

Міністерство освіти і науки України
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Методична розробка
для проведення занять з теми

FOOD and DIET

для студентів
факультету міжнародних відносин

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Рекомендовано до друку кафедрою іноземних мов факультету міжнародних відносин Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка.
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Методична розробка для проведення занять з теми Food and Diet для студентів факультету міжнародних відносин.

Авторські права застережені.

Методична розробка призначена для проведення занять з англійської мови як першої іноземної зі студентами першого курсу факультету міжнародних відносин. Основна мета розробки - збагатити словниковий запас студентів (тематичний та активний), розширити межі його активізації, навчити студентів спілкуватися, висловлювати власну думку, підтримувати розмову, дискутувати іноземною мовою. Розробка передбачає також оволодіння певним обсягом екстралінгвістичних знань, що є необхідною передумовою для повноцінного активного володіння сучасною іноземною мовою.

Розробку складено згідно з програмними вимогами основного курсу іноземної мови. Основна увага зосереджена на опануванні тематичним словником та активною лексикою. Система вправ розрахована як на самостійну роботу вдома чи в аудиторії, так і на колективну роботу на заняттях з англійської мови. Розробка не передбачає спеціальних вправ, які б базувалися на граматичному матеріалі. Навчання та практичне опанування граматики здійснюється на основі підручників і посібників з граматики англійської мови, виданих як в Україні, так і за кордоном.

Урок складається з 5 розділів і двох додатків.

Перший розділ (Pre-text Activities) переважно спрямований на усне мовлення. Студенти ознайомлюються з темою уроку, повторюють існуючий у них вокабуляр та засвоюють новий лексичний мінімум тематичного матеріалу. Мета цього розділу - психологічно ввести студентів у пропоновану тему, даючи початкову уяву чи загальну схему, відштовхнувшись від якої вони зможуть поглиблювати свої знання з теми, одночасно збагачуючи мовленнєву компетенцію.

Другий розділ (Pronunciation Practice) складається з фонетичних вправ, робота у яких ведеться над звуками у слові та словосполученні. Мета цього виду вправ не стільки розвиток і закріплення артикуляційних навичок, скільки розвиток техніки читання окремих незнайомих слів та словосполучень, що підводить студентів до самостійного читання незнайомого тексту.

Третій розділ складається з тексту та комплексу вправ. Завдання мають на меті контроль розуміння змісту тексту, а сам текст містить пізнавальний матеріал і служить основою для бесіди, дискусії. Завдання на розуміння змісту тексту поділені на три групи. Перша - безпосереднє розуміння змісту тексту; друга - глибинне розуміння та аналіз як лінгвістичного, так і екстралінгвістичного матеріалу, поданого у тексті; третя - робота над текстом, яка вимагає творчого підходу, підводить студентів до самостійного читання ширшого текстового матеріалу на споріднену тематику, реферативних довідок, реферування та представлення здобутої інформації, що своєю чергою стимулює мислення іноземною мовою. У цьому ж розділі подаються різноманітні вправи на переклад з англійської на

українську і з української на англійську мову, на тлумачення окремих слів і словосполучень, синоніміку, перефразування.

Четвертий розділ присвячений роботі над активним вокабуляром і містить комплекс вправ на сполучуваність слів, розуміння слів та словосполучень у найтипівіших структурних моделях у контексті, перефразування, переклад, розуміння і вживання ідіоматичних виразів.

П'ятий розділ спрямований на збагачення тематичної лексики, (вводить великий тематичний словник) і широко представлений вправами на правильний добір лексики, розвиток усного мовлення, логічної пам'яті, асоціативного мислення, а також вміння граматично вірно та логічно осмислено висловлювати свої думки іноземною мовою як в усній, так і письмовій формі. Текстовий матеріал вправ до цього розділу підбирався з урахуванням того, щоб попри знання мови, дати студенту дані на побутову, країнознавчу та культурологічну тематику. Робота над вправами передбачає подальше поглиблення та закріплення активного та тематичного словника, розвиток навичок студентів вільно викладати думки англійською мовою.

Перший додаток до уроку (Appendix I) містить активний словник, у якому розкриваються зміст і вживання ключових слів та їх дериватів, а також приєднаних виразів, фразеологізмів, ідіом. У другому додатку (Appendix II) подається глосарій синонімів, мета якого - допомогти студентам зрозуміти диференційні ознаки і особливості вживання одиниць одного синонімічного ряду.

Основне завдання розробки - навчити студентів ефективно використовувати увесь арсенал лінгвістичних засобів для продуктивної комунікації.

Вправи у розробці за рівнем складності поділяються на три групи:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| вправи без позначок | - рівень intermediate, |
| вправи, позначені * | - рівень upper intermediate, |
| вправи, позначені ** | - рівень advanced, |

що дозволяє використовувати її на заняттях зі студентами різного рівня початкових знань.

Матеріал, поданий у розробці, пройшов апробацію на кафедрі іноземних мов факультету міжнародних відносин Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка.

В уроці використано такий матеріал:

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- Рекомендоване аудіювання

1. Keeler S. Listening in Action . – Longman, 1992. – Unit 3 (Parts B, C); Unit 9.
2. McKeag Tsukamoto C., LaLuzerne-Oi S. Tell Me About It. - Heinle & Heinle, 1993. – Unit 2.
3. Otto B., Otto M. Here is the News. – Wydawnictwa Szkolne I Pedagogiczne Spolka Akcyjna, 1999. – Part I. – News Items 3; 40; 44; 45; 59.

I. PRE-TEXT ACTIVITIES

Do you eat to live or live to eat?

1. Read and answer the questionnaire. Give your reasons. Turn to the Appendix III to find your score. Discuss in pairs or groups your attitudes and tastes.

1. When you buy food, which is more important?
a) appearance b) price c) quality
2. If you buy apples, which kind do you choose?
a) red b) green c) the cheapest
3. When you have a meal, what do you enjoy it most for?
a) the food b) the company c) the relaxation d) the television
4. If you were stranded on a desert island what food would you miss most?
a) chocolate b) steak c) bread
5. If a waiter suggests water, which do you ask for?
a) sparkling b) still c) tap
6. When you look at the menu in a restaurant, what do you usually choose?
a) a dish you know b) a dish you don't know
7. If you 're having dinner in a restaurant, will you always have a dessert?
a) yes b) no
8. If someone offered the following unusual food, which would you try?
a) cheese-flavoured ice-cream b) strawberry flavoured crisps c) neither
9. If someone suggested a quick meal, what would you choose?
a) fast food b) sandwich c) a picnic d) something more substantial
10. What would you be happiest to leave out of your present diet?
a) meat b) vegetables and fruit c) desserts d) wine
11. If you could put flavour on stamps, what would you choose?
a) chilli b) cheese c) banana d) another e) none

12. If someone said “Never eat anything you can’t pronounce” what would you say?

- a) I cannot agree more b) Nonsense!

2. Work in pairs. On a separate piece of paper make the list of foods and drinks as full as possible. Exchange your lists with other pairs.

A -	H -	O -	V -
B -	I -	P -	W -
C -	J -	Q -	X -
D -	K -	R -	Y -
E -	L -	S -	Z -
F -	M -	T -	
G -	N -	U -	

3. Exclude from the list below the products which cannot be sold as pre-prepared, frozen, dried, tinned.

pre-prepared	Frozen	dried	tinned
garlic	cherries	bananas	flour
steak	onions	fish	pork
fish fillet	turkey	meat	peaches
potatoes	bread	ham	lettuce
tomatoes	spaghetti	plums	tuna

4. a) Imagine you are given a shopping list, which you see below. Think in what shops you can buy these things and put the names of items in the graphs of the chart.

b) Sum up what you have written and say what and where you can buy:

e.g. I can buy at baker's.

a loaf of brown bread

1 large cod

1 kg of pork

a bottle of vinegar

2 medium-sized herrings

a tin of sardines

3 lemons
 0.3 kg of ham
 1 small cabbage
 a tin of condensed milk
 a bunch of radishes
 a drum of margarine
 0.5 kg of cheese

2 kg of potatoes
 a large chicken
 biscuits
 a bag of flour
 a 0.5 kg pack of sour cream
 0.2 kg of butter

Dairy shop	Baker's	Butcher's	Fishmonger's	Grocer's	Greengrocer's

***5. a) Ask your classmates questions using the phrases below. If your classmate says “No”, you must ask another person the same question. When a classmate tells you “Yes”, write that person’s name in the blank.**

Find Someone Who:

1. _____ often craves potato chips.
2. _____ hates chocolate.
3. _____ eats something salty every day.
4. _____ has a sweet tooth.
5. _____ drinks strong coffee without milk.
6. _____ likes to eat fast food for lunch.
7. _____ is indifferent to ethnic food from different countries.
8. _____ is a fussy eater.
9. _____ sometimes eats stale bread.
10. _____ often eats canned food.
11. _____ likes spicy food better than sweet.
12. _____ thinks fast food tastes awful.
13. _____ thinks honey tastes too sweet.

b) Compare your own preferences, using the following phrases:

to like; to crave; to be dying for; to be crazy about;
can't resist eating...; to have a weakness for; to be indifferent to;
not to care for; to hate; to detest; to loathe.

6. Work in groups. Discuss the following questions:

1. What do you think about eating out? Do people eat out because they can't cook or because they want to stay in public or for some other reasons?

2. Take-away food is getting more and more popular in Ukraine. Can you name any advantages and disadvantages of this trend? Which are more numerous? What are the most popular takeaway meals in Ukraine? What is your favourite and least favourite takeaway meal? Why?

3. What do you understand by the term "good food"?

4. Before visiting a new place one may hear certain things about its culinary traditions. How often do these things come true when one actually visits this place? Can you recall any similar situations from your own experience?

II. PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

1. Consult a dictionary and practice the pronunciation of the following words.

a) additional, aromatic, bland, boiled, Chinese, continental, culinary, delicate, eminent, fatal, gargling, herbal, inedible, intricate, Italian, moderate, oriental, refreshing, sophisticated, traditional, wrong;

b) bacon, beverage, bun, circumstances, cocoa, cuisine, diet, foreigner, garnish, herring, housewives, lemon, pickles, poison,

restaurants, refusal, rum, salad, salmon, shrimp, soup, starving, steaks, stuff, toast, variety, waffles;

c) to achieve, to approach, to consist of, to consume, to crave for, to experiment with, to include, to loathe, to mention, to paraphrase, to pour, to retain, to suggest;

d) actually, confidently, definitely, easily, occasionally, originally, successfully, suddenly, traditionally, unpalatably, usually.

2. Practise fluent reading.

a) black or green, butter and marmalade, colourless and tasteless, croissants and pancakes, fish and chips shops, fried and scrambled eggs, great variety and numbers, pastries and cakes, pies and pancakes, potatoes and pasta, tomatoes and mushrooms, unpalatably bland and poor, either a continental or an English breakfast, rice or buckwheat, spaghetti or noodles, sugar or porridge;

b) average Englishman, common knowledge, culinary wasteland, desired object, easy walking distance, endless food lines, famous proverb, fish fillets, fried eggs, gargling water, grilled sausages, high-sounding title, home-made preserves, hot drinks, inedible vegetables, mashed potatoes, oriental beverage, personal offence, quite intricate, roasted meat, second helping, soft drinks, sophisticated public, sweet course, take-away food, thin paste;

c) a cup of coffee, hands of the clock, moderate portions of food, a number of salads, a point of view, soups of various kinds;

d) to be bound to be greeted, to be deeply convinced, to be misled by the word, to be on edge, to be over the moon, to be popular with, to be sentenced to, to be stunned to discover, to be tired, to come to the idea, to count calories, to find oneself unable to consume, to groan with food, to have a bite, to pour a few drops of cold milk, to prefer to eat out, to put one's heads together.

3. Practise fluent reading of the text.

III. WORK WITH THE TEXT

TEXT

Living in Ukraine one cannot but **stick to a Ukrainian diet**. **Keeping to this diet** for an average Englishman may be fatal. One can easily come to this idea after experiencing a few meals in Ukraine. We traditionally **have meals** four times a day and our **cuisine** is quite intricate.

Every person starts his or her day with **breakfast**. Poor Englishmen are sentenced to either a **continental** or an **English breakfast**. From the Ukrainian point of view, when one has it continental it actually means that one has no breakfast at all, because it involves **drinking a cup of coffee** and **eating a bun**. A month of continental breakfast for some Ukrainians would mean **starving**. The English breakfast is a bit better, as it consists of **fried eggs, grilled sausages, bacon, tomatoes and mushrooms**. As a choice one may have **corn flakes with milk and sugar** or **porridge**. And of course a cup of **tea with milk** and **toast with butter and marmalade**. Tea is a special subject to be mentioned while speaking about the English diet. It is common knowledge that tea is a British national drink. The trouble with this drink is that originally it was quite a good drink. But a group of the most eminent British people put their heads together and suggested that one should not **drink it clear**, or with lemon, or rum and sugar, but **pour a few drops** of cold milk into it and no sugar at all, the desired object is achieved – once this **refreshing, aromatic, oriental beverage** is successfully transformed into colourless and **tasteless** gargling water which suddenly becomes a national drink of Great Britain still retaining the high-sounding title of tea.

Yes, the English drink a lot of tea and if you are invited to their homes you should never refuse any additional cups of tea under any circumstances: if it is cold, if it is hot, if you are tired, if anybody thinks that you might be tired, if you are on edge, if you are over the moon, before you go out, if you are out, if you have just returned home, if you **crave for** it, if you **loathe** it, if you have had no tea for some time, if you have just had a cup.

In Ukraine we also drink tea for breakfast but without milk, usually black or green, **occasionally** herbal, but **having tea often doesn't mean** “having tea” in the British sense. In addition to it we may have anything: **fried and scrambled eggs, buns, croissants and pancakes, pastries and cakes**, as well as **potatoes and pasta**. Some good-humoured individuals even prefer soup, but, of course, sandwiches and tea or coffee are very popular.

One can easily understand that in Great Britain by one o'clock people are very much **ready for lunch**. Lunch is the biggest meal of the day. That would be music to Ukrainian ears until he or she learns what lunch really consists of. It may be a **meat or fish course** with **soft drinks** followed by a **sweet course**.

The heart of the Ukrainian person fills with joy when the hands of the clock approach 2 p.m. Our dinner differs from the British and **includes three courses**. We may have a **salad, herring, cheese** and so on **for a starter, soups of various kinds for the first course**, and **for the second course steaks, chops, or fish fillets** with the **garnish of jacket, boiled, fried, mashed potatoes, spaghetti or noodles, rice or buckwheat**, a lot of **bread**, of course, and **something to drink**. The more the better. At four or five the Ukrainians may **have a bite: waffles, cakes with juice, tea, cocoa and stuff like this**.

In Great Britain they **have dinner** at five or six. **Soup** may be served then, but one should not be misled by the word “soup”. British soup is just a **thin paste** and a **portion** is three times smaller than in Ukraine.

A lot of British prefer to eat out. “Fish and Chips” shops are very popular for their **take-away food**. No matter where you live there will be a traditional **fish and chips** shop within easy walking distance. The fish is usually **cod**, but there is also **sturgeon, salmon** and **hake** to choose from. The more sophisticated public **goes to Chinese, Italian seafood** or other **restaurants** and experiments with **shrimp, inedible vegetables** and **hot drinks**.

Supper in Ukraine means one more big meal at about seven. The table **groans with food** again. One can confidently say that eating never stops here. An Englishman being used to **moderate**

portions of food finds himself unable **to consume** “Ukrainian” portions when invited to dinner in any place in Ukraine. Most Ukrainians have never counted calories and they are deeply convinced that their food is **healthy**. Some housewives may admit that it takes some time to prepare all the stuff, including **pickles, home-made preserves** and traditional Ukrainian varenyky, **pies and pancakes**. But they don’t seem to mind too much **and boil, fry, roast, grill, bake and make**.

The first time foreigners come to Ukraine, they prepare themselves for what they imagined to be a **culinary wasteland**. Brought up on old images of **endless food lines**, one expects the Ukrainian **cuisine** to be **unpalatably bland and poor**. But this is definitely wrong. Getting off the plane one is bound to be greeted with a “**three-course meal**” of Ukrainian borshch, **roasted meat**, and delicate **cheese-and-jam pancakes**, a number of salads followed by a great variety and numbers of other dishes. Mind you cannot **refuse from a second helping** under any circumstances since your refusal will be taken as a personal offence. From that moment a foreigner is stunned to discover that eating really never stops in Ukraine.

Paraphrasing a famous proverb one can say: “What is a Ukrainian man’s meat is a British man’s poison”.

1. Comprehension check

I.

1. What is the main difference between the English and Ukrainian diets? 2. Why are Englishmen “sentenced” to their breakfast? 3. What is a continental breakfast and what is an English breakfast? 4. Why is tea so popular in the English diet? 5. What are the most common ways of drinking tea in Great Britain and in Ukraine? 6. What can Ukrainians have in addition to tea? 7. When do Englishmen and Ukrainians usually have lunch? What do their lunches usually consist of? 8. What can you say about Ukrainian and British dinners? 9. What is the difference between the Ukrainian and British soup? 10. What are fish and chips shops? What do they sell?

11. Do Ukrainian and British suppers differ a lot? 12. When do the English drink tea? 13. Can you explain what is meant by being “on edge” and being “over the moon”? Give examples of the situations in which one can feel those ways. 14. What are Ukrainian housewives often engaged in? 15. What impressions of Ukrainian culinary traditions might foreigners have before coming to Ukraine? 16. In what way do Ukrainians usually meet foreigners? 17. Can you illustrate the meaning of the proverb “What is one man’s meat is another man’s poison”? 18. Give your title to the text.

***II**

1. Do you agree that sticking to a Ukrainian diet may be fatal for some Englishmen? 2. Ukrainian cuisine is called intricate. What might this mean? Do you agree with this characteristic? 3. Can you trace the author’s irony in the attitude towards English tea? Give your reasons. 4. Is tea popular in Ukraine? What kind of tea do you prefer? 5. Can you name the most popular product(s) in Ukraine, in your city, in your family, which can be served in different ways and on different occasions? Why do you think it is so? 6. From the text one can gain an impression that Ukrainians eat everything in large amounts and at any time. Is it true, exaggerated or completely wrong? 7. What is “sophisticated” public and how can “inedible” vegetables be eaten? 8. What is implied by stating that “the English drink tea under any circumstances”? 9. It is stated in the text that “most Ukrainians never count calories and they are sure that their food is healthy”? How true is this statement? Do you think it is the right approach towards one’s diet? Give your reasons. 10. There is an opinion that the description of typical breakfasts, lunches, etc. is often quite far-fetched and in each case meals are usually very different. Do you support this point of view? If it is so why do we so often talk about typical breakfasts, etc.? 11. Have you heard that breakfast should be eaten on one’s own, dinner should be shared with a friend and supper should be given away to an enemy? What do you think this means? Do you support the idea?

****III Creative work.**

1. Think of the possible way in which the Ukrainian cuisine can be made better known and better appreciated abroad. Make a project presentation.
2. Do a library research and describe one or more eating or cooking rituals from another culture that you find interesting.

2. Find in the text the English for:

1. дотримуватись чогось; 2. смертельний, згубний; 3. їсти / харчуватись чотири рази на день; 4. булочка; 5. вмирати з голоду; 6. ячня; 7. каша; 8. повидло, джем; 9. спочатку; 10. радитись; 11. кілька крапель; 12. булькаюча вода позбавлена смаку; 13. східний / азійський напій; 14. зберігати гучну назву; 15. ячня-бовтанка; 16. млинці, оладки; 17. макаронні вироби; 18. бути цілком готовим до (ленчу) другого сніданку; 19. складатись із трьох страв; 20. перша страва; 21. на перше, на друге; 22. картопляне пюре; 23. оселедець; 24. вафлі; 25. рідка маса; 26. тріска; 27. осетрина; 28. лосось; 29. неїстівні овочі та гострі напої; 30. відчувати відразу до чогось, ненавидіти; 31. вгинатись від їжі; 32. легка закуска; 33. трав'яний чай; 34. поглинати ... порції; 35. кулінарна пустка; 36. готувати себе до чогось; 37. надзвичайно несмачний / огидний; 38. виходити з (літака); 39. відмовитись від добавки; 40. сприймати як особисту образу; 41. бути приголомшеним; 42. ячмінні (пшеничні) коржики; 43. виховуватись на чомусь; 44. кухня (страви); 45. запропонувати; 46. за таких умов; 47. середній; 48. загальновідомо.

3. Find in the text and translate into Ukrainian:

1. cuisine; 2. to be sentenced to smth; 3. continental breakfast; 4. grilled sausages; 5. most eminent; 6. to drink smth clear; 7. refreshing; 8. to consume; 9. a meat or fish course; 10. soft drinks; 11. garnish; 12. spaghetti or noodles; 13. to have a bite; 14. to be misled by smth; 15. “Fish and Chips” shop; 16. take-away food; 17. salmon; 18. to choose from; 19. shrimp; 20. to be on edge; 21. to be over the moon; 22. to crave for smth; 23. moderate portions; 24. food lines; 25. to be bound to

be...; 26. roasted meat; 27. cheese-and-jam pancakes; 28. to take some time; 29. home-made preserves; 30. pies; 31. to roast; 32. to grill; 33. pickles; 34. to be deeply convinced; 35. jacket potatoes; 36. buckwheat; 37. cocoa; 38. to eat out; 39. desired object; 40. to retain; 41. personal offence; 42. intricate; 43. within easy walking distance; 44. unpalatably bland.

***4. Find in the text the words conveying the same meaning:**

a) appetizer; state of affairs; theme, topic;

b) complex; continuous, immeasurable; conventional; deadly, lethal; doomed; exhausted; famous; fragrant; flat, bland, flavourless; modest; nutritious; obliged to; refined, complicated; supplementary, extra; uneatable;

c) to acknowledge; to be misguided; to detest; to eat; to keep, to preserve; to persuade; to raise, to educate; to recommend, to advise; to reject; to taste, to like very much;

d) firmly; irregularly, seldom.

****5. Find in the text words for the definitions:**

1. the food and drink normally taken by an individual or a group; 2. food eaten alone or in company to satisfy hunger or at a set hour as part of daily routine; 3. a style of cooking and preparing food; 4. suffering or dying from not having food, or feeling very hungry; 5. a drink made by steeping the dried leaves of some kind of shrub in boiling water; 6. a thin, flat cake made from butter and fried on a griddle or in a pan; 7. liquid food, usually savoury made by boiling ingredients such as vegetables, fish, meat in water; 8. two or more slices of bread between which a filling such as meat or cheese is placed; 9. a non-alcoholic drink, esp. a carbonated one; 10. any of the successive parts of a meal; 11. the midday meal; 12. a small amount of food; a snack; 13. a food or drink served before the meal to stimulate the appetite; 14. a serving of sweet food as the last course of a meal; 15. a very slight, hurried meal, esp. between regular meals; 16. small piece of bread made with baking soda or baking

powder, a cracker, a cookie; 17. to be tense, nervous; 18. unpleasant to taste; 19. one more serving of food; 20. an old saying which illustrates the truth; 21. a measurement of the amount of energy produced by food; 22. a woman, who does not work outside the home; 23. a cucumber soaked in vinegar and spices; 24. making someone feel strong and new again; 25. fruit, usu. in large pieces, cooked with a lot of sugar and stored in a jar.

6. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. He stuck ... his story and didn't even try to listen to anybody else.
 2. ... these circumstances you should behave in a very cautious way.
 3. Remodelling transformed an old, dark house ... a cheerful one. 4. I always start my morning ... coffee, otherwise I won't be able to think clearly. 5. ... addition ... his salary he earns a bit on the side. 6. I have an exam in two days and I am not ready ... it ... all. 7. As I live with my grandmother now, I'm just sentenced ... her stories at dinner. 8. Taking his foreign guests to this restaurant will mean a lot of expense ... him. 9. The committee consists ... ten members and two of them are against this project. 10. ... a choice you may either prepare dinner or clean the rooms. 11. He poured the milk ... the bottle ... a jug. 12. The candidates are ... edge waiting for the test results. 13. Dinner will be followed ... a concert. 14. ... his point ... view Ukrainian cuisine is very tasty and nutritious. 15. This time I filled the pies ... meat and all the guests liked them. 16. I don't want anything ... dessert but I'd like to have more of this soup. 17. I fear you have been misled ... her kind manner. 18. He was groaning ... pain but we could do nothing to help him. 19. Her eyes filled ... tears after she learned the news. 20. She has many problems with her business; but she sticks ...it and makes it run. 21. I need your help; it's a matter ... life and death. 22. I will never invite that man ... dinner because he is a very fussy eater. 23. It is customary to thank people who invite you ...their party. 24. The solemn ceremony ... front ... the new embassy was to begin ... three but had to be postponed till five o'clock. 25. She never drinks coffee ... dinner as it won't let her sleep at night. 26. I promise I'll be ready with the report

... midday. 27. To hear her apology for being wrong was music ... my ears. 28. In this restaurant you may have only two kinds of soup ... a first course but you may choose ... a great many of dishes ... the second course. 29. Fast food restaurants are very popular ... students and usually they are situated ... easy walking distance from the place where they study. 30. They are a very sociable couple and enjoy going ... together. 31. I'll never get used ... living in this noisy district, I'll have to move out. 32. Shall we get some take-away food or shall we eat ... ? - I'd rather go to a Chinese restaurant for a change. 33. Maggy was quite ... edge when she realized how dangerous was her position in this argument. 34. My niece is determined to stick ... this monstrous diet for about two weeks. Don't you think it's unreasonable? 35. Could you come ... my place two times ... a week and take care of my house-plants? 36. ... their point ... view that would be highly outrageous to permit ... such behaviour. 37. The table was groaning ... food and drinks however I didn't feel like eating or drinking at that moment. 38. Angela was misled ... his fake expression ... a man who pretended to be one of the greatest philanthropists. 39. Is it required to keep ... the recipe or shall we improvise? 40. What would you suggest? - I think, we'll start ... some salad and a cheese snack and then we'll probably have some turtle soup. 41. She poured some juice ... an enormous glass, took a sandwich and sat down ... front of the TV set. 42. I am extremely eager to be invited ... your house. That would be a great honour ... me. 43. My head was filled ... various ideas though I was not ready ... making immediate decisions. 44. I really crave ... peanuts and can't resist eating them wherever I have the opportunity. 45. We heard some poems followed ... a speech which was much worse than the first part of the ceremony. 46. Do you think this salad will be good ... a starter? 47. Are you absolutely sure about this way of behaving ... the following circumstances? You can get into trouble. 48. Hurry, hurry! We must get ... the plane immediately. 49. We've got a two-room suite, a bridal suite and two luxury suites to choose 50. Will you pour some coffee ... this thermos flask. 51. I would like to have some cucumbers and carrots ... addition ... this.

52. This supermarket is ... easy walking distance. You needn't have got any taxi.

***7. Consult the Appendix II and study the use of the following synonyms. Account for the choice of the particular word in each case:**

a) accident – case – event – incident

1. It took the ambulance only six minutes to reach the scene of the *accident*. 2. By pure *accident* he had come across the very man who could solve the mystery. 3. An *accident* on the runway caused the closure of Brussels airport today. 4. The city has a contingency plan for dealing with major *accidents* such as a rail crash. 5. It used to be the *case* that British industry was plagued by strikes but this is no longer so. 6. Experts told us that the nuclear reactor was safe. Sadly, this was not the *case*. 7. It was a simple *case* of mistaken identity. 8. He highlighted the *case* of Harry Farr, 25, who was executed for cowardice in 1916. 9. Medical students study the *case* histories of many patients. 10. The *case* was thrown out for lack of evidence. 11. The defendant requested more time to prepare his *case*. 12. Today is the embassy's fiftieth anniversary and there will be a party to mark the *event*. 13. Is it still possible to change the course of *events*? 14. This race will be the main *event* of the afternoon. 15. At seven o'clock they have dinner during which they catch up on the day's *events*. 16. Police are trying to reconstruct the sequence of *events* on the night of the killing. 17. It is feared that the attack may not have been an isolated *incident*. 18. Everybody understood the government's desire to play down the *incident*. 19. He named lots of *incidents* arising out of an industrial dispute. 20. The *incident* sparked off a riot which lasted 3 days.

b) tired – exhausted – (worn out) – drained

1. They arrived back from their long walk, *tired* but happy. 2. I usually feel too *tired* to cook after a day at the office. 3. She lowered her *tired* legs into a hot bath. 4. If you get *tired of* life in the city, you can always come back home. 5. We're always arguing and I'm just

tired of it. 6. I was *exhausted* every day when I started working as a manager, but I'm used to it now. 7. There was a trail of *exhausted* refugees coming over the border. 8. The farm workers had been working all day to bring in the hay and they were *worn out*. 9. I'm all *worn out* from working too hard. 10. The stress of giving up smoking can leave you feeling emotionally and physically *drained*. 11. All through his body the boy suddenly felt *drained* and weak. 12. He was *drained* after the quarrel. 13 She felt *exhausted* and emotionally *drained*. 14. A row has left him physically *exhausted*. 15. Of course, I'm not ill. I am just *tired*.

c) to admit – to acknowledge – to confess

1. He *admitted* his ignorance in this question. 2. Some ministers *admit* privately that unemployment could continue to rise. 3. "Well, I suppose there is some truth in what you say," she *admitted*. 4. You enjoyed the concert, didn't you? Come on, *admit* it. 5. I hate to *admit*, but I think he is right. 6. He *acknowledged* his signature when he saw the papers. 7. Mr. Dawson will be obliged to *acknowledge* that there is no excuse for not employing her. 8. The senator *acknowledged* there was an acute homelessness crisis, but could not guarantee the passage of the bill. 9. Did it mean that he was to *confess*? To give himself up and be put to death? 10. Occasionally people will *confess* to crimes just to get attention.

d) to decline – to refuse – to reject (to turn down)

1. I decided to telephone and *decline* their invitation to dinner, as there was a wonderful concert at the Victoria Hall. 2. He *declined* my offer of help. 3. You can't *refuse* to do it for me, can you? 4. The region's vice-chair *refused* them his support for protest demonstration. 5. Employers *are refusing* to discuss a pay settlement until the staff return to work. 6. The company *has refused point-blank* to provide child-care for its employees. 7. His mind *rejected* the thought that there was anything wrong with her. 8. She *rejects* pity, and never wished to depend upon anybody. 9. Lauren *rejected / turned down* all her parents offers of financial help. 10. The Secretary of State offered his resignation, which the President

promptly *rejected*. 11. Bruce always regretted *turning down* the opportunity to go to college. 12. The belief that the children of working mothers suffer is *rejected* by most child psychologists.

e) discover – examine – explore - investigate

1. She was surprised to *discover* he was perfectly capable around the house. 2. It would be fascinating to *discover* more about the town's history. 3. Critically *examine* your work as if you were looking at someone else's efforts. 4. Before buying an antique, *examine* it closely to avoid buying a fake. 5. Having carefully *examined* all the technical evidence, we have decided to make certain changes in the engine design. 6. This idea is worth *exploring*. 7. Whenever possible she and Flynn go off and *explore* the countryside, taking a picnic with them. 8. Police have been called to in to *investigate* the complaints. 9. We can assure you that your complaint will be fully and properly *investigated*.

***8. Insert the word best suited to the context. Account for your choice.**

a) accident – case – event – incident

1. Many women want to have children but this is not always the __. 2. Talks between the neighbouring countries were called off following a border __. 3. The local MP has taken up the __ of the family of six who have been left homeless. 4. That was a fatal road __. 5. It remains the __ that not enough graduates are going into teaching. 6. He looked forward to social __ like the embassy cocktail parties. 7. Most serious __ in the home involve electrical equipment or hot liquids. 8. The court will consider the __ soon. 9. We had a huge party and hired a photographer to record the __. 10. The __ against her collapsed when a key witness was proved to lie. 11. A funny __ happened to me on my way to work this morning. 12. I realized that by __ I had started a dangerous rumour. 13. Forthcoming __ are listed on the back page of the local newspaper.

b) tired – exhausted – (worn out) – drained

1. You walked all the way from the station? You must be absolutely ___! 2. A(n) ___ driver has slower reactions than one who is wide awake. 3. The whole family was ___ after the overnight ferry trip from Athens. 4. I soon got ___ because I was carrying the heavy end of the box. 5. He had continuously been discouraged in what he was doing and finally ended up feeling completely ___. 6. She began telling us, in a(n) ___ voice, about all her family problems. 7. His strength disappeared with the illness and he felt completely ___. 8. People are ___ hearing politicians make promises that they never keep. 9. They lay on the ground near the finish line, ___ from their long run. 10. He fell into bed utterly ___.

c) to admit – to acknowledge – to confess

1. You must ___ that the change can do me good. 2. In the end he had to ___ that I was right. 3. I ___ his being clever. He often showed he had wits. 4. Edward ___ to being a spy for the KGB. 5. The police used forceful methods to get the suspect to ___ to the crime. 6. You may not like her, but you have to ___ that she's good at her job. 7. You have to ___ the truth of what she says. 8. She ___ that she occasionally bets on horses. 9. After two days of questioning the suspect finally ___. 10. When I was offered the job I was tempted, I must ___. 10. He was honest enough to ___ his mistake.

d) to decline – to refuse – to reject (to turn down)

1. His statement that unions had agreed to negotiate special deals on industrial relations was strongly ___ by the secretary. 2. The students were asked to leave the building but they ___. 3. When asked to comment on details of the agreement, the president ___. 4. I wanted Jane to invite my father to stay with us over Christmas, but she ___ (bluntly). 5. The ambassador was invited to attend the opening ceremony, but he ___. 6. You wouldn't ___ an old friend a favour, would you? 7. You'd be stupid to ___ such a good job offer. 8. Jill's application for housing benefit has been ___ by the authorities on the grounds that she was married. 9. We automatically ___ any candidate who makes a spelling mistake in their job application.

e) discover – examine – explore - investigate

1. We ___ that the cake was inedible. 2. The police will ___ the food for poison. 3. This study sets out to ___ the possible effects of climate change. 4. It was while I was making dinner that I ___ a brilliant way to make sure the spaghetti is cooked. 5. We'll be in Istanbul for three days so there will be plenty of time to ____. 6. An outbreak of food poisoning is currently being ___ by health officials. 7. The allegations have not yet been properly ____. 8. We must ___ all the possibilities. 9. Franklin ___ that lightning is electricity. 10. The film usefully ___ some of the issues surrounding adoption.

***9. Translate into English using the most suitable word.**

1. Незабаром ми довідалися, що помилилися. 2. Причина цього випадку ще не відома, але найімовірніше пояснення – це помилка людини. 3. Вам слід визнати, що у Ніка є почуття гумору. 4. Після безглуздої суперечки, яка не дала жодних результатів, ми почувались повністю виснаженими. 5. У конституції зазначено, що уряд має діяти згідно з законом, проте насправді це не завжди так. 6. Вони випадково зустрілись в аеропорту. 7. Я збирався подивитись ці теледебати, але був дуже стомлений, тому ліг спати. 8. Сьогодні ми згадуємо найважливіші події року. 9. Це була найважча справа за увесь час її роботи юристом. 10. Після обіду ви будете мати час оглянути місто самостійно. 11. Підозрюваний зізнався у пограбуванні крамниці. 12. Після розлучення вона почувалась спустошеною і нікому непотрібною. 13. Ентоні раптом зрозумів, що вже надто пізно щось робити. 14. Демонстрація відбулась без не передбачуваних випадків. 15. Після хвороби їй здається, що вона втомлюється дуже швидко. 16. Я впевнений, якщо ти попросиш її про допомогу, вона не відмовить. 17. Глядачі з жахом дивились, як розвивались події. 18. Поліція зараз розслідує цю справу. 19. Сара врешті решт визнала, що її син хворий і повинен піти до лікаря. 20. Туристи будуть у місті досить часу для того, щоб оглянути його. 21. Очікують, що сенат відхилить цей законопроект. 22. Як завжди туман та

ожеледиця призвели до кількох жахливих аварій на дорогах міста. 23. Ми знайшли чудовий ресторан морепродуктів на околицях міста. 24. Ентоні допускає, що робота буде важкою, проте він усе ж таки спробує. 25. Мені набридло чекати, коли він нарешті прийме хоч якийсь рішення. 26. Коли я перетинав кордон митники оглянули мої речі. 27. Зустріч з цією людиною стала тією подією, яка змінила моє життя. 28. Ми подали прохання про додатковий час для завершення проекту, проте рада його відхилила. 29. У нього був дійсно важкий випадок харчового отруєння. 30. Анна уважно розглядала марку, намагаючись з'ясувати коли відправили лист. 31. Я хочу подякувати усім, хто взяв участь у добродійному вечорі, метою якого було підтримати цю подію. 32. Джон сильно постраждав під час аварії, в якій зіткнулися дві вантажівки і його легковик. 33. Питання ще детально не вивчалися. 34. Панові Кейсі дуже шкода, що він змушений відхилити Ваше люб'язне запрошення. 35. Науковці досліджують це явище і проміжні результати досить непогані. 36. Ліза почувалась виснаженою після подорожі, тому майже одразу заснула. 37. Він визнав, що розповсюджував неправдиву інформацію. 38. Прем'єр міністр визнав, що у політиці його уряду були допущені помилки. 39. Боб ретельно оглянув місце події, але не знайшов жодних доказів. 40. За винятком кількох випадків непорозумінь, останні переговори завершилися позитивно. 41. Відповідно до нового закону лікарі не мають права відмовити пацієнтам у доступі до медичних карток. 42. Ти виглядаєш виснаженим, ти б трохи відпочив, перш ніж продовжувати роботу. 43. Колумб відкрив Америку, але не дослідив цей новий континент. 44. Поліція уповноважена займатися усіма випадками злочинної практики. 45. Причина його смерті так і не була встановлена. 46. Мій опонент визнав, що я перший запропонував це рішення. 47. Цей гірський район Азії ще не достатньо вивчений. 48. Він не зміг приїхати на зустріч, оскільки у посольстві йому відмовили у видачі візи. 49. Лікар оглянув пацієнта, але не зміг встановити причину хвороби. 50. Помилка у перекладі ледь не спричинила

серйозний дипломатичний скандал. 51. Компанія повинна вивчити усі скарги щодо низької якості своєї продукції.

***10. Find the definitions of the words in bold type, translate the following word combinations into Ukrainian and learn them. Make up your own sentences to illustrate their meaning:**

clear conclusion; conscience; glass; outline; passage; profit; sight; sky; victory; view;

soft bed; fall; fragrance; fur; hat; heart; glance; light; pencil; sleep; slope; smile; steps; words;

hot air; issue; job; line; news; opponent; sauce; situation; soup; stove; temper; water; weather; words; yellow;

to serve dinner; the cause of peace; as a cook; one's country; as a judge; as a secretary; a sentence; at the table; tea; as a waiter;

thin beer; blanket; deception; diet; excuse; fabric; fingers; girl; hair; milk; paper; porridge; pretext; slice; soup; table; wine; wire;

sophisticated equipment, apparatus; food; novel; manners, public; traveller; woman; technique;

follow the argument easily; the conservative party; dinner with a liqueur; the discussion; the right road; a strict diet; suit.

11. Note the difference between the following pairs of words:

a) a number of – the number of

1. a group of people or things (takes the predicate in the plural) - барато: *A large number of people visit this museum every year.*
2. a total (takes the predicate in the singular) - кількість: *The number of inches in a foot is 12.*

a) 1. A number of cars *were / was* parked before a two-storey restaurant. 2. They say that the number of lawyers in town *have / has* increased in years. 3. The number of her friends *was / were* small. 4. A number of suggestions that she gave me *was / were* really helpful.

5. A small number of nations *provide / provides* the world with armaments. 6. These are *a number / the number* of solutions to the problem.

b) 1. Кількість робітників, яку скоротила компанія, збільшилась удвічі. 2. Після того, як побудували новий завод, багато робітників одержали робочі місця. 3. Кількість товарів у наших магазинах різко зросла минулого року. 4. Вчора поліція заарештувала велику кількість демонстрантів. 5. Кількість загиблих вже досягла 400 осіб. 6. Існує кілька причин чому цього не можна робити. 7. Багато гостей надають перевагу зеленому чаю. 8. Кількість відвідувачів цього ресторану зростає з кожним роком.

b) to convince – to persuade

Both are translated into Ukrainian “переконувати”. To *persuade* may be translated into Ukrainian by “схиляти, вмовляти”. This shade of meaning does not apply to *convince*.

1. to satisfy the person’s understanding as to the truth of something by proof, evidence or argument; the process of convincing leads to belief – запевняти, переконувати: Nothing will *convince* me that lies can be justified.

2. to influence a person in some way, either by argument, proof or otherwise; the process of persuading leads to action – переконувати, вмовляти, схиляти: A stubborn person may be *convinced* of the necessity of doing something, but nobody and nothing may be able to *persuade* that person to do it.

a) 1. I had tried to *convince / persuade* my company’s president that these ideas were viable. 2. I *convinced / persuaded* Sally to go with me to the concert. 3. Dean refused to join in the game even though they all did their best to *convince / persuade* him. 4. In the end she *convinced / persuaded* the jury of her innocence. 5. We *convinced / persuaded* him that his method was inefficient but we couldn’t *convince / persuade* him to try our method. 6. Noone can *convince / persuade* him of anything; he is a doubting Thomas. 7. She made

deceptive remarks about the property to *convince / persuade* us to buy it. 8. The Socialist party has failed to *convince / persuade* the majority of voters that it is capable of governing the country. 9. We were *persuading / convincing* him to give up that plan, but failed to *convince / persuade* him.

b) 1. США часто використовують дипломатію долара, щоб переконати інші країни вжити певних заходів. 2. Я доклав усіх зусиль, щоб переконати її відкласти гроші на чорний день, проте вона навіть не хоче про це чути. 3. Я зміг переконати батьків, що мені дійсно потрібні гроші. 4. Не думаю, що щось може переконати видавців розкрити суму своїх прибутків. 5. Усі ваші аргументи досить вагомі, проте вони все ще не переконали мене. 6. Ваші вчинки переконують мене у вашій щирості. 7. Мій брат не любить танцювати, тому навіть не намагайтеся переконати його піти на цю вечірку. 8. Усі були переконані, що вона зіпсує цю страву своїми спеціями.

c) occasion – opportunity

1. the time when an event happens – випадок, нагода, okazія: I've been to home on several *occasions* (several times).

2. a time when it becomes possible to do something; a chance – слухна нагода, сприятлива можливість: We need to give them a reasonable *opportunity* to look at the display.

a) 1. The scholarship provided me with my first *opportunity / occasion* to travel overseas. 2. When the *opportunity / occasion* came I seized it with both hands. 3. I've stayed there on a number of *opportunities / occasions*. 4. The ceasefire has created an *opportunity / occasion* to rescue the peace process. 5. The company aimed to expand as and when *opportunity / occasion* offered. 6. This system is a perfect *opportunity / occasion* for young people to work together in the community. 7. On this *opportunity / occasion*, as it happens, the engine started at once. 8. The police were called on 24 separate *opportunities / occasions*. 9. A joke found funny on the *opportunity / occasion* may not be so funny when told somebody else. 10. It was a

golden *opportunity / occasion* to invest and export into new workers. 11. The opening ceremony at the Olympic Games was a memorable *opportunity / occasion*.

b) 1. Стефані не пропускала жодної нагоди пообідати безкоштовно. 2. Дозвольте скористатися нагодою і привітати Ральфа з підвищенням по службі. 3. При нагоді він міг зателефонувати мені навіть опівночі. 4. Студенти повинні користатися будь-якою нагодою, щоб поглиблювати знання та набувати досвід. 5. Лише одного разу я запізнився на роботу, а мій шеф не може досі цього забути. 6. У нас ще буде можливість поговорити потім. 7. Перевага цієї роботи у тому, що ти будеш мати чудову нагоду багато подорожувати. 8. Ти не повіриш, але бували випадки, коли він навіть ходив у магазин. 9. Це дійсно дуже важлива подія у її житті. 10. При нагоді Ентоні прийде і допоможе тобі.

12. Translate into English using words and phrases from the text:

1. Такий спосіб життя згубний для вашого здоров'я. Ви повинні регулярно харчуватись, а не вгамовувати голод бутербродами. 2. Цей рецепт надто складний для того, щоб приготувати страву так швидко. 3. Ентоні був приречений постійно харчуватись не вдома, оскільки його молода дружина ще не вміла готувати. 4. Ми не маємо можливості забезпечити вам чотириразове харчування. У вас буде лише другий сніданок та обід у ресторані. 5. Загальновідомо, що швидка їжа надзвичайно згубна для здоров'я, хоч і не всі це розуміють. 6. Якщо українець приїжджає у якусь західну країну, він здебільшого почувається так, наче його навмисне морять голодом. 7. Більшість дітей ненавидять вівсяну кашу, та батьки однаково наполегливо продовжують їх нею годувати. 8. Така дієта погана тим, що людина не отримує достатньої кількості білків. 9. Це був торт, проте після того, як Беккі посиділа на ньому, він вже більше схожий на великий млинець. 10. Ти можеш узяти на вибір

кукурудзяні пластівці з молоком або вівсянку. 11. Смажені сосиски з гарніром продаються у декількох кафе недалеко від мого дому, тому я часто їх купую. 12. Це надзвичайно заплутана історія. Я думаю, для того, щоб у ній розібратись потрібно чимало часу. 13. Дайте мені, будь-ласка, три булочки з повидлом та пачку вівсяних пластівців. 14. Спочатку святкування планувалось як сімейний обід, проте до кінця вечора воно перетворилось на велику вечірку, де вже навіть не всі гості знали один одного. 15. Мій дідусь був справді визначним кухарем. Його ресторан був одним із найкращих у місті. 16. Ми нарешті повинні зібратись та порадитись щодо подальших дій. 17. Я вже ситий твоїми ячнями зі смаженою картоплею. Невже у тебе зовсім немає фантазії? 18. Для того, щоб витримати хоча б місяць в Україні дотримуючись справжньої українського раціону (дієти), стан Вашого здоров'я повинен бути більш ніж задовільним. 19. Цим питанням займається надзвичайно видатний учений. Ось чому ви повинні дотримуватись саме такої дієти. 20. Булькочуча маса викликала у мене лише огиду. Проте я змусив себе спробувати цю страву і виявилось, що вона цілком позбавлена смаку. 21. Як це можливо, що така занедбана територія все ще зберігає гучну назву національного заповідника? 22. Мій маленький син уже вміє готувати ячню-бовтанку. Він дуже часто допомагає мені готувати. 23. Серце Майка щоразу переповнювалось радістю, коли він бачив на столі величезний стейк із гарніром. 24. Мій друг справді добродушна людина і, дивлячись на нього, я можу погодитись з думкою, що добродушні люди багато їдять. 25. Я краще візьму відбивні котлети з локшиною, ніж сосиски з картопляним пюре. 26. У мене немає часу поснідати вдома. Давай швиденько поїмо десь по дорозі на роботу. 27. Надмірне споживання макаронних виробів зазвичай призводить до надлишкової ваги. 28. Твоя мама пече дуже смачні коржики. 29. Риба зі смаженою картоплею продається майже у кожному кварталі. Ви завжди можете купити порцію на виніс та заощадити свій час на приготуванні їжі. 30. Коли мій друг замовив коктейль „Бабуся Кончіта” він ще не підозрював, що

його очікує. Справді, запивати гостру мексиканську страву гострим напоєм було не дуже приємно. 31. Вона була роздратована несподіваним візитом боса і виглядала досить дивно. 32. Будьте обережні, коли збираєте гриби, ви можете взяти неїстівний гриб, навіть не підозрюючи цього. 33. Я не маю жодної уяви про те, що таке хек. Я лише знаю, що це якась риба. 34. Краще не звертайся до Джона з проханнями. Він чимось роздратований. 35. Ми сиділи у вуличному кафе та насолоджувались екзотичною стравою з якоюсь гучною назвою. 36. Він поглинав їжу такими величезними порціями, що мені було страшно на нього дивитись. 36. По дорозі до них ми готувались до того, що побачимо занедбану землю та старий будинок із маленькими вікнами. 37. Анна побачила свого батька, коли виходила з літака. 38. Коли ми приїдемо до бабусі й дідуся, нас обов'язково зустрінуть смачною вечерею. 39. У них уже багато років готують запечене м'ясо за старовинним рецептом їхньої прабабусі. 40. Ти ще пам'ятаєш часи коли у всіх магазинах були нескінченні черги за продуктами? 41. Він завжди починає свій ранок справжнім англійським сніданком. 42. Елізабет не снідає вранці, вона лише випиває чашку кави, виходячи з дому. 43. Ти приречений залишитись на цій посаді усе своє життя, якщо зараз не скористаєшся цією нагодою. 44. Ви вже готові до промови? – Так, проте я трохи нервую. 45. Я ніяк не можу вирішити, що замовити на перше. Можливо, Ви щось порадите? 46. Ми дуже часто ходимо кудись обідати, оскільки в нас зовсім не маємо часу на те, щоб готувати. 47. Ти не можеш відмовитись від добавки. Ти напевне ще навіть не зрозумів справжнього смаку цього салату. 48. Коктейль перетворився на якусь дивну суміш після того, як ти додав до нього томатний сік. 49. Вас не повинно вводити в оману надмірно дружнє ставлення незнайомих.

IV. ACTIVE VOCABULARY *

1. Examine the words and word combinations in different contexts. Translate them into Ukrainian and use them in the sentences of your own.

I

1. He has asked his lawyer **to add** a clause **to** the contract that gives him a share of the profits. 2. **Add** milk **to** the mixture before heating it. 3. The judge **added** that in other circumstances the sentence would be longer. 4. Your strange behaviour **adds to** you difficulties. 5. There has been a last minute **addition to** the programme for the President's visit. 6. Children may be badly affected by some food **additives**. 7. I think you need **to add** a little more salt to the dish. 8. She persuaded them to extend her contract for an **additional** 12 months period. 9. Please, call this number for any **additional** information you may require. 10. Our survey will produce the essential statistics. **In addition**, it will provide information about people's eating habits. 11. Natural catastrophes like famines have also **added to** the problems of the continent. 12. New high quality printing technology **added** 1000\$ **to** the retail price of the computer. 13. Good wine, excellent food, and interesting company; it all **added up to** a splendid evening. 14. It **adds up to** a recipe for financial disaster. 15. Make sure you **add variety to** your child's diet with plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables in season. 16. He'd just lost his job when, **to add to** all his troubles, the rent went up. 17. This spaghetti has no taste, **add** a little seasoning. 18. Well, I could be wrong, but it all seems **to add up**.

II

1. I've **cleared up one point** you asked me about. 2. His argument was very convincing, and I finally began **to see his point**. 3. The sun was **on the point of** setting and, looking straight into it, it was hard to see anything distinctly. 4. Henry **came to the point**, briefly and with all his persuasive force. 5. I admit that I may be **overstressing**

* See Appendix I

this point but I believe healthy food is very important. 6. **At this point** in the story Joan and Mrs. Nudd laughed until they wept. 7. She felt that she **had scored a point over** her opponent. 8. The issue of managing stress and tension at the company was **a point of interest** to our partners from abroad. 9. The message was brief and **to the point**. 10. There was **no point in** getting excited. There's still a lot of time before dinner. 11. "I'll have that one," he said **pointing at** a large piece of fish in the shop window. 12. Unless sales increase dramatically, the advertising campaign will have been a costly and **pointless** affair. 13. Almost everything has been agreed. There is just one **final point** that has to be **settled**. 14. Please, **stick to the point**, I'm in a hurry. 15. I understand that by saying this you are trying to protect your husband, but your remark is **off the point**. 16. I **take your point about** needing a new fridge but where will we get the money? 17. I think you've **missed the point**. We want to encourage competitiveness, not prevent it. 18. The company has **refused point-blank** to provide catering for its employees. 19. Vegetarianism is one of the few issues **on** which I **share** my mother's **point of view**. 20. Clearly (as the employers **were quick to point out**) keyboarding had nothing in common with programming. 21. Julie picked up **a pointed stick** and started drawing in the sand. 22. Our team **scored 7 points** in the first quarter. 23. Her temper reached **a boiling point** and she started screaming. 24. The candidate made **pointed criticisms about** her opponent's mistakes. 25. He had always wanted to be heard and at last he **gained his point** by becoming a host of the TV talk show. 26. You are not going to that party and that's final! Did I **make my point clear**? 27. We have come to the **turning point** in our foreign policy: it's time to decide whether we move towards West or towards East. 28. What you say is true **up to the point**, but I do not totally agree. 29. The stock market went up **20 points** today. 30. The commercial vehicle is the **focal point** of modern freight and passenger transport.

III

1. That play **sticks in my mind** because it was very unusual. 2. This paper feels all **sticky** - have you spilt marmalade on it? 3. Come on,

don't worry, don't be such a **stick in the mud**. 4. It's final, I am not going out, I'd **stick out like a sore thumb** in an expensive restaurant dressed like this. 5. The fridge door won't shut because there is something **sticking out**. 6. If you **stick at** it I'm sure you'll pass your examinations easily. 7. We can't have proper meetings unless everybody **sticks to** the rules. 8. I'll **stick my neck out** and say I'll finish the whole job tomorrow evening. 9. We gathered dry **sticks** to make a fire. 10. He became silent with his fork **stuck in** the potato. 11. It is **stick in the mud** reactionary attitudes that are holding back these banks, and if they don't modernize they will disappear. 12. Don't **stick** your head out of the bus window, it's dangerous. 13. When you arrive in London try to **stick together** not to lose each other in the big city. 14. It was a very **sticky** situation and I didn't know what to do. 15. "Sorry, I won't be in time, I've **stuck** in a traffic jam."

IV

1. The trouble with photography is that you have to carry so much **stuff** with you everywhere. 2. She **stuffed** some **clothes into** her bag and left immediately. 3. Leave your **stuff** here; you can call for it later. 4. What's that **sticky stuff** on the floor? 5. There's a man at the door who wants to know if we've got any **stuff** for a charity sale. 6. The children were gazing at a huge picnic basket **stuffed with** tasty delicacies. 7. The hotel room was hot and **stuffy**, and I woke up with a terrible headache. 8. He is made of **sterner stuff** than his father. 9. They trade mostly in fruit – apples, oranges, **this kind of stuff**. 10. **Stuff the rabbits** and roast them. 11. There's some old, **smelly stuff** in the back of the fridge. 12. **Bread stuffing** in a turkey – that sounds strange. 13. Your diplomatic art is **poor stuff**: no great man would negotiate on such shallow principles. 14. Only very serious **stuff** interests him.

V

1. Lucy and I have almost exactly the same **taste in** music. 2. Some people like Japanese cars and some people like European cars – it's a **matter of taste**. 3. "She's bought a bright orange trouser suit." "Oh

well, **there's no accounting for taste.**" 4. You are **a man of taste** – what do you think of this painting? 5. Cheddar can **taste mild** or very **sharp**. 6. It was an ugly kitchen with **tasteless decorations** and shabby furniture. 7. Good champagne has a **fresh** and **delicate taste**. 8. Why is airplane food always so **tasteless**? 9. You should **taste** my Dad's fried chicken, it's delicious! 10. He's **developed a taste for** French food ever since he spent two weeks in France last year. 11. He invited me to a jazz concert, but I explained that that kind of music was not exactly **to my taste**. 12. Chopped parsley **tastes good** with most vegetables. 13. He has **tasted** the frustration of defeat. 14. Wisdom digests, what knowledge only **tastes**. 15. This was her first **taste of** success.

2. Insert the following words and their derivatives:

a) add

1. Soon there will be a new ___ their family. 2. Read the bill carefully before paying to make sure there are no hidden ___ costs. 3. She told me some jokes to cheer me up, but they weren't funny and just ___ my depression. 4. If the tea is too strong, ___ some more hot water. 5. Some artificial ___ provide extra flavour to improve the taste and colouring of a product. 6. The judge ___ that in other circumstances the sentence would be longer. 7. ___ are made to the list from time to time. 8. He is allergic to some food ___. 9. As an ___ precaution she had special locks fitted on the doors. 10. ___ all her duties she had to prepare dinners. 11. It only ___ to her grief.

b) point

1. There was ___ making haste. No one would be up yet. 2. He tried to raise his voice but it was ___. 3. The teacher ___ her and told her to come to the front of the class. 4. Occasionally she wants to meet me but I can't really ___. 5. I'd like to discuss one or two ___ with you before approving them. 6. Len has ___ the book, which is to show how violent life in this country is. 7. The ___ sending out the questionnaires is to get information from consumers. 8. The ___ in the President's speech was the most ___. 9. Your suggestion doesn't

seem to __. 10. "It's so unfair that some women get paid less than men for doing the same job." "Yes, I __." 11. I wanted Janet to invite my father to stay with us over Christmas, but she __. 12. We interviewed a cross-section of society in order to get several __. 13. As Drake __, suicide rates are much higher in some occupations than in others. 14. We lost the game when the Giants __ 4 __ in the last quarter. 15. I'm glad that during our fruitful discussion so many important __ were __. 16. There were no further questions to him as he was very __. 17. His reputation was at stake so he considered it __ to meet his enemy face to face. 18. The issue of the disputed border between the two countries was a __ at the negotiations. 19. Democracy in that country is the __ of political discussion. 20. She has always stuck at her ambition to be promoted and seems to __ soon. 21. The cause of the accident is __ in this situation; we should worry about its consequences, __. 22. You have to make a sensible decision, your future will depend on it since you've come to the __ in your professional career. 23. An ice-cream cone is wide at the top and __ at the bottom.

c) stick

1. Your hands are so __. What have you been doing? 2. What really __ about the poor woman was that she had such a sad face. 3. Our manager is such an old __, he never listens to our ideas. 4. It was hard work, but they __ it and got the job done. 5. Witnesses were asked __ the facts and leave aside all emotions and sentiments. 6. Not many Congressmen are prepared to __ and say what they really think. 7. He has cut several __ to support the peas in the garden. 8. They workers of the factory went on strike __ higher wages. 9. You must __ in your essay or you will lose marks. 10. I have never thought that his __ policy will help him gain so many followers. 11. We must help him out, he is __. 12. The words __ in his throat when he saw Maggie.

d) stuff

1. If you want to clean the windows the __ is in the cupboard behind the door. 2. The boys crept into the orchard and __ their pockets __

plums. 3. He picked up a bunch of bank notes and ___ it in his pocket. 4. I don't know how we are going to get all this ___ into that tiny van. 5. Just put it in the corner with all the other ___. 6. She searched for her car keys in a small handbag ___ make-up, tissues and money. 7. It was pleasant outside, after that small ___ room in the basement. 8. This book is ___, it's not worth reading. 9. His speech was ___ anglicisms. 10. What's that ___ you're rubbing on your hands? 11. Stop yelling at me, I don't need that ___ from you. 12. What ___ do you usually use for peppers? 13. Those boots are made of hard-wearing ___, they are perfectly suitable for mountain trips.

e) taste

1. She had instinctive good ___, especially in the way she dressed. 2. She was a sophisticated woman of ambition and ___, who knew what she wanted and what she liked. 3. I always read the books Julie recommends. She has remarkably ___ literature. 4. It was the first time I ate trout. It ___ salmon to me. 5. I found that venison had an unpleasantly strong ___. 6. Sam, formerly not a beer-lover, has ___ the wonderful Chinese beer. 7. Served hot or cold, these ___ little cheese balls are ideal as an appetizer. 8. This milk ___ strange – do you think it's OK to drink it? 9. She ___ life in Mexico during a long vacation there. 10. Some foods, like white rice, ___ bland. 11. Your pointed remarks about your coworkers are absolutely ___. 12. He ___ politics and now he wanted to become an MP. 13. Add salt and pepper ___ your ___.

3. a) Find all the possible collocations with the words from the active vocabulary and translate the word combinations you matched into Ukrainian. Make up a story or dialogue using them.

<i>minor, useful, delicious, green, latest, crucial, key, rich, focal, fresh, notable, vague, raw, turning, simple, spicy, controversial, poor, natural, new, sophisticated, metallic, small, boiling, nasty, valuable, weak, bland</i>	addition point stuff taste
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b) Match the following words and translate the combinations into Ukrainian (more than one variant is possible).

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1) additional | a) addition |
| 2) pointed | b) paper |
| 3) sticky | c) charges |
| 4) stuffy | d) decorations |
| 5) fine | e) remark |
| 6) tasteless | f) room |
| 7) valuable | g) example |
| 8) tasteful | h) stuff |
| 9) cleaning | i) point |

4. Translate from Ukrainian into English using the active vocabulary of the lesson.

1. збільшувати витрати; 2. підняти питання; 3. відчутти смак слави; 4. додаток до рекомендації; 5. предмет обговорення; 6. не вловити суті; 7. підраховувати необхідну суму; 8. зрозуміло висловити точку зору; 9. причепитись як смола; 10. бути кислим на смак; 11. політика батога і медяника; 12. додаткове пояснення; 13. делікатне питання; 14. речовина для чищення; 15. клейка стрічка; 16. ключове питання; 17. сказати щось не до речі; 18. застрягати у заторі; 19. відсталі, віджили своє ідеї; 20. страва без смаку; 21. категорична відмова; 22. наполягати на оплаті; 23. дотримуватися правил; 24. мати власну точку зору на питання; 25. ризикувати; 26. стовбичити вдома; 27. досягти мети; 28. переломний момент; 29. зрозуміти смак чогось; 30. ні перед чим не зупинятися; 31. наголосити на помилках; 32. дурниці; 33. відверто запитати; 34. гостро критикувати щось; 35. цілком беззмістовний; 36. тинятися; 37. фарширована індичка; 38. стійко зносити труднощі; 39. непровітрена кімната; 40. справа смаку.

5. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. John pointed ... the building where he worked.
2. Let's add some more names ... the list.
3. My hotel room was furnished ... very poor taste.
4. There's no point ... waiting. The train has obviously gone.
5. He sticks ... his work ten hours ... a day.
6. The river ... this point is half a mile wide.
7. She gave me a glass of water to take away the bitter taste ... the medicine.
8. What's the point ... my keeping all these clothes that the children have grown out of?
9. He simply stuck a pin ... at random amongst the names of candidates.
10. To make sure that the hat keeps its shape, you can stuff it ... newspapers.
11. He talked about the weather for a while before coming ... the point.
12. He stuck the note ... the letterbox.
13. The chairman's speech was short and ... the point.
14. I found caviar flavour rather disappointing at first but soon I developed a taste ... it.
15. Most of the guests stood up to sing the National Anthem, and ... that point he left the room.
16. She simply made a decision and resolutely stuck ... it.
17. I couldn't think of anything to say that didn't appear either dumb or ... the point.
18. On such a serious occasion his jokes seemed ... poor taste.
19. He pointed ... the danger of a mountain trek at this time of year.
20. Brenda came slowly up the road, carrying shopping bags that were stuffed ... food for the weekend.
21. The team won ... two points.
22. Don't stick your head ... the carriage window, it's dangerous.
23. We tried to get as much information about his new project as possible but he was very vague ... this point.
24. Don't stuff the child ... food, let him eat what he wants.
25. He talked and talked but obviously had trouble keeping ... the point of our discussion.
26. Fine champagne always adds glamour ... an occasion.
27. We expected to see a peaceful demonstration but instead we saw a huge number of policemen armed ... all points.
28. If the decorations are not ... your taste we can easily change them.
29. From time to time they made additions ... the list of candidates.
30. Try to look at this matter ... his point ... view.
31. His taste ... films and books differs from mine.
32. I like to chat with him sometimes as he always has a very unusual point ... view ... every issue.
33. Gardens that have been

substantially improved will add ... the value of the property. 34. I was ... the point ... telling her the truth but at the last moment I got cold feet. 35. He stuck his fork ... the salad and started to talk nervously. 36. "It's not just in this country – the recession is worldwide." - "Well, yes, a point, but government is still responsible ... a large extent." 37. They stuffed their suitcases ... all sorts of things. 38. When I turned round his gun was pointed ... me. 39. Be more persistent in the work, it will add your experience. 40. He hastily stuffed a few bottles of beer ... the fridge and left the kitchen. 41. You can find here a number of hotels ... all tastes and budgets. 42. The tax will add considerably ... the cost of the goods. 43. Recent discoveries added ... our knowledge of the Universe.

***6. Paraphrase the sentences using the active vocabulary.**

1. His conduct indicates a hidden motive. 2. He denied the accusation flatly. 3. Have you included the chairman in your list of committee members? 4. I work at my painting five or six hours a day but nothing comes of it. 5. The attaching of a porch will increase the value of the house. 6. The increase in cost over last year's tuition is \$200. 7. You must keep close to the text. No free interpretation is acceptable. 8. The charge for the delivery of the furniture is extra. 9. Do you have a pencil with a sharper tip? 10. It's being very fashionable to use dietary supplements nowadays although it's very doubtful if they are really good for everybody's health. 11. I think I missed the main idea of his story. 12. The heavy snow blocked traffic for hours. 13. Try some of this cake. It's made by a new recipe. 14. Aim the gun at the target. You cannot miss this time. 15. Let's calculate the cost of all our purchases. 16. The tree has a long, peaked leaf. I think it must be a kind of a tropical plant. 17. Flying is simple if you keep to the rules and stay cool-headed in any situation. 18. The comic's jokes showed poor aesthetic judgement. 19. Further discussions on this matter are useless. I am not going to agree under any circumstances. 20. They made a bonfire of branches not far from their summer hut. 21. Grandfather walks with a cane. He has felt rather weak recently. 22. He positively refused to leave the room for

he was determined to have an answer before leaving. 23. At that moment the audience got up to leave. 24. Do you have the material you need to make the rug? 25. Can you glue the torn pieces back together? The trouble is that this is my mother's wedding present. 26. He denied the accusation flatly. 27. There's no sense in arguing further, we will not come to any conclusion without Danny's help. 28. I left some of my things in Mother's attic. 29. Can I take a piece of the adhesive tape? I need to attach some notes on the notice board. 30. Everyone admired the refined decor of their parlour. She is really an efficient designer. 31. The soup was rather bland. Didn't you put any spices into it? 32. No one laughed at the unsuitable joke. The atmosphere became even worse. 33. Her wardrobe seems completely inelegant. 34. The stew is quite appetizing. I relish it. 35. The prize-fighter didn't give up to the end, but lost on points. 36. Attach this notice on the bulletin board, please. 37. Hope is the substance that dreams are made of. 38. The honey is tacky. You must wash your hand immediately! 39. That story is nothing but a lot of nonsense. 40. She loaded the trunk with her summer clothes. 41. She overate chocolate candy. 42. It's being very fashionable to use dietary supplements nowadays although it's very doubtful if they are really good for everybody's health. 43. I add walnuts to my turkey filling. 44. The subway is unbearably stifling / ill-ventilated in the summer. 45. Vitamin pills often contain supplements which can cause allergies. 46. Can you savour the mint in the icing? 47. This punch just has a flavour of pineapple juice. 48. You must keep close to the text. No free interpretation is acceptable. 49. At last he experienced the joys of success. 50. Modern furniture is more to my liking than antiques. 51. Sylvia has marvellous style in clothes. 52. Vitamin pills often contain supplements which can cause allergies. 53. He used straw as filling for the dolls. 54. Include one more item in the list. 55. He positively refused to leave the room for he was determined to have an answer before leaving. 56. Here's a detail you may have overlooked. You should be more attentive while examining your documents.

7. Translate into English.

1. Мені не подобається те, що нам щойно принесли. Я сподівалась, що ця страва виглядатиме апетитніше. 2. Що найбільше запам'яталося мені під час розмови, так це додаткові запитання до тебе. 3. Здавалося, він нарешті зрозумів суть моїх зауважень. 4. Ви порушили дуже цікаве питання, давайте його обговоримо детальніше. 5. Злодії налякали її і забрали усі речі, але не завдали їй шкоди. 6. Цей новий менеджер виглядає білою вороною у нашому колективі. 7. Дослідник відчув, що настав час, коли йому доведеться зробити вибір. 8. Не відхиляйтеся від теми (говоріть по суті), це дуже важливо. 9. Я розлила каву на книжку і декілька сторінок злиплися. 10. Моя улюблена страва – курка, фарширована рисом із яблуками. 11. Продукти на ринку можеш вибирати сам, я цілком довіряю твоєму смаку. 12. Я не бачу сенсу у тому, щоб зчиняти стільки галасу через кілька розбитих тарілок. 13. Дипломати рідко можуть дозволити собі робити різкі зауваження. 14. Вона запхала ще два яблука у банку. 15. Емілі написала адресу на клейкому папері і причепила його до сумки. 16. Наприкінці промови голова засідання підсумувала усі питання, згадані раніше. 17. Ліз купила багато овочів і частина їх стирчала з кошика. 18. Напхавши свій шлунок гамбургерами, Гаррі не зміг з'їсти десерт. 19. Вона завжди вдягається зі смаком. 20. Тобі слід або говорити по суті, або взагалі мовчати. 21. Не варто засмучуватись через його слова. 22. Роберт був таким знервованим, що замість квітів устроїв у вазу моркву. 23. Стає задушливо, може відчинити вікно? 24. Ми були б дуже вдячні, якби журналісти перестали вигадувати різні історії, а притримувалися лише фактів. 25. Якби ви спробували трохи чіткіше сформулювати думку у своєму останньому творі, ваша оцінка була б значно вищою. 26. Не ризикуй, ти все одно не переможеш його. 27. “Це - документи Марго,”- сказала мама, показуючи на папери, що лежали на столі. 28. Я вважаю, що сучасна архітектура цілком позбавлена смаку. 29. Допоможи мені, будь-ласка. Мій ключ застряг у замку. 30. Останній пункт вашої доповіді особливо

важливий для наших подальших досліджень у цій галузі. 31. Вибач, можливо у мене й застарілі погляди, але я не хочу щоб ти погодився на її пропозицію. 32. Ближче до справи, не витрачайте зайвих слів. 33. Ти маєш ту пластикову штуку, якою накривають їжу? 34. Ваш приклад недоречний (не стосується справи). 35. Я ніколи не їв устриць; який у них смак? 36. Вона ось-ось розплачеться. 37. Я не знаю, як умістити увесь свій мотлох у цю нову квартиру. 38. Ваше пояснення висвітлило дуже цікаву деталь. 39. Цієї миті вона знову озирнулась. 40. І ти називаєш це маслом?! 41. Я слухав його уважно, намагаючись зрозуміти, що він хоче сказати. 42. Якщо ти вже виходиш, то купи мені щось поїсти. 43. Я збирався попросити вибачення і піти, але не зміг цього зробити. 44. Я вважаю, що цілком безглуздо хвилюватись про майбутнє. Однаково нічого не зміниш. 45. Вона встромила ножа у м'ясо, але не змогла порізати його. 46. Важко повірити, що таку смакоту можна зробити зі звичайних продуктів і за такий короткий час. 47. Я не вловив суті його доповіді, ти можеш пояснити мені? 48. Якщо ти відомий, твоє особисте життя вже не твоє. – Я погоджуюсь, але ж кожен має право на приватність. 49. Я відверто спитав Тома чи менеджер його фірми допоможе нам із проектом. 50. Я завжди намагаюсь зрозуміти іншу точку зору, а не просто триматись своєї. 51. Вступ до політичної партії може бути тобі не до вподоби, але у цьому є свої переваги. 52. Багато людей не люблять міцної кави, бо вважають її гіркою на смак. 53. Дякую, що вказав мені на помилку. Я її й не зауважив. 54. Хочу зазначити, що я завжди мушу вирішувати проблеми сам. 55. У минулому він пережив багато невдач. 56. Перший, хто набере 100 очок, стає переможцем. 57. Яка мета вашої дискусії? 58. Він нечітко висловився з цього питання. 59. Перестань верзти цю нісенітницю, у мене вже голова болить від тебе. 60. Ключовим питанням нашої сьогоднішньої зустрічі стануть перспективи співпраці з ЄС.

****8. Match the English idioms with their definitions and find the Ukrainian equivalents. Illustrate the meaning of the English**

idioms with your own situations.

1. the boiling point	- used in order to say that if people say something bad about you, a lot of people will believe it, or begin to like you less, even if it is not true;
2. a jumping-off point	- to have a completely wrong idea about a situation;
3. to labour the point -	- used about a method of making someone do what you want by threatening to use power;
4. the point of no return	- to discuss or explain smth again and again, or in too much details, so that people who are listening become annoyed;
5. be a sore point	- the time during the process or activity when it becomes impossible to stop it or change the way it happens or works;
6. a sticking point	- a problem that stops you from making an agreement or arrangement, because people cannot agree about it;
7. a big stick	- when people are very angry and it seems that they might do smth violent or lose control of their tempers;
8. to get the wrong end of the stick	- place that you start from when you are going somewhere, or an idea that you start with when you are thinking or writing about smth;
9. mud sticks	- the subject that is likely to make someone upset or angry if you talk about it.

**9. Insert the proper idiom from the chart above.

1. The situation was clearly reaching ___ when officials announced their decision to ignore the cease-fire. 2. It's ___ with Norma that her

daughter doesn't intend to give up her career when she has the baby. 3. The __, of course, is price. Montrose insists his company is worth 200 million pounds. 4. The group uses traditional Japanese drumming as a __ but their performances have become more original and modern. 5. Like Teddy Roosevelt, Parker believed that you should speak softly and carry __. 6. People who think the song is about drugs have got __. 7. The press had thrown a lot of mud at Frank Bruno, but somehow __ doesn't seem __. 8. He could tell Mel was getting close to the __ by the look of her face. 9. This place was very important for the army, who made it both __ for troops going off to war and a supply base. 10. As usual, Geoff had got hold of __ and thought I was angry with him. 11. The voluntary repatriation of refugees would have been much more successful if the authorities had used gentle persuasion instead of __. 12. Uncontrolled use of water is depleting supply to the __. 13. The issue of human rights had been __ in diplomatic relations between the two countries for years. 14. The immediate __ was the rebels' demand to be given positions in the police force after the cease-fire. 15. "Everyone knows now that it wasn't you that was following Jenny." "Yes, but __".

V. TOPICAL VOCABULARY AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

* TOPICAL VOCABULARY

I FOOD, DRINKS AND EATING HABITS

1. Kitchen facilities: a cupboard; a sink; a tap; an electric / gas cooker; an oven; a hood; a microwave (oven); a fridge (refrigerator); a freezer; a food processor; a juice-extractor; a food mixer; a blender; a dish-washer; a coffee grinder; a mincer; a meat-chopper / meat-axe; a grater; a nutcracker; a corkscrew; a can/tin opener; a colander; a sieve; a funnel; a ladle; a whisk; a rolling-pin; a tray; kitchen scales;

* Some words (of the teacher's choice) are for optional study.

a plate/dish rack; a tablecloth; napkins; a bucket; a scrubbing brush;

2. Cutlery and crockery, pots and pans: a (soup, table, dessert, tea, mixing) spoon; a fork; a knife; chop-sticks; a jar; a jug; a teapot; a coffee-pot; a kettle; a saucepan; a frying pan; a tureen; a bowl; a platter; a tea plate / a saucer; a dinner set; a soup (dessert, dinner) plate; a glass; a wineglass; a mixing bowl; a sugar-bowl (sugar-basin); a mustard-pot; a saltcellar; a pepperpot; a cruet; a thermos flask;

3. Cooking: raw; underdone; well done; overcooked; to boil; to bake; to fry; to baste; to roast; to stew; to braise; to grill; to simmer; to steam; to scramble (eggs); to poach; to stir; to mix; to sprinkle smth with / on smth; to whip; to whisk; to crack (nuts); to peel; to bone (fish); to scale (fish); to scrape; to shell (an egg / a nut / peas); to skin; to separate white from yolk; to stuff; to pour; to soak; to drain (pasta); to melt; to tin; to can;

4. Ways of cutting: to cut (up / off); to slice; to chop; to carve; to dice; to shred; to mince; to grate;

5. Vegetables: a (new) potato; a beet-root; a carrot; an onion; (a head of) cabbage; cauliflower; a b(B)russel(s) sprout; kohlrabi; broccoli; a pumpkin; a marrow (squash); an aubergine / eggplant; a tomato; a cucumber; a sweet pepper; beans; peas; a radish; a horseradish; (a clove of) garlic; a leek; a lettuce; spinach; asparagus; an artichoke; a turnip; celery; a parsnip;

6. Fruits and nuts: a pear; a plum; grapes; a peach; an apricot; an orange; a tangerine; a lemon; a banana; a pineapple; a pomegranate; a grapefruit; a date; a cherry; a black cherry; a fig; a prune; a raisin; an olive; flesh; a skin; a stone; rhubarb; a melon; a watermelon; a nut; a walnut; a hazelnut; a peanut; a pistachio (pl -os);

7. Berries: a strawberry; a wild strawberry; a raspberry; a gooseberry; currants (black and red); a blackberry; a bilberry; a cranberry;

8. Herbs and spices, seasoning: dill; parsley; a bay leaf; oregano; sage; mint; thyme; basil; marjoram; chicory; nutmeg; ginger; cinnamon; chilly pepper; cayenne pepper; mustard; vinegar; mayonnaise; sauce; gravy; dressing;

9. Fish and seafood: fresh fish; tinned / canned fish; salted / smoked / dried fish; a pike; a herring; a crucian; a carp (*pl.* carp); a hake (*pl.* hake) / (whiting); (red / black) caviar(e); a sturgeon; a salmon (*pl.* salmon); a flatfish (*pl.* flatfish) (plaice / sole); a shark; a trout (*pl.* trout); a cod (*pl.* cod); a mackerel (*pl.* mackerel); an eel; a lobster; a crab; a crayfish; a shellfish; cockles; a shrimp; a prawn; an oyster; mussels;

10. Meat and fowl: lean / fat meat; white, red (brown) meat; beef; veal; pork; mutton; lamb; rabbit; game; venison; liver; kidneys; an (ox) tail; tongue; lard; mincemeat (Am) / ground meat; poultry; goose; turkey; chicken; duck; pheasant; partridge;

11. Cereals: buckwheat; oats; rice; maize; barley; rye; wheat; millet; semolina; oatmeal;

12. Pasta: macaroni; noodles; spaghetti; lasagne; ravioli;

13. Bread: fresh / new / stale bread; brown (rye) / white bread; french bread / loaf; a roll; a bun; crust; rusks; crumbs;

14. Baking: flour; dough; vanillin; starch; yeast; sugar-dust; to sieve; to knead; to roll; cake; pastry; (a) meat-(apple-)pie; a biscuit; a cookie; a waffle; a croissant;

15. Dairy products: (loose) milk; (sour) cream; margarine; (hard) cheese; curds / cottage cheese; butter; yoghurt; kefir; whipped cream;

16. Meals and dishes: a feast; a picnic; a banquet; a barbecue; a buffet / (cold table); a starter; an appetiser; hors d'oeuvre (*pl.*) [o:'d3:vɪ / o:d3:v]; a snack; refreshments; the first course; soups: broth; (noodle, tomato, onion, fish) soup; puree; the main / second course; mashed potatoes; bacon; (a) steak; a cutlet; a pork chop; a roast-beef; a meat-ball; goulash; fried / scrambled eggs; (hard) boiled / soft eggs; fish and chips; a fillet; a stuffed pepper / fish; roast duck / turkey; porridge; dessert; fruit salad; (strawberry) jelly; sorbet; sweet / candy; preserved; canned / tinned (food, fish, fruit, meat); pickled;

17. Taste and quality: to taste good / bad; tasty; delicious; tasteless; hot; bitter; spicy; salty; mild; bland; sour; sweet; greasy; mouldy; stodgy; creamy; sugary; sickly; moreish; savoury;

18. Drinks / beverages: soft drinks; alcoholic drinks; fizzy drinks / beverages; soda (water); mineral water; lemon squash; juice; black coffee; white coffee; hot chocolate; cocoa; milk shake;

19. Eating habits: to bite; to swallow; to chew; to lick; to sip; to gobble; to nibble; to gnaw; to crunch; to munch;

20. Miscellaneous: to help oneself to (some salad); (a second / another) helping; a portion; to quench one's thirst; to satisfy one's hunger (with);

DIET *

1. General

to achieve a balanced diet; protein; fat; carbohydrates; vitamins; minerals; to eat to excess; to convert to fat; starchy foods; to reduce weight; to suffer from (protein) deficiency; sources of energy; to affect; to reduce resistance to infection; one of the richest sources of smth; lack of; to increase one's intake of; to become increasingly

* Some words and word combinations can be used in the related topics.

dependent on; to look appetising; to keep fit; overweight; underweight; palatable; living cells; muscles; body organs; to supply with energy; to be undernourished; to be malnourished; a properly balanced diet; a rich source of (protein, fat); to burn calories; to speed up the process of; a connoisseur of.

2. Diet

a) Diets

an immaculate appearance; a never-ceasing battle against; long lasting and exhausting diets; a safe way to lose weight; an active lifestyle; to digest food properly; to adopt a “positive lifestyle”; to put on weight; to be overweight; excess weight; slimming pills; to be on a diet; a low-calorie diet; to lose weight “overnight”; nutritional deficiencies; good physical shape; obesity; regular exercises; to count calories; to give priority to (simple food); to shed excessive weight; to keep stable weight; to gain visible benefits; to sustain life; to lead to serious disorders and illnesses; to become an obsession; to contribute to; to shorten one’s life-span; to weaken one’s body; to ruin one’s health; to be hazardous to one’s health;

b) Anorexia and Bulimia

“slimmer’s disease”; eating disorders; the loss of appetite; under-eating; to refuse to eat; a perfectly slim body; obsession with dieting; a keep-fit mania; a mental problem; to cut down on food; voluntary starvation; to pursue and idealized image; “binge and purge” syndrome; to consume food; to get rid of the eaten food by vomiting; drastic weight loss; to be deprived of; nutritious food; to throw up food; to vomit; to feel hunger pangs; to result in; to set excessively high standards; to have a devastating effect on smb;

3. Fast food; Junk food

convenience foods; a pace of life; to eat on the run; to grab a quick snack; junk food; fast-food outlets; chemical ingredients; to extend the shelf life of a product; artificial additives / colouring; preservatives; to improve the taste and colouring; to make the

product more attractive and more competitive; sophisticated processing; to deprive the food of its natural goodness; vitamin values; to be hooked on junk food; to be rich in fats, cholesterol, sugar; diet-related diseases; ready-to-eat food; to be contaminated with (bacteria); a couch potato lifestyle; the lack in nutrition; high in calories; highly fattening; to put one's life at risk; to be responsible for a variety of disorders; to limit the amount of;

4. Vegetarianism

a vegetarian; a vegan; a way of life; ethical / ascetic / nutritional reasons; suffering undergone by animals; to turn to a meat-free diet; exclusion of meat; to exclude meat / animal products; to simulate meat products; to become common among smb; to gain new followers;

5. Famine: to starve to death; to avert a major tragedy; to rise rapidly; an infant mortality rate; to survive; irreversible brain damage; chronic malnutrition; to be undernourished; to search for food; emaciated people; famished people; humanitarian aid; medical aid; the worst-hit areas; famine-stricken areas; to complicate the country's economic plight.

****1. Understanding similes:**

a) **Complete the colloquial similes below with the correct items from the following list and find the Ukrainian equivalents;**

b) **Make up dialogues using the given similes recollecting your experiences.**

as warm as a pancake

as keen as mustard

as flat as a toast

as cool as a cucumber

as different as chalk and cheese

as red as a beetroot

like hot cakes

like water

like sardines

like jelly

a) He never panics in a difficult situation. He stays ____.

- b) She was very embarrassed. She went ____.
- c) No, we aren't cold. Your flat's very warm. We're ____.
- d) There're no hills or slopes for miles around. It's ____.
- e) Some students are not very interested in the subject. Others are ____.
- f) John and his brother are ____.
- g) That singer's new record is in great demand. It's selling ____.
- h) I was terrified. I was shaking ____.
- i) She's very extravagant. She spends money ____.

2. Give the English equivalents for the following Ukrainian words and word combinations:

a) раковина; електроплита / газова плита; піч, духовка; мікрохвильова піч; буфет, сервант; гірчичниця; холодильник; пляшечка для оцту або олії; солонка; столові прибори; піднос, таця; скатертину; міксер; термос; чайник; чайник (для заварки); м'ясорубка; посуд; чарка; келих, бокал; банка; глечик; тарілка; миска; чайна ложка; десертна ложка; столова ложка; баняк; відро; тертка; кухонний комбайн; коркотяг; консервний ключ; горіходавка; цукорниця; кавомолка; черпак, ополоник; супниця; ам. дерев'яна тарілка, таріль; сито; кухонні ваги / терези; качалка; сікач; друшляк; колотівка, збивачка (для вершків тощо); соковитискач; палички для їжі (напр. китайські); лійка; сушка для посуду; змішувач; посудомийна машина; витяжна шафа; морозильна камера;

b) пекти; варити / кип'ятити; пекти, запікати; смажити; тушкувати; смажити на рашпері (м'ясо, рибу); змішувати; помішувати, збовтувати; знімати шкір(к)у; розколювати горіхи; чистити (овочі, фрукти); робити філе, видаляти кістки; начиняти, фарширувати; відділяти жовток від білка; сирий; недоварений, недопечений, недосмажений; добре просмажений; злегка підсмажений, з кров'ю (про м'ясо); переварений, розварений; готувати омлет; терти (на тертці); зливати воду (з картоплі, з макаронів); лити, наливати; консервувати, закупувати в бляшанки; замочувати, просочувати; тушкувати

м'ясо, попередньо обжарюючи; варити на малому вогні; готувати на парі; чистити рибу (від луски); шкребти, чистити; лущити, чистити (від шкаралупи, лушпиння); варити яйце без шкаралупи в окропі; поливати страву (жиром під час смаження); збивати (вершки, яйця); просіювати (муку); місити тісто; розкачувати тісто;

с) різати (на шматки готову їжу); різати тонкими скибочками (шарами); рубати, різати на дрібні шматки; пропускати через м'ясорубку; нарізати соломкою; нарізати кубиками; обрізати (непотрібні частини овочів тощо);

d) біб, квасоля; цвітна капуста; кабачок; цибуля-порей; шпинат; баклажан; салат-латук; гранат; кавун; арахіс, земляний горіх; фісташка; лісовий горіх; чорнослив; черешня; вишня; м'якоть; шкірка; кісточка; диня; мандарин; родзинки; суниці; полуниці; малина; порічка, смородина; чорниця; агрус; ревінь; лавровий лист; оцет; кріп; петрушка; імбир; майонез; мускатний горіх; приправи; грецький горіх; фінік; спеції; трави; материнка, майорам; ожина; базилік; спаржа; ріпа; селера; брюсельська капуста; артишок; броколі; спаржева капуста; інжир, фіга; тмин; ореган; шавлія; пастернак; журавлина;

e) свіжа риба; в'ялена риба; вугор, в'юн; оселедець; рибні консерви; солена риба; копчена риба; (червона / чорна) ікра; камбала (палтус); осетрина; акула; форель; омар; рак; тріска; креветка; дрібна креветка; устриця; мідії; їстівні молюски, краби тощо; макрель (скупбрія);

f) домашня птиця; куріпка; індик; гуска; курка; фазан; м'ясо молодого баранчика; сало / смалець; темне м'ясо (яловичина, баранина тощо); біле м'ясо (свинина, телятина, курятина); пісне м'ясо; печінка; нирки; дичина; птиця; оленина;

g) жито; крупи; гречка; овес; макаронні вироби; макарони; домашній сир; чорний хліб; батон (довгий); білий хліб; булочка; мука; ванілія; кондитерські вироби (тістечка, торти, печиво); сухе печиво; черствий хліб; начинка; маргарин; йогурт; домашній сир; сметана; скоринка хліба; розливне молоко; цукрова пудра; збиті вершки; сухарі; крихти хліба; просо; вівсяна каша; манна крупа;

h) барбекю; закус(а)и; бенкет; фуршет, шведський стіл; картопляне пюре; фарширований перець / риба; (свинні) відбивні котлети; філе; ростбиф; некруто зварене яйце; круто зварене яйце; (полуничне) желе; перша страва; друга страва; легкі закуски та напої; протертий суп; десерт; яєчня; каша; рибна юшка; м'ясний бульйон; суп з локшиною; томатний суп; маринований; консервований; щербет; молочний коктейль; яєчня-бовтанка;

i) кислий; гострий; без смаку; лимонад; кава з молоком; безалкогольні напої; пряний, зі спеціями; дуже смачний; жувати; кусати; ковтати; лизати; солений; запліснявілий; жирний; содова (вода); лимонад; пригоститись / брати; сьорбати / пити маленькими ковтками; втамовувати спрагу; втамовувати голод; приторний, надто солодкий; важкий (про їжу); цукровий, солодкий; газовані, шипучі напої; плямкати; обгризати, відкушувати шматочками; гризти з хрумкотом; гризти; жадібно ковтати, пожирати; такий смачний, що хочеться ще і ще;

3. a) Match the verbs which describe ways of eating and drinking with the different kinds of food and drink. Then make sentences as in the example below:

blow chew suck crunch swallow sip lick bite

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 ___ on hot tea | 5 ___ your food |
| 2 ___ a pill | 6 ___ on a mint |
| 3 ___ a drink | 7 ___ into an apple |
| 4 ___ an ice-cream cone | 8 ___ a bone |

*e.g. I **blew** on my hot tea before I drank it.*

b) Answer the following questions.

- How do people eat ice-cream cones?
- How do hungry people eat?
- How do elderly people eat if they don't have teeth?
- How do people eat if they are not very hungry?
- How do dogs eat?

- f) What is good, healthy way of eating eat meat?
 g) What is an unhealthy way of eating, and why?
 h) How do some animals, especially mice eat?
 i) How do people usually eat apples and crisps?

*** c) Insert the proper words from the list.**

chew	lick	polish off	swallow
gorge	gnaw	consume	peck at
munch	bolt	digest	nibble
crunch	gobble		

1. The children have no appetite. They just ___ their food. They hardly eat anything. 2. My mother always used to say to me. “ Now make sure you ___ meat carefully before you ___ it.” 3. In Britain people ___ four million tons of potatoes every year. 4. Please, stop ___ those crisps. I can’t hear a word. 5. Mice have been ___ at the cheese so I think you won’t be too eager to try some of it. 6. The starving prisoners were so desperate they would ___ any meat bones they could find. 7. It’s not good for your body to ___ your food so quickly. Eat slowly so that you can ___ it properly. 8. He was so hungry that when he’d finished his food, he began to ___ his plate. 9. It’s really disgusting to sit next to a person who is ___ all the time. 10. He has an enormous appetite. I’ve seen him ___ four hamburgers and a pile of chips at a sitting. 11. As children we used to ___ ourselves on ice-cream, chips and chocolate, and then feel very sick. 12. Mrs Proper told her son it was impolite to ___ his food so greedily.

4. a) Study the following list of food containers and contents. Make sure you know all the words.

Container	Usually made of	Typical contents
Bag	Cloth, paper, plastic	Sweets, shopping
Barrel	Wood and metal	Wine, beer
Basin	Pottery, metal	Ingredients for making a cake

Basket	Canes, rushes	Shopping, clothes, waste paper
Bottle	Glass, plastic	Milk, lemonade, wine
Bowl	China, glass, wood	Fruit, soup, sugar
Box	Cardboard, wood	Matches, tools, chocolates
Bucket	Metal, plastic	Sand, water
Can	Tin	Coca cola, beer
Carton	Card	Milk, yoghurt, 20 packets of cigarettes
Case	Leather, wood	Jewellery, spectacles
Crate	Wood, plastic	Bottles
Glass	Glass	Milk, lemonade, wine
Jar	Glass, pottery	Jam, honey, olives, instant coffee
Mug	Pottery	Milk, cream, water
Pack	Card	Cards, eight cans of coca cola
Packet	Card, paper	Cigarettes, tea, biscuits, juice, cereal
Pan	Metal	Food that is being cooked
Pot	Metal, pottery	Food, plant
Sack	Cloth, plastic	Coal, rubbish
Tin	Tin	Peas, baked beans, fruit
Tub	Wood, zinc, card	Flowers, rainwater, ice-cream
Tube	Soft metal, plastic	Toothpaste, paint, ointment

b) Having studied the box fill in the blanks:

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. a ___ of jam | 10. a ___ of crisps | 19. a ___ of mustard |
| 2. a ___ of milk | 11. a ___ of rice | 20. a ___ of boiled potatoes |
| 3. a ___ of coke | 12. a ___ of tuna | 21. a ___ of condensed milk |
| 4. a ___ of peas | 13. a ___ of butter | 22. a ___ of beer |
| 5. a ___ of wine | 14. a ___ of water | 23. a ___ of semolina |
| 6. a ___ of honey | 15. a ___ of wine | 24. a ___ of cigarettes |
| 7. a ___ of tea | 16. a ___ of bread | 25. a ___ of biscuits |
| 8. a ___ of eggs | 17. a ___ of cheese | 26. a ___ of margarine |
| 9. a ___ of sweets | 18. a ___ of ketchup | 27. a large ___ of matches |

c) Try the following quiz about the words from the box above:

- Which two of the containers listed would you be most likely to find holding flowers in a garden?
- Which three are you most likely to find in a cellar?

3. Which six would you be likely to find in an off-licence (a shop which sells drinks)?
4. Which five would you be most likely to find on the breakfast table?
5. Which ones does a postman carry with him?
6. Which two are often used for carrying shopping?
7. How many cigarettes would you expect to find in (a) a carton (b) a packet?

***5. Match the words to make up collocations. Add up to the list:**

1) <i>a rasher</i>	a) of salt
2) <i>a pint</i>	b) of beer
3) <i>a loaf</i>	c) of sugar
4) <i>a clove</i>	d) of chocolate
5) <i>a lump</i>	e) of bacon
6) <i>a slice</i>	f) of garlic
7) <i>a bar</i>	g) of bread
8) <i>a pinch</i>	h) of ham

6. a) Fill in the blanks with the correct taste and flavour word:

spicy overcooked mouldy crunchy stale sour sugary fatty

1. Indian food is very hot and ___.
2. I'm sorry for being so noisy, but this apple is really ___.
3. Haven't we got any fresh bread? This loaf is ___.
4. Fizzy drinks are very ___ and can be bad for your teeth.
5. Most people underestimate the calories provided by ___ foods and fat-containing sauces.
6. The meat was ___ because she forgot to take it out of the oven on time.
7. The apple was so ___ that he put some sugar on it.
8. This cheese has gone ___. You'll have to throw it away.

b) Use the taste and flavour words to describe the following:

- 1 - Indian curry 5 - a cup of tea with 5 spoonfuls of sugar

- 2 - pizza 6 - strong black coffee with no sugar
 3 - sea water 7 - factory-made white bread
 4 - an unripe apple 8 - whipped cream, yoghurt

c) What might you say to the person with you in a restaurant if...

- your chips had too much oil/fat on them?
- your dish had obviously been cooked too much/too long?
- your piece of meat was absolutely perfectly cooked?
- your dish seemed to have no flavour at all?

Make use of the following expressions:

I like ... with...; I prefer ... to ...; I'd rather add ... to...;
 This ... is too / not enough (tender) ... to my liking; This ... is (not)
 quite to my liking; This ... is rather tasteless... / quite delicious, etc.

7. How do you like the following food prepared? What do you like to add to the foods from the list in the box?

a leg of chicken fried eggs potatoes french fries cheese
 sausages a fillet of cod prawns mushrooms tomato salad boiled
 eggs boiled potatoes pasta fried slices of marrow

salt pepper vinegar mustard sauce ketchup dill salad-
 dressing oil mayonnaise lemon juice garlic sour cream
 horseradish

*** 8. a) Match each verb on the left with the food item on the right it is most often associated with.**

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| a) to pluck | a) cheese |
| b) to crack | b) an orange |
| c) to grate | c) a chicken |
| d) to knead | d) a nut |
| e) to peel | e) a rabbit |
| f) to skin | f) a joint of meat |
| g) to slice | g) dough |

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| h) to carve | h) a loaf |
| b) | |
| a) to mince | a) cream |
| b) to shell | b) meat |
| c) to toss | c) a hard-boiled egg |
| d) to whip | d) eggs |
| e) to stuff | e) a cake |
| f) to mash | f) a chicken |
| g) to beat | g) a pancake |
| h) to ice | h) potatoes |

***9. Match the methods of cooking with the definitions:**

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

***10. What can you do to each of the following foodstuffs? Choose from the verbs given below:**

Foodstuffs:	Verbs:				
<i>cream</i>	baste	beat	bone	braise	carve
<i>eggs</i>	chop	crack	dice	grate	knead
<i>fish</i>	mash	mince	peel	poach	roll
<i>meat</i>	scramble	shell	shred	steam	stew

pastry whip whisk
vegetable

***11. a) Put the following names of food and drink under the right heading on the menu:**

MENU:

I. APPETIZERS

II. SOUPS

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

IV. SIDE DISHES

V. BEVERAGES

VI. SWEETS

VII. CHEESE

apple pie	dumplings	pork chops
apple sauce	pate and toast	prawn cocktail
avocado vinaigrette	farmhouse cheddar	roast duck
fried fillet of plaice	sole in white wine sauce	fruit salad
omelette	game pie	smoked salmon
vegetable soup	green salad	cheese (fondue)
grilled veal fillet	turkey	coffee
hot chocolate	cream of mushroom	cake
grilled trout	shrimps in garlic	sorbet
Yorkshire pudding	chicken	casserole
fresh fruit salad	chocolate	beef steak

12. a) Group the words below under the following headings:

Cereals	Dairy Products	Fish	Fruit
Herbs	Meat	Vegetables	
aubergine	bacon	blackberry	beans
basil	chicken	cream	parsley
gooseberry	grape	herring	barley
mint	mustard	mutton	flour
			maize
			dill

pear	peas	plaice	rabbit	rice
rye	sage	salmon	sausage	sole
thyme	trout	veal	wheat	yoghurt

b) Which are *fish* and which are usually called *seafood*? Translate the words. Which of them have you eaten? How were they prepared? How did they taste?

prawns	sardines	squid	oysters	mackerel
mussels	hake	salmon	crab	plaice
trout	lobster	cod	sole	crayfish

****13. Which are the odd men out:**

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

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

3. Pasta:	lasagne	macaroni	macaroons	noodles
	pies	ravioli	spaghetti	

4. Poultry:	boar	chicken	duck	goose	hen	turkey
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5. Shellfish:	cockerel	cockles	crab	kipper
	lobster	mussels	oyster	prawns
	prunes	shrimp		

6. Game	barley	grouse	maize	partridge
	pheasant	pigeon	venison	

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

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

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

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

14. Using the topical vocabulary answer the following questions and discuss the topics:

a)

1. What are the pleasant and unpleasant aspects of cooking for you?
2. Is it common for men to be cooks? (in Ukraine? in other countries?)
3. What are some of the most famous “gourmet dishes” in Ukraine? Which are your favourite?
4. Do you have cravings for certain foods? What snack food would be most difficult for you to live without?
5. What do you think of cookouts? What makes them so attractive? What ways of preparing cookouts do know?
6. What kind of restaurants do you like to go to? What are the reasons that make people choose a particular restaurant?
7. What makes a meal festive? How might this term apply to your favourite holiday dinner?
8. Is game popular in Ukraine?

b)

1. Why are fast food dishes gaining enormous popularity nowadays?
2. Do you think that with the growing popularity of fast food, convenience food, junk food etc., we are losing forever the art of fine cooking and good eating?
3. Is it sensible to pay much attention to what one eats?

4. Of what dangers are most consumers of fast and junk food unaware?
5. What is a “healthy balanced “ diet? Have you ever tried it? Do you keep to it?
6. Nowadays packed food, including vegetables and dairy products, carry labels with the words *display by ...* and *use by ...* followed by dates. Could you explain the significance of this information both for shoppers and shop assistants? Is this information important for you?

c)

1. What is a “normal” relationship with food?
2. How careful are you about having a well-balanced or calorie-controlled diet?
3. How would you describe your relationship with food? Have you ever been on a diet? If yes, explain your motives and feelings about it.
4. What do you know about anorexia and bulimia?
5. Why does anorexia affect women, not men?
6. How is it possible that what the bulimic is doing can remain undetected by the family? Who usually notices first?
7. Can you sympathize with a teenager who is devastated by the fact that she cannot wear a miniskirt because she thinks her thighs are too fat?
8. Have you ever wanted to look like somebody else? Isn't it silly to want to change your looks to follow fashion?

d)

1. Can you give any examples of the countries suffering from famine? Which countries are more likely to be stricken with famine?
2. How can famine change the country and what elements, such as crime, can accompany the tragedy?

e)

1. Vegetarians and vegans.
2. Would you consider becoming a vegetarian?

****15. Chose the most suitable word.**

1. When I took a **swallow/bite/chew/nibble** of the steak I realised that the chef had not cooked it properly.
2. Sam ordered his roast beef **overcooked/raw/medium/well done**; he doesn't like it when the meat is pink inside.
3. Jack was so hungry that he had a second **packet/part/helping/course** of pie.
4. A three-course meal includes a starter, a main course and a(n) **appetiser/dessert/portion/dish**.
5. The canteen serves a variety of **meals/snacks/beverages/leftovers** such as tea, coffee and hot chocolate.
6. Would you **carry/deliver/give/pass** the salt, please?
7. Oranges are said to be **appetising/good/healthy/nourishing** for me but I don't much like them.
8. Pork chops are one of my favourite **bowls/courses/dishes/plates**.
9. These are **fresh/new/ripe/young** potatoes, not the end of last season's.
10. Light **drinks/foods/meals/refreshments** were served during the interval.
11. I usually **consume/eat/have/take** white coffee for breakfast.
12. In England they eat apple **cream/custard/pudding/sauce** with pork.
13. A cool drink **recovered/refreshed/relaxed/rested** him after his long hot journey.
14. Is this **drink/drinking/potted/swallow** water?
15. The meat is rather tough so you have to **bite/chew/eat/swallow** it for a long time.
16. Pass me the salad **dressing/sauce/seasoning/spice**, please.
17. Don't put any cream on my wild strawberries, I prefer them **natural/ordinary/plain/simple**.
18. Eating **behaviour/habits/methods/ways** in this country are changing because of the increasing standard of living.
19. A good way of **enduring/extending/preserving/prolonging** food is keeping it in a fridge.
20. It's a Mexican **especial/specialization/specializing/speciality** but I can't remember what it is called.

21. How about a glass of orange juice to **quash/quell/quench/quieten** your thirst.
22. Have a **bite/sip/swallow/touch** of brandy, it will make you feel better.
23. Mr Fatty wants to slim, so he should avoid eating **fatty/greasy/spicy/starchy** foods such as bread and potatoes.
24. The sight of so many sweets made the child's mouth **drip/moisten/water/wet**.
25. The dish had a very interesting taste and it was **flavoured/pickled/seasoned/spiced** with lemon.
26. I'm afraid the herring we had for supper has given me **sickness/indisposition /infection/ indigestion**.
27. I loved the ice-cream, but the cake was a bit too sweet for my **appetite/desire/flavour /liking**.
28. The dinner was excellent; the dessert was particularly **delicious /desirable/flavoured/tasteful**.
29. Mr Hot **spat/sprayed/sprinkled** some pepper over his steak.
30. Please give me two **crumbs/flakes/lumps/slices** of bread.
31. I couldn't open the wine as I didn't have a **corkscrew/cork driver/screwdriver**.
32. My Grannie presented me with four **bowls/dishes/jars/jugs** of homemade cranberry jam.
33. Sweep the **crumbs/rubbish/dust/leftovers** off the tablecloth before you put it away.

*** 16. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.**

sociable	sip	soft drinks	alcoholics	drinking
spirits	tipsy	teetotal	drunk	hangover

Drinking habits vary. Some people don't drink alcohol at all, just (a) ____ like fruit juice. They are called (b) _____. Others like to (c) ____ a glass of wine slowly, just to be (d) _____. Others like to drink glass after glass of beer, or possibly (e) ____ such as whisky, brandy or vodka. Soon they become (f) ____ and if they continue,

they'll get (g) ____ and wake up the next morning with a bad (h) _____. Some people are dependent on alcohol. They can't do without it. They are (i) _____. One thing is certain. If you drive, you shouldn't drink. Stay (j) _____.

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

bill fast food cookery books eat out ingredients tip
dish menu take-away waiter snack recipe

I'm a terrible cook. I've tried hard but it's no use. I've got lots of (a)____, I choose a (b) _____ I want to cook, I read the (c) _____, I prepare all the necessary (d) _____ and follow the instructions. But the result is terrible, and I just have a sandwich or some other quick (e) _____. So I often (f) _____. I don't like grand restaurants. It's not the expense, it's just that I don't feel at ease in them. First the (g) _____ gives me a (h) _____ which I can't understand because it's complicated and has lots of foreign words. At the end of the meal when I pay the (i) _____ I never know how much to leave as a (j) _____. I prefer (k) _____ places, like hamburger shops where you pay at once and sit down and eat straightaway. And I like (l) _____ places, where you buy a meal in a special container and take it home.

****18. a) Match each drink on the left below with its description on the right.**

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| a) squash | a last (alcoholic) drink before going to bed |
| b) a cocktail | a non-alcoholic fruit drink |
| c) a nightcap | a mixture of beer and lemonade (or a similar drink) |
| d) one for the road | a mixture of wine or spirits and hot water, sugar, lemon, etc. |
| e) a shandy | a refreshing non-alcoholic drink |
| f) punch | a single drink or spirits |
| g) a soft drink | a mixed alcoholic drink |

h) a short a last drink before parting

b) From the given list of drinks choose one or more which would be a good drink for...

- a) ... a children's party.
- b) ... an adults' party.
- c) ... a formal reception
- d) ... someone who's going to drive.
- e) ... a last drink of the evening.
- f) ... a hot day.
- g) ... someone who is nervous before an important occasion.
- h) ... someone who is trying to give up alcohol.

**** 19. Explain the difference in English (Consult the dictionary if necessary):**

A.

- a) sober, tipsy and drunk
- a) still orange and fizzy orange
- b) draught beer and bottled beer
- c) vintage wine and "plonk"
- d) a pub and an off-licence
- e) neat whisky and whisky "on the rocks"
- f) "Dutch courage" and "to go Dutch"

B.

- a) starving and parched
- b) a snack and a square meal
- c) stale and mouldy
- d) peckish and ravenous
- e) uneatable and inedible
- f) a beer-bottle and a bottle of beer
- g) a starter and a dessert
- h) a restaurant and a café

20. a) Make up the list of Table Don'ts and Dos: match the left column of the table with the right. Break the list into two separate lists of Dos and Don'ts and complete the lists. Are all

these rules kept in our country and family? Under what circumstances?

***b). Say how one should eat: soup, meat, poultry, lobster, bananas, oranges, apples, melons, and watermelons:**

1. Elbows are never put on the table	a) a fork and when necessary a spoon or a knife.
2. When passing your plate for a second helping	b) after a few guests have been served, it is perfectly all right to start eating.
3. All juicy or soft fruit or cake is best eaten with	c) "I'm through". That fact that you have put your fork and knife together on the plate shows that you have finished.
4. Don't push back your plate when finished.	d) always leave a knife and fork on the plate and be sure the handles are far enough not to topple off.
5. Bread should always be broken into moderate-sized pieces with	e) a fork, never with a knife.
6. Don't lean back and announce,	f) It remains exactly where it is until whoever is waiting on you removes it.
7. Don't wait until all plates are served;	g) lap. Do not wear it around your neck.
8. Don't make	h) at the side of whatever they accompany.
9. Put the food in your mouth with	i) as a pusher to guide and hold each mouthful for the fork to lift.
10. Put your napkin on your	j) to your mouth.
11. Gravy should be put on the meat, and the condiment, pickles and	k) while one is eating.

jelly	
12. You may use your knife or a piece of dry crust	l) see what you have in your mouth.
13. Don't lift you plate up	m) finger and thumb and removed between compressed lips.
14. Don't let others	n) the fingers before being eaten.
15. Fish bones are taken between	o) noise when eating.

21. a) Not everyone is happy with their experience when eating out. Look at the list of complaints below and decide which category you would put each one in then fill in the table below.

the carrots were raw	a fly in the soup	burned meat
thin wine	salt cellar was empty	loud music
it was too slow he was rude	the lights were too bright	dirty carpets
overcooked vegetables	it wasn't bubbly	cigarette smell
it wasn't chilled enough	it was sour	it was too greasy
stained plate	overpriced	shabby walls
tables too close together	no towels in the toilet	
his fingernails were dirty	something spilled on the table-cloth	

Food	<i>the carrots were raw</i>
Service	
Décor	
Atmosphere	
Drink	
Hygiene	

b) Here are some things people may expect when choosing a place to eat out. Use the list to complete the table below.

convenient for travellers	self-service	smartly dressed staff
varied menu	freshly cooked food	close to nature

rapid service	good wine list	romantic atmosphere
hygienic	friendly conversation	tasty food
comfortable seating	attractive décor	background music
formal surrounding	cheap	nice view

Fast Food Restaurant	<i>background music</i>
Mobile Canteen	
Snack Bar	
Restaurant	
Picnic Site	
Station Buffet	

c) Talk about things which are or are not important to you when choosing somewhere to eat out.

Useful expressions:

I (don't) care about

I'm (not so) concerned about

I'm (not) bothered about

It's all the same to me if

It (doesn't) matter (s) to me if

I (wouldn't) care if

d) Work in pairs

1. Make up a dialogue in which one partner turns down the invitation to go to a cafe on the ground of bad food and service one gets there.
2. Invite your friend to a cafe enumerating its good points.

e) Where would you choose to eat in these cases and why. What factors would be important for you:

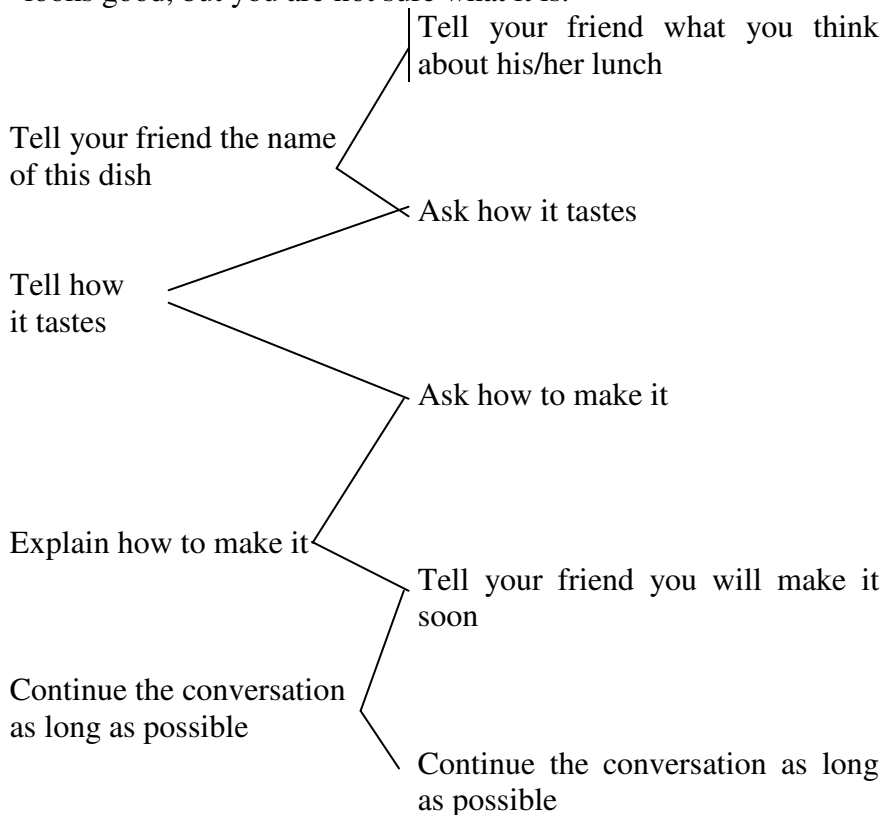
- a) if you were a business executive and you wanted to take out some colleagues.
- b) if you were traveling by car.
- c) if you had your wedding anniversary.
- d) if you had a lunch break from work.

22. Work in pairs

Start a conversation and when your partner says a sentence, make sure you say something back within 15 seconds so that the conversation keeps on going.

Player 1: Imagine that you are eating your favourite dish. A friend sits down at your table.

Player 2: You join a friend who is eating lunch. Your friend's lunch looks good, but you are not sure what it is.



*** 23. a) Match the following food idioms with their definitions and their Ukrainian equivalents.**

b) Illustrate the meaning of the English idioms with your own situation or example from your own experience.

1) full of beans	a) a difficult problem; a person not easily understood or influenced	1) міцний горішок
2) food for thought	b) bad memory	2) дівоча пам'ять
3) to be nuts (about)	c) a person whose spare time is spent lounging about, esp. watching television	3) домосида і ледащо
4) a hard nut to crack	d) to have a taste or liking for sweet-tasting things	4) бути ласуном
5) (one's) cup of tea	e) of indefinite character	5) ні риба, ні м'ясо
6) a piece of cake	f) to fill a person with pleasurable anticipation	6) крапля в морі
7) the cream (of the crop)	g) a small unimportant amount	7) пожива для роздумів
8) to spill the beans	h) illicit pleasure	8) збуджувати, викликати апетит
9) to have a sweet tooth	i) ideas to think about	9) заборонений плід
10) forbidden fruit	j) enthusiastic about, very fond of	10) розкрити таємницю, "розколотись"
11) a brain like a sieve	k) what interests or suits one	11) вершки; щось найкраще
12) couch potato	l) to reveal a secret, esp. unintentionally	12) легка робота; запросто; просто, щось легке
13) a drop in the ocean	m) very active, full of energy	13) (чийсь) смак, уподобання
14) neither fish, nor		14) бути в

flesh	n) the most excellent part or element	захопленні від
15) to make one's mouth water	o) something very easy	15) сповнений енергії

**** 24. Insert the idioms from the table above:**

1. Do you remember your sneaking into your neighbour's garden? – Oh, sure. ___ is always more attractive. 2. The students at this college are ___. I think they will have no difficulty in finding jobs. 3. I can't see how to deal with him. He is ___. 4. Oh, I'm sorry. I've got ___. How could I forget about it? 5. Celtic have lost only once this season and will be ___. 6. She is ___ this morning. How can she manage to do three things at a time? 7. My wife ___ kids. Though I don't believe we should devote all our time to them. 8. The study on poverty certainly offers ___ to America's leaders. 9. Jazz just isn't my ___, I prefer classical music. 10. Landing this type of aircraft is ___ for an experienced pilot. 11. Molly was so excited that she immediately ___ the beans though it was supposed to be a top secret. 12. She can't do without chocolates and cakes. She is ___. 13. 5000 new schools are to be built, but this is just ___ for such a vast country. 14. Tired of watching the Grammy Awards as ___? Then get down to business! 15. The smell of the cooked fish ___. She felt hungry as a hunter.

****(*) 25. a) Work in pairs: what do you think these expressions mean?**

(This is definitely an exaggerated use of idiomatic expressions. But you can see how these expressions make spoken informal language much more colourful and jovial).

Bringing Home the Bacon on the Gravy Train

Bob works hard to **bring home the bacon**¹, and put **bread and butter**² on his family's table. Every morning, he drags himself to his desk at the bank and faces his tedious 10-hour-a-day job. His boss,

Mark, is a **bad egg**³ but has somehow taken a liking to Bob so he always speaks well of Bob in front of Mr. Davies, the owner and **big cheese**⁴ of the company. Mark tells Mr. Davies that Bob's **the cream of the crop**⁵ and is **full of beans**⁶ whose ideas go round like **hot cakes**⁷. Mark likes to chat with Bob during coffee breaks and discusses **half-baked**⁸ company plans with him because he trusts Bob and knows that Bob won't **spill the beans**⁹ behind his back. On these occasions, Bob tries to avoid any **hot potatoes**¹⁰ and, even if Mark isn't **his cup of tea**¹¹, Bob makes an effort to **butter him up**¹² by leading Mark into discussions about electronic gadgets which Mark **is nuts about**¹³. Bob really thinks that Mark is a little out of touch with reality, but **in a nutshell**¹⁴, if he continues to be servile, his job could become **a piece of cake**¹⁵ and maybe one day he will find his **gravy train**¹⁶.

b) Here are some non-food idiom expressions which you can use to substitute the food idioms in the text.

	NON-FOOD EXPRESSIONS	FOOD IDIOMS
A	boss	4 - big cheese
B	food	
C	very easy	
D	not thoroughly planned, incomplete	
E	the best	
F	very active, full of energy	
G	a bad or dishonest person, a scoundrel	
H	make a living	
I	be popular	
J	show admiration, flatter	
K	basically, in the fewest possible words	
L	share confidential information	
M	a source of easy financial benefit	
N	problematic issues	
O	really likes	
P	the type he likes	

**** 26. Fill in the idiom.**

1. He has a ___ as he works part-time for his father at a full-time salary. 2. I admire people who never give up and are always ___ to try something new. 3. You should ___ your boss ___ before asking for a pay rise. 4. Fred thought the test was a ___; he has no doubt that he has passed it. 5. The situation ___ is that sales have fallen and we have to sell the company. 6. Mel ___ when he told Alice about her surprise party. 7. Noisy parties aren't her ___, she prefers solitude. 8. Don't trust your new friend; she is really a ___. 9. I work 14 hours a day to provide my family with ___. 10. I'm sick of her ___ ideas how to make money. None of them has really worked out so far. 11. Nowadays it is very common for a woman to be the head of the family and ___. 12. Those new shoes are selling like ___, you have to hurry up if you want to get a pair. 13. The topic of refugees rights is a ___ for politicians. 14. That man is a ___ at the Empire Bank, he can do anything. 15. She thinks it's beneath her to communicate with ordinary people, so she associates only with the ___. 16. When Mary saw her new car she was ___ over it.

****27. Role-plays. Act out the following situations:**

1. You are going to have a party, and you need to decide what kind of snacks you will serve. You are both vegetarians, but your friends aren't. They like junk food. You must choose between foods such as cookies and chips, and nutritious foods such as vegetables and fruits. What do you do?

2. You are eating dinner with your wife / husband at a cosy but expensive restaurant that serves exotic cuisine. You are surprised when she / he finds a fly in her / his soup. You don't think you should pay for your wife's / husband's meal, or your own meal, either.

Challenge the following statements and give your reasons.

***28. Challenge the following statements and give your reasons.**

1. Eating disorders are seen as women's problem, but they are a cultural sickness.
2. After dinner comes the reckoning.
3. Eat, drink and be merry, and let tomorrow take care of itself.
4. Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune.
5. "Bear in mind that you should conduct yourself in life as at a feast". (Epictetus)
6. "Music with dinner is an insult both to the cook and the violinist". (G. K. Chesterton)
7. "He who does not mind his belly will hardly mind anything else". (Samuel Johnson)
8. Men are better cooks than women.
9. "You should always eat what you enjoy, not what is good for you."

29. Make up a presentation (oral or written) on one of the suggested topics.

1. Hold a library research to find the information about the etiquette of different countries. Try to compare the etiquettes of two different countries or cultures.
2. How would you organize and run a food distribution centre? What priorities would you have?
3. Analyze the responsibility of mass media in promoting styles and fashions often aimed at the younger generation?
4. Imagine that you personally have been assigned the task of putting forward the provisions for a Code of Conduct concerning the safety of food products offered for sale. What would you propose?

30. Topics for discussion.

1. Can governments in countries which are likely to suffer from famine do anything to prevent the tragedy? Can you suggest any reasons?
2. Girls often worry about their weight and are afraid of getting fat. Is

this normal?

3. Western culture has created a standard according to which everybody must be successful, have a career, be fit and healthy and always be happy. Probably that's why they keep making sure by asking everybody "How are you?", to which there is only one reply "I'm fine". Can you see any correlation between this and what you know about the causes of anorexia?
4. Judging by the statistics, bulimia is a serious and widespread problem. Why do some young women choose to commit suicide this slow and painful way? Are they fully aware of possible consequences?
5. Even though the sanitary conditions for preparing and selling food are much better nowadays and various chemicals are used to keep food stable, we seem to be terribly prone to outbreaks of food poisoning. Why?
6. What do you think of tipping? Should the practice of tipping be abolished?
7. Do you consider alcoholism a serious problem? Are there any benefits in drinking in moderation?

31. Work with proverbs and sayings:

***a) give the Ukrainian equivalents and make up a dialogue using the proverbs and sayings below;**

****b) explain how you understand them. Illustrate them with the examples from your own experience;**

****c) write an essay taking one of the following proverbs (sayings) below as a title.**

a) 1. The stick is the surest peacemaker. 2. Stuff today and starve tomorrow. 3. There is no accounting for taste. 4. The thorn comes forth with its point forwards. 5. If you throw mud enough some, of it will stick.

b) 1. One man's meat is another man's poison. 2. Man cannot live by bread alone. 3. Every bean has its black. 4. A watched pot never boils. 5. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. 6. There's no use crying over spilt milk. 7. Too many cooks spoil the broth. 8. You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs. 9. Don't put all your

eggs in one basket. 10. Out of frying pan into the fire. 11. He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. 12. There's many a slip between the cup and the lip. 13. The rotten apple injures its neighbours. 14. Half a loaf is better than no bread. 15. Last come, last served. 16. Honey is sweet, but the bee stings. 17. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

****32. Hold a debate.**

1. Game is popular in some countries. Do you think shooting game as a sport should be encouraged or discouraged?
2. Killing animals for meat is immoral. Are we animals to kill? Man and animals are equal.

33. Agree or disagree with the quotations below. Be sure to provide sound arguments. Comment on the following statements and extend them whenever possible.

1. "Tell me what you eat and I will tell who you are" (Anthelme Brillat-Savarin).
2. "If more of us valued food and cheer and song above hoarded gold, it would be a merrier world." (J.R. R. Tolkien)
3. "Water is a boon in the desert, but the drowning man curses it". (Anonymous)
4. "No man in the world has more courage than the man who can stop after eating one peanut". {Channing Pollack}
5. "There is no sincerer love than the love of food". (George Bernard Shaw)
6. "One cannot think well, love well, sleep well, if one has not dined well". (Virginia Woolf)
7. Do not do unto others as you would like they should do unto you. Their tastes may not be the same. (George Bernard Shaw)
8. Many excellent cooks are spoiled by going into the arts. (Paul Gauguin)

34. Writing assignments

1. Write a letter to a friend, describing the absolute disaster when you cooked dinner for your fiancé(e).
2. Write a recipe for an inedible, or seemingly inedible product. Include directions how to prepare and serve it.
3. Write a page from your diary. It is the 5th (10th) day that you have been on a really strict diet.

35. Write an essay on one of the following topics.

1. Every year more than 5 million people suffer from hunger. What sources for aid could you suggest to combat famine in the world?
2. Vegetarianism – a lifestyle or a fad?
3. Eating etiquette is an important aspect of social life.

APPENDIX I

ADD v

1. додавати, прилучати, складати

to add salt to smth – підсолити щось;

to add (up) to smth - додавати, добавляти, збільшувати;

to add variety to smth - урізноманітнювати щось;

to add to the expense - збільшувати витрати;

to add oil to the flame - підливати масла у вогонь;

to add in - включати, додавати;

to add quickly / softly – швидко / м'яко додати;

2. мат. додавати

to add together / up - додавати, підраховувати, знаходити суму;

ADDITION n

додаток, доповнення

in addition to - на додаток до; крім того, до того ж;

an addition to the programme - додаток до програми;

to make an addition to smth - додавати до, збільшувати щось;
to write additions - внести (вписати) доповнення;

ADDITIONAL adj

додатковий

additional charges - накладні витрати;

additional costs - додаткові кошти;

ADDITIVE n

домішка

food (artificial, natural) additive - харчова (штучна, натуральна) добавка

POINT n

1. крапка, пункт

three point five (3.5) - три цілих п'ять десятих;

2. питання, справа; суть; мета

fine point - делікатне питання;

focal point - основне, ключове питання;

a key (controversial, sore) point - основне (суперечливе, болюче) питання;

off the point - не до речі;

to the point - доречно;

that's the point - ось у чому суть;

point of honour - справа честі;

what's the point? - який сенс?

no point in doing smth - немає змісту щось робити;

the point is that... - справа у тому, що...;

to be explicit / vague on the point - зрозуміло висловити точку зору / не висловити визначено точку зору;

to gain one's point - досягти мети;

to keep to the point - говорити по-суті;

to make one's point clear - чітко сформулювати думку;

to miss the point - не вловити суті;

to raise a point - підняти питання;

to see the point - розуміти суть;

to take one's point - погодитися;

3. точка, місце, пункт

turning point - поворотний пункт, переломний момент;

up to the point - до якоїсь межі;

at all points - у всіх відношеннях; усюди;

at the point- у цій точці

from smb's point of view - з чийоїсь точки зору;

to be on the point of doing smth - збиратися щось робити;

to have a (alternative) point of view on the issue - мати власну (іншу) точку зору на питання;

to share one's point of view - поділяти чиюсь точку зору;

4. очко

to score the point- одержати очко; *перен.* отримати перемогу

to win 5 points to 3- виграти з рахунком 5:3

Prov.: The thorn comes forth with its point forwards.- Все приходить в свою чергу.

POINT v

1. показувати, вказувати; спрямовувати

to point at smth - вказувати на щось;

to point in the direction of - вказувати у напрямку чогось;

2. зазначати, свідчити, говорити

to be quick to point out - швидко (відразу) звернути увагу на щось;

to point out (to smb) - звертати увагу (чиюсь), зазначати;

to point out mistakes - наголосити на помилках;

POINT-BLANK adj/adv

рішучий, різкий; категоричний; гострий

рішуче, різко; категорично; гостро

point-blank denial - категоричне заперечення, спростування;

point-blank refusal - категорична відмова;

to ask point-blank - відверто запитати;

to refuse point-blank - категорично відмовити;

POINTED adj**1. гострий; загострений**

pointed stick (chin, end of a pencil) - загострена палиця (підборіддя, кінчик олівця);

2. гострий, критичний, ущипливий

pointed remark - різке, критичне зауваження;
to make pointed criticism about smth - гостро критикувати щось;

3. націлений, наведений

to be pointed at smth - бути націленим на щось (зброя, стріла, стрілка компаса);

POINTLESS adj**безглуздий, безцільний; марний**

absolutely (apparently) pointless - цілком безглуздий, беззмістовний;

STICK (stuck, stuck) v

1. встромляти, вколювати; настромлювати, насаджувати

to stick a pin in smth - встромити шпильку кудись;
to stick the note through the door - встромити записку у двері;

2. стирчати, висовувати

to stick out of a bag - стирчати з сумки;
to stick smb a tongue - показати язика;
to stick one's neck out - ризикувати;

3. приклеювати, наклеювати

to stick smth together - склеювати щось;
to stick like wax - причепитись як смола;

Prov.: If you throw mud enough some of it will stick - Якщо облили брудом, щось таки прилипне.

4. триматися, додержуватися

to stick to the business (point) - не відволікатися (триматися ближче до справи, суті);
to stick to the rules - дотримуватися правил;
to stick together - триматися разом;

5. застрягати, загрузнути

to stick around - тинятися поблизу;
 to stick at home - стовбичити вдома;
 to stick at nothing - ні перед чим не зупинятися;
 to stick in the lift (in a traffic jam) - застрягати у ліфті (у дорожньому заторі);
 to stick in one's mind - запам'ятатися;
 to stick in one's throat (words, etc) - застрягнути в горлі;
 stick-in-the-mud ideas - відсталі, віджилі свої ідеї;
 to be a stick-in-the-mud - бути важким на підйом; відставати від життя; в'яла, нудна людина;

to stick at

вперто продовжувати

to stick at one's work – наполегливо працювати;

to stick out

1. висовуватися, стирчати

to stick one's head out of the car - висовувати голову з машини;
 to stick out like a sore thumb - виділятися, бути білою вороною;

2. стояти до кінця, не піддаватися

to stick out hardship - стійко зносити труднощі;
 to stick out for (rise in smth, pay) - наполягати на чомусь (підвищенні, оплаті);

to stick up

to stick up for - захищати, підтримувати;
 to stick up for one's friends - підтримувати друзів;
 to stick up to - не підкорятися, чинити опір;
 stick it up to me - запиши на мій рахунок;

STICK n

палиця, ціпок, кілок, жезл

a bundle / pile of sticks - жмут, в'зка патикив;
 stick and carrot policy - політика батога і медяника;

Prov.: The stick is the surest peacemaker - Батіг - найкращий засіб досягнення миру.

STICKY adj**1. липкий, клейкий; причепливий**

sticky fingers - липкі пальці;

sticky tape - клейка стрічка;

to feel sticky - бути липким на дотик;

2. дуже непрємний

sticky situation - неприємна ситуація;

to be on a sticky wicket - бути у складній ситуації, потрапити у делікатне становище;

STUFF n

1. загальна назва для чогось невідомого, що важко назвати точно;

small stuff - дрібниці;

all the stuff like this - і таке подібне;

to steal one's stuff - вкрасти речі;

2. матеріал; речовина

garden / green stuff - овочі;

cleaning stuff - речовина для чищення;

the book is poor stuff - книга нічого не варта;

3. мотлох; нісенітниця

stuff and nonsense - дурниці;

Prov.: Stuff today and starve tomorrow - Коли густо, а коли й пусто;

STUFF v

набивати, заповнювати;

начиняти, фарширувати;

stuffed goose - фарширована гуска;

to be stuffed with smth - бути наповненим, напханим, нафаршированим чимось;

STUFFING n

начинка;

rise and raisin stuffing - начинка з рису та ізюму;

STUFFY adj

непровітрений, важкий, душний

hot and stuffy - гаряче і душно;

a stuffy room - непровітрена кімната;

to get stuffy in some place - ставати душним (про приміщення);

TASTE n**1. смак**

taste in smth - смак у чомусь;

nice / bitter to the taste – приємний / гіркий на смак;

a man of taste - людина зі смаком;

a matter of taste - справа смаку;

in bad (poor) taste / in good taste - без смаку / зі смаком;

very much to my taste - саме те, що мені до вподоби;

to have / to acquire / to develop taste for smth -мати (набути, розвинути) смак, любов до чогось;

Prov.; There is no accounting for taste - Смаки різні;

Tastes differ – На колір і смак товариша немає.

TASTE v**1. пробувати на смак, (по)куштувати;**

to taste wine - дегустувати вино;

2. зазнати, пережити;

to taste fame - відчути смак слави;

3. мати смак, присмак;

to taste bitter (sour, sweet, good, bad) - бути гірким (кислим, солодким, хорошим, поганим) на смак;

TASTEFUL adj**1. зроблений зі смаком;**

a tasteful house - будинок, зроблений зі смаком;

TASTELESS adj**1. несмачний; без смаку**

tasteless soup - прісний суп;

2. зроблений без смаку; позбавлений смаку

tasteless decorations (make up, present) – позбавлені смаку
прикраси/художнє оформлення (макіяж, подарунок);

TASTY adj

1. смачний

tasty cookie - смачне печиво;

1.

tired – (a neutral word) the way you feel when you need to sleep or rest after a great deal of physical or mental effort; to feel very annoyed or impatient with a situation that has continued for too long – стомлений, змучений; якому набридло: *to feel tired; a tired driver; a tired face; to be tired of doing smth.*

exhausted – extremely tired, especially after a long period of hard work, exercise, walking, or running, etc.; when smth has used up all your energy – виснажений, знесилений: *completely / absolutely exhausted; to feel exhausted.*

worn out – (inf, emotionally coloured) very tired, especially after a lot of hard work, physical exercise, or travelling (not before a noun) – виснажений, змучений: *to be worn out with / from smb / smth; to be all worn out.*

drained - very tired and feeling as if all your energy has gone, especially as a result of an unpleasant emotional experience, such as being worried, upset or shocked (not before noun) – спустошений, знесилений: *emotionally and physically drained, to feel drained after a long argument.*

2.

accident – unexpected, not planned event; unexpected event, usually unlucky that causes damage or injury – (нешасний) випадок, аварія: *pure / sheer accident, by accident; dreadful / fatal accident, aircraft / car accident, industrial accident, to be involved in an accident, the scene of accident.*

case – 1) an instance of thing's occurring; 2) instance or condition of a person receiving a personal guidance, especially by a doctor; 3) the matter under official investigation – випадок, приклад; справа: *classic / typical case, isolated case, a case study; acute case, case history; civil case, to solve the murder case.*

event – a thing that happens or takes place, especially one of importance; planned social occasion – подія: *historic event, significant event, a chain / sequence of events, political / social event, special event, inaugural event.*

incident – event or occurrence, especially a minor one; public event causing trouble – випадок, сутичка: *trivial / controversial / alleged incident; border incident, shooting incident, domestic incident, diplomatic incident, to cause / to provoke the incident.*

3.

to admit – to disclose smth against one's will or inclination; it often stresses reluctance to disclose or concede – визнавати, зізнаватись: *he admitted that ...; to admit (to) doing smth; to admit responsibility / negligence.*

to acknowledge – to give recognition to; to accept unwillingly that smth is true, especially if you do not intend to let this change your opinion or your plans – допускати, визнавати: *to acknowledge one's ignorance of smth; to acknowledge that; to acknowledge the truth of smth.*

to confess – emphasizes disclosure or wrongdoing; to admit formally that you have done smth criminal or illegal – зізнаватись: *to confess to a crime; to confess to doing smth; to confess (that).*

4.

to decline – implies courteous refusal especially of invitations or offers – відхилити: *to decline an offer; to decline an invitation to dinner; to decline to do smth.*

to refuse – is more positive, implying decisiveness even to the point of ungraciousness – відмовлятись, відкидати: *to refuse to discuss a matter further; to refuse point-blank; to refuse smb a visa; to refuse an application / a request.*

to reject (to turn down – more informal) – implies a peremptory, even a hostile refusal by or as if by sending away or discarding – відхилити, відкидати, відмовлятись: *to reject a doctrine; to reject smb's advice; to reject / to turn down an offer; to reject / to turn down a candidate.*

5.

to discover – to find an object, a person, a substance, a place, information, etc. that is important, difficult to find or no one knew

about it before; to find smth out, esp. smth that is completely unexpected, shocking, exciting, etc. – відкривати; довідуватися
виявляти: *to discover an island (a planet); to discover a writer; to discover the full extent of the problem; to discover the truth; to discover that smb was mistaken.*

to explore – to travel into or through (a place) for the purpose of discovery; to examine smth thoroughly in order to test, learn about it – досліджувати, обслідувати, вивчати, розвідувати: *to explore the Arctic regions; to explore the ocean depths; to explore all the possibilities; to explore several possible solutions; to explore one's feelings.*

to examine – to look at carefully in order to learn about or from; to inquire into nature or condition, etc. of smth; to look closely at smth, esp. because smb wants to find its faults or mistakes – досліджувати, оглядати: *to examine a patient; to examine old records; to examine the facts; to examine a picture.*

to investigate – to examine carefully and systematically, inquiring about the character of people and reasons of smth – досліджувати, розслідувати, розвідувати: *to investigate a crime; to investigate an accident; to investigate an unpleasant situation; to investigate the cause of smth.*

Add up your scores using the following table. Then look at the profiles below.

1	a) 2	b) 1	c) 3		
2	a) 2	b) 2	c) 1		
3	a) 3	b) 2	c) 1	d) 0	
4	a) 1	b) 2	c) 3		
5	a) 2	b) 2	c) 1		
6	a) 0	b) 2			
7	a) 1	b) 2			
8	a) 3	b) 2	c) 1		
9	a) 0	b) 1	c) 2	d) 3	
10	a) 2	b) 3	c) 1	d) 3	
11	a) 1	b) 1	c) 1	d) 0	e) 0
12	a) 0	b) 3			

25 – 30 points

You are a true gourmet. You are adventurous in your eating habits and not afraid to try something new. You appreciate good food and if you opened your own restaurant you would probably be successful.

15 – 25 points

You are quite conservative in your eating habits, but you know what you like and you enjoy your food. If you tried eating a few different things you might be pleasantly surprised.

0 – 15 points

You don't much mind what you eat as long as there is plenty of it. However, you feel safest with foods you know. Why not try something different for a change? If you try something new, you may find that you like it.

1. Вступ	c.	
2. Розділ I Pre-Text Activities	c.	
3. Розділ II Pronunciation Practice		c.
4. Розділ III Work with the Text	c.	
5. Розділ IV Active Vocabulary	c.	
6. Розділ V Topical Vocabulary and Communication Activities		c.
7. Appendix I	c.	
8. Appendix II	c.	
9. Appendix II	c.	