

ГОВОРИТЕ ПО-АНГЛИЙСКИ !

ГОВОРИТЕ ПО-АНГЛИЙСКИ !

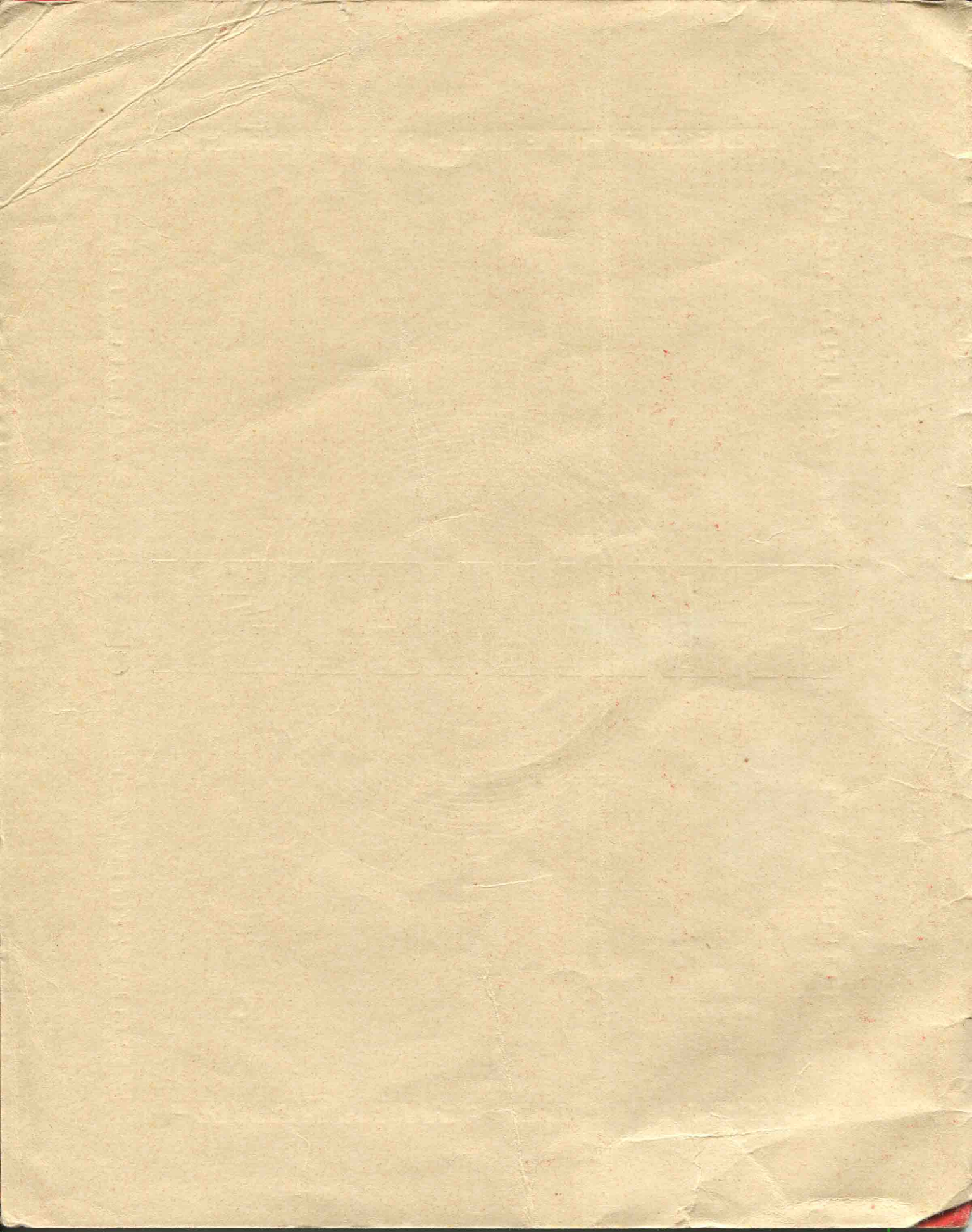
ГОВОРИТЕ

**SPEAK ENGLISH !**

ГОВОРИТЕ

ПО-АНГЛИЙСКИ !

ГОВОРИТЕ ПО-АНГЛИЙСКИ !



ВСЕСОЮЗНАЯ ФИРМА ГРАММОФОННЫХ ПЛАСТИНОК ● МЕЛОДИЯ ●

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО ● ВЫСШАЯ ШКОЛА ● МОСКВА 1965

## ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Первая сторона комплекта пластинок	5
Вторая сторона комплекта пластинок	8
Третья сторона комплекта пластинок	10
Четвертая сторона комплекта пластинок	13
Пятая сторона комплекта пластинок	15
Шестая сторона комплекта пластинок	18
Седьмая сторона комплекта пластинок	20
Восьмая сторона комплекта пластинок	22

## ГОВОРИТЕ ПО-АНГЛИЙСКИ

Тексты и диалоги из пособия

Р. Диксона

Редактор *А. Б. Гуськова*

Издательский редактор *Р. И. Заславская*

Технический редактор *Д. А. Абдулхакова*

Художник *А. Т. Яковлев*

Корректоры *Л. Т. Тихонова, Л. С. Салазкина*

Сдано в набор 16/VII-65 г. Подп. к печати 14/IX-65 г.  
Формат 84×108<sup>1/16</sup> Объем 1,5 печ. л. 2,52 усл. п. л.  
Уч.-изд. л. 2,23 Изд. № А-87 Тираж 50 000 экз.  
Цена 6 коп. Зак. 996

Москва, И-51, Неглинная ул., д. 29/14,  
Издательство «Высшая школа»

Чеховский полиграфкомбинат «Главполиграфпрома»  
Государственного комитета Совета Министров СССР  
по печати  
г. Чехов, Московской обл.

# ГОВОРИТЕ ПО-АНГЛИЙСКИ

ТЕКСТЫ И ДИАЛОГИ ИЗ ПОСОБИЯ

Р. ДИКСОНА



Цель настоящего буклета — облегчить учащимся пользование комплектом грампластинок. Он содержит полностью все тексты, которые звучат в граммофонной записи.

## ПЕРВАЯ СТОРОНА КОМПЛЕКТА ПЛАСТИНОК

Настоящая запись текстов и диалогов всех уроков пособия Ричарда Ричардовича Диксона «Говорите по-английски» предназначена для лиц, начинающих изучать английский язык самостоятельно или в кружках. Она поможет также и тем, кто уже владеет английским языком и желает усовершенствовать свое произношение.

Начинающим рекомендуется пользоваться пластинками следующим образом: приступая к уроку, внимательно прослушайте несколько раз первое предложение, затем прочитайте русский перевод его и вновь прослушайте три-четыре раза, следя за словами по книге. После этого повторите предложение вслух. Затем еще раз прослушайте диктора и исправьте свои ошибки. Далее прослушивайте сразу по два-три предложения, которые содержат уже знакомые вам слова, но в разных сочетаниях и различных грамматических конструк-

циях. Дойдя, таким образом, до конца урока, прослушивайте подряд весь урок, уточняя неясности и повторяя трудные места. Так, прослушивая и повторяя вслух, проверяя и исправляя свое произношение, проходите урок за уроком весь курс.

Почаще возвращайтесь к пройденным урокам: прослушивайте их с книгой и без нее, повторяйте вслух.

Диалоги рекомендуется проходить таким же образом. Целесообразно повторять диалоги вдвоем с занимающимся по этому же пособию партнером.

При возникновении трудностей в произношении обращайтесь к соответствующему разделу сведений по фонетике.

Но самое главное — слушайте произношение английских дикторов.

Желаем успеха!

## LESSON ONE — FIRST LESSON

### Part One—First Part

A boy. A girl.

John is a boy. Ann is a girl. Sasha is a boy. Lida is a girl.

A man. A woman.

Mr. Green is a man. Mrs. Green is a woman. Pavel Sedov is a man. Tatiana Sedova is a woman. Mr. Smith is a man. Mrs. Smith is a woman.

Is John a boy? Yes, he is. Is Ann a girl? Yes, she is. Is Sasha a boy? Yes, he is. Is Lida a girl? Yes, she is. Is Mr. Green a man? Yes he is. Is Mrs. Green a woman? Yes, she is. Is Mr. Smith a man? Yes, he is. Is Mrs. Smith a woman? Yes, she is.

Is John English? Yes, he is. Is he Russian? No, he is not. Is Sasha Russian? Yes, he is. Is he English? No, he is not. Is Ann English? Yes, she is. Is she Russian? No, she is not. Is Lida Russian? Yes, she is. Is she English? No, she is not.

John is not Russian, he is English. Ann is not Russian, she is English. Sasha is not English, he is Russian. Lida is not English, she is Russian. Mr. Smith is not Russian, he is English. Pavel Sedov is not English, he is Russian.

John is a boy. Tom and Henry are boys. Ann and Alice are girls. John and Henry are boys. Ann and Mary are girls.

Mr. Green is a man. Mr. Green and Mr. Smith are men. Mrs. Green is a woman. Mrs. Green and Mrs. Smith are women. Mr. Smith and Mr. Black are men. Mr. Black and Mr. Green are men. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Black are women. Mrs. Black and Mrs. Green are women.

Are Mr. Green and Mrs. Green English? Yes, they are. Are Pavel Sedov and Tatiana Sedova Russian? Yes, they are. Are John and Mary English? Yes, they are. Are Sasha and Lida Russian? Yes, they are.

Are Mr. and Mrs. Green Russian? No, they are not, they are English. Are John and Mary Russian? No, they are not, they are English. Are Pavel Sedov and Tatiana Sedova English? No, they are not, they are Russian.

Is John a boy or a girl? He is a boy. Is he English or Russian? He is English. Is Mr. Green a man or a woman? He is a man. Is he English or Russian? He is English. Is Ann a boy or a girl? She is a girl. Is she English or Russian? She is English. Are John and Alice English or Russian? They are English. Are Sasha and Lida English or Russian? They are Russian.

### Part Two—Second Part

Sasha: «Tom, are you English?»

Tom: «Yes, I am. Are you English too?»

Sasha: «No, I am not English. I am Russian.»

Ann, are you a Russian girl? No, I am not, I am an English girl. Lida, are you an English girl too? No, I am not, I am a Russian girl. Mrs. Green, are you a Russian woman? No, I am an English woman.

Lida: «John and Mary, are you Russian?» «No, we are not. We are English.» Are you English? No, we are not, we are Russian. John, you are not Russian, you are English. Henry and Mary, you are not Russian, you are English.

A man is an adult. A woman is an adult. Men and women are adults. Is Mr. Green an adult? Yes, he is. Are Mr. and Mrs. Smith adults? Yes, they are. Are Ann and Tom adults? No, they are not.

A girl is a child. A boy is a child. Girls and boys are children. Tom is a boy, he is a child.



Alice is a girl, she is a child. Tom and Alice are children. Boys and girls are children.

What is John? He is a boy, he is a child. What is Ann? She is a girl, she is a child. What are Ann and Tom? They are children. What is Mr. Green? He is a man. What is Mrs. Green? She is a woman. What are Mr. Smith and Mr. Green? They are men. What are Mrs. Green and Mrs. Black? They are women.

Who is a boy? John is. Who is a girl? Ann is. Who are children? Tom and Ann are. Who are adults? Mr. and Mrs. Green are. Who is a boy? Tom is, Henry is. Who are boys? Tom, John and Henry are. Who are girls? Alice and Mary are. Who are women? Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Black are. Who are men? Mr. Smith and Mr. Black are. Who are adults? Men and women are. Who are children? Boys and girls are.

John is English, isn't he? Yes, he is. Sasha isn't English, is he? No, he is not. Ann is English, isn't she? Yes, she is. Lida is Russian, isn't she? Yes, she is. John and Ann are children, aren't they? Yes, they are. Men and women are adults, aren't they? Yes, they are. Boys and girls aren't adults, are they? No, they are not, they are children.

## LESSON TWO — SECOND LESSON

### The Family

#### Part One

Mr. Green is John's father (the father of John). He is his father. Mrs. Green is John's mother. She is his mother. Pavel Sedov is Sasha's father. Tatiana Sedova is Sasha's mother. Who is John's father? Mr. Green is his father. Who is his mother? Mrs. Green is his mother.

Mr. Green is Ann's father (the father of Ann), he is her father. Mrs. Green is Ann's mother (the mother of Ann), she is her mother. Pavel Sedov is Lida's father, Tatiana Sedova is her mother. Who is Ann's father? Mr. Green is her father. Who is her mother? Mrs. Green is her mother. Who is Lida's father? Pavel Sedov is her father. Who is her mother? Tatiana Sedova is her mother.

John is Mr. Green's son. He is Mrs. Green's son too. Ann is Mr. Green's daughter. She is Mrs. Green's daughter too. Sasha is Pavel Sedov's son, he is Tatiana Sedova's son too. Lida is Pavel Sedov's daughter, she is Tatiana Sedova's daughter too. Who is Mr. Green's son? John is. Who is his daughter? Ann is. Who is Mrs. Green's son? John is. Who is her daughter? Ann

is. John is Mrs. Green's son too, isn't he? Yes, he is. Ann is Mrs. Green's daughter too, isn't she? Yes, she is.

John and Ann are Mr. and Mrs. Green's children, (the children of Mr. and Mrs. Green). They are their children. Sasha and Lida are Pavel Sedov's and Tatiana Sedova's children, they are their children. Who are Mr. and Mrs. Green's children? John and Ann are their children. Who are Pavel Sedov's and Tatiana Sedova's children? Sasha and Lida are their children.

Mr. and Mrs. Green are John's and Ann's parents. The parents and the children are the family. Who are John's and Ann's parents? Mr. and Mrs. Green are their parents. Who are Sasha's and Lida's parents? Pavel Sedov and Tatiana Sedova are. Who are the family? The parents and the children are the family.

Mr. Green is Mrs. Green's husband. Mrs. Green is Mr. Green's wife. Whose wife is Mrs. Black? She is Mr. Black's. Pavel Sedov is Tatiana Sedova's husband. Tatiana Sedova is Pavel Sedov's wife. Who is Mr. Smith's wife? Mrs. Smith is. Whose husband is Mr. Black? He is Mrs. Black's.

Ann is John's sister. John is Ann's brother. Lida Sedova is Sasha Sedov's sister. Sasha Sedov is Lida Sedova's brother. Who is Ann's brother? John is. Who is Lida's brother? Sasha is. Who is John's sister? Ann is. Who is Sasha's sister? Lida is.

John, who is your sister? Ann is my sister. John and Ann, who are your parents? Mr. and Mrs. Green are our parents. Ann, who is your brother? John is my brother. Mrs. Green, who is your son? John is my son. Who is your daughter? Ann is my daughter. Who is your husband? Mr. Green is my husband. Mr. and Mrs. Green, who is your son? John is our son. Ann is your daughter, isn't she? Yes, Ann is our daughter.

#### Part Two

Mr. Black is Mrs. Green's father and Mr. Green's father-in-law. Mrs. Black is Mrs. Green's mother and Mr. Green's mother-in-law. Mrs. Green is Mr. and Mrs. Black's daughter. Mr. Green is their son-in-law. Mrs. Smith is Mrs. Green's sister, she is Mr. Green's sister-in-law. Mr. Green is her brother-in-law. My son's wife is my daughter-in-law, my daughter's husband is my son-in-law. My wife's mother and father (or my husband's mother and father) are my mother-in-law and my father-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Black are Mrs. Green's parents. They are John's and Ann's grandparents. John

and Ann are their grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Black are Mrs. Green's father and mother, they are John's and Ann's grandfather and grandmother. John is their grandson, Ann is their granddaughter. Who is John's grandfather? Mr. Black is his grandfather. Who is Mrs. Black's granddaughter? Ann is her granddaughter.

Mrs. Green's sister (Mrs. Smith) is John's and Ann's aunt. John is her nephew, Ann is her niece. Who is your aunt? My aunt is my father's sister or my mother's sister. Who is your neph-

ew? My nephew is my sister's or my brother's son. Who is your niece? My niece is my brother's or my sister's daughter.

Mrs. Smith is John's and Ann's aunt. Mr. Smith is their uncle. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's children are John's and Ann's cousins. Who are your cousins? My cousins are my aunt's or my uncle's children. Who is John's aunt? Mrs. Smith is his aunt. Who are John's cousins? Mrs. Smith's children are his cousins. They are Ann's cousins too, aren't they? Yes, they are.

## ВТОРАЯ СТОРОНА КОМПЛЕКТА ПЛАСТИНОК

### Conversation

— Who are you, my little girl?

— I am Alice.

— You are the daughter of Mrs. Smith and the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Black, aren't you?

— Yes, I am. Mr. and Mrs. Black are my grandparents.

— Are Mr. and Mrs. Green your uncle and aunt?

— Yes, they are.

— I am Mr. Green, too. I am the brother of your uncle George. He is Mr. George Green and I am Mr. Henry Green. I am your uncle Henry.

— So I am your niece! And my brother Henry is your nephew!

### LESSON THREE — THIRD LESSON

#### A House and a Flat

##### Part One

Some people have a house; others have a flat. I have a house, you have a flat. We have a house, they have a flat. Some English people have a house, others have a flat. The Greens have a house, the Smiths have a flat.

The Smiths have a flat in a large house in London. The Greens have a small house near London. The Smiths have a flat, Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a flat. Their flat is in a large house in London. The Greens have a small house near London. Their house is small. Their house is near London.

Mr. Smith has a flat. Mr. Green has a small house near London. Mr. Smith has a flat in a

large house, Mr. Green has a small house near London. Mr. Green's house isn't large, is it? No, it is small.

Has Mr. Green a large house? No, he has not a large house, he has a small one. Mr. Smith has not a house, he has a flat. Mr. Green, have you a flat? No, I have not a flat, I have a small house. Mr. Smith, have you a small house? No, I have not a small house, I have a flat in a large house.

A house has four walls, a roof, doors and windows. A large house has many windows and doors, a small house has not many. Mr. Green's house is small, it is not large. It has not many windows and doors. Has Mr. Green's house many windows and doors? No, it has not many; it is not a large house, it is a small one.

How many walls has a house? It has four walls. How many doors has Mr. Green's house? It has two doors. How many windows has it? It has six windows. A room has walls, a floor, a ceiling, windows and doors. Has a house walls, windows, doors and rooms? Yes, it has. Has a room a roof? No, it has not a roof, it has a ceiling. Has a room walls, windows and doors? Yes, it has. Has a room many windows and doors? No, it has only a few. Has a large house only a few rooms? No, it has many.

##### Part Two

In Mr. Green's house there are: a sitting-room, a dining-room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a lavatory. In Mr. Green's house there are two bedrooms. The father and the mother have one bedroom, the children have the other. There is a bathroom in Mr. Green's house, there is a bathroom in Mr. Smith's flat too. Is there a kitchen in Mr. Green's house? Yes, there

is. Is there one in Mr. Smith's flat too? Yes, there is one in Mr. Smith's flat too.

In Mr. Green's house there is a staircase. In Mr. Smith's flat there is not a staircase. Is there a staircase in large houses? Yes, there is, and in many large houses there is a lift too. Is there a lift in Mr. Green's house? No, there is not a lift in Mr. Green's house; his house is only a small one.

Bathroom, bedroom, kitchen and dining-room are names of rooms. Green, Smith, John and Ann are names of persons. Is a man a person? Yes, a man is a person, he is a person. Is a woman a person? Yes, she is a person. Is a boy a person? Yes, he is a person. Is a girl a person? Yes, she is a person. All people are persons, they are persons. Is a room a person? No, it is not a person, it is a thing. John, what is your name? My name is John Green. What is your sister's name? Her name is Ann Green. All people have names: a first name—John, Ann, Henry, Mary, Tom, Alice, and a surname, the name of their family—Green, Smith, Black. Russian people have a father's name. Ivanovich is a father's name. English people have no father's name.

Where is the kitchen in Mr. Green's house? It is on the ground floor. Where are the bedrooms? They are on the first floor. Where is the dining-room? It is on the ground floor. Is the sitting-room on the ground floor too? Yes, it is on the ground floor too. Where are the bedrooms? They are on the first floor. There are three rooms on the ground floor: the sitting-room, the dining-room and the kitchen, and three rooms on the first floor: two bedrooms and the bathroom.

### Conversation

- Have you a flat in London?
- No, I have a house near London.
- How many rooms has it?
- On the ground floor there are a small sitting-room, a dining-room and a kitchen, and on the first floor there are two bedrooms.
- Has your house a bathroom?
- Yes, there is a bathroom on the first floor near the large bedroom. Where is your house?
- I have a flat in London.
- Is it in a large house?
- Yes, it is. We have a lift in the house.
- How many rooms are there in your flat?
- There are three rooms, a bathroom and a kitchen.
- How many persons are there in your family?

— There are four persons: my wife and I and our two children.

— Your flat is small and your family is small too. I have my wife, three sons and two daughters.

## LESSON FOUR — FOURTH LESSON

### The Green's House

#### Part One

The Greens live near London. Do they live in a flat? No, they don't (do not) live in a flat. Do the Greens live in a small house? Yes, they live in a small house near London. Do the Smiths live in a small house near London? No, they don't live in a small house near London, they live in a flat in London. John Green, do you live in London? No, I don't, I live near London. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, do you live in a small house? No, we don't live in a small house, we live in a flat. The Greens don't live in London, do they? No, they live near London.

Mr. Green lives near London. Does he live in a flat? No, he doesn't, he lives in a small house. Does Mr. Smith live near London? No, he doesn't, he lives in London. Does he live in a small house? No, he doesn't, he lives in a flat. Does John Green live in a flat? No, he doesn't, he lives in a small house.

In the picture we see the Greens' sitting-room. Do you see a divan in the Greens' sitting-room? Yes, I do, I see a divan. How many armchairs do we see in the Greens' sitting-room? I see one armchair and an easy chair there. Do you see a wireless set there? Yes, I do, it is on a small table. Do you see an electric lamp in the sitting-room? Yes, I do. Where is the television set? The television set is near the wall. What do you see on the wall? On the wall I see two pictures. What do you see on the floor? On the floor I see a carpet. What is under the window? Under the window is a radiator. Where is the bookcase? The bookcase is near the wall.

What furniture do we see in the dining-room? We see a large table, three chairs and a sideboard. Where do we see chairs? We see chairs near the table. Do we see a sideboard in the dining-room? Yes, we see a sideboard near the wall. Do we see curtains on the windows? Yes, we do. Do we see an electric lamp in the dining-room? Yes, we see an electric lamp over the table. There isn't a wireless set in the dining-room, is there? No, there isn't.

What furniture is there in the bedroom? In the Greens' bedroom there are two beds, two

bedside tables, a wardrobe, and a dressing table with a mirror. What is there on the bedside tables? On one bedside table there is an electric lamp and on the other there is an alarm clock. Is there a carpet? Yes, there is a carpet on the floor. Beds, chairs, tables, divans and armchairs are furniture.

In her kitchen Mrs. Green has a gas cooker, an electric refrigerator, a sink with two taps, a cupboard, a small table and two chairs. Has she an electric cooker in her kitchen? No, she hasn't, she has a gas cooker. Is there a cupboard in Mrs. Green's kitchen? Yes, there is. Are there pictures on the walls? No, there are not.

What have the Greens in their bathroom? They have a bath, a washbasin and a shower. What is over the washbasin? Over the washbasin is a shelf, and over the shelf is a mirror.

## Part Two

What do we do in the dining-room? We eat there, we have our meals there. Where do we have our meals? We have them in the dining-room. Where does the boy eat? He eats in the dining-room, he has his meals in the dining-

room. Do some people have their meals in the kitchen? Yes, some people do.

Where do people sleep? They sleep in the bedroom. Does John sleep in the kitchen? No, he doesn't, he sleeps in the bedroom. Where do John's parents sleep? They sleep in their bedroom. The parents sleep in the bed. Who sleeps on the divan? The girl does. You don't sleep on a divan, do you? No, I sleep in my bed.

In the bathroom we wash with soap and water, have a hot or warm bath, or a cold shower. Men shave there. Does John shave? No, he doesn't, he washes or has a bath. Do you have a cold bath? No, I have a hot or a warm bath. I have a cold shower. We wash in the bathroom, we don't wash in the bedroom. Does the boy wash in the bathroom? Yes, he washes in the bathroom.

Where does Mrs. Green cook the meals? She cooks the meals in the kitchen. Who cooks the meals? Mrs. Green does. Where does she prepare the meals? In the kitchen. Do you prepare your meals in the dining-room? No, we don't prepare our meals in the dining-room, we eat our meals there. John, do you prepare your meals? No, I don't, my mother does; she prepares our meals in the kitchen.

## ТРЕТЬЯ СТОРОНА КОМПЛЕКТА ПЛАСТИНОК

### LESSON FIVE — FIFTH LESSON

#### The Greens' Day

##### Part One

Mr. Green gets up early in the morning. He asks: «Is breakfast ready?» Mrs. Green answers: «No, it is not ready.» When does Mr. Green get up? He gets up early in the morning. What does he ask? He asks: «Is breakfast ready?» What does his wife answer? She answers: «No, it is not ready.»

Mrs. Green gets the breakfast ready. Mr. Green gets washed, shaves, and gets dressed. Mrs. Green gets the breakfast ready in the kitchen. Mr. Green gets washed in the bathroom. He shaves in the bathroom, too. He gets dressed in the bedroom.

Mr. Green gets washed. Mr. Green washes himself. Mr. Green gets dressed. Mr. Green dresses himself. Ann gets washed. Ann washes

herself. Ann gets dressed. Ann dresses herself. John and Ann get washed, they wash themselves. John, where do you wash yourself? I wash myself in the bathroom. Ann and John, where do you dress yourselves? We dress ourselves in our bedroom. The Greens wash themselves in the bathroom and dress themselves in their bedroom.

After breakfast Mr. Green goes to work. John gets ready to go to school. Ann doesn't go to school, she is too young. Where does Mr. Green go after breakfast? He goes to work. Where does Mr. Green work? He works in London. Does John work? No, he is too young, he goes to school. John gets ready to go to school. When he is ready, he goes to school. Does Ann go to school? No, she doesn't, she is too young. Is John young? Yes, he is young, but he is not too young to go to school. Grandmother doesn't go to work, does she? No, she doesn't, she is too old. Is Mrs. Green old? She is not very young and not very old.

In the middle of the day the Greens have dinner. They have tea in the afternoon and supper in the evening. When do the Greens have breakfast? In the morning. When do they have dinner? In the middle of the day. Do they have tea in the afternoon? Yes, they do. And when do they have supper? They have it in the evening. What are breakfast, dinner, tea and supper? They are meals.

John comes home from school in the afternoon. Mr. Green comes home from work in the evening. When does John come home from school? He comes home in the afternoon. When does Mr. Green come home from work? He comes home from work in the evening.

After supper Mrs. Green says to John and Ann: «It is late, and you are tired. It is time for you to go to bed.» Ann says: «Yes, I am tired, it is time for me to go to bed.» John says: «It is not very late, I am not tired.» The father says: «It is time for children to go to bed.»

The children go up to their bedroom and get undressed. They have a bath or wash themselves and then go to bed. John and Ann go up to their bedroom. They undress themselves; then they have a bath or get washed and go to bed. They sleep all night.

## Part Two

In the evening, after his work, Mr. Green sits with his wife and children in the sitting-room. Where do the Greens sit in the evening? They sit in the sitting-room. They sit in arm-chairs or chairs or on the divan. When do Mr. and Mrs. Green sit in their sitting-room? They sit there in the evening, when Mr. Green comes home from work.

Mr. and Mrs. Green sometimes read a book or a newspaper. Sometimes they listen to the wireless or watch the television. Mr. and Mrs. Green do not always read in the evening. Sometimes they sit and watch the television programme, sometimes they listen to the wireless. John and Ann sometimes watch the children's television programme. But the children do not always watch the television. Many programmes are not for children, they are only for adults.

Mr. Green reads the Daily Worker, the newspaper of the British Communist Party. He is a member of that party. Mrs. Green reads that newspaper, but she is not a Communist. Mr. Green is a member of his trade union too. Mr. and Mrs. Green also read some bourgeois news-

papers: the Times, the Daily Mail and the Daily Express.

John does his homework. He learns his lessons. He reads and writes in a copy-book with a pencil or a pen and ink. John goes to school. He is a schoolboy. He does his homework in the evening. What does he learn? He learns his lessons. What does he write with? He writes with a pen and ink or with a pencil. What does he write in? He writes in his copy-book.

Ann has no homework. She plays with a doll or other toys. John plays too, after his homework. Ann does not go to school, she has no lessons or homework. She sits on the carpet and plays. Ann plays with a doll, John plays with boys' toys.

## Conversation

- Do you live in London?
- No, I live in a small house near London.
- But you work in London, don't you?
- Yes, I come to London in the morning and go home in the evening.
- And what do you do in the evening at home?
- Oh, I read, I listen to the wireless. We have a television set too. I watch the television sometimes. And you see, I don't go to bed very late. I always get up early in the morning to come to my work in London.
- Yes, I see.

## LESSON SIX — SIXTH LESSON

### Part One

#### Meet John and Ann

John is tall for his age and rather thin. He has fair hair, a pale face, blue eyes and a straight nose. John is rather tall for his age. He is thin. His eyes are blue, his face is pale, his nose is straight, his hair is fair.

He has a white shirt on, with an open collar and no tie, a grey pullover, a blue jacket and grey trousers. John has a white shirt on. He has no tie on, his collar is open. He has on a grey pullover and a blue jacket. His shirt is white, his jacket is blue, his pullover is grey. His trousers are grey and his jacket is blue.

John has his schoolbag over his right shoulder and his raincoat over his left arm. He has

his cap on his head. John's schoolbag is over his right shoulder, it is not over his left shoulder. He has his raincoat over his left arm, not over his right arm. He has not his raincoat on. He has his cap on.

On his legs and feet John has grey socks and brown shoes. In winter he wears black boots. John's socks are grey and his shoes are brown. He has socks on his legs and shoes on his feet. In winter he has black boots on. Sometimes he wears brown boots, sometimes he wears black boots. He wears his jacket when he goes to school.

In cold weather John wears an overcoat. He wears a pair of gloves on his hands and a muffler or a scarf round his neck. It is not cold, John has not an overcoat on. He has no muffler on. He has no gloves on his hands. He wears gloves in cold weather. A pair of shoes, a pair of boots, a pair of gloves, a pair of trousers.

Ann is short and plump. She has dark brown hair, blue eyes, rosy cheeks and lips, small white teeth and a turned-up nose. Ann's hair is dark brown, John's is fair. Ann's eyes are blue, John's are blue too. John is tall and thin, Ann is small and plump. Her cheeks and lips are rosy, her teeth are small and white.

Ann has a ribbon in her hair. Her hair is not long, it is rather short. She has a frock on, but she often wears a jumper or a blouse and a skirt. Ann's hair is not long, it is rather short. She has a ribbon in it. Sometimes she wears a jumper and a skirt, sometimes a frock.

When Ann goes out she puts on a hat and a coat and a pair of gloves. She takes them off when she comes home. Ann wears a coat and a hat and a pair of gloves when she goes out. She puts on her clothes in the morning. She takes off her clothes in the evening.

In her hand Ann carries a small handbag. She puts her handkerchief in it. John carries his handkerchief in his pocket. John has pockets, Ann has a handbag. John carries his handkerchief in his pocket. He carries his schoolbag over his right shoulder and his raincoat over his left arm. Ann puts her handkerchief in her handbag.

When it rains Ann wears a waterproof cape with a hood. Sometimes she carries an umbrella. When it rains Ann wears a waterproof cape, or she carries a small umbrella. John wears a raincoat when it rains. Ann's waterproof cape has a hood. John's raincoat has a hood too.

## Part Two

We see with our eyes, hear with our ears, feel with our fingers, smell with our nose, and taste with our tongue. What do we see with? We see with our eyes. What do we hear with? We hear with our ears. What do we feel with? We feel with our hands and our fingers. What do we smell with? We smell with our nose. What do we taste with? We taste with our tongue.

A man who has good eyes can see well. A man who has bad eyes cannot see well, he wears spectacles. That man has bad eyes, he wears glasses. I have good eyes, I can see well. You have bad eyes, you cannot see well, you wear spectacles. Children have good eyes, they can see well.

A man who cannot see is blind. A man who cannot hear is deaf. A person who cannot speak is dumb. Is that man blind? No, he is not blind, he can see well. That woman is deaf and dumb, she cannot hear or speak. Are you deaf? No, I am not deaf, I can hear well, I have good ears.

I cannot see if my eyes are closed. I can only see when they are open. When can we see? When our eyes are open. When can we not see? When our eyes are closed. Shut your eyes! Can you see? No, I can't. Open your eyes! Can you see now? Yes, I can. Is the door open? No, it is closed. Open it! I open it.

Show me your book. Here it is. This is mine. Show me my book. There it is. That is yours. These are mine. Those are yours. Show me John's jacket. Here it is, this is his. Show me Ann's coat. There it is, that is hers. Where are your books? Here they are, these are mine. Where are the children's toys? There they are, those are theirs. Where are your toys? Here they are, these are ours.

## Conversation

- Alice, come and do your homework.
- Oh Mum, I can do it after tea.
- No, come and do it now. You can't play all evening.
- But I can't work all day, can I?
- Do your homework first. You can play after tea... Show me your hands... Go and wash them. You can't do your homework with those hands.
- Wash your hands, do your homework; do this, do that. That's all I hear from morning to night. That's what it is to be a child and to go to school.

LESSON SEVEN — SEVENTH LESSON

Part One

John Teaches Ann

John: «Ann, count up to ten.» Ann: «One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.» John: «That's right. Can you count from ten to twenty?» Ann: «No, I can't.» John: «We say: eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty.»

Ann: «Which are the numbers after twenty?» John: «They are twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four and so on.» Ann: «And we say: thirty-one, thirty-two, and so on, up to forty. After forty we have fifty, then sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety?» John: «After ninety comes a hundred.» Ann: «Oh, yes! And can we say two hundred, three hundred, and so on?» John: «Yes, that's right.»

John: «Do you know how many days there are in a week?» Ann: «Yes, there are seven. But how many months are there in a year?» John: «There are twelve months in a year, and there are three hundred and sixty-five days in a year.»

Ann: «I know the days. First Sunday. On Sunday Daddy doesn't work. Then Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.» John: «And the months of the year are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. January is the first month, December is the last.»

Ann: «The days are easy, but the months are very difficult. I don't know the date, Mummy reads it on the calendar.» John: «Yes, the calendar shows us the day of the week, the date of the month, the month of the year and the number of the year too. Today the calendar shows the date: Saturday, the sixth of January, nineteen sixty-one.» Ann: «Oh, that's too difficult. I'm tired.»

John: «Only one more question: today is Saturday, what day was yesterday and what day will it be tomorrow?» Ann: «I know that: yesterday was Friday, tomorrow will be Sunday. The day before yesterday was Thursday, and the day

after tomorrow will be Monday. Then the next day will be Tuesday.»

Part Two

Mrs. Green: «What time is it?» Mr. Green: «Five past one by my watch. But my watch gains; it is five minutes fast.» Mrs. Green: «So it is one o'clock. The clock in the sitting-room loses; it is slow. It shows four minutes to one. It is four minutes slow.» Mr. Green: «The clock loses, and my watch gains; they are both wrong, but the alarm clock in the bedroom is right.»

Mrs. Green: «Yes, the alarm clock keeps good time. Do you arrive at the office in time to begin work at nine o'clock?» Mr. Green: «Oh, yes! I arrive at the office every morning at ten to nine, ten minutes before work begins. Does John go to school in time?»

Mrs. Green: «He leaves home at a quarter to nine. School finishes at four and he arrives home at half past four.» Mr. Green: «At half past four? I finish my work at six o'clock and arrive home from London at twenty to seven. Half an hour is a long time to come home from school!» Mrs. Green: «Oh, he's only a boy. He plays with the other boys.» Mr. Green: «Yes, boys will be boys!»

Conversation

- Can you tell me the time?
- Yes. It is twenty minutes past three.
- Thank you very much.
- Don't mention it.
- Will you tell me the right time, please?
- My watch shows twenty past three, but it gains. The right time is about a quarter past three.
- My watch always loses and now it has stopped.

LESSON EIGHT — EIGHTH LESSON

What the Greens Are Doing Now

In the evening after work the Greens sit in their sitting-room. They are sitting there now. What are the Greens doing? They are sitting in

their sitting-room. Are they sitting in chairs? No, they are sitting in armchairs.

What is Mr. Green doing? He is reading a book. Is Mrs. Green reading a book too? No, she is not, she is reading a newspaper. Which newspaper is she reading? She is reading the Daily Worker.

What is John doing? He is doing his homework. Is John learning his lessons? No, he is not, he is doing his homework. Where is he sitting? He is sitting in a chair at the table. Is he writing? Yes, he is. What is he writing with? He is writing with a pen and ink.

Ann is not reading, is she? No, she is not, she is playing. What is Ann playing with? She is playing with her doll. She is sitting on the carpet. Does she sometimes sit on the divan? Yes, she does sometimes, but now she is sitting on the carpet.

Is Mr. Green smoking? Yes, he is smoking a pipe. Is he smoking a cigarette or a cigar? No, he is not, he is smoking a pipe. Is Mrs. Green smoking? No, she is not. Does she smoke sometimes? Yes, she does.

Can you see Mr. Green in the picture? Yes, I can see him. Can we see Mrs. Green in the picture? Yes, we can see her. Can we see John and Ann? Yes, we can see them. Is Ann playing with her doll? Yes, she is playing with it. Can the Greens see you and me? No, they can't see you and me, they can't see us.

Whom do we see in the sitting-room? We see the Greens. Who is the man who is smoking? He is Mr. Green. Whom do we see at the table? We see John. Who is the girl who is playing with the doll? She is Ann. Who is the woman whom we see in the picture? She is Mrs. Green.

Is anybody smoking? Yes, somebody is. Mr. Green is. Is anybody listening to the wireless? No, nobody is. Somebody is reading, somebody is writing, somebody is playing. Nobody is listening to the wireless. Is anybody watching television? No, nobody is.

### Conversation

- Mary, what are you doing?
- I am getting the supper ready.
- They are showing a very good film on TV; come and see it.
- I have no time. It is twenty to ten and I am late with the supper.
- Oh, we can have a late supper today. The children are in bed, they are asleep. There are only the two of us.

- But you always say ten o'clock is the time for supper.
- Perhaps it can be at half past ten or eleven o'clock today.
- Of course, if you say so. I'm coming.

## LESSON NINE — NINTH LESSON

### Birthdays and Anniversaries

#### Part One

John was born on January the tenth, nineteen forty-nine. Yesterday was his birthday. He was twelve years old. Yesterday was January the 10th, 1961. It was John's birthday. John was twelve years old. Ann was born on March 15th, 1957. She was three years old on March 15th, 1960. Mr. Green was forty-two years old on June 16th. Mrs. Green was thirty-seven years old on May 25th.

How old is John? He is twelve years old. Ann is only three years old. She is younger than John. John is older than Ann. How old is Ann? She is three years old. Is she younger than John? Yes, she is nine years younger than John. How old is Mr. Green? He is forty-two years old. Is Mr. Green older than Mrs. Green? Yes, he is five years older. Mr. Green is the oldest in the family. Ann is the youngest.

On John's birthday his friends and relatives came to visit him. They wished him a happy birthday and gave him presents. John's cousin Henry and his cousin Alice visited him on his birthday. His aunt came too. She brought him a new football as a birthday present. His cousins gave him books, chocolates and sweets.

John's aunt kissed him and said: «Many happy returns of the day.» John answered: «Thank you very much, Aunt Jane.» John's cousins said: «Happy birthday, John.» John thanked his cousins for their wishes and the fine presents. John thanked his aunt and kissed her.

#### Part Two

### The Greens' Wedding Anniversary

It is fourteen years since Mr. and Mrs. Green got married. Their wedding anniversary was a few days ago. It is twelve years since John was born. John was born twelve years ago. It is three years since Ann was born. Ann was born three years ago. The Greens' wedding anniversary was a few days ago. Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mrs. Green's father and mother, came to visit their daughter and son-in-law on their wedding anniversary.



Mr. and Mrs. Black kissed their daughter and shook hands with their son-in-law. They said: «How are you?» Mr. and Mrs. Green answered: «We are fine, thank you. How are you?» Mr. and Mrs. Black said: «We are quite well too.» They wished their children many years of happiness. When we meet a friend, we shake hands and say, «How are you?» He answers, «Fine, thank you.»

Mrs. Green's father and mother brought presents for their daughter's wedding anniversary. Mrs. Black brought her daughter some flowers and some chocolates. Mr. Black brought some perfume for his daughter and a pipe for his son-in-law.

The Blacks sat talking to Mrs. Green and her husband. They all had tea together and the Blacks went home. Mr. and Mrs. Black sat in the sitting-room, talking to their daughter and son-in-law. The Blacks and the Greens had tea together in the sitting-room. After tea Mr. and Mrs. Black went home.

Mr. and Mrs. Green: «Good-bye! Come and see us again soon.» Mr. and Mrs. Black: «No,

you come and visit us.» The Greens promised to go and see the grandparents soon with the children. They kissed and shook hands and the grandparents went home.

### Conversation

- Hello, Bates! How are you?  
— Hello, Green. I am fine, thank you. How are you?  
— I am fine too, thank you. How is your family?  
— They are very well, thank you. And yours?  
— They are all very well, thanks. Yesterday was my son's birthday.  
— How old is he now?  
— Twelve. He's quite a big boy.  
— Come and have dinner with us on Sunday, if you can. And bring your family. Your children can play with ours.  
— Sunday? That's the seventeenth, isn't it? Yes, I can come. Thanks very much.  
— Good-bye then, till Sunday!  
— Good-bye!

## ПЯТАЯ СТОРОНА КОМПЛЕКТА ПЛАСТИНОК

### LESSON TEN — TENTH LESSON

#### The Seasons and the Weather

##### Part One

There are four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Summer is warm or hot, autumn and spring are cool, winter is cold. In summer the weather is warm or hot, in spring and autumn it is warm or cool, in winter it is cold. In England it is not very cold in winter or very hot in summer. In some parts of the Soviet Union the winter is very cold and the summer very hot.

At the beginning of spring, it is cold, at the end it is warm. When autumn begins, it is still warm, when it ends, it is cold. In spring it gets warmer (or the weather gets warmer), in autumn it gets cooler and then colder. In the middle of summer the weather is sometimes very hot (it is sometimes very hot). In the middle of winter it is sometimes very cold.

In winter it snows; in spring and autumn it often rains, the wind blows; in summer the sun shines, there are thunderstorms. In England it does not snow much, but it often rains, even in summer. In some parts of the Soviet Union the summer is very dry, it almost never rains. When it rains, the weather is rainy, when it snows, it is snowy, when the wind blows, it is windy, when the sun shines, the weather is sunny.

In summer it gets light early in the morning and dark, late in the evening; the days are long and the nights are short. In winter it gets light late in the morning and it gets dark early in the evening. In the evening we must switch on the electric light. We switch the light on and switch it off with a switch. The longest days are in the middle of summer, the longest nights, in the middle of winter.

In winter we wear warm clothes; in summer we wear light, cool ones. If the sun is hot some women carry a parasol. In autumn and in spring we wear a light overcoat; in winter, a heavy one. Women wear a fur coat in winter in cold countries.

## Part Two

### Sentences in the Past

Last summer the weather was very warm, the sun shone brightly; there were long periods without any rain. We had a hot summer last year. The summer was dry. For long periods it did not rain. There were many thunderstorms. We had many bright sunny days.

In autumn the weather was very bad. It rained often; strong winds blew; the sun did not shine much; it was cold and damp. We did not have a good autumn. The weather was not warm, it was cold and damp. The sun did not shine often. Strong, cold winds often blew.

At the beginning of winter, it still rained and was windy. Then it got cold; snow began to fall, the rivers froze. Winter did not begin until late last year. At the beginning of December it rained, but did not snow. It began to snow in February. Snow covered the ground, the rivers froze, the weather got very cold.

Spring didn't come till May. Then the snow melted, grass appeared, the trees became green, the crops began to grow. Spring did not begin till May. The snow did not melt in April, but in May. When the snow melted, grass appeared, the trees began to become green and the crops began to grow in the fields. Soon the weather got warm.

I did not like last winter. I like winter when it is cold at the New Year. Then I can skate and ski during my holidays. I did not skate during the winter holidays, because it did not freeze, the rivers were not covered with ice. I did not ski because it did not snow till February. There was no snow during the winter holidays.

### Conversation

— What did you do during the winter holidays?

— I ski'd every day in the fields not far from our house. I like skiing very much.

— But was not the weather very cold?

— Well, it was cold, but it was not windy. And the sun shone quite brightly very often. Cold sunny weather is very good for skiing.

— I don't like cold weather. I sat in my room almost all day reading.

— Reading is very useful, of course, but you cannot read all the holidays. You must go out sometimes. Put on warm clothes tomorrow and come to the park with me.

— All right, if it is not windy.

## LESSON ELEVEN — ELEVENTH LESSON

### Part One

#### What Mr. Green Did Yesterday

Mr. Green woke up when his alarm clock rang at half past six. He got up and washed and dressed himself. He washed with water and soap, cleaned his teeth with a toothbrush and toothpaste, shaved with a razor, dried himself with a towel, combed and brushed his hair with a comb and hairbrush, dressed himself and went to breakfast. Mrs. Green got the breakfast ready. They had breakfast together in the kitchen.

After breakfast Mr. Green went to the railway station. He took a train to London, and a bus to his office. He went to the railway station on foot, to London by train, and from the railway station in London to his office by bus. I went to work by bus, and came home on foot.

He arrived at his office at ten minutes to nine, worked from nine to one, then had lunch and worked again till six o'clock. Mr. Green worked from nine o'clock till one o'clock and from two o'clock till six o'clock. He had lunch (or dinner) at one o'clock. He went home at six o'clock. He arrived home at twenty to seven in the evening.

In the evening Mr. Green had tea with his family. Then he read the newspaper, listened to the news and watched TV. Mr. Green and his family had tea at seven o'clock. Then they listened to the news on the wireless. Mr. and Mrs. Green watched a film on TV. The children did not watch the film, it was not a film for children.

At nine o'clock, the children went to bed. They slept soundly all night. Mr. and Mrs. Green had supper at ten o'clock. The children went to bed at nine o'clock, but the parents did not. They had supper at ten o'clock and went to bed after supper. Mr. Green slept soundly till his alarm clock rang next morning.

### Questions and Answers in the Past

At what time did Mr. Green's alarm clock ring?

It rang at half past six.

Where did Mr. Green wash and shave?

What did he comb and brush his hair with?

What did he clean his teeth with?

Where did the Greens have their breakfast?

How did Mr. Green go to London?

Did he take a bus from the station to the office?

At what time did he arrive at the office?

How many hours did he work?

What did he do in the evening?

Did he watch a film on the TV?

Did the children watch the film?

How did the children sleep all night?

He washed and shaved in the bathroom.

He combed and brushed his hair with a comb and a hairbrush.

He cleaned them with a toothbrush and toothpaste.

They had it in the kitchen.

He went by train.

Yes, he did.

He arrived at ten minutes to nine.

He worked eight hours.

He read the newspaper, listened to the news on the wireless and then had supper.

Yes, he did.

No, they did not, they went to bed at nine o'clock.

They slept soundly all night.

## Part Two

### A Visit to a Farm

This morning, the Greens got up early. They wanted to go to the country to visit some friends who have a farm. The Greens got up early this morning because they wanted to go to the country. They visited some friends in the country. Their friends have a farm.

They travelled from London by train. The farm is five miles from the station. Farmer Mitchell came for them in his car. The Greens did not travel to the country by car, they travelled by train. Farmer Mitchell met them at the railway station with his car.

Farmer Mitchell showed his visitors his fields of barley, oats, rye and wheat and large fields of potatoes, cabbages and beet. Farmer Mitchell said: "I have more barley, oats and rye than wheat. Wheat does not grow well in this part of the country. I sell the barley and wheat and keep the rye and oats for fodder for the animals. A large part of the potatoes, cabbages and beet also goes as fodder."

In a large vegetable garden, the farmer grows carrots, cauliflowers, onions, beans, peas

and lettuce. In spring he grows radishes and other spring vegetables. He keeps some of the vegetables for his family and sells the rest to dealers in town.

The visitors saw the cows in the cowshed, the pigs in their sty and the sheep in the meadow. "I breed cows mostly for milk, pigs for bacon, sheep for meat and wool" said the farmer.

The farmer uses a tractor and agricultural machines to plough, sow and harvest. Farmer Mitchell has agricultural machines for the ploughing, sowing, harvesting and other field work. His father ploughed, sowed, and harvested with horses.

Agricultural labourers do the work in the fields, dairy-maids feed the cows and milk them. Mrs. Mitchell looks after the poultry. The visitors watched the milkmaids when they milked the cows. They saw Mrs. Mitchell collect the eggs and feed the hens and chickens, the ducks and geese and the turkeys.

In the orchard there were apples, pears, plums and cherries. The Greens picked a lot of ripe fruit. In his large orchard the farmer has apple-trees, pear-trees, plum-trees and cherry-trees. He has gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, and black currants. The Greens picked a lot of ripe fruit and took it home.

## Conversation

— Where were you last week, Tanya? I went to your house, but you were not there.

— I went to visit my relatives in the country.

— I did not know you had relatives in the country.

— But I have. I have a cousin Valya, who works with her husband on a state farm not far from Moscow. I visit them every year.

— And what did you do there?

— I helped Valya to pick cherries. She is an

orchard team-leader. They have so much fruit there, you never saw so much! Cherries, apricots, apples and pears. This is a very good year for fruit. I brought a lot of cherries, strawberries and apricots home with me. I can give you some for your mother if you want some.

— Of course I do! Thank you very much. I can come for them now.

— That is fine. The cherries are very ripe and the strawberries too. You must eat them soon.

Let's go then.

## ШЕСТАЯ СТОРОНА КОМПЛЕКТА ПЛАСТИНОК

### LESSON TWELVE — TWELFTH LESSON

#### Part One

#### Our Food

We get food from animals and birds, plants and fishes. Which animals do we get food from? We get meat from the cow, the pig and the sheep. What else do we get from the cow? From the cow we also get milk. From milk we make butter and cheese. We can also get cream from milk.

From the cow we get beef, from the pig we get pork, bacon and ham, from the sheep we get mutton. Beef is the meat we get from the cow. Pork is the meat we get from the pig. What do we get from the duck and the hen? We get poultry and eggs from them.

We grow wheat, oats, maize, and other cereals in the fields. From them we make flour. From flour we bake bread. What do we make from cereals? We make flour from them. What do we bake from flour? We bake bread, cakes and biscuits. We eat cereals, especially cornflakes for breakfast. With cereals we make milk puddings. English people eat porridge for breakfast. They also eat eggs and bacon for breakfast.

What else do we eat besides meat and cereals? We also eat various kinds of vegetables, fruit and berries. What kinds of vegetables do you know? I know: potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, beetroot, carrots, onions, tomatoes, radishes and cucumbers. What kinds of fruit do we eat? We eat apples, pears, apricots, peaches, grapes, bananas and oranges. What kind of berries do we grow in our orchard? We grow strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, black currants, red currants and white currants.

What colour are apples? They are red, yellow and green. Name a red vegetable. A tomato is

red. Name a yellow fruit. A banana is yellow. What colour are grapes? They are green, yellow, red, blue or black.

Do we eat fish? Yes, we eat many kinds of fish. Where do fishes live? They live in the sea and in the rivers; they live in water, they need water to live, they cannot live out of water.

How do we cook meat or fish? We can boil, fry or roast meat and fish. We usually boil vegetables. Do you like boiled meat? Yes, but I like roast meat better. Englishmen like fried potatoes very much, they call them "chips". Englishmen often eat fish and chips.

In spring, summer and autumn, we eat fresh fruit raw; in winter, we eat preserved and stewed fruit. Do you cook fresh fruit? No, I usually eat it raw. When do we eat preserved and stewed fruit? When we have no fresh fruit, especially in winter. We eat raw fruit, preserved fruit, and stewed fruit.

We drink tea, coffee, cocoa, milk, wine and beer. When do you drink coffee? I drink coffee with milk for breakfast. Sometimes I drink black coffee after dinner. When do English people drink tea? English people drink tea several times a day, especially at tea-time, about five o'clock in the afternoon. Do you like cocoa? Not very much.

#### Part Two

#### A Table Laid for Two

In the picture you see a table laid for dinner. On the table is a white tablecloth. For each person there is a large plate or dinner plate, with a soup plate on it, a small plate or bread plate, a knife, a fork, and a tablespoon. There is a napkin on each dinner plate. For each person there is a glass, and in the middle of the table we can also see a bottle of wine, salt, pepper and mustard.

There is some bread and a large knife to cut it. The knives and spoons are on the right side of the plates, the forks are on the left side.

The picture on page 150\* shows a coffee-pot, a milk-jug, two cups, two saucers and two tea-spoons, and a sugar-bowl with sugar in it. There are two small plates, and on a larger plate there is a cake.

After dinner Mrs. Green comes into the sitting-room with Mr. Green to have coffee. Mrs. Green pours out coffee into two cups, puts some sugar in one cup of coffee and some sugar and milk in the other. The coffee without milk is for Mr. Green. Then Mrs. Green cuts two pieces of cake, one for herself and one for her husband. They eat their cake and drink their coffee.

— Have some more coffee, George, your cup is nearly empty.

— Oh no, it isn't, darling, it's half full... This is lovely coffee, so strong and sweet, and the cake is delicious.

— Well, I know you don't like weak coffee, George. May I give you some more cake?

— Yes, darling, please (Mrs. Green gives her husband another piece of cake.) Thank you, dear.

— Don't mention it!

— Well, Mary, this is a pleasure. It's the best coffee and cake I ever tasted.

— I'm so glad you like it, George.

### What to Say at Table

— May I trouble you for some bread?

— It's no trouble at all — here you are.

— Thank you.

— You are welcome.

— Will you have some more roast beef?

— No, thank you.

— Would you pass me the sugar, please.

— Certainly. Here you are.

— Thank you.

— It's a pleasure.

— Do you mind if I smoke?

— No, that's all right.

— Thank you. Oh, could I bother you for a match?

— No bother at all. Here you are.

— Thank you so much.

— Don't mention it.

Note: If somebody says to you, "Thank you", never answer, "Please". Say, "It's a pleasure," or "You're welcome," or "Don't mention it."

## LESSON THIRTEEN — THIRTEENTH LESSON

### Part One

#### Shops and Shopping

When we want to buy something, we must go to the shop where it is sold. In the shop-window, we see what is sold in the shop. Sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, and so on are sold at the grocer's. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and to the fruiterer's for fruit. Cakes and sweets are sold at the confectioner's. When we want to buy clothes, we go to the men's and boys' or ladies' and girls' outfitter's. We buy boots and shoes at the boot and shoe shop. We buy jewelry and silver and gold watches at the jeweller's. To buy tobacco and cigarettes we go to the tobacconist's. We buy books at the bookseller's. The salesman or salesgirl stands behind the counter. The cashier sits at the cashdesk. The customers go up to the counter. In the picture two lady customers are standing near the counter. Another woman is standing near the cashdesk. Behind the counter is a salesgirl. She is serving one of the customers.

We ask the salesman: "How much is this?" or "What is the price of that?" He tells us the price. He gives us the bill. The salesman or salesgirl weighs the goods which we want to buy on the scales, and tells us the price. The customer asks: "How much is the ham?" or "How much does this ham cost?" The salesman says: "It is five shillings a pound."

At the cashdesk, we give the bill and the money to the cashier, who gives us a check and our change. If what I am buying costs four shillings and I give the cashier five shillings, the cashier gives me my check and one shilling change.

The salesman wraps up the goods and gives them to us. We put them in our string bag or shopping bag. The salesman or salesgirl wraps up the goods in paper or puts them in a paper bag. The customer puts them in his or her bag.

Some shops have many departments. We can buy nearly everything we need there. These are called department stores. In some shops there are no salesmen or salesgirls, but only cashiers. The customers choose the goods they want and pay at the cashdesk. These are called selfservice shops.

\* Страница указана к первому и второму изданию учебника. В третьем издании страница 168.

We pay with money — banknotes or coins. Some coins are made of silver, some of copper. Common English banknotes are: the pound note — one pound sterling, and the ten shilling note. Some English silver coins are: half a crown, a shilling, and sixpence. Some copper coins are: a threepenny piece, a penny and a halfpenny. There are twelve pence or pennies in one shilling and twenty shillings in one pound. Half a crown is two shillings and sixpence. Sometimes English people use the word guinea, twenty-one shillings, especially in prices, but there is no guinea coin. In English shops the weights pounds and ounces are used. There are sixteen ounces in one pound. Half a pound is eight ounces, a quarter of a pound is four ounces. One pound is about four hundred and fifty metric grammes.

### Texts

#### AT THE GROCER'S

- What can I do for you, madam?
- I want some tea, some sugar and some butter. A quarter of a pound of tea, two pounds of sugar and half a pound of butter.
- Yes, madam...?
- Oh, I wanted a little cheese too.

- Here is some good Stilton.
- Give me a quarter of a pound, please.
- Don't you want any coffee, madam?
- No, not today. I have enough coffee for this week. That is all for today.
- Very good, madam. Here is your bill. Pay at the cashdesk, please.

#### IN A DEPARTMENT STORE

##### *At the Children's Clothing Department*

- I want a summer frock for a little girl of five.
- Here is a pink one. It only costs eleven and six.
- But it has long sleeves. I want one with short sleeves or no sleeves at all.
- Here is a pretty blue one. It has no sleeves and it only costs ten and eleven.
- It is very pretty, and I think it is the right size for my daughter. Yes, wrap that one up for me, please.
- If it is too large or too small you can bring it back and change it. But bring the bill.
- Please tell me how to go to the ladies' shoe department.
- The ladies' shoe department is on the third floor. You can go up on the escalator.
- Thank you very much.

### СЕДЬМАЯ СТОРОНА КОМПЛЕКТА ПЛАСТИНОК

#### AT THE LADIES' SHOE DEPARTMENT

- I want a pair of shoes for walking.
- Here is a very nice pair of sandals.
- No, I don't want high heels or pointed toes. I want low heels.
- We have some nice walking shoes with flat heels. Here is a pair. I think it is your size.
- I must try them on. (She tries them on.) Yes, these fit very well. They are very comfortable. How much are they?
- They are seven pounds twelve and six.
- Where is the cashdesk?
- There it is on the left. Here is your bill.

#### Part Two

##### The Post Office

When we want to send a letter, we must write the address on the envelope and stick the required stamps on it. Yesterday I sent a letter to a friend. I wrote her address on the envelope and

stuck a threepenny stamp on it. For a registered letter, an airmail letter or an ordinary letter to another country, we must stick more stamps on the envelope. To send a postcard we do not need an envelope.

We buy stamps, send letters, parcels, and telegrams at the Post Office. Post Office clerks serve us. The Post Office clerk weighs the letter or parcel, or counts the number of words in the telegram, and tells us how much we must pay. We can drop ordinary letters into a pillar-box in the street. The postman collects the letters out of the pillar-box. When the letter arrives at its destination another postman delivers it to the addressee; he drops it into the letter-box. A telegraph boy delivers telegrams to our house.

To telephone from an automatic call-box, we drop money in the slot, lift the receiver and dial the number. If the number we need is not engaged, the person whom we are calling an-

swers. Then we press the button. If the number is engaged, we hear the "engaged" signal. Then we press the button and get our money back. When we have finished our conversation we replace the receiver on its rest.

We can buy stamps from slot-machines. We put the money in the slot, press the button, and the stamp comes out. In the Tube we can buy Tube tickets from slot-machines. There are also slot-machines from which we can buy matches, cigarettes, drinks, sandwiches and other small goods.

Texts

### A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Lena is reading in her room. The telephone rings. Lena goes and lifts the receiver to her ear.

— Hello! Lena here... Hello, Kolya! How are you?

— Fine, thank you. How are you?

— I am fine too, thanks.

— Will you come to the cinema with me?

— What is showing?

— An English film, but I don't know the name of it. Valya says it is very good.

— Certainly I shall come, Kolya! When shall we meet?

— At a quarter to seven at the door of the cinema.

— But you did not say which cinema!

— Oh, at the Udarnik.

— All right, I shall be there. So long!

Lena replaces the receiver on the rest and gets ready to go out.

### A LETTER FROM ENGLAND

Yesterday Tatiana Sedova received a letter from an English friend. The name of the friend is Ethel Hill. Tatiana met her when she came to the Soviet Union with a Trade Union delegation. Here is what Mrs. Hill wrote in her letter.

51, High Street,  
Greentown, England.  
May 24, 1961.

Dear Tatiana,

I am writing to tell you that I arrived home healthy and well last Saturday. My husband was very glad, of course, and he enjoyed hearing all that I had to tell him about Moscow, your fine country and your splendid people.

I told him about the new houses which you are building in all the towns, about how well the people work, how happy they are, and how much they all want peace.

I wish to thank you with all my heart for being so kind to me when I was in Moscow. I hope that you will soon come to England and I shall be very glad if you will come and visit us.

My very best wishes to your family

Yours sincerely

Ethel Hill

## LESSON FOURTEEN — FOURTEENTH

### LESSON

#### Part One

#### Education and Professions

English children go first to an infants' school, then to a primary school, and after that to a secondary school. In the infants' school the pupils learn to read, write and count. In the primary school they learn arithmetic, history, geography and other subjects. In the secondary school they prepare for their future profession. They study English and foreign languages and literature. Teachers teach the pupils in schools.

The modern secondary school prepares the pupils for manual work, or for business profession, the grammar school, for the university. After the modern secondary school, the pupils can become factory workers, salesmen, accountants and so on. After the grammar school they may continue their education in a college or university. Professors teach the students in universities and give them lectures.

Technical colleges and the technical departments of universities prepare the students for technical careers, agriculture, and so on. The other departments or faculties of universities prepare members of the various professions: doctors, surgeons, lawyers, teachers, engineers, architects, chemists, physicists, and so on.

In this age of space travel and atomic energy many young people are interested in space ships, electronics and atom physics. Since the Soviet Earth Sputniks were launched people are thinking of space-travel to the Moon, Mars, Venus and other planets. The first man in space was Yuri Gagarin, on the Soviet sputnik-ship "Vostok". The use of atomic energy for industry and for peace is a subject of interest for all scientists.

In educational establishments, young people also receive physical and civic education. At school, college and university the pupils or students do physical training or gymnastics and manual or practical work. They learn the duties of a good citizen. They also have opportunities to learn and practise the arts: music, drawing, and others.

## Text

### SASHA THINKS OF HIS FUTURE PROFESSION

Sasha Smirnov is a pupil in a secondary school in Moscow. He learns the Russian language and literature, mathematics, history and geography, natural history, physics, chemistry and many other subjects.

Sasha does not know what he will do when he finishes school. Factory workers, he thinks, make many useful things for their people, the workers on the collective farm grow food for their country. The profession of the teacher and the professor is a noble one, he sometimes thinks: perhaps I shall become a teacher? But scientists also help the happiness and progress of all people, the doctor and the surgeon, who look after our health, have a most useful and interesting profession. How fine it is to be an engineer or an architect, to build houses, schools, factories, towns, bridges and power plants! Perhaps Sasha will decide to become an atomic scientist? Perhaps he will fly to the Moon or to Mars?

Sasha does not know what he will be. But there is one thing that he is sure of. He will have every opportunity of learning and practising the profession he chooses. There will always be useful and interesting work for him. His life will be happy and useful to his country.

#### Part Two

#### Health, the Doctor, the Dentist

When we are ill, we call the doctor, and he examines us and diagnoses the illness or disease. When we have a headache, a stomach ache, a sore throat, a cold, or a pain in some other

part of the body, we call the doctor. He takes our temperature and our pulse. He examines our heart, our lungs, our stomach or the part where we have a pain, the part of the body which hurts us, and tells us what is the matter with us. He says: "You have a slight temperature", or: "You have the flu", or: "You have caught a cold", or: "You have heart disease."

The doctor prescribes medicine, and gives us a prescription, which we take to the chemist, who makes up the medicine. The doctor says: "I shall prescribe some medicine. You must take the prescription to the chemist and he will make up the medicine for you. Take the medicine twice a day, before meals."

If you follow the doctor's orders, you get better; if you disobey the doctor you may get worse, and even die. We must obey the doctor (we must follow the doctor's orders), if we want to get better. If we have a temperature, we must stay in bed and take the medicine he prescribes. If we cannot get better at home we must go to hospital.

If you need an operation, for example, if you have appendicitis, a surgeon performs the operation on you. If we are too ill to walk, we go to hospital in the ambulance. After our illness we can go to a sanatorium until we are strong again.

When we have toothache, when a tooth hurts us, we go to the dentist's. The dentist examines our teeth. The dentist asks: "Which tooth hurts you?" He says: "That tooth has a cavity. I must stop it, I must put in a filling. If the tooth is too bad, the dentist extracts it."

## ВОСЬМАЯ СТОРОНА КОМПЛЕКТА ПЛАСТИНОК

## Texts

### AT THE DOCTOR'S

— Doctor, I have a bad headache and I have no appetite.

— Show me your tongue. (The patient opens his mouth and shows his tongue.) Yes, you have a very nasty tongue. Have you a pain in the stomach?

— Yes, doctor, sometimes; especially after meals. I have a temperature after meals too.

— I must examine your stomach... Does it hurt here?

— No, not there.

— Here?

— Oh, yes, it does there.

— You have digestion trouble. But it is not serious. I shall prescribe some tablets. You must take two before each meal. Do not eat any roast meat or any heavy food. Eat boiled vegetables and milk puddings. You need not go to bed, but do not overtire yourself. If you follow my prescriptions you will feel much better tomorrow and in two or three days you will be quite well again.

### AT THE DENTIST'S

— I have a very bad toothache. I can't eat and I can't sleep at night.

— Sit down in the chair here and open your mouth. (He examines his visitor's teeth.) Which tooth is it that hurts you?



— It's a big tooth at the back on the left. Ugh! That hurts very badly.

— Yes, that tooth has a big cavity, but I think I can stop it for you. Why didn't you come earlier?

— Well, you know, it is not quite a pleasure to go to the dentist's. And every time I decided to come it got better.

— I shall put a filling in this one, but there is another tooth near it which is too bad to be filled. I shall have to extract it. But don't be afraid. It will not hurt you. I shall give you an injection before I extract it.

## LESSON FIFTEEN — FIFTEENTH LESSON

### Part One In the Town or City

In the streets, roads, and squares of the town we see people walking, and vehicles driving. The vehicles are: trams, buses, trolley-buses, taxis, and other motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor-scooters and bicycles.

Along the streets are street lamps, at the corners of the streets there are traffic lights. The street lights are switched on when it gets dark; they are switched off when it gets light. When the red traffic light is switched on the traffic stops; when the green light is switched on the vehicles drive on.

Along the streets we also see bus stops, trolley-bus and tram stops, where people get on and off. People wait at the stops for buses, trams and trolley-buses. They get on and off public transport there. In the streets there are also Tube stations, where people get on and off the underground electric railway. In buses, trams, and trolley-buses the passengers pay the fare to the conductor. The conductor gives them a ticket. In the Tube we get tickets at the booking-office, or we buy them from slot-machines in the station.

At big crossroads in large towns and cities, there are subways for pedestrians, and fly-overs for vehicles. There are sometimes subways for traffic too. At nearly all street corners there are pedestrian crossings for people to go over the road.

In England, vehicles drive on the left. In the Soviet Union, the traffic drives on the right. Where do we drive on the left of the road? In England. Which side do we drive on in other countries? In most other countries we drive on the right side of the road.

Outside the towns, we travel from one place to another by train, plane, or boat. We get on and off the train at a railway station. To get on and off the plane, we go to the airport, we board a boat (or ship) and disembark from it at a river port or seaport. Now helicopters are used very much for transport.

## TEXTS

Dmitry Smirnov is visiting London. He wants to go to the British Museum. He asks a policeman how to go there.

— Excuse me, officer, how do I get to the British Museum?

— See that stop not far from here? Any bus from there takes you straight to the British Museum. Ask the conductor to tell you when you get there.

— Thank you, officer.

— At your service.

### On the Bus

— Conductor, does this bus go to the British Museum?

— Yes, it stops right in front of the Museum. There is an empty seat, sit down.

— How much is the fare?

— Fourpence to the British Museum.

— Here is sixpence. Please tell me when we get there.

— Very good, sir. Here's twopence change...

— British Museum! Your stop, sir. There is the Museum on the other side of the street.

— Thank you, conductor... (He gets off and goes over to the British Museum).

### Smirnov Wants to Send a Letter.

He does not know where the Post Office is. He asks a passer-by in the street.

— Can you tell me the way to the nearest Post Office?

— Yes, there's one not far from here. Go straight along this street and take the second turn on your left. You will see the Post Office about twenty yards away on the right.

— Thank you very much.

— It's a pleasure.

### Part Two Leisure and Holidays

On weekdays or working days, adults work, and children go to school. Sunday is their day off or free day. On working days we work, on our day off we do not work, we rest. We work every day, except Sunday, but we only work half the day on Saturday.

In his leisure time Mr. Green rests, studies, reads, goes to the library, the park, the cinema or the theatre. Mr. Green reads technical and political literature and goes to Party or Trade Union meetings. He is now studying Russian, because he wants to read Russian technical and scientific books.

The Greens go to the cinema to see a film, to the theatre to see a play, opera, or ballet, or to a concert hall. The Greens see all the latest films (or pictures) and plays. They go to the cinema once a week, and to a play, opera or ballet three or four times a season. They visit exhibitions of art or industry. Sometimes they go to the Zoo or the circus.

The Greens often go for a walk in the park or in the country. They also practise sport. Mr. Green goes to swim in an open air swimming-pool. In winter he plays football, in summer tennis. He does not often ski or skate because there is not much snow or ice in England.

In the evening, especially on Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Green sometimes go to a restaurant or a café. At the restaurant they have dinner and dance. The waiter brings them the menu, they choose what they want to eat and the waiter serves them.

In summer the Greens have their holidays. They go to the seaside. Sometimes they go abroad by boat or plane. At the seaside they lie on the sand in the sun, they sunbathe, bathe and swim in the sea. Mr. Green swims very well. His wife and son can swim too, his daughter is learning to swim. At the seaside they live in a hotel or holiday camp and have their meals in a restaurant or café.

## Texts

A.

The Sedovs will have their holidays in August. They will go by car to the Black Sea or the Baltic Sea. Pavel Sedov will drive the car, he is a good driver. On the road they will rest at rest camps, where they will have very good meals and beds for the night. During their holidays at the seaside they will live in holiday camps for tourists. They will have a little wooden house with beds for all. They will have their meals in the camp's large restaurant, where the food is good and cheap and the service very quick.

B.

— Hello, George! Where are you going?

— I am going to the railway station to get tickets. Tomorrow we are going to the seaside for our holidays.

— Where will you live there?

— We shall have rooms in a small house.

— Will you have your meals at home?

— Oh no! We must all have a good rest. My wife too. She will not cook any food, she will not work at all. We shall have our meals at a restaurant.

— That will be very nice. I wish you a pleasant holiday.

— Thank you. They say the weather will be fine, very warm and there will be no rain. We shall swim in the sea every day, perhaps two or three times a day. Alice will learn to swim and I think we shall all enjoy our holidays at the seaside very much.

— Well, I must go. Have a good time. Best wishes to your family.

— Thank you. Good-bye. See you after the holidays.

---



Цена — 6 руб.