на жаль, не можу. Мої батьки святкують річницю шлюбу на вихідних, тож ми влаштуємо вечірку в сімейному колі. Приїжджають дідусь і бабуся, мій брат із дівчиною та моя тітка з доньками.
3. – Хто цей огрядний чоловік з бородою та вусами? – Це чоловік Меган. У них дуже щасливий шлюб.
4. Щось не так із Сюзан? Вона завжди така елегантна та гарно одягнена, а сьогодні вона виглядає якось неохайно.
5. Якщо ти хочеш залишатись стрункою, варто почати відвідувати спортзал тричі на тиждень.
6. У маленького Томмі волосся русаве, як і у його мами, а у сестрички Томмі – каштанове, як у тата.
7. Раніше за всіх (в середньому у віці 20 років) виходять заміж жінки в Індії.
8. - Ти знаєш, що Стів одружується через місяць? – Та годі тобі! Ніколи в це не повірю!
9. І навіть тільки твій двоюрідний брат спілкується з тими хлопцями? Вони не найкраща компанія для нього.
10. Швидше! Фільм починається рівно о 7. Ми можемо не встигнути.
11. Цього тижня мій дядько доглядає маленьку Грейс.
12. Племінниця Надін каже, що почувалась дуже самотньо в чужому місті, але, гадаю, вона швидко знайде собі друзів.
13. – Обіцяю більше не ображати Люсі. – Добре, я вірю тобі. А зараз піди і попроси у неї вибачення.
14. Послухай! Це ж Марк із третього поверху випробовує свої нові барабани!
15. Інколи Тед бачиться з родичами дружини, але не дуже часто.

Exercise 23. Translate the following into English

1. Відповідальність – це та риса, яка характерна для усіх членів цієї родини.
2. Сью запрошує лише найближчих родичів та друзів на вечірку.
3. У них надзвичайно напружені стосунки в сім'ї, я боюся, вони можуть розлучитися.
4. Нуклеарна сім'я – сім'я, що складається з батьків та їхніх дітей, що не перебувають у шлюбі.
5. Навіть не думай вмощуватися біля мене, поки не попросиш вибачення.
6. Коли друг Тіма приїздить до Лондона, він завжди зупиняється в Рітці, купує Таймз, прогулюється по Оксфорд Стріт та відвідує галерею Тейт.
7. Зазвичай, Джейн не вечеряє в ресторані, проте сьогодні їй день народження і вона насолоджується вишуканими стравами зі своїми подругами.
8. Сьогодні ввечері ми йдемо на концерт. Він починається о шостій.
9. Френк живе з батьками.
10. Тед живе з батьками, доки не знайде окрему квартиру.
11. – Чуєте цей дивний звук? – Я слухаю, але нічого не чую.
12. Подруга Брі має kota, тож вона і собі хоче придбати кошеня.
13. – Я можу поговорити з Тодом? – Ні, він приймає душ.
14. – Ви надаєте перевагу чаю чи каві? – Я б залюбки випила філіжанку кави.
15. Його дружина купує новий гардероб щомісяця.

VOCABULARY: PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS



Family

aunt
brother/elder brother
cousin
daughter
father/daddy/Dad
grandchild
granddaughter/son
grandfather/mother
grandparent(s)
great-grandchild
half-brother
husband
ex-husband
in-laws
son-in law, etc.
mother/mom
niece
nephew
parents
sibling
sister
son
step-father
step-daughter, etc.
spouse
twin
twin-sister/brother
uncle
widow
widower
wife

Marital Relationships

divorced
engaged
separated

single
widowed
affair
to flirt

Родина

тітка
брат/старший брат
двоюрідний брат чи сестра
донька
батько, тато
онук
онука/онук
дідусь/бабуся
дідусь та бабуся
правнуки
зведений брат
чоловік
колишній чоловік
родичі чоловіка/дружини
зять
мати, мама
племінниця
племінник, небіж
батьки
брат чи сестра
сестра
син
вітчим
пасербиця
чоловік або дружина
близнюк
сестра/брат-близнюк
дядько
вдова
удівець
дружина

Шлюбні стосунки

розлучений
заручений
який проживає окремо від
чоловіка/дружини
самотній
овдовілий
роман
фліртувати

to get divorced (from)	розлучатися
to get engaged (to)	заручитися
to get married (to)	одружитися
to get on (well) with someone	мати гарні стосунки
to marry someone	одружитися
to start/end a relationship with someone	розпочати/закінчити стосунки
to break up	розірвати стосунки
to date/to go out with	зустрічатися
double date	подвійне побачення
blind date	побачення з незнайомою людиною
to go Dutch	платити свою частину
to keep in touch	підтримувати зв'язок
to have a row	сваритися
to get on like a house on fire	одразу зблизитись, легко знаходити спільну мову
to get on well	ладнати, мати гарні стосунки
to make a lovely couple	бути гарною парою
to know someone by name	знати когось на ім'я
sb's marriage is on the rocks	шлюб на межі розпаду
keep the home fires burning	підтримувати домашнє вогнище
hearth and home	домашнє вогнище
family circle	сімейне коло
to propose to someone	робити пропозицію
to have a church wedding	вінчатися
to have a registry office wedding reception	zareestruvati шлюб весілля
invitation (to)	запрошення
honeymoon	медовий місяць
hen party	дівич-вечір
stag party	холостяцька вечірка
to have a crush on someone	втратити голову від когось
dowry (to provide a ~ for)	придане (готувати придане для когось)

Related Words

acquaintance
boss
colleague
employee
employer
fiancé
fiancée
friend
best friend
neighbour
partner
first name
middle name
patronymic
last name/surname
full name
maiden name
girlfriend
boyfriend

Інші слова до теми

знайомий
шеф
колега
працівник
роботодавець
наречений
наречена
друг
найкращий друг
сусід
партнер
ім'я
друге ім'я
по-батькові
прізвище
повне ім'я
дівоче прізвище
подруга, дівчина
друг, хлопець

Exercise 24. Choose the best word or phrase to complete the gap from the choices below:

1. You know Sarah has two children, a son and a _____. 2. Ali's father and my father are brothers. We're _____. 3. I've got two brothers, Mark and Simon and a younger _____ called Mary. 4. My sister has had a baby, so now I'm a/an _____. 5. There are three generations in my house. Me, my mother and father, and my _____. 6. I love my brother, but I don't like Sonia, his _____. They've been married for three years. 7. My sister has a new boyfriend. They have been going _____ for two months. 8. In England it's normal to live with your _____ when you are 18, but not when you are 50. 9. My sister met her _____ when they were at university and they got married soon after. 10. My uncle and aunt live in Australia, so I don't see my _____ very often. 11. Everyone came to the party - my brother, his wife, and also her parents, my _____. 12. My father re-married, and his new wife already had one son, so I have a _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A daughter | B girl | C husband | D cousin |
| 2. A parents | B sons | C cousins | D nephews |
| 3. A nephew | B son | C girl | D sister |
| 4. A parent | B uncle | C cousin | D grandparent |
| 5. A nephews | B cousins | C grandparents | D uncles |
| 6. A wife | B sister | C daughter | D girlfriend |
| 7. A through | B about | C in | D out |
| 8. A sisters | B parents | C children | D brothers |
| 9. A brother | B step father | C husband | D parent |
| 10. A cousins | B sisters | C grandchildren | D nephews |
| 11. A step parents | B in-laws | C outlaws | D uncles |
| 12. A nephew | B half-brother | C brother-in-law | D step brother |

Exercise 25. Choose the best word or phrase to complete the gap from the choices below:

1. I've known Paul for donkey's _____. 2. Sandra is one of my _____ friends. We tell each other everything. 3. I knew as soon as I saw him that we'd get _____ well together, and I was right. 4. They've only just met but they're getting on like a _____ on fire already. 5. There's something _____ Matthew that I don't like, but I don't know what it is exactly. 6. Did you know that Helen and Jack were _____ out together? 7. I think you and Sally _____ a lovely couple, and I'm sure you'll be very happy together. 8. I don't know what you _____ in Paul. I simply can't stand him. 9. Sarah and Pete have had another _____. I don't think they're talking to each other at the moment. 10. I've never met her, but I know her _____ name. 11. After our last fight we weren't on speaking _____ for almost a week. 12. I thought their marriage was on the _____. Do you think they'll get divorced?

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A weeks | B months | C years | D times |
| 2. A closest | B nearest | C friendliest | D furthest |
| 3. A off | B on | C through | D by |
| 4. A barn | B cottage | C house | D flat |
| 5. A with | B about | C in | D on |
| 6. A getting | B coming | C walking | D going |
| 7. A form | B comprise | C join | D make |
| 8. A watch | B see | C read | D notice |
| 9. A match | B row | C blow | D storm |
| 10. A from | B for | C with | D by |
| 11. A conditions | B terms | C standing | D words |
| 12. A rocks | B beach | C road | D see |

Exercise 26. Complete the dialogues using the appropriate idioms:

to break up

double date

blind date

to go Dutch

Anna: Hi, Meg, how's it going?

Meg: Pretty good, and you?

Anna: Great. So, how's your love life?

Meg: Not so hot, why?

Anna: Because I know a great guy. He's Mike's friend and he just _____ with his girlfriend. I want to arrange a date for the two of you.

Meg: Do you mean a ____? I don't know him.

Anna: Don't worry. How about going on a ____? I'll invite Mike.

Meg: Sure, that sounds like fun, but please tell him that I want _____. I'd rather pay for myself since I don't even know him.

Anna: Okay, it's a date.

to get engaged *an affair*

to flirt *going out with*

Jun: Hey, did you hear about Mary?

Emi: No, do tell.

Jun: She left Marvin. The marriage is over.

Emi: No, why?

Jun: He had ____ with her best friend Gina.

Emi: Really? Well, I think Mary's okay now because I saw her ____ with Jim at a party.

Jun: You're kidding? Who told you?

Emi: You don't know him, my friend Jack.

Jun: Jack Turner?

Emi: Yeah, do you know him?

Jun: Sure.

Emi: So, you know that he's ____ to get married to Noriko.

Jun: That's impossible. He's ____ me.

Emi: Oh, oh. Hey...nice weather.

GRAMMAR WORKSHOP

Past Simple VS Past Continuous

Past Simple	Past Continuous
2nd column of irregular verbs	past form of 'be' + ing form of verb
<i>I spoke</i>	<i>I was speaking</i>
regular verbs: verb + ed	<i>you were speaking</i>
<i>I worked</i>	<i>he / she / it was speaking</i>
	<i>we were speaking</i>
	<i>they were speaking</i>
Exceptions	
Exceptions when adding "ed": when the final letter is e, only add d. <i>love – loved</i>	Exceptions when adding "ing": silent e is dropped (but: does not apply for -ee) <i>come - coming</i> but: <i>agree – agreeing</i>
after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled <i>admit – admitted</i>	after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled <i>sit – sitting</i>
final l is always doubled in British English (not in American English) <i>travel – travelled</i>	final l is always doubled in British English (not in American English) <i>travel – travelling</i>
after a consonant, final y becomes i. (but: not after a vowel) <i>worry - he worried</i> but: <i>play - he played</i>	final ie becomes y. <i>lie - lying</i>
Signal words	
yesterday 2 minutes ago	when

<p style="text-align: center;">in 2015 the other day last Friday</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">while as long as</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one after another <p><i>She came home, switched on the computer and checked her e-mails.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the same time <p><i>Simon was playing on the computer while his brother was watching TV.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new action <p><i>My mobile rang (when I was sitting in a meeting.)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action already in progress <p><i>While I was sitting in a meeting, (my mobile suddenly rang.)</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • just mentioning <p><i>Colin played football yesterday.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • emphasizing progress <p><i>Yesterday at six o'clock, Colin was playing football.</i></p>
<p>Used to expresses past habits or states. It forms interrogative and negative with “did” and it is the same in all persons. We can use Past Simple instead of “used to”.</p> <p><i>She used to walk/walked long distances. She didn't use to stay in and watch TV.</i></p> <p>Would expresses past repeated actions and routine. Used to expresses past habits or states.</p> <p><i>Grandma would always make me porridge for breakfast. (also used to make)</i> <i>When I was young I used to live in Leeds (not: would)</i></p> <p>Was going to expresses unfulfilled arrangements or unfulfilled plans in the past or actions one intended to do but did not or could not do.</p> <p><i>He was going to visit Pam but she wasn't at home.</i></p>	

PRACTICE

Exercise 27. Put the verbs in brackets into correct verb form:

James Ellis (go) on a business trip last week. He (visit) some customers in Frankfurt. He (leave) home early on Monday morning and (take) a taxi to the airport. He (get) there at about 8 o'clock. He (check in) and (go) to the airport lounge. He (buy) a newspaper and (go) to get a coffee. He (drink) his coffee when he (see) an old friend, Bob. He (be) very surprised that Bob (be) in London and (find out) that he (start) a new job in the city. As they (speak) they (hear) an announcement. “Would all passengers for the 9.30 flight to Frankfurt, please, go to boarding gate 10”. James (say) goodbye to Bob and as they (leave) Bob (give) him his business card and (ask) him to phone when he (return) from Frankfurt.

After he (board) James (put) his briefcase in the overhead locker and (sit) down. During the flight, James (do) some paper work and (speak) to the woman sitting next to him, while they (speak) the flight attendant (bring) breakfast. When the plane (land) in London, it was almost 11 o'clock.

James (take) a train to his hotel. Then he (walk) to the customer's office. He (get) there at 1.00 pm

and (go) to the reception desk. The receptionist (ask) him to wait. Whilst he (wait) she (offer) him a drink. He and his customer (talk) all afternoon. When Bob (get) to his hotel at 7 o'clock that night, he (phone) his wife and then (go) to the hotel restaurant.

Exercise 28. Put the verbs in brackets into correct verb form:

Last night, while I (do) my homework, Angela (call). She said she (call) me on her cell phone from her biology classroom at UCLA. I asked her if she (wait) for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she (talk) to me. I couldn't believe she (make) a phone call during the lecture. I asked what (go on).

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students (sleep, actually) in class. Some of the students (talk) about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her (draw) a picture of a horse. When Angela (tell) me she (not be) satisfied with the class, I (mention) that my biology professor was quite good and (suggest) that she (switch) to my class.

While we (talk), I (hear) her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line (go) dead. I (hang) up the phone and (go) to the kitchen to make dinner. As I (cut) vegetables for a salad, the phone (ring) once again. It (be) Angela, but this time she (not sit) in class.

Exercise 29. Translate the following into English:

1. Коли Мері була дитиною суперечки з братами та сестрами в її родині часто закінчувалися бійками та слізьми, але зараз вони мають прекрасні стосунки. 2. Основа соціальної організації Ашанті — сільська община, де зазвичай її члени пов'язані тісними родинними зв'язками. 3. Батьки зрозуміли, що вони повинні утримуватися від втручання в особисті справи свого сина. 4. Наречений пообіцяв нареченій підтримувати її завжди: і в радості, і в горі. 5. Тітка Ен так образилася на племінника, що припинила з ним спілкування і навіть хотіла позбавити його спадку. 6. Діти проводили увесь вільний час разом і невдовзі дуже зблизилися та відчули прихильність один до одного. 7. Родичі чоловіка намагалися полегшити становище в яке потрапила молода сім'я. 8. У радянські роки права чоловіків і жінок стали рівними і багато жінок стали залишати своє дівоче прізвище для того щоб зберегти свою індивідуальність і незалежність. 9. Вчора, коли Тед вдивлявся у чаруючі мигдалевидні очі Стефани та саме збирався освідчитися, її кіт невдало зістрибнув із шафи і розбив дорожку вазу, яка стояла на полиці. 10. Розклад роботи мого садівника цілком задовольняв і мене, і його, тож не було сенсу змінювати його. 11. Приємно було спілкуватися з людьми, які із розумінням ставляться до інших і не засуджують кожен їхній наступний крок. 12. Названі батьки дитини приїхали вчора ввечері.

Exercise 30. Translate the following into English

1. Умови контракту, що погіршують становище працівника порівняно з чинним законодавством, угодами і колективним договором, вважаються недійсними. 2. Коли ми узгодили усі спірні питання, ми потисли один одному руки та вирішили співпрацювати і надалі. 3. Очільники компанії пропустили дещо дуже важливе, коли розглядали нову пропозицію. 4. Джон і Мері заручилися минулої суботи. 5. - Невже батьки Чарлі дійсно розлучилися? – Ні, але вони живуть окремо. 6. Не дочекаюся, коли нарешті побачу родичів чоловіка за святковим столом! 7. Коли Джиммі побачив, що його друзі весело граються у дворі, він криво посміхнувся і пішов у дім намащувати їхні домашні капці джемом. 8. Коли бабуся Дженні була у лікарні, дівчинка щодня приносила їй свіжі фрукти. 9. – Де був ваш названий син, коли трапилася аварія? – Він обідав у ресторані зі своєю дівчиною. 10. Дівич-вечір влаштовували напередодні весілля в оселях молодого та молодої як символ відокремлення наречених від нежонатой молоді. 11. Коли дідусь зайшов до кімнати, онуки саме фарбували стіни спальні різними кольорами. 12. Піт сів у машину, застібнув пасок безпеки і завів двигун. 13. – Хто поцупив мої ножиці? – Ось, візьми мої. 14. - Ніхто вчора не бачив Майка? – Він працював в офісі з четвертої до шостої, а потім пішов додому. 15. Ми часто зустрічалися з нашими знайомими, коли жили у Львові.

PHRASAL VERBS

31. Match the phrasal verbs to their meaning:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ask someone out | a) hide an emotion |
| 2. break up | b) come without an appointment |
| 3. bring someone up | c) tolerate |
| 4. come apart | d) raise a child |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5. come from somewhere | e) die |
| 6. drop in/by/over | f) forgive each other |
| 7. get along/on | g) end a relationship |
| 8. go out with someone | h) have a lot of respect for |
| 9. hold something back | i) date |
| 10. look up to someone | j) invite on a date |
| 11. make up | k) separate |
| 12. put up with someone/something | l) like each other |
| 13. take after someone | m) resemble a family member |
| 14. pass away | n) originate in |

Exercise 32. Fill in the gaps with the phrasal verbs:

1. It takes a lot of time and will-power to recover after your close relative ____ _____. 2. Where does his fiancée ____ ____? I thought she originated in France, but she turned out not to know a word in French. 3. The young couple were mad at each other in the evening but they ____ _____ at breakfast. 4. Little Tommy ____ _____ his tears when he found out about his mom leaving. 5. My best friend is in love with his group-mate, but he is too shy to ____ her _____. 6. Jack and Jill ____ _____, so they do not ____ _____ anymore. 7. I don't think I can ____ _____ three small children in the car. 8. He ____ _____ his father. They both are fire starters. 9. Everyone ____ _____ professor Green, since he is an intelligent and open-minded man. 10. Mark was surprised how well his new girlfriend and his two younger sisters ____ _____. 11. My in-laws are always welcome at my place, so they often ____ _____. 12. Even though Karl and Lucy ____ _____ they still keep in touch and sometimes dine out. 13. It is not easy to ____ _____ a child in one-parent family.

Exercise 33. Answer the questions using the phrasal verbs in ex.1:

- Do women usually work after getting married in your country? Why or why not?
- Would you continue to date someone you really liked if your parents did not like this person? Why or why not?
- Describe your best friend from when you were a child.
- In your language, is there more than one word for friend? If so, how are these words different?
- In your opinion, how do humans socialize differently from other animals? How about the same?

Exercise 34. Translate the following into English:

1. Опитування на замовлення служби знайомств Date The UK показало, що 13% людей вважають за краще розривати відносини зі своїми коханими, використовуючи соціальні мережі. 2. Тед був змушений виховувати доньку сам і не поклатися на інших. 3. Важко було стримувати емоції, проте йому вдалося не виказати своїх справжніх почуттів. 4. Я спробую заскочити до тебе ввечері, вип'ємо чаю і поговоримо. 5. Якщо нам не вдається вирішити наші проблеми і помиритися, ми навряд чи зможемо і надалі мати гарні стосунки. 6. Важко повірити, що ця дівчина родом зі Львова, адже вона майже не спілкується українською. 7. Вони виглядали ідеальною парою і зустрічалися декілька років, а згодом почали віддалятися один від одного та минулого року остаточно розірвали стосунки. 8. Минулого тижня Хью запросив Медлін на побачення. 9. Донька Мері дуже схожа на неї, але оченята у неї татові. 10. Мама Гаррі відмовляється миритися з безладом у його кімнаті, тому сьогодні, замість прогулянки з друзями, він змушений прибирати. 11. Насправді, Сенді дуже поважає брата і завжди дослуховується до його порад. 12. Як тільки ми дізналися, що дідуся Мег не стало, ми прийшли висловити їй свої співчуття.

DEVELOPING WRITING SKILLS

Description

Exercise 35. If you're lucky, people will judge you by your character and not just by your appearance, but what do people mean by "character"? Below are some traits that contribute to one's character. First decide which of them are positive, then place them in order of importance, start with the trait you consider to be the most essential:

shrewd	stubborn	hostile	frugal
naive	faithful	generous	eccentric
loyal	tactless	lazy	dishonest
diligent	flexible	shy	hypocritical
modest	unpredictable	immature	
friendly	serious	resourceful	

Exercise 36. Write a paragraph describing a person (your family member, your friend, etc.), use adjectives from the exercise above

REVIEW

Exercise 37. Take turns to ask and answer the questions:

- What do you and your family like to do together?
- What do you think of married couples who decide not to have any child?
- What is the perfect number of children to have?
- What's the best thing about your grandparents?
- Should parents give their children an allowance?
- How often does your family eat dinner together?
- How should parents discipline their children?
- After you're married, should your parents make decisions for you?
- What's the best thing about your dad?
- Who is the breadwinner in your family?
- What is the best memory you have of your family doing something together?
- What kind of things do you do with your family?
- What will you teach your children? (what values, beliefs, hobbies, skills, etc.)
- What would you change about your childhood?
- Who do you get along better with, your mother or your father?
- Who is the black sheep (odd ball) in your family?
- If you were offered an excellent job opportunity abroad, would you consider leaving your family for an indefinite period of time?
- Do your parents let you stay out late? What time do you have to be home? Do you have a curfew?
- What is your attitude toward marriage?
- Do you think it is important to get married before moving in with your boyfriend/girlfriend?
- Will you feel comfortable living together without the official registration?
- Do you think parents should be married or it is not important?
- What positive or negative changes take place in the life of a couple after marriage?
- What is the best age for a man or woman to get married?
- Can you tell me about the wedding traditions in your country?

Activities

Project: Choose one of the ideas to make a Power Point (could be also done with the help of photos, drawings, pictures or any other objects to illustrate your ideas) presentation using not less than 15 key words and expressions:

- Meet my family
- Leisure with my kin
- Family traditions
- Planning a wedding ceremony
- Parents and children

DEVELOPING READING SKILLS

Suggested extensive reading: *Confido* (by Kurt Vonnegut)

<http://esl-bits.net/ESL.English.Listening.Short.Stories/Confido/default.html>

Confido

by Kurt Vonnegut

The Summer had died peacefully in its sleep, and Autumn, as soft-spoken executrix, was locking life up safely until Spring came to claim it. At one with this sad, sweet allegory outside the kitchen window of her small home was Ellen Bowers, who, early in the morning, was preparing Tuesday breakfast for her husband, Henry. Henry was gasping and dancing and slapping himself in a cold shower on the other side of a thin wall.

Ellen was a fair and tiny woman, in her early thirties, plainly mercurial and bright, though dressed in a dowdy housecoat. In almost any event she would have loved life, but she loved it now with an overwhelming emotion that was like the throbbing amen of a church organ, for she could tell herself this morning that her husband, in addition to being good, would soon be rich and famous.

She hadn't expected it, had seldom dreamed of it, had been content with inexpensive possessions and small adventures of the spirit, like thinking about autumn, that cost nothing at all. Henry was not a money-maker. That had been the understanding.

He was an easily satisfied tinker, a maker and mender who had a touch close to magic with materials and machines. But his miracles had all been small ones as he went about his job as a laboratory assistant at the Accousti-gem Corporation, a manufacturer of hearing aids. Henry was valued by his employers, but the price they paid for him was not great. A high price, Ellen and Henry had agreed amiably, probably wasn't called for, since being paid at all for puttering was an honour and a luxury of sorts. And that was that.

Or that had seemed to be that, Ellen reflected, for on the kitchen table lay a small tin box, a wire, and an earphone, like a hearing aid, a creation, in its own modern way, as marvellous as Niagara Falls or the Sphinx. Henry had made it in secret during his lunch hours, and had brought it home the night before. Just before bedtime, Ellen had been inspired to give the box a name, an appealing combination of confidant and household pet—Confido.

"What is it every person really wants, more than food almost?" Henry had asked coyly, showing her Confido for the first time. He was a tall, rustic man, ordinarily as shy as a woods creature. But something had changed him, made him fiery and loud. "What is it?"

"Happiness, Henry?"

"Happiness, certainly! But what's the key to happiness?"

"Religion? Security, Henry? Health, dear?"

"What is the longing you see in the eyes of strangers on the street, in eyes wherever you look?"

"You tell me, Henry. I give up," Ellen had said helplessly.

"Somebody to talk to! Somebody who really understands! That's what." He'd waved Confido over his head. "And this is it!"

Now, on the morning after, Ellen turned away from the window and gingerly slipped Confido's earphone into her ear. She pinned the flat metal box inside her blouse and concealed the wire in her hair. A very soft drumming and shushing, with an overtone like a mosquito's hum, filled her ear.

She cleared her throat self-consciously, though she wasn't going to speak aloud, and thought deliberately, "What a nice surprise you are, Confido."

"Nobody deserves a good break any more than you do, Ellen," whispered Confido in her ear. The voice was tinny and high, like a child's voice through a comb with tissue paper stretched over it. "After all you've put up with, it's about time something halfway nice came your way."

"Ohhhhhh," Ellen thought depreciatively, "I haven't been through so much. It's been quite pleasant and easy, really."

"On the surface," said Confido. "But you've had to do without so much."

"Oh, I suppose—"

"Now, now," said Confido. "I understand you. This is just between us, anyway, and it's good to bring those things out in the open now and then. It's healthy. This is a lousy, cramped house, and it's left its mark on you down deep, and you know it, you poor kid. And a woman can't help being just a little hurt when her husband doesn't love her enough to show much ambition, either. If he only knew how brave you'd been, what a front you'd put up, always cheerful—"

"Now, see here—" Ellen objected faintly.

"Poor kid, it's about time your ship came in. Better late than never."

"Really, I haven't minded," insisted Ellen in her thoughts. "Henry's been a happier man for not being tormented by ambition, and happy husbands make happy wives and children."

"All the same, a woman can't help thinking now and then that her husband's love can be measured by his ambition," said Confido. "Oh, you deserve this pot of gold at the end of the rainbow."

“Go along with you,” said Ellen.

“I’m on your side,” said Confido warmly.

Henry strode into the kitchen, rubbing his craggy face to a bright pink with a rough towel. After a night’s sleep, he was still the new Henry, the promoter, the enterpriser, ready to lift himself to the stars by his own garters.

“Dear sirs!” he said heartily. “This is to notify you that two weeks from this date I am terminating my employment with the Accousti-gem Corporation in order that I may pursue certain business and research interests of my own. Yours truly—” He embraced Ellen and rocked her back and forth in his great arms. “Aha! Caught you chatting with your new friend, didn’t I?”

Ellen blushed, and quickly turned Confido off. “It’s uncanny, Henry. It’s absolutely spooky. It hears my thoughts and answers them.”

“Now nobody need ever be lonely again!” said Henry.

“It seems like magic to me.”

“Everything about the universe is magic,” said Henry grandly, “and Einstein would be the first to tell you so. All I’ve done is stumble on a trick that’s always been waiting to be performed. It was an accident, like most discoveries, and none other than Henry Bowers is the lucky one.”

Ellen clapped her hands. “Oh, Henry, they’ll make a movie of it someday!”

“And the Russians’ll claim they invented it,” laughed Henry. “Well, let ‘em. I’ll be big about it. I’ll divide up the market with ‘em. I’ll be satisfied with a mere billion dollars from American sales.”

“Uh-huh.” Ellen was lost in the delight of seeing in her imagination a movie about her famous husband, played by an actor that looked very much like Lincoln. She watched the simple-hearted counter of blessings, slightly down at the heels, humming and working on a tiny microphone with which he hoped to measure the minute noises inside the human ear. In the background, colleagues played cards and joshed him for working during the lunch hour. Then he placed the microphone in his ear, connected it to an amplifier and loudspeaker, and was astonished by Confido’s first whispers on earth:

“You’ll never get anywhere around here, Henry,” the first, primitive Confido had said. “The only people who get ahead at Accousti-gem, boy, are the backslappers and snow-job artists. Every day somebody gets a big raise for something you did. Wise up! You’ve got ten times as much on the ball as anybody else in the whole laboratory. It isn’t fair.”

What Henry had done after that was to connect the microphone to a hearing aid instead of a loudspeaker. He fixed the microphone on the earpiece, so that the small voice, whatever it was, was picked up by the microphone, and played back louder by the hearing aid. And there, in Henry’s trembling hands, was Confido, everybody’s best friend, ready for market.

“I mean it,” said the new Henry to Ellen. “A cool billion! That’s a six-dollar profit on a Confido for every man, woman, and child in the United States.”

“I wish we knew what the voice was,” said Ellen. “I mean, it makes you wonder.” She felt a fleeting uneasiness.

Henry waved the question away as he sat down to eat. “Something to do with the way the brain and the ears are hooked up,” he said with his mouth full. “Plenty of time to find that out. The thing now is to get Confidos on the market, and start living instead of merely existing.”

“Is it us?” said Ellen. “The voice—is it us?”

Henry shrugged. “I don’t think it’s God, and I don’t think it’s the Voice of America. Why not ask Confido? I’ll leave it home today, so you can have lots of good company.”

“Henry—haven’t we been doing more than merely existing?”

“Not according to Confido,” said Henry, standing and kissing her.

“Then I guess we haven’t after all,” she said absently.

“But, by God if we won’t from now on!” said Henry. “We owe it to ourselves. Confido says so.”

Ellen was in a trance when she fed the two children and sent them off to school. She came out of it momentarily, when her eight-year-old-son, Paul, yelled into a loaded school bus, “Hey! My daddy says we’re going to be rich as Croesus!”

The school bus door clattered shut behind him and his seven-year-old sister, and Ellen returned to a limbo in a rocking chair by her kitchen table, neither heaven nor hell. Her jumbled thoughts permitted one small peephole out into the world, and filling it was Confido, which sat by the jam, amid the uncleared breakfast dishes.

The telephone rang. It was Henry, who had just gotten to work. “How’s it going?” he asked brightly.

“As usual. I just put the children on the bus.”

“I mean, how’s the first day with Confido going?”

"I haven't tried it yet, Henry."

"Welllll—let's get going. Let's show a little faith in the merchandise. I want a full report with supper."

"Henry—have you quit yet?"

"The only reason I haven't is I haven't gotten to a typewriter." He laughed. "A man in my position doesn't quit by just saying so. He resigns on paper."

"Henry—would you please hold off, just for a few days?"

"Why?" said Henry incredulously. "Strike while the iron's hot, I say."

"Just to be on the safe side, Henry. Please?"

"So what's there to be afraid of? It works like a dollar watch. It's bigger than television and psychoanalysis combined, and they're in the black. Quit worrying." His voice was growing peevish. "Put on your Confido, and quit worrying. That's what it's for."

"I just feel we ought to know more about it."

"Yeah, yeah," said Henry, with uncharacteristic impatience. "O.K., O.K., yeah, yeah. See you."

Miserably, Ellen hung up, depressed by what she'd done to Henry's splendid spirits. This feeling changed quickly to anger with herself, and, in a vigorous demonstration of loyalty and faith, she pinned Confido on, put the earpiece in place, and went about her housework.

"What are you, anyway?" she thought. "What is a Confido?"

"A way for you to get rich," said Confido. This, Ellen found, was all Confido would say about itself. She put the same question to it several times during the day, and each time Confido changed the subject quickly—usually taking up the matter of money's being able to buy happiness, no matter what anyone said.

"As Kin Hubbard said," whispered Confido, "'It ain't no disgrace to be poor, but it might as well be.'"

Ellen giggled, though she'd heard the quotation before. "Now, listen, you—" she said. All her arguments with Confido were of this extremely mild nature. Confido had a knack of saying things she didn't agree with in such a way and at such a time that she couldn't help agreeing a little.

"Mrs. Bowers—El-len," called a voice outside. The caller was Mrs. Fink, the Bowerses' next-door neighbor, whose driveway ran along the bedroom side of the Bowerses' home. Mrs. Fink was racing the engine of her new car by Ellen's bedroom window.

Ellen leaned out over the windowsill. "My," she said. "Don't you look nice. Is that a new dress? It suits your complexion perfectly. Most women can't wear orange."

"Just the ones with complexions like salami," said Confido.

"And what have you done to your hair? I love it that way. It's just right for an oval face."

"Like a mildewed bathing cap," said Confido.

"Well, I'm going downtown, and I thought maybe there was something I could pick up for you," said Mrs. Fink.

"How awfully thoughtful," said Ellen.

"And here we thought all along she just wanted to rub our noses in her new car, her new clothes, and her new hairdo," said Confido.

"I thought I'd get prettied up a little, because George is going to take me to lunch at the Bronze Room," said Mrs. Fink.

"A man should get away from his secretary from time to time, if only with his wife," said Confido. "Occasional separate vacations keep romance alive, even after years and years."

"Have you got company, dear?" said Mrs. Fink. "Am I keeping you from something?"

"Hm-mm-mm?" said Ellen absently. "Company? Oh—no, no."

"You acted like you were listening for something or something."

"I did?" said Ellen. "That's strange. You must have imagined it."

"With all the imagination of a summer squash," said Confido.

"Well, I must dash," said Mrs. Fink, racing her great engine.

"Don't blame you for trying to run away from yourself," said Confido, "but it can't be done—not even in a Buick."

"Ta ta," said Ellen.

"She's really awfully sweet," Ellen said in her thoughts to Confido. "I don't know why you had to say those awful things."

"Aaaaaaaah," said Confido. "Her whole life is trying to make other women feel like two cents."

"All right—say that is so," said Ellen, "it's all the poor thing's got, and she's harmless."

“Harmless, harmless,” said Confido. “Sure, she’s harmless, her crooked husband’s harmless and a poor thing, everybody’s harmless. And, after arriving at that bighearted conclusion, what have you got left for yourself? What does that leave you to think about anything?”

“Now, I’m simply not going to put up with you anymore,” said Ellen, reaching for the earpiece.

“Why not?” said Confido. “We’re having the time of your life.” It chuckled. “Saaaay, listen—won’t the stuffy old biddies around here like the Duchess Fink curl up and die with envy when the Bowerses put on a little dog for a change. Eh? That’ll show ‘em the good and honest win out in the long run.”

“The good and honest?”

“You—you and Henry, by God,” said Confido. “That’s who. Who else?”

Ellen’s hand came down from the earpiece. It started up again, but as a not very threatening gesture, ending in her grasping a broom.

“That’s just a nasty neighborhood rumor about Mr. Fink and his secretary,” she thought.

“Heah?” said Confido. “Where there’s smoke—”

“And he’s not a crook.”

“Look into those shifty, weak blue eyes, look at those fat lips made for cigars and tell me that,” said Confido.

“Now, now,” thought Ellen. “That’s enough. There’s been absolutely no proof—”

“Still waters run deep,” said Confido. It was silent for a moment. “And I don’t mean just the Finks. This whole neighbourhood is still water. Honest to God, somebody ought to write a book about it. Just take this block alone, starting at the corner with the Kramers. Why, to look at her, you’d think she was the quietest, most proper ...”

“Ma, Ma—hey, Ma,” said her son several hours later.

“Ma—you sick? Hey, Ma!”

“And that brings us to the Fitzgibbonses,” Confido was saying. “That poor little, dried-up, sawed-off, henpecked—”

“Ma!” cried Paul.

“Oh!” said Ellen, opening her eyes. “You startled me. What are you children doing home from school?” She was sitting in her kitchen rocker, half-dazed.

“It’s after three, Ma. Whuddya think?”

“Oh, dear—is it that late? Where on earth has the day gone?”

“Can I listen, Ma—can I listen to Confido?”

“It’s not for children to listen to,” said Ellen, shocked. “I should say not. It’s strictly for grown-ups.”

“Can’t we just look at it?”

With cruel feat of will, Ellen disengaged Confido from her ear and blouse, and laid it on the table. “There—you see? That’s all there is to it.”

“Boy—a billion dollars lying right there,” said Paul softly. “Sure doesn’t look like much, does it? A cool billion.” He was giving an expert imitation of his father on the night before. “Can I have a motorcycle?”

“Everything takes time, Paul,” said Ellen.

“What are you doing with your housecoat on so late?” said her daughter.

“I was just going to change it,” said Ellen.

She had been in the bedroom just a moment, her mind seething with neighbourhood scandal, half-heard in the past, now refreshed and ornamented by Confido, when there were bitter shouts in the kitchen.

She rushed into the kitchen to find Susan crying, and Paul red and defiant. Confido’s earpiece in his ear.

“Paul!” said Ellen.

“I don’t care,” said Paul. “I’m glad I listened. Now I know the truth—I know the whole secret.”

“He pushed me,” sobbed Susan.

“Confido said to,” said Paul.

“Paul,” said Ellen, horrified. “What secret are you talking about? What secret, dear?”

“I’m not your son,” he said sullenly.

“Of course you are!”

“Confido says I’m not,” said Paul. “Confido says I’m adopted. Susan’s the one you love, and that’s why I get a raw deal around here.”

“Paul—darling, darling. It simply isn’t true. I promise. I swear it. And I don’t know what on earth you mean by raw deals—”

“Confido says it’s true all right,” said Paul stoutly.

Ellen leaned against the kitchen table and rubbed her temples. Suddenly, she leaned forward and snatched Confido from Paul.

“Give me that filthy little beast!” she said. She strode angrily out of the back door with it.

“Hey!” said Henry, doing a buck-and-wing through his front door, and sailing his hat, as he had never done before, onto the coatrack in the hall. “Guess what? The breadwinner’s home!”

Ellen appeared in the kitchen doorway and gave him a sickly smile. “Hi.”

“There’s my girl,” said Henry, “and have I got good news for you. This is a great day! I haven’t got a job anymore. Isn’t that swell? They’ll take me back any time I want a job and that’ll be when Hell freezes over.”

“Um,” said Ellen.

“The Lord helps those who help themselves,” said Henry, “and here’s one man who just got both hands free.”

“Huh,” said Ellen.

Young Paul and Susan appeared on either side of her to peer bleakly at their father.

“What is this?” said Henry. “It’s like a funeral parlour.”

“Mom buried it, Pop,” said Paul hoarsely. “She buried Confido.”

“She did—she really did,” said Susan wonderingly. “Under the hydrangeas”.

“Henry, I had to,” said Ellen desolately, throwing her arms around him. “It was us or it.”

Henry pushed her away. “Buried it,” he murmured, shaking his head. “Buried it? All you had to do was turn it off.”

Slowly, he walked through the house and into the backyard, his family watching in awe. He hunted for the grave under the shrubs without asking for directions.

He opened the grave, wiped the dirt from Confido with his handkerchief, and put the earpiece in his ear, cocking his head and listening intently.

“It’s all right, it’s O.K.,” he said softly. He turned to Ellen. “What on earth got into you?”

“What did it say?” said Ellen. “What did it just say to you, Henry?”

He sighed and looked awfully tired. “It said somebody else would cash in on it sooner or later, if we didn’t.”

“Let them,” said Ellen.

“Why?” demanded Henry. He looked at her challengingly, but his firmness decayed quickly, and he looked away.

“If you’ve talked to Confido, you know why,” said Ellen. “Don’t you?”

Henry kept his eyes down. “It’ll sell, it’ll sell, it’ll sell,” he murmured. “My God, how it’ll sell.”

“It’s a direct wire to the worst in us, Henry,” said Ellen. She burst into tears. “Nobody should have that, Henry, nobody! That little voice is loud enough as it is.”

An autumn silence, muffled in mouldering leaves, settled over the yard, broken only by Henry’s faint whistling through his teeth. “Yeah,” he said at last. “I know.”

He removed Confido from his ear, and laid it gently in its grave once more. He kicked dirt in on top of it.

“What’s the last thing it said, Pop?” said Paul.

Henry grinned wistfully. “‘I’ll be seeing you, sucker. I’ll be seeing you.’”

Questions for discussion:

- If you had a device like Confido, would you bury it like Henry did?
- What would be the reasons behind your decision to bury or keep the device?
- How could Confido be important to the world?
- How could Confido destroy the world?
- Is a life of being poor worth never introducing Confido to the public?
- Is having all the money in the world worth exposing Confido to the world?

Suggested film: *The Giver* directed by Phillip Noyce (2014), *Knives Out* directed by Rian Johnson (2019)

Suggested video: *Healthy vs. Unhealthy Relationship*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vZ9KHoy6Z8g>

Listening: *The Lovely Bones*: http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/eslvideo/esl_movieclip12.html

EXAM PRACTICE TESTS

<https://zno.osvita.ua/master/english/Reading>

TASK 1

Read the following texts and match them to the most suitable heading from the list supplied. Each heading can only be used ONCE. There are three extra headings.

Some Psychological Tricks to Make People Like You Immediately

Most friendships develop so naturally that you don't even realize how or when they started. Sometimes, though, you want to make an effort to befriend a new acquaintance or become a better friend to existing pals. Read on to find out how to develop better relationships faster.

(1) _____

This strategy is called *mirroring*, and involves mimicking the other person's behaviour. In 1999, New York University researchers documented the "chameleon effect", which occurs when people unconsciously mimic each other's behaviour, and this facilitates liking. The psychological experiments showed that the participants were more likely to say that they liked their partner when their partner had mimicked their behaviour.

(2) _____

People tend to like things that are familiar to them. It was discovered that college students who lived closer together were more likely to be friends than students who lived farther apart. This could be because students who live close by can experience more day-to-day interactions with each other. Under certain circumstances, those interactions can develop into friendships. Even if you don't live near your friends, try sticking to a steady routine with them, such as going out for coffee every week or taking a class together.

(3) _____

People will associate the adjectives you use to describe other people with your personality. According to Gretchen Rubin, "whatever you say about other people influences how people see you." If you describe someone else as genuine and kind, people will also associate you with those qualities. The reverse is also true: if you are constantly trashing people behind their backs, your friends will start to associate the negative qualities with you as well.

(4) _____

People are more attracted to those who are similar to them. This is known as the similarity-attraction effect. In his experiment, Theodore Newcomb measured his subjects' attitudes on controversial topics and then put them in a university-owned house to live together. By the end of their stay, the subjects liked their housemates more when they had similar attitudes about the topics that were measured. If you hope to get friendly with someone, try to find a point of similarity between you two and highlight it.

(5) _____

Self-disclosure may be one of the best relationship-building techniques. You can try this technique on your own as you're getting to know someone. For example, you can build up from asking them about their last trip to the movies to learning about the people who mean the most to them in life. When you learn personal information about another person, they are likely to feel closer to you and want to confide in you in the future.

- A. Expect good things from people
- B. Encourage people to talk about themselves
- C. Spend more time together with others
- D. Emphasize the shared values
- E. Compliment other people
- F. Always be in a good mood
- G. Tell people your secrets
- H. Imitate other people

TASK 2

For questions 1-5 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

My Greek Christmas

Family Bonding Takes on New Meaning in My Loud, Loving Family.

Every Christmas, my entire family overstuffs their suitcases and heads over to my grandparents' house for a vacation filled with comfort, food and family bonding. But this is not just any family bonding; this is customary Greek family bonding. Driving up to the house is an experience in itself. On their street we pass about 13 cars all with cleverly titled Greek-themed license plates only to find my Grandpa in the yard, decorating a miniature replica of the Parthenon with blue and white lights. We step inside the door to an overwhelming greeting, and 643 kisses later. Every year, it never fails. I wander around their house in search of a majestic Christmas tree. And every year I find a tall basket of tomatoes standing in for it instead.

After my discovery (or re-discovery) of the glowing tomato "temple", I watch my baby cousins torture the Greek Gods — also known as the cats — Kosta, Aristotle and Athena. The dinner bell has been politely rung, otherwise known as my Grandma banging her spoon against a bowl, and in a matter of seconds there is utter chaos, and there is no other way of describing it. Looking into the kitchen I see four loaves of bread, 40 stuffed tomatoes, a platter of freshly sliced lamb, a massive Greek salad, an equally massive "peasant" salad, giant lemon shrimp, and of course, a beautiful block of feta cheese.

We all sit down to eat, and soon enough, all my great-uncles are screaming at each other about money or Greek politics. (News flash: They have all lived in America for the past 40 years). By the end of dinner Grandma takes out the CD player for a little *tsifteteli* and *kalamatiano*. And then we dance in circles around the kitchen until we can't see straight and return to the table, only to find more food being served for us — watermelon, grapes, cookies and coffee. It is almost three in the morning now and I figure when the Greek alphabet is racing through my mind that I am unable to think and must retire to my plastic-covered couch.

As I lie there, I suddenly realize how truly lucky I am. I was graced with such a vibrant, loving culture and wouldn't change it for the world. Sure, my big Greek family can be overwhelming with their eating and kissing and dancing, but the love they have for each other is so obvious and so comforting. When I spend time with my Greek relatives I feel where I belong. Furthermore, growing up Greek has taught me to appreciate the different cultures that this world has to offer.

I wake up the next morning to find my whole family singing Greek Christmas songs with Santa ... dressed in a toga. Merry Christmas, Kala Christouyenna, Feliz Navidad, however you want to say it, and I hope you cherish your family time as much as I do.

1. What is TRUE of the cars near the house of the author's grandparents?

- A. They had Greek registration numbers.
- B. They had specially decorated number plates.
- C. They belonged to the grandparents' neighbours.
- D. They blocked the driveway to the house.

2. What did the author say about the Christmas tree in her grandparents' house?

- A. It was tall and majestically decorated.

- B. It was standing in the middle of the yard.
- C. It was replaced by a container of vegetables.
- D. It was illuminated with blue and white lights.

3. Why did the author's grandmother hit her spoon against a bowl?

- A. She wanted to attract the kids' attention.
- B. She invited everybody to have a meal.
- C. She tried to handle the chaos in the kitchen.
- D. She decided to tap traditional Greek music.

4. It can be inferred from the text that *tsifteteli* and *kalamatiano* are _____ .

- A. national customs
- B. festive dishes
- C. traditional dances
- D. local fruit

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?

- A. Greeks traditionally have close family relationships.
- B. Knowing one culture helps you respect others.
- C. Family gatherings are a good way to learn national customs.
- D. Greeks tend to be overweight because of eating too much.

TASK 3

For questions 1-6, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, D, E, F or G) best fits each gap. There are two extra answers.

Oscar-Winning Novelist

Sidney Sheldon 1917-2006

To succeed on Broadway, in Hollywood, on TV or in popular fiction (1) _____, said *The Guardian*. The extraordinary feat of Sidney Sheldon, who died aged 89 was to have triumphed in all four. He won an Oscar, had six plays produced on Broadway, (2) _____ and wrote three successful TV series, including *Hart to Hart*.

Born in Chicago in 1917, Sidney Schechtel was the son of a salesman and the only member of his family to complete high school, said *The Independent*. He (3) _____, but during the Depression was forced to leave in order to find paid work as a nightclub attendant. After (4) _____, he moved to New York to work in Tin Pan Alley and then went on to Hollywood. His major film success came in 1947 when he won an Oscar for the best original screenplay for *The Bachelor and the Bobby Soxer*, starring Gary Grant and Shirley Temple.

It wasn't until the age of 52 (5) _____, *The Naked Face*, which was followed by a series of blockbusters. A workaholic, Sheldon (6) _____, said *The Times*. Thus for *Bloodline*, set in the Pharmaceuticals world, he travelled 100,000 miles and read 60 tomes about Swiss cosmetics. Reviewers often described his writing as "trashy", but Sheldon always insisted that he wrote not for critics, but for his readers. It was his proud boast that his novels were read by "everyone, from hookers to housewives... truck drivers in India to oil workers in Norway".

- A. sold millions of books
- B. successfully selling lyrics to the club band
- C. are the cherished dreams of the writer
- D. is the ambition of countless authors
- E. spent a year researching each one
- F. worked not for becoming famous
- G. that he published his first novel
- H. won a scholarship to Northwestern University

TASK 4

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap.

Mary Kingsley

Mary Kingsley didn't travel during the first 30 years of her life. (1) _____, when her father died, leaving her an inheritance, she (2) _____ to set off for West Africa, that was still largely unmapped in (3) _____. Kingsley travelled alone, (4) _____ was almost unheard of for a female at the time. During her travels, she lived with local people and learned their skills and customs.

Kingsley became quite well known after returning to England. She spent a lot of time criticizing missionaries for trying to change the native (5) _____ traditions.

1)

- A. However
- B. Although
- C. Moreover
- D. Besides

2)

- A. has decided
- B. had decided
- C. decided
- D. decides

3)

- A. 1890s
- B. 1890th
- C. the 1890s
- D. the 1890th

4)

- A. whether
- B. which
- C. when
- D. how

5)

- A. Africans's
- B. African's
- C. Africans
- D. Africans'

TASK 5

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap.

Music in My Life

High school can be a very stressful time in a teenager's life. Music gives teens an outlet to express their emotions and comforts them when they feel no one (1) _____ how they feel. The beauty of music is that there is no single type of music.

My passion is for music that tells a story. I also love music that has a new sound or something that sounds classic and raw, like live performances using acoustic instruments. Music also has the power to express opinion. Opinions on politics, religion, and people can (2) _____ in some of my music, but the music I like most is free of any politics since I feel there is too much politics in everything else. Music should be a unique expression of an (3) _____ feelings and views on the world. I like being able to mix the past and the present. Bands from the past let me get an idea of (4) _____ life was like before I was born.

Music helps me and many other people my age cope with the daily stresses of high school and lets us (5) _____ the pressure from our peers. We can listen to some music in our rooms to escape from the world and to get over things like little fights with our parents.

Music affects every part of my life, the way I dress, my art, my language.

1)

- A. understood

- B. understands
- C. understand
- D. is understanding

2)

- A. find
- B. to be found
- C. found
- D. be found

3)

- A. artists'
- B. artists
- C. artist's
- D. artist

4)

- A. which
- B. that
- C. what
- D. how

5)

- A. to avoid
- B. avoids
- C. avoid
- D. avoided

Vocabulary (English-Ukrainian)

a bit overweight	з децю надмірною вагою
acquaintance	знайомий
adult	дорослий
adverse	несприятливий
adversities	негаразди
affair	роман
affection	любов
age	вік
ageing	старіючий
appreciation	вдячність
apt	можливий, ймовірний
ask someone out	запрошувати на побачення
attitude	ставлення
at the age of 30	у віці 30
attractive	привабливий
auburn → red → strawberry-blond	червоне-коричнєве → руде → русяве з рожевим відтінком (волосся)
aunt	тітка
avoid	уникати
baby	немовля
bald (bald spot)	лисий
balding	лисїючий
bang	чубчик
banned from work	усунений від роботи
be about 40	приблизно 40

be in one's 20	у віці близько 20
be under 50	до 50
beam	сяяти
beard (bearded)	борода (бородатий)
beautiful	гарна (жінка)
behavioural	поведінковий
best friend	кращий друг
black→brunette →brown→chestnut- brown→honey-blond →blond→golden- blond→ ash-blond	чорний→брюнет (ка) →коричневий→каштановий→медовий→ білявий→золотавий→попелястий (колір волосся)
bleached	освітлене (волосся)
blind date	побачення наосліп
bond	зв'язок
boon	користь, поштовх до розвитку
boost	підтримувати, підвищувати
boss	шеф
boundary	кордон
boyfriend	друг, хлопець
braids	косички
break up	розірвати стосунки
bright-eyed	з яскравими очима
bring someone up	виховувати
bring up/raise a family	виховувати
brood	зграйка (жарт. про дітей)
brother/elder brother	брат (старший брат)
brown-eyed	карокий
bun	пучок, вузол (волосся)
charge	звинувачувати
child	дитина
close-knit family	дружня, згуртована родина
coarse/wiry (stiff)	жорсткий
colleague	колега
come apart	розійтися
come from somewhere	бути родом з
come of age	досягти повноліття
commitment	зобов'язання
compassion	жалість
confidence	впевненість
conduct	поводити себе
contribute	сприяти
cordial	теплий, щирий
cousin	двоюродний брат (сестра)
cropped	підстрижений
crucial	вирішальний
curly	кучерявий
date/to go out with	зустрічатися
daughter	донька
decline	ввічливо відмовити
devoted	відданий
divorced	розлучений

double date	<i>подвійне побачення</i>
dowry (to provide a ~ for)	<i>придане (готувати придане)</i>
drop in/by/over	<i>зайти в гості без запрошення</i>
dry	<i>сухий</i>
dyed	<i>пофарбований</i>
eke out a living	<i>ледве зводити кінці з кінцями</i>
elderly	<i>похилого віку</i>
elegant	<i>елегантний</i>
empathy	<i>співчуття</i>
employee	<i>працівник</i>
employer	<i>роботодавець</i>
encourage	<i>заохочувати</i>
engage	<i>залучати</i>
engaged	<i>заручений</i>
enhance	<i>посилювати</i>
essentials	<i>основи</i>
ex-husband	<i>колишній чоловік</i>
expressive	<i>виразний</i>
extended family	<i>велика родина</i>
eyes	<i>очі</i>
face shape (square, oval, round, triangular, heart-shaped)	<i>форма обличчя (квадратне, овальне, кругле, трикутне, у формі серця)</i>
facilitate	<i>полегшувати</i>
family	<i>родина</i>
family circle	<i>сімейне коло</i>
family ties	<i>родинні зв'язки</i>
family values	<i>сімейні цінності</i>
father, daddy	<i>батько, тато</i>
fiancé	<i>наречений</i>
fiancée	<i>наречена</i>
first name	<i>ім'я</i>
five o'clock shadow: new beard growth, shadowy in appearance, that can be seen late in the day on the jaw, chin, or cheek area (also known as stubble)	<i>неголеність, щетина</i>
flaw	<i>недолік</i>
flirt	<i>фліртувати</i>
flourish	<i>процвітати</i>
forge	<i>кувати</i>
foster daughter	<i>названа донька</i>
foster	<i>виховувати</i>
found	<i>засновувати</i>
freckled	<i>вкритий веснянками</i>
friend	<i>друг</i>
frown	<i>супити брови</i>
fulfill	<i>виконувати</i>
full lips	<i>повні губи</i>
full name	<i>повне ім'я</i>

general appearance	загальний вигляд
gentle	ніжний
get along/on	мати гарні стосунки
get divorced (from)	розлучатися
get engaged (to)	заручитися
get married (to)	одружитися
get on (well) with someone	мати гарні стосунки
get on like a house on fire	одразу зблизитись, легко знаходити спільну мову
get on well	ладити
girlfriend	подруга, дівчина
glowing	сяючий
go Dutch	платити свою частину(у ресторані)
go out with someone	зустрічатися
good-looking	який добре виглядає
gorgeous	ефектний, шикарний
grab a bite (to eat)	перекусити
grandchild	онук (онучка)
granddaughter / son	онучка (онук)
grandfather / mother	дідусь / бабуся
grandparent (s)	дідусь та бабуся
gray →silver→ white →salt-and-pepper	сивий→сріблястий→білий→сивастий
great-grandchild	правнук
grin	киво посміхатися
hair	волосся
hair style	зачіска
half-brother	зведений брат
handsome	гарний
have a church wedding	вінчатися
have a crush on someone	втратити голову від когось
have a registry office wedding	розписуватись
have a row	сваритися
hazel	карий
hearth and home	домашнє вогнище
height and build	зріст і статура
hen party	дівич-вечір
highlighted	мелірований
hold something back	стримувати емоції
honeymoon	медовий місяць
husband	чоловік
immediate family	найближчі родичі
infuse	вселяти
in-laws	родичі чоловіка/дружини
inspire	надихати
intact family	повна родина
intellectual	розумний
intimacy	близькість
intrude	втручатися
in turn	в свою чергу

invitation (to)	<i>запрошення</i>
jump at the chance	<i>скористатися нагодою</i>
keep in touch	<i>підтримувати зв'язок</i>
keep the home fires burning	<i>підтримувати домашнє вогнище</i>
know someone by name	<i>знати когось на ім'я</i>
lack	<i>нестача, брак</i>
last name/surname	<i>прізвище</i>
launch the investigation	<i>розпочинати розслідування</i>
lay foundation	<i>закладати основу</i>
layered	<i>підстрижене каскадом волосся</i>
lively	<i>живий</i>
long	<i>довгий</i>
look	<i>вигляд, погляд</i>
look alike	<i>бути схожим</i>
look up to someone	<i>поважати когось</i>
lustrous	<i>блискучий</i>
maiden name	<i>дівоче ім'я</i>
maintain	<i>підтримувати</i>
make a lovely couple	<i>бути гарною парою</i>
make up	<i>помиритись</i>
marital relationships	<i>шлюбні стосунки</i>
marry someone	<i>одружуватися з кимось</i>
mesmerizing	<i>гіпнотизуючий (погляд)</i>
middle name	<i>друге ім'я</i>
middle-aged	<i>середнього віку</i>
mother/mom	<i>мати, мама</i>
moustache	<i>вуса</i>
mouth/lips	<i>рот, губи</i>
mutual respect	<i>взаємоповага</i>
neatly-combed	<i>акуратно зачесане</i>
negotiate	<i>вести переговори, розмовляти</i>
neighbour	<i>сусід</i>
nephew	<i>племінник</i>
niece	<i>племінниця</i>
no way	<i>неймовірно, ні в якому разі, жодним чином,</i>
non-judgmental	<i>неупередженій</i>
nuclear family	<i>мама, тато та діти</i>
nurturing	<i>турботливий</i>
obese	<i>огрядний</i>
once in a blue moon	<i>дуже рідко</i>
orphanage	<i>притулок</i>
overcome	<i>долати</i>
pale	<i>блідий</i>
parents	<i>батьки</i>
parted	<i>розділене проділом</i>
partner	<i>партнер</i>
pass away	<i>помирати</i>
pass judgement	<i>виносити судження</i>
patronymic	<i>по-батькові</i>
piercing	<i>пронизуючий (погляд)</i>
plump	<i>пухкий</i>

ponytail	<i>хвіст</i>
posh	<i>шикарний</i>
propose to someone	<i>робити пропозицію</i>
put up with someone/something	<i>змиритися</i>
reassurance	<i>переконаність, заспокоєння</i>
reception	<i>прийом</i>
refrain from	<i>утримуватися від</i>
reliable	<i>надійний</i>
resemble	<i>нагадувати</i>
resolve	<i>вирішувати</i>
ringlets	<i>завитки</i>
role model	<i>взірець</i>
rosy	<i>рожевий</i>
rough	<i>грубий</i>
ruddy	<i>рум'яний</i>
run in the family	<i>риса, притаманна усім членам родини</i>
sb's marriage is on the rocks	<i>шлюб на межі розпаду</i>
scowl	<i>кидати сердитий погляд</i>
scraggly, scruffy	<i>неохайний</i>
self-worth	<i>власна гідність</i>
senior citizen	<i>громадянин похилого віку</i>
sentenced to probation	<i>засуджувати до випробувального строку</i>
separated	<i>який проживає окремо від чоловіка/дружини</i>
secure	<i>безпечний</i>
share custody	<i>поділяти опіку</i>
short	<i>короткий</i>
shy away	<i>ухилитися</i>
sibling	<i>брат чи сестра</i>
sibling rivalry	<i>суперництво між дітьми</i>
sideburns	<i>бакенбарди</i>
silky	<i>шовковистий</i>
single	<i>самотній</i>
sister	<i>сестра</i>
skin/face/complexion (complexion is the natural appearance and colour of the skin, especially of the face; e.g. Mary has a soft, creamy complexion.)	<i>шкіра/обличчя/колір шкіри</i>
skinny	<i>худорлявий</i>
slim	<i>стрункий</i>
smart	<i>ошатний</i>
smooth	<i>гладенький</i>
son	<i>син</i>
son-in law	<i>зять</i>
sorrowful	<i>сумний</i>
source	<i>джерело</i>
spiky	<i>короткий і колючий</i>
spouse	<i>чоловік або дружина</i>

stag party	<i>холостяцька вечірка</i>
start/end a relationship with someone	<i>починати/закінчувати стосунки з кимось</i>
step-daughter	<i>пасербиця</i>
step-father	<i>вітчим</i>
stick with	<i>підтримувати стосунки</i>
stiff	<i>жорсткий</i>
stocky	<i>кремезний</i>
stout	<i>повний</i>
straight	<i>прямий</i>
strained	<i>напружений</i>
strength	<i>сила</i>
sympathetic	<i>співчутливий</i>
take after someone	<i>успадкувати риси</i>
tanned	<i>засмаглий</i>
teenager	<i>підліток</i>
texture/appearance	<i>текстура/вигляд</i>
thick, full	<i>густе (волосся)</i>
thin	<i>рідке (волосся)</i>
thin lips	<i>тонкі губи</i>
thoughtfulness	<i>турботливість</i>
through thick and thin	<i>і в радості, і в горі</i>
toddler	<i>дитина, яка починає ходити</i>
togetherness	<i>спільність</i>
treated hair	<i>доглянуте волосся</i>
treat	<i>ставитися</i>
twin	<i>близнюк</i>
twinkling	<i>з блиском</i>
twin-sister/brother	<i>сестра/брат-близнюк</i>
unattractive	<i>непривабливий</i>
uncle	<i>дядько</i>
unparalleled	<i>неперевершений</i>
uphold commitments	<i>виконувати зобов'язання</i>
unshaven→ clean-shaven →neatly-trimmed	<i>неголений→чисто поголений→акуратний</i>
untidy-looking/scruffy-looking	<i>неакуратний</i>
value	<i>цінувати</i>
value system	<i>система цінностей</i>
wardrobe	<i>гардероб</i>
wavy	<i>хвилястий</i>
weaved	<i>заплетений</i>
well-built/muscular	<i>статний</i>
well-dressed	<i>добре одягнутий</i>
widow	<i>вдова</i>
widowed	<i>овдовілий</i>
widower	<i>удівець</i>
wife	<i>дружина</i>
wisdom	<i>мудрість</i>
withstand	<i>протистояти</i>
wrinkled	<i>вкритий зморшками</i>

young adult	<i>молода людина</i>
youth	<i>молодь</i>

**Vocabulary
(Ukrainian- English)**

акуратно зачесаний	<i>neatly-combed</i>
бакенбарди	<i>sideburns</i>
батьки	<i>parents</i>
батько, тато	<i>father, daddy</i>
близнюк	<i>twin</i>
близькість	<i>intimacy</i>
блискучий	<i>lustrous</i>
блідий	<i>pale</i>
борода	<i>beard (bearded)</i>
брат (старший брат)	<i>brother /elder brother</i>
брат чи сестра	<i>sibling</i>
бути гарною парою	<i>make a lovely couple</i>
бути родом з	<i>come from somewhere</i>
бути схожим	<i>look alike</i>
ввічливо відмовити	<i>decline</i>
вводити в оману	<i>mislead</i>
вдова	<i>widow</i>
вдячність	<i>appreciation</i>
велика родина	<i>extended family</i>
вести переговори, розмовляти	<i>negotiate</i>
вигляд, погляд	<i>look</i>
виконувати	<i>fulfil</i>
виконувати зобов'язання	<i>uphold commitments</i>
виносити судження	<i>pass judgement</i>
виразний	<i>expressive</i>
вирішити	<i>resolve</i>
виховувати	<i>bring someone up, foster</i>
виховувати	<i>bring up / raise a family</i>
відданий	<i>devoted</i>
вік	<i>age</i>
вінчатися	<i>have a church wedding</i>
взаємоповага	<i>mutual respect</i>
взірець	<i>role model</i>
вкритий веснянками	<i>freckled</i>
вкритий зморшками	<i>wrinkled</i>
власна гідність	<i>self-worth</i>
волосся	<i>hair</i>
впевнений, безпечний	<i>secure</i>
впевненість	<i>confidence</i>
в свою чергу	<i>in turn</i>
вселяти	<i>infuse</i>
втратити голову від когось	<i>have a crush on someone</i>
втручатися	<i>intrude</i>
вуса	<i>moustache</i>
гардероб	<i>wardrobe</i>
гарна (жінка)	<i>beautiful</i>
гарний	<i>handsome</i>
гіпнотизуючий	<i>mesmerizing</i>

гладенький	<i>smooth</i>
громадянин похилого віку	<i>senior citizen</i>
грубий	<i>rough</i>
густий	<i>thick, full</i>
двоюрідний брат (сестра)	<i>cousin</i>
дитина	<i>child</i>
дитина, яка починає ходити	<i>toddler</i>
дівич-вечір	<i>hen party</i>
дівоче ім'я	<i>maiden name</i>
дідусь/бабуся	<i>grandfather/mother</i>
дідусь та бабуся	<i>grandparent(s)</i>
джерело	<i>source</i>
до 50	<i>be under 50</i>
добре одягнутий	<i>well-dressed</i>
довгий	<i>long</i>
доглянуте волосся	<i>treated hair</i>
долати	<i>overcome</i>
домашнє вогнище	<i>hearth and home</i>
донька	<i>daughter</i>
дорослий	<i>adult</i>
досягти повноліття	<i>come of age</i>
друг	<i>friend</i>
друг, хлопець	<i>boyfriend</i>
друге ім'я	<i>middle name</i>
дружина	<i>wife</i>
дружня, згуртована родина	<i>close-knit family</i>
дуже зрідка	<i>once in a blue moon</i>
дядько	<i>uncle</i>
елегантний	<i>elegant</i>
ефектний, шикарний	<i>gorgeous</i>
жалість	<i>compassion</i>
живий	<i>lively</i>
жорсткий	<i>coarse/wiry (stiff), stiff</i>
з блиском	<i>twinkling</i>
з дещо надмірною вагою	<i>a bit overweight</i>
з яскравими очима	<i>bright-eyed</i>
завитки	<i>ringlets</i>
загальний вигляд	<i>general appearance</i>
зайти в гості без запрошення	<i>drop in/by/over</i>
закладати основу	<i>lay foundation</i>
залучати	<i>engage</i>
заохочувати	<i>encourage</i>
заплетений	<i>weaved</i>
запрошення	<i>invitation (to)</i>
запрошувати на побачення	<i>ask someone out</i>
заручений	<i>engaged</i>
заручитися	<i>get engaged (to)</i>
засмаглий	<i>tanned</i>
засновувати	<i>found</i>
засуджувати до випробувального строку	<i>sentenced to probation</i>

зачіска	<i>hair style</i>
зведений брат	<i>half-brother</i>
зв'язок	<i>bond</i>
звинувачувати	<i>charge</i>
змиритися	<i>put up with someone/something</i>
знайомий	<i>acquaintance</i>
знати когось на ім'я	<i>know someone by name</i>
зобов'язання	<i>commitment</i>
зріст і статура	<i>height and build</i>
зустрічатися	<i>date/to go out with</i>
зустрічатися	<i>go out with someone</i>
зять	<i>son-in law</i>
і в радості, і в горі	<i>through thick and thin</i>
ім'я	<i>first name</i>
карі очі	<i>hazel eyes</i>
карокий	<i>brown-eyed</i>
кидати сердитий погляд	<i>scowl</i>
колега	<i>colleague</i>
колишній чоловік	<i>ex-husband</i>
користь, поштовх до розвитку	<i>boon</i>
короткий і колючий	<i>spiky</i>
короткий	<i>short</i>
косички	<i>braids</i>
кордон	<i>boundary</i>
кращий друг	<i>best friend</i>
кремезний	<i>stocky</i>
киво посміхатися	<i>grin</i>
кувати	<i>forge</i>
кучерявий	<i>curly</i>
ладнати, мати гарні стосунки	<i>get on well</i>
лисий	<i>bald (bald spot)</i>
лисінючий	<i>balding</i>
любов	<i>affection</i>
мама, тато та діти	<i>nuclear family</i>
мати гарні стосунки	<i>get along/on</i>
мати гарні стосунки	<i>get on (well) with someone</i>
мати, мама	<i>mother/mom</i>
медовий місяць	<i>honeymoon</i>
мелірований	<i>highlighted</i>
мигдалевидний	<i>almond-shaped</i>
можливий, ймовірний	<i>apt</i>
молода людина	<i>young adult</i>
молодь	<i>youth</i>
мудрість	<i>wisdom</i>
нагадувати	<i>resemble</i>
надійний	<i>reliable</i>
названа донька	<i>foster daughter</i>
вітчим	<i>step-father</i>
надихати	<i>inspire</i>
найближчі родичі	<i>immediate family</i>
напружений	<i>strained</i>
наречена	<i>fiancée</i>
наречений	<i>fiancé</i>

неакуратний, неохайний	<i>untidy-looking/scruffy- looking</i>
негаразди	<i>adversities</i>
неголений→чисто поголений→акуратний	<i>unshaven→ clean-shaven →neatly-trimmed</i>
неголеність, щетина	<i>five o'clock shadow: new beard growth, shadowy in appearance, that can be seen late in the day on the jaw, chin, or cheek area (also known as stubble)</i>
недолік	<i>flaw</i>
неймовірно, ні в якому разі, жодним чином	<i>no way</i>
немовля	<i>baby</i>
неохайний	<i>scraggly, scruffy</i>
неперевершений	<i>unparalleled</i>
непривабливий	<i>unattractive</i>
несприятливий	<i>adverse</i>
нестача, брак	<i>lack</i>
неупереджений	<i>non-judgmental</i>
ніжний	<i>gentle</i>
овдовілий	<i>widowed</i>
огрядний	<i>obese</i>
одразу зблизитись, легко знаходити спільну мову	<i>get on like a house on fire</i>
одружитися	<i>get married (to)</i>
одружуватися з кимось	<i>marry someone</i>
онук (онука)	<i>grandchild</i>
онука (онук)	<i>granddaughter / son</i>
освітлений	<i>bleached</i>
основи	<i>essentials</i>
очі	<i>eyes</i>
ошатний	<i>smart</i>
пасербиця	<i>step-daughter</i>
партнер	<i>partner</i>
переконаність, заспокоєння	<i>reassurance</i>
перекусити	<i>grab a bite (to eat)</i>
підвищувати, підтримувати	<i>boost</i>
підліток	<i>teenager</i>
підстрижений	<i>cropped</i>
підстрижене каскадом волосся	<i>layered hair</i>
підтримувати	<i>maintain</i>
підтримувати домашнє вогнище	<i>keep the home fires burning</i>
підтримувати зв'язок	<i>keep in touch</i>
підтримувати стосунки	<i>stick with</i>
платити свою частину	<i>go Dutch</i>
племінник, небіж	<i>nephew</i>
племінниця, небога	<i>niece</i>
по-батькові	<i>patronymic</i>
побачення всліпу	<i>blind date</i>
поважати когось	<i>look up to someone</i>
поведінковий	<i>behavioural</i>

повна родина	<i>intact family</i>
повне ім'я	<i>full name</i>
повний	<i>stout</i>
повні губи	<i>full lips</i>
поводити себе	<i>conduct</i>
подвійне побачення	<i>double date</i>
подруга, дівчина	<i>girlfriend</i>
полегшувати	<i>facilitate</i>
помирати	<i>pass away</i>
помиритись	<i>make up</i>
посилювати	<i>enhance</i>
пофарбований	<i>dyed</i>
похилого віку	<i>elderly</i>
починати/закінчувати стосунки з кимось	<i>start/end a relationship with someone</i>
правнук	<i>great-grandchild</i>
працівник	<i>employee</i>
приблизно 40	<i>be about 40</i>
привабливий	<i>attractive</i>
придане (готувати придане)	<i>dowry (to provide a ~ for)</i>
прийом	<i>reception</i>
притулок	<i>orphanage</i>
прізвище	<i>last name/surname</i>
пронизуючий (погляд)	<i>piercing</i>
протистояти	<i>withstand</i>
процвітати	<i>flourish</i>
прямий	<i>straight</i>
пухкий	<i>plump</i>
пучок, вузол	<i>bun</i>
рися, притаманна усім членам родини	<i>run in the family</i>
рідке (волосся)	<i>thin</i>
робити пропозицію	<i>propose to someone</i>
роботодавець	<i>employer</i>
родина	<i>family</i>
родинні зв'язки	<i>family ties</i>
родичі чоловіка/дружини	<i>in-laws</i>
рожевий	<i>rosy</i>
розділене проділом	<i>parted</i>
розійтися	<i>come apart</i>
розірвати стосунки	<i>break up</i>
розірвати стосунки	<i>break up</i>
розлучатися	<i>get divorced (from)</i>
розлучений	<i>divorced</i>
розписуватись	<i>have a registry office wedding</i>
розпочинати розслідування	<i>launch the investigation</i>
розумний	<i>intellectual</i>
роман	<i>affair</i>
рот, губи	<i>mouth/lips</i>
рум'яний	<i>ruddy</i>
самотній	<i>single</i>
сваритися	<i>have a row</i>
середнього віку	<i>middle-aged</i>

сестра	<i>sister</i>
сестра/брат-близнюк	<i>twin-sister/brother</i>
сивий→сріблястий→білий→сивастий	<i>gray →silver→ white →salt-and-pepper</i>
сила	<i>strength</i>
син	<i>son</i>
система цінностей	<i>value system</i>
сімейне коло	<i>family circle</i>
сімейні цінності	<i>family values</i>
скористатися нагодою	<i>jump at the chance</i>
співчутливий	<i>sympathetic</i>
співчуття	<i>empathy</i>
спільність	<i>togetherness</i>
сприяти	<i>contribute</i>
ставитися	<i>treat</i>
ставлення	<i>attitude</i>
старіючий	<i>ageing</i>
статний	<i>well-built/muscular</i>
стримувати емоції	<i>hold something back</i>
стрункий	<i>slim</i>
сумний	<i>sorrowful</i>
суперництво між дітьми	<i>sibling rivalry</i>
супити брови	<i>frown</i>
сусід	<i>neighbour</i>
сухий	<i>dry</i>
сяючий	<i>glowing</i>
сяяти	<i>beam</i>
текстура/вигляд	<i>texture/appearance</i>
теплий, щирий	<i>cordial</i>
тітка	<i>aunt</i>
тонкі губи	<i>thin lips</i>
турботливий	<i>nurturing</i>
турботливість	<i>thoughtfulness</i>
у віці 30	<i>at the age of 30</i>
у віці близько 20	<i>be in one's 20</i>
удівець	<i>widower</i>
уникати	<i>avoid</i>
успадкувати риси	<i>take after someone</i>
усунений від роботи	<i>banned from work</i>
утримуватися від	<i>refrain from</i>
ухилитися	<i>shy away</i>
фліртувати	<i>flirt</i>
форма обличчя (квадратне, овальне, кругле, трикутне, у формі серця)	<i>face shape (square, oval, round, triangular, heart-shaped)</i>
хвилястий	<i>wavy</i>
хвіст	<i>ponytail</i>
холостяцька вечірка	<i>stag party</i>
худорлявий	<i>skinny</i>
цінувати	<i>value</i>
червоно-коричневий→рудий→рус яве з рожевим відтінком	<i>auburn →red →strawberry-blond</i>
чоловік	<i>husband</i>

чоловік або дружина	<i>spouse</i>
чорний→брюнет (ка) →коричневий→каштановий→медовий→білявий→золотавий→попелястий (колір волосся)	<i>black</i> → <i>brunette</i> → <i>brown</i> → <i>chestnut-brown</i> → <i>honey-blond</i> → <i>blond</i> → <i>golden-blond</i> → <i>ash-blond</i>
чубчик	<i>bang</i>
шеф	<i>boss</i>
шикарний	<i>posh</i>
шкіра/обличчя/колір шкіри	<i>skin/face/complexion (complexion is the natural appearance and color of the skin, especially of the face; e.g. Mary has a soft, creamy complexion.</i>