

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Тексти та практичні завдання

з навчальної дисципліни

"ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА"

для студентів 1 – 2 курсів

усіх напрямів підготовки

всіх форм навчання

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Т30 Тексти та практичні завдання з навчальної дисципліни "Іноземна мова" для студентів 1 – 2 курсів усіх напрямів підготовки всіх форм навчання / укл. Н. І. Ткачова, Л. В. Савицька, А. С. Коваль. – Х. : Вид. ХНЕУ, 2013. – 76 с. (Укр. мов., англ. мов.)

Запропоновано тексти та практичні завдання, розроблені для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів і побудовані з метою поліпшення рівня володіння англійською мовою та розширення словникового запасу.

Рекомендовано для студентів 1 – 2 курсів усіх напрямів підготовки всіх форм навчання.

Вступ

Тексти та практичні завдання з навчальної дисципліни "Іноземна мова" розроблені для студентів 1 – 2 курсів усіх напрямів підготовки всіх форм навчання та побудовані з урахуванням мети, завдань та умов навчання іноземних мов у вищих навчальних закладах.

Робота вміщує 3 теми: "Їжа, приготування їжі та ресторани", "Магазини та покупки", "Злочин та покарання", в кожній із яких базовий текст супроводжується завданнями для розвитку навичок читання, мовлення та письма, проведення дискусій англійською мовою. Усі тексти є аутентичними.

Під час добору текстів враховувалась їх інформативність, пізнавальна цінність та актуальність тематики.

Запропонований матеріал рекомендовано використовувати як для аудиторної, так і для самостійної роботи студентів.

Unit 1. Food, cooking and restaurants

Assignment 1. Good Friday is the Friday before Easter Sunday. On Good Friday, Christians remember when Jesus died on the cross. In Britain, hot cross buns are popular on Good Friday. Read the recipe of Hot Cross Buns and make the verbs from letters given in jumbled order.

Ingredients

<i>For the yeast mixture:</i>	<i>For the buns:</i>	50 grams sugar
1 tablespoon dried yeast	350 grams flour	50 grams butter
1 teaspoon sugar	1 teaspoon salt	1 egg
50 millilitres milk	1 teaspoon mixed spice	25 grams currants
150 millilitres warm water	1 teaspoon cinnamon	40 grams mixed peel
100 grams flour	1 teaspoon nutmeg	

1. ROPU the warm milk and the warm water into a bowl.
2. DAD the sugar, yeast and 100 grams of flour. AVELE for 20 to 30 minutes in a warm place.
3. TIFS 350 grams of flour, 50 grams of sugar, the salt, mixed spice, cinnamon and nutmeg.
4. LEMT the butter in a saucepan.
5. ATBE the egg. DDA the butter and the egg to the yeast mixture. DAD the flour mixture, the currants and the mixed peel.

6. PITS the mixture well.
7. KDEAN the dough with your hands for 10 minutes.
8. DEDIVI the dough into 12 pieces.
9. PELCA the buns on a baking tray.
10. VEROOC the buns with a tea towel. EVEAL in a warm place for 45 minutes.
11. UTC a cross on the top of each bun with a knife.
12. TUP the buns in the oven (190 °C). EKAB for 15 to 20 minutes.

Assignment 2. Read and translate the text about American eating habits. Compare them with eating traditions in your country.

Meal Times. In the U.S. meals are usually served at the following times: breakfast: 6:30 – 10:00 a.m., lunch: 11:30 – 2:00 p.m., dinner: 5:00 p.m. – 8:00. Breakfast meals can vary from cereal and milk to eggs and pancakes or French toast (slices of bread dipped in an egg and milk batter and fried). Lunch tends to be a lighter meal – a sandwich, yogurt or a light entrée. Dinner includes a main course of meat, poultry or fish, accompanied by side dishes such as soup, salad and vegetables. Brunch, a common Sunday meal served between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m., is really a combination of breakfast and lunch.

Common dishes. There are a wide variety of foods, depending upon which type of restaurant you go to. Some American-style restaurants have a typical menu. Appetizers are nachos (a tortilla chip topped with melted cheese), chili (a thick sauce of meat and pepper), shrimp cocktail, raw vegetables and dip, finger sandwiches, cheese and crackers. Soups are French onion, chicken, vegetable, and soup of the day. Salads are regular, Greek, chef, Caesar or spinach. Main Courses are steak, fried chicken, fish hamburgers, pasta and pizza. Hot and Cold Sandwiches are combinations of ham, turkey, roast beef, chicken, tuna or egg salads, etc., served between two slices of bread. Beverages are coffee, tea, soft drinks, mineral water and iced tea. Deserts are cakes, ice-cream, frozen yogurt, fruit, etc. breakfast dishes are cold cereal and milk, warm cereal, toast, yogurt, eggs, pancakes, French toast, waffles, etc.

Pot luck supper. Sometimes when the family gets together with other families they have what's called "potluck supper". This is an informal occasion, so people dress casually but nicely. Invitations can be written or made by phone, and each person is asked to bring a dish of food: starter, main course salad or vegetable, or dessert. The hostess knows how many of

each kind of dishes but not exactly what the guests will bring. That's why it is called "pot luck". It is a lovely surprise, holding a dinner party what you are going to feed your guests. As the guests arrive, they put their "pot" on the table and the meal is served buffet-style. Drinks are provided, although some guests might bring a bottle of wine as a present. It is a fun and relaxed way of getting together with friends.

Restaurants. Americans eat out often. Fast food restaurants have wide popularity. There are two types of restaurants in the U.S.: fast food and full-service restaurants. The style of fast food restaurants is much like that of cafeteria. Patrons go up to a counter to order their meal: hamburgers, hot chicken sandwiches, and pizza. It is then placed on a plastic tray which patron brings to a table. A typical dinner costs from \$3.00 to \$6.00. It is expected that patrons will finish within 30 – 45 minutes. In full-service restaurants a waiter comes to take the patrons' order. Dinner can vary from \$10.00 to \$50.00. It is expected that patrons will finish eating and leave restaurant within an hour. To express satisfaction with service patrons will give a tip of 20 % of the bill. Small tips are given to coat check attendants (up to \$1.00), rest room and car park attendants (50 cents).

Water and ice. Most people in the U.S. drink tap water. Any cold beverage you order will be served to you with ice unless you request otherwise. Historically, there was the Grand Exchange. Kernels of New World corn became a yellow currency more valuable to the well-being of the world than nuggets of gold. Potatoes kept famine from European villages. Sweet potatoes eased China's dependence on rice. Wheat from the Middle East made North America's Great Plains the "breadbasket of the world". Five centuries after it started the Grand Exchange goes on.

Assignment 3. Read and translate the text about American food advantages. Discuss present trends in the USA which are connected with food and dining. Compare them with those existing in your country.

The popular view outside the U.S. that Americans survive on cheeseburgers, Cokes, and French fries is as accurate as the American popular view that the British live on tea and fish 'n' chips, the Germans only on beer, bratwurst, and sauerkraut, and the French on red wine and garlic.

Besides being a cliché, this view also comes from the fact that much of what is advertised abroad as "American food" is a pretty fat, tasteless

imitation. American beef for example, comes from specially grain-fed cattle, not from cows that are raised mainly for milk production. As a result, American beef is more tender and tastes better than what is usually offered as an "American steak" in Europe. When sold abroad, the simple baked potato that comes hot and whole in foil often lacks the most important element, the famous Idaho potato. This has a different texture and skin that comes from the climate and soil in Idaho. Or, there's even that old picnic standby, corn-on-the-cob. There's absolutely no comparison with corn that has been canned, kept in water, or frozen stiff and shipped for weeks over thousands of miles.

Even something as basic as barbecue sauces show differences from many of the types found on supermarket shelves overseas. A line barbecue sauce from the Southside of Chicago has its own fire and soul. The Texans have a competition each year for the hottest barbecue sauce (the recipes are kept secret). And the Hispanic communities in the Southwest know that theirs is the best. Then there are those California wines which are doing quite well in international tasting competitions. Like fine wines everywhere, the best ones never leave home. The oldest bourbons and smoothest "sipping" whiskeys" are also not things you would offer to just anyone.

America has two strong advantages when it comes to food. The first is that as the leading agricultural nation, she has always been well supplied with fresh meats, fruits, and vegetables in great variety at relatively low prices. This is one reason why steak or beef roast is probably the most "typical" American food; it has always been more available. But good Southern-fried chicken also has its champions, as do hickory-smoked or sugar-cured hams, turkey (which some people wanted to make the national bird), fresh lobster, and other sea foods such as crabs or clams.

In a country with widely different climates and many fruit and vegetable growing regions, such items as fresh grapefruit, oranges, lemons, melons, cherries, peaches, or broccoli, iceberg lettuce, avocados, and cranberries do not have to be imported. This is one reason why fruit dishes and salads are so common. Family vegetable gardens have been very popular, both as a hobby and as a way to save money, from the days when most Americans were farmers. They also help to keep fresh food on the table. Vegetable gardens are so popular that even *The New Yorker* always prints a few zucchini cartoons each autumn. One thing that always grows is zucchini, and trying to get the family to eat more of it with everything, or the neighbors to

accept just a few more, has become a kind of national joke. In some areas where just about everyone goes fishing now and then, fish replace zucchini ("you caught them, you eat them!"). The first few fresh perch or mountain trout are quite good.

The second advantage America has enjoyed is that immigrants have brought with them, and continue to bring, the traditional foods of their countries and cultures. The variety of foods and styles is simply amazing. Whether Armenian, Basque, Catalanian, Creole, Danish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, traditional Jewish, Latvian, Mexican, Vietnamese or what have you, these traditions are now also at home in the United States. A toasted bagel for breakfast (with Philadelphia cream cheese), a crisp taco with fresh lettuce (and a sharp cheese) for lunch or a serious dinner starting with sweet-and-sour in a Chinatown restaurant have also become "typically" American.

There seem to be four trends in America at present which are connected with foods and dining. First there has been a notable increase in the number of reasonably priced restaurants which offer specialty foods. These include those that specialize in many varieties and types of pancakes, those that offer only fresh, baked breakfast foods, and the many that are buffets or salad bars.

Secondly, growing numbers of Americans are more regularly going out to eat in restaurants. One reason is that they are not too expensive. Another reason, probably more important, is that many American women today do not feel that their lives are best spent in the kitchen. They would rather pay a professional chef and also enjoy a good meal. At the same time, there is an increase in fine cooking as a hobby for both men and women. For some two decades now, there have been popular television series on all types and styles of cooking, and the increasing popularity can easily be seen in the number of best-selling specialty cookbooks and the numbers of stores that specialize in often exotic cooking devices and spices.

A third trend is that as a result of nationwide health campaigns, Americans in general are eating a much lighter diet. Cereals and grain foods, fruit and vegetables, fish and salads are emphasized instead of heavy and sweet foods. More than one American, of course, will refuse to give up that "solid" meal of meat, potatoes, and gravy. Yet the strong health and fitness movement in the U.S. shows no signs of being a temporary trend.

Finally, there is that international trend to "fast food" chains which sell pizza, hamburgers, Mexican foods, chicken, salads and sandwiches,

seafoods, and various ice creams. While many Americans and many other people resent this trend and while, as may be expected, restaurants also dislike it, many young, middle-aged, and old people, both rich and poor, continue to buy and eat fast food.

Assignment 4. Read the idioms dealing with food and gardening together with their definitions. Find the equivalents to these idioms in your native language. Make your own sentences with these idioms.

cool as a cucumber – calm and not agitated.

During the exam Giselle was *as cool as a cucumber*, because she knew all the answers.

rotten to the core – completely no good, worthless, bad.

Andy is *rotten to the core*. He never does his work and blames everyone for his mistakes.

apple of someone's eye – someone's favorite person or thing.

Cindy is *the apple of her mother's eye*. She always receives the nicest gift.

weed out someone or something – to remove someone or something unwanted.

I am going through my magazines *to weed out* those I do not need to keep.

cream of the crop – the best of all.

The three students were *the cream of the crop*. Their grades were outstanding.

easy as apple pie – very easy.

Learning to tie your shoes is *as easy as apple pie*. Children can do it quickly.

beat around the bush – to avoid answering a question; to stall.

Stop *beating around the bush*, Peter, and answer the question. Are you sick or not?

clear as mud – not understandable.

Your excuse is *as clear as mud*. So you need to explain it to me again.

apples and oranges – comparing two different things.

The test we took last week, and today's test are like *apples and oranges*. They were completely different.

bite the dust – to fall to defeat; to die.

Every morning during the drought, Pal would check the plants in her garden to see if one *had bitten the dust* because it lacked water.

have one's ear to the ground – to listen carefully for news.

Agnes *had her ear to the ground*, hoping she would get new information about her job.

fresh as a daisy – very fresh, alert.

Every morning Ann goes to school *as fresh as a daisy* and ready to study.

upset the apple cart – to mess up or ruin.

Tom *upset the apple cart* when he told everyone about the surprise party.

bed of roses – a situation or way of life that is always happy and comfortable.

Being the boss is not exactly *a bed of roses*. She has to take responsibility for everyone's reports.

dig up some dirt – to find out something bad about someone.

Paula was trying *to dig up some dirt* about Bridget, because Bridget had embarrassed her in the meeting.

an apple a day keeps the doctor away – an apple is nutritious and you will stay healthy if you eat one every day.

My mother always told us that *an apple a day keeps the doctor away*, so we would eat apples to stay healthy.

April showers bring May flowers – something that you do not enjoy may lead to something you do enjoy.

Since April showers bring May flowers, we knew we could have a party after our exams.

get one's feet on the ground – to get firmly established.

Paulette's new job was difficult, but she knew she would *get her feet on the ground* after she had a routine.

as you sow, so shall you reap – If you behave well, good things will happen; if you behave badly, bad things will happen.

Susan made a fortune selling Lynn's recipe, but lost all her money when found out. *As a man sows, so shall he reap*.

lead someone down the garden path – to deceive someone.

Her husband *led her down the garden path* before they were married. He never told her that he owed the bank a lot of money.

dirty work – dishonest, deceptive, or underhanded activity.

When Catherine entered classroom she could tell there had been some *dirty work* going on, because everyone started laughing.

go to seed – become unkempt, or sloppy.

Because John is not cleaning his office, the area *has gone to seed*. It is so messy.

Assignment 5. Read and translate the text about British eating habits. Compare them with eating traditions in your country and in the USA.

Many *typical English dishes* center on roast meat – beef, pork, lamb, poultry and game. Roast beef is accompanied by roast potatoes and Yorkshire pudding. Mint sauce is usually served with lamb, and currant jelly with poultry. Pork is normally complimented by apple sauce.

A *treat* is salmon, also smoked, as are haddock and mackerel. Regional sea specialties include oysters. Stews and pies are particular favorites, with Lancashire hot pot, a celebrated stew.

Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire produces pork pies, and Cornwall Cornish pasties. Cheeses include Cheddar, Cheshire, Stilton, Double Gloucester, Red Leicester, Derbyshire, Lancashire and Wensleydale.

The most famous British takeaway is still the fish and chip shop. Wimpy is a trade mark for a fast food chain in Britain. Wimpy was a friend of cartoon character Popeye who loved hamburgers.

Tea is the national drink. Children have tea about 5 or 6 p.m. "Five o'clock tea" is the meal and not a drink. It is often meat or fish with vegetables and then a dessert. Cream teas are very popular. You may have scones (cake) with cream and jam. Coffee enjoys almost equal popularity. Beer might be one of brews: mild, bitter, stout or lager. Pubs serve a wide range of non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages, including gin, vodka, sherry and whisky. Permitted drinking hours are generally 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Monday to Saturday; noon to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. on Sunday, Good Friday and December 25.

For *breakfast* most people have cereal or toast and tea or coffee. People have tea with cold milk. Some people prefer instant coffee, made just with hot water. Many visitors to Britain find this coffee disgusting.

Lunch is a quick meal. It is very light, usually a sandwich and some fruit. There are a lot of sandwich bars with a wide choice of bread, salad, fish and meat which go for sandwiches. Pubs serve good, cheap food, both hot and cold. School children can have a hot meal at school but many take a lunch bag from home – a sandwich, a drink, apples or bananas. On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch: roast meat with potatoes, vegetables and gravy – a sauce made from the meat juices.

People have dinner at 7 or 8 p.m. The evening meal is the main meal of the day. Usually the whole family eats together.

Supper must be very light – a sandwich or toast, or just some biscuits. Those who haven't eaten dinner may eat supper at 9 p.m.

At the restaurant you will have a starter, a main course and a dessert. The starter includes a vegetable, tomato or chicken soup, prawn cocktail, melon and ham or fruit juice. Main courses give a choice of chicken casserole, roast beef, fish pie served with new potatoes and fresh vegetables. Desserts may include Black Forest Gateau (a chocolate cake) an apple pie with cream or ice-cream, cheese and biscuits.

The British like food from other countries, from the time immemorial foreign trade was major influence on British cooking. English cooks used ingredients from all over the world though good English weather, plenty of rains help them produce fine fruit, vegetables and meat. Probably, a famous quotation of the writer and humourist George Mikes "On the Continent people have good food; in England people have good table manners" will soon be forgotten. Nowadays British pubs are becoming the places where you can eat well and cheaply. British steak and mushroom pie, Lancashire hotpot are the gastronomic wonders of the world.

Eating out in Britain is very easy. There are many establishments which are worth visiting. The choice is excellent, especially in London, one of the gourmet's paradises. Concentrated in the West End alone are several hundred restaurants catering for the most tastes and pockets, with full meals ranging from 1.50 to 30 pounds.

Most nationalities with a reputation for cuisine are represented in the British capital. You can choose any restaurant to your liking – classical French, classical international, Italian, Japanese, Greek, Hungarian, British, Cantonese. Some restaurants provide special kind of treat – like afternoon tea for children of all ages, eat-as-much-as-you-can set tea at Harrods Restaurant, expensive, but the children's tea costs less than Mum's and Dad's. The establishments, like Simpson' Tate Gallery, Waltons, English Garden and others are the best London can offer. E.g. Simpson's is a traditional English restaurant with several rooms on two floors. It was established in 1828. The dishes to sample are huge roasts, boiled chicken, tripe and onions, Lancashire hotpot, etc. If you want to try something out of-the-ordinary you may go to Tate Gallery at Milbank Embankment. This is a very fine restaurant where food is modelled on early traditional English dishes, some from the recipes of Elizabeth, wife of Oliver Cromwell. The choice is endless.

Restaurants serving "British" food tend to be either very expensive and found in luxury hotels, or cheap and nasty serving mainly fried food. You can eat a good "British" meal without spending a lot of money by going to a pub. Most pubs now serve good value hot and cold meals. They often have family areas where people under 16 can sit and eat. Unfortunately, good British food is difficult to find. Only 2 per cent of restaurants in London serve British food.

East meets West. Most British people, if they go out for a meal or buy a takeaway, go to their local Indian or Chinese restaurant. There are 8,000 Indian restaurants in Great Britain and most towns, however small, have one.

Indian restaurants serve food from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. North-Indian food is the most common: spicy curries cooked in oil and served with rice or different types of bread. South-Indian food is often vegetarian since most southern Indians are Hindu and eat little or no meat.

Most Chinese restaurants serve Cantonese food, including lunch-time snacks called "dim sum": steamed or deep-fried dumplings, with either savoury or sweet fillings.

Chinese and Indian restaurants are facing strong competition from Thai restaurants in Britain. The cuisine is a mixture of Indian and Chinese food, with dishes ranging from hot to mild often using coconut cream.

Fast food. People in Britain are more likely to eat fast food than go in a posh restaurant. A hamburger is most popular fast-food meal in Britain, but not all fast food is American. Kebab houses, often run by Greek and Turkish Cypriots, are also very popular.

People spend less time cooking now. An increasing number of people eat convenience food in the evenings. Convenience meals are already cooked – all you have is to heat them up in the microwave.

Vegetarian food. About 10 per cent of British people are vegetarian. If you are vegetarian, eating out is quite easy in Britain because there are quite a few vegetarian restaurants. Unfortunately, there are very few good chefs who specialise in vegetarian cuisine, which means that most vegetarian food is rather boring.

Assignment 6. Answer the following questions.

1. Which meal do you think is the most British?
2. Which of the dishes mentioned in the text can you find in your country?
3. How different is British food from the food in your country?
4. Do you think British eating habits are healthy?

5. Do you think eating habits in your country are healthy?
6. How often do you eat fast food? Do you think convenience food is fast food?

Assignment 7. Read and translate the text about Britain's colonial past. How did the following everyday foods shape the history of Britain, Ireland and the USA?

Spices. In 1600 the East India Company was formed under Elizabeth I to compete with Dutch traders in the oriental spice trade. The company was given a monopoly on all goods imported to England from Asia. From the 1750s the company became more ambitious, starting to invade and conquer parts of India. It was now the biggest company in the world, and also an unofficial arm of the British government. When Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837, the whole India was under British rule, and she was made Empress of India. When she died in 1901, the British Empire had expanded so much that it included one fifth of the total population of the world.

Sugar. As tea and coffee grew in popularity in Britain in the 18th century, the demand for sugar to sweeten them also grew. Sugar plantations in the West Indies owned by European colonists needed more workers, so their owners imported slaves from West Africa. A circular trade developed and islands such as Jamaica and the Bahamas became British colonies. Ships from Britain carried cotton and metal goods to Africa, where they were traded for slaves, who were taken on a three-month voyage to the West Indies. They were traded with the plantation owners for sugar, and the sugar returned to Britain. Georgian Britain, especially the ports of Liverpool and Bristol, grew rich on the profits of the slave trade, turning a blind eye to the cruelty and the suffering involved.

Tea. The East India Company also held a monopoly on the import of Chinese tea, which became popular and fashionable in the 18th century. Trading posts around China such as Singapore and Hong Kong soon became colonies. At the same time, people in America, which the British had colonised in Elizabethan times, were protesting about high taxes on the import of common goods from England. A revolutionary group called the Sons of Liberty began turning back British tea ships from American ports, and in 1773 they threw worth thousands of pounds into Boston Harbour. The "Boston Tea Party" was the first of many acts of rebellion that quickly led to war with England and, in 1776, to American independence.

Potatoes. Potatoes, originally from Colombia, were introduced to England by Elizabethan explorers. Sir Walter Raleigh grew them on his land in Ireland, which in those days was under British rule. The Irish, poor and constantly at war internally or with the English, began to rely on this crop, which was easy to grow and produced a good yield. The poorest families ate nothing else. But in 1840s a fungus inflected the crops and more than one million people died of hunger. Another two million emigrated, mostly to North America, and a de-populated Ireland remained under British rule until 1922.

Assignment 8. Insert the names of the countries in the correct sentences.

America, China, Jamaica, Singapore, Hong Kong, India, Ireland

1. and became British colonies as a result of the tea trade in the 18th century.
2. became a British colony as a result of the sugar trade in the 18th century.
3. became a British colony as a result of the spice trade in the 18th century.
4. was a British colony from medieval times until 1922.
5. was a British colony from the 16th century until 1776.
6. was never a British colony.

Assignment 9. Put each of the following words into its correct place in the passage below

animals	bowl	chopsticks	daily
die	energy	Europeans	grow
healthy	knives	left	man
mouth	people	plants	plates
play	spoons		

Food is one of our most important ...needs. It gives us ...to work and It makes us grow, and keeps our bodies strong and Without food, we.... All living things - plants, ... and man - need food to live and But only make their own food. They also provide food for animals and

Customs influence the ways ... eat. Most Americans and ... eat from

individual, using ..., forks, and Arabs use only their ... hands to spoon foods from a central Chinese and Japanese use to pick up food from a small bowl held close to the

Assignment 10. Choose the right answer.

1. You shouldn't eat so many sweets; they're ... for you.
a) bad; b) disagreeable; c) unhealthy; d) unsuitable.
2. My aunt could tell fortunes from tea
a) buds; b) grounds; c) leaves; d) seeds.
3. Would you ... the salt, please?
a) carry; b) deliver; c) give; d) pass.
4. This avocado ... rather hard.
a) feels; b) senses; c) smells; d) tastes.
5. Oranges are said to be ... for me but I don't like them much.
a) appetising; b) good; c) healthy; d) nourishing.
6. "What would you like to drink. Miss Delicate, some ... or something stronger?"
a) brandy; b) cider; c) sherry; d) whisky.
7. In the jar there was a ... which looked like jam.
a) material; b) powder; c) solid; d) substance.
8. Pork chops are one of my favourite
a) bowls; b) courses; c) dishes; d) plates.
9. These are ... potatoes, not the end of last season's.
a) fresh; b) new; c) ripe; d) young.
10. Light ... were served during the interval.
a) drinks; b) foods; c) meals; d) refreshments.
11. In Mrs Conservative's ..., it is essential to eat a big breakfast.
a) confidence; b) idea; c) opinion; d) principle.
12. They arrived so late for the meal, that the food was
a) dried; b) hard; c) lost; d) spoilt.
13. I usually ... white coffee for breakfast.
a) consume; b) eat; c) have; d) take.
14. In England they eat apple ... with pork.
a) cream; b) custard; c) budding; d) sauce.
15. A cool drink ... him after his long hot journey.
a) recovered; b) refreshed; c) relaxed; d) rested.
16. Is this ... water?
a) drink; b) drinking; c) potted; d) swallow.

17. No thank you, I don't ... sugar in tea.

- a) drink; b) put; c) take; d) use.

18. Would you like me to ... the tea?

- a) drain; b) drip; c) pour; d) spill.

Assignment 11. Choose the right answer.

1. I am very fond of eating ... onions with cold beef.

- a) frozen; b) pickled; c) preserved; d) salted.

2. As the cake was delicious, Mr. Sweettooth had a second

- a) amount; b) course; c) cut; d) helping.

3. Potatoes are the ... diet for many European peoples.

- a) bulk; b) majority; c) staple; d) sum.

4. "Were you told to get dinner ready?" "No, I did it of my own"

- a) accord; b) desire; c) idea; d) will.

5. Can't I ... you to another piece of cake?

- a) convince; b) persuade; c) pull; d) tempt.

6. "Do you like raw vegetables?" "Well, it ... what kind of vegetables."

- a) depends; b) expects; c) matters; d) minds.

7. The meat is rather tough so you have to ... it for a long time.

- a) bite; b) chew; c) cat; d) swallow.

8. Pass me the salad ... , please.

- a) dressing; b) sauce; c) seasoning; d) spice.

9. Make sure everyone gets a(n) ... share of the cake!

- a) fair; b) just; c) own; d) same.

10. "Don't put any cream on my wild strawberries, I prefer them"

- a) natural; b) ordinary; c) plain; d) simple.

11. After the guests had left we were allowed to eat the ... cakes.

- a) additional; b) left; c) missed; d) remaining.

12. "I have brought you a cup of tea and a piece of cake, Grannie."

"Thank you. That was ... of you."

- a) brave; b) gentle; c) nice; d) sympathetic.

13. Do you think it is possible to ... on nothing but fruit?

- a) eat; b) enjoy; c) live; d) make;

14. There is ... of cake for everyone.

- a) enough; b) much; c) plenty; d) some.

15. Eating ... in Poland are changing because of the increasing standard of living.

a) behaviour; b) habits; c) methods; d) ways.

16. Mrs. Proper always tells her child not to talk with his mouth

a) full; b) open; c) together; d) wide.

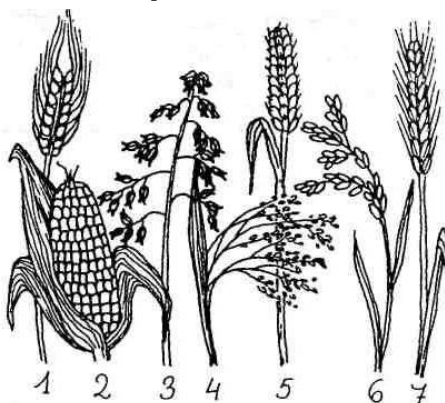
17. I have been eating honey so my fingers are

a) dirty; b) sticky; c) wet; d) yellow.

18. If you saw how they ... cattle, you would never eat meat again.

a) die; b) kill; c) murder; d) slaughter.

Assignment 12. Match the pictures with the right names of cereal.



...barley

...maize

...millet

...oats

...rice

...rye

...wheat

Assignment 13. Choose the right answer.

1. Mr. Connoisseur opened the bottle of wine and let it ... for one hour.

a) breathe; b) relax; c) remain; d) sit.

2. Mrs. Proper told her son it was impolite to ... his food so greedily.

a) digest; b) gobble; c) nibble; d) stuff.

3. When I entered the room, the children were ... over the last orange.

a) consulting; b) discussing; c) participating; d) squabbling.

4. How about a glass of orange juice to ... your thirst?

a) quash; b) quell; c) quench; d) quieten.

5. Although she was trying to slim, Miss Greedy found the ice-cream with fruit and whipped cream quite

a) imperative; b) inevitable; c) irresistible; d) pulling.

6. Have a ... of brandy, it will make you feel better.

a) bite; b) sip; c) swallow; d) touch.

7. Peanuts are both cheap and

a) alimentary; b) curative; c) nutritious; d) remedial.

8. Mrs. Hospitable had prepared a ... meal with six courses to celebrate our arrival.

a) generous; b) lavish; c) spendshrift; d) profuse.

9. Mr. Fatty wants to slim, so he should avoid eating ... foods such as bread or potatoes.

a) fatty; b) greasy; c) spicy; d) starchy.

Assignment 14. Group the words below under the following headings.

1. Cereals.
2. Dairy products.
3. Fish.
4. Fruit.
5. Herbs.
6. Meat.
7. Vegetables.

aubergine	bacon	blackberry	beans
barley	basil	chicken	cream
dill	flour	gooseberry	grape
herring	lamb	maize	mint
mustard	mutton	onions	parsley
pear	peas	plaice	rabbit
rice	rye	sage	salmon
sausage	sole	thyme	trout
veal	wheat	yoghurt	

Assignment 15. Choose the right answer.

1. What are you cooking? It good.

a) feels; b) flavours; c) smells; d) sniffs.

2. The dish had a very interesting taste as it was ... with lemon.

a) flavoured; b) pickled; c) seasoned; d) spiced.

3. Can you tell the ... between Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola?

a) alteration; b) change; c) difference; d) variety.

4. The apple was so ... that he put some sugar on it.

a) bad; b) juicy; c) ripe; d) sour.

5. Snake meat tastes ... to chicken.

a) alike; b) equal; c) like; d) similar.

6. The local wine is rather rough, but you'll soon ... a taste for it.
a) accept; b) adopt; c) develop; d) receive.

7. It tasted so ... of mint that the other flavours were lost.
a) forcefully; b) fully; c) hardly; d) strongly.

8. The apples had become so ... that we had to throw them away.
a) overripe; b) poisonous; c) rotten; d) green.

9. That milk smells
a) acid; b) bitter; c) sharp; d) sour.

10. The sauce would be more ... if you had put more garlic in it.
a) taste; b) tasteful; c) tasteless; d) tasty.

11. I'm afraid that the herring we had for supper has given me
a) indigestion; b) indisposition; c) infection; d) sickness.

12. The delicious spread of sweets made the child's mouth
a) cold; b) dry; c) water; d) wet.

13. Please put some more water in my coffee, because it is too
a) black; b) dense; c) strong; d) thick.

14. I loved the ice-cream, but the cake was a bit too sweet for my
a) appetite; b) desire; c) flavour; d) liking.

15. If there is one thing I don't like, it is ... tea.
a) delicate; b) light; c) pale; d) weak.

16. I wouldn't eat those gooseberries if I were you, they don't look ... to me.
a) formed; b) ready; c) ripe; d) underdone.

17. The dinner was excellent; the dessert was particularly
a) delicious; b) desirable; c) flavoured; d) tasteful.

18. Her pastry is as light as a
a) breath; b) cloud; c) feather; d) leaf.

Assignment 16. Which are the odd one out?

1. Herbs: artichoke, bay leaf, chicory, garlic, marjoram, marrow, mint, oregano, rosemary, sage, thyme, turnip.

2. Spices: cayenne pepper, chilly, cinnamon, ginger, horseradish, pimento, nutmeg, vanilla, vinegar, white pepper.

3. Pasta: lasagna, macaroni, macaroons, noodles, ravioli, spaghetti, pies.

4. Poultry: boar, chicken, duck, goose, hen, turkey.

5. Shellfish: cockerel, lobster, prunes, cockles, mussels, shrimp, crab, oysters, kipper, prawns.

6. Game: barley, pheasant, grouse, pigeon, maize, venison, partridge.

7. Fish: cod, herring, sole, deer, mackerel, trout, eel, plaice, haddock, salmon.

8. Alcoholic drinks: ale, cider, mead, shandy, bourbon, gin, rum, squash, brandy, ginger beer, Scotch, whiskey, whisky.

9. Kinds of meals: banquet, feast, refreshments, barbecue, lunch, sandwich, breakfast, picnic, snack.

10. Kinds of wine: bourbon, chianti, port, Tokay, burgundy, claret, shandy, vermouth, champagne, liqueur, sherry.

Assignment 17. Put each of the following words into its correct place in the passage below.

afternoon	bacon	breakfast	juice
chocolate	continental	English	morning
lunch	meals	menu	syrup
rolls	second	supper	

Most people eat three ... a day – breakfast, ... and dinner. Some eat a fourth meal, ... , late at night. ... tradition provides an extra light meal served in the late Its basic ... usually includes tea and special tea cakes or cucumber sandwiches.

Meals vary in different countries ... in the United States may include fruit or fruit ... , coffee, toast, and a choice of cereal or ... and eggs. Many persons like pancakes with maple ... for breakfast Europeans sometimes have an early breakfast of ... and coffee or hot ... , and eat a ... breakfast later on in the

Assignment 18. Choose the right answer.

1. There is nothing more ... on a warm day than a glass of ice-cold fruit juice.

a) freshening; b) quenching; c) refreshing; d) relaxing.

2. The smell of the burnt cabbage was so ... that it spread to every room.

a) diffuse; b) effusive; c) extensive; d) pervasive.

3. Miss Greedy ... her lips at the thought of eating the delicious-looking cake.

a) pursed; b) smacked; c) struck; d) watered.

4. The taste of the apple pie ... in my mouth for a long time after dinner.

a) insisted; b) lingered; c) loitered; d) prolonged.

5. It was during my stay in India that I ... a taste for very hot curry.

a) acquired; b) gained; c) got; d) received.

6. Mr. Hot ... some pepper over his steak.
 a) spat; b) sprayed; c) sprinkled; d) squirted.
7. Mr. Forgetful didn't put the milk in the fridge so it
 a) went back; b) went down; c) went off; d) went out.
8. The ... of the pudding is in the eating. (Proverb).
 a) control; b) probation; c) proof; d) trial.
9. This cheese has gone You'll have to throw it away.
 a) contaminated; b) decayed; c) mouldy; d) stale.
10. The steak looked tender, but it was as tough as
 a) a belt; b) a saddle; c) old boots; d) rubber.
11. We couldn't use the milk because it had ... bad.
 a) been; b) come; c) gone; d) made.
12. The smell was so bad that it completely ... us off our food.
 a) got; b) put; c) set; d) took.

Assignment 19. Match the names with the pictures.



...colander ...skimmer ...cruet ...sieve ...funnel ...soup tureen
 ...ladle ...whisk

Assignment 20. Choose the right answer.

1. Having ... the table, Mrs. Goodhousewife called the family for supper.
 a) completed; b) laid; c) ordered; d) spread.
2. Aunt Betty gave me a ... of her home-made strawberry jam.
 a) bottle; b) can; c) pot; d) tin.
3. Yvonne ... the cups and two of them broke.
 a) dropped; b) fell; c) let fall; d) spilt.
4. It wasn't my ... that the plate broke.
 a) blame; b) error; c) fault; d) mistake.
5. I put the milk ... back to the fridge.
 a) flask; b) holder; c) jug; d) vase.

6. Dinner will be served ... but we have time for a drink before then.
a) actually; b) currently; c) lately; d) presently.
7. Put the lid back on the tin so that the biscuits ... crisp and fresh.
a) become; b) bring; c) get; d) stay.
8. Just put the dirty dishes in the We'll wash them up later on.
a) bath; b) bucket; c) sink; d) tub.
9. The plate was right on the ... of the table and could have been knocked off at moment.
a) border; b) edge; c) margin; d) tip.
10. When you pour the coffee, be careful not to ... it in the saucer.
a) lead; b) spill; c) spit; d) trip.
11. Please give me two ... of bread.
a) crumbs; b) flakes; c) lumps; d) slices.
12. She ... her automatic cooker to cook the meat for seven o'clock.
a) arranged; b) put; c) set; d) timed.
13. My sister likes to ... the table, but she doesn't like to wash dishes.
a) lay; b) lie; c) make up; d) sit.
14. I can't ... the sound of a knife scraping on a plate.
a) bear; b) suffer; c) support; d) sustain.
15. Be careful how you ... that jug; it will break very easily.
a) hand; b) handle; c) operate; d) pour.
16. I see we've .. coffee – do you mind drinking tea?
a) done without; b) gone off; c) run out of; d) turned out.
17. I had a ... of soup for lunch.
a) bowl; b) dish; c) glass; d) saucer.
18. This knife is terribly It won't even cut a piece of cheese.
a) blunt; b) flat; c) sharp; d) thick.

Assignment 21. Give the names of the following kitchen utensils.



Assignment 22. Choose the right answer.

1. My Grannie presented me with four ... of home-made cranberry sauce.
a) bowls; b) dishes; c) jars; d) jugs.
2. "How much sugar would you like in your tea, Miss Sweetie?" "Five ..., please."
a) fragments; b) lumps; c) parts; d) squares.
3. That fish smells terrible! Throw it in the
a) bin; b) rubbish; c) sink; d) waste-paper basket.
4. Mr. Strange poured the tea from hiscup into his... and then proceeded to drink it.
a) bowl; b) dish; c) plate; d) saucer.
5. When you've washed up, ... the plates before you put them away.
a) clean; b) dry; c) dust; d) sweep.
6. Don't put your hand on the hot stove, or you'll ... yourself.
a) burn; b) cook; c) fry; d) grill.
7. Sometimes it is very difficult to get the ... out of a wine bottle.
a) cap; b) cork; c) lid; d) plug.
8. Do be careful not to ... your tea on your white dress, darling.
a) drip; b) filter; c) leak; d) spill.
9. Let's have a cup of tea. Put the ... on.
a) cooker; b) electricity; c) kettle; d) tea pot.
10. Put the ... back on the biscuit tin, otherwise the biscuits will go soft.
a) cap; b) fastener; c) lid; d) top.
11. Be careful, this knife is very
a) acute; b) blunt; c) hard; d) sharp.
12. Don't ... the jug right up, otherwise you'll spill it when you pick it up.
a) feel; b) fell; c) fill; d) full.

Assignment 23. Choose the right answer.

1. Be careful not to ... the tray too much or the glasses will slide off.
a) bend; b) incline; c) tilt; d) twist.
2. Mr. Clumsy tripped and sent the whole pile of metal plates ... to the ground.
a) clattering; b) pattering; c) tinkling; d) thudding.
3. She ... the tablecloth carefully and put it away in a drawer.
a) bent; b) creased; c) folded; d) pleated.
4. There was a sharp ... and the plate broke into two pieces.
a) bang; b) crack; c) crash; d) noise.

5. Separate the eggs and then beat with a
 a) wick; b) whip; c) whisk; d) wipe.
6. These silver spoons need
 a) buttering; b) painting; c) polishing; d) varnishing.
7. Sweep the ... off the tablecloth before you put it away.
 a) crumbs; b) dirt; c) dust; d) rubbish.
8. You should always ... the plates with clean water after you have washed them.
 a) damp; b) rinse; c) soak; d) wet.
9. WANTED: A sensible and ... person to assist with kitchen and cleaning duties.
 a) adept; b) capable; c) serious; d) worthy.
10. He rubbed his finger round the ... of the glass.
 a) ledge; b) lip; c) rim; d) tip.
11. A food mixer is a very useful ... to have in the kitchen.
 a) gadget; b) instrument; c) scheme; d) tool.
12. There was a loud ... as the cup fell to the floor.
 a) crash; b) rattle; c) slam; d) tap.

Assignment 24. Choose the right answer.

1. My mother always ... her own bread.
 a) bakes; b) fries; c) grills; d) roasts.
2. She put a ... of chocolate on the cake.
 a) colour; b) cover; c) layer; d) level.
3. You can't make an omelet without ... eggs. (proverb)
 a) breaking; b) crushing; c) mixing; d) smashing.
4. A fat lady sat on my shopping bag in the bus and ... my tomatoes.
 a) broke; b) crushed; c) squashed; d) squeezed.
5. A power failure completely ... the cake she was baking.
 a) damaged; b) injured; c) ruined; d) weakened.
6. To make a good omelet, you must ... the eggs very well.
 a) bang; b) beat; c) knock; d) thrash.
7. I loved the cake. Would you mind letting me have the ... for it?
 a) menu; b) prescription; c) receipt; d) recipe.
8. To ... the best results, mix the powder with warm water.
 a) expect; b) find; c) obtain; d) require.
9. Would you put the water on, please, ready to ... the potatoes.
 a) bake; b) boil; c) braise; d) brown.

10. The recipe is a secret; it has been ... from father to son for generations.
 a) handed down b) made up c) put off d) spoken of
11. Add the essence ... until the teaspoonful is beaten into the mixture.
 a) drop by drop; b) inch by inch; c) leaf by leaf; d) spot by spot.
12. How do you like your eggs ...?
 a) done; b) made; c) ready; d) set.
13. Mrs. Baker rolled out the pastry and cut it into pretty ... before baking it.
 a) measures; b) pictures; c) shape; d) sized.
14. Don't ... the bottle or you will spoil the wine
 a) agitate; b) shake; c) stir; d) tremble.
15. She left the milk in a jug and a thick layer of ... formed on the surface.
 a) butter; b) cream; c) fat; d) skin.
16. Frozen food should always be ... before it is cooked.
 a) defrosted; b) dissolved; c) melted; d) softened.
17. Can you give me a teaspoon to ... my tea?
 a) beat; b) spin; c) stir; d) turn.
18. It's important that while baking this cake the temperature should remain
 a) consistent; b) constant; c) continual; d) continuous.

Assignment 25. Match the method of cooking with its definition.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1) baking | a) cooking in steam; used for puddings, fish, etc; |
| 2) boiling | b) the term used in meat cookery by which the meat is first browned, then has a small quantity of water added; |
| 3) braising | c) cooking meat or fruit in a small amount of water and its own juices; |
| 4) frying | d) cooking foods in enough water to cover them, at a temperature lower than 100 °C; |
| 5) roasting | e) cooking in fat; used for chips, doughnuts, etc.; |
| 6) simmering | f) the food is placed in the oven; used for preparing cakes, breads; |
| 7) steaming | g) is done by placing the food in the oven or over coals and cooking until it is tender; used for cooking meats; |
| 8) stewing | h) cooking foods in enough water to cover them, at 100 °C. |

Assignment 26. Choose the right answer.

1. The ... for making this pudding are clearly written on the packet.
a) directions; b) explanations; c) preparations; d) ways.
2. The main ... of this drink are wine, vodka and orange juice.
a) components; b) compositions; c) ingredients; d) parts.
3. Their last cook was better than their ... one.
a) current; b) former; c) instant; d) latter.
4. ... that cold meat into neat, thin pieces.
a) sandwich; b) slash; c) slice; d) slit.
5. Mr. Butterlover spread the butter ... on his bread.
a) broadly; b) deeply; c) highly; d) thickly.
6. Coming from the kitchen was a wonderful ... of cooking.
a) odour; b) perfume; c) scent; d) smell.
7. Our cook is quite ... of cooking a meal for twenty-four people.
a) capable; b) clever; c) efficient; d) expert.
8. I like my eggs soft ..., not hard.
a) boiled; b) cooked; c) steamed; d) watered.
9. The meat must be cooked in the ...for one hour.
a) grate; b) grill; c) oven; d) stove.
10. I don't like my steak cooked too long. I like it
a) burnt; b) raw; c) underdone; d) well done.
11. Try some of this cake, which I ... especially for you.
a) browned; b) fried; c) made; d) roasted.
12. Her sole ... in the hotel kitchen was peeling potatoes.
a) job; b) profession; c) role; d) work.

Assignment 27. Choose the right answer.

1. This lime juice needs ... before you can drink it.
a) diluting; b) dissolving; c) softening; d) watering.
2. Unsalted butter is best for this recipe but, ... that, margarine will do.
a) except; b) failing; c) for all of; d) given.
3. Put the salt in the water and let it ... before adding the pasta.
a) dissolve; b) melt; c) mix; d) soften.
4. Before mixing, ... the whites of the eggs.
a) divide; b) free; c) part; d) separate.
5. This is a cut of meat which ... itself to long cooking.
a) adapts; b) lends; c) offers; d) suits.

6. If you don't lift that saucepan carefully, it will spill and you may ... yourself.
a) cut; b) peel; c) scald; d) skin.
7. Please look in the refrigerator and see if the jelly has... .
a) curdled; b) hardened; c) set; d) stiffened.
8. Dried vegetables are easy to use if you remember to ... them overnight.
a) bathe; b) dampen; c) soak; d) water.
9. The recipe says to use butter, but as we've run out we'll have to ... with margarine.
a) do away; b) do it up; c) make; d) make up.
10. She ... the butter very thinly over the bread.
a) covered; b) knifed; c) scattered; d) spread.
11. Put the cake into a strong box, or it might get ... in the post.
a) clubbed; b) crushed; c) smoothed; d) splashed.
12. You should ... the fat from the meat before you cook it.
a) carve; b) slice; c) shave; d) trim.
13. Put the whites of five eggs into a basin, and beat them until they are
a) hard; b) rigid; c) solid; d) stiff.
14. Mr. Hospitable ... a few slices off the joint for his guests.
a) bit; b) carved; c) chopped; d) tore.
15. Butter is covered with special paper so that no ... can get through.
a) cream; b) grease; c) oil; d) paste.
16. He ... the soda into his whisky.
a) sprayed; b) sprinkled; c) squeezed; d) squirted.

Assignment 28. What can you do to each of the following foodstuffs? Choose from the verbs given below.

Foodstuffs:

- A. Cream
- B. Eggs
- C. Fish
- D. Meat
- E. Pastry
- F. Vegetables

Verbs:

baste chop mash scramble whip beat crack mince shell
whisk bone dice peel shred braise grate poach steam
carve knead roll stew

Assignment 29. Choose the right answer.

1. She had just ... the shell of the hard-boiled egg and was starting to peel it.
a) burst; b) cracked; c) fractured; d) shattered.
2. Add the grated ... of two lemons to the cake mixture.
a) bark; b) crust; c) rind; d) skin.
3. When you have cracked the eggs, put the ... in the rubbish bin.
a) coverings; b) covers; c) shells; d) skins.
4. He always eats the soft parts of the bread and leaves the
a) bark; b) crust; c) edge; d) shell.
5. Would you ... some onions for me, please?
a) chip; b) chop; c) crack; d) split.
6. I'll cook the potatoes if someone will ... them first.
a) peel; b) skin; c) strip; d) uncover.
7. You will have to ... those peas before you cook them.
a) burst; b) peel; c) shell; d) skin.
8. Will you ... some cheese to put in this sauce?
a) chop; b) grate; c) grind; d) powder.
9. Rain and sun had swelled the pea ... , so that the peas inside were ready to be cooked.
a) husks; b) pods; c) rinds; d) shells.
10. Put the orange ... in the waste basket, not on the floor!
a) peel; b) rind; c) shell; d) skin.
11. Six oranges, two grapefruits and a small ... of grapes, please.
a) bunch; b) cluster; c) group; d) heap.
12. Don't forget to take the ... out of the cherries when you cook them.
a) grounds; b) nuts; c) seeds; d) stones.
13. A traditional English breakfast consists of at least two eggs and several ... of bacon.
a) rashers; b) slices; c) slivers; d) strips.
14. I don't like these oranges, they have too many
a) nuts; b) pips; c) seeds; d) stones.

Assignment 30. Complete the following sentences

1. Which are your favourite vegetables: (брюсельська капуста) or (цибуля порей)?
2. The best way to (закип'ятити) water is to put it in a (чайник).
3. Carrots can be steamed or they can be eaten (сирю).

4. Could you (обчистити) these oranges for me, please?
5. Indian (кухня) relies heavily on (гострий) spices.
6. Put the mixture in a baking (фольга) and put into a preheated (духовка).
7. (змішувати) eggs, (борошно) and milk together in a large (миска).
8. With pizza even the best (компоненти) may taste dull without the right (зелень).
9. A four (з декількох страв) meal of an (закуска), soup, meat and dessert is enough for me.

Assignment 31. Choose the right answer.

1. The food my mother cooks is plain but
a) delicacy; b) savoury; c) tasteful; d) wholesome.
2. The food they serve here is excellent because they have a fine
a) chef; b) cooker; c) headwaiter; d) stove.
3. Game pie is the ... of the restaurant.
a) originality; b) particularity; c) singularity; d) speciality.
4. Miss Forgetful must remember to put the dinner invitation in her
a) agenda; b) diary; c) journal; d) record.
5. Two ... beers, please.
a) cold; b) freezing; c) frozen; d) icy.
6. Waiter, can I see the ... , please?
a) card of wines; b) list of wines; c) wine list; d) wine menu.
7. All the food in this little restaurant is
a) handmade; b) home-based; c) home-made; d) self-made.
8. What would you like for your first ...? There are a lot of interesting things on the menu.
a) course; b) dish; c) meal; d) plate.
9. I enjoyed the dessert so much that I had a second
a) helping; b) load; c) pile; d) sharing.
10. By the time we got to the town, all the restaurants had
a) close; b) over; c) shut; d) stopped.
11. The food was badly cooked and I was most ... with it.
a) angry; b) annoyed; c) dissatisfied; d) happy.
12. Can I see the manager? I wish to ... about the terrible food I've been served.
a) complain; b) criticise; c) disapprove; d) inquire.

13. Mr. Impatient ... to the head waiter about the slow service.
a) argued; b) complained; c) disputed; d) questioned.
14. The management is not ... loss or damage to customers' property.
a) in charge of; b) liable to; c) responsible for; d) worrying for.
15. The ... at that new restaurant is excellent.
a) attention; b) attending; c) care; d) service.
16. A new restaurant has opened here which specializes in French
a) cook; b) cuisine; c) feeding; d) kitchen.
17. I really don't like the way meals are ... here.
a) dished; b) eaten; c) helped; d) served.
18. I enjoy eating here because the staff are so
a) angry; b) helpful; c) subservient; d) waiting.

Assignment 32. Choose the right answer.

1. We must go now. Would you mind asking the waiter for the ... ?
a) account; b) bill; c) charge; d) price.
2. This voucher ... you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
a) allows; b) credits; c) entitles; d) grants.
3. As a service charge is included in the bill, any further tipping is
a) unforgivable; b) unnecessary; c) unpleasant; d) unsatisfactory.
4. Food is very expensive now as there's been yet another ... in prices.
a) advance; b) gain; c) increase; d) lift.
5. Let me ... the bill before we leave this restaurant.
a) arrange; b) conclude; c) pay up; d) settle.
6. Mr. Generous decided to leave the waiter a big ... as the food and service had been excellent.
a) addition; b) gift; c) note; d) tip.
7. Try our delicious four-course meal, offering you superb ... for money.
a) cost; b) price; c) value; d) worth.
8. At many restaurants a service ... is included in the bill.
a) charge; b) gratuity; c) tax; d) tip.
9. "Is the tip included in the bill?" "No, I don't think so. It says on the menu: GRATUITIES AT YOUR OWN"
a) consideration; b) desire; c) discretion; d) will.

Assignment 33. Put the following names of food and drink under the right headings on the menu.

I. MENU.

II. SOUPS.

III. MAIN DISHES: a) meats; b) poultry; c) fish.

IV. SIDE DISHES.

V. BEVERAGES.

VI. SWEETS.

VII. CHEESE.

Apple pie	Dumplings	Pork chops
Apple sauce	Emmentaler	Prawn cocktail
Avocado vinaigrette	Farmhouse cheddar	Roast duck
Beef Wellington	Fried fillet of plaice	Sole in white wine sauce
Blue cheese salad dressing	Fruit salad	Spice cake
Butter	Game pie	Spareribs
Camembert	Grilled tomatoes	Tossed green salad
Cheese dip (fondue)	Grilled veal fillet	Turkey
Coffee	Hot chocolate	Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding
Cream of mushroom	Hot fudge sundae	
Creole haddock	Peach melba	

Assignment 34. Fill in the blanks with the right word.

1. She doesn't eat any sweets as she wants to weight.
2. He drank almost all his coffee. There was only a little left at the of his cup.
3. To make bread rise you use
4. I love fruit,... .. peaches.
5. The yellow part of an egg is the
6. Be careful with that knife! It is rather and you might cut your finger.
7. Can I some more tea into your cup?
8. As he didn't have enough cash to pay for his dinner, he made out a....
9. The sauce is terribly You put far too much pepper in it.

Unit 2. Shops and shopping

Assignment 1. You are going to read an article about shopping. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A – I) for each part (1 – 7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A. Short-lived enjoyment.
- B. Shopping – a problem for most of us.
- C. The dangers of credit.
- D. Not the same for everyone.
- E. Shop your way to happiness?
- F. It's not so obvious.
- G. The only answer.
- H. The basic problem.
- I. Blaming the banks.

0 – D

For a lot of people shopping is a chore, something **tedious**, yet necessary – like housework. For others, shopping is fun and relaxing, a **release** from the world of work. For a **minority**, however, shopping can be as dangerous as consuming too much alcohol or abusing drugs. For these "**shopaholics**", a trip to a department store can become a way of fuelling an **addiction**.

1 –

How does this happen and why? Psychologists believe that the "shopaholic" **views** spending money as a form of **escapism** and a means of achieving happiness. The real problem starts, however, when the constant need to buy new things starts interfering with a person's life. People who become addicted to the excitement of shopping believe that buying something new will make their lives happier and more fulfilling.

2 –

People frequently become shopaholics because their lives are emotionally empty. It is often a sign of chronic **depression**. People fill their lives with "things" because they can't face their own unhappiness. Shopping then becomes a form of therapy. According to experts, women are particularly **prone** to this sort of behaviour. This may be because so much advertising is targeted at women. Magazine and television advertising aimed at them as career women, wives and mothers, puts women under a lot of pressure to buy.

3 –

Buying your way out of an emotional crisis is not a healthy option, though. Spending can get out of control. People get caught in a **vicious** circle in which the "high" of spending money is soon replaced by disappointment, and finally depression, as the **debts** things quickly lose their attraction then the desire to shop and spend starts all over again.

4 –

The **widespread** use of credit cards has led to a marked increase in the number of shopaholics. According to experts, the banks have made credit cards too easy to obtain, with the result that more and more people are using them. Using a credit card gives one the illusion that no money is being spent. People can go on for years, spending **vast** sums every month on credit without realizing it.

5 –

Unfortunately, many shopaholics don't realise that they have a problem until it is too late. They end up either with huge overdrafts or in court, **filing** for bankruptcy. Unlike a dependency on alcohol or drugs addiction to shopping a spending money is less easy to detect but, as with other forms of addiction, the "shopaholic" is also in need of professional help.

6 –

The professionals who deal with these "shopaholics" have accused banks of adding to these people's problems, but there are no laws to prevent banks from giving out credit cards. Although doctors have attempted to persuade governments to introduce controls

7 –

It seems, then, that the solution to the problem lies with the therapists who specialise in this **disorder**, and with the patients themselves. Getting to the **root** of the shopaholic's depression and helping the shopaholic to face up to and cope with the real problems that trigger their shopping **mania** is the only practical approach. Buying yet another new dress is not the answer.

Assignment 2. Explain the words in bold in the text.

Assignment 3. Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below:

chore, interferes with, prone to, targeted, pile up, illusion, overdraft, triggered.

1. Having to work every night ... his studies. (*gets in the way of*)
2. She never reuses plastic bags from the supermarket, she just lets them ... in the cupboard. (*gather over time*)

3. That advert on television really ... my desire to buy an ice-cream.
(stimulated)

4. I like buying clothes, but shopping for food is just a(n) (boring task)

5. Shops often charge 99p for things to create the ... that they cost much less than a pound. (false idea)

6. That shopping spree last week has left me with a huge (debt to the bank)

Assignment 4. Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below. Use the word(s) only once.

widespread, to fuel, the solution to, to get to, empty, the debts, a form, to give,
to start all, to get out, buying, to go on, chronic, vicious

... an addiction

a(n) ... depression

... of control

.... the root of sth

... the illusion

.... pile up

.... of escapism

... over again

an emotionally ... life

... the problem

a(n) ... circle

... your way out

... for years

the ... use

Assignment 5. Find the odd word out.

- 1) kiosk, stall, booth, department store;
- 2) market, bid, auction, sale;
- 3) shop-assistant, manager, cashier, customer;
- 4) money, bill, cheque, cash;
- 5) debt, overdraft, account, loan.

Assignment 6. Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below:

in stock, discount, shopping list, in cash, refund, retailer, by cheque, tag,
deposit, window shopping

Before you go out to buy some new clothes it's a good idea to go 1) ... first, in order to find out which shops are worth visiting. This will also help you if you are bargain hunting and don't want to spend a lot of money. Write a(n) 2) ... to make sure you get everything you need. A small shop may have more unusual goods and offer a more personal service. If they don't have exactly what you want 3) ... they could order it from the wholesaler. The 4) ... could give you a 5) if you buy in bulk and pay 6) ... or 7) For something expensive you could leave a 8) ... to reserve it until you can afford it.

Alternatively, you can wait until the sales, when it will definitely be cheaper. When you decide what to buy, the cashier will look at the price 9) ... and then give you a receipt from the cash register. Should you have a problem with the goods, the shop owner should 10) ... your money.

Assignment 7. Match the items on the left with the shops where you buy them on the right.

Very old furniture	Florist's
Flowers	Butcher's
Writing paper, pens	Grocer's
Newspapers, magazines	Greengrocer's
Cigarettes, matches	Antique shop
Tea, biscuits, butter	Baker's
Fruit, vegetables	Tobacconist's
Dogs and cats	Newsagent's
Bread and cakes	Stationer's
Meat	Pet shop
Sheets	Fishmonger
Olives	Chemist
Biscuits	Delicatessen
Sun glasses	Boutique
Octopus	Tuck shop
Padlocks	Department store
Ladders	Locksmith
Aspirin	Optician
Scarves	Ironmonger's

Assignment 8. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

tag, label, cash desk, off-the-peg, refund, sales, try on, fit, till, assistant, mail
order, bargain, receipt, cashier, exchange

If you want to buy a ready-made (or we sometimes say 1) ...) jacket, first find the jackets in the shop and look at the 2) ... inside to see the size, material and make. For the price, look at the price- 3) To see if it will 4) ... you, you can 5) ... the jacket in front of a mirror. If necessary an 6) ... will help you. You pay the 7) ... , who you will find at the 8) He or she will take your money, put it in the 9) ... and give you your change. Make sure you also get a

10) ... , which you should keep and bring back to the shop with the jacket if something is wrong with it and you want to 11) ... it or ask for a 12) ... of your money. In clothes shops you pay the fixed price, of course. You don't 13) Or you can wait until the 14) ... , when many goods are reduced in price. If you don't like shops, you can stay at home, look at catalogues and newspaper advertisements and do your shopping by 15)

Assignment 9. Explain the difference between the following words.

- 1) to overcharge and to undercharge;
- 2) a shopkeeper and a shoplifter;
- 3) shopping and window-shopping;
- 4) a wholesaler and a retailer.

Assignment 10. Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

in, on, for, with, at, by, inside, back

1. These jackets are reduced ... price.
2. The assistant advised me to try the coat
3. I want to look ... the animals ... the pet shop.
4. He bought many things ... mail order.
5. There is normally a label ... a jacket.
6. I took it ... to the shop to complain.
7. "Is something wrong ... it?" he said.
8. I asked ... a refund.

Assignment 11. Read the text about food shopping. Which different ways of shopping for food does it mention?

New markets – shopping for food in the 21st century

Making a long trip to the supermarket and queuing for hours used to be the normal weekly routine for British and American shoppers. But since the 1990s, there is a better way to get your groceries. Supermarket shopping on the Internet has boomed in the UK and the USA.

The major supermarkets have their own websites, and if you order on-line with them, for a small extra sum such as \$8/£5 the supermarkets will do your shopping for you and deliver it to your door. If you shop with them regularly, they'll "remember" your favourite items so you can order them next time without searching for them! These days thousands of people in the UK

and the States regularly do their supermarket shopping in this way. In contrast, in many rural areas of Britain there has been a return to the traditional outdoor market, farmers' markets, farmers sell their products directly to the customer, had practically died out in Britain because of the attraction of the large supermarkets, but they have been resurrected recently, both to help farmers make more profits, and to provide customers with "real" food again, such as fresh meat, eggs, vegetables and preserves. Organic food has become very popular, and some producers run a "box service", where they deliver a weekly box of fruit and vegetables to your door. Customers can't select the food – they just receive whatever is in season – but it is guaranteed to be fresh and free from chemicals, and now you can often order these on-line too!

Assignment 12. Discuss in pairs.

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of getting your food from: a) a supermarket b) a smaller shop or a market? Think about:

Price	Service
Choice of products	Ecological reasons
Quality of products	Who gets the profit
Convenience	

2. Have you ever tried to do virtual shopping? Are there any supermarkets in your area where it is possible to buy on-line?

Assignment 13. Read the following anecdotes and discuss them.

Mike: I've just got a bottle of whisky for my mother-in-law.

John: "That's what I call a bargain!"

His wife was brooding all day and John couldn't stand it.

"What's wrong, sweetheart?" he asked.

"That terrible Lila Black next door has a hat exactly like mine," she dabbing away an angry tear.

"And I suppose you want me to buy you a new one?"

"Well," she said, "it's a lot cheaper than moving."

Assignment 14. Choose the right answer.

1. Sales staff are often told that "the ... is always right".

a) dealer; b) employee; c) customer; d) stockist.

2. Small shopkeepers are facing ... competition from supermarkets.

a) angry; b) armed; c) bloody; d) fierce.

3. A shop- ... is someone who steals from shops and stores
 a) carrier; b) lifter; c) picker; d) thief.
4. A modern cash register keeps a record of every
 a) contract; b) deal; c) purchaser; d) transaction.
5. If you are rude to customers they are to come back.
 a) impossible; b) improbable; c) incapable; d) unlikely.
6. Small shops will survive as they provide a personal
 a) contact; b) feel; c) hold; d) touch.
7. Remember the customer is always right. You must always be ...
 a) discreet; b) harsh; c) polite; d) rough.
8. Mr. Clever was ... the packing department of the shop.
 a) at charge of; b) in charge of; c) on charge from; d) with charge to.
9. I'm sorry, but the book is out of
 a) order; b) stock; c) store; d) supply.

Assignment 15. Put each of the following words and phrases into its correct place in the passage below.

advertising	department	different	employ
families	financial	floors	goods
handles	jobs	located	merchandise
needs	occupies	optician's	personnel
price	purchases	records	roof
sales promotion	section	services	shopping
staff	store	travel agency	typical

Department store

A department store is a ... which sells many ... kinds of goods, each in a separate Modern department stores serve the ... of entire People enjoy ... in such stores because they can make all their ... under one

The ... department store ... one large building, with separate departments ... on a number of A number provide special ... , such as a ... or

Department stores ... hundreds of people for different Employees buy, ... , and sell the The ... manager and his promote the sale of ... through ... and other techniques. The comptroller heads the ... that keeps ... and manages the store's ... affairs. The ... staff hire employees and ... other employment problems.

Assignment 16. Choose the right answer.

1. The shop assistant ... her shoulders indifferently.
a) flexed; b) raised; c) shrugged; d) twitched.
2. Under the existing laws, all shops selling alcoholic liquor must be...
a) authorised; b) legalised; c) licensed; d) sanctioned.
3. Complaints about goods should be made to the seller, not the ...
a) author; b) creator; c) shopkeeper; d) wholesaler.
4. Two hundred and fifty shops sell their products, but they want to increase the number of ... for their goods to a thousand.
a) doors; b) markets; c) openings; d) outlets.
5. The notice says there is no admission except for ... personnel.
a) approved; b) authorised; c) lawful; d) legitimate.
6. If you have any ... concerning this product please call us.
a) investigations; b) queries; c) requests; d) wishes.

Assignment 17. Match the kinds of places where you can buy things with their definitions.

Bazaar	A large shop divided into smaller parts, in each of which different types of goods are sold
Mobile shop	A large shop selling mainly food where one serves oneself
Boutique	A large shop
Department store	A table or small open-fronted shop in a public place
Kiosk	Shop for the sale of cheap goods of great variety
Market	A part of a town limited to shopping; often without cars
Shopping arcade	A covered passage with a row of shops on either side
Shopping centre	A covered moveable shop
Shopping precinct	A small open hut, such as one used for selling newspapers
Stall	A small shop selling fashionable clothes
Store	A group of shops of different kind, planned and built as a whole
Supermarket	Open place where people meet to buy and sell goods, especially food

Assignment 18. In which shops would you buy the following items?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) apricots, radishes; | 8) newspapers, magazines; |
| 2) aspirin, vitamins; | 9) pens, writing paper; |
| 3) bread and cakes; | 10) roses, daffodils; |
| 4) cigarettes, cigars; | 11) salmon, herring; |
| 5) dogs, cats, hamsters; | 12) tea, sugar, coffee; |
| 6) hammer, nails; | 13) very old furniture; |
| 7) mutton, veal; | 14) wine, beer, vodka. |

Assignment 19. Choose the right answer.

- The ... was thronged with crowds of shoppers on Saturday.
a) tobacconist's; b) kiosk; c) stall; d) shopping centre.
- What do you think of this old oil lamp? I got it cheap at a ... sale.
a) deposit; b) jumble; c) refuse; d) rubbish.
- The weekly market sells mainly fruit, vegetables and dairy...
a) manufactures; b) output; c) products; d) stocks.
- You can buy an iron at any ... shop.
a) electric; b) electrical; c) electrician; d) electrifying.
- Her uncle has a big ... store.
a) clothing; b) dresses; c) garments; d) wearing.

Assignment 20. Decide which of the following items are sold in which shop. There are ten kinds of shops.

Balls, bolts, cakes, fruit pie, leeks, mince, plugs, rolls, shoes, vitamins, bats, boots, cassettes, grapes, lettuce, organs, rackets, sandals, shorts, violins, batteries, buckets, chops, hairdryers, light-bulb, peaches, rakes, sausages, slippers, biscuits, buns, flour, lamb, medicines, pliers, records, shampoo.

Assignment 21. Put each of the following words and phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

advertising, clothes, familiar, magazines, obtained, selling, announced, comfortable, foods, market, products, suggests, audiences, customs, improved, mass communication, radio, tastes, aware, describes, living, messages, seeks, things.

Advertising

Advertising is a form of Advertising ... to make people ... of things they need and to make them want these It tells what ... or services are on the ... and how they can be

It ... new products, and ... new uses and ... features of ... ones. Advertising ... that we might enjoy more nourishing ... more attractive, and more ... homes. In doing all these things, ... helps us to improve our way of It also shapes our ... , habits and

Advertising ... are carried to large ... by newspapers, ... , television, ... and other means of

Assignment 22. Choose the right answer.

1. Alice often ... her mother to the shops.

a) accompanies; b) bargains; c) encourages; d) follows.

2. There are pictures of all the new models in our sales

a) album; b) catalogue; c) page; d) tract.

3. Linda has bought some attractive ... paper for her Christmas presents.

a) covering; b) envelope; c) packing; d) wrapping.

4. ... -order shopping is popular among housewives.

a) Letter; b) Package; c) Post; d) Mail.

5. Mrs. Forgetful couldn't remember what she had to buy for the weekend as she had lost her shopping

a) code; b) form; c) list; d) record.

6. I was ... by the wording of the advertisement.

a) misguided; b) misled; c) mistaken; d) misunderstood.

7. To get your map of Scotland just fill in the ... and send it with \$1 to the Tourist Board.

a) bill; b) cheque; c) coupon; d) note.

8. We regret that it is impossible to meet the ... dates for the goods you recently ordered from us.

a) arrival; b) carriage; c) delivery; d) service.

9. We ... to inform you that we cannot exchange articles once they have left the store.

a) regret; b) respect; c) sense; d) sorry.

10. The goods they have on offer today are certainly

a) good value; b) invaluable; c) priceless; d) worthy.

11. Everything in the supermarket is marked with a price
a) mark; b) notice; c) sign; d) tag.
12. Mrs. Thrifty came to the market hoping to ... a cheap coat.
a) pick on; b) pick out; c) pick through; d) pick up.

Assignment 23. Choose the right answer.

1. Do you want to ... on these shoes to see if they're the right size?
a) fit; b) fix; c) stand; d) try.
2. The girl in the shop was ... how to use a new kind of electric cooker.
a) demonstrating; b) exposing; c) proving; d) teaching.
3. It's a good area for shopping. All the shops are within easy
a) approach; b) arrival; c) neighbourhood; d) reach.
4. Buy the new ... of soap now on sale: it is softer than all others!
a) brand; b) manufacture; c) mark; d) model.
5. Small shops can't hope to ... the wide choice available in supermarkets.
a) compete; b) level; c) match; d) overcome.
6. The cafe ... at midnight, except on Saturdays.
a) closes; b) ends; c) finishes; d) stops.
7. " are welcome. Come in and look around. No obligation to buy."
a) Browsers; b) Observers; c) Viewers; d) Watchers.
8. Woolworths have a very wide ... of domestic goods.
a) circulation; b) class; c) number; d) range.
9. Can you ... to us exactly how the machine works?
a) convince; b) explain; c) say; d) tell.
10. We found some real ... at the sale.
a) bargains; b) goods; c) items; d) prizes.
11. I wonder if you would help me to ... up this present for father?
a) bind; b) cover; c) put; d) wrap.
12. The goods were displayed so well that you couldn't ... the temptation to buy.
a) deny; b) miss; c) resist; d) win.
13. The price of this radio is not listed in the
a) catalogue; b) directory; c) guidebook; d) schedule.
14. Take your There are plenty of dresses.
a) best; b) choice; c) selection; d) pick.
15. In a greengrocer's shop there is a lot of ... if fruit and vegetables are not sold.
a) rest; b) rot; c) ruin; d) wastage.

Assignment 24. Choose the right answer.

1. They are old customers of ours. We've been ... with them for many years.
a) competing; b) dealing; c) shopping; d) treating.
2. Imported coffee is one of the shop's best-selling
a) angles; b) areas; c) directions; d) lines.
3. The police decided to ... the department store after they had received a bomb warning.
a) abandon; b) evacuate; c) evict; d) expel.
4. The auctioneer brought down his ... before Mr. Gambler had had time to raise his bid.
a) arm; b) fist; c) hammer; d) price.
5. Mr. Gambler gave a ... to indicate to the auctioneer that he was still in the bidding!
a) card; b) nod; c) sigh; d) smile.
6. Mrs. Bigshopper asked the shopkeeper to put the vegetables in a
a) bag; b) handbag; c) satchel; d) suitcase.
7. The assistant ... nervously while I made up my mind.
a) drifted; b) floated; c) hovered; d) orbited.
8. I'd like to buy the radio, but I haven't got any money on me at the moment. Could you ... for me for a day or two?
a) bring it round; b) lay it in; c) put it on one side; d) take it in.
9. The big new supermarket on the outskirts of town does a ... trade.
a) crying; b) roaring; c) screaming; d) shouting.
10. The shopkeeper ... his first year's profits back into the business.
a) dug; b) harvested; c) ploughed; d) sowed.
11. Her shopping bag broke, ... its contents all over the pavement.
a) dispersing; b) distributing; c) overflowing; d) scattering.
12. There are consumer protection laws that affect every
a) buy; b) patron; c) purchase; d) retailer.

Assignment 25. Complete with the right word.

1. Customers in shops don't usually use credit cards, they pay in _ _ _ _ .
2. I have never heard of MLASK-MLASK Coffee before. Is it a new _ _ _ n _ ?
3. Fish shops are usually called _ _ _ _ m _ _ _ _ _ ' .
4. The cashier at the _ h _ _ _ - _ _ t was very slow, and there was a long q _ _ _ _ waiting to pay.

5. Clothes, especially, should be _ x _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ closely before you buy them.
6. It would also be sensible to _ _ _ _ on the article before buying it.
7. Let's make a _ _ _ _ I you _ _ d _ _ _ _ the price by 20 % and I'll buy a dozen shirts.
8. Matchboxes usually _ _ _ n _ _ _ _ _ _ about 48 matches each.
9. We went to the _ _ _ _ _ _ s _ _ to get some cough medicine.
10. When we came to the shop we found a _ _ _ _ _ c _ _ on the door saying " _ _ _ _ s _ _ on Sundays".
11. "Can I help you, sir?" "No, thanks. I'm just _ _ _ _ k _ _ _ _ ."
12. If you have a student identity card, some shop may give you a d _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .

Assignment 26. Choose the right answer.

1. The unscrupulous salesman ... the old man out of his life savings.
a) deprived; b) extracted; c) robbed; d) swindled.
2. Salesmen always exaggerate, so I take what they say with a pinch of
a) caution; b) flesh; c) pepper; d) salt.
3. It is very easy for the undereducated to be... by slick-talking salesman.
a) put aside; b) put up; c) taken away; d) taken in.
4. Eventually the salesman ... me to buy the car.
a) convinced; b) decided; c) suggested; d) persuaded.
5. The salesman told me that reading this book would make me more intelligent, but I think I've been
a) blackmailed; b) conned; c) libeled; d) slandered.
6. I didn't take up his recommendation, as he sounded so ... about it.
a) half-headed; b) half-hearted; c) half-handed; d) half-witted.
7. The ... in television sales is causing some concern to manufacturers.
a) deficit; b) deterioration; c) poverty; d) slump.
8. Last month's trade figures were bad, but the ... ones are even worse.
a) current; b) instant; c) latter; d) new.
9. The salesman talked me ... buying a bottle of perfume for my wife.
a) away to; b) into; c) onto; d) up to.
10. The salesman sold more umbrellas during the wet spell this summer than during the ... spell last year.
a) corresponding; b) equalling; c) matching; d) relating.

11. The saleswoman ... my attention to the intricate embroidery on the front of the blouse.

a) attracted; b) drew; c) led; d) pulled.

12. The salesman informed me that if I buy something on ... , then I can send it back if I am dissatisfied.

a) agreement; b) approval; c) consideration; d) favour.

Assignment 27. Choose the right answer.

1. We advise our customers to ... advantage of our bargain prices during the coming week.

a) get; b) have; c) make; d) take.

2. To ... their fiftieth anniversary the store held a one-week sale.

a) mark; b) paint; c) sign; d) write.

3. Prices are very ... these days.

a) big; b) expensive; c) high; d) increased.

4. It is always a good idea to ... a bill before paying it.

a) add; b) calculate; c) control; d) check.

5. The standard of our furniture is excellent, but even so, we charge only ... prices.

a) just; b) moderate; c) slight; d) small.

6. If you want to return the suit, you must bring the ... with you as proof of purchase.

a) note; b) recipe; c) receipt; d) prescription.

7. These figures will give you a ... estimate of the cost of the goods.

a) rough; b) scant; c) short; d) superficial.

8. "Fantastic sale. Everything must be sold ... of the price!"

a) despite; b) in vain; c) regardless; d) without.

9. ... your change before leaving the shop!

a) Control; b) Examine; c) Judge; d) Test.

10. I can't ... \$70 for one book! Haven't you got a cheaper edition?

a) afford; b) allow; c) dispose; d) provide.

11. Everything is so expensive these days, it's hardly ... to save a penny.

a) doubtful; b) likely; c) possible; d) probable.

12. ... where you go, prices are higher than they were last year.

a) Doesn't matter; b) In any case; c) No importance; d) No matter.

13. I don't know the ... price, but it costs about \$25.

- a) accurate; b) exact; c) proper; d) true.

14. Everything in the sale has been ... to half price.

- a) decreased; b) diminished; c) lowered; d) reduced.

15. It's difficult to pay one's bills when prices keep

- a) gaining; b) growing; c) raising; d) rising.

16. As far as ... for money is concerned, our product is unbeatable.

- a) advantage; b) cost; c) value; d) worth.

17. The price of food keeps ... up.

- a) getting; b) going; c) rising; d) setting.

18. This shop ... only \$1 for a loaf of bread.

- a) charges; b) costs; c) sells; d) values.

Assignment 28. Choose the right answer.

1. They were paying for their television set by

- a) credits; b) deposits; c) facilities; d) installment.

2. It's no good asking me to calculate the cost I'm hopeless at ...

- a) characters; b) figures; c) prizes; d) shapes.

3. There is a sale next week with ... in all departments.

- a) basements; b) decreases; c) reductions; d) redundancies.

4. The price of fresh fruit ... according to the season.

- a) alternates; b) fluctuates; c) oscillate; d) waves.

5. Mr. Rich managed to get the ancient sculpture by putting in a high ... at the auction.

- a) bet; b) bid; c) stack; d) tender.

6. Buyers and sellers were ... over prices.

- a) hacking; b) haggling; c) heckling.

7. Most prices were ... in the final days of the clearance sale.

- a) declined; b) diminished; c) slashed; d) taken down.

8. The trader asked a high price, but I managed to beat him

- a) back; b) down; c) off; d) up.

9. To order the goods, send your name, address and ... to the following P.O. box.

- a) cost; b) postal order; c) receipt; d) settlement.

Assignment 29. Choose the right answer.

1. When I paid for my groceries, the shop assistant gave me the wrong ...
a) change; b) exchange; c) return; d) sum.
2. Who do I make the cheque ... to?
a) in; b) on; c) out; d) up.
3. Naturally you can ... payment until you are satisfied that the work has been properly carried out.
a) hold in; b) hold up; c) withdraw; d) withhold.
4. I can buy this PC if you'll ... a cheque.
a) agree; b) give; c) receive; d) take.
5. Mr. Particular ... being given a receipt for the bill he had paid.
a) asked to; b) demanded; c) insisted on; d) required.
6. Will you pay cash for the goods or would you like them ... to your account?
a) charged; b) indebted; c) priced; d) receipted.
7. She said she would pay for the clothes by credit ...
a) bank; b) card; c) cheque; d) note.
8. Don't shop at SNOB's supermarket; you have to pay through the ... there.
a) account; b) bank; c) mouth; d) nose.
9. We will accept your cheque, although it is not our normal ...
a) intention; b) occasion; c) practice; d) state .

Assignment 30. Choose the right answer.

1. I'm afraid we haven't got what you want in ... at the moment, but we can order it for you.
a) reserve; b) sale; c) shop; d) stock.
2. If you do not have ready cash, you can always buy the goods on ... purchase.
a) borrow; b) hire; c) lend; d) rent.
3. To remove order form please tear along the ... line.
a) dotted; b) marked; c) pointed; d) spotted.
4. Every word processor we sell comes with a year's ...
a) assurance; b) guarantee; c) safeguard; d) security.
5. Buying in bulk ... one to make substantial savings
a) empowers; b) enables; c) facilitates; d) means.
6. I took the shoes back to the shop, but the manager ... to change them.
a) denied; b) disliked; c) disagreed; d) refused.
7. I ... you that goods will be delivered next week.
a) assure; b) confirm; c) insist; d) undertake.

8. Although he was under no ... the shopkeeper replaced the defective battery free of charge.

a) authority; b) guarantee; c) obligation; d) urgency.

9. If you are not entirely ... with our product, we will refund your money in full.

a) agreeable; b) convinced; c) favourable; d) satisfied.

10. As we can wait no longer for the delivery of our order, we will have to ... it.

a) cancel; b) delay; c) postpone; d) refuse.

11. We are ... your request and will reply shortly.

a) considering; b) noticing; c) searching; d) thinking.

12. I'd like to ... this TV I bought from you last week. There seems to be something wrong with it.

a) alter; b) change; c) remove; d) turn over.

Assignment 31. Choose the right answer.

1. That supermarket carries a wide ... of goods.

a) line; b) load; c) range; d) series.

2. The advantage of this new plastic covering is that it will ... to fit any size of object.

a) change; b) expand; c) extend; d) stretch.

3. The expert said that the stone was not a jewel and was therefore

a) invaluable; b) priceless; c) profitless; d) valueless.

4. What ... of soap do you buy?

a) class; b) make; c) mark; d) style.

5. The ... of strawberries on the market is due to a late frost.

a) drought; b) exception; c) rarity; d) scarcity.

6. This carpet was made ... that is why it is so expensive.

a) by hand; b) by hands; c) by the hand; d) with hands.

7. This cloth is of good ... but it is not expensive.

a) character; b) condition; c) quality; d) virtue.

8. We made a wooden toy with an empty cotton ... and some glue.

a) ball; b) reel; c) roll; d) spool.

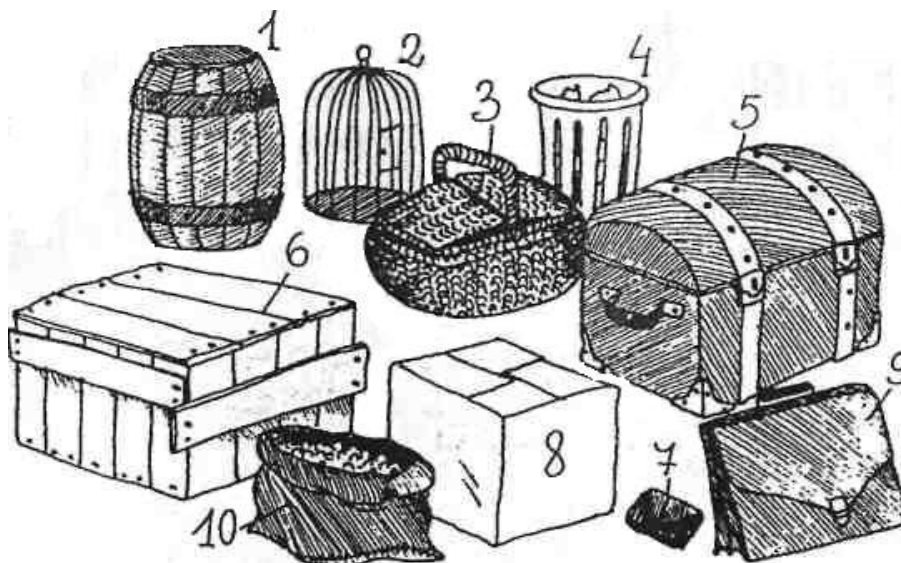
9. The butcher cut some pork, ... it up and handed it to me.

a) closed; b) strung; c) wound; d) wrapped.

10. There is a ... of grain in our country at the moment.
 a) need; b) requirement; c) shortage; d) want.
11. That is where they ... whisky.
 a) brew; b) cook; c) distill; d) stew.
12. That shop sells ... clothes, but they are well-made.
 a) ancient; b) antique; c) elderly; d) old-fashioned.
13. We've run sugar. Ask Mrs. Helpful to lend us some.
 a) away with; b) down; c) off; d) out of.
14. Grain and coffee are major trading
 a) articles; b) commodities; c) materials; d) stocks.
15. When I pointed out that there was a small ... in one of the glasses, the shop gave a 15 % reduction on the set.
 a) blot; b) crack; c) smear; d) smudge.
16. That old vase will ... an attractive lamp-holder.
 a) assemble; b) compose; c) form; d) make.
17. This fantastic new gadget has been selling like ... cakes.
 a) birthday; b) cream; c) hot; d) wedding.
18. Mr. Critical assured me that he never bought ...that were advertised on TV.
 a) article; b) productions; c) projects; d) products.

Assignment 32. Match the pictures with the right name for the container.

barrel ...basket ...briefcase ...cage ...sack ...trunk
 ...carton ...crate ...dustbin ...purse



Assignment 33. Match each container with its contents.

Barrel	Bank notes, tickets
Basket	Beer
Bin	Boiling water
Box	Business papers
Briefcase	Cash, secret documents, jewellery
Envelope	Clothes for holidays
Thermos flask	Clothes for longer holidays
Jug	Coins
Kettle	Flowers
Purse	Hot coffee, cold drinks
Safe	Letter
Satchel	Matches
Suitcase	School books
Tank	Shopping
Trunk	Suits, jackets, clothes
Vase	Waste paper or bread
Wallet	Water, petrol
Wardrobe	Water, milk

Unit 3. Crime and punishment

Assignment 1. Make sure you know the difference between the verbs: *steal* and *rob*.

The object of the verb "steal" is the thing which is taken away, e.g. they stole my bike, whereas the object of the verb "rob" is the person or place from which things are stolen, e.g. I was robbed last night. A masked man robbed the bank. "Steal" is irregular: steal, stole, stolen.

Here are some more useful verbs connected with crime and law. Note that many of them have particular prepositions associated with them.

to commit a crime or an offence: to do something illegal;

to accuse someone of a crime: to say someone is guilty;

to charge someone with (murder): to bring someone to court;

to plead guilty or not guilty: to swear in court that one is guilty or otherwise;

to defend/prosecute someone in court: to argue for or against someone in a trial;

to pass verdict on an accused person: to decide whether they are guilty or not;
to sentence someone to a punishment: what the judge does after a verdict of guilty;
to acquit an accused person of a charge: to decide in court that someone is not guilty (the opposite of "to convict someone");
to fine someone a sum of money: to punish someone by making them pay;
to send someone to prison: to punish someone by putting them in prison;
to release someone from prison/jail: to set someone free after a prison sentence;
to be tried: to have a case judged in court.

Here are some useful nouns.

trial: the legal process in court whereby an accused person is investigated, or tried, and then found guilty or not guilty;

case: a crime that is being investigated;

evidence: information used in a court of law to decide whether the accused is guilty or not;

proof: evidence that shows conclusively whether something is a fact or not;

verdict: the decision; guilty or not guilty;

judge: the person who leads a trial and decides on the sentence;

jury: group of twelve citizens who decide whether the accused is guilty or not.

Assignment 2. A. Put the right form of either rob or steal in the sentences below.

1. Last night an armed gang ... the post office. They ... £2000.
2. My handbag at the theatre yesterday.
3. Every year large numbers of banks
4. Jane ... of the opportunity to stand for president.

B. Here are some more crimes. Complete a table

crime	criminal	verb	definition
terrorism			
blackmail			
drug-trafficking			
forgery			
assault			
pickpocketing			
mugging			

Assignment 3. Fill the blanks in the paragraph below.

One of the two accused men 1) ... at yesterday's trial. Although his lawyer 2) ... him very well, he was still found guilty by the Jury. The judge 3) ... him to two years in prison. He'll probably 4) ... after eighteen months. The other accused man was luckier. He 5) ... and left the courtroom smiling broadly.

Assignment 4. Here are some words connected with law and crime. If necessary, use a dictionary to help you check that you understand what they all mean. Then divide them into three groups, in what seems to you to be the most logical way.

theft, witness, detective, probation, drunken driven, member of jury, prison, hi-jacking, traffic warden, lawyer, judge, fine, flogging, death penalty, rape, smuggling, bribery, community service

Assignment 5. Read the text about law and order. Explain the words in bold.

The police. They do a number of things. When someone **commits a crime** (= **breaks the law** and does something **wrong / illegal / against the law**) the police must **investigate** (= try to find out what happened / who is responsible). If they find the person **responsible** for the crime, they **arrest** them (= take them to the police station). At the **police station**, they **question** them (= ask them questions to find out what they know) and if they are sure the person committed the crime, the person is **charged with** the crime (= the police make an **official statement** that they believe the person committed the crime). The person must then **go to court for trial**.

The court. In court, the person charged with the crime (now called the **defendant** or **accused**) must try **to prove** (= provide facts to show something is true) that they did not commit the crime; in other words prove that they are **innocent** (not **guilty**). The **jury** listens to all the **evidence** (= information about the crime, for and against the defendant) and then **makes the decision**.

Punishment. If the defendant is **convicted of** the crime (= the jury decides that the defendant is guilty), the judge will give **the sentence** (= the punishment). For example, if a person is convicted of murder, the sentence will be many years in **prison**. The person then become a **prisoner**, and the room they live in is called a **cell**.

For crimes that are not serious (often called **minor offences**, e.g. illegal parking), the punishment is usually a **fine** (money you have to pay).

Assignment 6. Put this story in the correct order.

- 1) they found both men guilty
- 2) and charged them with the robbery
- 3) £10,000 was stolen from a bank in the High street
- 4) After the jury had listened to all the evidence
- 5) They were sent to prison for seven years
- 6) The trial took place two months later
- 7) And they finally arrested two men
- 8) They questioned them at the police station
- 9) The police questioned a number of people about the crime

Assignment 7. Fill the gaps with suitable words.

1. I have never ... the law and ... crime.
2. In Britain it is ... the law to drive a car without insurance.
3. If you park illegally you will have to pay a
4. The police were fairly sure the man committed the crime, but they knew it would be difficult to ... it in court.
5. The jury must decide if the accused is innocent or
6. In order to reach their decision, the jury must listen carefully to the

Assignment 8. Answer the questions.

1. Who investigates crimes?
2. Who sentences people?
3. Who lives in cells?
4. Who decides if someone is innocent or guilty?
5. Who defends people and presents evidence?
6. Who commits crimes?

Assignment 9. Choose one of the following sentences and make a story about it.

1. "Despite our familiarity with this kind of thing, we were sickened," said a police spokesperson.
2. He was banned from driving for two years and fined £1,000.
3. The victim is recovering in hospital.
4. They got away with £50,000 in used notes.
5. The missing paintings were described by the director of the museums as "priceless".

Assignment 10. A. Read the sentences and then complete the chart by ticking the objects that go with the verbs.

He *stole* her briefcase from her car.

We have a video of the accused *robbing* a bank.

I was *mugged* in broad daylight.

The *burglary* took place some time in the night.

	the bank	a house	a warehouse	a watch	an old lady	a car	the bank manager
steal							
rob							
break into							
burgle							
mug							

B. Which of these words has the connotation of violence?

Assignment 11. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Nobody at the company realized that he had been (embezzle) money until someone noticed some errors in the books.

2. The (rape) admitted that he had spoken to the woman but denied that he had (rape) her.

3. It is difficult to protect children from (abuse) who are members of their own family.

4. The (blackmail) was caught when someone recognized her handwriting.

5. Armed (robbed) is increasingly common, with criminals using shotguns and other weapons.

6. The (mug) came up to her in the street and produced a knife.

7. The (murder) of women tend to be their husbands (48 %) whereas only 10 per cent of men (murder) by their wives.

8. The (theft) got into the gallery at night and took three Picassos.

9. The (assault) was vicious and the victim needed 56 stitches.

Assignment 12. Read the extracts and find words or phrases which mean:

- 1) people who saw the crime/ something;
- 2) seized with the power of the law;
- 3) nasty and cruel;
- 4) search;
- 5) tested for the amount of alcohol;
- 6) less important and serious;
- 7) someone who is thought to have done it;
- 8) information that may help police discover something;
- 9) arrested for going too fast;
- 10) someone who breaks the law frequently;
- 11) signs, indications;
- 12) officials in the police force (list them in order of seniority).

BICYCLE COP SPEAKS OUT

The woman in charge of investigating bicycle thefts in the city has become impatient with the criminals who make her life difficult. "This kind of petty crime is really annoying," says Constable Merrington. "It inconveniences a lot of people."

MAN HELD IN PUB ROBBERY

The police have arrested a man in connection with the "Three Horseshoes" pub robbery. "There were a number of clues which led us, to the suspect," said Chief Inspector Locke, in charge of the operation. "The man we have arrested is an habitual offender and we are confident that he is the man were looking for".

DOC STOPPED BY CITY POLICE

Mary Edwards, a surgeon at the City's biggest hospital, was booked for speeding and then breathalysed, a police spokesperson said last night.

POLICE BAFFLED IN HILLSIDE KILLING

The police still have no leads in their hunt for the killer of the young hitchhiker whose body was found three days ago at the foot of Sunbury Hill.

"We are appealing for witnesses to come forward," said Superintendent Jones, "this was a particularly brutal murder".

Assignment 13. Match the adjectives in the first column with the nouns in the second column.

vicious	murder
brutal	criminal
cold-blooded	offender
common	crime
habitual	
petty	

Assignment 14. Below you see the story of an extraordinary case in British legal history. The affair started in 1949 and was finally closed in 1966. At the moment, there are a number of gaps in the story. Use the words below to complete it.

trial, confessed, court, custody, guilty, convicted, sentenced, jury, execution, arrested, innocent, charged, appeal, dropped, pardon, judges, plea, apprehended, tried, executed, statements, suspect, enquiry(2), charged, hunt, denied

The story began when a man called Timothy Evans was 1) ... for the murder of his wife and baby. He was 2) ... with the double murder, but a short time later one of the charges was 3) ... and he was 4) ... for the murder of his daughter only. During the 5) ... Evans accused the man whose house he had been living in, John Christy, of the crimes. But no attention was paid to him. The 6) ... found Evans 7) ... and he was 8) ... to death. An 9) ... was turned down and he was 10) ... in 1950.

Some time later, more women's bodies were discovered in Christie's house, two, three, four, five, six. John Christie was the police's chief 11) ... and they started a nationwide 12) ... for him. He was soon 13) Alleged 14) ... by Christie, while he was in 15) ..., Christie 16) ... that he had murdered Mrs. Evans, but in private it was said that he 17) ... to the crime. His 18) ... of insanity with regard to other murders was rejected and he was 19) ... of killing his wife.

Soon afterwards there was an 20) ... into the 21) ... of Timothy Evans. The 22) ... decided that justice had been done and Evans had been rightly hanged. It was only in 1966 that another 23) ... was set up. This time it was decided that Evans had probably been 24) ... and he was given a free 25) Better late than never, as they say.

Assignment 15. Now a quiz on some points of law – English style. The answers may be different in your country. Simply answer the questions Yes or No. The answers according to English law are printed at the end of the quiz.

1. Is it a crime to try and kill yourself?
2. Is it illegal to help somebody to commit suicide?
3. Can you be executed for murdering a policeman?
4. If after a murder, all the victim's relatives plead: "Please don't prosecute!" can charges against the suspected culprit be dropped?
5. If two armed thieves break into a house, guns in hand, and one of them shoots and kills the house-owner, is his accomplice guilty of murder?
6. If I surprise an intruder in my lounge at night stealing my millions, have I a legal right to assault him with a weapon?
7. If I set a trap – a fifty-kilo weight just above the front door – for any burglars who might try and enter the house, am I breaking the law?
8. After a divorce or legal separation, can a wife be required to pay alimony to her ex-husband?
9. If I promise to marry my girlfriend and then change my mind shortly before the wedding, can she take me to court?
10. If you said to your teacher in the middle of one of his lessons: "You don't know the first thing about teaching!" could he bring a civil action against you?
11. Would I be in danger of committing an offence if I put an advertisement for my school in the paper saying: "Male white teacher required"?
12. If, as a defendant (or the accused), I am not satisfied with the way my barrister has handled my defense, can I sue him?
13. If you were in my house – uninvited – and the ceiling, which had had a large crack in it for some time, caved in and broke your leg, would it be a good idea to consult your solicitor?
14. Can a person suspected of and charged with rape be allowed bail?

Answers

1. No, not any more.
2. Yes, even mercy-killing (euthanasia) is against the law.
3. No, Capital punishment was abolished in the 1960s.
4. No. Murder is a crime against society (that involves criminal law) and not just a civil matter between individuals.
5. Yes. Joint guilt. In the eyes of the law, both are guilty.
6. No – at least, only in self-defense.

7. Yes.

8. Yes.

9. No, not now. Some years ago she could have sued me for breach of promise.

10. Yes. He could claim it was slander (or libel, if you wrote it in a newspaper). He probably wouldn't, though, because of the legal costs.

11. Yes, because of the Sex Discrimination Act and the Race Relations Act.

12. No.

13. Yes. You could sue me for negligence and I would probably have to pay damages.

14. Yes.

Assignment 16. A. There are many crimes and offences apart from the few mentioned above. Explain, define or give examples of the offences listed below.

Blackmail, kidnapping, arson, trespassing, manslaughter, smuggling, forgery, bigamy, baby- or wife-battering, conspiracy, fraud, pretty theft, bribery and corruption, obscenity, hijacking, treason, shoplifting, espionage-spying, drug peddling, mugging-robbery with violence, driving without due care and attention

B. Which of the above would or could involve the following?

Counterfeit money

Traitor

Pornography

State secrets

Hostages

Contraband

Ransom

A store detective

Heroin

Assignment 17. Here is the story of a very unfortunate, irresponsible man called Mr. N.E. Body. Imagine that he was stopped by the police at each and every point of the drama. Read about what happened and, after each piece of information you receive, decide what punishment he deserves. Here are some of the sentences you might wish to hand out:

You might feel the **death penalty** is in order, or **life imprisonment**, even **solitary confinement**. You could put him **on probation**, give him community service or **impose a fine** – anything from £10 to £1,000. You

might consider **corporal punishment** (a short, sharp shock), a shortish prison sentence or, of course, you could make that a **suspended sentence**. You might make him pay **compensation**, or would you like to see him **banned** from driving? No? well, his **license** could be **endorsed**. Or would you **dismiss the case, find him not guilty** of any crime, acquit him. Find the case not proved?

1. Mr. Body drank five pints of beer and five single whiskies in a pub, got into his car and drove away.

2. He did not drive dangerously but exceeded the speed limit as he wanted to catch up with a friend who had left his wallet in the pub.

3. As he was driving along, a little girl ran into the road and he knocked her down.

4. There was no way he could have stopped, drunk or sober.

5. The little girl suffered only bruises and superficial injuries.

6. Mr. Body's wife had left him two days before.

7. Six months later, it was clear that the little girl was to suffer from after-effects of the accident and would stutter for many years.

8. Mr. Body had never previously received any summons for traffic offences.

9. The little girl admitted that it was all her fault.

10. The passenger in Mr. Body's car was killed outright as he went through the windscreen.

Assignment 18. Write or discuss the answers to these questions.

1. Which aspects of the law seem unsatisfactory to you? What punishments would you, as a judge, give for the crimes in Ex. 16? You may need to specify cases and give particular instances.

2. How have criminals been portrayed in films you have seen recently? Were the criminals portrayed as heroes, idiots or evil individuals?

3. What – in detail – would happen to you in your country if you were caught: speeding in your car; in possession of soft drugs; with a gun in your pocket; breaking into a house?

Assignment 19. You have just read an article supporting corporal punishment with the headline "A short, sharp shock is the only answer for most of today's criminals". Write to the newspaper, putting the opposite view and criticizing what was probably in the article.

Assignment 20. A. Answer the following questions before reading the text:

1. What international organizations aimed to control how individual governments observe human rights do you know? How far can their jurisdiction extend?

2. Name a few countries where human rights are violated or ignored.

B. Read and translate the text. Pay special attention to legal terms.

In 1960, Peter Benenson, a British lawyer, read about two students who had been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for drinking a toast to freedom during the Salazar dictatorship in Portugal. He joined with others to start a campaign for prisoners of conscience – people who had never used or advocated violence and were simply in prison because of their political or religious beliefs. This was the beginning of Amnesty International, the largest of many organizations in the world which put pressure on governments to observe human rights. By gathering information, creating publicity and writing letters, Amnesty has helped to speed up the release of such prisoners all over the world. It also campaigns for fair trials for political prisoners, and end to torture and inhumane treatment, and the abolition of death penalty. Amnesty and other groups, such as Anti-Slavery Society and Index of Censorship, have helped to make more and more people aware of the concept of human rights – rights that go beyond the laws of one country.

Yet not everyone agrees that merely being born as a human being entitles someone to certain freedoms and treatment, and those who do agree have different opinions as to what these rights are. Many of the rights of citizens are considered human rights. What needs to be considered here more than the nature of such rights is to whom they apply. A constitutional right is one which a state guarantees to its own citizens and, sometimes, to foreigners who are within its jurisdiction. But a human right is one to which people all over the world are entitled; whatever their nationality and wherever they live.

Human rights organizations argue that basic moral standards should not depend upon where a person happens to live, especially since many governments of the world do not have popular political support among their citizens. Morality and legality become connected when governments violate

their own constitutions and their policies cause their citizens to flee over the border into other countries. Moreover, in purely legal terms, most countries of the world have signed international agreements concerning the treatment of individuals.

Two examples of such agreements are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948 without a dissenting vote, and the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), adopted in 1966. Article 1 of the UDHR declares that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and article 2 states that entitlement to rights does not depend upon race, colour, sex, language, religion or any other differences among people. Further articles refer to specific rights, such as freedom from slavery (Article 4) torture and cruel punishment (5), and-arbitrary arrest and detention (9); the right to a fair, independent and public hearing of a criminal charge (10); the right to own property and to choose employment (17.23); and the right to express one's opinions (19) and to take part peacefully in assemblies (20). The 1966 ICCPR is not as comprehensive as the UNHR 1948, but is more important because it carries the force of a treaty obligation. Among other things it has provisions about racial and sexual equality (2); torture and slavery (7 & 8); freedom of movement (12); and freedom of thought, conscience and religion (17). However, only half of the members of the United Nations have so far signed the convention and only 34 countries have agreed to an Optional Protocol which allows individuals to seek redress in a court of law against violations of the Convention.

The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) was first adopted in 1950 and has now been signed by every country of Western Europe. Individual citizens of these countries have the right to bring a complaint before the European Commission if they think their government has broken the convention. If the Commission agrees, it may try to persuade the country in question to rectify the breach, or it may refer the matter to the European Court of Human Rights, which has the right to order a change of law in that country. Covering countries with similar cultures and economic conditions, the ECHR is more practical than many international human rights agreements. However, individual governments still manage to delay making changes to their laws by claiming special national interests.

When the law of a country violates human rights, groups like Amnesty International protest to the government on moral grounds. But whenever possible, legal arguments are also used – references to the constitution of the country itself and to any relevant international agreements which its government has signed. But despite the development of legally binding national and international conventions, millions of people in the world still do not enjoy human rights.

Assignment 21. Work in groups. Read the text about Women's rights and discuss your reactions to it with your partners. Could it equally well be a description of the situation in your country?

We live in a man-made society. Man devised and built the framework of government that controls our daily lives. Our rulers, representatives and arbitrators have almost all been men. Male judges and justices of the peace compiled our system of common law. Men drafted and interpreted our statute laws. Men constructed a bureaucracy to administer the law. Men cultivated the jungle of red tape which often threatens to engulf us. Men outnumber women in Parliament by twenty-four to one. Over 80 per cent of local councillors are men. Two in three magistrates are men. Juries seldom include more than a couple of token women. Men have an overwhelming majority in the legal profession, in the police force, in the upper ranks of the civil service, and even among trade-union officials.

The authority which men exercise over women is a major source of oppression in our society – as fundamental as class oppression. The fact that most of the nation's wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few means that the vast majority of women and men are deprived of their rights. But women are doubly deprived. At no level of society do they have equal rights with men.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, women had virtually no rights at all. They were the chattels of their fathers and husbands. They were bought and sold in marriage. They could not vote. They could not sign contracts. When married, they could not own Property. They had no rights over their children and no control over their own bodies. Their husbands could rape and beat them without fear of legal reprisals. When they were not confined to the home, they were forced by growing industrialization to join the lowest levels of the labour force.

Since then, progress toward equal rights for women has been very slow indeed. There have even been times when the tide seemed to turn against them. The first law against abortion was passed in 1803. It imposed a sentence of life imprisonment for termination within the first fourteen weeks of pregnancy. In 1832 the first law was passed which forbade women to vote in elections. In 1877 the first Trades Union Congress upheld the tradition that woman's place was in the home whilst man's duty was to protect and provide for her.

Nevertheless, the latter half of the 19th century saw the gradual acceptance of women into the unions and the informal adoption of resolutions on the need for equal pay. Between 1831 and 1872 the major Factory Acts were passed, which checked the exploitation of women workers by placing restrictions on hours and conditions of labour and by limiting their employment at night. In 1882 married women won the right to own the property.

Wartime inevitably advanced the cause of women's rights - women became indispensable as workers outside the home, as they had to keep the factories and government machinery running while the men went out to fight. They were allowed into new areas of employment and were conceded new degrees of responsibility. In 1918 they got the vote. Again, During the Second World War, state nurseries were built on a considerable scale to enable women to go out to work. When peace came, however, women were unable to hold on to their gains. Men reclaimed their jobs, and women were forced back into the home and confined to their traditionally low paid, menial and supportive forms of work. The government closed down most of the nurseries. Theories about maternal deprivation emerged - women who had been told it was patriotic to go out to work during the war were now told that their children would suffer if they did not stay at home. Little progress was made for the next two decades.

(from *Women's Rights: A Practical Guide* by Anna Coote and Tess Gill)

Assignment 22. Highlight these words and phrases in the text, so that you can see them in context. Then match them to the words and phrases below which have similar meaning.

oppression, deprived, doubly, chattels, legal reprisals, confined, upheld, provide for, resolution, resolutions, indispensable, conceded, gains, maternal deprivation, emerged

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1) children suffering through their mother's absence | 8) restricted |
| 2) decisions | 9) robbed |
| 3) essential | 10) supported |
| 4) given unwillingly | 11) sustain/ support |
| 5) in two different ways | 12) the rights they had won |
| 6) possessions | 13) tyranny |
| 7) punishment | 14) were revealed |

Assignment 23. Read and translate the text about the legal system in the UK. Compare it with the one existing in your country.

British law comes from two main sources: laws made in Parliament (usually drawn up by government departments and lawyers), and Common Law, which is based on previous judgments and customs. Just as there is no written constitution, so England and Wales have no criminal code or civil code and the interpretation of the law is based on what has happened in the past. The laws which are made in Parliament are interpreted by the courts, but changes in the law itself are made in Parliament.

The most common type of law court in England and Wales is the magistrates' court. There are 700 magistrates' courts and about 30,000 magistrates.

More serious criminal cases then go to the Crown Court, which has 90 branches in different towns and cities. Civil cases (for example, divorce or bankruptcy cases) are dealt with in County courts.

Appeals are heard by higher courts. For example, appeals from magistrates' courts are heard in the Crown Court, unless they are appeals on points of law. The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is the House of Lords. (Scotland has its own High Court in Edinburgh, which hears all appeals from courts.) Certain cases may be referred to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. In addition, individuals have made the British Government change its practices in a number of areas as a result of petitions to the European Court of Human Rights.

The legal system also includes juvenile courts (which deal with offenders under seventeen) and coroners' courts (which investigate violent, sudden or unnatural deaths). There are administrative tribunals which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formality. Tribunals deal with professional standards, disputes between individuals, and disputes between individuals and government departments (for example, over taxation).

Assignment 24. Use the information from the text to answer the questions.

1. Who is responsible for making laws in Britain?
2. In the United Kingdom, what is the difference between criminal and civil law?
3. What is the most common type of law court in England and Wales?
4. Name three other types of British courts.
5. Why are some laws in Britain affected by laws outside Britain?
6. Which courts do you think would deal with the following:
 - a) a bank robbery?
 - b) a divorce case?
 - c) a burglary committed by a fifteen-year-old?
 - d) a drowning?
 - e) a case of driving too fast?

Assignment 25. Read the following anecdotes and discuss them.

"Are these your witnesses?"

"They are."

"Then you win. I've used them as witnesses twice myself."

"And now, Mrs. Smith," said lawyer, "will you be kind enough to tell the jury whether your husband was in the habit of striking you with impunity?"

"With what, sir?"

"With impunity."

"He was, sir, now and then; but he struck me oftener with his fist."

Assignment 26. Put each of the following words and phrases into the correct places in the passage below.

bigamy, civil, classes, community, countries, crimes, criminal law, felony, fine, forgery, laws, life imprisonment, misdemeanor, offences, penalty, person, prison, state, term, treason

Crime violates the laws of a community, ... or nation. It is punishable in accordance with these The definition of crime varies according to time and place, but the laws of most ... consider as crimes such ... as arson, ..., burglary, ..., murder, and

Not all offences against the law are The laws that set down the punishments for crimes form the This law defines as crimes those offences considered most harmful to the On the other hand, a ... may wrong someone else in some other way that offends the ... law.

The common law recognizes three ... of crime: treason, ..., and misdemeanor. Death or ... is the usual ... for treason. Law in the United States, for example, define a felony as a crime that is punishable by a ... of one year or more in a state or federal A person who commits a ... may be punished by a ... or a jail term of less than one year.

Assignment 27. Give the name of the defined law breaker.

- 1) steals;
- 2) steals purses and wallets;
- 3) gets money by threatening to disclose personal information;
- 4) seizes airplanes;
- 5) takes things from a shop without paying;
- 6) kills people;
- 7) steals from houses or offices;
- 8) steals from banks or trains;
- 9) takes people hostage for a ransom;
- 10) steals government secrets;
- 11) willfully destroys property;
- 12) marries illegally while being married already.

Assignment 28. Choose the correct answer.

1. This was one of the few crimes he did not
a) achieve; b) commit; c) make; d) perform.
2. The ... are still holding twelve people hostage on the plane.
a) bandits; b) guerrillas; c) hijackers; d) kidnappers.
3. He was charged with a(n) ... of currency regulations.
a) break; b) breach; c) disrespect; d) observance.
4. Our insurance policy offers immediate ... against the risk of burglary, accident or damage by fire.
a) care; b) cover; c) relief; d) security.
5. The man jumped out of the window and committed
a) death; b) homicide; c) murder; d) suicide.
6. "Thieves will be"
a) liable; b) lifted; c) persecuted; d) prosecuted.
7. Police blamed a small hooligan ... in the crowd for the violence which occurred.
a) constituent; b) division; c) element; d) portion.

8. The police said there was no sign of a ... entry even though the house had been burgled.

a) broken; b) burst; c) forced; d) smashed.

9. The police car raced down the street with the ... blaring.

a) alarm; b) bell; c) gong; d) siren.

10. The tourist's camera was ... because he had brought it into the country illegally.

a) bereaved; b) confiscated; c) deprived; d) extorted.

11. Look, Officer. I'm not drunk. I'm as ... as a judge.

a) calm; b) clear; c) sober; d) steady.

12. He said he would sue us, but I don't think he'll ... his threat.

a) achieve; b) bring about; c) carry out; d) perform.

13. The conspirators were plotting the ... of the government.

a) catastrophe; b) disaster; c) demolition; d) overthrow.

14. The thieves ... the papers all over the room while they were searching for the money

a) broadcast; b) scattered; c) sowed; d) strayed.

15. Ms. Goodheart was completely ... by the thief's disguise.

a) taken away; b) taken down; c) taken in; d) taken up.

16. The police caught the thief

a) in black and white; b) in the red; c) red-handed; d) true blue.

17. He was arrested for trying to pass ... notes at the bank.

a) camouflaged; b) counterfeit; c) fake; d) fraudulent.

18. He offered me \$500 to break my contract. That's

a) blackmail; b) bribery; c) compensation; d) reward.

Assignment 29. Match the criminal with the definition

an arsonist

a hooligan

an assassin

a mugger

a deserter

a poacher

an embezzler

a racketeer

a forger

a smuggler

a fraud or con man

a terrorist

1) tries to enforce his political demands by carrying out or threatening acts of violence;

2) pretends or claims to be what he is not;

- 3) makes money by dishonest business methods, e.g. by selling worthless goods;
- 4) steals from his own company;
- 5) attacks and robs people especially in public places;
- 6) sets fire to property;
- 7) kills for political reasons or reward;
- 8) brings goods into one country from another illegally;
- 9) hunts illegally on somebody else's land;
- 10) makes false money or documents;
- 11) a soldier who leaves the armed forces without permission;
- 12) causes damage or disturbance in public places.

Assignment 30. Choose the right answer.

1. The spy ... the desk in an attempt to find the secret documents.
a) invaded; b) kidnapped; c) looted; d) ransacked.
2. The safe deposit box ... high-pitched sound when it was moved.
a) ejected; b) remitted; c) expelled; d) excluded.
3. He ... his fist and threatened to hit me.
a) clenched; b) clutched; c) grabbed; d) gripped.
4. Thieves got away with a ... of jewellery worth thousands of pounds.
a) catch; b) haul; c) loot; d) snatch.
5. The burglar's presence was betrayed by a ... floorboard.
a) cracking; b) creaking; c) crunching; d) groaning.
6. Smugglers consistently ... import regulations
a) break; b) flaunt; c) float; d) flout.
7. Luckily my wallet was handed in to the police with its contents
a) contained; b) intact; c) missing; d) preserved.
8. The intruder was badly ... by the guard dog in the palace garden.
a) damaged; b) eaten; c) mauled; d) violated.
9. When the police examined the house they found that the lock had been ... with.
a) broken; b) hindered; c) tampered; d) touched.

Assignment 31. Choose the right answer.

1. The policeman asked the suspect to make a(n)
a) account; b) declaration; c) deposition; d) statement.
2. The unruly ... was broken up by the police.
a) collection; b) congregation; c) group; d) mob.

3. Prince Andrew was found dead in his palace this morning. The police have ... any suggestion of foul play.

a) discounted; b) neglected; c) omitted; d) overlooked.

4. The chief of police said that he saw no ... between the four murders.

a) communication; b) connection; c) join; d) joint.

5. The detective stood ... behind the door waiting for the assailant.

a) immovable; b) lifeless; c) motionless; d) static.

6. The police arrested the wrong man mainly because they ... the names they had been given by the witness.

a) bewildered; b) confused; c) merged; d) puzzled.

7. The police ... off the street where the bomb had gone off.

a) battened; b) cordoned; c) fastened; d) shuttered.

8. The police set a ... to catch the thieves.

a) device; b) plan; c) snare; d) trap.

9. The police asked if I thought I could ... the man who stole my car if I looked at some photos.

a) certify; b) identify; c) justify; d) verify.

10. The policeman was ... when he saw a light in the office.

a) deductive; b) disturbing; c) suggestive; d) suspicious.

11. The inspector was a very ... man and he rechecked the evidence several times.

a) attentive; b) complete; c) thorough; d) thoughtful.

12. The police who were ... the crime could find no clues at all.

a) enquiring; b) investigating; c) researching; d) seeking.

13. We promise not to reveal your ... if you tell us who the murderer is.

a) anonymity; b) identification; c) identity; d) personality.

14. The police are ... the town for the stolen car.

a) combing; b) investigating; c) looking; d) seeking.

15. The police have not yet found a possible ... for the murder.

a) example; b) motive; c) principle; d) understanding.

16. The police ... their attention to the events that led up to the accident.

a) completed; b) confined; c) confirmed; d) contained.

17. As he was caught in ... of a gun, he was immediately a suspect.

a) control; b) handling; c) ownership; d) possession.

18. As the result of the police ... on the disco, ten people were arrested.
a) entry; b) invasion; c) raid; d) storm.

19. I was informed by the police constable that he would be forced to take me into

a) confinement; b) custody; c) detection; d) guardianship.

20. It is the responsibility of the police to ... the law, not to take it into their own hands

a) compel; b) enforce; c) force; d) press.

21. After the accident the policeman asked if there had been any

a) observers; b) onlookers; c) spectators; d) witnesses.

22. The police were ... in their examination of the murder site.

a) concentrated; b) exhausting; c) intense; d) thorough.

23. The police made sure everyone stood well ... of the fire.

a) away; b) clear; c) free; d) out.

24. Why don't the police take ... measures against crime?

a) affective; b) effective; c) efficient; d) ineffective.

Assignment 32. Choose the right answer.

1. The ... sentenced the accused to 15 years in prison.

a) barrister; b) counsel; c) judge; d) solicitor.

2. If you can't resolve the dispute, it will have to be settled by

a) arbitration; b) court; c) election; d) referee.

3. His comments ... little or no relation to the facts of the case.

a) bear; b) give; c) possess; d) reflect.

4. They all thought he was guilty, but no one could ... anything against him.

a) accuse; b) ensure; c) point; d) prove.

5. It has been decided to hold a Public ... into the cause of the accident.

a) Autopsy; b) Examination; c) Inquiry; d) Interrogation.

6. To protect victims of blackmail their names are often ... in court.

a) covered; b) erased; c) hidden; d) not given.

7. The youth involved in the disturbance at the demonstration made a(n) ... to the police.

a) account; b) notice; c) statement; d) summary.

8. I ... to say anything unless I am allowed to speak to my solicitor.

a) deny; b) neglect; c) refuse; d) resist.

9. I should like to call two ... who can testify on my client's behalf.
a) witnesses; b) onlookers; c) passers-by; d) spectators.
10. You are surely not suggesting that these ... young children could have planned such an evil deed.
a) innocent; b) lovely; c) natural; d) pure.
11. The case against Mary Wrongdoer was ... for lack of evidence.
a) discarded; b) dismissed; c) refused; d) resigned.
12. The new law comes into ... on May 15.
a) condition; b) date; c) force; d) power.
13. The ... question in this case is whether the accused had a motive for this crime or not.
a) crucial; b) forcible; c) supreme; d) valuable.
14. The driver admitted that the accident was partly his own
a) blame; b) cause; c) evil; d) fault.
15. In fact, the murderer was ... from the country before extradition proceedings could be started.
a) barred; b) deported; c) exported; d) interned.
16. The suspect man has a ... on his right cheek.
a) point; b) scar; c) sign; d) trace.
17. It is a criminal offence to ... the facts.
a) express; b) oppress; c) repress; d) suppress.
18. After a close cross-examination, the barrister was ... his client was telling the truth.
a) content; b) glad; c) happy; d) satisfied.
19. At the end of the trial he was ... of murder.
a) condemned; b) convicted; c) convinced; d) penalized.
20. In the legal profession, men ... women by five to one.
a) outclass; b) outnumber; c) overcome; d) supersede.
21. All ... barristers are expected to study at the Inns of Court.
a) hopeful; b) prospective; c) willing; d) wishful.
22. The judge will hear the next ... after lunch.
a) case; b) charge; c) lawsuit; d) trial.
23. The suspect ... that he had assaulted a policeman.
a) contradicted; b) declined; c) denied; d) refused.
24. I wish you'd let me speak for myself and not ... the words out of my mouth.
a) grab; b) pull; c) snatch; d) take.

Assignment 33. Choose the right answer.

1. The high court judge will pass ... next week
a) justice; b) punishment; c) sentence; d) verdict.
2. If you break the law, you will be ... trouble
a) for; b) in; c) out; d) out of.
3. The judge was very ... on pickpockets.
a) bad; b) hard; c) strict; d) strong.
4. It was impossible for her to tell the truth so she had to ... a story.
a) combine; b) invent; c) lie; d) manage.
5. Peter gives one account of the accident, and John another; it's difficult to ... the two versions.
a) adjust; b) coincide; c) identify; d) reconcile.
6. The witness testified that he could bear ... what the defendant had claimed.
a) on; b) out; c) up; d) with.
7. The suspect is not under arrest, nor have the police placed any ... on his movements.
a) obstacle; b) regulation; c) restriction; d) veto.
8. You should only make serious accusations like that if they have a sound ... in fact.
a) basis; b) foothold; c) framework; d) principle.
9. The judge ... the pedestrian for the accident
a) accused; b) blamed; c) charged; d) sued.

Assignment 34. Match each punishment with its description.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1) capital punishment | a) a period of time in jail |
| 2) corporal punishment | b) being made to do specially hard work while in prison |
| 3) eviction | c) death |
| 4) a heavy fine | d) a punishment imposed only if you commit a further crime |
| 5) internment | e) a large sum of money to pay |
| 6) penal servitude | f) whipping or beating |
| 7) a prison sentence | g) regular meetings with a social worker |
| 8) probation | h) removing (a person) from a house or land by law |
| 10) solitary confinement | i) limiting the freedom of movement esp. for political reasons |
| 11) a suspended sentence | j) being imprisoned completely alone |

Assignment 35. Choose the correct answer.

1. The community was angered by the ... punishment given to their friend.
a) august; b) austere; c) severe; d) vigorous.
2. Those acting for the defendant propose to appeal ... the sentence.
a) against; b) for; c) out; d) to.
3. Mr. Topsy was ... twenty pounds for drinking and driving.
a) charged; b) fined; c) ordered; d) penalized.
4. The ringleader was lucky to get ... a suspended sentence.
a) away; b) off with; c) through; d) through to.
5. After considering the case, the judge put the young offender ... for two years.
a) in charge; b) in control; c) on probation; d) on trial.
6. Despite the seriousness of his crime he only received a ... sentence.
a) light; b) little; c) small; d) soft.
7. The young offenders were warned never ... with the members of any gang.
a) to assign; b) to assimilate; c) to associate; d) to assume.
8. As it was her first offence, the judge gave her a ... sentence.
a) kind; b) lenient; c) severe; d) tolerant.
9. The woman ... for her husband's life when he was found guilty of murder.
a) bid; b) debated; c) disputed; d) pleaded.
10. The accused man was able to prove his innocence at the trial and was ...
a) absolved; b) acquitted; c) forgiven; d) pardoned.
11. His sentence has been commuted to five months on the ... of failing health.
a) bases; b) causes; c) grounds; d) reasons.
12. He was thrown into prison and ... of his property.
a) confiscated; b) denied; c) deprived; d) removed.

Assignment 36. Put each of the following words and phrases into its correct place in the passage below.

accused, court, judge, legislature, panel, trial, acquit, cross-examination, jurors, list, sentence, witnesses, civil suits, fault, jury, money, swear, counsel, guilty, legal disputes, officer, testimony

Trial by Jury

A jury is a selected group of laymen that hears the ... in ... and decides the facts.

A courtroom trial in which a ... decides the facts is called a ... by jury.

Before each ... term, a jury commissioner or another public ... prepares a panel, or large initial ... of qualified jurors. For each trial, ... are selected by lot from this

Before the trial begins, the jurors ... to decide the facts fairly. They hear the ... given by witnesses for both sides, including Then ... for each side sum up, or summarize the case, and the ... explains the applicable law in his instructions to the jury.

In ... for financial damages, the jury must decide who is at ... and must determine the amount of ... to be paid. In criminal cases, the jury must decide whether or not the ... is guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt", and then either return a verdict of guilty, or ... the defendant by a verdict of not guilty. If the verdict is ... the judge imposes the ... or punishment, within limits that have been fixed by the

Assignment 37. Choose the right answer.

1. There is no doubt about the outcome of the trial. The man is a ... criminal.
a) self-centred; b) self-confessed; c) self-conscious; d) self-contained.

2. If the terrorists are not sent to prison, there will be a public
a) attack; b) onslaught; c) outcry; d) recrimination.

3. It is often difficult for ex-convicts to keep to the ... and narrow.
a) deep; b) long; c) straight; d) wide.

4. When the detectives finally trapped him, he had to ... to lying.
a) recourse; b) resort; c) resource; d) retort.

5. The judge recommended more humane forms of punishment for juvenile
a) convicts; b) delinquents; c) sinners; d) villains.

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