

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь  
Учреждение образования «Витебский государственный  
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Кафедра германской филологии

# PEOPLE AND THEIR FAMILIES

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## ЛИЧНОСТЬ. СЕМЬЯ

*Методические рекомендации*

Витебск  
ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова  
2021

УДК 811.111'24:159.9:316.3(075.8)  
ББК 81.432.1-99я73+60.5я73  
Р36

Печатается по решению научно-методического совета учреждения образования «Витебский государственный университет имени П.М. Машерова». Протокол № 4 от 18.02.2021.

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**People and their families = Личность. Семья :** методические рекомендации / сост.: С.И. Сивицкая, А.А. Орфеева. – Витебск : ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова, 2021. – 54 с.

Методические рекомендации составлены в соответствии с программными требованиями, включают аутентичные материалы коммуникативно-аналитического характера. Данное учебное издание предназначено для студентов I курса, обучающихся по специальностям «Романо-германская филология (Английский язык)», «Лингвистическое обеспечение межкультурных коммуникаций (внешнеэкономические связи)».

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное издание предназначено для студентов I курса, обучающихся по специальностям «Романо-германская филология (Английский язык)», «Лингвистическое обеспечение межкультурных коммуникаций (внешнеэкономические связи)». Методические рекомендации составлены в соответствии с программными требованиями по курсу основной иностранный язык (английский), первый иностранный язык (практика устной и письменной речи).

Целью данного учебного издания является оказание реальной помощи указанной выше категории студентов в освоении материала, выработке навыков и умений практического владения английским языком и в организации самостоятельного изучения тематики, предусмотренной программой.

Методические рекомендации состоят из четырех частей, в которых представлены оригинальные тексты и аудиозаписи по темам «Знакомство. Личные данные», «Семья», «Внешность» и «Характер человека».

Каждая часть включает тематическую лексику, тренировочные лексические упражнения и аутентичные тексты для чтения и прослушивания и обсуждения их проблематики.

Главными критериями отбора лексики для активного усвоения явились необходимость развития языковой компетенции по заявленным темам и частотность ее употребления в современном английском языке.

Система лексических упражнений направлена на активизацию словаря и предупреждение речевых ошибок, а также включает ряд заданий на развитие устной речи студентов.

Тексты для чтения представляют собой основу для интенсификации самостоятельной работы студентов и служат средством коммуникации для обучения монологической и диалогической речи через градацию предтекстовых, текстовых и послетекстовых упражнений.

## Unit 1. Getting to Know People

### A. What's your name?

#### Topical Vocabulary

name	name tag
under the name of	nameplate
by the name of	name-calling
first name / Christian name	to call smb. / to be called
middle name / patronymic	to name smb. / to be named
surname / second name / family name / last name	to call smb. after smb. / to name smb. after smb.
short / full name	to call by first name
real name	to call smb. names
namesake	to call for short
maiden name	to give/bear/use a name
nickname	to be on first name terms with
pet name	to change one's name to
alias	to change one's name back
double-barrelled name / hyphenated name	to take one's name from
pen-name	to rename smb. / to be renamed
stagename	to christen smb. / to be christened
pseudonym	to nickname smb. / to be nicknamed
name day	initials stand for

#### Vocabulary Exercises

**Exercise 1. Read the dialogue. In pairs make up the same dialogues as in the example below.**

- What's your full name?
- My full name is Ivanov Alexander Petrovich. Ivanov is my surname (family name). Alexander (Alex for short) is my Christian name (first name). Petrovich is my patronymic name (middle name). Call me Alex by my first name.
- Sorry, how do you spell your surname?
- I-V-A-N-O-V.
- How do you spell your name?
- A-L-E-X-A-N-D-E-R.
- That's right. Thank you.

**Exercise 2. Give the full names of the following short ones.**

Alec-	Judy-
Richie-	Sam-
Pat-	Andy-
Lizzy-	Nick-
Betty-	Jim-
Sue-	Jeff-

Jozy-  
Lew-

Ellen-  
Becky-

**Exercise 4. Identify what words from the following list are meant under the following definitions. Choose from the box:**

A nickname, a namesake, a first name, a second name, a surname, a full name, a maiden name, a name tag, a nameplate, a name-tape, a name-day

- a. The name that comes after your first name but is not often used except to identify you formally;
- b. an informal name that your friends or family call you that is not your real name;
- c. a woman's original family name;
- d. a small sign that shows someone's name and is usually fixed to the door of their office;
- e. a personal name that you are given when you're born;
- f. a small flat of plastic with your name on it, that you wear to show people who you are;
- g. the name you share with other members of your family;
- h. a special day celebrated each year in honour of a particular saint that a person is named after;
- i. a person with the same name as someone else;
- j. a small piece of cloth with your name on it that you fix to your clothes to show they are yours;
- k. your whole name, including your first name, middle name and family name.

**Exercise 5. Put each of the following words and phrases in its correct place in the sentences below.**

*Surname, maiden name, stage name, first name, hyphenated name (or double-barrelled name) nickname, alias, pet name, pen name*

- 1. My name is Bob tones. Of course 'Jones' is my \_\_\_\_.
- 2. Bob, short for 'Robert', is my \_\_\_\_.
- 3. At school the other boys called me 'Brains'. It was my \_\_\_\_.
- 4. As a criminal I used the false name 'Fred Yates'. That was my \_\_\_\_.
- 5. When I write novels I call myself Simon Sims. That's my \_\_\_\_.
- 6. I was Miss North before I married, so 'North' is my \_\_\_\_.
- 7. My wife affectionately calls me 'Dimple', it's a kind of \_\_\_\_.
- 8. As an actress in the theatre I was known as Gloria Gold That was my \_\_\_\_.
- 9. Some people have two parts to their family name, e. g. Mr. Smith-Stewart. This called a \_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 6. Complete the spoken phrases at the end of each sentence below with a word or phrase from the following list.**

grandma	daddy	viewers	ladies and gentlemen	mate
caller	dear	Your Majesty	officer	dad
mum	men	listeners	men and women	madam
mister	sir	grannie	gentleman	grandpa
grandad	love	my friend	darling	Mummy

- a) Child to his or her mother Can I go out, \_\_\_\_?
- b) Telephone operator Please hold the line, \_\_\_\_?
- c) Television presenter to people watching at home: Welcome to the Saturday Night Show, \_\_\_\_.
- d) Child to his or her grandfather: Thank you for the present,
- e) Someone to a bank-clerk or librarian: Can you help me, \_\_\_\_?
- f) Someone making a formal speech to his audience: I'll try to be brief, \_\_\_\_.
- g) Polite shop-assistant to male customer; Can I help you, \_\_\_\_?
- h) Someone to the Queen: Good evening, \_\_\_\_.
- i) Customer to a shop-assistant Can I try on this coat, \_\_\_\_?
- j) Wife to her husband: You look tired, \_\_\_\_.
- k) ..Radio presenter to people at home: Now we have a surprise for you, \_\_\_\_.
- l) ..Workman to a man passing by: What's the time, \_\_\_\_?
- m) Policeman to a man who asks for help: Yes, \_\_\_\_.
- n) Policeman to a woman who asks for help: Yes, \_\_\_\_.
- o) Someone to a policeman: Excuse me, \_\_\_\_.
- p) Child to his or her grandmother: Here are your glasses, \_\_\_\_.
- q) Woman shopkeeper in a small, friendly shop to a customer: What would you like, \_\_\_\_?
- r) Soldier to his commanding officer: Can I go, \_\_\_\_?
- s) Commanding officer to his soldiers: I want more effort, \_\_\_\_.
- t) Child to his or her father: Goodnight, \_\_\_\_.
- u) Someone to a stranger in the street: Excuse me, \_\_\_\_.

**Skill Developing**

**1. Do the questionnaire in groups.**

- What are three first names you really like and three you don't like at all? Why do you like or dislike them?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of ...?
  - having a very common name
  - having a very old-fashioned name
  - having a very unusual name or a foreign name
  - being named after a celebrity or royalty
- Can you think of people who ...
  - have a name that suits their appearance or personality? Why does it suit them?

**2. Make up a dialogue between a husband and wife as they try to agree on names for their expected child.**

- When were you born? - How old are you?  
- When is your birthday? - What is your age?

a newborn/ child / a teenager / an adolescent / an adult (a grown-up) / a middle-aged person / an elderly person  
childhood / infancy / teenage / juvenility / adolescence / youth / adulthood / middle-age / old age  
manhood / womanhood  
a baby / a toddler / an infant / a kid / a child  
a teenager / a juvenile / young (a youngster) / an adolescent  
a middle-aged person / an adult / a grown-up  
OAP / a pensioner / an elderly person / a retired person / a senior citizen / a senile person / an old man  
mature / immature  
young / older generation  
at the age of twenty-three  
by the age of twenty-three  
to be born / birthday / (to give) birth to  
to be twenty odd/ just out of one's twenties  
to be sixty years old / to be sixty years of age / to be a sixty-year-old man / to be a man of sixty  
to be sixty on one's next birthday / one's sixtieth birthday  
to age fast / to age slow  
to get on (in years) / to grow old  
to carry (to bear) one's age well  
to be (to come) of age / to be under age  
to be of military age  
to be a teenager / to be in one's teens  
to be in one's prime  
to be (of) the same age  
to look young for one's age / to look old for one's age / to look one's age  
to be (to look) younger than smb. / to be (to look) older than smb.  
to be three years younger than smb. / to be three years older than smb. =  
to be three years one's junior / to be three years one's senior  
to be in one's early sixties / to be in one's middle (mid-) sixties / to be in one's late sixties  
to be under twenty / to be nearly (about) twenty / to be over twenty  
to be on the right (good) side of forty / to be on the wrong (bad) side of forty  
to be long past forty / to be well into one's forty



to be nearing (to be approaching, to be pushing, to be coming up to) sixty  
 to live to be sixty  
 to turn sixty  
 to double one's age / to be twice one's age  
 to be of short-lived stock  
 to outlive smb. by (over) twenty years  
 to die / to die for one's country / to die in childbirth (infancy) / to die of an illness  
 to die (to pass away, to pass on) / to be dead / death / funeral

* to be over the hill	* to push up the daisies
* to be as old as the hills	* to be a babe in arms
* to have one foot in the grave	* to be past one's 'sell-by' date
* to kick the bucket	* to be a spring chicken

### Study the examples

#### A.

1. - William, when were you born?  
 - I was born on the first of January, nineteen eighty six (1 January 1986).
2. - When is his son's birthday?  
 - He was born on February the ninth, two thousand and three (9/2/2003).

#### B.

1. - How old are you?  
 -As a matter of fact, I'm under twenty.
2. - What's your mother's age?  
 -She is in her early forties, 42, to be exact. But she doesn't look her age.
3. - Is your father a middle-aged man?  
 -In fact he is. He is in his mid fifties.  
 -Then he is nearly (about) 55?
4. - Is your friend of age?  
 -She isn't. She is still in her teens. I think she'll come of age in December.
5. - I think your grandfather is an elderly man, isn't he?  
 -Oh yes, he is over seventy now.
6. How old is that nice kid?  
 -She is a two-year-old child.
7. - How old is your Granny?  
 -She is in her late sixties but she looks young for her age.
8. - Is your friend older or younger than you?  
 -Neither. We are (of) the same age.

### Vocabulary Exercises

#### Exercise 1. Fill in appropriate words:

1. Paul isn't 2 yet, so he's still a .....
2. Albert was a bus driver for 40 years but now he is .....
3. Susan is 25, so she is in her .....
4. Caroline is 50 this year so she is now in her .....

5. Ron is 33 and his wife is 32, so they are both in .....
6. Joan is 75 this year, so she is quite .....
7. Jason was born six weeks ago, so he's a .....
8. Leyla is 13 this year, so she'll soon be a .....
9. Ravi is 18 this year, so legally he becomes .....
10. 15 is often a difficult age for boys going through .....

**Exercise 2. What do you say about a person's age if he (she) is:**

1,5; 14; 16; 18; 35; 38; 40; 42; 67; 75?

**Exercise 3. Put the correct word into the gap:**

(birth; birthday; born)

1. What is your place of ... ?
2. When is your ... ?
3. I was ... in Minsk.
4. She gave ... to a healthy boy.
5. Where were you ... ? Shakespeare ... in 1616.

(death; die; dead; death)

6. Shakespeare ... in 1616.
7. Her father's ... came as a great surprise. He was only 45.
8. Those flowers are ... . Throw them away.
9. Every winter many birds ... in cold weather.

**Listening**

**Exercise 1. Listen to 4 speakers and fill in the table:**

	Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4
How old are they now?				
Advantages of being their age				
Disadvantages of being their age				
The best age according to the speaker				
The worst age according to the speaker				

**Skill Developing**

**1. Do you think there is an upper or lower age limit for these activities:**

getting married, having children, learning a new language, travelling around the world, worrying about how you look, leaving home, starting a new career, dancing to pop music in public, learning to ski, riding a motorbike, wearing jeans?

**2. Write about two or three important events that happened when you were growing up**

<b>C. Countries. Languages. Nationalities</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Capital</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
Argentina	Buenos Aires	the Argentines / an Argentinean	Argentinean (lang. Spanish)
Australia	Canberra	the Australians / an Australian	Australian (lang. English)
Austria	Vienna	the Austrians / an Austrian	Austrian (lang. German)
Belarus	Minsk	the Belarusians / a Belarusian	Belarusian
Belgium	Brussels	the Belgians / a Belgian	Belgian (lang. French)
Brazil	Brasilia	the Brazilians / a Brazilian	Brazilian (lang. Portuguese)
Bulgaria	Sofia	the Bulgarians / a Bulgarian	Bulgarian
Canada	Ottawa	the Canadians / a Canadian	Canadian (lang. English, French)
China	Peking (Beijing)	the Chinese / a Chinese	Chinese
Cuba	Havana	the Cubans / a Cuban	Cuban (lang. Spanish)
Denmark	Copenhagen	the Danish / a Dane	Danish
Egypt	Cairo	the Egyptians / an Egyptian	Egyptian (lang. Arabic)
England	London	the English / an Englishman	English
Finland	Helsinki	the Finnish / a Finn	Finnish
France	Paris	the French / a Frenchman	French
Germany	Berlin	the Germans / a German	German
Great Britain	London	the British / a Briton	British (lang. English)
Greece	Athens	the Greeks / a Greek	Greek
Hungary	Budapest	the Hungarians / a Hungarian	Hungarian
Holland (the Netherlands)	Amsterdam	the Dutch / a Dutchman	Dutch
Italy	Rome	the Italians / an Italian	Italian
India	Delhi	the Indians / an Indian	Indian (lang. Hindi)

Ireland	Belfast (NI) Dublin (I)	the Irish / an Irishman	Irish (lang. English, Irish)
Israel	Tel-Aviv	the Israeli / an Israeli	Hebrew
Japan	Tokyo	the Japanese / a Japanese	Japanese
Korea	Seoul	the Koreans / a Korean	Korean
Mexico	Mexico	the Mexicans / a Mexican	Mexican (lang. Spanish)
Norway	Oslo	the Norwegians / a Norwegian	Norwegian
Poland	Warsaw	the Polish / a Pole	Polish
Portugal	Lisbon	the Portuguese / a Portuguese	Portuguese
Romania	Bucharest	the Romanians / a Romanian	Romanian
Russia	Moscow	the Russians / a Russian	Russian
Scotland	Edinburgh	the Scottish / a Scot	Scottish
Spain	Madrid	the Spanish / a Spaniard	Spanish
Sweden	Stockholm	the Swedish / a Swede	Swedish
Switzerland	Bern	the Swiss / a Swiss	Swiss (lang. Italian, French, Swiss- German)
Thailand	Bangkok	the Thai / a Thai	Thai
Turkey	Ankara	the Turks / a Turk	Turkish
Ukraine	Kiev	the Ukrainians / a Ukrainian	Ukrainian
The United States of America	Washington	the Americans / an American	American (lang. American English)
Wales	Cardiff	the Welsh / a Welshman	Welsh

### Study the dialogues.

1.
  - Where are you from, Sandra?
  - I'm from Madrid in Spain.
2.
  - Where do you come from, Mayumi?
  - I'm from Japan. From Tokyo.
3.
  - What is the country of your residence, Kim?
  - It's Australia.
4.
  - What is your native country, Marie?
  - France.
5.
  - What is your nationality, Sergio?
  - I'm an Italian.
6.
  - What is your native language / mother tongue?
  - German.

## Vocabulary Exercises

**Exercise 1. a) Change the countries into nationalities and put them in the correct columns.**

-an	-ish	-ese	irregular

Mexico	Switzerland	China	Greece	Cuba
England	Spain	Hungary	Israel	Peru
Japan	Germany	Denmark	Holland	Poland
France	America	Sweden	Belgium	Vietnam
Portugal	Australia	Italy	Ireland	Egypt
India	Korea	Argentina	Britain	Canada
Thailand	Finland	Iraq	Norway	Russia

**b) Complete these sentences with appropriate names of peoples.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ wear kilts.
2. Everybody knows that \_\_\_\_\_ eat a lot of pasta.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ like taking saunas.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are good at business.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are usually hard-working.
6. I think that \_\_\_\_\_ are very friendly.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ grow lots of tulips.
8. People often say that \_\_\_\_\_ are reserved.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are very organised.
10. I met a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on my trip to Athens.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ had many great philosophers.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ talk a lot about the weather.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ eat a lot of fish.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ wear fur hats in winter.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ make good cheese.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ like very spicy food.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ drink very strong coffee.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ like to eat hot food.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ very often prefer fast food.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ are fond of drinking tea.

**Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:**

1. Write down three countries where the first language is English.
2. What language is spoken in Brazil?
3. What are people from Holland called?
4. Write down three languages spoken in Switzerland.
5. What language is spoken in Saudi Arabia?
6. What nationality are people from Sweden?
7. What language is spoken in Mexico?

8. Write down the names of the countries next to your country.
9. What are people from Egypt called?
10. What is the first language in Israel?
11. Where do people speak Mandarin?
12. Write down the name of your country, the name for people from your country, the word for your language.

### Reading

#### **Do We See Ourselves as We Really Are?**

**a. In many parts of the world there is a joke which is based on national stereotypes. With a partner, complete *Heaven* with five different nationalities. Then do the same for *Hell* Compare your version of the joke with another pair.**

#### ***Heaven***

'Heaven is where the police are ...,  
the cooks are ...,  
the mechanics are ... ,  
the lovers are ...,  
and everything is organized by  
the...'

#### ***Hell***

'Hell is where the police are ...,  
the cooks are ...,  
the mechanics are... ,  
the lovers are ...,  
and everything is organized by the  
...'

**b. Read the article and answer the questions.**

- How was the research done?
- What does it tell us about national stereotypes?

**The English are cold and reserved,** Brazilians are lively and fun-loving, and the Japanese are shy and hardworking - these are examples of national stereotypes which are widely believed, not only by *other* nationalities but also by many people among the nationality themselves. But how much truth is there in such stereotypes? Two psychologists, Robert McCrae and Antonio Terracciano, have investigated the subject and the results of their research are surprising. They found that people from a particular country do share some general characteristics, but that these characteristics are often very different from the stereotype.

**In the largest survey of US kind,** a team of psychologists used personality tests to establish shared characteristics among 49 different nationalities around the world. They then interviewed thousands of people from these same groups and asked them to describe typical members of their own nationality. In most cases the stereotype (how nationalities saw themselves) was very different from the results of the personality tests (the reality).

**For example,** Italians and Russians thought of themselves as extrovert and sociable, but the personality tests showed them to be much more introvert than they imagined. The Spanish saw themselves as very extrovert, but also as

rather lazy. In fact, the research showed them to be only averagely extrovert and much more conscientious than they thought. Brazilians were quite neurotic - the opposite of their own view of themselves. The Czechs and the Argentinians thought of themselves as bad-tempered and unfriendly, but they turned out to be among the friendliest of all nationalities. The English were the nationality whose own stereotype was the furthest from reality. While they saw themselves as reserved and closed, Dr McCrae's research showed them to be among the most extrovert and open-minded of the groups studied.

**The only nationality group** in the whole study where people saw themselves as they really are was the Poles - not especially extrovert, and slightly neurotic.

**Dr McCrae and Dr Terracciano** hope that their research will show that national stereotypes are inaccurate and unhelpful and that this might improve international understanding - we're all much more alike than we think we are!

**c. Which nationality / nationalities...?**

1. were friendlier than they thought
2. were less extrovert than they thought
3. were more hard-working than they thought
4. knew themselves the best
5. knew themselves the least
6. thought they were calm and reasonable, but they weren't.

**d. What other national stereotypes do you know?**

**Skill Developing**

1. What do you think are the strengths of your nationality?
2. What are the weaknesses?
3. In what way would you say you are typical?

**D. People's Occupation**  
**Topical Vocabulary**

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| -What's your job (occupation, profession)? | -What's your line?         |
| -What are you by profession?               | -What is he?               |
| -What do you do for a living?              | -What does he do?          |
| -Where does your father work?              | -What post do you hold?    |
| -What is your Mum's salary (pay, wages)?   | -What business are you in? |

job / profession / occupation / work / trade / labour / career / line / post / position  
to apply for a job / to offer a job / to get a job / to find a job / to take on a job / to obtain a job  
to apply for  
to be hired/employed/unemployed

to be in charge of/to be responsible for  
 to make a living / to do smth for a living  
 to run a business  
 to do shiftwork, to work (in) shifts / to work night (day) shift / to be on the first (second, third) shift  
 to work nine-to-five / regular hours/ long hours  
 to work half time / part time / full time / overtime  
 to be on flexi-time / to be on piece-work  
 to be promoted  
 to resign/quit  
 to get the sack / to be fired  
 to get a salary (pay, wages)  
 to earn money / to make money / to do money  
 to dismiss / to be dismissed  
 to get holiday/sick pay  
 to be on/get maternity leave / sick leave  
 to retire / to be retired  
 employer / employee / a trainee  
 to be (un)experienced / (un)qualified / (un)skilled / talented / gifted

(ambulance, bus, lorry, taxi-) driver	diplomat	photographer
(hotel) receptionist	doctor	pilot
(office) manager	dustman / cleaner	plumber
(social) worker	economist	policeman
accountant/bookkeeper	electrician	politician
actor / actress	engineer	postman
architect	farmer	reporter
artist	fashion designer	salesperson/shop-assistant
baby sitter	fire fighter	scientist
baker	florist	secretary
bank clerk	gardener	singer
barber / hairdresser	green-grocer	sportsman/sportswoman
builder	interpreter	steward / stewardess
businessman	journalist	surgeon
butcher	lawyer	tailor / dressmaker
cashier	librarian	teacher
clerk	mechanic	tour guide
clown	military man	TV game host / hostess
computer programmer	miner	typist
conductor	model	university lecturer
cook	musician	vet
dancer	newsagent	waiter / waitress
dentist	newsreader	writer
designer	nurse	
	painter	



### Study the following dialogues.

1.  
-What's your job (occupation)?  
-I am a teacher.
2.  
-What is he?  
-He works as a doctor.
3.  
-What does he do?  
-He is a police officer.
4.  
-Where does your father work?  
-He works at a Ministry.
5.  
-What is your Mum's salary (pay, wages)?  
-She gets (earns, makes) enough.

### Vocabulary Exercises

**Exercise 1. Complete each sentence by using a word from the box. The words can be used more than once.**

business, job, living, work, profession, vocation, trade, career, occupation, line, post/position

1. Please state your age, address and \_\_\_\_ in the space below.
2. Mark makes his \_\_\_\_ working as a journalist.
3. There are a lot more women in the legal \_\_\_\_.
4. He was offered the \_\_\_\_ of ambassador in publishing.
5. The scandal destroyed his \_\_\_\_ in publishing.
6. As a teacher she feels she has finally found her \_\_\_\_.
7. The cost of \_\_\_\_ has risen greatly over the recent years.
8. I can't come out tonight. I've got too much \_\_\_\_ to do.
9. Stop interfering! This is none of your \_\_\_\_.
10. Kate has a very good \_\_\_\_ in an international company.
11. I wish I had your \_\_\_\_ – it sounds really interesting.
12. I didn't realize we were in the same \_\_\_\_ of business.
13. Most of the men worked in skilled \_\_\_\_ such as carpentry or printing.
14. There are still too many people without \_\_\_\_\_. They worked very hard and now they have their own \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2. Underline the correct word.**

1. My father gets a *wage/salary* of £15,000 a year.
2. The *perks/bonuses* of this job include a company car and a mobile phone.
3. Please bring a copy of your *CV/application form* when you come for your interview.
4. If you want to *appoint/apply* for the job you should write to the company.
5. I was made *fired/redundant* when the company closed down.
6. He left his *post/vacancy* at the company when he was invited to work for another firm.
7. She is a(n) *experienced/trained* lawyer; she has worked for several law firms since she left university.
8. I am a *full-time/part-time* teacher – I only work twelve hours a week.

### Exercise 3. Guess the word according to the definitions:

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ tries to put out fires in shops, houses, etc.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ helps you with legal problems, e.g. if you want to get divorced or make a will.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ cares for people who are ill. He or she usually works in a hospital.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ serves you in a shop.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ helps you book a journey or a holiday.
6. An \_\_\_\_\_ designs new buildings.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ collects people's rubbish – which is usually in a dustbin.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ drives a lorry.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ tries to stop people breaking the law.
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ serves you in a restaurant.
11. An \_\_\_\_\_ works in the theatre, in films and on television.
12. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a shopkeeper who sells and cuts up meat.
13. A \_\_\_\_\_ repairs cars.
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ makes sure you don't park your car for too long in the wrong place.
15. A \_\_\_\_\_ builds houses, etc.
16. An \_\_\_\_\_ checks people's eyes and also sells glasses.
17. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a doctor who treats sick or injured animals.
18. An \_\_\_\_\_ helps you buy or sell your house or flat.
19. A \_\_\_\_\_ works in a library.
20. A \_\_\_\_\_ delivers letters and parcels to your home

### Exercise 4. Read the text and match the words in bold with their definitions underneath.

Brian James left University and decided to **apply for** a job which he saw advertised in the paper. He **filled in** the application forms and, a few weeks later, was asked to **attend an interview**. He was offered the job that same day.

As he lived in a small town outside the city, he had to **commute** every day. He was good at his job and very soon was **promoted**. However, the company he worked for was having problems. Two people were **dismissed** for stealing and two of their friends **resigned** in sympathy, the directors decided to **lay off** five more because the company couldn't afford to keep them, and the managing director decided to **retire** early. The atmosphere was so bad that Brian eventually decided to **hand in his notice**.

1. to give up a job.
2. to ask for a job, usually by writing a letter.
3. to be removed from a job, usually because you have done something bad.
4. same as 1.
5. to stop work and take a pension, usually when you are in late middle age.
6. to write in the empty spaces on a form.
7. to be given a better job in the organization you work for.
8. to be questioned by one or more people when you are applying for a job so that they can decide if you are suitable for that job.

9. to travel to work from home each day, usually from one town to another.  
 10. to be dismissed from your job for a time until more work is available.

**Exercise 5. Read the text which follows and fill in the gaps with an appropriate word from the box below.**

commission,	prospects,	candidates,	references,	manager,	salary
promotion,	applicants,	increment,	vacancy,	employee,	
perks,	qualifications,	shortlist,	pension,	salesman	

A computer company had a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ position of (2) \_\_\_\_\_, and decided to advertise for a new (3) \_\_\_\_\_. A lot of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with good (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ applied for the job,

and after all the interviews had finished, the directors made a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the best (8) \_\_\_\_\_, then invited them to come back for another interview.

The person who eventually got the job was very happy. After all, he would receive an annual (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of £25,000, with a 5% (10) \_\_\_\_\_ twice a year, a 15% (11) \_\_\_\_\_ for each computer he managed to sell, excellent (12) \_\_\_\_\_ such as private health insurance and a company car, a company (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to make sure he would be well-off when he retired, and the chance of (14) \_\_\_\_\_

from salesman to sales (15) \_\_\_\_\_ if he was successful. All in all, his future (16) \_\_\_\_\_ looked very good.

**Listening**

**Exercise 1.** A business executive, a fire-fighter and a nurse are talking about the qualities they need to have to be good at their jobs, and the advantages and disadvantages of their jobs. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the table.

	Qualities	Advantages	Disadvantages
Speaker 1			
Speaker 2			
Speaker 3			

**Exercise 2.** Discuss with your partner: qualities, advantages and disadvantages of being a) a pilot, b) a minor, c) a fashion model?

**Skill Developing**

1. What jobs are in your opinion interesting/boring? What jobs are the most / the least popular in our country?
2. What's your idea of an ideal job?
3. You are a company manager. Interview student D who is applying for a job in your company.
4. You are choosing a summer job. Ask your friend for advice.

5. Mark each of these ideas from 1 (not important) to 5 (very important), depending on how important they are for you

- when you're looking for a job:
- being able to work flexi-time
- getting holiday pay and sick pay
- earning a good salary
- doing a really interesting job
- knowing your job is secure
- not being stuck behind a desk all day
- doing something useful for society
- being able to work from home
- getting a company car
- getting maternity or paternity leave

**Compare your answers with a partner. What else would you add to this list?**

## REVISION

**Translate into English:**

1. Как пишется Ваше отчество?
2. Знаете ли Вы псевдоним этого художника?
3. Правильно ли я записала Вашу фамилию?
4. Она японка, а ее муж – голландец.
5. Мой двоюродный брат работает на заводе посменно.
6. Племянник моего друга – журналист, у него гибкий график работы и довольно высокая зарплата.
7. Я долгое время был безработным, но недавно я нашел работу на полставки в местном ресторане. Мой недельный заработок небольшой, но я получаю неплохие чаевые.
8. У меня очень скучная работа. Я работаю сверхурочно, но у меня нет никаких шансов продвижения по службе, мне недоплачивают, поэтому я собираюсь уволняться.
9. Ему еще нет 18. Он станет совершеннолетним в феврале следующего года.
10. Моя фамилия Джексон. Моя девичья фамилия была Грей. Я замужем за Тедом Джексон.
11. Каково Ваше семейное положение? – Я был женат, но год назад мы с женой разъехались, и неделю назад мы официально развелись.
12. Ему было далеко за сорок.
13. Почему ему дали такое прозвище?
14. Все члены семьи называли его Си-Си для краткости.
15. Ему перевалило за 60, хотя он не выглядит на свои годы.
16. Родители часто называют детей в честь старших членов семьи.
17. На сколько лет Люси младше тебя? – На 5. Вы с ней одного возраста. – Получается, она вдвое старше моей сестры.
18. Том поступил в университет, когда ему было немного за 20, а когда ему было почти 30, он написал свою первую книгу. Он взял себе псевдоним, так как ему не нравилось его настоящее имя.

## **Unit 2. Family Relationships**

### **Topical Vocabulary**

#### **1. Relations by birth / by marriage.**

an average / small / large / immediate / nuclear / extended / tightly-knit family  
to consist of  
to be related to smb  
relatives on mother's, father's side  
distant (remote) / close relation / relatives  
remote kinsman (woman)  
parents / father / dad / daddy / mother / mum / mummy  
children, daughter, son  
(grand): parents, father, mother  
(grand): children, son, daughter  
(great): grandparents, grandchildren  
sister, brother  
aunt, uncle  
nephew, niece  
cousin  
orphan  
twins, triplets  
sibling  
spouse, husband, wife  
(ex-): husband, wife  
(step): mother, father, sister, brother, son, daughter  
(foster): mother, father, child  
(god): mother, father, son, daughter  
(mother, father, brother, sister, son, daughter)-in-law  
(half-): sister, brother  
to start a family / to have a family of one's own  
to take after smb / to be a copy of smb / to be a replica of smb

#### **2. Marriage / Marital Status**

to have a steady boyfriend/girlfriend  
to fall in / out of love with smb  
deep / eternal / mutual love, love at first sight  
to date smb / to go on dates with smb  
to court smb / to go steady with smb / to go out  
to drift apart / to break off relationship with smb / to split up with smb  
engagement / to be engaged to smb / to get engaged  
fiancé, fiancée  
proposal / to propose to smb  
to make/ accept / turn down a proposal  
to marry for love / money / convenience  
(civil) marriage / to be married to smb / to get married

an arranged marriage/ marriage of convenience  
 misalliance  
 (silver, golden) wedding  
 wedding ring  
 wedding service/ceremony  
 bride, bridegroom  
 best man / bridesmaid / a maid of honour  
 newly-weds  
 honeymoon; to go on/for a honeymoon  
 divorce / to divorce smb  
 a registry office  
 a marriage certificate  
 spinster, bachelor  
 spouse  
 widow, widower, widowed  
 to be divorced / to be separated  
 to be (un)married / to be single

### 3. Relations in the Family

to admire smb for smth	to find support and understanding
to be attached to smb	to have / to give a strict upbringing
to be devoted to smb	to have much in common
to confide in smb	to have family traditions
to be close to smb	to have duties about the house
to blame smb	to help smb (to be helpful to smb)
to (dis)agree with smb on/about smth	to rely on smb for smth / to trust smb
to (dis)approve of smb.	to respect smb
to quarrel with smb about smth	to be responsible for smb
to argue with smb about smth	to set a good example through one's own behaviour
to make up with smb	to bring up
to get on well with smb	to spoil a child
to tell smb off	to take care of smb
to be strict about smth	to worry about smb
to avoid conflicts	
to be on the same wavelength (as)	
awful / caring / close / cordial / difficult / distant / frank / friendly / hostile / intolerant / loving / problem / reliable / respectful / warm / tolerant relations	

### Vocabulary Exercises

**Exercise 1. Complete the sentences filling the gaps with the words from the list:**  
 widow, spinster, brother-in-law, lover, funeral, father-in-law and mother-in-law, adult, bridegroom, toddler, single, grandparents, widower, uncle and aunt, best man, bachelor, divorcee, spouse, niece, twin, bride, sister-in-law, fiancée, nephew, honeymoon, step-mother, cousins.

- a. A woman's ... is the man who is engaged to be married to her.
- b. ... are people who have been married but have divorced and are single.
- c. A ... is a woman whose husband has died.
- d. A man whose wife has died is called a ... .
- e. A ... is a formal term for husband and wife.
- f. Someone's ... is a person other than wife with whom they have sexual relationship.
- g. A ... is a rather old-fashioned word for an unmarried woman over forty.
- h. The son of your brother or sister is your ... .
- i. A woman on the day of her marriage is a ... .
- j. A young child who is learning to walk is a ... .
- k. One of two children born at the same time is a ... .
- l. The daughter of your brother or sister is your ... .
- m. A person who is fully grown is an ... .
- n. At a wedding, the friend of the bridegroom is a ... .
- o. The sister of the person you marry is a ... .
- p. A man on the day of his wedding ... .
- q. If you haven't got a partner you are ... .
- r. A religious service for a dead person is a ... .

## Exercise 2. Fill in the missing parts using the given words

I come from a family of 5 – my father, my mother, my elder sister, my elder brother and I. My extended family is even bigger. I have 2 grandmothers, 1 grandfather, 2 aunts, 3 uncles and several cousins. I also have a niece and a nephew, so I am a proud aunt.

comes	age
by profession	maiden
years younger	don't look their age
own	immediate
turned	birth
graduated from	

As I said my (1) \_\_\_\_ family consists of 5 people, but my elder sister isn't living with us anymore, because she has a family of her (2) \_\_\_\_\_. My father's name is Viacheslav Kirillovich Petrov and my mother's name is Marina Stepanovna. Her (3) \_\_\_\_\_ name is Dostoyevskaya, she liked it so much that she wanted to keep it after the wedding, but my father wanted her to take his surname and she agreed. My father is Russian by (4) \_\_\_\_\_, he was born in Smolensk but went to University in Minsk. My mom (5) \_\_\_\_\_ from Minsk and has spent all her life here. She is half Belarusian and half Ukrainian. Both of my parents work. Dad (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the Belarusian Medical University, he is a surgeon by (7) \_\_\_\_\_. My mom studied biology at the Belarusian Pedagogical University. She worked as a teacher of biology for many years, but then quit and went to work as a Sales Manager in a trade company.

My parents are the same (8) \_\_\_\_ they have just (9) \_\_\_\_ 51. I think they don't (10) \_\_\_\_ their age, and my mom looks (11) \_\_\_\_.

started	husband-to-be	with 2 children
got	older	form
bring smb up	5-year-old daughter	brother-in-law
at the age	takes after	by name
the pet	by profession	

My parents have been married for 31 years. They (12) \_\_\_\_ married very young — (13) \_\_\_\_ of 20 and (14) \_\_\_\_ a family almost immediately. My mom was still at University when my elder sister Lena was born, so our grandmother helped to (15) \_\_\_\_ Lena \_\_\_\_\_. Lena is already 30, she is 13 years (16) \_\_\_\_ than me, so we are not very close. I think she (17) \_\_\_\_ mom in character — like her, she is sensible and has a strong willpower. Like our father, she is a doctor, and has made a very successful career. She is married (18) \_\_\_\_, a boy and a girl. She met her (19) \_\_\_\_ Boris, in the hospital where she was working. He was her patient. My (20) \_\_\_\_ is an economist (21) \_\_\_\_ and has a job in a bank. Their elder son, Kostia (22) \_\_\_\_, is 8 years old. He is (23) \_\_\_\_ in the 2nd \_\_\_\_ at school. Their (24) \_\_\_\_ daughter Anna is the (25) \_\_\_\_ of the family. We call her Aniuta.

early twenties	popular with
for advice	fond of
elder	similar
marry	keen

My (26) \_\_\_\_ brother Kirill is in his (27) \_\_\_\_ 22 to be exact. He has just graduated from University and is looking for a job. Kirill isn't a bit like Lena. He is very (28) \_\_\_\_ to our Dad — cheerful and irresponsible. Although my brother is very (29) \_\_\_\_ girls he says he is never going to (30) \_\_\_\_ — he prefers being on his own. Kirill is my good friend — I can always rely on him (31) \_\_\_\_ advice on relationships. He has a lot of hobbies — he is a (32) \_\_\_\_ football player, he likes to play computer games and is (33) \_\_\_\_ reading.

### Exercise 3. Put the correct form of the word into the gap:

marriage      to get (to be) married      to marry

- A. – Are you ... ?  
B. – No, I'm single.
- A. – Whatever happened to Anne?  
B. – She ... a man she met on holiday.
- I'm never going to ... . I prefer being on my own.
- Darling, I love you. Will you ... me?
- We had a lovely wedding. We ... in spring. There were a lot of flowers.
- Did you hear? James and Lisa ... last week.
- She ... to an architect. They ... last year.
- They say, Alice's ... is a lucky one. When did she ... Robert?
- I see Susie is happy in her ... . She is ... to Mrs Johnson's son, isn't she?



**Exercise 4. Insert prepositions where necessary.**

1. Robbie's cousin is married ... an architect. She says she isn't happy ... her marriage.
2. John married ... Kate two years ago.
3. Jane is married ... two children, Susie and Betty by name.
4. Is Lucy any relation ... you? - Yes, she is a close relation ... mine. She's my elder sister.
5. My elder brother Nick has a family ... his own. He married ... a doctor whose name is Alice Brent. They have a three-year-old kid, Kate by name. She is the pet... the family.
6. Bob and Leanne are going ... together.
7. We drank a toast ... their happiness.
8. He fell ... love ... her at once.
9. She's engaged ... a policeman.
10. His parents don't approve ... her.

**Exercise 5. Complete the first part of the story below using the words and expressions in the box.**

tie the knot; split up; engagement; got engaged; courting; living in sin; got on; wined and dined; attracted to; proposed; chatted her up; fallen in love; asked her out; drift apart; cohabiting; go out

Laurence first met Carol at a party and was immediately 1.... her. He 2.... and at the end of the evening 3.... to dinner at a nearby restaurant. She accepted his offer and the next evening he 4. ... her in style, with champagne and delicious, exotic foods. They 5. ... well with each other, decided to meet again and then started to 6.... on a regular basis.

Laurence's granny was delighted that he was 7.... at last. It wasn't long before they realized that they had 8. ... with each other.

A few months later, they bought a flat and moved in together. Laurence's granny disapproved of them 9. ..., but Laurence explained that 10..... was quite normal these days.

One day, Laurence decided to ask Carol to marry him, so after a romantic meal, he got down on one knee and 11. ... to her. They 12. ... and the next day announced their 13. .... to their friends and family. Their parents were delighted that they had decided to 14. ... .

Laurence's friends weren't so sure, however, and all agreed that they would 15. ... and 16. ... long before the wedding.

**Read the second part of the story and choose the correct word for each number.**

A week or so before the wedding, Laurence went out on a **1. stag night / bull night / lion night** with his male friends, while Carol enjoyed her **2. chicken party / duck party / hen party** with her female friends.

At last, the big day arrived. Laurence and Carol had wanted to get married in a **3. registered office / registry office / regimental office**, but their parents insisted on a traditional church wedding. The church was packed, friends and family of the **4. bride / bright / blight** on the left, friends and family of the **5. Gloom/ groom / doom** on the right. Laurence sat nervously at the front with his **6. beast man / bent man / best man**, who was carrying the **7. wedding rings / wedding rinks / wedding rims in** his pocket. The organist started playing the **8. Wedding March / Wedding Crawl / Wedding Stagger** and Carol walked up the **9. aisle / I'll / ail**, accompanied by her father and followed by the **10. brightmaids / bridesmaids / bride's mates**. The priest conducted the ceremony and, after Laurence and Carol had exchanged **11. cows / vows / vowels**, pronounced them husband and wife.

### Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. У меня нет близких родственников, но много дальних родственников.
2. Катя самая младшая. Ее старшая сестра Аня на три года старше ее. Она студентка университета. А самая старшая сестра Женя замужем и работает инженером. Ее муж тоже муж инженер. Они хорошо ладят друг с другом.
3. Лена – моя лучшая подруга. Мы с ней одного возраста. Мы обе изучаем биологию в университете.
4. Он твой близкий родственник? - Нет, дальний. Но мы с ним большие друзья.
5. Моя младшая сестра увлекается игрой на гитаре и коллекционированием марок.
6. Мой старший брат женат. У него своя семья. Он женат на своей однокурснице. Они поженились три года тому назад. Их двухлетняя дочурка - моя любимая племянница.
7. Катя такая упрямая. Она всегда поступает по-своему, невзирая на советы окружающих.
8. Поверь мне, это не сойдет тебе с рук!
9. Я опять поссорилась с родителями. На этот раз они не одобрили мою прическу.
10. Вы должны стыдиться своего поступка.
11. Не бойтесь высказывать свое мнение.
12. Я уважаю своих родителей, хотя у нас различные взгляды на современную жизнь.
13. В данной ситуации я не могу принять ничью сторону.
14. Мои родители не разрешают мне гулять на улице допоздна. Они всегда ругают меня за это.
15. Ему опять удалось избежать наказания.
16. Всякий раз, когда я ссорюсь с родителями, мой дед защищает меня.
17. Я хорошо уживаюсь (лажу) со своей сестрой. Мы не всегда сходимся во взглядах, например, в отношении моды и музыки, но я всегда могу на нее положиться.
18. В детстве я никогда не мог избежать мытья посуды. Это была моя маленькая обязанность по дому. Если я забывал мыть посуду, родители бранили меня за это.

19. Мой младший брат любит слушать громкую музыку. Я ничего не могу с этим поделать, и мне приходится мириться.
20. Я поняла, что он поддерживает Николая, а не меня в этом вопросе.
21. Как трудно жить, когда не можешь достучаться до самого близкого тебе человека.
22. Петя – самый маленький в семье. Его никогда не наказывают за плохое поведение. Боюсь, он вырастет таким испорченным.
23. Я часто вспоминаю нашу жизнь в деревне.
24. Много лет назад у девушек было довольно строгое воспитание.
25. Я похож на отца. Я люблю поступать по-своему, но все-таки я чаще, чем он, прислушиваюсь к мнению других.
26. Бабушка мне рассказывала, что мой дядя был в семье как бельмо в глазу.

### Reading

#### **Exercise 1. Read the following three interviews and answer the questions:**

1. What kind of relationship do the children have with their parents?
2. Are their parents strict?
3. What is it to be a good parent?

#### **Interview with 16-year-old daughter Helen**

*Interviewer:* How do you get on with your parents?

*Helen:* I think I get on with them very well, really. We don't always see eye to eye on some things, like boyfriends - they don't always approve of them - but on the whole they're very understanding. If I have a personal problem, I think I can confide in them, and if I am in trouble I know I can rely on them to help me.

*Interviewer:* How strict are your parents?

*Helen:* Well, my Dad's quite strict about staying out late at night, but if I'm nice to him, he lets me come home a bit later. My Mum's always telling me to tidy up my bedroom and put things away after I use them, and I have to do some of the housework. But if I compare them with other parents I know, they aren't very strict.

*Interviewer:* And who are you most like in your family?

*Helen:* Oh, I think I take after my mother. Everybody says we're both very independent and strong-willed. I like to have my own way a lot of the time, but I'm not spoilt. I don't always get my own way. And my parents always tell me off if I do anything wrong.

#### **Interview with 17-year-old son David**

*Interviewer:* How do you get on with your parents?

*David:* Oh, we really get on well.

*Interviewer:* How strict are your parents?

*David:* They can be very strict at times. I told my Dad I wanted a motorbike, but he said it was out of the question - it was too dangerous. My mother is strict about keeping things tidy.

*Interviewer:* How do you get on with your sister?

*David:* I never agree with what she says, so we are always arguing. We're not very close, but I get on all right with her. I think I'm much closer to my mother.

**Interview with mother**

*Interviewer:* What's it like to be a parent?

*Mother:* Bringing up children is very difficult. You always worry about them. You have to be very patient; sometimes they just don't listen to you. But the main thing is to enjoy your children while they are young because they grow up so quickly nowadays.

*Interviewer:* How strict are you with your children?

*Mother:* I suppose I'm reasonably strict. They can't always do what they like, and I tell them off when they do something wrong.

*Interviewer:* And what is the secret of being a good parent?

*Mother:* I think you have to give them confidence and let them know you love them. You have to set a good example through your own behaviour.

*Interviewer:* And what do you want for your children in the future?

*Mother:* I want them to look back on their childhood as a very happy time.

**Exercise 2. Try to work out from the context the meaning of the multi-word verbs in the passage. Then match the verbs in A with the definitions in B.**

A.	B.
1. to get round someone	a. to respect and admire someone, to have a very good opinion of someone
2. to take after someone	b. to escape being punished for something
3. to tell someone off	c. to think about something that happened in the past
4. to look up to someone	d. to reprimand, to speak severely to someone because they have done something wrong
5. to bring someone up	e. to persuade someone to let you do or have something, usually by flattering them
6. to get out of doing something	f. to raise a child, to look after a child until it is adult and try to give it particular beliefs and attitudes
7. to get through to someone	g. to resemble a member of your family in appearance or character
8. to grow up	h. to avoid having to do something
9. to get away with something	i. to succeed in making someone understand the meaning of what one is saying
10. to look back (on something)	j. to become adult and mature

**Exercise 3. A. What do you think the following idiomatic expressions mean?**

1. to see eye to eye (with someone) (on something)
2. to have/get one's own way
3. to be close to someone
4. to be the black sheep of the family
5. to take someone's side

**B. Now decide which expressions you could use in the sentences below.**

1. The problem is that her parents never stop her doing anything that she wants to do. She's become a very spoilt child as a result.
2. My family is very ashamed of my brother and never talk about him. He was expelled from school and has been in prison twice
3. Whenever I had an argument with my mother or father, I could always rely on my grandparents to support me.
4. My father and I usually agree about most things, but when it comes to politics we have completely different views.
5. I can talk to my sister about my problems because I know she will understand me and share my feelings.

**Exercise 4. Work with your partner. Take turns asking and answering the questions below.**

- a) What kind of relationship do you have with the people in your family?
- b) Are you similar to anyone in your family?
- c) Do you have the same opinions as other members of your family?
- d) Where did you spend your childhood?
- e) Who took care of you when you were very young?
- f) Did you have a strict upbringing?
- g) When were you reprimanded as a child/teenager?
- h) Were you able to do what you wanted all the time?
- i) Who did you admire and respect when you were a child/teenager? j) When you think about the past, what do you remember?

**Listening 1**

**Exercise 1. Go over the vocabulary to avoid any difficulties of understanding:**

for the sake of smth – ради;

strain – нагрузка;

immeasurable – безмерный;

ups and downs – взлеты и падения;

carbon dioxide – углекислый газ;

even – чётный;

destination – место назначения.

**Exercise 2. Listen to six people talking about what they believe is the ideal family size. Write the number of children that each thinks an ideal:**

Speaker 1 \_\_ Speaker 2 \_\_ Speaker 3 \_\_ Speaker 4 \_\_ Speaker 5 \_\_ Speaker 6 \_\_

**Exercise 3. Listen again say which speaker mentions that...?**

- a. having siblings can help you cope with life's difficulties \_\_
- b. they would have been a worse parent if they'd had more children \_\_
- c. the pleasure of parenthood outweigh the challenges \_\_
- d. they hope to be looked after by their children one day \_\_
- e. we should limit the number of children we have, for environmental reasons \_
- f. having children can affect where you choose to go on holiday \_\_

**Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the words from the recording.**

- 1. Having one child has enabled me to \_\_ plenty of time, money and energy to her.
- 2. Of course, the physical strain of bringing up four is \_\_, but the joy each brings is immeasurable.
- 3. I feel no couple should have more than two children – one to \_\_\_\_ each parent.
- 4. My travels would be limited to school vacations and \_\_\_\_ destinations.
- 5. I'm in a favour of having as many children as you can \_\_\_\_.
- 6. Three children mean three \_\_\_\_ relationship.
- 7. My family are productive, taxpaying, environmentally aware and all \_\_\_\_ positively to society.
- 8. Having an even number means each child has automatic \_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 5. Follow up activities:**

- Which of the opinions that you heard do you most/least agree with?
- Write down five factors that people need to consider when deciding how many children to have, if any. Put them in order of importance.
- Do you think your family is big or small?
- Write a paragraph about advantages and disadvantages of a big/small family?

## Listening 2 **Marriage Customs**

**Exercise 1. Listen to the dialogues about marriage customs in different countries and choose the alternatives to complete the statements.**

- 1. In Paraguay two women wanting to marry the same man
  - a) attend a boxing match;
  - b) fight at a boxing match;
  - c) bet on who wins a boxing match.
- 2. In Malaysia when people get married they have to
  - a) cook rice;

- b) scatter uncooked rice;
- c) eat uncooked rice.

3. In India when a girl gets married she sets up on the back of a\* cow and cries

- a) on her wedding day;
- b) before her wedding day;
- c) after her wedding day.

4. During the «water-pouring» ceremony water is poured

- a) first over the bride;
- b) over the groom;
- c) over both of them at the same time.

**Exercise 2. Listen to another dialogue about marriage customs focusing on the essential details so as to answer the questions.**

1. What was Mari wearing at the wedding ceremony?
2. Where did Mari get married?
3. Who attended the ceremony?
4. What was the reception like?
5. What kind of entertainment was there?
6. What happened at the end of the reception?
7. Why was the interviewer surprised?

**Exercise 3. Translate using the vocabulary of the dialogue.**

1. Покажи мне твои свадебные фотографии.
2. Большинство невест предпочитают длинное свадебное платье.
3. Регистрация брака состоялась в местном ЗАГСе.
4. Свадьба была в ресторане.
5. Мне понравилась речь, которую произнес дядя жениха.
6. На свадьбе было много развлечений и гости много пели.
7. На свадьбе присутствовали только близкие родственники.

**Exercise 4. What marriage customs exist in Belarus? Are they the same for the city and country weddings?**

### **Skill Developing**

**I. Describe your family tree giving some information about each relative (name, age, occupation, marital status). Remember to mention your extended family on each side as well.**

**II. Answer the questions:**

1. What are the advantages/ disadvantages of being born first, middle or last in a family?
2. Do you think it is good to be an only child? Why/Why not?

**III. Look at these statements about bringing up a child. Which ones do you agree with? Put each statement into one of these categories: a) top priority, b) quite important, c) not very important. Add some other statements.**

1. Children must be taught to respect authority,
2. It is important to be very firm with children.
3. It is important to show affection and love.
4. Parents should pass on family and cultural traditions to children, and teach them to respect and obey them.
5. What matters is what parents do, not what they say. They should set a good example!
6. Children should be allowed to make decisions about their lives. If they make

**IV. Tell a partner about the last wedding you went to. Talk about:**

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| • the bride and the groom                        | • the reception                      |
| • the stag party or hen party before the wedding | • the meal                           |
| • the wedding ceremony                           | • the speeches that were given       |
| • the clothes everyone wore                      | • any special traditions you noticed |
| • the bridesmaids or pageboys                    | • anything that went a bit wrong     |



## Unit 3. Going by Appearance

### Topical Vocabulary

#### Human Body

**Head** (back / top of the head):

Hair

Face: eye (eyebrow, eyelid, eyelashes); nose; nostril; ear; mouth; cheek; cheekbones; chin; temple; forehead; jaw; tooth (teeth); lip (upper/lower); tongue; neck; throat

**Body:**

Upper limbs: shoulder; armpit; arm; forearm; hand; fist; finger; nail; elbow; wrist; palm

Lower limbs: hip; bottom; leg; thigh; knee; calf; shin; ankle; foot (feet); heel; sole; toe

Chest / breasts, back, waist, stomach / belly, navel, skin

**Characteristics:** height; weight; build; bearing; constitution; figure; complexion; countenance; stature; gait

**Appearance** (looks): to look (well, nice, good, great, terrific, charming, smart, beautiful, elegant, fit, chic, marvellous, fashionable, trendy, fantastic, lovely, super, well-dressed, conservative, casual, shabby, smashing, untidy, messy, scruffy, trendy, old-fashioned, badly-dressed); to look like smb.; to resemble smb.; to look alike; to be a copy of smb.; to look old / young; to look one's best; to look one's age; to look old/young for one's age; to take after smb, to take care over one's appearance.

#### Descriptions

Head	big, small, round, square
Neck	slender, thin, thick
Face	oval, square, long, round, thin, chubby, heart-shaped
Complexion	dark, fair, florid, pasty, sallow, fresh, pale, swarthy, tanned / sun burnt, olive, oriental
Countenance	calm, shy, friendly, aggressive, gloomy, moody, cheerful, quiet, thoughtful, confused, amusing
Features	delicate, coarse, ugly, plain, ordinary, soft, small, large, regular, irregular, clear-cut, indistinct, striking
	with: a mole, a scar (scarred), a wart, wrinkles/lines (wrinkled), freckles (freckled), a beard, moustache, (side)whiskers, a (beauty-)spot, dimples
Forehead	broad, narrow, high, low, large, small, domed, retreating
Nose	straight, long, hooked, aquiline, flat, snub, fleshy, pointed, thin, turned up / upturned
Mouth	large, small, strong-willed, weak-willed, heart-shaped

Lips	full, thick, thin, painted
Skin	rough, smooth, soft, dark, light, olive, tanned
Voice	shrill, screaming, loud, calm, soft
Teeth	large, small, even, uneven, close-set, sparse, false, perfect, imperfect, artificial
Cheeks	plump, hollow / sunken, rosy, pale, clean-shaven, unshaven, with dimples
Cheekbones	high, wide
Chin	double, round, pointed, firm, massive, cleft
Jaw	square, strong, long
Eyes	blue, brown, grey, hazel, bulging, sunken, big, small, dark, wide-set, close-set, deep-set, expressive, slanting, almond
Eyebrows	straight, bushy, thin, pencilled
Eyelashes	straight, thin, thick, short, long, curving
Ear	big, small, pointed, lop-eared
Hair	fair, blond(e), ash-blond, dyed, coloured, white, grey, golden, sandy, flaxen, auburn, dark, brown, chestnut, mousy, black, ginger, jet-black, red;
	abundant, thin, thick, luxuriant, short, long, straight, wavy, curly, neat, untidy, silky, bald, balding, receding, thinning;
Hair-do Hairstyles Hair-cut	to grow, to wash, to dye, to colour, to comb, to brush one's hair; to wear one's hair short / long / loose / swept back, shoulder-long (shoulder length), waist-long (waist length), parted in the middle / on one side; to wear one's hair in a knot, in a bun, in a ponytail, with plaits, with a fringe; to have a permanent wave (water wave), (centre / side) parting, a crew-cut; to wear a beard / a moustache / side-whiskers
Shoulders	broad, narrow, round, square
Legs	long, short, crooked, large, small, lank, shapely, stout
Arms/Hands	long, short, lank, bony, well-shaped, plump, fat, thick
Fingers	thumb, index finger, middle finger, ring finger, little finger, nail
Height	short, tall, medium, (below) average, to be 165 high (in height)
Build Figure Body	large, small, powerful, slim, strong, stocky, graceful, stooping, delicate, weak, clumsy, stout, bony, skinny, slender, perfect, fat, overweight, ordinary, well-made, well-built, muscular, attractive, unattractive, impressive, unimpressive, good-looking, charming, ugly, beautiful, plain, common, lovely, pleasant, unpleasant, pretty, obese, anorexic, lean, well-fed, paunchy
Gait	steady, unsteady, heavy, light, with a stoop, with a limp, awkward, rapid, slow

**Reminders:** When we describe people's eyes, we normally start with their size, followed by shape and colour.

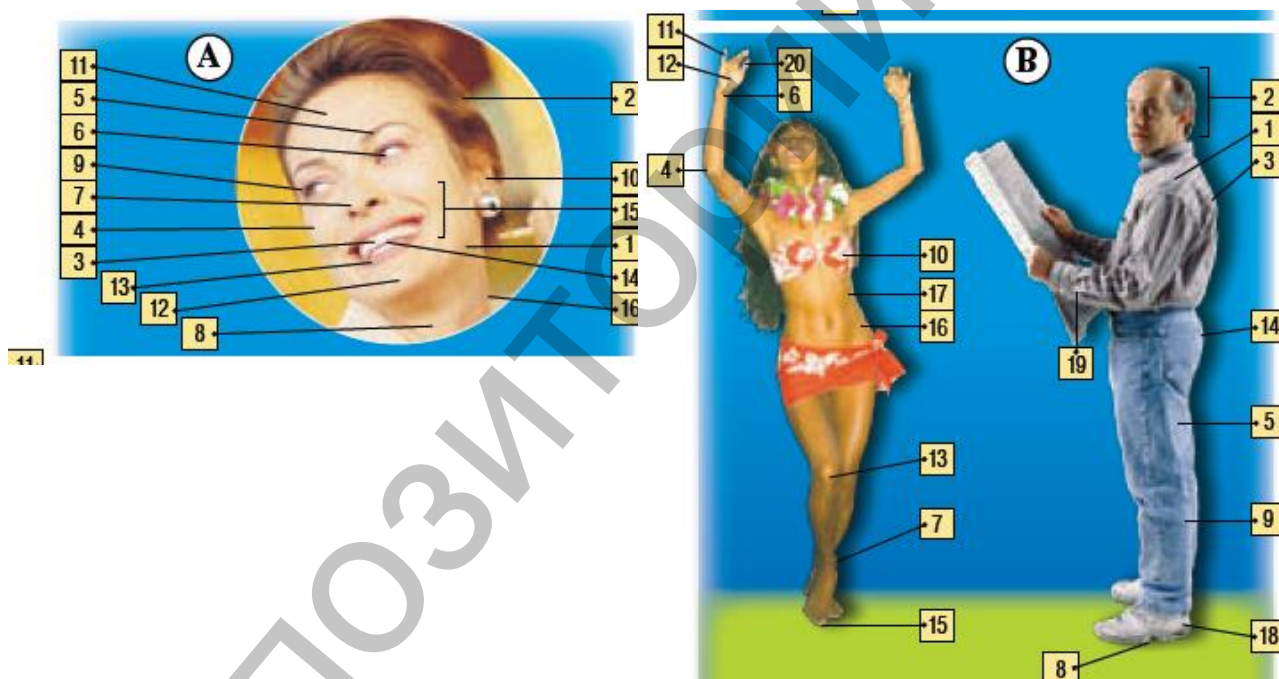
When we describe people's hair, we normally give length first followed by colour and style.

**Exercise 1. Sort out the words from the list below under the following categories:**

Head	Trunk	Limbs

Shoulders, face, back, hand, fingernail, cheekbone, neck, thumb, earlobe, palm, ring finger, waist, knee, buttocks, forehead, ankle, bosom, nostril, toes, navel, belly, breast, arm, arm, jaw, chest, forefinger=index finger, elbow, mouth.

**Exercise 2. Label the parts of the body in pictures A and B.**



**Exercise 3. Match the Russian expressions with their English equivalents.**

1) выгоревшие на солнце волосы	a) chestnut hair
2) широко посаженные глаза	b) a wide-shouldered young man
3) каштановые волосы	c) sun-bleached hair
4) мешки под глазами	d) far-set eyes
5) оттопыренные уши	e) bags under the eyes
6) нос с горбинкой	f) dimples
7) ямочки на щеках	g) protruding ears
8) косые глаза	h) mischievous eyes
9) лицо в веснушках	i) an aquiline nose
10) волосы до плеч	j) finely plucked eyebrows

11) стройная девушка	k) slanting eyes
12) аккуратно выщипанные брови	l) a slim/ slender girl
13) озорные глаза	m) almond eyes
14) проницательные глаза	n) shoulder-length hair
15) скрещенные руки	o) a freckled face
16) миндалевидные глаза	p) folded arms
17) широкоплечий юноша	q) shrewd eyes

**Exercise 4. Match the adjectives on the left with their synonyms on the right.**

1. ugly	a. attractive
2. slim	b. unattractive
3. stout	c. slender
4. good-looking	d. handsome
5. plain	e. blonde
6. pleasant to look	f. unpleasant
7. fair-haired	g. overweight
8. fat	h. stocky

**Exercise 5. Find the opposites to the following characteristics:**

straight	large
regular	bony
well-shaped	slim
fair	charming
thick	plain
plump	hollow
high	smooth
wide-set	even
short	perfect
narrow	loud

**Exercise 6. Complete the descriptions with the appropriate words.**

face	lips	figure	build	weight	shoulders	hair	cheek	nose	height
	sideburns	complexion	beard	wrinkles	chin	eyes			

1. Diane has a pleasant freckled heart-shaped \_\_\_\_.
2. What strikes you in Ian's appearance is his big hazel \_\_\_\_.
3. The first thing you notice about Ann is her shoulder-length wavy \_\_\_\_.
4. Jane's little snub \_\_\_\_ adds a bit of spark to her appearance.
5. Jill's full \_\_\_\_ make an impression as if she wants to kiss you.
6. Amanda is fairly tall with a good \_\_\_\_.
7. Jack is a muscular guy with very broad \_\_\_\_.
8. Lesley is of medium \_\_\_\_, a little overweight perhaps.

9. Brian is about average \_\_\_\_, 175 cm to be exact.
10. Peggy looks chubby as she's recently put on a little \_\_\_\_.
11. When Zoe smiles, one can easily notice a dimple on her \_\_\_\_.
12. James's healthy tanned \_\_\_\_ makes him stand out.
13. John is growing a \_\_\_\_ at the moment which makes him look older.
14. Rony has got very short fair hair with long \_\_\_\_.
15. When my granny smiles one can notice lots of \_\_\_\_ around her eyes.
16. As for Mike's distinguishing feature, it is his cleft \_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps and translate into Russian.**

- 1) How could any woman not love him? Six feet tall, two hundred pounds, \_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, and a face like a dark angel: \_\_\_\_ like those on a marble statue. It wasn't unusual for women to be struck dumb at the sight of him. (*well-cut lips, muscular, slim waist, wide shoulders*)
- 2) As for Jamie, he saw a very \_\_\_\_ young woman, not \_\_\_\_ like the heiress, but the animation on her face made up for everything. She had a \_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_ surrounded by \_\_\_\_, a little \_\_\_\_ nose and the most perfect mouth he had ever seen. (*straight, heart-shaped face, silky dark lashes, beautiful, dark hazel eyes, pretty*)
- 3) In his late thirties, he was a(n) \_\_\_\_ little man. His \_\_\_\_ moustache divided his upper lip horizontally into half. His hair had begun \_\_\_\_\_. It was oiled and off \_\_\_\_ his forehead. Clearly youth was not what he was after. (*neat, pencil, to recede, combed back, unathletic*)
- 4) Then a figure appeared in the doorway. He saw me without surprise, with a \_\_\_\_ on his face. He was nearly completely \_\_\_\_ as old leather, a man whose age was impossible to tell. The most striking thing about him was the intensity of his eyes: \_\_\_\_ emphasized by the remarkably \_\_\_\_ whites. He was obviously a man who rarely smiled. Deep furrows ran from beside his \_\_\_\_ nose to the corners of his \_\_\_\_ mouth; they suggested experience, command. (*aquiline, firm, small smile, clear, bald, very dark-brown*)

**Exercise 8. a) Study the difference in the questions:**

- What does she look like? (*about physical appearance*)
- She is tall, and she has got blue eyes and blonde hair.
- What is she like? (*about either character or appearance or both*)
- She is very lazy.
- What does she like? (*about preferences*)
- Her great passion is travelling.

**b) Put right questions to the following statements:**

1. She is so marvellous and elegant.
2. He is fond of gardening very much.
3. She is very friendly and really charming.
4. He takes after his father in appearance.

5. She is keen on painting.
6. He is a very handsome young man.

**Exercise 9. Look at the pictures and read the description of each person. In each description there are some mistakes. Circle the words in bold which are wrong and replace them with suitable phrase.**



My wife Joanne is **in her early forties** but she **looks young for her age**. She's **tall** and slightly **skinny**. She has **shoulder-length curly hair**, **a turned-up nose** and **a generous mouth**.

My friend Ron is **short** and a little **overweight**. He is **bald with bushy eyebrows**, and **ears that stick out**. He has **fat cheeks** and **a wrinkled forehead**. He also has **a moustache**.



My mother Rose is **in her mid-forties**. She's about 1.8 metres **tall** and has **long blond wavy hair with a fringe that comes down over her eyes**. She has **a pale complexion** and **a warm smile**. She is wearing **earrings** and **glasses**.



This is my cousin Raymond who is **in his mid-teens**. He's **of medium height** and has **short straight black hair with a parting in the middle**. There are **freckles** on his face and he has **a hooked nose**. He is quite **dark-skinned**.



This is my sister Amelia. As you can see she is quite **chubby** with **long black curly hair**. She has **tanned skin**, **thin eyebrows** that almost **meet in the middle** and long eyelashes. She also has **a double chin** which she's a bit self-conscious of. Her **cheerful smile** makes her stand out in a crowd.

My brother Jasper is very **tall** with **broad shoulders** and **well-developed muscles**. He's **a 22-year-old man** but **looks older** because of his **beard**.

He has very **short spiky hair**. When he smiles he has **dimples** on both cheeks which makes his **weather-beaten** face more attractive.



### Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. - Посмотри на эту симпатичную девушку. Ты ее знаешь?
2. - Да, это Кэйт, родственница Бэтти. Если я не ошибаюсь, они двоюродные сестры.
3. - Твоя тетя чудесно выглядит. Ей не дашь больше сорока лет.
4. - Ничего удивительного, тетя Элисон относится к тому типу людей, которые тщательно заботятся о своей внешности и всегда хорошо выглядят.
5. - Я была удивлена, когда увидела Джека, он сильно изменился. У него все в порядке?
6. - Он болеет уже второй месяц, поэтому у него такой нездоровый цвет лица.
7. - Ты очень поправился. Тебе нужно почаще бывать на свежем воздухе и заниматься физическими упражнениями.
8. - Ты очень похожа на свою маму. - Все говорят, что мы похожи, но я немного ниже мамы и глаза у меня серые, а у нее зеленые.
9. - Анна выглядит такой неопрятной. - Я думаю, это типично для девочек ее возраста.
10. - Сколько лет Мэри?
11. - Ей около 20, но она такая худенькая, что выглядит как подросток.
12. - Ты мог бы описать Мистера Джонсона? - Конечно, он пожилой, ему около 65 лет, среднего роста и телосложения, почти лысый, носит усы. Да, есть еще одна особенность: когда Мистер Джонсон взволнован, он начинает заикаться.
13. - Спасибо, теперь я легко смогу узнать его.
14. - В ее внешности есть что-либо особенное? - Да, родинки на левой щеке, и еще, она никогда не носит очки, хотя очень близорука.
15. - Близнецы очень похожи друг на друга. Я не могу отличить их. Оба черноглазые, широкоплечие, стройные.
16. - У нее правильные черты лица и прекрасные глаза. Но больше всего мне нравятся ее волосы, густые, длинные и волнистые.
17. - Моей маме за сорок, но она выглядит очень молодо. У нее светлые волосы, карие глаза и красивый цвет лица. Она очень энергичная и улыбчивая.

### Reading Facial Attraction

#### Discuss the questions with your groupmates:

- What facial feature(s) do you consider to be the most important when deciding if a face is attractive or not?
- To what extent does culture play a role when deciding which faces are attractive?
- In your opinion, who has a very attractive face? Name a male and a female.

We see a certain face, and without knowing why, our hearts begin to beat faster. We may even start to feel **nervous** and begin to **sweat**. Our eyes blink more **rapidly** because we want a better look. What's going on here? Our body is responding to a face that our brain automatically has judged to be attractive.

You might think that the idea of facial attractiveness is a relatively new

phenomenon, reflected by our grouping **obsession** with cosmetics and celebrity. In fact, the origins of facial beauty appear to lie in the biological **necessity** to survive and successfully **reproduce**. What we now call beauty was

originally our way of determining who was a potential mate. With limited food resources and ever-present dangers, it was important for our earliest ancestors to choose a mate who would not only pass on successful genes to future generations, but also survive childbirth and live long enough to be able to provide for the family. The face **conveys** information about age, health and **fertility**, and the better the signals, the more "attractive" a person was to potential mates.

Research shows that our primitive ancestors focused on the skin because it is a reliable indicator of a strong immune system. In addition, the **jaw, lips**, and eyes signal information about hormone levels. In addition, for example, lips that have a full shape indicate positive estrogen levels and good blood **circulation**. Symmetrical faces – faces that are similar in shape on each side – also were **perceived** to be a sign of good health and, thus, more attractive.

It's reasonable to think that our feelings about facial beauty also would be influenced by our culture, gender, and age. After all, these factors affect everything from the music we prefer, to the clothes we wear, to the food we eat. However, research by Gillian Rhodes at the University of Western Australia has found that we are born with preferences for certain face types. In fact, **numerous** studies have reported that babies prefer to look at attractive faces. This suggests that culture has a very limited effect on what we judge to be a beautiful face.

The evidence suggests that we are genetically wired to consider certain characteristics more attractive than others. A woman's face should be symmetrical with clear skin, a small **chin** and nose, a marron jaw and slim eyebrows, but full, well-defined lips and **cheeks**, and large eyes. An attractive male face also should exhibit many of these features.

However, before we all rush to find the nearest plastic **surgeon** to have our chins **tucked**, noses reduced, and eyes widened, we should consider that a growing number of studies are beginning to show that physical features can be of secondary importance. There is **ample** evidence indicating that some of the most celebrated female faces do not fit a standard pattern of beauty, such as these of many professional models. Instead, their unique, facial features are what cause them to stand out from the crowd.

Regardless of how beauty is defined, its **rewards** extend beyond just finding a mate. Attractive people tend to earn **superior** salaries, are perceived as being friendlier, and even get smaller **fin**es and lighter prison sentences. In short, we don't appear to have moved on far from our earliest ancestors. So if we cannot do anything to change our genetics, maybe it is time to evolve our behavior instead. Since most of us don't need to worry about limited resources and ever-present dangers any more, perhaps we should **ally** ourselves with people based on what they do rather than on how they look.

### Exercise 1. A. Match the target words with their definitions.

1. perceive	a. more than enough
2. numerous	b. an extreme unhealthy interest in something



3. ample	c. smth that you get because you have done smth good or have worked hard
4. reward	d. to put something into a small space
5. sweat	e. many
6. obsession	f. to understand or think of smth or smb in a particular way
7. tuck	g. one of the two bones that your teeth are in
8. jaw	h. to have drops of salty liquid coming out through your skin because you are hot, ill, anxious

**B. Read each target word and the list below it. One word in each list is not a synonym for the target word. Cross it out.**

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1. nervous   | anxious – worried – angry – frightened    |
| 2. rapidly   | speedily – quickly – hurriedly – steadily |
| 3. necessity | obligation – need – requirement – choice  |
| 4. reproduce | copy – duplicate – imitate – sample       |
| 5. convey    | pass on – transmit – stop – give          |

**Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:**

- There are several advantages of being physically attractive besides *finding* a mate. What are they, according to the text?
- The passage describes several facial features that indicate a good health and attractiveness. List them.
- Does the passage suggest that physical beauty is the most important thing?
- How important do you think physical beauty is compared to personality and intelligence in the way we evaluate other people?
- Do you think that males evaluate females using the same criteria that females use to evaluate males?
- Make a short report on unusual ideas about beauty across the world.

### Listening

#### **Description of People**

**Exercise 1. Listen to the descriptions of the four people and fill in the details in the table below.**

Name				
Age				
Face				
Complexion				
Hair				
Eyes				
Features				
General impression				

**Exercise 2. Listen to the tape and answer the questions:**

1. What is the relation between Clare and Carol?
2. Why does the middle-aged man have a sallow complexion?
3. What do you notice first about a square sort of face?
4. David has a tanned complexion, doesn't he?

**Exercise 3. Recall the vocabulary of the recording to give the English equivalents for the following Russian sentences.**

1. У него действительно интересный тип лица.
2. Это поразительно.
3. Он мужчина средних лет.
4. На вид ему около 55.
5. Его голова немного похожа на бильярдный шар.
6. Он носит очки.
7. Она мало бывает на воздухе, и это видно по цвету ее кожи.
8. У нее настоящий, естественный загар.

**Exercise 4. You witnessed a bank robbery. Describe the criminals to the policemen.**

**Skill Developing**

***Answer the questions:***

1. Do you ever base your judgement of people on first impressions? Why? Why not?
2. What impression do you think you give of yourself when you meet someone for the first time?
3. What are some examples of the advantage that attractive people have in our society?
4. Do people often think that attractive people are less intelligent?
5. Is concern for appearance a modern idea?
6. How is our concept of physical appearance different from other cultures' or other eras' perception?
7. What beauty contents do you know? Are there any contests in our country?
8. Do you know anyone who has ever been in a beauty contest? What happened? Why do you think parents enter their children in beauty contests?
9. Think of two people that you find very attractive. What is the most physically attractive thing about them?
10. Who do you take after in your family? Describe your family members and compare your appearance to theirs.
11. Describe a man/woman you could go for at once.

***Work in pairs:***

1. Your sister got married. Describe her husband to your aunt who couldn't be present at the wedding.
2. You'd like a big change in your appearance. Discuss it with your friend.

***Class Communication:***

Write a description of someone in the group, using the vocabulary you have studied. Put your descriptions in a hat, take it in turns to draw them out and say who you think is being described, giving your reasons.

## **Unit 4. Character. Friends**

### **Topical Vocabulary**

active	courageous
ambitious / high-flying	responsible
reckless	responsive
light-hearted / easy-going	passive
furious	pessimist
strong-willed	positive
grumbling	complaisant
proud	indifferent
humane	smart
kind	uninhibited
greedy	sober-minded / reasonable
acrimonious	realist
cruel	harsh
envious	self-critical
unsociable	selfish
arrogant	serious
angry	modest
ideal / perfect	brave
capricious / fretful	fair / impartial
sly	talented
lazy	temperament
lying / mendacious	patient
personality	calm / quiet
curious	tolerant
disgusting	stupid / dull
impertinent	clever
reliable	intelligent
importunate	stubborn
naïve	cynical
naughty	character trait
touchy	sensitive
mischievous / naughty	generous
he is a man of (strong) character	close / intimate / bosom
optimist	perfect partner
witty	

### **Idiomatic Expressions**

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| • a social butterfly | • a fuddy-duddy |
| • a cheapskate       | • a know-it-all |
| • a go-getter        | • a wet blanket |

- a worrywart
- a heart of gold
- a memory like a sieve
- to have a lot of faults
- yes-man
- a nice fellow
- neither fish nor flesh

### **Vocabulary Exercises:**

#### **Exercise 1. Match the character descriptions to the vocabulary.**

*Mean, generous, selfish, sympathetic, reserved, moody, competitive, immature, modest, patient, optimistic, pessimistic, punctual, sensitive, vain, short-tempered*

- Jim doesn't like spending money.
- Craig is so nice! He came over to visit me when my cat died.
- Susan always pays when we go out for dinner.
- John is a very quiet person. He doesn't like speaking in public.
- Bob doesn't care about other people. He always does what he wants.
- Tim is sometimes happy and sometimes angry. It changes all the time!
- Larry is very serious about playing sports. He always likes to win.
- Rachel is 25, but often behaves like a child.
- Chris doesn't get angry if something is very slow. He is ok waiting.
- Andy tells people he can't paint very well. Actually, he is very good!
- Claire is a positive person. She thinks everything will be ok.
- Daniel is a negative person. He always thinks things will be bad.
- Mary is always on time. She's never late.
- Rupert gets angry if people talk about his height.
- Bill thinks he is really handsome. He's always looking in a mirror!
- Tom gets angry very quickly!

#### **Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks. A quick quiz "What's my character?"**

- Luke took me to the cinema on Saturday and paid for the tickets. He's such a .... person!
- Nicola is a very .... person. She can be really happy and then she suddenly looks angry!
- My English teacher is very .... It's ok if I make the same mistake again and again!
- Julia can play the piano like a professional. However, she's very .... about it - she doesn't tell people.
- Why is Bob so .... ? When we have dinner together, he uses a calculator to divide the bill!
- I think I'm pretty .... Things will always be ok in the end.
- Henry is quiet .... He doesn't like talking to other people at parties.
- Jim takes his teddy bear with him on holiday. I think that's quiet .... He is 35.
- Sally is very .... She never asks other people what they would like.
- Why is Tom so .... ? He has a framed photograph of himself in every room of his house.

**Exercise 3. Fill in the table. Use your active vocabulary.**

<i>Innate qualities</i>	<i>Powers of mind</i>	<i>Man and property</i>	<i>Man and his work</i>	<i>Emotional states</i>

**Exercise 4. Give English equivalents to the following word expressions.**

*очень открытый человек*

*дырявая память*

*иметь много недостатков*

*подхалим*

*ворчун*

*всезнайка, умник*

*зануда*

*ни рыба ни мясо*

*мнительный человек*

*иметь золотое сердце*

*скряга, жмот*

*предприимчивый человек*

*душка, очаровашка*

**Reading**

**Character Comes by Learning**

**a. Read the text, explain the words in bold.**

*“The worst of all deceptions is **self-deception**.” (Plato)*

Who am I? I have a name, and that’s how people know me. But how am I known? Am I funny, serious, friendly, or angry? Do I have lots of friends...or none at all?

Our **personality traits** make up our character. And our character was shaped by those influences that had close contact with our life. For some that may be mother and father, for others, they may not even know their parents. School, friends, music, and media also **have great influence on** how we choose to live our life.

A good character comes from good influences, and bad ones are just the opposite. While none of us could ever choose where and what **living circumstances** we were born into, we must all, at some point, take responsibility for who we are. Putting the past aside, forgetting about blame, now we must choose what course and influences will **direct our life**.

A very wise man once said: “Do not be misled; bad company corrupts good character” (Paul the Apostle). Who do you keep company with? Who do you spend lots of time with? Is it your friends...music...TV? Stop now for a moment and ask yourself this question: what **messages** are you **getting** from these sources about life?

The influences we receive while young dramatically **shape** our **character**. They affect the very core of our being. While none of us can choose to be born into a great, loving and secure family, we all must learn to live and **adapt to life** as it is given to us. Much of your future will be decided by the choices you make in life. Career, marriage and family are all important decisions that you will face one day. Practice making good decisions early in life. Consequences follow our choices. Poor choices lead to

bad consequences, some of which may **affect your entire life**. One day you may choose to have a family of your own. Who will raise your children and give them their sense of values? Will you be able to give your children a stable home where they can live in love and security with a mother and father?

Consider these facts in how you choose to live your life: Living together before marriage is becoming increasingly common in America. But research has shown that the chances for divorce are almost twice as high for couples living together before marriage, as those who don't.

Children of divorced parents are statistically more likely to show behavior problems, **emotional difficulties**, and lower academic performance.

**b. Do you agree with the ideas given in the last paragraph? Give your grounds.**

**Exercise 1. Find the English equivalents in the text above for the following word expressions.**

*жизненные обстоятельства*

*адаптироваться*

*быть в безопасности*

*направлять*

*эмоциональные проблемы*

*черты характера*

*низкий уровень обучения*

*иметь большое влияние на*

*формировать характер*

### **Skill Developing:**

- Think carefully about what kind of person you want to be in 5 years, in 10 years? What do you need to do now to start being that kind of person? Think about these things!
- What kind of home do you want to provide for your future family? Will it be better or worse than your own?
- Do you want a lasting marriage and children who can grow up in a stable home? What kinds of influences help move you toward this goal?

### **Class Communication:**

**Study the quotes. Express your personal views.**

- "The great use of life is to spend it on something that will outlast" (William James)
- "He who never changes his opinions, never corrects his mistakes, will never be wiser than he is today" (Tyron Edwards)
- "The only man who never makes a mistake is the one who never does anything." (Theodore Roosevelt)

### **Listening**

**Exercise 1. Read the adjectives under each picture, then listen to the record and tick (✓) the adjectives you hear.**

**full lips**

responsible    decisive

immature        bossy

### thin upper lip with a full lower lip

energetic	ambitious
careful	self-centred

### thin lips

determined	reserved
careful	mean

### lips with down-turning corners

generous	sensitive
intelligent	secretive

## Reading

**a. Read the text and check your answers for the listening activity**

**b. Explain the words in bold as in the example.**

*e.g. Responsible people are those who you can always trust to do what you ask them to do.*

*Forget about fortune tellers and horoscopes. The shape of a person's lips can say a lot about them. The 5,000-year-old art of face reading is gaining popularity. So, take a look at the shape of someone's lips to find out about their personality...*

People with full lips are usually **responsible**. You can always trust them to do what you ask them to do. They are also **decisive**: they make decisions quickly. On the other hand, they tend to be rather **bossy**. They like telling other people what to do!

People who have a thin upper lip and full lower lip are **energetic**. They work very hard and like participating in a lot of activities. They are **ambitious** as well; they want to be successful in life. However, these people tend to be **self-centred**. They seem to only care about themselves and they sometimes forget about other people's feelings.

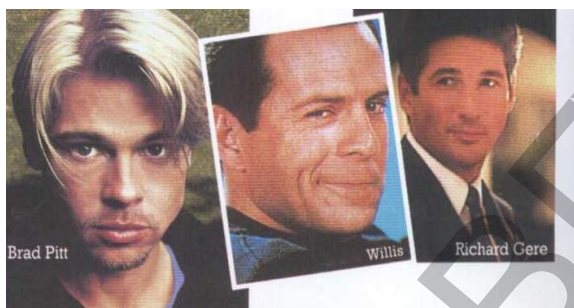
People with thin lips are **determined**; they know what they want and they do all they can, to get it. They are **careful** people who do their work with a lot of attention and thought,

However, they tend to be **reserved**: they don't like showing their feelings or expressing their opinions. They can also be **mean**; they don't like sharing things or spending money.

People who have lips with down-turning corners are very **generous**. They love giving things to other people and helping them. They are also **intelligent** and understand difficult subjects quickly and easily. On the other hand, they can be **sensitive** at times; they get upset easily, so be careful of what you say to them.

## Skill Developing

- Look at these famous people's lips and talk about their characters.  
e.g. *Sylvester Stallone has got lips with down-turning comers.*  
*It means he is generous.*
- Talk about your partner's character by reading his/her lips.



## Vocabulary Exercises

**Exercise 1. Which of the following adjectives are positive and which are negative?**

*funny, unreliable, selfconfident, caring, imaginative, outgoing, helpful, rude, easy-going, stubborn, cooperative, selfish, shy, disorganised, forgetful, active, lazy, loyal, arrogant, polite*

Positive	
Negative	

### **!Linking ideas**

When you talk about negative qualities, you can use the expressions in bold. *e.g. He **tends to/can** be aggressive at times. He is **often** aggressive.* Look at the ways you can join the sentences.

### **Similar qualities**

*e.g. She is friendly. She is polite.*

*She is friendly **and (also)** polite.*

*She is friendly **and** polite **as well**.*

### **Opposing qualities**

*e.g. He is helpful. He **can** be arrogant at times.*

*He is helpful **but** he can be arrogant at times.*

*He is helpful. **On the other hand/However**, he tends to be arrogant at times.*

**Exercise 2. Join the ideas using: and (also), but, however, on the other hand.**

1. Roger is friendly. Roger is caring.
2. John is intelligent. John is self-centred.
3. Andrew is stubborn. Andrew is disorganised.
4. Paul is cooperative. Paul is forgetful.
5. Michael is energetic. Michael is bossy.



**Exercise 3. Look at the list of adjectives in Ex. 4 and make sentences about people you know using: and, also, as well, but, however, on the other hand.**  
e.g. *Tom is friendly and caring as well.*

**Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with: *early, mid, late*.**

13 - 14 = in his/her ..... teens  
38 - 39 = in his/her ..... thirties  
44 - 46 = in his/her ..... forties  
21 - 23 = in his/her ..... twenties  
67 - 69 = in his/her ..... sixties  
57 - 59 = in his/her ..... fifties

### Listening

**Exercise 1. A film director is trying to decide on two actors (one male, one female) for the leading roles in his new film. Look at the pictures then listen to the record and find the two people.**



**Exercise 2. Read the following descriptions and match them with the pictures above. Then fill in the table below with words from the paragraphs. Finally, cover the paragraphs and describe each person.**

- Mary's short and in her early twenties. She's got an oval face, long black curly hair and a small nose. Her eyes are brown.
- Paul's tall and in his early thirties. He's got a long face and long black hair. His nose is quite large and he's got a small mouth.
- Sally's short and plump. She's in her late sixties. She's got a square face, shoulder-length wavy grey hair and a wide mouth. Her eyes are green.
- Mike's tall, well-built and middle-aged with a square face. His mouth is wide, and his nose is rather big. He has large dark brown eyes and short grey hair.

<b>Height:</b>	
<b>Build:</b>	

<b>Age:</b>	
<b>Face:</b>	
<b>Hair:</b>	
<b>Eyes:</b>	
<b>Mouth:</b>	
<b>Nose:</b>	_____

**Exercise 3. Write a short paragraph describing your best friend's physical appearance and character.**

### Reading

#### **A Blind Date**

**a. What is a blind date? What does the *Evening Star* (newspaper) do? Who are the people?**

**b. Work with a partner. Read about Matt and answer the questions.**

- 1 What is his job? Does he enjoy it? How do you know?
- 2 What did he do after university?
- 3 Why does he like being back in London?
- 4 Where does he go in summer? Why?
- 5 What does he like doing there?
- 6 What does he do in London at weekends?
- 7 Who is his perfect partner? What is most important?

***MATT 29, a climate change scientist from Balham, South London***

***Star sign: CAPRICORN***

I travel a lot in my job. I go to meetings and conferences all over the world. It's great for me, because I studied oceanography and environmental science at university. After university I spent a lot of time at sea on scientific research ships. Now I'm back in London, it's much better for my social life. I have a lot of friends.

But I miss the sea, so, in summer, when I want to relax, I like going to the coast, and sometimes I spend the weekend camping with friends, having barbecues and diving or surfing. It's great to get away from the city and go to a different world.

I also enjoy weekends in London. I like meeting friends, going to a football match. I'm an Arsenal fan. I sometimes go clubbing but not very often, and I love Indian food. I go to an Indian restaurant at least once a week.

*Who is his perfect partner?*

My perfect partner is outgoing, funny, and good to talk to. She dresses nicely, but isn't too worried about fashion. Someone who enjoys having a good time in the city but also likes travelling, sports, and country life.

This is very important to me.

**c. Read the information about the three girls carefully. Who do you think Matt will choose? Why? Discuss your ideas with your partner and then the class.**

***A Lives: Camden Town, North London***

*Job:* A lawyer, loves her job, but it's hard work so she needs to relax.  
*Interests:* Dancing, going to clubs, pubs, and the cinema. Meeting friends to exchange news. ('I have lots of friends.') Visiting art galleries sometimes.  
*Hates:* Men who are crazy about football.  
*Clothes:* Loves designer clothes. 'I spend too much money on clothes.'  
*Food:* Italian. French, and a McDonald's 'but only after a night out clubbing!'  
*Love life:* Lots of boyfriends. Last relationship ended a few weeks ago.  
*Perfect partner:* Good-looking, good fun and good to talk to.

**B *Lives: Clapham, South London***

*Job:* Bookstore manager, 'I love working with books.'  
*Interests:* Reading, the theatre, art galleries, cycling ('I cycle to work'), and walking. 'Sometimes I really need to get out of London and walk in the country.'  
*Hates:* 'I can't think of anything.'  
*Clothes:* Comfortable. 'I like to look nice but I don't think too much about clothes.'  
*Food:* Vegetarian. Loves Indian food because 'there are so many delicious 'veggie' dishes'.  
*Love life:* One long relationship, ended six months ago.  
*Perfect partner:* Someone who's kind and good to talk to, who likes both town and country life.

**C *Lives: Canary Wharf, by the River Thames***

*Job:* Fashion designer. 'I started studying art history, but changed to fashion design.'  
*Interests:* Travelling, skiing ('I'm learning to snowboard now'), going out with friends to restaurants, bars, and clubs.  
*Hates:* People who smoke.  
*Clothes:* 'Of course, I love clothes. I always try to look good, but I like to be casual and comfortable sometimes.'  
*Food:* Loves all food. 'It's a problem. I just love going out to restaurants, all kinds.'  
*Love life:* Two long relationships. One just finished.  
*Perfect partner:* Good-looking and good fun. Someone who likes sports, travel, and adventure.

**Listening**

**Exercise 1. Listen to Matt. Who did he choose? Why? What happened on the date? Are they going to meet again?**

**Exercise 2. Listen to the girl he chose. What impression do you get of the couple? What kind of people are they? Do you think they will stay together? Why?**

**Skill Developing**

**What do you think?**

- Are blind dates a good idea? Why? Why not?
- Why do people go on blind dates?
- Do you know anyone who has been on a blind date? Was it successful?
- Would you like to take part in a newspaper blind date like this one?

## REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION

### I. Give synonyms for the following:

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a first name     | 10. to support smb      |
| 2. sociable         | 11. beautiful           |
| 3. to look like smb | 12. clever              |
| 4. brave            | 13. an adult            |
| 5. arrogant         | 14. to be keen on smth  |
| 6. sensible         | 15. to quarrel with smb |
| 7. thrifty          | 16. to break off a      |
| 8. cunning          | relationship            |
| 9. to respect smb   |                         |

### II. Give the opposite of the following

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. beautiful                 | 12. mature                 |
| 2. well-behaved              | 13. well-bred              |
| 3. boastful                  | 14. polite                 |
| 4. honest                    | 15. clean-shaven           |
| 5. to tell the truth         | 16. to respect smb         |
| 6. obedient                  | 17. to talk smb into doing |
| 7. to keep one's promise     | smth                       |
| 8. to quarrel                | 18. to praise smb          |
| 9. practical                 | 19. to look tidy           |
| 10. tolerant                 | 20. patient                |
| 11. to fall in love with smb | 21. to be of age           |

### III. Fill in the gaps with prepositions where necessary.

1. I admire Betty \_\_\_ her strong character.
2. It's usually best not to go \_\_\_ appearances. They can be deceptive.
3. I'm not usually attracted \_\_\_ fair-haired men.
4. Paul always takes great care \_\_\_ his appearance.
5. I hear she's divorcing \_\_\_ her second husband.
6. Have you met the man she's engaged \_\_\_?
7. He was envious \_\_\_ his brother because he could afford a large house and exotic holidays.
8. They don't get \_\_\_ together.
9. She's so stubborn, I can't get \_\_\_ her.
10. Dolly likes knitting but she's lazy \_\_\_ cooking.
11. Does your mum look \_\_\_ her age?
12. I think he looks old \_\_\_ his age.
13. He's the kind of man you fall \_\_\_ at once.
14. He's got a younger sister, Susan \_\_\_ name.
15. My name is Charles, Chuck \_\_\_ short.
16. Bill is named \_\_\_ his father.

17. Tim always relies \_\_\_\_ his wife for advice on clothes.
18. They were \_\_\_\_ their teens when they first met.
19. The lack of curiosity was typical \_\_\_\_ Sandra.
20. Who do you take \_\_\_\_ in your family?
21. I'm close \_\_\_\_ my sister, I feel I can confide \_\_\_\_ her.
22. He plucked up his courage and proposed \_\_\_\_ her.
23. All my life I have tried to live \_\_\_\_ my mother's expectations.
24. You should try hard to get rid \_\_\_\_ this bad habit!
25. My Dad is strict \_\_\_\_ staying out late at night.

**IV. Paraphrase parts of the sentences in bold using phrasal verbs or idiomatic expressions.**

1. At first her father wouldn't let her go to the all-night party, but in the end she **persuaded him** to let her go.
2. He **was not punished for** using bad language at home.
3. I often **think about** my childhood.
4. I find it difficult to communicate with Paul. I don't like that he **is always boasting** in front of other people.
5. Mike **turns 18** this week.
6. I don't always **agree completely with my parents about** fashion.
7. She never takes any advice and always **does what she wants**.
8. Her way of dressing made her **noticeable among people**.
9. Why doesn't Kate **behave in a way that is suitable for her age?**
10. When her mother died, she **was raised** by her aunt.

**V. Translate into English:**

Мистеру Брауну немного за сорок, полноват и среднего роста, но он очень общительный и жизнерадостный человек. Он архитектор, очень опытный и талантливый специалист.

Миссис Браун одного возраста с мистером Брауном. Она довольно высокая и стройная и выглядит моложе своих лет. У нее каштановые волосы длиной до плеч, которые она носит с пробором по середине. У нее карие миндалевидные глаза и проницательный взгляд. Миссис Браун хорошо ладит с людьми, так как она искренний, справедливый, чуткий и терпеливый человек.

Ее маме, миссис Томсон далеко за семьдесят. Это женщина среднего роста, слегка полновата, с короткими седыми волосами. Миссис Томсон великодушна, остроумна и общительна, но иногда она бывает болтлива и обидчива. Она несколько раз была замужем, жила в разных странах и владеет испанским, французским и шведским языками. Пять лет назад миссис Томсон овдовела и теперь живет по соседству со своей дочерью и зятем.

Учебное издание

**PEOPLE AND THEIR FAMILIES**  
**ЛИЧНОСТЬ. СЕМЬЯ**

Методические рекомендации

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Подписано в печать

2021. Формат 60х84 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>. Бумага офсетная.

Усл. печ. л. 3,13. Уч.-изд. л. 5,88. Тираж экз. Заказ

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение – учреждение образования  
«Витебский государственный университет имени П.М. Машерова»

Свидетельство о государственной регистрации в качестве издателя,  
изготовителя, распространителя печатных изданий

№ 1/255 от 31.03.2014.

Отпечатано на ризографе учреждения образования  
«Витебский государственный университет имени П.М. Машерова».

210038, г. Витебск, Московский проспект, 33.