**Аннотация**

Пособие предназначено для педагогов, а также студентов, кто хочет расширить свои знания по базовому курсу английского языка. Методическая разработка включает в себя лексико-грамматические задания, направленные на систематизацию, отработку и закрепление знаний, умений и навыков по разговорной теме «Еда, продукты».

Задания составлены с учетом программы по английскому язы­ку для колледжей и направлены на контроль лингвострановедческих знаний, грамматических и лексических навыков. Приведенные ключи позволят проверить правильность выполнения заданий и помогут избежать типичных ошибок, а также оценить уровень подготовки.

**Дорогие друзья!**

Предлагаемое вашему вниманию пособие может в большой степени удовлетворить потребности как педагогов, так и как студентов, самостоятельно углубляющих свои познания в английском языке. С одной стороны, пособие ориентировано на студентов колледжей с целью помочь им восстановить полученные в школе знания по английскому языку, освежить их, обращая внимание на основные сложности грамматики и лексики изучаемого языка. Большую помощь оно может также оказать преподавателям в процессе подготовки материалов в преподавании разговорной темы.

Данное пособие можно использовать в работе над разговорной темой «Еда, продукты». В пособии строго соблюдена последовательность ввода грамматических структур и лексических единиц.

Предлагаемые в пособии задания в большой степени помогут студентам избежать возможных типичных ошибок при монологических высказываниях. С другой стороны, преподаватели могут использовать материалы разработки на уроках и внеурочных мероприятиях.

**MEALS**

**§ I**

**Revision**

**1. Review the names of fruits.**

**2. Answer the following questions.**

When and where do you have your breakfast? You have "your lunch at school, don't you? Do you have your dinner earlier or later than lunch? Which is the first (the second, the third) meal of the day? At what time do you have your dinner? Who else has dinner at 3 o'clock? Does N. have dinner earlier or later than you? Who cooks your dinner? Is it always tasty? Do you help your mother to prepare your meals? Who lays the table for breakfast and dinner? What kind of bread do you like best, white or brown? What do you cut bread with? Do you eat meat with a fork or with a spoon? What do you eat soup with? Where do you keep your forks, knives, spoons, plates and cups? When do you' have your supper?

**New Words**

omelette ['oml it] —омлет, яичница

soft-boiled eggs—яйца всмятку

hard-boiled eggs — яйца вкрутую

porridge ['poridg] — овсяная каша

buckwheat ['bAkwi:t] porridge— гречневая каша

semolina [,sema'li:na]—манная каша

strong tea — крепкий чай

ant. weak tea sugar ['Juga] — сахар

to stir [ste:]—мешать

**Word Study**

**1. Listen to the text and guess the meaning of the new words.**

For breakfast people may have eggs or an omelette. If eggs are boiled 2 or 3 minutes we call them soft-boiled eggs. If they are boiled 5 minutes or more we call them hard-boiled eggs. Some people don't like eggs. They prefer porridge, buckwheat porridge or semolina for breakfast. After porridge, eggs or an omelette people drink coffee, tea or milk. I don't like to drink strong tea or coffee. I prefer weak coffee with milk. My friend drinks her coffee without milk. We always put some sugar into our coffee or tea. To make our coffee or tea sweet we put 2 or 3 spoonfuls of sugar and stir it with a tea-spoon.

**2. Ask your friends questions using the new words.**

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**1. Listen to the teacher's statements and make your comment**.

I always have breakfast at 7.30. For breakfast I usually have some porridge and a cup of hot tea. I never eat anything at school. At 3 o'clock I have dinner. My sister Lena has meals only 3 times a day. Almost every day she eats two soft-boiled eggs. She likes them very much.

**2. Answer the following questions.**

Have you eaten an omelette today? What did you have for breakfast yesterday? Do you like strong or weak tea? What kind of tea do you like? Where do you have lunch? Do you have your dinner at school or at home? When do you have it?

**3. Listen to the joke and dramatize it.**

**Mother:** It is nine o'clock and you are not in bed yet. What will father say when he comes home?

**Henry:** He'll say, "Supper! Supper! What's for supper?

**§ 2**

**Revision**

**Review the names of vegetables.**

**New Wards**

bun — сдобная булочка

cream—сливки

curd - творог

macaroni [,maeka'rouni]—макароны

pancake ['paenkeik]— блин, блинчик

pastry ['peistn] — печенье

sour cream ['saua 'kri:m]—сметана

sour milk — простокваша

**Word Study**

**1. Play the game** "Which Team Knows the New Words Better?".

**2. Answer the following questions.**

What do you usually have for breakfast? What did you have for breakfast yesterday?

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**1. Read the dialogue in pairs**.

**Nick:** Hello, Mike!

**Mike:** Hello, Nick!

**Nick:** So nice of you to have come.

**Mike**: Г am about to have lunch.

**Nick**: Will you join me?

**Mike**: Of course. I'm ever so hungry.

**Nick:** Will you have some curds?

**Mike:** With pleasure. I like it very much.

**Nick:** That's fine. We'll have a good lunch and then go out for a walk.

**2. Substitute the underlined words and expressions and make up new dialogues.**

**8. Ask and answer exercises on the topic "Breakfast".**

**§ 3**

**Revision**

**1. Review the names of berries.**

**2. Play the game "Berries, Fruits and Vegetables".**

**New Words and Expressions**

to lay the table—накрывать на стол

saucer ['so:se]—блюдце

to pour out tea or coffee—разливать чай или кофе

lump of sugar—кусок сахара

to melt—таять

Pass me the ... — Передайте ...

Here you are.— Пожалуйста.

Help yourself to ... — Угощайтесь ...

to clear away—убирать посуду со стола to wash up—мыть (посуду)

**Word Study**

**Listen to the text and guess the meaning of the new words.**

On week-days we get up early in the morning and have breakfast at half past seven. Our mother lays the table. She puts plates, forks, knives and saucers on the table. Then she puts the cups on the saucers. After that mother pours out coffee and our breakfast begins. My brother and I put three lumps of sugar into our cups and begin to stir our coffee with a tea-spoon. The lumps of sugar melt very quickly and the coffee becomes sweet. My brother likes to have coffee with milk but I prefer coffee without milk. If I cannot reach bread I say "Pass me the bread, please". My mother or my brother pass me the bread saying "Here you are", and I thank them. As our mother wants us to eat well she often says, "Children, help yourselves to bread and butter or help yourselves to some curds." When breakfast is over we clear cups and plates away and wash them up.

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**1. Listen to the joke and tell it adding as much material about Mother, Bob and their breakfast as you can.**

**Bob:** Please, Mummy, one more lump of sugar.

**Mother:** Well, Bobby, haven't I given you five already?

**Bob:** Yes, you have ... But they all melted away in my tea.

**2. Read the dialogue, in pairs.**

**Nina:** What's there for breakfast, Mummy?

**Mother:** It's fish and potatoes.

**Nina:** That's fine! I like potatoes.

**Mother:** Pass me the bread, please.

**Nina:** Here you are.

**Mother:** Thank you. When will you be home from school?

**Nina:** Rather late.

**Mother:** But why?

**Nina:** Lena is ill and I must visit her.

**Mother:** Try not to be too late.

**Nina:** All right.

**3. Substitute the underlined words and expressions and make up new dialogues**.

**§ 4**

**Revision**

**Play the game "Which Team Asks More Questions", using the words and expressions given below.**

Bans, cakes, cream, curds, macaroni, milk, omelette, pancakes, pastry, pies, porridge, semolina, sour cream, sour milk, sugar. To boil, to bring, to clear, to cook, to drink, to eat, to lay the table, to pour out the tea, to put, to stir, to wash up. Hard- (soft-)boiled eggs, lump of sugar.

**New Words**

the first course—второе блюдо

cabbage soup—щи

beetroot soup — свекольник

mushroom soup —грибной суп

broth—бульон

rice soup —рисовый суп

noodle soup—суп лапша

stewed [stju:d]—тушеный

roasted ['roustid]—жареный

sauce-pan ['so:span] — кастрюля

lid—крышка

tender—мягкий

tough —жесткий

frying-pan ['franrjpaen]—сковорода

roast beef—жареное мясо

**Word Study**

**1. Listen to the text and guess the meaning of the new words.**

For dinner we usually have soup and the first course. Some people like cabbage soup, beetroot soup or mushroom soup, the others prefer broth. Broth is made of meat or chicken. If we put some rice into broth we call it rice soup. If we cook it with noodle it is called noodle soup. After the soup comes the first course. For the first course we may have meat or fish, potatoes, macaroni or buckwheat porridge. Meat may be boiled, stewed or roasted. If we want to prepare boiled meat, we wash the meat then pour much water into the sauce-pan, put the meat into it, cover with a lid and put the sauce-pan on to the gas-range. The meat has to be boiled for three or four hours until it becomes tender. If meat is boiled for a little time it is tough. Tough meat is not tasty. If we want to have stewed meat we wash the meat, then put it into a sauce-pan or on a frying-pan, pour a little water, cover the sauce-pan or the frying-pan with a lid and leave the meat stew on the small fire, adding some water from time to time. Then we put some salt and butter. If we want to cook roast beef we wash the meat, put it on the frying-pan, add some butter and let the meat roast on the fire until it is tender enough and tasty.

Fish may be boiled, stewed or fried. *To fry* is the synonym of the word *to roast* but it is used when we speak about fish or vegetables. We use the word *to roast* only when we speak about meat.

**2. Say it in Russian.**

Stewed meat, fried potatoes, roast beef, boiled chicken, fried fish.

**3. Answer the following questions.**

What kinds of soup do you like best? What do we say about meat if it is put into the sauce-pan with much water? How will you cook roast beef? What do we say about meat if it isn't ready? What is your favourite first course?

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**Answer the following questions.**

Where do you have your breakfast, dinner and supper? Who cooks your meals? Are they tasty? What dp you do about the house?

**§ 5**

**Revision**

**Ose the following words in sentences of your own.**

Beetroot soup, broth, cabbage soup, mushroom soup, noodle soup, pancakes, pastry, semolina, tea.

To bring, to cook, to help to smth., to like, to melt away, to pass, to pour out, to stir, to taste. Strong (weak), tough (tender), soft (hard).

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**1. Make up dialogues using the following expressions.**

**a) Cooking Breakfast:**

1) It's time to prepare breakfast;

2) to be going to;

3) And what about you?

4) to pour some water into the sauce-pan;

5) to put it on the gas-range;

6) to let smth. boil for;

7) to make tea (coffee);

8) to butter bread;

9) to make a sandwich.

**b) At Dinner:**

1) Pass me ...; 4) Where is ...?

2) Help yourself to ...; 5) Wait a minute;

3) Is it tasty? 6) And what would you say about...?

**e) Clearing Away:**

1) I'm going to wash up ...;

2) to dry the dishes;

3) Where do I have to put ... ?

4) to put smth. into the sideboard;

5) And what about these things?

6) to spread [spred] a tablecloth after everything had been

cleared away.

**2. Read the joke and dramatize it.**

**Aunt:** Here's a good piece of bread and butter.

**Johnny**: Thank you, aunty.

**Aunt:** That's good, Johnny. I like polite children. I like to hear little boys say "thank you".

**Johnny:** If you want to hear me say it again, then put some jam on that piece of bread.

**8. Make up situations with the following words.**

Two days ago, tasty, to enjoy, to disappear.

**§ 6**

**Revision**

**1. Answer the following questions.**

What vegetables (berries, fruits) do you know? What berries and fruits do you like most of all? What can people have for breakfast (dinner)? What did you have for breakfast (dinner) yesterday? How to cook boiled (stewed) meat?

**2. Play the game** "The Forbidden "Word".

**New Words**

awfully — ужасно

to be as hungry as a hunter—быть очень голодным

dessert [di'ze:t] —десерт

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**1. Listen to the dialogue and tell it in indirect speech.**

**AT DINNER**

**Nick:** Oh, Mummy. I'm awfully hungry. What do we have for dinner today?

**Mother:** Today we have beetroot soup and roast beef with boiled

potatoes for the first course.

**Lena:** That's fine. I like beetroot soup very much.

**Nick:** And I don't like boiled potatoes but I'll eat up every­thing Mother will give me as I am as hungry as a hunter.

**Father**: There is a good boy! Lena, pass me the brown bread.

**Lena:** Here you are. And what shall we have for dessert, Mother?

**Mother:** Wait a minute, Lena. Eat up your meat first.

**Father:** Who is the best eater in our family? Pete is. Look! There is already nothing on his plate. You must give him the biggest piece of pie, dear.

**Mother:** Here is coffee and the apple-pie for dessert. Help yourself to the pie.

**Nick and Lena:** Oh, how tasty the pie is!

**2. Dramatize the dialogue.**

**§ 7**

**Revision**

**1. Complete the following sentences.**

1. For breakfast Pete usually has semolina and I ...

2. Meat may be ...

3. If we want to drink sweet coffee ...

4. What soup do you like best ...?

5. For the first course I prefer...

6. We must stew meat until it becomes ...

7. For supper Nell usually has sour milk and I ...

8. When we want to boil meat we ...

**2. Play the game** "Who Knows More Word Combinations".

**New Words**

stewed fruit ['stju:d 'fru:t] — компот

ice cream—мороженое

to be thirsty — испытывать жажду

**Word Study**

**1. Listen to the text and guess the meaning of the new words.**

You know that at dinner we first have soup then the first course and after it comes the second course or the dessert. For the dessert we may have fruits, stewed fruit or compote, tea, coffee or ice-cream. Children like ice-cream best of all. Some of them eat ice-cream at home, the others in the street and not only in summer but even in winter. It is better to buy it and bring home as ice-cream is very cold.

When people want to drink they say "We are thirsty". When people are thirsty they drink tea or water.

**2. Make up 5 sentences with the new words.**

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**1. Listen to the joke and tell it in indirect speech.**

Bob was given two apples and was told to give one to his brother. He kept the larger apple for himself. His brother was angry with him.

"Why are you angry with me?" asked Bob. "Well," answered his brother. "If I had to divide apples I should give you the big one."

"Would you really keep the little one for yourself?" asked Bob.

"Of course," was the answer.

"Well, you have got it, have you not?" cried Bob and ran away.

**2. Speak about** your brother (sister). **Tell** whether you are good friends with him (her)? What do you do when you are together? How you will act if you are asked to divide sweets between your brother (sister) and yourself.

**§ 8**

**Revision Exercises**

**1. Look at the words at § 4, ask disjunctive questions and answer them.**

**2. Play the game** "Soup, the First Course, the Dessert".

**New Words**

refreshment room—буфет

service-counter—прилавок

mashed potatoes—пюре

to have a substantial [sab'stenjl] meal —плотно поесть

to have a bite — перекусить

various— различный

dairy ['deeri] products—молочные продукты

**Word Study**

**1. Listen to the text, look at the picture and guess the meaning of the new words.**

**AT THE REFRESHMENT ROOM**

A refreshment room is a room in a school, in a theatre or in a cinema where one can eat something. This is our school re­freshment room. It is a large and clean room with walls painted light blue, with many small tables and chairs and a service-counter where the pupils get their meal.

Our pupils call at the refreshment room during breaks to have lunch or dinner after their classes.

Now we can see some pupils and parents-on-duty. They help to lay the tables and clear away the plates and cups. Lessons are over and we see many pupils who have come here to have their meals. Some pupils are paying for their food, some are having dinner, others are taking food from the counter and those two over there are still looking at the menu.

Nick has come together with his best friends Pete and Bob. They will have a three-course dinner as usual. Today it is cab­bage soup with sour cream, roast beef with mashed potatoes and kissel. Not far from Nick, Pete and Bob we see two girls, Nell and Kate. As Nell's mother comes home very late Nell must have a substantial meal. She will take not only a three-course dinner but some vegetable salad, a sandwich and an apple. Her friend Kate has come to the refreshment room to have a bite. She will take some sour cream and a bun. We can get various dairy products in our refreshment room such as milk, sour milk, sour cream, curds, butter and cheese. They are tasty and fresh.

**2. Look at the picture and answer the following questions.**



What is this refreshment room like? Whom do you see in the picture and what are the pupils doing? Why do parents-on-duty come to the refreshment room? What dairy products do you know? Where is your school refreshment room situated and what is it like? When do you call at it and what do you usually take?

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**1. Describe your school refreshment room.**

**2. Speak about your lunch there.**

**3. Ask your neighbour questions about breakfast.**

**§ 9**

**Revision**

**Say which of the following sentences are true and which are false.**

1. We always see some parents-on-duty in the refreshment room. They call there to have dinner.

2. When lessons are over many [pupils come to lay the tables and clear away the plates, cups and saucers.

3. Some pupils come to the refreshment room to have a bite while the others must have a substantial meal as their parents come home very late.

4. We can get various things in the refreshment room: day-books and theatre tickets.

**New Words**

sugar-basin [beisn]—сахарница

milk-jug—молочник

bread-dish—хлебница

coffee-pot—кофейник

mustard-pot— горчичница

salt-cellar ['so:lt,sele] — солонка

tea-pot—чайник

**Word Study**

Listen to the teacher and guess the meaning of the new words.

I'm going to lay the table for breakfast. First of all I'll put the table-cloth on the table. Then I'll take the sugar-basin, the milk-jug and the bread-dish and put them in the middle of the table. Here are some cups and saucers. I'll take six cups and saucers and put them on the table. Now I'll take seven tea-spoons. I'll put a spoon for each cup and an extra one for the sugar-basin. Look at my table. It is ready for breakfast now.

**Brush Up Your Talk**

1. **What do you do when you lay the table for breakfast?**

**Use the following expressions:**

1) the table is laid for breakfast;

2) for each person there is ...; 6) a salt-cellar;

3) on the right side of the plates; 7) a mustard-pot;

4) on the left side; 8) a bread-dish with slices of bread

5) in the middle of;

**2. Make up situations with the following words.**

Today, to wait for, to be angry, pastry.

**§ 10**

**Revision**

**1. Replace the underlined words by their antonyms.**

1) Pete likes strong tea without sugar.

2) You put too little salt into your broth so it is tasteless.

3) I tried the meaFwith a fork and found that it was tough.

**2. Explain in English:**

the first course; an omelette; to lay the table for breakfast (for dinner); strong tea; fried fish; hard potatoes; the dessert; tough meat; to clear away; stewed meat.

**New Words**

waiter ['weita]—официант

restaurant ['restaro:r)]— ресторан

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**1. Listen to the joke.**

**What do you think the man will say?**

**AT A RESTAURANT**

"Look here, waiter, I have just found a button in my soup." "Oh, thank you, sir. I've been looking all over for it."

**2. Guess the riddle.**

I'm made of iron. I'm not afraid of fire. My friend tea-pot is also made of iron. Look at the table. You see the family of my friends. In the middle you see a tea-pot and around it many cups and saucers. It is time for breakfast. I must begin to work. I have to boil water. Good-bye.

**3. Finish the story.**

Last Tuesday as I was very hungry after my lessons I went to our school refreshment room. I made up my mind to have a substantial meal but when T came into the refreshment room I found out that ...

**4. Make up dialogues using the following expressions:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) to put a clean table-cloth; | 2) to fetch (bring); |
| 3) What kind of soup is it? | 4) to be tasty; |
| 5) the meat is tender (tough); | 6) Help yourself to ...; |
| 7) pass the ...; | 8) to ask for more; |
| 9) Well, how did you find the dinner? |  |

**§ 11**

**Revision**

**1. Answer the following questions.**

Where do you have your breakfast (lunch, dinner and supper)? At what time do you have your breakfast (lunch, dinner, sup­per)? Who cooks your meals? Do you help your mother about the house? What do you do? What do you usually have for breakfast (dinner, supper)? What kind of soup do you prefer? What is your favourite first course? What dessert do you like best? What fruit is there on sale (can be bought) in winter? When are strawberries and cherries ripe? What berries become ripe a little later than strawberries?

**2. Arrange these words in suitable pairs:**

boiled, cold, fresh, fried, hard, hot, roasted, soft, sour, stewed, strong, sweet, tasteless, tender, tough, weak; black currants, broth, butter, chicken, coffee, cucumber, egg, fish, meat, milk, pear, potatoes, sugar, tea, tomatoes, water.

**3. Play the game** "Guess the Word".

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**1. Play the game** "Who Will Give the Best Description of the Picture?",

**2. Think of your own riddle and ask your class-mates to guess it.**

**3. Say how to make coffee or tea.**

**§ 12**

**Revision**

**1. Learn the proverbs and sayings.**

Hungry as a hunter.—Голодный как волк.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire. — Из огня да в полымя.

There is no use crying over the spilt milk. — Что с воза упало, то пропало.

**2. Complete the following sentences.**

1) People may have a bite or have a ...

2) I'll have a three . ..

3) He does not like fried potatoes, he prefers ...

4) Curds, butter, milk, sour milk, cream and cheese are all ...

5) Don't take broth, it isn't ...

6) Gooseberries become ripe later than .,.

7) What do you like best, an omelette or ...?

8) The salt is too far from me, ...

9) Mother doesn't like to put much onion ...

10) In order to lay the table we must ...

**3. Fill in the blanks with the proper words and read the sentences.**

1. If meat is stewed for a long time it becomes .... (tough, tender) 2. When people want to drink they say, "We are ... ." (hungry, thirsty) 3. We must ... before dinner and ... after it. (to lay the table, to clear the dishes away) 4. For supper I had ... as usual, {beetroot soup, sour milk) 5. As he is as hungry as a hunter he must ... . (to have a bite, to have a sub­stantial meal)

**New Words**

to peel—снимать кожуру

to scrap — скоблить

pepper ['рерэ] — перец

vinegar— уксус

mustard— горчица

sour ['saua] — кислый

underdone—smth. cooked for too short a time

well-done —smth. that is tasty and tender enough

overdone—smth. cooked too long

**Word Study**

**I. Listen to the text and guess the meaning of the new words.**

We cook soup and vegetables. Before cooking vegetables we have to peel and wash them. Carrots are never peeled. They are usually scraped.

We put salt, sugar, pepper, vinegar and mustard into our food to make it salted, sweet, sour or simply tasty. Our food may taste good or bad or it may be tasteless.

When we cook we boil, roast, fry or stew our food. We , boil eggs, meat, chicken, fish, milk, water and vegetables. We fry eggs, fish and vegetables. We stew fish, meat, vegetables or fruit. We roast meat or chicken. When we roast or boil meat it may be underdone if it is boiled or roasted for a very short time, well-done if it is tender and tasty and overdone if it is cooked too long.

**2. Replace the underlined words by new ones.**

1. The meat is roasted too long.

2. The chicken is not good for eating.

3. The fish is boiled for too little time.

4. It isn't tender.

5. The milk isn't fresh.

**Brush, Up Your Talk**

**1. Listen to the joke. Tell what kind of a hostess Kate was. Give your reasons.**

Father: Only cheese for dinner?

**Kate:** You see, Daddy, I was going to cook everything but the cutlets caught fire, so I had to take the soup to put it out.

**2. Are you a good hostess? Tell about any experiences you have had of cooking.**

**§ 13**

**Revision**

**1. Learn the proverbs.**

Appetite comes with eating.—Аппетит приходит во время еды.

Forbidden fruit is sweet. — Запретный плод сладок.

Neither fish nor flesh. — Ни рыба ни мясо.

**2. Arrange these words in suitable pairs:**

bread, broth, buckwheat porridge, carrots, chicken, fish, grapes, macaroni, mushroom soup, pastry, pies, potatoes, semolina, strawberries;

to add, to bake, to boil, to cover, to cut into slices, to fry, to peel, to pour, to put on the gas-range, to put on the small fire, to roast, to salt, to stew, to stir.

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**1. What do you do when you lay the table for breakfast and dinner? Use the following expressions:**

1) to lay-the table for; 5) to butter a piece of bread;

2) to put (spread) the table-cloth; 6) to make a sandwich;

3) to bring (fetch); 7) to pour out tea or coffee.

4) to cut ... into thin slices;

**2. Make up dialogues, using the following phrases.**

1) I'll trouble you for ...

2) Here you are.

3) No trouble at all.

4) Help yourself to ... Yes, please. No, thank you.

5) I'd like to have another helping of ...

6) What do you say to ...?

7) And what about ...?

8) It was really fine.

9) Don't eat off the knife.

10) Don't use the knife for fish or cutlets.

11) Never stretch over the table for something you want, ask your neighbour to pass it. Don't talk with your mouth full.

**3. Tell how you'll cook semolina, mushroom soup, boiled potatoes.**

**§ 14**

**Revision**

**1. Learn the proverbs.**

As the tree, so the fruit.— Яблоко от яблони недалеко па­дает.

Every cook praises his own broth.— Всяк кулик свое бо­лото хвалит.

Everything is good in its season.— Всякому овощу свое время.

**2. Say it in English.**

Сварить яйца; чистить картофель; яйца всмятку; налить чай; нарезать хлеб на тонкие ломтики; накрыть на стол; жарить рыбу; жесткое мясо; приготовить пюре; помешать кашу; мо­лочные продукты; убрать со стола; щи со сметаной; мягкое мясо; слегка закусить; стол накрыт для обеда; вымыть посуду; чистить лук; посолить овощи; плотно поесть; крутое яйцо.

**New Expressions**

I had a headache.— У меня болит голова.

I feel better now.— Теперь я чувствую себя хорошо.

What kind of soup is it? —Какой это суп?

Try … it wili be to your taste.— Попробуйте … , вам по­нравится.

May I have ...? — Можно мне ...?

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**1. Listen to the dialogue and tell it.**

**AT DINNER**

**Pete:** Why did you not go to school, Nick?

**Nick:** I didn't go to school today as I had a headache. I feel better now and I want to do my lessons. Can you tell me the homework for tomorrow?

**Pete:** Certainly.

**Mother:** Glad to see you, Pete. We are going to have dinner. Will you join us?

**Pete:** Thank you very much. I'm not hungry as I've had a late breakfast.

**Jane:** What did you have for breakfast?

**Pete:** Soft-boiled eggs, a cheese sandwich and a cup of strong tea.

**Mother:** Dinner is ready. Take your seats, children. I'll give you a plate of soup, Pete. **Pete:** No soup, thank you.

**Nick:** What kind of soup is it?

**Jane:** Cabbage soup.

**Nick:** I don't like cabbage soup. I don't want to eat it.

**Mother**: Try it, Nick. I think it will be to your taste. And you, Pete, what shall I give you?

**Pete:** I'm not hungry, but I'm thirsty. May I have a glass of water?

**Jane:** Here you are. Mother: Have a piece of ham?

**Pete:** A very small piece, if you please.

**Mother**: Eat better, Nick, or I won't give you any dessert.

**Nick:** What shall we have for dessert?

**Mother:** You'll see.

**Jane:** Please pass me the mustard, Nick.

**Nick:** Here you are.

**Jane**: The ham is very tender today. May I have another slice, Mother?

**Mother:** Help yourself.

**Jane:** Thank you, Mummy.

**Mother**: Here's a very nice pie. Take a piece of pie, Pete.

**Pete:** Thank you very much.

**Mother:** Jane will help me to wash up the dishes and you, Pete and Nick, can play a game of draughts.

**Nick**: All right.

**2. Describe the picture.**



**3. Situations.**

a) Imagine you are Pete. Tell how you came to Nick and were invited to dinner.

b) Imagine you are Jane. Tell how your mother asked Pete to stay for dinner. You didn't like this visit as the boys spoke only about sports and then Nick went to play draughts with his guest instead of helping you to wash up.

**§ 15**

**Revision**

**Learn the proverbs.**

The fat is in the fire.— Дело уже сделано.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.— Все проверяет­ся практикой.

The nearer the bone, the sweeter the flesh.— Чем ближе к кости, тем слаще мясо.

**New Words and Expressions**

marmalade ['mameleid]—thick orange or lemon jam

toast—sliced bread made brown and warm before fire

for a change—для разнообразия

mutton— flesh of the sheep

steak [steik] — thick slice of meat for frying

chips—thin fried pieces of potatoes

well-to-do families—rich families

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**1. Listen to the text and tell it.**

**THE USUAL MEALS IN ENGLAND**

The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner or, in simpler houses, breakfast, dinner, tea and supper. For breakfast English people mostly have porridge or corn-flakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade with buttered toasts and tea or coffee. For a change they can have a boiled egg, cold ham, or fish.

English people generally have lunch about one o'dock. At lunch time in a London restaurant one usually finds a mut­ton chop, or steak and chips, or cold meat or fish with potatoes and salad, then a pudding or fruit to follow. Afternoon tea can hardly be called a meal. It is a substantial meal only in well-to-do families. It is between five and six o'clock.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. Dinner time throughout England is about 7 o'clock in the evening.

**2. Say what you have for breakfast (dinner, supper).**

**3. Situations:**

a) What will you answer and do if you are hungry? (You’ve just had your dinner, you can't stay as Mother is waiting for you.)

b) What will you ask your neighbour to do if you want him to give you something you can't reach?

c) What will you say if you want to make somebody eat some­thing?

d) What questions will you ask a friend of yours if you meet him or her in the refreshment room?

**§ 16**

**Revision**

**1. Play the game "Proverbs".**

**2. Give antonyms of these words:**

tender, overdone, sour, substantial meal.

**3. Answer the following questions.**

What meals do you have every day? Where do you have your breakfast (lunch, dinner)? What do we call the spoon to stir tea with? Why do we put sugar into our tea? What must we do with meat before cooking it? What do we call two pieces of buttered bread with cheese or meat between them? What do we eat meat with? Do you prefer to eat meat when it is well-done or overdone? What do we sometimes do with vegetables before cooking them?

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**1. Make up dialogues using the following expressions and phrases.**

**a) Cooking Dinner:**

1) I need your help badly. There is so much to do;

2) Try the potatoes with a fork;

3) Mash the potatoes with butter when they are soft;

4) May I trouble you for ...;

5) No trouble at all;

6) Open the tins;

7) Find the mincing machine;

8) Clear the peelings off the table.

**b) At Dinner:**

1) The meat is tender (tough);

2) It lacks salt;

3) It is tasty;

4) ... have (has) a poor (good) appetite;

5) to ask for more

6) Try some jam with the pancakes;

7) They go well with jam;

8) Well, how did you find the dinner?

9) It was really fine.

**c) Having Guests:**

1) Make yourself at home; 7) Some more ...?

2) What do you say to ...; 8) Yes, just a little, please;

3) Well, I don't mind; 9) Would you like ...?

4) Help yourself to ...; 10) I shouldn't mind;

5) I'd like another helping of ...; 11) Another cup ...?

6) Thanks a lot; 12) No, thanks. That'll do.

**d) In the Refreshment Room:**

1) a service-counter;

2) dairy products;

3) to have a bite (a substantial meal);

4) The tables are laid;

5) The dishes are on the table;

6) to pay money;

7) to be handed a dish in;

8) to look at the menu;

9) There is no self-service;

10) to clear away the plates and cups.

**2. Make up situations using the following expressions:**

1) to be invited to a party; 4) to be invited to the table;

2) to see the New Year in; 5) to wish a Happy New Year.

3) to be dressed in;

**3. Write a letter to your friend describing a birthday party. Use the following expressions:**

to be invited; to decide not to go; to change one's mind; to come in time; to enjoy greatly.

**§ 17**

**Revision**

**1. Make up sentences in passive using the words and expressions given below:**

Beetroot soup, broth, cabbage, cake, carrots, chips, curds,'' ham, macaroni, meat, noodle soup, onion, pastry, pie, porridge, pota­toes, rice soup, roll, sausages, semolina.

To be added; to be baked; to be boiled; to be cooked; to be cut into slices; to be dressed; to be fried; to be mashed; to be peeled; to be poured out; to be roasted; to be scraped; to be stewed; to be stirred; to be underdone; to be well-done.

**2. Answer the following questions.**

What kinds of vegetables do you know? Which of them can be scraped (peeled)? When do peaches (apples, grapes, etc.) get ripe? What are your favourite dishes? Which of them can you cook? What must you do if you want to cook mashed potatoes (stewed vegetables, buckwheat porridge, roasted meat and broth)?

**Brush Up Your Talk**

**Situations:**

a) Remember the last time you had guests. What did Mother give them for dinner? Did you help her?

b) You have to prepare dinner. Tell us what you will buy and cook.

c) You are laying the table.

d) Imagine that you are going to cook breakfast as Mother is out. What will you do and say to your little sister who is helping you?

e) You've just come home and you are going to have dinner. What will you do, eat and tell your mummy about your school life?

f) You're at the school refreshment room. Speak to your friends and to the woman who serves at the counter.

g) Your family is going to have supper. Have a talk with them on any topic you like.

h) Imagine that today is your birthday and all your friends will come to your birthday party. What will you do? What will you treat your friends to?

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