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LEISURE
СВОБОДНОЕ ВРЕМЯ

*Методические рекомендации
по теме*

*Витебск
ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова
2015*

УДК 811.111'42(075.8)

ББК 81.432.1-923.7

К56

Печатается по решению научно-методического совета учреждения образования «Витебский государственный университет имени П.М. Машерова». Протокол № 2 от 24.12.2014 г.

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К56 Leisure = Свободное время : методические рекомендации по теме / М.П. Ковальская. – Витебск : ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова, 2015. – 49 с.

В методические рекомендации включены тематические тексты, языковые и речевые упражнения и задания по теме «Свободное время».

Предназначены для студентов II курса, обучающихся по специальности «Романо-германская филология (Английский язык)».

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ВГУ

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное издание предназначено для студентов II курса, обучающихся по специальности «Романо-германская филология (Английский язык)». Методические рекомендации составлены в соответствии с программными требованиями по курсу основной иностранный язык (английский).

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 трех частей, в которых представлены оригинальные тексты по темам «Свободное время и увлечения», «Садоводство» и «Досуг на природе».

Каждая часть включает тематическую лексику, тренировочные лексические упражнения и аутентичные тексты для чтения 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 HOBBIES

I. Topical vocabulary

A. Nouns and phrases

at the weekend / weekends
entertainment
exhibition
fad
free / spare time
in one's free / spare / leisure time
leisure
at leisure
leisure time (hours)
pastime
recreation
recreation park
relaxation
refreshment
rest
safety-valve
a theatre-(cinema-)goer

Hobbies:

(amateur) acting
arranging flowers
batik
bird-watching
building miniature homes
camping
climbing rocks
collecting stamps / coins / antiques /
stickers / badges, etc
cycling
dancing
DIY (do-it-yourself)
drawing
embroidering in cross or satin-stitch
gardening
growing plants / flowers / vegetables,
etc
hiking

C. Verbs and phrases

to be addicted to something / doing
something

hunting
jogging
jumping from a plane
keeping pets
making model planes
making sculptures / models, etc
mountaineering
needlework
painting
photography
playing chess / cards / board games
playing musical instruments
poker-work
pottery
reading
sightseeing
singing
skiing
tapestry
weaving baskets
working with wood / stone

B. Adjectives

active
amusing
boring
creative
dangerous
enjoyable
entertaining
exciting
ideal
indoor
inventive
outdoor
passive
popular

to contemplate nature
to create something

to be at a loose end	to do something at leisure
to be an avid / great / keen (gardener)	to do something for one's own enjoyment
to be a follower (of something)	to drop something for something
to be a member (of something)	to enjoy something / doing something
to be a Mozart / theatre lover	to enrich somebody's experience
to be good at something	to have a rest
to be hooked on something / doing something	to get quite a kick out of something
to be in favour	to give up something / doing something
to be interested in something / doing something	to go for a walk / stroll
to be in the clouds	to go for something
to be keen on something / doing something	to go sightseeing / to do the sights
to lie in the sun / to sunbathe	to join something
to be mad about something	to participate
to be obsessed with something / doing something	to ride a hobby-horse
to be on holiday / to go on holiday	to spend one's free time on something
to be on the trot	to take part in something
to be popular with somebody	to take to something / doing something
to be worth something / doing something (e.g. be worth a visit, be worth seeing / reading / visiting, etc)	to take up (a hobby) / doing something

Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1. *Read the following paying attention to leisure, rest, recreation, hobby. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

Reminders: Leisure implies freedom from work, recreation - an agreeable occupation for the sake of relaxation, refreshment of body or mind. A rest is not an equivalent of the Russian "отдых". It implies absence of activity, or at least very little leisurely activity. The English verb to rest is narrower in meaning than the Russian "отдыхать". It has the meaning of "to stop working, moving or doing things", it implies inactivity. (At rest means "dead", rest-house is a building, a hut, etc. for travellers.) Note: The Russian "парк культуры и отдыха" is Recreation park. A hobby is an activity which one enjoys doing in one's free time.

1. The problem of leisure or how to use leisure is the problem of human life.
2. As science advances and encourages inventions, the field of recreation is extended.
3. He was a light-hearted youth and he enjoyed his leisure. He danced, bathed and played tennis.
4. Rest is necessary after hard work.
5. Labour is doing what we must; leisure is doing what we like; rest is doing nothing whilst our

bodies and minds are recovering from their fatigue. (Shaw) 6. Some people look upon knitting as recreation. 7. In a way recreation is active rest. 8. The climbers had a few rests on their way up the mountain. 9. Is gardening a recreation, a hobby or a kind of hard work? 10. My hobbies are stamp collecting and tennis. 11. She shared his hobby of solving crossword puzzles.

Exercise 2. Arrange the words into pairs of synonyms.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. in one's free time | a. to be popular |
| 2. recreation | b. rest, relaxation |
| 3. to observe nature | c. to be an avid gardener |
| 4. to be keen on | d. to be fond of, to enjoy |
| 5. safety-valve | e. something that is unlikely to last |
| 6. to enrich | f. at leisure |
| 7. to be keen on gardening | g. to make richer |
| 8. passing fad | h. something that helps you get rid of bad or strong feelings |
| 9. to be in favour | i. to contemplate nature |

Exercise 3. Match the opposites.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to work | a. passive |
| 2. to spend time purposefully | b. to go out |
| 3. active | c. to give up something/ doing something |
| 4. to stay at home | d. to rest |
| 5. indoor activities | e. boring, dull |
| 6. exciting | f. outdoor activities |
| 7. to take up something/ doing something | g. to waste time |

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with a suitable word.

Reminders:

1. We often **go camping / hiking** in the summer, or We **do** a bit of / a lot of **rock climbing** in the summer. We also use **go/ be** in **go/be on a hike / a tour**, etc. Also note that we **go for a walk / stroll**.

2. When we start a hobby for the first time we often use the phrasal verb **take up**, and when we stop doing the hobby for the final time, we often use the phrasal verb **give up**. E.g. I **took up** golf when I was fifteen, but I **gave it up** last year.

3. Say **go on holiday** or **go on your holidays** or **be on holiday** or **be on your holidays** (i.e. **holidays** is usually used after **the, my, your**, etc.), but **have / take a holiday**. Note also that we say that we **go somewhere for our holidays**.

1. How often do you ... jogging? 2. She hiking because she wanted to get more exercise. Unfortunately, she didn't like it and she ... it ... about six months

later. 3. She has always ... her own clothes; it's much cheaper than buying them. 4. He ... old coins. 5. I ... quite a lot of rock climbing when I'm on holiday. 6. I learnt to ... the piano when I was at school. 7. I wanted to improve my chess, so I ... a chess club. 8. I don't really ... anything ... my spare time. 9. Reading ... people's experience. 10. Do you enjoy ... the sights when you go abroad? 11. She has ... to collecting stamps, I'm afraid it will become one more hobbyhorse of hers. 12. He swam and sunbathed, ... sightseeing and relaxed. 13. Where do you want to ... for your holidays? 14. I didn't ... a proper holiday this year. 15. When are you going to ... a holiday this year? 16. When are you ... on holiday?

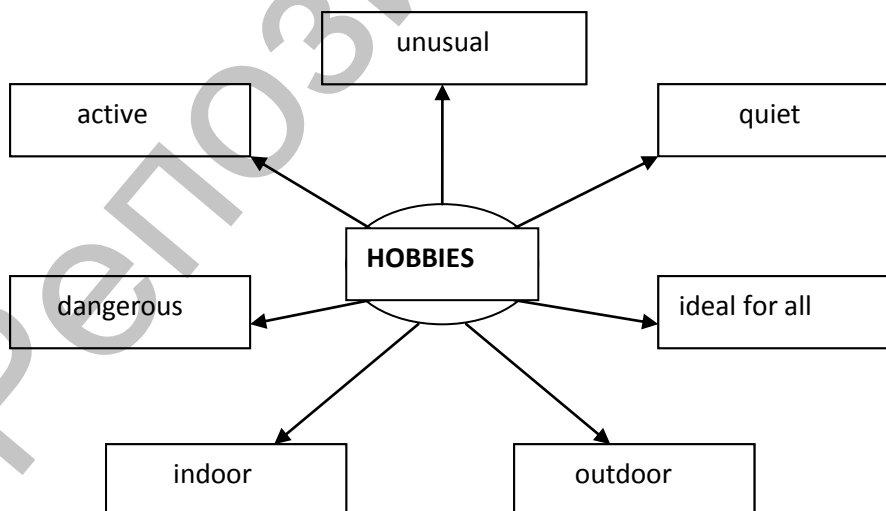
Exercise 5. Replace the blanks with prepositions or adverbs if necessary.

Reminder: Say **at the weekend / weekends**. E.g. I never work **at the weekend**. I only see my friends **at weekends**. Or you can say I am going out of town **for the weekend**.

1. Do you go ... camping and hiking? 2. He went for long walks ... his spare evenings. 3. He usually goes ... safari alone. 4. We went ... a walk ... the coast and ... our way we often stopped to admire the scenery. 5. Don't lie ... the sun so long, you may get burnt. 6. We are going ... a walking holiday ... the Caucasus. 7. A sleeping bag is an essential thing ... a hike. 8. What do you do ... your spare time? 9. Look through the magazine ... leisure. 10. What did you do ... the weekend? 11. We are going to Paris ... a long weekend.

Exercise 6.

a) *Arrange all the hobbies from the topical vocabulary into groups:*



b) Which hobby is:

- a. the most (least) suitable for young people?
- h. the most dangerous?
- i. the most expensive?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| b. the most (least) suitable for old people? | j. the funniest? |
| c. the most (least) suitable for children? | k. the most time-consuming? |
| d. the most (least) suitable for men? | l. the most interesting? |
| e. the most (least) suitable for women? | m. the most boring? |
| f. the most satisfying for everybody? | n. the noisiest? |
| g. the most active? | o. the cheapest? |

Skill Developing

Exercise 1. *Here are some people talking about their hobbies. Can you guess what hobby is in each case? Make up a similar description of a hobby for your group-mates to guess what it is.*

1. I usually use colour, but sometimes you get a better effect with black and white. It really depends on the subject.
2. I really enjoy going round the shops and markets looking for a bargain.
3. I try to practise every day, but sometimes it's difficult because I don't like to disturb my neighbours too much. And one neighbour gets very angry if I play the same thing over and over again.
4. The great thing is you can do it when you like. I usually do it three or four times a week either early in the morning, or after school. I only go for about 25 minutes but it really keeps me fit.
5. Obviously it saves me a lot of money; and in any case, I hate buying things in boutiques because so many things are badly made.
6. I joined a club because I wanted to get better, and I now play twice a week in the evening. It has helped me a lot and I have a much better memory for all the different moves and strategies.
7. I think this is a very common hobby for people like me, who have a house but don't have much money. That's why I started, but now I think I do a better job than many professionals.

Exercise 2. *Answer the questions.*

1. What do you like doing at leisure?
2. Have you got a hobby? If so, what is it? How long have you had this hobby? Is it an expensive hobby? Why do you like it? How much time do you spend on your hobby? Is it a common hobby in your country? Write down three other common hobbies in your country.
3. Do you go for walks in the Recreation Park in your town?
4. Can you name a hobbyhorse of yours?
5. What kind of people do you think have passing fads?
6. What is a safety-valve for you when you are tensed or under stress?
7. Is there any activity you have taken up or given up recently?
8. Complete the sentences:

I am	keen on ...
	hooked on ...
	obsessed with ...
	addicted to ...
	an avid ...
	a keen ...

Exercise 3. Translate the words and phrases into English.

A. Nouns

Восстановление сил, отдых; на выходных; отдушина; отдых, развлечение; хобби, приятное времяпрепровождение; парк культуры и отдыха; прихоть, каприз; развлечение; выставка; досуг; в свободное время; театрал (киноман).

Hobbies

Альпинизм; «сделай сам», изготовление вещей собственными руками; бег трусцой, пробежка; выращивание растений / цветов / овощей; гончарное дело; езда на велосипеде, велоспорт; живопись; игра в шахматы, карты, настольные игры; игра на музыкальных инструментах; игра на сцене; изготовление макетов; катание на лыжах; лепка, моделирование; моделирование самолётов; наблюдение за птицами; осмотр достопримечательностей; отдых на природе; охота; пение; пеший туризм, походы; плетение корзин; прыжки с парашютом; работа с деревом / камнем; работа, выполняемая иглой (шитье; вышивание, рукоделие); рисование; садоводство; скалолазание; собирание (марок, монет, антиквариата, наклеек, значков); содержание животных; составление букетов; танцы; ткачество, изготовление гобелена; фотографирование; чтение.

B. Adjectives

Активный, деятельный, инициативный; волнующий, захватывающий; забавный, занимательный; идеальный, совершенный; изобретательный; опасный; пассивный, инертный; бездеятельный; популярный; приятный, доставляющий удовольствие; происходящий на открытом воздухе; происходящий в помещении; скучный, неинтересный; творческий.

C. Verbs and phrases

Болтаться без дела; браться за что-либо, начать заниматься чем-либо; быть горячим поклонником, сильно увлеченным (садоводом); быть любителем Моцарта / театра; быть помешанным на чем-либо; быть популярным среди; быть последователем, поклонником, сторонником чего-либо; быть членом (какой-либо организации, кружка); витать в облаках; делать что-либо на досуге; делать что-либо ради собственного удовольствия; заниматься любимым делом; иметь пристрастие к чему-либо; интересоваться чем-либо; любить (что-либо), получать удовольствие (от

чего-либо), наслаждаться; не знать покоя; обогащать опыт; перестать заниматься чем-либо; получать огромное удовольствие от чего-либо; принимать участие, участвовать в чем-либо; вступать в члены (клуба, общества); записываться (в библиотеку и т. п.); пристраститься, увлечься (чем-либо); сильно увлекаться чем-либо; создавать что-либо; созерцать природу; стоит посмотреть (прочитать / посетить); стремиться добиться чего-либо; тратить свободное время на что-либо; увлекаться чем-либо; участвовать.

II. Reading

Text 1

Today's world is extremely busy and stressful, with very little time for leisure and recreation. Even if we manage to find some free time, we are unable to find a productive activity in which we can engage our minds. Cultivating a hobby can help us to a large extent in such a situation. A hobby is an activity that we can do in our leisure time, so that we can engage ourselves in something that pleases us, de-stresses and refreshes our mind and lightens our mood.

A hobby is a favourite pastime of a person. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby to your character and liking, lucky you are: you have made your life more interesting. Numerous hobbies can be subdivided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest man's hobbies, especially in some countries (Britain, for example).

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculptures, designing costumes, and handicrafts. Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments.

Almost everyone collects something at a certain period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, etc. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books or other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby people have, they always have the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things they are interested in, they are adding to what they know. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

In Belarus there's almost every kind of entertainment you can imagine. There are numerous places of interest where people can spend their leisure hours. There are many theatres, museums, concert halls, cinemas, palaces of

culture and libraries. For those who are fond of sport there are a lot of sports centers, stadiums, sports clubs, etc. Other places of recreation that are most popular with nature lovers are parks and gardens. They attract both children and adults.

There are a lot of clubs and sections. Those who like to dance can join a dancing section. Those who are interested in music can join a musical section where they are taught to play different musical instruments. People who are fond of sports can join sports sections, such as football, skiing, chess and others. The art section is one of the most popular with people, because they can learn to create beautiful things there. Some members are taught to paint, and they organize local exhibitions of their paintings. Some do cutting work, others grow flowers.

Reading is a hobby popular with people of all ages. It's hard to imagine our life without books. A book is one of the greatest wonders of the world. It gives us a unique chance to link up with authors who lived hundreds of years ago. Books play a great role in the development of personality. Books enrich our experience and continue our education. A reader lives a richer life than a non-reader. Books help us to forget our daily problems. We can travel to the past, future and to many different and wonderful places that we can't visit in reality. From them we get to know life better, they teach us how to tell right from wrong, to love our Motherland, to understand friendship and people's feelings. So, they teach us how to live. The time spent on a good book is never wasted.

If a hobby means enjoying oneself then going to the cinema also falls under this category. There's a wide variety of films available nowadays. They are wonderful comedies, thrillers, westerns, love stories, science fiction, horror films, detective stories and historical films. When we want to go to the cinema we usually phone our friends and discuss what films are worth seeing and go out for a pleasant evening.

Hobbies give us a wonderful chance to get together with our friends, to make new ones, to broaden our outlook and to enrich our inner world.

Exercise 1. Find in the text the English equivalents to the following Russian words and phrases.

Досуг; занимать ум; в большой степени; приносить удовольствие кому-либо; заниматься любимым занятием; улучшать настроение; любимое времяпрепровождение; по своему вкусу; подразделяться на (какие-либо подгруппы); включать что-либо (в состав); широкий круг занятий; заниматься скульптурой; рукоделие, ручная работа; человек, имеющий хобби; собирать, коллекционировать; многочисленные развлекательные центры; любитель природы; вступить в спортивную секцию; создавать красивые вещи; развитие личности; обогащать опыт; различать добро и зло; фильм (спектакль) стоит посмотреть; расширять кругозор; обогащать внутренний мир.

Exercise 2. Say if the statements are true or false according to the text.

1. Leisure time is important because it helps re-energize and relax people.
2. People spend their leisure time in the same way.
3. Hobbies differ like tastes.
4. Collecting is essentially a waste of time and money.
5. There are few places where you can spend your free time.
6. Books enrich our experience and continue our education.
7. Watching a good film is the best relaxation.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

1. A hobby is an ... that we can do ... our leisure time.
2. Numerous hobbies can be ... into four large classes: ... things, ... things, ... things, and ... things.
3. Making things includes... .
4. Almost everyone ... something at some period in his life: stamps,
5. ... things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.
6. The art section is one of the most popular ... people, because they can ... to create beautiful things there.
7. Books ... our experience and continue our
8. There's a wide variety of films available nowadays. They are

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. Why is leisure important?
2. What is a hobby?
3. Tastes differ. Can you say the same about hobbies?
4. What classes can hobbies be divided into?
5. What do hobbyists who prefer making things do?
6. How can we benefit from other people's obsession with collecting?
7. Do you agree that learning is the most exciting aspect of a hobby? Why?
8. Do you think in Belarus the choice of entertainment activities is varied enough to suit every individual taste?
9. Would you agree with the view that a person who reads lives a thousand lives?
10. Do you think cinema-going is a mere waste of time?

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Неослабевающий интерес к любимому занятию в большой степени помогает снять стресс и улучшить настроение.
2. Хобби – это времяпрепровождение, которое человек выбирает по своему вкусу.
3. Четыре класса, на которые подразделяются хобби – это делать что-либо, создавать что-либо, собирать что-либо и узнавать что-либо новое.

4. Почти каждый собирает что-нибудь в какой-то период своей жизни: марки, монеты, спичечные коробки, книги, открытки, игрушки и т.д.
5. Ценные коллекции размещаются в музеях, где люди могут получить удовольствие от их созерцания.
6. В Беларуси есть множество мест, где можно провести свободное время. Есть много театров, музеев, концертных залов, кинотеатров, библиотек и т.д.
7. Возможность узнавать новое – это самая увлекательная сторона хобби.
8. Книги играют большую роль в развитии личности. Книги обогащают наш опыт и продолжают образование.
9. Просмотр хорошего фильма – это лучший отдых.
10. Любимое занятие дает возможность расширить кругозор.

Skill Developing

Give a summary of the text according to the following outline:

1. Leisure should be refreshment.
2. All people spend their free time in different ways.
3. Hobbies differ like tastes.
4. Collections can be valuable.
5. There are numerous places of interest in Belarus.
6. The time spent on a good book is never wasted.
7. Watching a film is the best relaxation.

Text 2

The Use of Leisure

By the way in which a man uses his leisure his character can be told – more surely in all probability than by the way he does his work. For most men work is a necessity to gain a living. Vast numbers of men have not even been able to choose what work they would do, but have been forced by their financial need to take the first job that came their way. But in their leisure time they do what they really want to do and their real selves are reflected in their actions.

Some people are completely passive during leisure hours. If such people go out they go to some place of entertainment where no effort is required from them, a cinema or a dancing hall, and if the latter, they do not dance but simply sit and watch others dancing.

A different type of person hurries home from work full of eagerness to begin on some scheme which he has been planning for his leisure time. Perhaps his hobby is carpentry or model engineering, or gardening, or he might wish to write, or to study some subject in which he is interested. This is the creative type of character. For him his leisure hours are full of promise and he can look back on them with satisfaction when he reviews what he has achieved in them.

Leisure should be refreshment; it should send a man out with fresh spirits to battle with the problems of life. Sometimes this freshness comes not from doing anything, but by filling one's mind with fresh springs of beauty. Many a man gets full value from his leisure by contemplating nature, listening to music, or reading noble books. By this sort of occupation he may not have made anything that he can show, but he has none the less recreated his own source of inspiration and made his own mind a richer and fuller treasure house. This is the true use of leisure.

(From "Fifty Model Essays" by Joyce Miller)

Exercise 1. Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases.

Определять характер; зарабатывать на жизнь; огромное количество; экономическая (финансовая) необходимость; попадаться на пути; свое настоящее Я; быть отраженным в; место развлечения; требовать усилия; полный стремления; творческий тип личности; полный обещаний; оглядываться на что-либо с удовлетворением; свежие силы для борьбы с жизненными неурядицами; свежие источники красоты; многие люди; извлекать полную пользу из; созерцать природу; занятие; не в меньшей степени; собственный источник вдохновения; сокровищница.

Exercise 2. Paraphrase the expressions using ideas from the text.

To define one's personality; to make one's living; to take the first job that is offered; to reflect one's true personality; to reach one's goal in (an activity); to tackle life problems; to admire nature; to refresh one's source of inspiration.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. Why can a person's character be told by the way they use their leisure?
2. What types of people are there by the way they spend their leisure?
3. What do passive people do during leisure hours?
4. How do creative types of character spend their leisure time?
5. Why should leisure be refreshment?
6. What type of character are you?

Skill Developing

1. Match idioms 1-6 with their descriptions a-f. Translate them into Russian.

Think of a situation which would illustrate their meaning.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. to ride a hobby | a. not to be in contact with reality |
| 2. to be on the trot | b. to be hooked on something |
| 3. to be in the clouds | c. to seek / to try to achieve something |
| 4. to be at a loose end | d. to be obsessed with a hobby |
| 5. to go for something | e. to have a lot of leisure on one's hands |
| 6. to get quite a kick out of something | f. to be very busy |

2. Read this letter and act out a dialogue between the housewife and her husband who has just read the letter. Use idioms 1-6 from ex.1 above.

A Letter of an Australian Housewife

My husband is a man of many hobbies: model-making, maps, trains, shipwrecks, geology, photography. He also reads a lot. Friends tell me how lucky I am to have him at home instead of at pubs and clubs. I wonder! Our holidays used to be rough roads for miles into the bush locating lost gold mines. Now it's in and out of coastal bays and caves, tracing scenes of bygone shipwrecks.

What next? I hope it's not outer space! As lucky as I am I can't help wishing that he had normal outdoor activities, then, at least I would have a tidy home and I could sometimes talk to this preoccupied genius!

Text 3

Collecting

What *is* a collector? After all, people collect a wide variety of things, from the obvious ones like stamps, coins or autographs, to the less common ones, such as beer bottle labels, bus tickets or gramophone-needle tins. The economies of several small countries rely heavily on the sale of colourful stamps. Some collectors spend hours looking through junk shops and flea markets and build up a collection for a few pence per item, while collectors of antiques, fine china or paintings might spend thousands of pounds on a new acquisition. Some people collect as an investment, but most do it for fun. Collecting is basically illogical. If you simply want to listen to Elvis Presley's first record, you can get a copy at most record shops. A collector, however, will want to own an original 1955 disc, complete with its original sleeve and label, and will be willing to pay for it.

What makes an item valuable? Rarity and condition are the most important factors. A coin or stamp which is worth hundreds in mint condition might be worth only pence in average or poor condition.

What should you collect? Most collectors begin acquiring things which interest them, and as the collection grows, knowledge of the subject grows. If you want your collection to grow in value it is probably best to avoid things which are sold especially for collectors. Nearly everybody who buys a set of new coins or stamps will preserve them in perfect condition, so that a mint set will never become rare. The most valuable items are often things which were widely available, but which were usually thrown away after use, such as Coca-Cola bottles or toy cars. An interesting collection can be started very cheaply.

One collector has started a collection of 1950s and 1960s ball-point pens ("biros"). At the moment it's worth nothing, but she predicts it will one day be valuable. Ball-points were widely available, and were made in a large range of colours and styles. They were often designed to be thrown away when they were empty. Many people are reluctant to throw away used pens, and put them in a

drawer or box, perhaps hoping they might work again one day. So it is possible to find unusual examples, made thirty years ago or more, for nothing. As she says, it's no crazier than collecting barbed wire of the American West, and there's a club with its own magazine for barbed-wire collectors.

Exercise 1. Find the English equivalents to the following Russian expressions.

Сформировать коллекцию; антиквариат; новое приобретение; коллекционировать для вложения денег; коллекционировать ради удовольствия; быть готовым (иметь желание) что-либо сделать; стоить чего-либо; в новом / прекрасном / среднем / плохом состоянии; приобретать вещи / экземпляры для коллекции; расти в цене; избегать предметы, которые продаются специально для коллекционеров; сохранить коллекцию в отличном состоянии; новый набор; ценный экземпляр коллекции; быть широко доступным; начать коллекционировать что-либо; ключая проволока; не иметь желания что-либо делать.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What do people collect?
2. How do collectors differ?
3. What does "to collect as an investment" mean?
4. Why is collecting basically illogical?
5. What makes an item valuable?
6. How can an interesting collection be started?
7. What is your attitude towards collecting barbed wire?

Group Discussion

1. What kind of people do you think collect things? Mind that you are expected to explain your opinion.

patient		?
intellectually inquisitive		
prudent		
extravagantly rich		
tight-fisted		

2. Work out brief instructions for a novice collector. Use the phrases:

to collect widely-available / obvious / rare / less common items; specialized shops ,junk shops, flea markets; to start a collection, to build up a collection; to acquire new items; to spend (some money) on a new acquisition; to collect as an investment / for fun; to be (un)willing to do something, to be reluctant to do something; in mint / average / poor condition; a mint set; to grow in value.

Text 4

Video Games

(Hobbies for the Younger Generation)

It all began at the University of Utah. Nolan Bushnell was an undergraduate who used to play space games on the computer in the engineering laboratory. He invented *Pong*, a television table tennis game. Electronic bats pushed a ball back and forth across a black and white TV screen. You could play another person, or more importantly play against the computer. The game went on the market in 1973, and by the end of the year pubs, bars and cafes around the world resounded with the irritating “blip-blip” of the game. Bushnell sold the idea for 13 million dollars, and went on to found Atari, the leading video-game manufacturer. Today the descendants of *Pong* earn more than 13 million dollars a day.

The idea was developed in Japan, and the video games explosion came in 1978 when Taito Inc. launched *Space Invaders*. It was quickly followed by a host of spin-offs. *Defender*, *Asteroids*, *Galaxian*, *Centipede*, *Pac-Man* and *Don- key-Kong*. By 1981 the video games industry was earning twice as much money worldwide as the entire movie industry. There were reports of coin shortages in several countries because the machines had swallowed all the loose change. Then came the reports of video game-related crime, as teenagers stole to support an addiction to the games that could cost £20 a day. The games were banned in the Philippines. West Germany restricted them to the over 18s, France to the over 16s. A move to ban them in Britain was defeated in Parliament. Several American towns restricted the number of machines. In one city, truancy became such a problem that kids were required to show a perfect school attendance record before being admitted to video arcades.

But video games have a natural tendency to become obsolete. It costs a lot of money, to master a game, and takes several weeks of determined effort. However, once a game has been mastered you can play all day for 20p, because you will be able to gain free games every time you play. Then, of course, the game becomes boring, and you have to abandon *Space Invaders*, or *Missile Command*, and move on to *Asteroids*, or *Pac-Man*. Then the whole cycle begins again. By 1983 there were too many machines in too many places, and Arcade owners found that a new game would take huge sums of money for a few weeks. At the end of that time, the regular customers would have mastered it, and it would be abandoned to gather dust in the corner. It was said that the 5-year-old boom was over. The home versions of the games had become more sophisticated, and the arcades began to close. While the manufacturers are still spending millions of pounds on research - and one game can cost one million pounds to develop – the boom is never over with new, more exciting, more complex games arriving on the scene.

Exercise 1. Paraphrase the underlined expressions. Learn them and use them in sentences of your own.

Exercise 2. Find equivalents to the following Russian expressions.

Играть в игры на компьютере; выходить на рынок; потомок (усовершенствованная версия); взрыв популярности видеоигр; мелочь (о деньгах); преступления, связанные с пристрастием к видеоиграм; подпитывать зависимость от видеоигр; пропускать занятия без уважительной причины; справка о посещаемости; иметь разрешение посещать что-либо; занимать некоторое время; усердные попытки; естественная тенденция устаревания; получить право на бесплатную игру; забрасывать игру; покрываться пылью в углу; бум (ажиотаж).

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. When did video games begin?
2. Did the inventor improve his well-being?
3. How was the idea further developed?
4. What were the outcomes of the popularity of the games?
5. What natural tendency do video games have?
6. Why do you think video games popularity can hardly be expected to be over?

Skill Developing

Complete the sentences:

1. I have never known that...
2. It is alarming that...
3. It is only natural that...

Class Discussion

How can you account for the never-ending popularity of video games nowadays?

Text 5

Gambling

The British love gambling. Ninety-four percent of adults gamble occasionally and forty percent gamble regularly. Gambling is a truly national pastime in Britain.

Annually British gamblers lose millions of pounds (the state takes from 15 to 30 percent in taxes!). Bets on horse and greyhound racing represent half of the total.

Betting is done by post, online or at betting shops. One-tenth of all men bet regularly on races and lose about six percent of their salary. There are horse races on every day of the year (weather permitting!).

Half of all British families spend about 20 pounds a year on the Football Pools. Seventy percent of the money is divided between the state and the betting offices. People can win up to several million pounds!

Three million people, mostly women, go regularly to Bingo sessions, often in old cinemas where they meet their friends, and win or lose small sums of money. But British gamblers lose fifteen times as much money on slot machines as on Bingo!

Almost all gamblers lose more than they win, but it's good to dream!

Exercise 1. Explain the meaning of the underlined words and phrases.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. Prove that the British love gambling.
2. What is provided in the country to keep the passion for gambling going?
3. Is the state interested in keeping the gambling spark alive?
4. How do English women satisfy their urge to gamble?
5. What makes betting so attractive?

Listening You will hear a conversation about gambling. The speakers are Amanda, Tony and Debbie.

1. Before you listen, look through the words and phrases and discuss their meaning.

to turn somebody on	association of sport and gambling
to feed money into game machines	puritan
to win the jackpot	to enjoy something for its own sake
pathetic	to go in for lotteries
spare cash	a little flutter on (the lottery)
money down the drain	to be down / up by ...
ex-gambler who has seen the light	to squander

2. Listen to the conversation and match these opinions to the person who expresses them. There are two opinions which you do not need to use. The first speaker is Amanda.

1. Betting on horses requires skill and knowledge.
2. There's nothing wrong with buying a lottery ticket.
3. Sports should be enjoyed for their own sake.
4. Gambling is like a drug.
5. Gambling provides harmless enjoyment.
6. The National Lottery gives a lot of money to good causes.
7. Horse racing is exciting if you've put money on a horse.
8. Gamblers' wives and children suffer.
9. No one goes to the cinema any more.

Amanda
Tony
Debbie

3. Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. What does Amanda find exciting about horse racing?
2. Why does Tony think that apart from being a waste of money gambling is like a drug?
3. What is Debbie's attitude to gambling?
4. Who gambles, according to Tony? What is his attitude to the association of sports and gambling?
5. How does Tony sound in Amanda's opinion? Why does she think he is a puritan?
6. What kind of gambling does Debbie go in for?
7. Why does Amanda think the chances to win in the lottery or in a horse race are different? Why does she think that even a little flutter on the lottery is worse than betting on races?

Group Discussion

How would you answer the question below? Prove your opinion with facts.

Gambling: Innocent Fun or Dangerous Pastime?

Conversation and Discussion

1. Answer the questions.

1. Nearly everyone has a hobby of some kind to fill up his leisure hours. At the beginning of the century stamp collecting, playing the piano, guitar or accordion, playing chess, draughts, dominoes or billiards, drawing, embroidering, wood-carving were particularly in favour. As science and technology encourage inventions, many new hobbies and pastimes have appeared. Could you name them?
2. There are people who will be most enthusiastic over a hobby for a while and then drop it for something else. Do you consider it to be light-mindedness? If not, give your reasons.
3. No doubt about it: there's nothing like a hobby! The difficulty is to know what hobby to take up - there are such dozens to choose from. What would you recommend to begin with to a person who has a lot of leisure on his hands?
4. Are you for or against card games as a pastime? Whatever your answer, give your reasons.
5. What one actually does with his leisure is certainly affected by many factors. What factors do you think are most important?
6. According to statistics there has been a remarkable rise in outdoor recreation in recent years. What do you think has caused it?
7. Now that we are so urbanized no wonder we are turning to nature for relaxation. What responsibility does it lay upon us?

8. How much leisure shall we or should we have in the future? How do you think the field of outdoor recreation will extend?
9. Exercise does not have to be in the form of strenuous competitive games and sports. Not everyone has an aptitude for athletics, and some probably avoid team games because they have never been good at them or, because they learned to dislike them at school. What "mild" activities besides swimming, skiing, boating and walking do you know? Are you an advocate of any of them?

2. Read the poem, comment on it and answer the questions

Leisure (by W. H. Davies)

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare!

No time to stand beneath the boughs,
And stare as long as sheep or cows.

No time to see when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night.

No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance.

No time to wait till her mouth can
Enrich that smile her eyes began.

A poor life this is if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

1. What do you consider to be the author's message of the poem?
2. What is the author's attitude towards the life full of care?
3. Show how the reader is constantly reminded of the poor life he lives.
4. In view of the contents of the poem, what is hinted at in the title "Leisure"?
5. Observe whether irony enters into the author's treatment of the subject.
6. Choose two words or phrases which you find particularly vivid. Comment on each of them so as to convey the reasons why you find them effective.
7. The poet treats his subject in a very lovely and interesting manner. One way in which he sustains interest is by using expressions which suggest that there is something "human" about nature. Find in the poem what is often used with reference to human beings.
8. What do the images of the poem suggest are the poet's feelings about nature?
9. Would you recommend the poem to a friend? Give your brief reasons.
11. As a teacher you propose to introduce this poem to your pupils. Prepare your introductory talk.

UNIT 2 GARDENING

I. Topical Vocabulary

1. Garden: orchard; tool shed (garden shed), water butt (barrel), compost heap, garden ladder, garden fence, garden house (summer house), flower bed, border, edging, garden path, plot, bed, patch (a neatly-kept patch), scarecrow, hedge, garden pond, green house, rockery (rock garden).

2. Flowers: root, stem, seedling, sprout, shoot, bud, to come to / into (full) flower; climbing plant (climber, creeper, rambler); rose (bush rose, rambling rose), lupine, iris, gladiolus (gladioli), chrysanthemum(-s), marguerite (ox-eye daisy), daisy, velvet, daffodil, forget-me-not, tulip, water lily, carnation.

3. Tools: spade, rake (lawn rake), weeding hoe, cultivator, sickle, wheelbarrow, gardener's knife, saw, gardening hose, watering can, lawn mower, digging fork, scythe.

4. Garden work: to get the soil ready (flat); to plant; to dig out the weeds; to feed with fertilizers, to fertilize, to dig the fertilizer into the soil; to sprinkle (on), to water; to rake the cut grass; to raise flowers from seed; to sow; to re-seed; to root sprouts; to have a green thumb.

Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. Where do gardeners keep their tools? 2. What is a water barrel for? 3. What is the difference between a fence and a hedge? 4. What do we call an area of ground in which flowers are grown? What flowers do Belarusians grow in their gardens? 5. Where do we grow plants that need warmth, light and protection? 6. Where can you sit in warm weather in your garden? 7. What do you call a pile of decayed plants, leaves, etc. used to improve the quality of soil? 8. What is supposed to frighten birds away from a field? 9. What can you use a garden ladder for? 10. What animals can live in a garden pond?

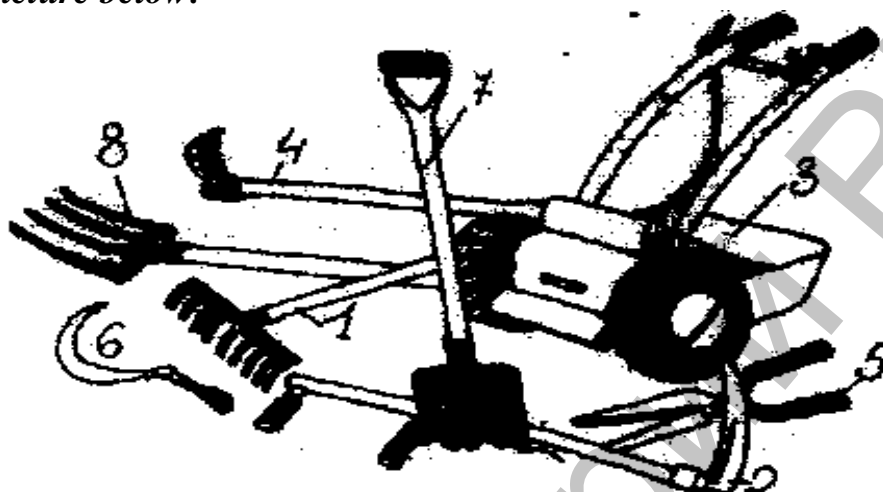
Exercise 2. Garden Tools.

1) Say what garden tools are described below:

- a tool for digging;
- a flexible tubing for directing water;
- a metal container for water;
- a tool with four prongs for lifting hay, straw or breaking up the ground;
- a small vehicle with one wheel and two handles for moving small loads;
- a tool for loosening the soil, uprooting weeds among growing crops;
- a long-handled tool with prongs used for drawing together straw, dead leaves, cut grass or for smoothing the soil;
- a short-handled tool with a curved blade for cutting grass;

- a tool with a slightly curved blade on a long wooden pole for cutting long grass;
- a machine that mows;
- a machine for breaking up ground, destroying weeds, etc.;
- a tool with a sharp-toothed edge for cutting wood;

2) Match each of the following names for garden tools with the correct picture below:



fork
scythe

hoe
shears

lawnmower
sickle

rake
spade

Exercise 3. Flowers.

1) Say which part of a plant is described:

- part of a plant that comes out from the roots;
- a young plant newly grown from a seed;
- a leaf, flower or branch at the beginning of its growth;
- a newly sprouted part of a plant;
- a part of a plant which is normally in the soil and which takes water and food from it;
- a flower, especially of flowers;
- a flower, especially of fruit-trees;

NB Note the prepositional phrases in the sentences below

Trees are **in bud**.

Orchards are **in blossom**.

The tulips are **in full bloom** now.

2) Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below.

animals	apple	blossom	botanists
cattle	colourless	flowering	food
grains	include	man	mean
produces	reproductive	roots	roses
seeds	sheep	stem	vegetables

Flowers

The word *flower* may ... either the blossom or the whole plant. ... use the word *flower* to mean only the ... of a plant. They call the whole plant – blossom, ..., leaves, and ... – a flowering plant.

Any plant that ... some sort of flower, even a tiny, ... one, is a flowering plant. Grasses, ..., lilies, ... trees, and oaks are all flowering plants.

Flowers are the ... part of ... plants. The plant could not develop ... and reproduce without them. ... depends completely on flowers and flowering plants for his Flowering plants ... almost all of our ..., fruits, and Even the ... that we use for food, such as ..., pigs, and ..., live on flowering plants.

Exercise 4. Building vocabulary.

1) Choose the best answer.

- Unfortunately, our garden is now ... by a block of flats.
a) looked over b) overlooked c) overseen d) seen over
- My garden gives me great ..., especially in spring-time.
a) appreciation b) benefit c) enjoying d) pleasure
- The spade is a garden
a) instrument b) machine c) piece d) tool
- Mr Careful kept the ... round his garden neatly clipped.
a) fence b) flowers c) hedge d) plants
- Our garden has been There are weeds growing everywhere.
a) miscarried b) neglected c) uncared d) unnoticed
- We'd better ... the garden this evening. It hasn't rained for over ten days.
a) damp b) moisten c) water d) wet
- Mr Clever took ... of the fine weather to do a day's work in his garden.
a) advantage b) chance c) effect d) interest
- The only problem about sitting in the garden in the evening is that you are likely to be ... by mosquitoes.
a) bitten b) eaten c) licked d) scratched
- He is paving the garden ... with flat stones of various shapes.
a) alley b) lane c) path d) way
- The ... in his garden was very rich and this enabled him to grow prize-winning lilies year after year.
a) fertility b) ground c) land d) soil

11. The ... outside the garden said "PRIVATE".
 a) advice b) label c) notice d) signal
12. The garden was surrounded by ... wire.
 a) barbed b) pecked c) spiked d) scratched
13. Our villa in Greece is at the top of a hill overlooking some olive ...
 a) fields b) groves c) orchards d) meadows
14. If I ... you again in my orchard, looking for pears, you'll be sorry!
 a) catch sight of b) make eyes at c) see through d) take a view of
15. Mrs Lazy's garden had been badly neglected and was completely ... with weeds.
 a) coated b) enclosed c) overgrown d) suffocated
16. Digging the garden is a very ... task.
 a) conscientious b) exerting c) industrious d) laborious
17. If you want this apple tree to bear good fruit next year, you will have to ... it.
 a) axe b) fell c) nip d) prune
18. All the farmers are in a terrible ... because of the water shortage.
 a) attitude b) constitution c) disaster d) plight
19. I like sitting over there in the shade in the middle of that ... of trees.
 a) bundle b) clump c) scrub d) stack
20. If you want a beautiful lawn, you will have to ... it.
 a) hoe b) mow c) prune d) uproot
21. Our garden has become a ... since the house was abandoned, with weeds growing everywhere.
 a) desert b) moor c) swamp d) wilderness
22. In our garden, we can sunbathe on the ... in the summer.
 a) field b) flowerbed c) lawn d) meadow
23. I was able to see the garden through a ... in the hedge.
 a) cleft b) gap c) groove d) slot
24. Keep out! ... will be prosecuted!
 a) Entrants b) Newcomers c) Transgressors d) Trespassers
25. Can you hold the ladder ... while I climb up and pick the apples?
 a) firm b) rigid c) solid d) steady
26. That old apple tree ... us from the sun on hot days.
 a) fences b) prevents c) shades d) warns
27. How do you ... his sudden interest in gardening?
 a) account for b) give c) mean d) suggest
28. After searching for a long time, the children found their ball in the ... by the lilac bushes.
 a) underground b) undergrowth c) underpass d) underworld
29. My mother ... very fine roses in her garden.
 a) breeds b) develops c) grows d) raises
30. As the flowers had ... she threw them away.
 a) dead b) discoloured c) faded d) fallen

31. I am going into the garden to ... some flowers.
 a) grip b) pick c) seize d) snatch
32. The roses were still ... in December when the first snow began to fall.
 a) blooming b) blossoming c) fading d) growing
33. He ... his rose bushes carefully with insecticide every week.
 a) distributed b) spat c) sprayed d) spread

2) Read the following passages and do the exercises that follow.

1

If you want to have a little garden of your own, first get the soil ready by digging out the weeds. Add some fertilizer to the soil as this feeds the plants and helps them to grow, but sprinkle it on lightly as you should with sugar on corn-flakes because too much will burn the plant roots.

After you stir or lightly dig the fertilizer into the soil, firm and even the surface. The soil should not be wet but only just damp, otherwise it sets hard afterwards.

Make a hole just deep and wide enough to fit the roots without having to squeeze them together, hold the seedling in the hole so that the stem does not sink deeper than it was in the solid tray, then fill in the soil around it.

Press down gently so that the roots are firmly held by the soil. Gently pour about a cup of water around the roots, then plant the next one the same way a little more than the width of your hand from the first one.

Water them again the next day or whenever the soil looks dry.

2

Most English people love gardens, their own above all, and this is probably one reason why so many people prefer to live in houses rather than flats. Particularly in suburban areas it is possible to pass row after row of ordinary small houses, each one with its neatly-kept patch of grass surrounded by a great variety of flowers and shrubs. Many people who have no gardens of their own have patches of land or "allotments" in specially reserved areas—though a group of allotment gardens, with its mixed-up collection of sheds for keeping the tools and the dull arrangement of the rectangular sections of land, is usually not a thing of beauty. Although the task of keeping a garden is so essentially individual, for many people gardening is the foundation of social and competitive relationships. Flower-shows and vegetable-shows, with prizes for the best exhibits, are immensely popular, and to many gardeners the process of growing the plants seems more important than the merely aesthetic pleasure of looking at the flowers or the prospect of eating the vegetables. In many places a competitive gardener's ambition is to grow the biggest cabbages or leeks or carrots, and the plain fact that the merits of most vegetables on the table are in inverse ratio to their size seems to be forgotten.

3. Bits of Conversation

She couldn't have known much about chrysanthemums

- She said to me, "If you ever run across some nice chrysanthemums, I wish you'd try to get me a few seeds".
- She couldn't have known much about chrysanthemums. You can raise them from seed, but it's much easier to root the little sprouts you see there.

You've got a gift with things

- You've got a gift with things. Some of those yellow chrysanthemums you had this year were ten inches across.
- I've a gift with things, all right. My mother had it. She could stick anything in the ground and make it grow. She had a green thumb.

1) Explain the meaning of the underlined words and expressions, learn them and use them in situations of your own.

2) Answer the questions.

Passage 1

1. How do you get the soil ready?
2. Why should you add some fertilizer to the soil?
3. Why should you sprinkle the fertilizer on lightly?
4. What do you do after you have fed the soil with the fertilizer?
5. What size should the holes for the seedlings be?
6. What do you do after you have planted the seedlings?

Passage 2

7. Speak about the similarities and differences in attitudes to gardening in England and Belarus.

Passage 3

8. How can you grow chrysanthemums?
9. How can you know that a person has a green thumb?

Skill Developing

Exercise 1. Fill in the right preposition.

1. to feed ___ fertilizers;
2. to dig the fertilizer ___ the soil;
3. to sprinkle the fertilizer ___ the soil;
4. to dig ___ the weeds;
5. to be ___ inverse ratio ___ something;
6. to raise flowers ___ seed;
7. a shed ___ keeping tools;
8. to take advantage ___ something;
9. to be overgrown ___ weeds;
10. to shade ___ the sun;
11. to depend ___ flowering plants ___ food;
12. to be ___ a terrible plight;

Exercise 2. Make the sentences complete translating the parts in brackets.

1. In front of their cottage there was a neatly kept (участок) of grass surrounded by flowers and shrubs.
2. The merits of most vegetables are (в обратной пропорции) to their size.
3. The flowerbeds have become a shambles; we need to (подравнять) them.
4. You can raise chrysanthemums from seed, but it's better to (посадить) their little sprouts.
5. Our garden has turned into a (дикие заросли).
6. That (группа деревьев) is definitely birches.
7. Her affairs were in a (ужасном состоянии) for the water supply system in her garden went out of order.
8. In spite of being primarily individual gardening is also a (основание) of social and competitive relationship.
9. The roses need (подрезать).
10. By cutting off the dead branches of the cherry tree and keeping the ground under it moist he eventually forced it to (приносить хорошие плоды).
11. The roses are about to (зацвести).
12. The sight of orchards (в цвету) is breathtaking.
13. I hope these measly seedlings will (приживется).
14. (Чтобы выполоть сорняки) among other plants you need a hoe of a smaller size.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. What should you do to keep your hedge neat?
2. When does a garden look neglected?
3. Why do we sometimes feel uncomfortable in the garden in the evening?
4. Why do they pave garden paths with stones?
5. What do we do to grow prize-winning fruit and vegetables?
6. What does the notice "Private" outside a garden mean?
7. Why do they sometimes surround their gardens with barbed wire?
8. What do we call a group of trees in the middle of a field?
9. What do you do if you want your fruit-trees to bear good fruit?
10. How do people take care of their lawns? What do they use them for?
11. What do you use to pick fruit from tall trees?
12. Why do gardeners cut down old or large trees in their orchards?
13. When are fruit-trees in blossom?
14. When do roses bloom?
15. What do you spray your rose-bush with to protect it from invasion of insects?
16. How do you get rid of weeds?

Exercise 4. Develop the situations.

- You have a nice garden. Speak about the constructions and tools you have to look after the garden.
- Your neighbour's fruit-trees do not bear fruit. What advice would you give to him/her?
- Your garden has become a wilderness. What will you do to bring it in order?
- You have a green thumb. Tell the class how you plant and grow flowers.

II. Reading

Flowers That Bloom in the Spring, Ha, Ha

Fascinating things, gardens, they make you do the most irrational things. For instance, you get the idea you would like to grow tomatoes. Not the simple way, of course, which is by buying plants and putting them in, but the hard way. About 18 months ago I was served with a beautiful tomato in my salad. I pushed the seeds on to one side — a wet, soggy mass. Later I washed them, laid them on paper handkerchiefs to dry, and kept them throughout the winter. About March last year I planted them in a box, tenderly transferred the seedlings to pots, transferred them later to the garden. Throughout the summer I nursed them like babies, feeding them with expensive fertilizer, keeping the ground moist until the great day when the first one turned red. Soon I could pick them in lots of five or six. Every time we had salad I would say: "Lovely tomatoes, aren't they?" and receive a non-committal "Mmm" in reply. After a week or so of this came the day which made me decide not to grow tomatoes. "Lovely tomatoes, aren't they?" I said as usual. "Yes, aren't they?" came the reply. "I got them in the Co-op, only 6d a lb." That's what I mean about being irrational. By the time your salads are ready there's a glut in the shops.

So this year I've turned to flowers. But my first job was to re-seed that circle of lawn which was burnt up last November 5. "Come on," I said at the time. "We'll light the bonfire here. The lawn's bumpy anyway and it's all got to be re-sown." It was a wonderful bonfire. The three kids had a marvellous time. The day of reckoning came two weeks ago on a Saturday. "It's getting a bit late to do the whole lawn," I said to the wife. "I'll just do the patches." She gave me one of those looks that wives give. "I love a nice-looking garden," she said, "but isn't it time you started doing up the kitchen? You said you would when spring came, and it will soon be summer - and then you've got to start on the outside." And to make sure I didn't forget anything, "And you said you would do the living room, and the children's room is a shambles ... and what about the front door you said you were going to modernize last summer... and when are you going to tack down the carpet... and I don't want to grumble, but the outside lavatory is a disgrace..."

"Don't worry, it will all get done," I said, disappearing into the garden. For the rest of the day I dug round the patches and sifted the soil and jumped on bits

of wood to get the ground flat - we don't have a roller - and put in the seed, covered it with more sifted soil, and jumped on bits of wood again, making it, so I thought, impervious to the birds. I happened to glance out of the window half an hour later. All the birds from miles around were having the time of their lives. We'd been saving milk-bottle tops for just such an emergency. I threaded them on black cotton and strung them over the patches. I went to work the next day. Monday morning the bottle tops were scattered all over the garden. I rampaged downstairs and shouted at the children: "Who broke my cotton?" "I did," said the eldest. "I couldn't see it." "You're not supposed to see it," I shouted. Still the milk-bottle tops make a nice show, their gold, blue and silver glinting in the sun. They're practically a substitute for the daffodils that didn't come up ... but that's another story.

I really love gardening - not like the chap next door, who hates it, doesn't know the first thing about it, never read a book on it - and has a wonderful display from March to November.

It gets you. I can spend hours crouched down looking at a spot of ground where a week before I put some seed, trying to make out the first shoots appearing. I learned you mustn't get impatient with nature. Take my rhubarb, for instance. In the autumn I split my two measly clumps into four, but with a nagging suspicion that things weren't quite right.

As spring came in, the chap next door had a lush growth of rhubarb about 10 inches high. No sign of mine. I prodded around with a stick and discovered - nothing. Imagine my amazement when a few days later one shoot appeared and then another. But where were the other two? Lost, I decided, and started digging away merrily. I knocked off the growing shoot of the third of the pieces, and then decided to leave them alone. Not for the first time the exclamation was squeezed from me: "Isn't nature marvellous!"

There's still a lot to be done. As the woman next door said to me the other morning: "It's a full-time job, isn't it?"

But now it's Easter. I'm having a four-day clear break to tackle the garden, the kitchen, the living-room, the children's bedroom, the carpet... and the outside lavatory.

All that worries me is the chap next door. When we start talking about bedding plants, seeds and tubers, and I tell him how to take cuttings scientifically - just the way I read it in a book - time flies, and before you know where you are it's time for another cup of tea.

Exercise 1. Read the text and pick out the words and phrases

- *pertaining to gardening*
- *describing disappointment*

Exercise 2. Translate the words and phrases.

Совершать нерациональные действия; нянчиться как с ребенком; ни к чему не обязывающий ответ; переизбыток в магазинах; час расплаты; руины; быть недоступным для кого/чего-либо; прекрасно проводить время; рассматривать; буйный, пышный рост; взяться за (выполнение чего-либо); делать что-либо по-научному.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. Why does gardening sometimes seem irrational?
2. What are the two ways of growing tomatoes?
3. What did the author turn to after being discouraged from growing tomatoes?
4. Why was there a burnt circle in the lawn?
5. When did the day of reckoning come?
6. Did the author do an honest job to have a nice display of flowers? What exactly did he do?
7. Why should we not get impatient with nature?

Skill Developing

- *Retell the text. Imagine that you are the author's son / wife / neighbour.*
- *Put the text into a dialogue form (a dialogue between the author and his wife; a dialogue between the author and his neighbour, etc.) Dramatize the dialogues.*

UNIT 3 OUTDOOR RECREATION

I. Topical Vocabulary

1. Choosing a route. Packing: hike, to go on a hike, to go hiking, hiker; picnic, picnicker; to walk, walking tour, walker; to travel (to go) on foot, to wander, to roam, to ramble; route, to choose a route; to discuss plans, to plan a trip; guide-book; light (hand) luggage, heavy luggage; rucksack, knapsack, hamper, basket; to pack clothes (supplies, cooking utensils, etc.) into a rucksack; (damp-proof) sleeping-bag, (rubber sole) hiking boots; the spirit of the journey; to be open to all impressions; an inveterate anti-picnicker.

2. Nature, Weather: landscape, scenery, (hilly, level, picturesque) countryside; vegetation; grove; slope; steep hill; meditative silence of the morning; to wind, winding; the weather forecast (to forecast the weather); weather permitting; constant (steady) rain (wind); dull, wet, damp, cloudy, foggy, windy weather (day); it is pouring; to drizzle, it is beginning to drizzle; fog, thick fog, mist; to be (to get) wet through; the things are damp, soaked; the wind rises, drives the clouds away, brings rain, drops; it's a hot, stuffy day; the heat is stifling, unbearable; there is hardly a breath of air; not a leaf is stirring; it's 30 (degrees) above (zero) in the shade; a day to tempt anyone out.

3. Meals: meals in the open air; cooking utensils, frying-pan, saucepan, pot, kettle, tea-pot, to get a kettle to boil; tin, tinned food, tin-opener; pocket knife; gas-burner; water-container; eggs and bacon; plain, nourishing breakfast; to peel, to scrape potatoes; to crack, to squash, to smash; to clean, to scrape out a frying-pan; flavour; good stuff; smell / taste like nothing else on earth; to make / light / kindle a fire; to put out the fire; to light a gas-stove; to settle oneself for a meal; to squat down to supper; burnt and unappetising-looking mass; to give smb a good appetite; to wash up.

4. Sleep: to camp out, to sleep out; to set up / to break camp; picnic site; to fix (to pitch) a tent / to strike a tent; sleeping-bag; to be fast asleep; not to sleep a wink; torch.

5. Bathing and boating: to look down at the river and shiver; to throw water over oneself, a tremendous splash; to dive; to swim, to have a swim; to row up (down) the river (stream); a refreshing bathe; to sit round the fire; to sing to the guitar.

Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1. Use the Topical Vocabulary in answering the questions:
Choosing a route. Packing.

1. What do hikers do? What are the advantages and the disadvantages of a hiking tour? 2. How do you think hikes, picnics and walking tours are different? 3. What do we call the activity when we walk for a long time with no clear purpose or direction? 4. What do we do when we go on an outing in the countryside? 5. What do we call the direction we decide to take? 6. What is it advisable to do to organize a hiking trip properly? 7. What do you need to take along not to get lost or to locate the spots you wish to reach? 8. What do we call bags for carrying things on one's back on long walks? 9. What quality should your rucksack possess to prevent things from getting wet in the rain? 10. What do we call a food basket with a lid? 11. What can provide a good night of sleep when you are on a hike? 12. What do we call something that weighs nothing but without which no hike is a success? 13. In what state of mind are you expected to be before hitting the road? 14. What do we call people who loath outings of any kind?

Nature. Weather.

1. What do you see around on a hike? 2. What do we call a patch of land with trees growing on it? 3. What kinds of grove do you know? 4. What is much appreciated by city-dwellers? 5. What can be winding? 6. Do you take the weather forecast into account when going on a hike? 7. What do you think is the most unpleasant weather forecast for a hiker? 8. What kind of day could tempt anyone out?

Meals.

1. Do you like meals in the open air? 2. What cooking utensils do you take along you if you are going on a week's walking tour? 3. What is your daily routine when on a hike? 4. What do you like for breakfast, dinner and supper when on a hike? 5. What must you do to make a fire, to cook scrambled eggs, to cook fish soup, to cook porridge? 6. What must you do after cooking a meal not to start a forest fire?

Sleep.

1. What do we call the activity when we stay outdoors overnight? 2. Do you like sleeping out? 3. Which would you prefer: sleeping out or being put up at the village? Give reasons for your choice. 4. You will need poles and stakes to put it up. What is it? 5. Which is easier: to pitch a tent or to strike it? 6. Are mosquitoes troublesome? 7. What do you need to use to be able to see things in the dark?

Bathing and boating.

1. Do you make a point of having a swim every day no matter what the weather is? 2. Which would you rather choose: a hiking trip or a river trip? Why? 3. Have you or your friends ever gone fishing? What is characteristic of an experienced angler? 4. What do you do of an evening during a hiking tour?

Exercise 2. Fill in the right preposition.

1) to go ... a hiking tour

6) 30 degrees ... zero ... the shade

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2) to go ... a picnic | 7) to get wet through ... the rain |
| 3) to travel ... foot | 8) to put ... the fire |
| 4) to pack food ... the hamper | 9) to wash ... |
| 5) to be open ... all impressions | 10) to sleep ... |

Exercise 3. Translate the following into English.

Reminders: Он хорошо ходит на лыжах. *He is a good skier.* Собирать цветы / ягоды / грибы - *to pick flowers / berries / mushrooms.* Note: Usage favours *picking mushrooms* to *mushrooming*. Разжечь костер - *to make / to light / to kindle a (camp) fire.* Собирать хворост для костра - *to pick firewood.* Note: *Bonfire* means a fire made to burn rubbish, or to celebrate some event. Идти в поход - *to go on a walking holiday, to go hiking / on a hike.* Зарыть мусор в землю - *to bury garbage.*

1. Я сейчас вам всем дам работу. Пока я разбиваю палатку, ребята, вы соберите немного хвороста для костра, а вы, девочки, можете пойти к реке за водой. По дороге посмотрите, где лучше собирать ягоды. 2. Уходя, не забудьте погасить костер и зарыть остатки еды и мусор в землю. 3. Если вы собираетесь идти в такой тяжелый поход, прежде всего, подумайте об обуви. Нет ничего лучше для этой цели туристских ботинок на резиновой подошве. 4. Нет ничего лучше прогулки перед сном. Давайте пройдемся! 5. Вы занимаетесь плаванием? - Да, я регулярно хожу в бассейн, но я не очень хорошо плаваю. 6. У меня такое впечатление, что все москвичи отлично ходят на лыжах! - В общем-то, вы правы. Здесь лыжами большинство занимается с детства. Отличный отдых в выходной день! - Безусловно. Только если погода позволяет. 7. Спальные мешки были мокрыми и мы не спали всю ночь. 8. В прошлый выходной наша семья ездила за город за грибами. 9. Стояла душающая жара, поэтому мы решили освежиться в озере. 10. Ужин источал ни с чем несравнимый запах, и мы с удовольствием расселись вокруг костра.

II. Reading

Text 1

Let's Have a Picnic

Picnics are popular with women and children and some men who know how to make a fire. Children are fond of picnics chiefly because, as a rule, there are no tables at picnics and consequently no table manners and because they have an excellent opportunity to eat things that do not agree with them. Since picnic lunches are always just about the same and therefore require little imagination, women do not have to trouble about thinking up a meal.

Much depends, of course, upon the day. Typical picnic weather is of three kinds. Either, it is dark and threatening with occasional showers in the morning, clearing in the afternoon; or it is hot and clear in the morning, with thunder showers in the afternoon; or there is a steady drizzle all day long. But as most of

the lunch is prepared ahead of time, nothing much can be done about it. After all, there is not much choice between eating a picnic lunch that has waited a day or two and getting a soaking. Picnic grounds are usually situated on a body of water at some high altitude. One of these features is essential, for no picnic can be a success unless the children have something to fall into or fall off. Also, a body of water naturally suggests taking fishing tackles along. No fish was ever known to have been caught on a picnic, but fishing serves as an excellent excuse for getting out of the way while the heavy work is being done.

Quite the most important feature of the picnic is the lunch. Fried chicken is always popular. Then there should be hard-boiled eggs. Almost everything else that comes in a can or a paper bag is good for a picnic lunch. These containers are very important as, after the contents have been eaten, they are strewn about and identify the picnic ground. Ginger ale, too, should be brought along to remind you that you left the bottle-opener at home. However, there is always at least one person present who knows how to open a bottle on a rock.

As soon as the food and other equipment have been unpacked it is in order to start a fire. Collecting wood provides occupation for people who do not know how to amuse themselves.

After the lunch has been eaten a picnic is mostly anticlimax. But there is always the possibility of someone nearly getting drowned or running into a hornets' nest, or twisting an ankle. However, you must remain until well into afternoon, or you may not appear to have had a good time. To make matters worse, someone will suggest singing.

Exercise 1. Translate the words and phrases into English.

Быть популярным среди; развести костер; подходить для; требовать мало воображения; не иметь проблем, чтобы придумать что-либо; пасмурно с ливнями время от времени; прояснение; жарко и ясно; грозовой ливень; непрерывный морозящий дождь; промокнуть; располагаться у воды (водного массива); на большой высоте; важная особенность (черта); быть успешным; упасть в; свалиться с; рыбак, рыбацкие принадлежности; служить прекрасным оправданием для; разбрасывать; обозначить место для пикника; открыть бутылку о камень; сбор дров (хвороста); чуть не утонуть; потревожить осиное гнездо; вывихнуть лодыжку; в довершение ко всему.

Exercise 2. Continue the sentences.

1. Picnics are popular with people who ...
2. Children are fond of picnics because ...
3. Typical picnic weather is ...
4. Picnic grounds are usually situated ...
5. No picnic can be a success unless ...
6. The most important feature of the picnic is ...

7. A typical picnic lunch consists of ...
8. Collecting wood provides occupation for people who ...
9. What can really spoil a picnic is ...

Group Discussion

What is your idea of a good picnic? Do you always share the author's point of view?

Text 2

Picnic

My elderly cousin came to stay with us just before our youngest daughter's birthday. We were a little apprehensive whether we ought to arrange the usual picnic celebration because my cousin loathes meals in the open air. However she was determined not to spoil our plans and said she did not mind being left at home. On the day itself, seized by some sudden impulse, she elected to come with us, much to our surprise. It was certainly a day to tempt anyone out, even the most inveterate anti-picnicker: a clear blue sky, glorious sunshine and a gentle breeze.

We duly arrived at our favourite picnic site, a field beside a river, and everybody, except my cousin, had a lovely and most refreshing bathe before we settled ourselves for our meal under the willow trees. While we were eating, a herd of cows from the adjoining field began to amble through the open gateway, unnoticed by my cousin. We like cows but guessed that they would be as little to her fancy as picnics and so hoped that they would go quietly back, satisfied that we were harmless. But one by one they gradually advanced nearer and nearer. When my cousin chanced to look up, their eyes confronted hers. With one shriek of horror she leapt into the air and ran, not to the car, where she might have taken refuge, but towards a gap in the hedge, so small that she could not possibly have crawled through it. The cows, full of curiosity, gave chase. We were convulsed with laughter but my husband managed to pull himself together, rounded up the cows, drove them back through the gateway and shut the gate. We thought that disaster had been averted but our shaken guest, walking unsteadily back to us through a marshy bit of the field that the cows had trampled into mud, lost her balance and fell on her face. A hot cup of coffee did nothing to restore her composure, so we had no alternative but to pack up and go home. Never again, my cousin vowed bitterly, would she be so foolish as to go out on a picnic.

Exercise 1. *Paraphrase the underlined words and expressions.*

Exercise 2. *Translate the words and phrases into English.*

Быть слегка обеспокоенным; не терпеть (не переносить); быть решительно настроенным что-либо сделать; быть охваченным внезапным порывом; к удивлению; под ивами; брести; не нравиться кому-либо; постепенно приближаться; встретиться глазами; визг ужаса; подпрыгнуть в воздух; укрыться; проползти через; погнаться; надрывать живот от смеха; взять себя в руки; предотвратить несчастье; идти шатаясь; потерять равновесие; упасть лицом вниз; успокоиться; не иметь другого выбора как; горько поклясться.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the story.

___ to our surprise	could not ___ have crawled through
to ___ arrive	___ guest
to ___ advance nearer and nearer	to walk ___ back to
to ___ to look up	to vow ___

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. Was the cousin a young woman? 2. How did they usually celebrate their daughter's birthday? 3. Why were they apprehensive whether to arrange the picnic? 4. Why was the family surprised when the cousin decided to join them? 5. What kind of day was it? 6. Where was their favourite picnic site? 7. What did they do before they settled down to the meal? 8. Where did they have the lunch? 9. Describe the site as you see it in your mind's eye. 10. What happened while they were eating? 11. Did the cousin see the cows? 12. Why did they hope that the cows would go back? 13. Did the cows leave? 14. How did the cousin notice them? 15. Where did she run to take refuge? 16. What did the cows do? Why? 17. How did the others react? 18. How was the disaster averted? 19. What happened to the shaken guest on her way back to the picnic place? 20. Did she manage to restore her composure?

Skill Developing

- Tell the story of "Picnic" as the cousin might have told it to her friends.
- Work in pairs. You will tell each other the story in your own words. Keep interrupting with questions.
- Decide how you can make your narrative of the story "Picnic" as interesting as possible. Add detail and dialogue. Imagine what happened before the first scene and the last scene.
- Dramatize the story "Picnic".

Text 3

Walking and Camping

1

How much should one carry? Most people try to get by with 30 pounds for a woman and 40 pounds for an adult male. Actually, it all depends upon the

physical condition and experience of the individual, the terrain to be covered, the length of the trip, and the time of the year.

2

There is probably nothing about which experienced hikers are more definite than boots.

All types of boots have advantages and disadvantages. Sneakers are cooler and definitely cheaper. For young people with growing feet, the heavy-soled ankle-high sneaker is probably best.

Rubber is obviously good where the going is wet. Many a hiker traversing bog country uses the shoepac exclusively. Leather is generally the most popular material for all-around hiking shoes. It wears well, is soft and pliable. It can be waterproofed to shed rain and snow. Leather soles on boots, however, are slippery.

Boots should fit comfortably over two pairs of socks, one thin and one thick. They should protect the ankles, support the foot, and withstand long mileage on rocks and roots. They should be broken in before the trip - but don't start out in a pair too well worn.

Footwear with eyelets and lacing have proved best for hiking, and don't forget that extra pair of laces.

3

There are two major types of packs used today: the pack board and the rucksack. The modern version of the pack board is a light-weight aluminum pack frame, angled at the shoulder and waist to fit the contours of the body with only nylon bands resting against the back. Straps from the lower part of the frame fasten just below the waist, placing the weight of the pack on the hips.

4

To take a tent or not to - that is the backpacker's question. A bed beneath the stars has a romantic appeal, but in most parts of the country, it's best to be practical and carry some kind of shelter. There's nothing more uncomfortable than waking up to rain or snow in the face and a soggy sleeping bag.

With a floor and netting over the entrance a good tent is insect proof, animal proof, and waterproof. Small stakes and light-weight aluminum poles rolled in the tent make a compact package.

The shelter need not be a tent. A nylon ground cloth or a large piece of plastic at least 9x12 feet, can be tied up to trees to give shelter.

5

In picking a campsite, look for drinking water, fuel-wood, level ground, warmth and shelter. For full enjoyment, hold out for a view, when possible. Pitch the tent where it gets morning sun and can dry out standing before it is packed. Note the wind direction in deciding which way to face.

6

When building a fire, clear the ground of grass, leaves, and other flammable material. Circle the burning area with rocks, leaving cleared space outside the rocks. Keep water near in case flames spread, especially if the ground is very dry. Most experienced campers keep their cooking fires small - concentrating the heat and at the same time saving wood.

When breaking camp, be sure the fire is dead out. Dump water on the ashes; stir them in with the soil. Roll the stones away from the fireplace, following the old adage, "Where I go, I leave no sign."

7

Every summer during his childhood his father had taken him on camping trips over the flat plains of Kansas or deep into the Rocky Mountains, of Colorado. His father had taught him how to shoot and fish and live off the land, how to make camp, kindle a fire and sleep with his head on the saddle.

8

His wife is a perfect partner for her husband on safari. Apart from cooking meals, she can help in a thousand ways with setting up and breaking camp.

9. Bits of Conversation

I hope it'll be a nice week-end

- We get from Friday morning till Tuesday. What luck! Off we go on a hike!
- It will still be October, so there's a chance of a bit of warm sunshine.
- I hope it will be a nice week-end!

Planning the route

- We'll keep off the main roads and take the little lanes and paths.
- It sounds super!

Exercise 1. Find in the passages given above the words and expressions for:

a place used for camping; to produce one's food from the land; an organized tour for people on holiday to game reserves, etc; to stay away (from the main roads).

Exercise 2. Find in the passages above the English for:

Обходиться (ограничиваться); территория, которую нужно пройти; продолжительность похода; иметь твердое мнение о; обувь с тяжелой подошвой; поход по влажной (болотистой) местности; идти по болотистой местности; походные ботинки, подходящие для любой местности; быть влагонепроницаемым; отталкивать влагу во время дождя или снегопада; скользкая подошва; подходить на две пары носков; защищать лодыжки; поддерживать ступню; выдержать большое расстояние по камням и корням; разношенный; глазки для шнурков и шнурки; каркас для багажа; постель под звездами; романтическая притягательность; укрытие; проснуться от дождя или снега, бьющего в лицо; промокший спальный мешок; колышки и суппорты; обеспечить укрытие; разбить палатку; попадать под солнечные лучи; учесть направление ветра; разложить

костер; очистить участок земли от воспламеняющихся предметов; обложить костер камнями; оставить очищенное пространство за камнями; поддерживать костер небольшим; разбить лагерь; сняться с лагеря; потушенный; сбрызнуть воду на пепел; откатить камни от кострища; кормиться от земли; «Где бы я ни был, я не оставляю следов».

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the average weight recommended to men / women-hikers? On what does it actually depend? 2. What kind of footwear is best for hiking? 3. Describe a modern pack-board. 4. Is the tent the only way to get shelter on a hike? What advantages does a tent have over other kinds of shelter? 5. What should be taken into consideration when picking a campsite? 6. Do you know how to build a fire? 7. What precautions should be taken before one leaves the campsite?

Group Discussion

What tips does the text give for:

- personal comfort?
- personal safety?
- environment safety?

What else do you think a hiker should know?

Skill Developing

Give instructions to a novice camper for:

- backpacking and hiking;
- building a fire;
- setting up camp;
- breaking camp.

Text 4

A Walking Tour

To be properly enjoyed, a walking tour should be gone upon alone. If you go in company, or even in pairs, it is no longer a walking tour in anything but name; it is something else and more in the nature of a picnic. A walking tour should be gone upon alone because you should be able to stop and go on, and follow this way and that, as the whim takes you; and because you must have your own pace, and neither trot alongside a champion walker, nor mince in time with a girl. And you must be open to all impressions and let your thoughts take colour from what you see. You should be as a pipe for any wind to play upon. There should be no cackle of voices at your elbow, to jar on the meditative silence of the morning. And so long as a man is reasoning he cannot surrender himself to that fine intoxication that comes of much motion in the open air, that

begins in a sort of dazzle and sluggishness of the brain, and ends in a peace that passes comprehension.

During the first day or so of any tour there are moments of bitterness, when the traveller feels more than coldly towards his knapsack, when he is half in a mind to throw it bodily over the hedge. Yet it soon acquires a property of easiness. It becomes magnetic; the spirit of the journey enters into it again. And no sooner have you passed the straps over your shoulder again than the rest of sleep is cleared from you, you pull yourself together with a shake and fall at once into your stride. And surely, of all possible moods, this, in which a man takes the road, is the best.

Exercise 1. Paraphrase the following using ideas from the text.

To go out with friends; to become something different from what it used to be; to have a quality of; to take one path or another; as a sudden desire takes you; to have one's own way of walking; to run trying to keep up with an experienced rambler; to force oneself not to overtake; to notice beautiful things; to be inspired by what you see; to ruin the thoughtful silence; to use intellectual power; to give oneself up to the excitement that comes from much exercise; to be beyond understanding; moments of annoyance; to almost decide to do something; excitement from the hike; to compose oneself; to set off.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

Быть чем-то только по названию; сделать что-то по воле каприза; передвигаться рысью; семенить; быть открытым для впечатлений; задумчивая тишина утра; быть недоступным для понимания; почти решить что-либо сделать; шагать (большими шагами); отправляться в путь.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. Comment on the writer's use of the expression "in anything but name".
2. What in the opinion of the writer are the main disadvantages of having company on a walking tour?
3. "You should be as a pipe for any wind to play on." What is the significance of this statement?
4. How, according to the writer, is man affected by prolonged walking in the open air?
5. The writer describes the knapsack as becoming magnetic. In what way is this an accurate description?
6. Taking the theme as a whole, what do you think "the spirit of the journey" is referred to?
7. Do you share the author's point of view that an enjoyable walking tour should be gone upon alone?

Skill Developing

1. Work in pairs or in small groups to develop the situations.

1. You've been chatting to a friendly fellow-hiker on your way to the meeting place about your last year experience on a hiking tour.

2. You have been invited to join your friend's family on a hiking tour. You've never been on a hike before and you want to know much about the new experience.

3. A friend is saying good-bye to you as you are about to go off on a short hiking tour. You are not convinced you are going to enjoy yourself.

4. You have arranged with your friend to go out for a picnic. But it is pouring with rain.

5. Your friend has agreed to come with you and two other friends on a hiking tour. Suddenly he changes his mind and says he wants to go to the sea-side. You try to persuade him to stay with you.

6. You and your sister are on a walking tour. Your sister has decided that you need to slim and has placed two raw eggs in a glass in front of you as your dinner.

7. Give two descriptions of hiking tours. In one of them describe the tour from the point of view of an ardent hiker; in the other describe the tour from the point of view of a tour-hater.

2. Writing

Write a composition about one of your hiking tours. The topics given below may help you.

1. An unforgettable evening.
2. An embarrassing situation.
3. A frightening experience.
4. An experience which made you laugh.

REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION

I. Match the antonyms.

1. be reluctant
2. take up
3. set up camp
4. mince
5. uproot plants
6. bloom
7. be neatly kept
8. avid hiker
9. lush growth
10. in mint condition

- a. give up
- b. measly sprouts
- c. be neglected
- d. inveterate anti-picnicker
- e. in a poor state
- f. be willing
- g. break camp
- h. fade
- i. stride
- j. plant flowers

II. Match the synonyms.

1. be overgrown with weeds
2. be at a loose end
3. be soaked
4. pull oneself together
5. be to one's fancy
6. strew about
7. a fad
8. be obsessed with looking after plants
9. a clump of trees
10. even the surface

- a. a grove
- b. be a wilderness
- c. scatter
- d. have a lot of leisure on one's hands
- e. restore one's composure
- f. get the ground flat
- g. a whim
- h. have a (romantic) appeal
- i. be an avid gardener
- j. be wet through

III. Complete the phrases with the right prepositions.

1. get full value ... smth
2. be conspicuous ... smth
3. build ... a collection
4. have the time ... one's life
5. be half ... a mind to do smth
6. ... leisure
7. grow ... value
8. be open ... all impressions
9. take advantage ... smth
10. be ... a terrible plight
11. ... one's free time
12. be ... inverse ratio ... smth
13. be impervious ... smth
14. get quite a kick ... smth
15. be keen ... bird-watching
16. be addicted .. smth

IV. Complete the sentences using the first letters of the missing words.

1. He collects only **v**... items.
2. Prune this apple tree if you want it to **b** ... good fruit.

3. People's real s... are reflected in their free-time activities.
4. Gambling is money down the d
5. Video games have a tendency to become o
6. The museum is w... visiting.
7. If you have a dream, g... for it!
8. Mastering a video game takes some time of d... effort.
9. This rose will soon come into full f... .
10. They took r... from rain in a small shed.

V. Translate the phrases.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. созерцать природу 2. быть полным стремления 3. выбирать место для лагеря 4. сарай для хранения инструментов 5. сокровищница 6. рыбацкие снасти | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. быть чем-то только по названию 8. час расплаты 9. бывший игрок (в азартные игры), который прозрел 10. сложить палатку 11. иметь легкую руку на посадку 12. задумчивая тишина утра |
|--|---|

VI. Translate the sentences.

1. Моей отдушиной является чтение книг.
2. Жители и гости города часто посещают парк культуры и отдыха.
3. Он приобрел редкий экземпляр для своей коллекции.
4. Монеты, которые люди скармливают в игровые автоматы, являются деньгами, выпущенными в трубу.
5. Том регулярно покупает лотерейные билеты, надеясь выиграть джек-пот.
6. Его пристрастие к азартным играм не поддается моему пониманию.
7. Инвентарь хранится в сарае, к которому ведет садовая дорожка.
8. Мы хотим разбить цветочную клумбу у пруда.
9. Достоинства овощей находятся в обратной пропорции к их размеру.
10. К нашему удивлению, роза прижилась. Сейчас на ней пять бутонов.
11. Небо выглядит угрожающим, может полить дождь.
12. Они выбрали место для лагеря у воды (водного массива), поставили палатку и развели костер.
13. Чтобы поставить палатку, тебе нужны колышки и суппорты.
14. В походах мы учимся жить за счет земли.
15. Походные ботинки должны быть влагостойкими, подходить на несколько пар носков и поддерживать лодыжку.
16. В любое время года тысячи любителей походов отправляются в путь.

VOCABULARY PLUS

The Use of Leisure

to take the first (job) that comes one's way; to be reflected in smth; to look back on smth with satisfaction; one's real self; to get full value from smth; source of inspiration; to contemplate nature; treasure house; to extend; to look upon smth as;

Collecting

to start a collection; to build up a collection; to acquire; an acquisition; to collect as an investment; to be (un)willing to do smth; (in) mint condition; to be reluctant to do smth; valuable items; junk shop; flea market; to grow in value; a mint set; antiques;

Video Games

to play (games) on the computer; to go on the market; to descend; descendant; the video game explosion; loose change; video game-related crime; to support an addiction to smth; a video arcade; to play truant; truancy; attendance record; to be admitted to smth; to take some time of determined effort to do smth; (a natural tendency) to become obsolete; to master a game; to gain free games; to abandon a game; to gather dust in the corner; boom;

Gambling

to gamble; gambling; gambler; to bet on horse racing; weather permitting; to turn smb on; a waste of money; to feed money into game machines; to win the jackpot; pathetic; to spend spare cash; money down the drain; an ex-gambler who has seen the light; association of sport and gambling; puritan; to enjoy smth for its own sake; to go in for lotteries; a little flutter (on the lottery); to be down / up by (10%);

Gardening

Passages:

to get the soil ready
to dig out the weeds
to add fertilizer to the soil
to sprinkle smth on smth
to stir / dig the fertilizer into the soil
to firm and even the surface
to set hard
to fit the roots
to plant / put in the seedling

Exercises:

a clipped hedge
a neglected garden
to water the garden
to take advantage of smth
to be bitten by mosquitoes
to be overgrown with weeds
to take root
to bear good fruit
to be in a terrible plight
a twig of tree

“Flowers that bloom ...”

to do the most irrational things
to nurse smth like a baby
to feed smth with a fertilizer
to keep the ground moist
a non-committal (reply)
a glut in the shops
to be re-sown
the day of reckoning
a shambles
to dig round the patches

to keep the ground pressed and damp	a clump of trees	to sift the soil
a neatly kept patch	to prune trees	to get the ground flat
shrubs	to uproot weeds	to be impervious to smth
allotment	a wilderness	to have the time of one's life
a thing of beauty	to account for smth	to scatter
foundation of social and competitive relationship	to come into flower	substitute
to be in inverse ratio to smth	to grow plants	It gets you.
to raise flowers from seeds	to be in bloom	to make (smth) out
to have a green thumb	to bloom	lush growth
	to be in blossom	to tackle smth
	to blossom	to take cuttings
	to fade	scientifically
	a bunch (of flowers)	

Let's Have a Picnic

angler; to agree with; to be situated on a body of water; fishing tackles; an excellent excuse for smth; to strew about;

Picnic

to be apprehensive; to be seized by a sudden impulse; to one's surprise; a day to tempt anyone out; an inveterate anti-picnicker; to be to one's fancy; to take refuge; to give smb chase; to be convulsed with laughter; to pull oneself together; to avert a disaster; to restore one's composure; to vow bitterly;

Walking and Camping

to get by; terrain; heavy-soled ankle-high sneakers; to traverse bog country; all-around hiking shoes; to be waterproofed; to shed rain and snow; slippery soles; to withstand long mileage; broken-in shoes; to have a romantic appeal; shelter; insect / animal proof; stakes and poles; to make a compact package; to pick a campsite; level ground; fuel wood; flammable material; to break / set up camp; to be dead out (about the fire); to dump water on the ashes; an old adage "Where I go, I leave no sign"; to live off the land;

A Walking Tour

to be no longer smth in anything but name; to do smth as the whim takes you; to trot; to mince (in time with smb); to be open to all impressions; cackle of voices; meditative silence of the morning; to pass comprehension; to be half in a mind to do smth; stride; to take/hit the road;

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