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PERSON AND PERSONALITY

МЕТОДИЧНА РОЗРОБКА

About My Family

My family is not very big, just a typical family: Dad, Mom, me, my brother and sister and our cat. My Mummy is forty-one, she is a teacher of Spanish at the University. She is a born teacher. She has teaching abilities. My Dad is forty-two, he is a professional painter, he works for a design company. My parents both like their work very much.

My elder sister Natasha is nineteen, she goes to the University, she wants to be a teacher of history. She is fond of reading books on history and fiction.

My younger brother Igor is only six years old, he goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny, I like to spend my free time teaching him something. Igor likes to play with our cat.

My grandparents are retired. They like gardening. They spend a lot of their time in the garden. They grow vegetables and fruits. We enjoy having fresh vegetables and green on our dinner table.

I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

Family is very important for every person, because it gives you a sense of stability and tradition, a feeling of having support and understanding. You feel secure when there's a family behind you. They are people you can trust and rely on, people who won't let you down and who share your joys and sorrows. In happy families parents are frank and honest with their children, they treat their children with respect without moralizing or bossing them, and children in their turn learn how to treat other people and how to form relationship with their peers. I enjoy the honest and open relationship in my family. I like it when parents trust their children, give them enough freedom and respect them. I think these things make family relations warm and pleasant. There is no so-called "generation gap" in our family, though we may argue and disagree on certain issues. I can always bring my friend home and my parents are very positive about it, although they don't always approve of our tastes, views and clothes.

I guess, when people spend more time together they are closer to each other.

We have some family traditions. But to my mind we haven't got anything special or original in our family. All our family traditions are connected with some holidays. Apart from national holidays there are family holidays like birthdays, weddings and anniversaries. A birthday is always a happy event in our family. On these days we usually have a party. Friends and relatives come with flowers and gifts and a festive dinner is served with plenty of delicious food to eat. Afterwards the guests either dance or sing, listen to music or just chat. One more family tradition is spending summer holidays together either at the seaside or in the country, which I enjoy very much. I'd like to become more independent from my parents in future, nevertheless we'll always be the best friends because my parents are the most important people in the world.

1. Are there any things that you do with your parents together?

My parents are the most important people in the world. You know, my parents and I are usually very busy during the weekdays and we seldom have a chance to spend time together. Sunday is the day when we can sit at a table and talk over everything that happened during the week. Eating together makes us feel close and we often have our

most useful conversations at these times. Almost every weekend we visit our grand parents, sometimes we visit my uncle (aunt) and his family.

Also once a week my parents give the flat a big clean. Of course I help them with it. By the way it's not so boring. I turn on music and we even have fun. Then we may go shopping together. I like to go shopping with my parents because they always buy me something. During our shopping rounds we discuss a lot of things and make plans for the next weekend.

2. What is your favourite family tradition?

My favourite tradition is to celebrate the New Year. It's a special holiday with its charm and surprises. We give presents to each other, go for a walk together, visit our grandparents and family friends.

3. What will you ask your British friend about his/her family traditions?

Have you got any family traditions?

Do you like to spend your free time with your family?

What is the most unusual tradition in your family?

4. What can you advise people who want to get on well with their parents?

I think we are old enough to realize that adults are not saints and may make mistakes and that the so-called generation gap should not spoil our relations. Good children are prepared to compromise and meet their parents halfway, render any possible help to their parents, treat their parents in the way they would like to be treated themselves.

So first of all I can advise for anyone to try to understand the feelings of your parents and show respect to them. Even if you don't agree with their thinking, try to make them understand politely, don't use harsh words with them which may hurt. It's important to celebrate your parents' and grandparents' birthdays. It will make them realize that you care for them.

5. Do you often spend your free time with your parents?

To tell you the truth, I don't often spend time together with my family on weekdays. But on Sunday we try to organize something to have time for each other. We visit our grandparents and friends, go shopping, go for a walk or just eat out.

In summer we often go somewhere together to the seaside or to the country. I like such holidays because usually we have a lot of fun.

I. Early Childhood and Family Background

A. Parents and Family

- When and where were you born?
- Tell me about your parents or your family background
- Where was your family originally from?
- What did your parents do for a living? Did you contribute to the family income or help parents in their work in any way?
- What was your parents' religious background? How was religion observed in your home?
- What were your parents' political beliefs? What political organizations were they involved in?

- What other relatives did you have contact with growing up?
- What do you remember about your grandparents?
- What stories did you hear about earlier ancestors whom you never knew?
- How many children were in the family, and where were you in the line-up?
- Describe what your siblings were like. Who were you closest to?
- Describe the house you grew up in. Describe your room.
- What were your family's economic circumstances? Do you remember any times when money was tight? Do you remember having to do without things you wanted or needed?
- What were your duties around the house as a child? What were the other children's duties? How did duties break down by gender?
- When did you learn to cook and who taught you? Were there any special family foods or recipes? Do you still make any traditional family foods?
- What activities did the family do together?
- What did you do on Christmas? Thanksgiving? Birthdays? Other holidays?

B. Community You Grew Up In

- Describe the community you grew up in.
- Describe your neighborhood.
- Where did you shop? How far away were these shops and how did you get there?
- What's the largest town or city you remember visiting when you were young? Can you describe your impressions of it?

C. Early Schooling

- What was school like for you? What did you like about it? What was hard about it for you?
- Who were your friends at school?
- Who were your favorite teachers?
- Do you remember teasing or bullying of you or anyone else?

D. Friends and Interests

- What did you do in your spare time?
- Who were your friends and what did you do when you got together?
- Did you have any hobbies?
- Favorite stories? Favorite games or make-believe? Favorite toys?
- What did you want to be when you grew up?

II. Teenage Years

A. Changes in Family

- How did your relationship with your parents change when you became a teenager?
- If you had conflict with them, what was it over?
- Did you have chores around the house? What were they?

B. School

- What were your favorite subjects? Particular interests?
- What were your least favorite subjects?
- Did you have any memorable teachers? Describe their teaching style. How did they influence you?
- Was it okay for girls to be smart at your school?
- What were the different groups at your school? Which did you belong to? How do you think you were perceived by others?

- Were you involved in any extracurricular activities? What were they?
- What were your plans when you finished school? Education? Work?
- What did your parents think of your plans? What did your friends think? What did your friends plan to do?
- Did the boys and girls in the family have different plans/expectations?

C. Work

- Did you have jobs during your teenage years? Doing what?
- Did you contribute to the family income? If not, how did you spend your money?

D. Social Life and Outside Interests

- Who were your friends? What did you do together? What individuals did you spend the most time with during this period?
- Was your group of friends single-sex, or did it include both boys and girls?
- At what age did you begin dating? What kinds of activities did you do on dates? Describe your first date.
- What was your parents' advice/rules related to dating/contact with opposite sex? Did they give you a "birds and bees" lecture? Did you get teaching on this in church or school? What was it?
- What were your peer group's norms with regard to dating and relationships with the opposite sex?
- What were your hobbies/interests? What books did you read? What music did you listen to? What sports did you play? What crafts did you participate in?

III. Adulthood

A. Further Education

B. Work and Career

C. Marriage or Formation of Significant Relationships

- When and where did you meet? What drew you to him/her?
- When and how did you decide to move in together and/or marry?
- What was originally the most difficult for you about being married/being in a relationship? What was most satisfying?
- What advice would you give to someone today who was contemplating a serious relationship?

D. Children

- Describe the birth of your children.
- What were they each like when they were young? How have they changed or not changed?
- What were their relationships with each other and with you like when they were young? Now?
- What activities did the family do together?
- What family traditions did you try to establish?
- Does your family have any heirlooms or objects of sentimental value? What is their origin, and how have they been passed down?
- What was most satisfying to you about raising children? What was most difficult?
- What values did you try to raise your children with? How did you go about doing that?

- What forms of discipline did you use and why?

E. Ongoing interests and hobbies

Read and memorize the following words:

name [neim] ім'я

family name/surname прізвище

patronymic краєтра'нимік] по батькові

full name [ful neim j повне ім'я

e. g. What is your name? My name is Jack.

We named our baby Jane, **mother** ['шлба] мати **father** ['fсuSaj] батько

e.g. I live together with my mother and father, **parents** ['pearants] батьки *e.g.*

Everyone has two parents.

Your father and your mother are your parents,

grandfather ['graend fa:ze] дідусь *e.g.* Your father's father is your grandfather.

Your mother's father is your grandfather, too.

I call my grandfather Grandpa,

grandmother ['дгаепб,тл9а] бабуся *e.g.* Your father's mother is your grandmother.

Your mother's mother is your grandmother, too.

I call my grandmother Grandma,

brother Г'Бглба] брат **sister** ['sistaј] сестра

son [san] син

daughter ['dods] дочка *e.g.* My parent's son is my brother.

My parent's daughter is my sister.

husband ['hazbandj] чоловік

e.g. Father is my mother's husband.

wife [waif] дружина, жінка

child [tjaild] дитина

e.g. This girl is a little child.

children f't/ildran] діти

e.g. Children go to school.

aunt [cunt] тітка

e.g. My father's sister is my aunt.

My mother's sister is my aunt, too.

uncle [лркі] дядько *e.g.* This man is my father's brother. He is my uncle,

cousin [клгп] двоюрідний брат, двоюрідна сестра *e.g.* Bob and Mary are my aunt's children. Bob is my cousin. Mary is my cousin, too.

niece [ni:s] племінниця, небога *e.g.* Ann is her aunt's niece,

nephew [nevju:] племінник, небіж *e.g.* Peter is his uncle's nephew.

father-in-law [fa:z(з)ппlо:] батько чоловіка (дружини) *e.g.* The father of my wife (husband) is my father-in-law.

mother-in-law ['tl8(з)ппlз:] мати чоловіка (дружини) *e.g.* The mother of my husband (wife) is my mother-in-law.

relatives ['retativz] родичі

e. g. These are my relatives: father, mother, grandmother, grandfather, grandson, granddaughter, son, daughter, wife, sister, uncle, aunt, niece,

in-laws ['mlo:z] родичі жінки (чоловіка) *e.g.* All relatives of my wife (husband) are my in-laws,

widow ['widou] удова

widower ['widoua] удівець

grown-up ['grounəp] дорослий

adult ['aedəlt] дорослий *e.g.* He is already an adult.

(to) bring up [brju lʌp] виховувати *e.g.* We must bring up our children ,

character ['kærɪktə] характер

appearance [ə'pi:ərəns] зовнішність

profession [prə'feɪʃn] професія

occupation [ˌɒkjʊ'reɪʃn] праця, робота *e.g.* What is your occupation?

engineer [ˌendʒi'ni:ə] інженер

technician [tek'nɪʃn] технік

designer [di'zainz] конструктор

clerk [kla:k] службовець

driver ['draɪvə] водій, шофер

shop-assistant ['ʃɒpə'sɪstənt] продавець

book-keeper ['bʊk,ki:pə] рахівник

accountant [ə'kaʊntənt] бухгалтер

cashier ['kæʃiə] касир

housewife ['haʊswaɪf] домогосподарка

turner ['tɜ:nə] токарь

doctor ['dɒktə] лікар

worker ['wɜ:kə] робітник

teacher ['ti:tʃə] учитель

student ['stju:d(s)nt] студент

postgraduate [ˌpəʊst'grædʒuət] аспірант

laboratory-assistant [lə'bɒrətɔ:ri ə'sɪstənt] лаборант

milling-machine operator ['mɪlɪŋ mʃɪm 'ɔ:pəreɪtɔ:ri] фрезерувальник

PERSON'S CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE *EXERCISES*

I. Read and memorize the following words and expressions:

shoulder [ˈʃouldə] плече arm [ɑ:m] рука (*від кисті до плеча*)

hand [hænd] рука (*кисть*)

leg [leg] нога

foot [fʊt] нога (*стопа*)

broad-shouldered [ˈbro:d- ,/ouldɪdʒ] широкоплечий

tall [to:l] високий

short [ʃɔ:t] низький

stout [staut] повний

lean [li:n] Худорлявий

slender [ˈslendz] стрункий

neat [ni:t] тонкий

graceful [ˈgreɪsful] граціозний

a bag of bones худий як тріска

beautiful [ˈbju:təf(ʊ)l] гарний, прекрасний

attractive [ətˈræktɪv] привабливий

good-looking [ˈgʊdˈlʊkɪŋ] що має приємну зовнішність

handsome [ˈhændsəm] вродливий

pretty [ˈprɪti] гарненький

What does he (she) look like? Який він (вона) з себе?

She looks her age. Вона виглядає на свій вік.

What kind of face has she (he)? Яке у неї (нього) обличчя?

She has dimples in her cheeks. У неї ямки на щоках.

She has rich make-up. Вона дуже розмальована.

She wears make-up. Вона користується косметикою,

clever [ˈklevs] розумний

blockhead [ˈbɒkhed] тупий, тупак

well-bred [ˈwelˈbred] добре вихований

ill-bred [ˈɪlˈbred] погано вихований

communicative [keˈmju:nɪkətɪv] компанійський

brave [breɪv] хоробрий

coward [ˈkaʊədʒ] боягуз

honest [ˈɒnɪst] чесний

cunning [ˈkʌnɪŋ] хитрий

double-faced [ˈdʌblˈfeɪst] дволикий

industrious [ɪnˈdʌstriəs] працелюбний

lazy [ˈleɪzi] лінивий, ледачий

kind [kaɪnd] добрий

cruel [kruəl] жорстокий

polite [pəˈlaɪt] ввічливий

strong-willed [ˈstrɒŋˈwɪld] вольовий

weak-willed [ˈwi:kˈwɪld] слабовільний

witty [ˈwɪti] кмітливий

nuisance [ˈnju:səns] надокучливий

generous [ˈdʒenərəs] щедрий

greedy ['gri:di] скупий
absent-minded ['abs(a)nt'mamdid] неуважний
light-minded
['lait'maindid] легковажний
head [hed] голова
face [feis] обличчя
long [bp] довге
 oval ['ouval] овальне
round [raund] кругле
thin [Qm] худорляве
 square [skwea] квадратне
eyes [aiz] очі
hazel ['heizal] карі
expressive [iks'presiv] виразні
deep-seated ['di:p'si:tid] глибоко посаджені
bulging [ізісізіг] витрішкуваті
eyebrows ['aibrauz] брови
arched [cntft] дугою
bushy ['bu:ʃi] густі
thin [Gin] тонкі
eyelashes ['aɪləʃɪz] вії
straight [streit] прямі
curled [kadd] загнуті
thick [θɪk] густі
nose [nəʊz] ніс
straight [streit] прямий
tumed-up ['tʌ:ndʌp] кирпатий
acquiline ['ækwɪləɪn] орлиний
mouth [maʊθ] рот
lips [lɪps] губи
rosy ['rəʊzi] рожеві
thin [θɪn] тонкі
full [fʊl] повні
painted ['peɪntɪd] нафарбовані
teeth [ti:θ] зуби
even ['i:vən] рівні
uneven [ʌn'i:vən] нерівні
chin [tʃɪn] підборіддя
double [dʌbl] подвійне
round [raund] кругле
pointed ['pɔɪntɪd] гостре
massive ['mæsɪv] важке
cheeks [tʃi:ks] щоки
pink [pɪnk] рожеві
pale [peɪl] бліді
rouged [ru:ʒd] нарум'янені
hair [heə] волосся

curly ['kɑdɪ] кучеряве
black [blæk] чорне
fair [feə] русяве
blond [blɒnd] світле
red [red] руде
curled [kɑdld] завите
straight [streɪt] пряме
grey [greɪ] сиве
bald-headed ['bɒldʒɛdɪd] лисий
hair-cut ['heəkʌt] стрижка
hair-do ['heɪdu:] зачіска
plait [plæɪt] коса
fringe [frɪndʒ] чубчик
body ['bɒdɪ] тіло, тулуб

Read the text and write out the words to the theme “Person’s Character and Appearance”:

Mrs. Forestier was neither charming, beautiful, nor intelligent; on the contrary she was absurd, homely and foolish; yet the more you knew her the more you liked her, and when asked why, you found yourself forced to repeat that she was a very nice woman. She was as tall as the average man; she had a large mouth and a great hooked nose, pale-blue, shortsighted eyes and big ugly hands. Her skin was lined and weather-beaten, but she was made up heavily, and hair, which she wore long, was died golden, tightly marcelled and elaborately dressed... She spent a great deal of money on her clothes, which she got from the most fashionable dressmakers in Paris but though a woman of fifty she had an unfortunate taste for choosing dresses that looked exquisite on pretty little mannequins in the flower of their youth. She always wore a great quantity of rich jewels. Her movements were awkward and her gestures clumsy.....Yet this ungainly exterior sheltered a tender, romantic and idealistic soul.

(from “Lion’s Skin” by W.S. Maugham)

homely ['həʊmli] непоказний
ugly ['ʌdli] негарний, потворний
lined skin [laɪnd skɪn] зморшкувата шкіра
tightly marcelled hair ['taɪtli mɑːnsld heə] туго стягнуте волосся
elaborately [ɪ'læb(ə)rɪtli] старанно
ungainly exterior [ʌn'geɪnli ɪks'tɪəriə] незграбна зовнішність
to shelter [tə 'ʃeltə] бути притулком

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Is your family big or small? 2. How many people are there in your family? 3. Who are they? 4. How old are your father and your mother? 5. How old are your sisters and

brothers? 6. How old are you? 7. What does your mother do? 8. How many children have your aunt and uncle? 9. Is your mother beautiful? 10. What is your mother's name? 11. What is your profession? 12. Have you many relatives?

III. Complete the following sentences using the words from the right-hand column:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| My father's wife is my | aunt |
| My parent's son is my | cousin |
| My parent's daughter is my ... | father |
| My mother's husband is my ... | brother |
| My mother's father is my | sister |
| My father's sister is my | grandfather |
| My mother's brother is my ... | uncle |
| My father's mother is my | niece |
| My mother's sister is my | grandmother |
| My uncle's son is my | nephew |
| My aunt's son is my | mother |
| Peter is his uncle's | |
| Ann is her aunt's | |

First match the words and appropriate questions. Then practice the conversation substituting these words and questions according to the model. Answer with personal information:

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Address | Where do you work? |
| Occupation | Where do you live? |
| Place of birth | What do you do? |
| Business phone | What's your business phone number? |
| Place of employment | Where were you born? |

IV. Translate into English:

1. Ваша родина велика? — Так. 2. Із скількох осіб вона складається? — Моя сім'я складається з п'яти осіб. 3. Чи є у вас брати та сестри? — Так, у мене є сестра та брат. 4. Хто веде господарство? — Бабуся. Мама та сестра допомагають їй. 5. Ваш батько робітник? — Ні, мій батько інженер. Він працює на заводі.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

v. Give degrees of comparison of the following adjectives and adverbs:

short, little, small, wide, big, narrow, young, old, beautiful, easy, many, bad, handsome, tall, charming, expressive, thick, good, large, attractive, graceful, thin, early, well-known, good-looking, deep-seated, delicate, slender, careful, broad, happy, numerous, considerable, lean.

vi. Give antonyms to the following words and word-combinations:

the best, the latest, the strongest, the oldest, the most difficult, the tallest, the widest, the most unexpressive, the unhappiest, the best-known, the heaviest, the nearest, the most comfortable, the worst.

vii. Open the brackets. Mind degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs:

1. He is (tall) than his father is. 2. My grandfather is 5 years (old) than my grandmother is. 3. Are you (young) than me? 4. Who is your (good) friend? 5. Janet is (pretty) of all. 6. Is your friend as (witty) as you? 7. (Old) he grew (wise) he became. 8. She will get (thin) when she gets (old).

viii. Make up sentences using *as ... as*, *not so ... as*, *not as ... as* according to the models:

Model: Our family is as big as that of my friend.

(happy, friendly, small, merry, industrious, musical, hospitable)

Model: My friend is as tall as you.

(broad-shouldered, handsome, lean, communicative, brave, kind, polite, witty, absent-minded, frank)

Model: Ann is not so attractive as Dorothy is.

(good-looking, pretty, young, slender, neat, beautiful, kind, weak-willed)

Model: Jane is not as charming as Ann is.

(graceful, well-bred, honest, generous, jealous, naughty)

ix. Give the most distinctive features of the appearance and character of your friends and relatives.

x. Replace personal pronouns in brackets by possessive ones:

2. (I) friend is shorter than me. 2. (She) cousin is the prettiest girl I have even seen. 3. (He) face is not so stern as it may seem at first sight. 4. In fact (you) sister is much more cunning. 5. She has a bee in (she) bonnet. 6. (We) cousin has the most charming smile. 7. (They) niece is 5 years younger than (we) nephew is.

xi. Complete the following sentences using the words from the right-hand column:

My girl-friend wears her hair

I have

He is

My mother is always

Bob is easy

Her brother is

neither fish nor flesh

to get along with

a low opinion of him

a man of character

long

in a good humour

II. Translate into English:

1. Моя подруга — наймиловидіша дівчина. 2. Він — найвихованіша людина, яку я будь-коли зустрічав.

Том не такий нудний, як я думав. 4. Елізабет така сама легковажна, як і Маргарет. 5. Ви старші чи молодші за вашого брата? 6. Чим більше він дивився на неї, тим більше вона йому подобалась.

COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS

Describe your friend's appearance.

Discuss with your friends the appearance of your favourite film star.

Discuss with your friend your ideals of man's beauty.

THE PRONOUN

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with personal pronouns:

1. ... am a first-year student of the Polytechnic Institute. 2. My family is not very large, ... consists of 3 persons. 3. My mother is a doctor. ... works in the hospital.

4. My father is an operator of the electronic computers. ... works at the plant. 5. My friends study at the University. ... are in their third year. 6. Have ... any relatives?

7. My aunt has two sons. ... are twins.

III. Complete the following sentences translating the words in brackets into English:

1. (Скільки) old are you? 2. (Де) and (коли) were you born? 3. (Коли) do you get up in the morning? 4. (В якому) Institute do you study at? 5. (Яку) of these two foreign languages will you master? 6. (Хто за професією) is your father? 7. (Чому) have you decided to become an engineer? 8. (Хто) are you? 9. (Чію) book do you see on the table? 10. (Кому) did he make a proposal?

XIV. Give short negative answers to the questions using words *nothing, nowhere, nobody, neither*.

1. Where do your grandparents work? 2. What are you doing now? 3. Which of these two occupations will you train? 4. Who told you to do this work?

XV. Fill in the blanks with *any, some, much, little, many, few, a little, a few*:

1. I have ... relatives. 2. My sister-in-law can speak French 3. My mother has ... cousins. 4. He has ... friends. 5. We'll rest ... minutes and go back. 6. Have you ... news? Yes, I have 7. There is ... light in my room.

XVI. Copy the following sentences. Underline personal pronouns in the objective case:

1. We see them at the club very often. 2. The man says he knows you and your family. 3. I seldom speak with him about my cousins. 4. Please, give me a note-book. 5. Our English is poor. Mr. Brown teaches us English. 6. Every day I help my mother to look after the house.

xvii. Put personal pronouns in brackets in the objective case:

1. My friend sends (I) many letters. 2. His brother knows (he) well. 3. I often see (they) in the park. 4. Don't ask (he) about his wife. 5. Do you know Italian? — No, I don't know (it) at all. 6. Sometimes we meet (she) at the Browns. 7. Our mother greets (we) every morning. 8. Your son studies together with (she), doesn't he?

xviii. Insert possessive pronouns:

1. We have ... English classes twice a week. 2. She likes ... new dress very much. 3. Paul keeps ... books in the book-case. 4. I usually go to see ... friends in the evening. 5. They often take ... children to this park. 6. Do you help ... parents? 7. The film is very interesting but I don't remember ... title. 8. Mary is an accountant. She does ... work well. 9. Mr. Wilson is in ... office now. 10. Peter and Ann teach ... children music.

xix. Translate into English:

1. Ми знаємо вас і вашу родину. 2. Мері Браун — продавець. Їй подобається її робота. 3. їхні батьки перебувають зараз за кордоном. 4. Я знаю його дітей. їхні імена Поль та Елізабет. 5. Ми знаємо його та його дружину. Вони щаслива пара. 6. Ваша дочка допомагає вам удома? — Так. 7. Не беріть ці книжки. Вони мені потрібні. 8. Дідусь і бабуся зараз у саду. Віднесіть їм ці газети, будь ласка.

xx. Use the absolute form of possessive pronouns instead of the conjoint in the following word-combinations according to the model:

Model: her advice — advice of hers

my friend — a friend of mine his joke — a joke of his
your cousin, her sister, our children, my daughter, their relatives, her niece, your son, their grandson, his nephew, our baby, my parents, my sister-in-law, our son-in-law, their mother-in-law, your family, her grandfather, his aunt.

xxi. Translate the pronouns in brackets into English:

1. My son can do this work (сам). 2. Our cousin is only 5, but she likes to look at (себе) in the mirror. 3. Tom and Ann blamed (себе) for the accident. 4. Unfortunately, I did it by (сам). 5. They came up to the door and rang the bell. Their aunt opened the door (сама). 6. I can give you a piece of advice, but you should solve the problems (самі). 7. Although the article was difficult we translated it (самі).

xxii. Translate into English:

1. Той молодий чоловік — мій брат. 2. То були найщасливіші дні в моєму житті. 3. Під час подорожі наша сім'я зупиниться в тому самому готелі, що й минулого року. 4. Ця дитина — її син. 5. Я збираюся відвідати своїх рідних. Це подарунки для них. 6. Ті дівчатка — мої двоюрідні сестри.

COMMUNICATIVE SITUATIONS

1. Tell your friends about yourself.
2. Describe your family to your new friend.
3. Show a friend your family album and answer all his questions.

Free time = The time when you are not working, when you can choose what you do.

Free time = leisure time

What do you do in your free time? General Free Time Activities

Go to the cinema - to see Hollywood blockbuster movies, Bollywood movies (from India), art films, animated films. You can also say **go to the movies**.

Some film categories are: Comedy, Drama, Horror, Thriller, Action, Science Fiction (Sci-Fi), Fantasy, Documentary, Musical.

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

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

Go out with friends - You can also do many things with your friends, like go out to a bar, go dancing at a club, have dinner at a restaurant, play a sport, sit down and talk, go out for a coffee, have a barbecue, or any other activity that you all enjoy. Or sometimes when you don't do anything specific, you can say **hang out with friends**.

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

Play video games - You can play games on your computer or on a game consoles, like PlayStation, X-Box, Wii, PSP, Gameboy, etc. You can play on your own or with your friends or family.

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

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

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

Write - Many people like to write in their diary. Another name for a diary is a journal. You can also write many other things, such as poetry, novels, letters, short stories, etc. (See under Read for more options).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hobbies, Leisure time

Leisure or free time is a period of time spent out of work and domestic activity. It is also the period of recreational time before or after compulsory activities such as eating and sleeping, going to work or running a business, attending school and doing homework or housework. Leisure time is the time when you can forget about day-to-day stress and stressful activities and relax. These activities can be our hobby.

Nowadays people work all day long and rarely have spare time to rest and to do something they like. But if they have it they try to spend it in the way they prefer. And there are a lot of possibilities to do it perfect. There are plenty of things to do that can help you not to feel bored. Any activity is much better than doing nothing.

I'd like to notice that there are two main ways of spending free time: the one is to do some physical activities (often outdoors), for example, football, swimming, hockey, skiing; and another way is to enjoy something relaxing at home or in special places: reading, watching TV, knitting, engaging in hand-made. At any rate, hobby is a matter of taste, and everybody should choose it according to the personal preferences.

As for me, I like to pass my leisure time both in active and passive way. I really enjoy reading or watching films, because it's always interesting, helpful and helps to relax, what is especially necessary after a long tiring day. Also I am fond of active sports, swimming, skiing or riding a bike from time to time, when it is possible.

Sometimes you feel you need to escape from everyday worries and to do something no thought-provoking. In many cases I can't let me doing anything very extraordinary, so I just go walking over long distances. It really helps to release the tension and refresh the mind.

To the point, the way how people pass their free time depends on the culture and social status. For example, American favorite leisure activity now is participating in experiences that they know aren't real, they turn to imagination – to worlds created by others, such as books, games, movies and television. Also public researches show that the average amount of weekly free time of many people fell; while the average amount of time spent working is now up. It can be explained by the fact of extra time spent on mobile phones or computers, and infrastructure development (the problem of traffic jams in big cities). As well, preferences of people to spend their time have also changed over the past years: instead of team activities more and more people choose solo activities.

Anyway, in the life of any person there are periods of time when he feels extremely bored. It happens because this person doesn't know what to do with his time and can't find anything interesting to do, or because he doesn't like what he is doing. Well, this problem has hundreds ways of solution. The simplest is to find something interesting to do. Here are some variants of activities to choose:

- Just tidy up;
- Try new recipes;
- Decide on making candles, knitting, cross stitching - in one word, create something new you can be proud of;
- Don't let online games dominate in your life;
- Photography, drawing, painting, playing musical instruments are very special activities that you can do as a cure for boredom;
- Communicate more with other interesting people;
- Read something exiting, encouraging, or anything that will enrich your knowledge;
- Join a health club or gym where you will be able to feel happy and keep fit;
- Go out with your friends;
- Set your aims and keep a diary.

Following these simple advices you will never have a time to think about such problem as boredom.

As we all know, leisure time is one of the most important thing people can't live without. It is a big part of our life, and it actually shows the character and temper of person. I can't imagine a person who doesn't have any hobbies and favorite activities, because it is really impossible. Our hobbies and habits make our lives, filling it up with variety of feelings and emotions. Each person chooses his own way of spending time, either active or passive, and in any case it should be a refreshment and a source of inspiration.

READ AND DISCUSS

Leisure Time Activities

Some people say that it is very important for everybody to have a hobby. Others do nothing but watch TV or listen to music in their free time. Our lives would be hard without rest and recreation. People have quite different ideas of how to spend their free time. For some of them the only way to relax is watching TV or drinking beer. But other people use their spare time getting maximum benefit from it. I strongly feel that hobbies make our lives much more interesting. There are different kinds of hobbies such as reading, cooking, knitting, collecting, playing a musical instrument, painting, photography, dancing, travelling, sports and many others. So you can always find an exciting activity which you will certainly like. Personally, I am fond of camping. To my mind, it is a great opportunity to get away from town life. What is more, camping is a cheap way to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature. Nevertheless, quite a lot of people have no hobby. Most of them say that they are too busy or too tired to do anything in their free time. But I am sure that such people are lazy and passive and their lives are dull and uneventful. In general, having a hobby is very important for everybody because it is a kind of self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. A hobby makes you stronger physically and mentally, helps you escape from reality, improve your knowledge, broaden your mind, develop your skills and gain a better understanding of how the world works. **Many teenagers enjoy playing computer games. Some people, however, believe that teenagers should spend their free time doing more physical activities.** Computer games are extremely popular nowadays. A lot of teenagers play computer games in order to escape dull reality and to fight with horrible monsters or to save the world from hostile aliens. Personally, I am fond of playing computer games. They give me an opportunity to plunge into exciting adventures: to overcome obstacles, to fly an aircraft or to pilot a spacecraft, to solve different puzzles, to look after a virtual pet, to build cities, to play sport games and even to control the lives of people. Computer games are constantly becoming more life-like and complex. New styles and genres appear. That's why I can't resist the temptation to buy new computer games every month. But according to experts, computer games can be rather dangerous and they can harm teenagers' health. They say that computer games make young people unsociable and passive. They are absorbed in games without speaking to each other for a long time. A lot of teenagers can play for hours without eating, sleeping or learning. They sit in front of the computer screen exercising their fingers instead of doing physical activities. That's why the levels of obesity among teenagers are rising. Besides, computer games cause addiction. To conclude, computer games have both advantages and disadvantages. Violent computer games make teenagers aggressive. But educational games help teenagers develop many skills. Anyway, it is necessary not to forget about sports as it helps teenagers to be healthy and to stay in good shape.

Some people prefer eating out. However, many people still like cooking meals at home. Different people have different tastes. Some of them prefer eating out, while others enjoy tasty food at home. In the past people went to cafes and restaurants only on special occasions. But they are eating out more frequently now. Personally, I enjoy

eating out. Firstly, the choice of restaurants is great nowadays. You can try different foreign cuisines and you can always find something to your taste. There are Italian, Chinese, Indian, Japanese, Mexican, Turkish and many other restaurants in every city. Besides, you can go to bars, cafes or pubs. Secondly, many people work too much and have no time to cook meals at home. Thirdly, they go to bars, cafes or restaurants to meet with their friends or to celebrate a holiday. Finally, at a restaurant you will be able to relax and enjoy tasty food, good service and the atmosphere of festivity. However, a lot of people prefer eating at home. Some of them say that it is too expensive to go to a restaurant. Others just enjoy cooking meals. What is more, some people are sure that home meals are tastier and more nutritious than food which is served at a restaurant or a cafe. To sum up, eating at home is cheaper and more traditional. But if you want to relax and to feel a holiday atmosphere, you will certainly eat out.

Ecotourism is one of the fastest-growing sectors of the tourism industry today. Some people think that it teaches tourists to take care of nature and wildlife. Others say that ecotourism has a number of disadvantages. Environmental pollution has disastrous effects on nature and wildlife. That is why nowadays many people try to damage the environment as little as possible. Ecotourism means travelling to natural destinations with rare flora and fauna. Its main goal is to conserve the environment and to improve the well-being of local people. In my opinion, ecotourism gives us an opportunity to broaden our mind, to discover new ways of life, to meet interesting people and to improve our knowledge of history and geography. It provides funds for conservation and jobs to local people because tourists use local transportation, inns and markets. Besides, ecotourism helps people understand the environment around them, makes them respect different cultures and be careful with nature. However, ecotourism has some negative aspects. The increasing number of tourists can damage the local environment. Some tourists pollute drinking water, pick up rare flowers and disturb wild animals. They often purchase souvenirs made from the skin of endangered animals or leaves of rare plants and scare away animals.

In conclusion, I think that ecotourism is for environment-conscious people who love nature, understand the negative influence of conventional tourism on the environment and want to minimize it. I strongly feel that it is an unforgettable experience which is rewarding at the same time.

Some people are ready to risk their lives in order to establish a record, while others say that it is rather silly. Every year hundreds of people do rather dangerous and silly things in order to set up a record and to become famous. They swallow bugs, climb skyscrapers, cross the ocean on a windsurfing board and what not. Are these people heroes or fools? To my mind, all these activities are just a waste of time, efforts and money. If people want to escape everyday monotony and to get their portion of adrenaline, I think they would better do something useful. What is more, record breakers are often inexperienced and sometimes they get into trouble when they climb Everest, sail across the Atlantic or do something of this kind. Thus, adventurers risk both their lives and the lives of the people who try to save them. Helicopter and ship crews are often wounded or killed when they try to reach people who lost their way in the forest, were stuck in the mountain or crashed into the sea.

Such rescue missions are not only difficult and time-consuming. They also cost much money. But in spite of numerous warnings, people continue doing silly and dangerous things. Most of them think that they are extremely brave, strong and hardy. They want other people to admire them and to follow their example. But I'd rather call these adventures foolhardy. To my mind, if they want to get the adrenalin going, they should try such professions as rescuers, pilots or firemen. To sum up, the adventurer should think twice before he makes up his mind to risk his life and health. It is always useful to think about all possible consequences of your actions.

Use "play" with any competitive game that you can play, "go" with activities that can be done alone, and "do" with groups of related activities.

Decide between "do", "go" or "play". Sometimes the verb needs to be conjugated or put in the infinitive or gerund form.

- He used to _____ jogging every day when he was at university.
- I love _____ a good game of chess from time to time.
- She _____ gymnastics for over five years now.
- This summer we _____ windsurfing every day on our vacation.
- He's quite the athlete. He _____ basketball, baseball and hockey, too.
- My wife _____ horse riding twice a week.
- Why don't we _____ a set of tennis?
- Some people think that _____ aerobics four times a week is the best possible way of keeping fit.
- His idea of the perfect summer holiday is to rent a sailboat and _____ sailing between the islands of the Tuscan archipelago.
- He _____ athletics for his local track club.

We use many various types of equipment and clothing to play different sports. Decide whether the sport is played with the following types of equipment and clothing. Some of the words are used more than once:

ball, puck, racket, stick, piece, paddle, gloves, board, bat, cleats, pads (knee-pad, shoulder-pad, etc.), clubs, saddle, suit

- American Football: _____
- European Football: _____
- Tennis: _____
- Chess: _____
- Swimming: _____
- Horse Racing: _____
- Ice Hockey: _____
- Boxing: _____
- Volleyball: _____
- Athletics: _____
- Baseball: _____
- Ping Pong: _____
- Racketball: _____
- Squash: _____
- Golf: _____