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# **СЕМЬЯ И СЕМЕЙНЫЕ ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЯ**

## **FAMILY AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP**

Учебное пособие

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**Е.Ю. Борисова, Т.Б. Исаева**

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Предназначено для студентов первого курса факультета иностранных языков, изучающих английский язык как первую специальность. Может использоваться на аудиторных занятиях по устной практике и грамматике английского языка в качестве тренировочного и контрольного материала и применяться студентами в самостоятельной работе.

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## **PART I. TOPIC RELATED VOCABULARY**

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### **SECTION A. ADJECTIVES TO CHARACTERIZE PEOPLE**

- «Blockhead» – туповатый
- A bigot – ханжа
- A hanger-on – прилипчивый
- Amorous – влюбчивый
- Apprehensive – сообразительный
- Arrogant – высокомерный, надменный
- As busy as a bee – занятой
- Avaricious – скупой
- Bold – наглый
- Brave – храбрый
- Bright – способный
- Buckram – чопорный
- Calm – спокойный
- Cheerful – веселый, бодрый
- Clumsy – неуклюжий
- Cold – холодный
- Communicative – общительный
- Considerate – внимательный, деликатный
- Cordial – сердечный
- Corpulent – дородный, тучный
- Coward – трусливый
- Crest-fallen – упавший духом
- Cunning – хитрый
- Decent – порядочный, приличный
- Dependent – зависимый
- Dexterous – ловкий

- Dispirited – удрученный
- Dodgy – изворотливый, ловкач
- Dominant – преобладающий, господствующий
- Double-faced – двуличный
- Economical – экономный
- Envious – завистливый
- Fair – справедливый
- Faithful – верный
- False = deceitful – лживый
- Frank – откровенный
- Free-spoken – откровенный
- Frivolous – легкомысленный
- Game – задорный
- Generous – щедрый, великодушный
- Good-natured – добродушный
- Grumpy – сварливый
- Hard-hearted – чёрствый
- Hard-working – трудолюбивый
- Harsh – резкий
- Hoity-toity – важничающий, обидчивый
- Honest – честный
- Hot-tempered – вспыльчивый
- Hypocritical – лицемерный
- Ignorant – невежественный
- Important – важный
- Impressionable – впечатлительный
- Imprudent – опрометчивый
- Impudent – дерзкий
- Indifferent – безразличный
- Indiscreet – неблагоразумный
- Industrious – работоспособный
- Inflexible – непреклонный, суровый, негибкий
- Ingenuous – чистосердечный, бесхитростный

- Irritable – раздражительный
- Jealous – ревнивый
- Kind – добрый
- Lazy – ленивый
- Lickspittle – подлиза, подхалим
- Malicious – злобный
- Matrimonial, conjugal – супружеский
- Mean – низкий, подлый
- Miscellaneous – разносторонний
- Modest – скромный
- Naughty – капризный
- Noble – благородный
- Obedient – послушный
- Obstinate – упрямый
- Off-handed – беспардонный
- Ominous – зловещий, угрожающий
- Over-anxious – мнительный
- Passive – пассивный
- Patient – терпеливый
- Persistent – упорный, настойчивый
- Placid – безмятежный, спокойный
- Polite – вежливый
- Practical – практичный
- Proud – гордый
- Prudent – осторожный
- Punctilious = (over)scrupulous – щепетильный
- Punctual – пунктуальный
- Reasonable – благоразумный
- Reluctant – делающий с неохотой
- Reserved – сдержанный
- Resolute – решительный, твёрдый
- Rude – грубый
- Saucy – наглый, нахальный
- Scornful – презрительный

- Seductive – обольстительный, соблазнительный
- Self-conceited – заносчивый, с самомнением
- Self-determined – самостоятельный, независимый
- Self-disciplined – дисциплинированный
- Self-esteemed – самодовольный, высокого мнения о себе
- Selfish, egoistic – эгоистичный
- Sensitive – чувствительный
- Servile – раболепный
- Shifty – находчивый
- Shilly-shally – нерешительный
- Shy – робкий, скромный
- Sincere – искренний
- Sniffy – дурно пахнущий
- Softie – белоручка
- Spiteful – ехидный, злорадный
- Staunch – верный, стойкий
- Strict – строгий
- Strong-willed – волевой
- Stubborn – упрямый
- Submissive – покорный, смиренный
- Sympathetic – отзывчивый, сочувствующий
- Tenacious – цепкий, упорный, стойкий
- Thoughtful – вдумчивый, задумчивый
- Tidy – опрятный
- Timid – робкий
- Tipsy – подвыпивший
- (To be) capable of great endurance – выносливый
- Tolerant – терпимый
- Touchy – вспыльчивый
- Treacherous – предательский, вероломный
- Vigorous – энергичный, сильный
- Vile – гадкий
- Vulnerable – уязвимый

- Well-bred, ill-bred хорошо/плохо воспитанный
- Wicked – злой
- Wise – мудрый
- Witty – остроумный

### **TO BE:**

- A boaster – болтливый
- A bosom friend – близкий друг
- A chatter-box – болтун
- A chortcheteer – человек с причудами
- A chuckle-head – болван
- A couch-potato -лежебока
- A cock-a-hoop – самодовольный
- A cripple – калека
- A dare-devil – сорви-голова
- A dandy – щеголь, денди
- A good (heavy) sleeper = an owl – «сова»
- A good eater –любитель покушать
- A gourmand – гурман
- A handy-man – мастер на все руки
- A home-stayer – домосед
- A sloven – неряха
- A teetotaller – трезвенник
- A vixen – «ведьма»
- A yes-man – любитель «поддакивать»
- An early-riser – «жаворонок»
- An ancestor – предок
- A sweet tooth – сладкоежка
- A descendant – потомок

### **TO HAVE:**

- A bee in one's bonnet – «не все дома»
- A sound sleep – крепкий сон
- A drinking-bout – попойка



## **SECTION B. PHRASES ON THE TOPIC «PEOPLE AND THEIR BEHAVIOUR»**

- To come from (a rich, poor family) – происходить из
- To be engaged to – быть помолвленным
- To propose to – делать предложение
- To court smb – ухаживать за кем-то
- To flirt – флиртовать
- To fall in love with – влюбиться
- To marry smb – выйти замуж, жениться
- To be married to – быть замужем за кем-то, женатым на ком-то
- To take care of – заботиться
- To bring up – воспитывать
- To be named after – быть названным в честь кого-то
- To be registered – быть зарегистрированным, регистрироваться
- A marriage-contract – брачный контракт
- A registry office – ЗАГС
- A wedding – свадьба
- A dowry – приданое
- A honeymoon – медовый месяц
- A spouse – супруг, супруга
- A bride = a fiancée – невеста
- A bridesmaid – подружка невесты
- A bridegroom = a fiancé – жених
- A bachelor – холостяк
- A spinster – старая дева
- An «off-spring» -отпрыск
- A cohabitor – сожитель(ница)
- Single = not married – холостой, незамужняя
- A first-born child – первенец
- A maiden-name – девичье имя

- A nickname – прозвище
- Relatives by birth – кровные родственники
- Relatives by marriage – родственники (жены, мужа)
- Close relatives – близкие родственники
- Distant relatives – дальние родственники
- On one's mother's/father's side – по линии матери / отца
- A widow(er) – вдова/вдовец
- A match-maker – сваха
- A baby-sitter – няня
- A skulk – симулянт
- A generation gap – проблема отцов и детей
- Marriage for love – брак по любви
- Marriage of convenience – брак по расчёту
- Twins – двойня
- Triplets – тройня
- To be under age – быть несовершеннолетним
- To be an elderly person – человек преклонных лет
- A unit of a society – ячейка общества
- To provoke cruelty – провоцировать жестокость
- To exaggerate the problem – преувеличивать проблему
- To run through a fortune = to squander money – «промотать» состояние
- Sexual permissiveness – сексуальная распущенность
- Moral decay – моральный упадок
- Irresistible social forces – невыносимые социальные условия
- To stick one's nose into somebody's business – совать нос в чьи-то дела
- To be easy to deal with – легко иметь дело
- To add fuel to the fire – подливать масло в огонь
- To be the head of the family – быть главой семьи
- To respect – уважать

- To punish = to visit penalties on smb – наказывать
- To be good to – хорошо относиться к
- To suffer from – страдать
- To quarrel with – ссориться
- To have a chat with – болтать
- To have much in common with – иметь много общего
- To live a shellfish life – жить замкнутой жизнью
- To put on airs – важничать
- To pull smb's leg – дурачить кого-то
- To coin a cliché – выражаться избитой фразой
- To see the forest for the trees – быть дальновидным
- To know the ropes of one's business – хорошо знать своё дело
- To weigh the pros and cons – взвесить все «за» и «против»
- To boast – хвастать
- To offend – оскорбить
- To be quick to take offence – быть обидчивым
- To wear one's heart on one's sleeve – душа нараспашку
- To pester – «стоять над душой»
- To worm oneself into smb's confidence – лезть в душу
- To be responsible for – быть в ответе за
- To blame smb for (+ing) = to accuse smb of (+ing) – обвинять
- To make much fuss about smth – суетиться
- To act on a hunch – действовать интуитивно
- To obey smb = to submit to – подчиняться
- To follow the example – следовать примеру
- To aspire (to, at) – стремиться
- To mock at = to sheer at smb – насмехаться
- To pin hopes on – возлагать надежды на...
- To be in the habit of (doing smth) – иметь привычку
- To cope with difficulties – справляться с трудностями

- To be caught between two fires – находиться меж двух огней
- To be in rough waters – быть в беде
- To notice = to take (*no*) notice of = to keep one's eyes on – заметить
- To get into trouble – попасть в беду
- To change one's mind – передумать
- To give a two-aged compliment – двусмысленный комплимент
- To be worried about – быть обеспокоенным
- To be puzzled – быть в недоумении
- To be at a loss – быть в растерянности
- To be beyond reproach – быть безукоризненным
- To take interest in – интересоваться чем-то
- To lose one's temper – выйти из себя
- To know on which side one's bread is buttered – не быть простаком
- To buy a pig in a poke – покупать kota в мешке
- To answer back – огрызаться
- To have a foreboding – иметь предчувствие
- To surrender – сдаться
- To be a sacrifice – быть жертвой
- To annoy = to bother – надоедать, беспокоить
- To deceive = to cheat on – обманывать
- To repent – сожалеть
- To interfere with/in – вмешиваться
- To estimate = to appreciate – ценить, оценивать
- To be on friendly terms with = to be on speaking terms with – быть в хороших отношениях
- To be assailed by second thought – быть одолеваемым сомнениями
- To rule the roost – быть хозяином положения
- To pay lipservice – одобрять что-то на словах

- To be a philanderer – бабник
- To neglect one's duties – пренебрегать обязанностями
- To abandon – покидать, оставлять
- To participate in – принимать участие
- To be a crook (a swindler) – аферист
- To grudge – скупиться
- To seduce – соблазнять
- To dispurse – раскошелиться
- To restrain – сдерживать(ся)
- To date – назначить свидание
- To extinguish – подавлять способность
- To tally-ho – науськивать
- To have unbreakable bonds – нерушимые узы
- To gain lawful rights – добиваться законных прав
- To adopt a child – усыновить/удочерить
- To keep a family – содержать семью
- To commit adultery – совершить супружескую измену
- To commit a suicide – совершить самоубийство
- To be in a good mood – быть в хорошем настроении
- To hide one's feelings – скрывать свои чувства
- To rely on/upon – полагаться на кого-то
- To be a lovelace – ловелас
- To confide secrets – доверять секреты
- To be pregnant – быть беременной
- A maternity home – роддом
- To play up to smb – угождать, угодничать
- To juggle a family and career – работать и вести домашнее хозяйство
- To be a true bachelor – быть закоренелым холостяком
- To show off – пускать пыль в глаза
- To be a toff – франт
- To tog oneself up(out) – наряжаться
- To be a philistine – обыватель, мещанин

- To be a time-server – быть приспособленцем
- To be a rake – повеса
- To be famous for one's sharp-tongued humour – быть известным своим острым языком
- To be as sly as a fox – хитёр как лиса
- To be sensible about a situation – трезво оценивать ситуацию
- To suffer (from) the Chronic Fatigue Syndrom – синдром хронической усталости

## SECTION C. PROFESSIONS

A teacher	A manager
A doctor	A painter
An engineer	A lawyer
A pilot	A shop-assistant
A poet	A baker
A clerk	A businessman
A sailor	A butcher
An economist	A captain
A book-keeper	A cleaner
A librarian	A yard-keeper
A farmer	A computer programmer
A driver	A cosmonaut
A builder	A gardener
A musician	A hairdresser
A writer	A journalist
A playwright	A judge
A singer	A military man

An actor	A policeman
An actress	A croupier
A waiter	A tailor
A waitress	A sportsman
A composer	A typist
A conductor	A baby-sitter
A mechanic	A dressmaker
A fisherman	A ballet-dancer
A postman	An archeologist
A fireman	A governess
A scientist	A nun
A worker	A monk
A director	A barrister = an advocate =a solicitor
An operator	A public procurator
A research worker	A psychiatrist
A photographer	A messenger
A surgeon	A shoe-maker
A dentist	A cashier
A nurse	A watch-maker
An officer	A miner
A steel founder	A fitter
A welder	A furniture-maker
A locksmith	A joiner
A blacksmith	An upholster
A plumber	A house-painter
A carpenter	A plasterer

**TASK I. Choose 3-4 professions and give their main characteristic features**

**TASK II. Agree or disagree to the sentences**

- The waiters are good at counting.
- The teachers are nervous.
- The architects are practical and full of common sense.
- The shop-assistants are envious and arrogant.
- The scientific workers are thoughtful.
- The firemen are the laziest people in the world.
- The dressmakers are good at spoiling our mood.
- The cooks are good eaters.
- The locksmiths are the politest people in the world.
- The writers, poets, playwrights have a rich imagination.
- The actors and actresses are touchy.
- The cooperative workers know the ropes of their business.
- The doctors are slovens.
- The archeologists are curious.
- The monks and nuns are reserved and sympathetic.
- The farmers are hard-working.
- The drivers are communicative and easy-going.
- The singers like to put on airs.

**TASK III. Give antonyms to the following adjectives  
(=to be +adjective)**

- kind	- clever
- polite	- practical
- bold	- clumsy
- industrious	- punctual
- well-brought up	- naughty
- tidy	- calm
- generous	- crest-fallen
- passive	- treacherous



- open-hearted	- indifferent
- one-idea'd	- easy to deal with
- brave	- mean
- thoughtful	- ignorant
- submissive	- double-faced
- economical	- irritable
- vile	- wicked
- cheerful	- cunning

## SECTION D. THE PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

### TASK I.

- a) Give Russian equivalents of the proverbs.
- b) Learn as many proverbs as you can.
- c) Think of any situation to illustrate the proverb (you like most).
  1. As the bakers so the buns, as the fathers so the sons.
  2. It's a pity we can't join the strength of youth and the wisdom of age.
  3. He (she) was born with a silver spoon in his (her) mouth.
  4. It's a shame that your family is an honour to you: you ought to be an honour to your family.
  5. Every parent is blind about his children.
  6. Birds of a feather flock together.
  7. Children are poor men's riches.
  8. Like father ... like son.
  9. Marriages are made in heaven.
  10. Every family has a skeleton in the cupboard.
  11. A tree is known by its fruit.
  12. A good husband makes a good wife.
  13. Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut – after.

## **TASK II. Comment on the following quotations**

1. Being a woman is a terribly difficult task. Since it consists principally in dealing with men.
2. In old age a woman must put up with the face, the friends, the health and the children she has earned.
3. Two women placed together make cold weather.
4. Plain women are always jealous of their husbands; beautiful women never are! – Beautiful women have no time. They are so occupied in being jealous of other people's husbands.
5. One could never trust a woman who tells on her real age.
6. A woman is as young as she looks, and a man is as old as he feels.

## **SECTION E. RELATIVES BY BIRTH AND MARRIAGE**

### **TASK I. Give a quick answer**

*If he (she) is ..., who must he (she) be to...?*

- If she is my mother's mother, who must she be to me?
- If he is my mother's father, who must he be to me?
- If she is my granny's only daughter, who must she be to me?
- If she is my husband's sister, who must she be to me?
- If he is my mother's husband, who must he be to me?
- If she is my sister, who must she be to my mother?
- If she is my brother's daughter, who must she be to me?
- If he is my sister's husband, who must he be to me?
- If he is my mother's husband, who must he be to my granny?
- If she is my father's second wife, who must she be to me?
- If she is my brother's wife, who must she be to me? (to my parents?)

- If she is my grandmother's mother, who must she be to my brother?
- If he is my aunt's son, who must he be to me?
- If she is my uncle's daughter, who must she be to me? (to my mother?)

**TASK II. Answer the questions:**

**Stage A.**

- Who are you?
- What are you?
- How many are you in the family?
- Who is the eldest member of the family?
- Who is the head of your family?
- Who is responsible for house-keeping?
- What are your parents?
- Is your father your mother's senior?
- Is your mother younger than your father?
- Do you have any grannies?
- Do you have any relatives on your mother's (father's) side?
- Do your parents stick their noses into your affairs?
- What are your close relatives?
- Do you have distant relatives?
- You are an only child in the family, aren't you?
- Have you got a twin-brother or a twin sister?
- Are your grannies on pension?
- Do your grandparents live with you or separately?
- How often do you visit your grannies?
- What is your sign of the Zodiac?
- What are your hobbies?
- Are you sociable and communicative?
- Do you have many or few close friends?
- Are you happy?

## Stage B.

- Do you feel at ease when you meet a bold person?
- Did your parents punish you when you were a child? Did you hate your parents when they visited penalties on you?
- Are you in the habit of coining a cliché?
- Are you on easy terms with your mother?
- Is your mother responsible for house-keeping?
- Is she a considerate person?
- Do you confide her your secrets?
- Can you rely on your parents?
- Do your parents live a shellfish life?
- Are your relatives frank and generous people?
- Is your father a practical person?
- Is he quick to make decisions or does he prefer to weigh the pros and cons?
- Is your mother arrogant?
- What is she interested in?
- Is she a dominant person or a submissive one?
- Your grandmother is quick to take offence, isn't she?
- Does she like to worm herself into your confidence?
- Your parents often make much fuss about your problems, don't they?
- Are your parents envious people?
- Who do you ask for help when you are in rough waters?
- Can your mother hide her feelings when she is in a bad mood?
- Do you think that your parents extinguish your abilities and interests?
- Have they ever beaten you?
- Who(m) do you look like?
- What traits of character do you appreciate most of all?
- Do you like to put on airs?
- Do you happen to hang about in the night clubs?

- Are you a chatter-box?
- Are your friends your former school-mates?
- Do you like to spend your spare time in a family circle?
- Are you self-esteemed?
- Do you pay much attention to the manners of a person you are dealing with?
- What traits of character would you like to get rid of?
- Do you keep a pet at home?
- Do you believe in horoscopes?
- What traits of character would you like to obtain?
- What is your attitude to studies?
- Do you live a sedentary life?
- Do you go in for sport?
- What age, do you think, is the best for getting married?
- Are you pressed by your family to act in a certain way?
- Do your parents let you stay out?
- What time do you have to be at home?
- What are your vivid memories of childhood?

## PART II. THE TASKS FOR YOU TO DO

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**TASK I. Can you complete this proverb?**  
(It is often said by women).

A  
w – m – n’s  
w – r – is  
n – v – r  
d – n – .

**TASK II. Match the colours on the left with the words on the right to make common expressions.**

- Red	- Lie
- Black	- Fever
- Green	- Herring
- White	- Fingers
- Yellow	- Humour
<i>Example: black humour</i>	

**TASK II. Draw a family tree.**

**TASK III. Idioms. What do these expressions mean?**

- a) Are you in black?
- b) He is in red.

**TASK IV. Vocabulary. Match the words on the left with the correct suffix on the right.**

- Employ	- ivity
- Product	- hood
- Friend	- ness
- Kind	- ment
- Child	- ship

**TASK V. Which animals make these noises?  
(Match: the animals —the noise).**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A cow</li> <li>- A dog</li> <li>- A duck</li> <li>- A mouse</li> <li>- A snake</li> <li>- A horse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- neighs</li> <li>- squeaks</li> <li>- hisses</li> <li>- barks</li> <li>- moos</li> <li>- quacks</li> </ul>
Example: a dog -- barks	

**TASK VI. Proverbs. What does this saying mean?**

- A. A stitch in time saves nine.
- B. Solve the problem straight away.
- C. Save your money for a later day.
- D. Wait for the problem to go away.

**TASK VII. Vocabulary. Some adverbs always go together with certain verbs. Match the adverbs with the verb.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fully</li> <li>- seriously</li> <li>- firmly</li> <li>- freely</li> <li>- distinctly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to remember</li> <li>- to admit</li> <li>- to agree</li> <li>- to believe</li> <li>- to doubt</li> </ul>
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**TASK VIII. «Odd man out». Which one of the following words cannot be described with the adjective friendly?**

**FRIENDLY**

- Person
- Weather
- Neighbour
- Environment
- Fire

### **TASK IX. A partner for life.**

Which of these things do you think are important in making a relationship succeed?

Give each one a score from 5 (very important) to 0 (not at all important).

Compare your scores with other students'.

How many points did you agree on?

- Physical attraction	
- Similar sense of humour	
- Ability to go through bad times together	
- Being able to give and take	
- Similar interests	
- Being able to talk to each other	
- Similar social background	
- Having enough money	
- Similar attitudes and opinions	
- Clearly defined roles	
- Being in love	



**TASK X. Read the following text and then fill in the gaps with an appropriate form of the word in capitals at the end of each line.**

<p>Although my two sisters and I have <b>different</b> mothers, we are definitely ... .          This is not just a matter of ..., though we are small with curly hair and a ... to ... and put on weight. The resemblance goes much further than that. Throughout our ... we were brought up to be very ... and our ability to accept change is another ... we share. Another would be ... . We all hate parties where you have to walk into a ... of strange faces. Being ... like this means we are all interested in wearing ... clothes. We often share our clothes. ... this causes arguments. We really should come to some ... about who can borrow what from whom and when.</p>	<p><b>differ</b>  <b>like</b>  <b>appear</b>  <b>tend</b>  <b>eat</b>  <b>child</b>  <b>adapt</b>  <b>character</b>  <b>shy</b>  <b>room</b>  <b>conscious</b>  <b>fashion</b>  <b>fortunate</b>  <b>agree</b></p>
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**TASK XI. Answer the question:**

**What type of the family do you live in? (Consult the definitions of the families and choose yours).**

- a) A nuclear family: a mother, a father, and one or more children living together;
- b) A blended family: parents living with children from previous relationships, and maybe children from the present relationship;
- c) An extended family: parents, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins who spend a lot of time together – usually all living in the same home, or very near each other;
- d) A single parent family: one adult looking after a child or children.

**TASK XII. Find as many advantages as you can in the situation of being an only child; and in the situation of a girl from a large family.**

- «I'm an only child, so I'm often with adults – my parents or their friends. I can sometimes do things with them that other children can't do. Both my parents work and so I get more pocket money than children in larger families. I usually invite my friends from school to come on holiday with us.»
- «My family is big – there are six children, our parents and my grandmother all in one house. I have to share a bedroom with two sisters, and we really enjoy that. Big families are fun, you can't get lonely, that's for sure. We girls share our clothes, and we usually share one big birthday party, too.»
- Present your ideas to others.

**TASK XIII. Read the following situations.**

**Discuss what each person should (shouldn't) do.**

1. **Carla**, a student, is very bad with money. Every month she spends all her money on clothes and going out, and then doesn't have enough for books, etc. *Her parents are annoyed with her, and say that she has to learn to be more careful, so they won't give her any extra money. But Carla's grandmother secretly gives her the extra money every time Carla sees her. Carla's parents know what is happening.*
2. **Nick**, who is nineteen, has been going out with his girlfriend, Lucy, since he was sixteen. His parents do not seem to like Lucy. *They have never actually said that they dislike her, but they are silent when he talks about her. So now Nick has stopped bringing her to his house, and doesn't talk about her to them.*

3. A few years ago, **Marina** was a bit overweight. She's quite slim now, but she worries about putting on weight again. *Instead of eating healthy meals she misses breakfast and lunch. Then in the evening, after a very small meal, she eats chocolate and crisps. Her mother is very worried about her, and tries to make her eat three meals a day.*

**TASK XI. Read the text «Sensible Advice» and answer the questions.**

Stop loafing about, you two! Hey! You are too old to be doing that! Don't make faces. Don't run on the edge of the pond. A policeman will come and take you away. Watch it, you'll put someone's eye out with that thing.

Come away from that dog. It's a disgusting dog. Don't let it near your face. You're getting sunburnt. You are, you are getting red. You are cold, yes you are, you're shivering. And you're overtired. Don't contradict me, you are overtired! You went to bed too late last night, but would you listen? You'll all be in bed at eight o'clock tonight. Don't show your temper to me. Tie your laces or you'll fall over them and cut your head open.

Your face is too red. Go and sit in the room. In fact let's all go and sit in the room. Come on, who wants to get a video and we'll all go and sit in the room. Yes, all right, Burger Kings and a video and we'll watch a ... stop that, you two!

No, you can't go back in the water, we are going to watch a video in the room. Never mind about your sunblock. No, the waterpark is closed. Well, it is, smartie pants, actually for your information. Closed every Sunday morning for routine maintenance. So stop running in the aisles. Of course, you can't have that video, are you mad? A policeman will come and take you away. Yes, he will. I'll ring them up myself and have you arrested. Come away from there. Come out of there. Put that

down, do you want to put someone's eye out? Don't do that with your T-shirt. Mind your feet. Get out of my way. No, you can't have any money. Don't threaten me, young lady. Social services will not be interested. Don't! You'll put somebody's eye out with that thing.

Use your napkins. Sit up properly. Don't do that with your T-shirt. You're much too burn. Leave that alone, it's my drink. No, you can't have any beer. Take your feet off the table. Stop throwing that ball around. If you splash that water, you'll clean it all up. You've had a lovely day, don't spoil it now. No. Stop it. Don't.

- 1) Have you ever been treated like this?
- 2) Characterize the parent.
- 3) What is there for a child to do?

## **PART III. DEVELOP YOUR SKILLS IN SPEAKING**

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### **SITUATIONS.**

The task: comment on each situation and express your opinion.

#### **SITUATION 1.**

What does «a family» mean? First of all, let's consult a dictionary and we will read the following: «A family is a group of parents and children» It may seem to be the simplest explanation of this notion. According to another definition, a family is a group of people, related by blood or law, living together or associating with one another for a common purpose. This purpose is usually to provide shelter or food and to bring up children.

#### **SITUATION 2.**

Generally speaking, parents can belong to the following groups. Firstly, there are such parents who stick their noses into children's affairs. They always want to know everything about their sons and daughters. Other parents, on the contrary, are indifferent to what goes on with their «off-springs». And, of course, there are such fathers and mothers, who can keep the necessary distance with their children, they are considerate, sympathetic, but strict.

#### **SITUATION 3.**

Being a parent is probably the most difficult and demanding job people ever do. It can also be a disappointing time for some parents, especially if they expected parenthood to be enjoyable all the time or had unrealistic ideas about having a perfect child. But for a greater part of parents it is one of the happiest experiences in their life.

#### **SITUATION 4.**

We often keep domestic animals or pets at home. A few years ago they were mostly cats, dogs, hedgehogs, hamsters, white mice, guinea-pigs, parrots, canaries, etc. Nowadays it is very popular to keep exotic animals (even wild!) in flats and cottages, for example: crocodiles, lions, pumas, lynxes, monkeys, snakes ... . As a result, neighbours suffer from the noise and smell, produced by these animals; besides people can be hurt, damaged or even killed by such «pets». It goes without saying, such animals are not a whim and the masters must be responsible for them. Moreover, the law must prohibit keeping them as pets.

#### **SITUATION 5.**

People live in a society. They play different social roles. As for a man, he can be a father, a son, a brother, a husband, a grandfather, an uncle (at a time), or she, correspondingly, a daughter, a mother, a wife, a sister, a mother-in-law, an aunt, etc. A person has a family, goes to work or to educational establishments, meets with his (her) friends and colleagues. That's why people behave differently in all the spheres of their activities.

#### **SITUATION 6.**

When do people decide whether they want to become friends or not? Perhaps, much depends on the very first minutes, spent together. Of course, the impression, people produce on each other, greatly depends on a person's appearance, his (her) manners, gestures, clothes, voice and behaviour. But we shouldn't be quick, while choosing a friend.

#### **SITUATION 7.**

As a matter of fact, our country is multinational. Most of the world's religions are represented in Russia: Muslim, Jewish and Catholic communities. Buddhism and Christianity are found

here. Freedom of conscience in religious matters was achieved many years ago. But when people of different nationalities or religions get married, they confront some serious problems. They discuss how to name a child, in what religion to bring him (her) up, what traditions to observe, etc.

### **SITUATION 8.**

At present young people are not quick to get married. A young man and a young woman make up their minds to live together. They simply rent a flat and start their living together. In their opinion, there is no need to make their relations official. They become cohabitators. They are happy to be together and nothing else is taken into account. They don't feel any responsibility for each other and it suits both of them. Usually such couples live together for some years and part.

### **SITUATION 9.**

Relationships within the family are different now from what they used to be some years ago. Most parents treat their children more as equals than they did before. As a result, children have more freedom to make their own decisions (and to ...).

### **SITUATION 10.**

Very often children are involved into various criminal activities. Some groups are well-organized. They bring up their members in the spirit of cruelty to other people. Some teenagers belong to street gangs. They may have typical warning signs, for example: heavy-metal T-shirts or baldheads (boneheads) or twenty-hole-zippered army-boots, or even swazzies. Sometimes they have a special programme, there is always a leader of teenagers in such groups. The motives may be great in number. As the parents are at work most of the time, they don't have the possibility to know what the children are busy with at their past-time.

### **SITUATION 11.**

In our country some children start working at an early age. According to the law there are some restrictions about children's involvement in work (for part-time jobs), but they are not always observed. Of course, children look for a job because their parents can't give them enough money to cover their expenses. But job distracts young people from their studies and it may destroy their health.

### **SITUATION 12.**

Some parents are said to beat their children nowadays. They do it, perhaps, not because they are violent, but because they have their own problems which fill them with despair. By the way, in Britain the national society for the prevention of cruelty to children was founded in 1884. A lot of inspectors have been working in this organization since that time. Most of them are volunteers. Even a letter from someone, who suspects that the parents beat their children, is enough to take definite measures in order to help a child.

### **SITUATION 13.**

For you to know:

- 1) The most significant changes in the age structure of the population of Russia have been the growing numbers of elderly people and the decline in the proportion of young people. Moreover, the number of women exceeds the number of men.
- 2) A human development index combines life expectancy, education levels and basic purchasing power. In our country the population consists of different social groups and they obtain their own values, interests, possibilities, hobbies, and they live extremely different lives.
- 3) It's a pity, but at birth the expectation of life for a man in Russia is about 59 years, and for a woman – 65 years. There has been an increase in mortality at most



ages, particularly among children. It can be explained by bad nutrition, bad living conditions, a smaller size of some families, etc. Though, on the other hand, the situation is just the opposite in well-to-do families. Their rising standards of living, the advance of medical service, education in personal hygiene prolong the life of rich people.

#### **SITUATION 14.**

At present the so-called «post-adolescence» has emerged as a term to describe the following tendency, often met with young people abroad. As a matter of fact, thousands of Europeans over the age of 20 still live in their parents' home. Some do it out of sheer necessity, when they have lost a job or unable to find one. Some seek the perpetuation of a warm and supportive parent – child relationship. Some find it is just easier and cheaper to stay in the nest.

Whatever their reasons, increasing numbers of young Europeans, especially well-educated, middle-class young adults, are simply not leaving home. The principal motivations have been sociological and psychological. At present parental authority has softened. Earlier leaving home represented winning freedom. Now a generation of permissive parents has made it easy for the generation of ex-rebels to return to the fold. Children aren't even embarrassed at being completely dependent. They use the house like a hotel, with all services. They treat parents as moneybags. Moreover, professional observers consider that today people have grown men with the behaviour patterns of teenagers. They are failing to mature, losing their masculinity, turning into «old young men». European boys and girls marry four or five years later than they did a generation ago, – if they marry at all. Those who do marry often head for «home» when the relationship breaks up. But: some parents, especially mothers (divorcees or widows), want their kids at home for a company.

### **SITUATION 15.**

Many people become interested in planetary rhythms and look for possible correlations on earth. Others pay much attention to various horoscopes and are fond of consulting fortune tellers. There are such people who believe in ghosts, or poltergeists or other supernatural phenomena of this type. Some people trust gipsy fortune-tellers, who can tell fortunes by reading palms or by looking into crystal balls. Some people form different groups to discuss their «spooky» experiences. Many people take into consideration the sign of the Zodiac, when choosing a partner and so on... In any case, people do believe that planets actually influence our lives. This gives a point of vital contact with the old belief of astrology.

### **SITUATION 16.**

Nobody will be surprised to know that men and women have equal rights. They get married, work and spend a lot of time together. When they produce children, they have to decide, who will stay at home with their children and look after them till they go to school. It is normal now to have a full-time nanny. Of course, such services do not come cheap. Besides, there is a risk to leave your child with a person who is not always reliable, capable or clever. Employing such people can be extremely dangerous sometimes.

### **SITUATION 17.**

For some girls the main aim of their life is to find the «right» man. They are eager to know how to attract a perfect partner. In their opinion, marriage should give women financial security, social stability and the most important of all, – status. For them marriage is not romantic; and happiness is a lucky bonus. Such girls usually lack self-esteem and struggle to make themselves attractive enough to find a boyfriend. Sometimes they may feel miserable about not having a partner.

## PART IV. DIALOGUES AND TEXTS

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### TASK 1. READ THE CONVERSATION OF THE FOUR PEOPLE.

SALLY: Look, Jake, you're just too old for me.

JAKE: No, I'm not.

SALLY: Yes, you are. You're 20 years older than me.

JAKE: Well, yes, ok, but so what? Age isn't important, Sally.

SALLY: Yes it is, Jake. You are boring. You can't dance, you don't like my friends, you've got no sense of humour, and you haven't got any hair. All you can do is talk about yourself and read books and listen to the music. You haven't even got any money.

JAKE: Well, yes, I know, but money isn't everything.

SALLY: What's he like, then, Polly?

POLLY: Who, Rob? Well, you know, he's very good-looking.

SALLY: What, tall, dark and handsome?

POLLY: Well, not as tall as your Jake. But he's dark and handsome. He's got lovely brown eyes and a super smile. And he's got a great sense of humour. And he can dance all night. And he thinks I'm great.

SALLY: I must say you're lucky. I can't say the same about Jake. Rob's older than you, isn't he?

POLLY: No, actually, he isn't. We are of the same age. Both 21 next summer.

SALLY: Perhaps, my nose is too big. Do you think it is? No, perhaps not. I don't know. On the other hand, my hair's nice. My eyes are a bit small, though. Still, they're pretty. And I know I've got really nice teeth. Look at that smile. I do think my nose is too big, though. Well, perhaps not. I don't know.

JAKE: I don't know what the problem is. I'm good looking, I'm very intelligent, though I say it myself, I'm an interesting person, I've got a lot of experience of the world, I've got a good job, I can speak three languages. Why isn't she happy?

ROB: Well, perhaps you are too perfect. You're just too good for her.

JAKE: Yes, maybe you are right, Rob. Perhaps that's it.

**The tasks:**

What kind of a person, do you think, Jake is?

**TASK 2. READ THE TEXT «A QUIET LIFE».**

Felix Catt is a typical clerk. He looks gloomy, but in fact he is quite happy, and leads a quiet life in the suburb of London. His wife Gertie looks after him carefully; she cleans the house regularly, and feeds him daily on well-cooked meat and tinned vegetables. There is always a supply of fresh water for his whisky, and plenty of carpet space for putting practice, so he is very comfortable and content with suburban life.

Felix is very fond of his old dog, Sam. They go for a walk together on Sundays. Today he is taking Sam to the local vet, because he is afraid that he is going blind. However, the vet is confident of curing him by means of a small operation. He is giving Sam an injection before operating on him, so that he will sleep peacefully the whole time and will not feel any pain. There is even a pretty nurse standing to comfort Sam in case he feels unhappy and lonely in the strange surroundings.

In general, both Felix and Sam think that they don't have a bad life, and they have no desire to change it for anything more adventurous.

**The tasks:**

1. Retell the text as if you were Gertie.
2. Are the Catts typical philistines?

3. Would you like to live such a life in the future after getting married?

**TASK 3. READ THE DIALOGUE  
«A SOBERING THOUGHT».**

JANET: I've just come across an old photograph-album of my mother's in this drawer. Come and have a look, Mike.

MIKE: Gosh! Is this picture of you as a baby? You were quite cute then. It's a shame you've grown up.

JANET: Don't be nasty! Look, here is a photo of my sister Paula when she was still in the fourth form at school. That's an old friend of hers beside her.

MIKE: She looks a bit young for boyfriends, but I suppose she takes after you – you always used to have a different boyfriend whenever I saw you in those days.

JANET: Look who's talking! I remember looking through some of your old photos a while ago and I found a whole collection of pictures of different girlfriends of yours.

MIKE: Look! Here's an old photo of your mother. Didn't she look like you then?

JANET: Yes, everyone says we're very alike.

MIKE: What a ridiculous hat she is wearing.

JANET: It's not ridiculous at all. It was the height of fashion then.

MIKE: Something has just occurred to me – if your mother looked like you twenty years ago, you'll probably look just like her in twenty years' time ...

JANET: So?

MIKE: So... er... well... Look, a picture of young David!

**The tasks:**

1. Give the proverb to illustrate the subject of the conversation between Janet and Mike.
2. What was Mike's sobering thought?

## TASK 4. READ THE TEXT

### «SATURDAY AT THE HOWARDS'»

#### Characters:

*Mr. Howard*

*Mr. Parker*

*Mrs. Howard*

*Mrs. Parker*

*Bill, their son*

*Jean, their daughter*

#### I

*(Living-room at the Howards'. Mr. Howard, who is a football fan, is watching a football match on TV. He is carried away by the game and does not notice Bill enter the room.)*

Bill: Dad, after the match is over, may I switch over to channel six? They'll be showing cartoons on channel six.

Mr. Howard: Is anything the matter with your television upstairs?

Bill: No.

Mr. Howard: Then will you kindly leave me alone?

Mrs. Howard: Don't disturb father, Bill.

#### II

Mrs. Howard: *(entering Jean's room)*. Tone down that music of yours. *(Looking at the radio)*. What's this? Jean: It's not mine. I borrowed it from Susan for the week-end.

Mrs. Howard: I thought you were not on speaking terms.

Jean: We did quarrel but we've made it up. We're getting on well, you know it.

Mrs. Howard: Still, borrowing things is a disgusting habit. You should get out of it. What if this machine breaks down?

Jean: I'll have it fixed. I'll ask Dick to do the repairing.

Mrs. Howard: All the same, it doesn't do to borrow things. I've been saying it for years but you behave as if it didn't concern you. Besides, I've been meaning to tell you that you've been neglecting your studies of late. You've been lagging be-

hind the rest of the class and if you go on like that, you'll never catch up with them. You'll have a lot of trouble, mark my words.

Jean: You do complicate and exaggerate everything, mother. I've been trying hard to be good and behave, but you always find fault with me. I don't deserve it. (*Kissing Mrs. Howard*) Sorry, I've got to see Mary, I owe her twenty pounds. She lent it to me for two days.

Mrs. Howard: Getting into debt! That's all we need.

### III

(*Half an hour later. Mr. Howard enters the kitchen. Mrs. Howard is very much annoyed. She wants to forget the unpleasant talk with her daughter and shows unusual curiosity about the results of the game, much to Mr. Howard's surprise.*)

Mrs. Howard: Well, James, I see the match is over. Who's won?

Mr. Howard: Why, of course, the **Lions**! Tell you what... Why are you so indifferent to football? We could go to the stadium together and talk about the game afterwards. That would be great fun!

Mrs. Howard: No, this kicking about the ball doesn't make sense to me.

Mr. Howard: (*his enthusiasm gone*). Well, I'd better read the paper then.

Mrs. Howard: Now, be sensible! This isn't the proper thing to do at the moment. The Parkers are coming to dinner, don't you remember?

Mr. Howard: The Parkers? Aren't we having a party today, I mean Bill?

Mrs. Howard: Bill's guests are coming tomorrow. You still have time to do something useful. The pantry key doesn't fit the lock. Fix it, will you?

Mr. Howard: All right. If you think that I'm fit to do it.

## IV

*(Three hours later. The Howards are entertaining the Parkers.)*

Mrs. Howard: What are you going to do for your holiday, Mrs. Parker?

Mr. Parker: I think of staying with my aunt in the country. *(He is not at all delighted at the prospect of working on the farm and is determined not to go to Aunt Julia's if he can help it.)* Why not go on a fishing trip?

Mrs. Parker: Go on a fishing trip! That would be awful!

Mrs. Howard: I, too, feel bored when men start speaking about how the fish is biting.

Mr. Parker: I don't mean to hurt you, Mrs. Howard, but you really don't realize yourself what you are missing.

Mrs. Howard: No, Mr. Parker, I don't like it, never have. The only thing that makes me put up with fishing is that one is in the open air.

Mrs. Parker: We'd better drop the subject before we quarrel over such a trifle. *(Changing the subject)*. What are you going to do for your holiday, Mrs. Howard? Have you made up your mind yet?

Mrs. Howard: We haven't made any definite plans so far.

Mr. Howard: Didn't we decide on a caravan holiday? Have you changed your mind?

Mrs. Howard: Do you mean to say that we'll hire a caravan and spend our holiday moving from place to place, staying in caravan camps or sleeping in tents? Isn't my idea of a good rest. *(To Mrs. Parker)* We mentioned it as a possibility, but I would rather go to some quiet village at the seaside. I'd lie on the beach and James and the children could do some hiking and climb mountains if they cared to. James does need some exercise. He's putting on weight.



Mrs. Parker: Sounds nice. You'll get away from the crowd and get out into the open air. Of course, in a small village you don't have the conveniences you have in boarding-houses in fashionable health resorts.

Mrs. Howard: We can't afford to go to a fashionable health resort.

Mrs. Parker: Don't let that upset you. These places are always awfully crowded. With so many people around you can't rest properly. A quiet rest in a small village will certainly do a lot of good. I do envy you because we'll probably have to stay in town after all. Robert is starting college and it costs a pretty penny. So, I'm afraid, going anywhere is out of the question. *(Mr. Parker is smiling to himself. The heat in town seems nothing to him as compared with the daily association with Aunt Julia.)*

Mr. Parker: *(Cheerfully)*. So much the better. We'll do some gardening then.

Mrs. Howard: I never knew gardening was a hobby of yours.

Mrs. Parker: *(Ironically)*. My dear husband likes fresh vegetables.

Mrs. Howard: Take it easy, Mr. Parker. It's some time before true enthusiasts are appreciated.

## V

*(The Parkers are saying good-bye to the host and the hostess).*

Mrs. Parker: Thanks for a wonderful evening. It's been a real pleasure.

Mrs. Howard: Thank you for coming. It's been nice seeing you.

### **The tasks:**

1. Retell the dialogues in the Reported Speech.
2. How can you characterize the Howards? Do they occupy themselves with anything interesting or special over weekends?
3. Do you like the Howards or do you feel sorry for them?

## PART V.

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### SECTION A. RENDERINGS

**The task: Read the Russian texts and render them into English.**

#### **Text 1. Мать и дочь – соперницы или подруги?**

*Яблоко от яблони недалеко падает. Другой вопрос, что иногда яблоня с себя яблоко скидывает, надеясь запульнуть его куда подальше; а иногда долго держит при себе, не давая уже зрелому плоду пуститься в самостоятельное путешествие. И даже когда яблоко уже спустится на грешную землю, дерево иной раз нет-нет, да и подденет его своими могучими корнями. В общем, ботаника – наука интересная. Итак, сегодня вы отвечаете на вопрос: «Мать и дочь – соперницы или подруги?»*

#### **Ольга, 22, работает в банке:**

– Логичнее предположить, что подруги. Разве могут два самых близких на свете человека что-то делить? Лично я всегда всё отдам своей матери, и она мне (надеюсь на это) тоже. Мы вместе радуемся и огорчаемся нашим успехам и промахам, и одинаково нам больно и радостно за них, независимо от того, её это или моё. Вообще, если у матери и дочери общие цели, я думаю, что у них никогда не возникает проблемы соперничества. А какая может быть у них цель? У дочери – стать достойным продолжением матери, а у матери – помочь ей в этом.

#### **Татьяна, 25, бухгалтер:**

– Мои подруги долгое время мне завидовали: «У тебя такая замечательная мама, всегда внимательно выслушает, пой-

мёт , даст дельный совет. Вы прямо как подруги!» Да, у нас действительно были самые теплые отношения, какие только могут быть между матерью и дочерью. Как жаль, что всё осталось в прошлом. После моего замужества всё изменилось. Двум хозяйкам оказалось не место на одной кухне. И вот как из рога изобилия посыпались упрёки. Мама перестала меня понимать. И я тоже изменилась. Сейчас мне гораздо интереснее с мужем, чем с мамой, а маму это обижает. Я думаю, что мама самая замечательная подруга, но до определенного периода – с возрастом у наших мам меняется характер. Особенно, если мама женщина одинокая, а дочь уже взрослая.

**Светлана, 35, работник культуры:**

– Если мать видит в своей дочери соперницу, то, на мой взгляд, у неё (матери) с головой не всё в порядке, с какой стороны не прикинь: что с молодыми парнями романы крутить, что за мужа цепляться, которому седина в голову ударила. Хотя мне не приходилось встречать в жизни мать и дочь в качестве соперниц.

Что касается дочери в качестве подруги – это тоже очень условно. В 20 и в 40 лет женщины очень по-разному смотрят на жизнь, чтобы запросто обсуждать абсолютно любые вопросы. У моей подруги очень доверительные отношения с матерью, но тем не менее она частенько вворачивает в наш с ней разговор: «Я даже маме об этом не сказала!»

**Вера, 45, педагог:**

– В идеале мать и дочь должны быть и подругами, и соперницами одновременно. Чтобы доверяли друг другу безоговорочно – это раз. И чтобы мама, глядя на дочь, стремилась подольше оставаться молодой, а дочь, глядя на маму, набиралась опыта и ума – это два.

**ТЕХТ 2. Хобби.**

Существует более 1000 увлекательных занятий и способов проведения свободного времени. Наиболее популяр-

ные виды любимых занятий – коллекционирование марок, открыток, этикеток от спичечных коробков, значков, камешков, цветов, ракушек, монет и книг.

Садоводство и разведение цветов, особенно роз – самое распространённое среди англичан хобби.

Некоторые увлекаются фотографированием. Они любят снимать на плёнку старинные здания: дворцы, замки, церкви, древние постройки, представляющие собой исторический интерес. Некоторые любят фотографировать друзей как раз в тот момент, когда те не знают, что их фотографируют. Некоторым нравятся видеofilмы, и они запечатлевают на видеокассетах интересные случаи семейной жизни.

Игра на музыкальных инструментах, просмотр телепередач, плавание, рыбная ловля и наблюдение за птицами – тоже распространённые виды занятий в Великобритании.

Одним из полезных хобби является коллекционирование аудиозаписей. Можно собирать плёнки с операми, легкой музыкой, народными песнями и концертами.

Невозможно описать все эти 1000 увлечений, существующих в мире. Главное, они обогащают познания человека в интересующей его области и расширяют кругозор.

### **Text 3. Их нравы: жизнь в гареме.**

Временные браки разрешены в Иране (при том, что Коран позволяет правоверному иметь четырёх жен). Чтобы взять себе временную жену, иранцу достаточно обратиться к мулле для оформления вполне законного брака на сутки, на неделю или, при желании, на несколько лет. После завершения брачного «контракта» временная спутница жизни не имеет права претендовать даже на незначительную часть совместно нажитого имущества, а дети остаются с отцом.

Казалось бы, очевидное ущемление прав «слабого пола». Однако, на практике сторонников или, вернее, сторонниц многоженства среди иранских женщин ничуть не мень-

ше, чем среди мужчин. Кому понравится в одиночку стирать, готовить, ходить по магазинам, да ещё воспитывать непослушных ребятишек! Разделение же труда в гареме избавляет от большей части хлопот по дому. И все же подавляющее большинство иранских браков моногамны. Дело тут, прежде всего, в материальных издержках, грозящих главе семьи.

Пожалуй, ни в одной стране мира женщина в любое время дня и ночи не чувствует себя на улице в большей безопасности, чем в Иране. Приставания и домогательства пьяных (как, впрочем, и трезвых) прохожих полностью исключается. Во-первых, потребление спиртного запрещено шариадом, во-вторых, насильнику грозит длительный срок тюремного заключения, а само насилие считается одним из самых тяжких грехов.

По данным статистики, в иранские суды с требованием о разводе чаще обращаются жены. Так что невнимательный муж вполне может остаться не только без гарема, а вообще холостяком.

#### **Текст 4. Василий Львович Давыдов.**

В.Л. Давыдов (1792-1855) происходил из знатной дворянской семьи, славившейся не только своим богатством, но и яркими, талантливыми людьми. Генерал Раевский, герой Отечественной войны 1812 года, был его родным братом по матери, известный поэт и легендарный партизан Денис Давыдов – двоюродным братом, Мария Николаевна Волконская, жена декабриста – племянницей.

Участник войны 1812 года, герой Бородинского сражения, В.Л. Давыдов в числе других декабристов был осуждён и выслан на каторгу, где пробыл 13 лет. В конце сентября – начале октября 1839 года он прибыл на поселение в Красноярск. Целых 16 лет прожил декабрист в городе на Енисее. За это время они поменяли четыре квартиры. Большинство домов, где они жили, не сохранилось. В.Л. Давыдов был

очень популярной личностью в Красноярске. Часто дом Давыдовых собирал друзей – декабристов, образованных людей, студентов. К услугам гостей был клавесин, великолепная библиотека. Звучала музыка, читались стихи, ставились театральные постановки. Обладая дарованием, и в Красноярске Давыдов продолжает писать стихи, в которых звучат политические вопросы. Желая дать хорошее образование своим детям, Василий Львович и Александра Ивановна создали домашнюю школу, в которой учились и дети из семей близких друзей.

В.Л. Давыдов был благородным и принципиальным человеком. Он ненавидел ложь, жадность и желал счастья своему народу.

Умер Л.В. Давыдов и похоронен в Красноярске в 1855 году. На городском Покровском кладбище, с южной стороны от церкви, стоит памятник этому прекрасному человеку.

### **Text 5. Смена фамилии.**

Традиционно в Великобритании было принято, чтобы женщины, вышедшие замуж, меняли свою девичью фамилию на фамилию мужа. Но сейчас от этого постепенно отходят. Причинами того, что женщины теперь отнюдь не всегда хотят менять свою фамилию, можно считать растущее равноправие и их большую независимость.

Сегодня женщине есть из чего выбрать: она может сохранить свою девичью фамилию, может стать обладательницей двойной фамилии, пишущейся через дефис, а в некоторых случаях супруг даже соглашается взять фамилию жены.

#### ***... ради чего?***

Сейчас в Великобритании жена не обязана носить фамилию своего мужа, и всё больше женщин считают, что их собственное имя может остаться при них. Вот что думает по этому поводу Андреа из Оксфорда: «Взять фамилию мужа – это такая суматоха, нужно менять все документы:

паспорт, водительские права, не говоря уже о том, что моя фамилия мне нравится намного больше фамилии мужа!»

После женитьбы Джулиан Смит взял фамилию жены. «Я хотел, чтобы у нас была одна фамилия. Моя жена тоже была не против... Таким образом я хотел показать ей мою любовь... К тому же, это значит, что фамилия моего тестя не прервётся из-за того, что у него две дочери... Мне нравится разрушать устоявшиеся каноны, делать что-то необычное, уникальное в своем роде». Джулиан теперь стал мистером Викари.

### **Мешанина.**

Многие пары не хотят выбирать между фамилией мужа и жены, и поэтому они поступают просто – берут двойную фамилию. Когда-то такая фамилия ассоциировалась только с очень богатыми аристократическими семьями. Сейчас это стало распространено. Однако, даже этот вариант может привести к серьёзным столкновениям на почве того, чья фамилия будет стоять первой. К тому же, двойная фамилия может оказаться чересчур длинной, когда дело дойдёт до заполнения всевозможных анкет...

На помощь может прийти новое явление, зародившееся в США и достигшее уже Великобритании, – смешение фамилий. Итак, предположим, что некто г-н Блэр и г-жа Буш поженились. Теперь они могут стать парой по фамилии Блуш! Или футболист Вейн Руни и актриса Колин Маклафин – они бы могли стать семьёй МакЛуни. Чери из Абериствита сказала нам: «Если бы я согласилась на двойную фамилию, мы бы стали господином и госпожой Аньялевичи-Пауэл. На мой вкус, слишком длинно, лучше всё перемешать и взять фамилию Паучи».

Что касается меня, то после брака я оставила свою девичью фамилию. Измени я её, мои инициалы выглядели бы так: M.A.D. – сумасшедшая, а согласиться на такое я не могла!

## SECTION B. TRANSLATION (from Russian into English)

1. Как зовут твою сестру?
2. Сколько лет вашей маме?
3. Кто у них в семье ведет домашнее хозяйство?
4. Кто у вас глава семьи?
5. Как зовут сестру жены?
6. На сколько лет Пётр старше жены?
7. Где работает Аня?
8. Чем вообще занят их зять?
9. Сколько детей у Петровых?
10. Аня – единственный ребенок в семье.
11. Мои родственники усыновили ещё одного ребенка.
12. Он – закоренелый холостяк.
13. По ней видно, что она старая дева.
14. Он был женат раза два уже.
15. Вы одного возраста со своим братом?
16. Их младшая дочь гораздо приятнее старшей.
17. У Петровых много детей, поэтому у них всегда шумно.
18. Собираются ли Аня и Петр пожениться?
19. Они опять откладывают свадьбу.
20. Кто эта женщина? – Это моя мачеха.
21. У тебя родной отец или отчим?
22. Он просит передать привет племяннице.
23. Смирновы очень гостеприимные люди.
24. У них в семье царит взаимопонимание и поддержка друг друга.
25. У него много родных по линии матери?
26. Катя собирается выйти замуж.
27. Она – женщина преклонных лет.
28. Какая жалость, что Петровых нет дома.
29. Давайте навестим его как-нибудь в другой раз, потому что сейчас мы очень заняты.



30. Очень приятно, что все знакомые жениха – славные, веселые и воспитанные молодые люди.
31. Дедушка – самый старший из всей родни.
32. Сейчас у меня много новых знакомых. Это преимущественно мои однокурсники.
33. На каком курсе он учится?
34. Я не против того, чтобы летом жить у брата.
35. К сожалению, дома нет никакого покоя из-за сына сестры.
36. Вообще-то, Петя – послушный ребенок, но иногда капризничает.
37. Она очень хочет познакомиться с твоим младшим братом.
38. Олег тебя старше или младше?
39. Какое ваше полное имя? – Что вы сказали? – Я спрашиваю, какое ваше полное имя.
40. Он хочет знать, сколько человек у нас в семье.
41. Она спрашивает, не ангина ли у Кати.
42. Жаль, что у него так мало родственников.
43. По-моему, она – вдова. Её муж умер после операции.
44. Если он брат твоего мужа, то кем он приходится твоей маме?
45. Держат ли они дома каких-нибудь животных?
46. С ней трудно общаться, она очень высокомерная и любит важничать.
47. Ему уже под сорок.
48. Он – единственный ребенок в семье.
49. Мой знакомый принципиально против помолвки.
50. Интересно, откуда он родом.
51. Господи, как она живет с ним: она такая чуткая, отзывчивая, внимательная, а он – совсем наоборот.
52. Они муж и жена? – Что? – Я спрашиваю, они супруги или нет.

53. Где дети? – Они будут дома через час или два.
54. Она предлагает нам пройти и поговорить со свекровью.
55. Узнай, во сколько Сидоровы будут дома.
56. По-моему, ему очень нравится эта подружка Ани.
57. Мой двоюродный брат – у тещи.
58. Взрослые люди не всегда откровенны и честны.
59. Мой отчим всегда рад видеть вас. – Неужели?
60. Какой же он уязвимый человек!
61. С ней легко иметь дело. – Как раз наоборот.
62. Наверняка, он упрямый как осел.
63. Мачеха ведь дома?
64. Скажи, кто из тех молодых людей твой зять.
65. Не нравится мне эта новая жена Николая.
66. У брата моей жены много детей.
67. У него грипп или простуда?
68. Один из родственников бабушки сейчас у нас.
69. Спроси, пожалуйста, кто его отчим по профессии.
70. Что случилось с Катей? Она совсем упала духом.
71. На кого похож твой старший брат?
72. Я не советую тебе на ней жениться, потому что она легкомысленная и влюбчивая.
73. Несомненно, это был брак по расчету.
74. Его жена не работает. Она – домохозяйка.
75. Вечно он суетится по пустякам.
76. У меня предчувствие, что будет беда.
77. Катя – его бывшая сожительница.
78. Сейчас она добивается законных прав.
79. Была ли у вас свадьба?
80. Наконец-то, Петр сделал Ане предложение.
81. Ему уже 35, а он все еще не «перебесился».
82. Она происходит из богатой семьи.
83. Кто теперь будет заботиться о дедушке?

84. Олег воспитывался в приюте.
85. Узнай, поедут ли они в свадебное путешествие.
86. У невестки нет кровных родственников.
87. Он – вдовец вот уже несколько лет.
88. Она хочет обратиться за советом к свахе.
89. К сожалению, их отпрыск не последовал совету отца.
90. Аня сейчас в роддоме.
91. Сейчас многие люди страдают от хронической усталости.
92. Их племянник совершил самоубийство.
93. Катя беременна, но сожитель не хочет записывать ребенка на свою фамилию.
94. Оказывается, в ЗАГСе – очередь. Придётся ждать.
95. У тебя в школе было прозвище?
96. Он любил ухаживать за женщинами и флиртовать.
97. Вы расписались?
98. Петра называли так в честь бабушки.
99. Тебя били в детстве? – Нет, конечно.
100. Жених и невеста – отличная пара.

## PART VI. THE TOPIC «FRIENDSHIP»

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### SECTION A. TEXTS

#### TEXT 1.

A person can't live in isolation. It is very important for a human being to have a friend with whom he (she) can be sincere and frank. It is great to think that there is someone to turn to for help and advice, someone who will sympathize with you and stand by you in any situation and who will tell you the bitter truth if necessary. Everyone knows that the more we like our friends, the less we flatter them. Real friendship is a thing that we cherish, but true friends are not so easy to come by...

**The task:** Answer the questions.

1. Do you have a friend?
2. Do you think that to have a good reliable friend is difficult?
3. Describe your best friend.

#### TEXT 2.

Sometimes we part with our friends. Of course, we are emotionally dependent on them. And when the relationship ends, abruptly or not, it can leave us hurt and angry, wondering what went wrong. Even if there is no blow-up, no crashing dishes, no dramatic pie-in-the-face, we (all the same) suffer from being left alone.

**The task:**

What may, in your opinion, cause a loss of faith in your friend?

### TEXT 3.

Sometimes friendships can be renewed on their own. A little healthy neglect can be good for a friendship and may even lead to a reconciliation that might not otherwise have taken place. And if this happens, you'll likely find yourself in a more honest, and, certainly, more balanced, relationship. Laying a friendship out on the table like that isn't easy, but in the long run, it pays off. After all, knowing who isn't your friend is just as important as knowing who is.

#### **The task:**

Explain how you understand the last sentence.

### TEXT 4.

We may think that a friend is a friend all the way, but when we grow older, we believe that it is a narrow point of view.

Consider the varieties of friendship:

- 1) **Convenience friends.** Usually we have no particular reasons to be friends. But convenience friends are convenient indeed. They will drive our kids to the swimming-pool, if we are sick; they will take us to pick up our car when we need a lift to the garage; they will take care of our flowers, cats, dogs, when we go on vacation, etc...But we don't come too close or tell too much to convenience friends. We maintain our public face and emotional distance.
- 2) **Special-interest friends.** Such friendships aren't intimate. Their value lies in some interest jointly shared. We may have an office friend, a tennis friend, a shopping friend, etc.
- 3) **Historical friends.** We all have a friend who has known us since childhood. The years have gone by, we have gone separate ways, we have little in common now, but... we are still an intimate part of each other's past.

- 4) **Crossroads friends.** Our crossroads friends are important for what was – for the friendship we shared at a crucial (now past) time of life (we roomed in college together, or worked somewhere together ...).
- 5) Besides there are medium friends, and pretty good friends, and very good friends indeed. These friendships are defined by their level of intimacy. The best friends totally love and support and trust each other, and bare to each other the secrets of their souls, and run – no questions asked – to help each other and tell harsh truths to each other when they must be told. We needn't agree about everything to tolerate each other's points of view. To accept without judgement. To give and to take without ever keeping score...

**The tasks:**

- 1) Say if you have friends from each of the categories.
- 2) Say who(m) you consider to be your best friend and why.

**TEXT 5.**

«Which is the boy and which is the girl?» – you may say, walking behind two long- haired young people in the street. Your question may arise from the fact that young people are both dressed in jeans and sweaters. A parent may say: «I'm impressed so many girls don't trouble to dress up when they go out with their boy-friends'. But another may answer that perhaps it is one way they have of showing they are as independent as men.

**The task:** Express your attitude to the problem.

**TEXT 6.**

Some boys are under the impression that girls expect a lot of money to be spent on them when they are taken out, and some girls think that boys like showing off by spending money and will not tell what they really earn and can afford to spend.

Well, there are such girls who are interested only in what a boy can spend on them. Some of these girls will shamelessly suggest going to places they know the boy can't afford, and it takes a strong minded boy to refuse.

There is nothing new about telling or acting a lie in order to make an impression. Discerning people soon learn to see through the shams.

Nowadays girls are interested in the question of paying for outing when with a boy. Really there is no reason why a girl earning money should not either pay a share of expenses or take a turn at meeting the bill. We are moving towards equal pay for equal work and it seems absurd to expect the boy always to pay for the two.

**The task:**

- 4) Think of the title for the whole extract.
- 5) Take an actual case of a person you know, pretending to be something, he (she) is not; then discuss the possible consequences.
- 6) How do you behave when you go to the café, club or restaurant with your boy/girlfriend?

**TEXT 7.**

I come from a fairly close-knit family, although we don't always get on too well. I am very *close* to my **grandmother**, Emma, especially as we *have a lot in common*, but I've recently *fallen out with* my **grandfather**, John. Their **son** is my **father**, Bob. He's quite old-fashioned, and we don't always *see eye to eye*; I know I should *look up to him* as a model, but the fact is I *don't respect* him very much. On the other hand, I *worship* my **mother**, Maureen; she's kind, caring and very tolerant of others. I have one younger sister, Sally, who I'm *quite fond of*, and I *admire* my **brother-in-law**, Andrew, who is a very talented painter. I have a precocious **nephew**, Tony, who I'm *a bit fed up with*, and a lovely little **niece**, Claudia, whom I *adore*. My father has a sister – my **aunt** Sue. I *respect* her, as she's had to put up with

a lot of hardship in life, especially being married to my **uncle** Stanley, who treats her terribly. I must confess I *loathe* him. I also *despise* his son, my **cousin** Stuart, who takes after his father. My older **cousin** Claire, on the other hand, I *idolize*.

The tasks:

1. Write out the names in the family tree using the key words in **bold** to help you.
2. Read the text again and write the names of different people in the appropriate box below, depending on how the writer feels about them. Use the words and expressions *in italics* to help you. One has been done as an example.

The writer feels positive about these people	The writer feels negative about these people
<i>Emma (his grandmother)</i>	

### TEXT 8.

Complete the sentences on the left with an appropriate word or expression on the right.

0	Laurence and I get on really well and do absolutely everything together. He is ...	...my ex-girlfriend
1	I know Bob, but not very well. He is ...	...my fiancée
2	Jenny and I work together in the same office. She is ...	...my workmate
3	Jane and I announced our engagement last week and plan to get married in the summer. She is ...	...my flatmate
4	Clare and I used to go out together. She is ...	...just good friends



5	Susie and I have been going out together now for a few months. She is ...	...my best friend
6	Jordi attends the same English lessons as me. He is ...	...my steady girlfriend
7	Sarah works alongside me on the production line in a factory. She is ...	...a good friend
8	John and I share an apartment in the city. He is ...	...my classmate
9	I often go out with Ben to the cinema or the pub. He is ...	...an acquaintance
10	Andy and I are going out together, but we haven't told anybody yet. In fact, if anybody asks, we say that we are ...	... my colleague

## SECTION B. SITUATIONS

1. My friend, Kate, is an only child in the family. The parents dote upon her so much that they don't notice her shortcomings. She has learnt to pretend obedient and attentive in their presence. But she is double-faced by nature and you will never know what she really thinks about you ...
2. Sveta was rather a frivolous girl. Half a year ago she married Peter. But marriage didn't change her. Careless of his disapprovals, she behaved as she had behaved before: she went to parties, danced, went riding with her previous boyfriends, flirted, did everything she had done as a girl. Her husband hoped for the best against hope, but in vain. As for Sveta, she didn't have any idea of the harm, she caused on the husband. In the long run, Peter took a decisive and irrevocable step: to get divorced with Sveta.
3. When faced with a difficult problem, what would you prefer to do: to try solving it quite alone or to ask your close people for help?

4. You have a very good friend. You consider her to be easy-going and willing to help. Last summer you spent three weeks together and then you understood that your friend was not such an easy person to deal with as you had thought. She did a lot of things, which made you angry. She sat up late at night, listening to her favourite pop-music with the volume of her tape-recorder as high as she wanted. Besides, she could start cooking in the middle of the night; she used to scatter her belongings everywhere, she never washed up. You tried to be patient, but... you quarrelled. What to do further?
5. Let me introduce my friend to you. He is a manager in the office. He is in his early thirties. With his reputation for sagacity, for far-sightedness and the clever extrication of others at work, he nevertheless may become a play-thing in any pretty girl's presence. Perhaps, he needs the help of a psychologist badly.
6. Andrew and Ann are husband and wife. They have been married for about three years. Everybody admires Andrew's appearance; really he is very handsome, polite and makes a good impression on people. But he is suspected of beating Ann from time to time. No doubt, Ann denies this fact, though sometimes it is of great difficulty for her to hide the signs of being beaten. Needless to say, sooner or later she will have to choose between a married woman and a divorced one.
7. Ann is going to get married. Her bridegroom is a lawyer by profession. They have known each other for about 2 years. Ann has had enough time to make a picture of the imagined future with him. Sometimes she thinks that he is the man she really loves and trusts, but sometimes she thinks she needs more time to draw the right conclusion. Because of her hesitations they have postponed the day of their engagement twice.

## PART VII. A LOOK AT FAMILY LIFE

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### 1. What's happening to the family?

Nobody will argue that relationships in modern families are not the same as they were earlier. The family has changed in quality. And the main reason for this is that a woman has changed. She is not satisfied with a role of a housekeeper. She wants to have a profession, she doesn't want to be dependent; she has her own opinion, hobby and interests.

Of course, we may meet a lot of happy families, based exclusively on mutual interests and respect. Among these couples there are children as well, but it doesn't make vacuum in the family because each of them is self-valuable and interesting to the other. As for the question of children – each family should decide it for itself, jointly. Then the thought of divorce won't arise. So whom to marry? – Only the one whose way of thinking is close to yours, a man (a woman) who is your friend, who respects a personality in you. But – for this you have to be such ...

The task: Answer the question: what kind of a person will you be able to marry?

### 2. A British Family.

As for the English, they are a nation of stay-at-home. «There is no place like home», they say.

Really when the man is not working, he is at home in the company of his wife and children and he busies himself with the affairs of the home. «The Englishman's home is his castle; – is a saying, known all over the world. And it is true.

A «typical» British family used to consist of father, mother and two children, but in recent years there have been many

changes in family life. Some of these have been caused by new laws and others are the result of changes in society. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased. In fact one marriage in every three ends in divorce. This means that there are a lot of one-parent families. Society is now more tolerant than it used to be of unmarried people, unmarried couples and single parents.

Another change has been caused by the fact that people are living longer nowadays, and many old people live alone following the death of their partners. As a result of these changes in the pattern of people's lives, there are many households which consist of only one person or one person and children.

You might think that marriage and the family are not so popular as they once were. However, the majority of divorced people marry again, and they sometimes take responsibility for a second family.

Members of a family – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins – keep in touch, but they see less of each other than they used to. This is because people often move away from their home town to work, and so the family becomes scattered. Christmas is the traditional season for reunions. Although the family group is smaller nowadays than it used to be, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend their holidays together.

In general, each generation is keen on becoming independent of parents in establishing its own family unit, and this fact can lead to social as well as geographical differences within a larger family group.

The task:

1. How do you understand the saying: «The Englishman's home is his castle»?
2. What is a «typical» English family?

## **Different views on family life.**

There are many different views on family life. Some people could not do without the support and love of their families. Others say it is the source of most of our problems and anxieties. Whatever the truth is, the family is definitely a powerful symbol.

Sociologists divide families into two general types: the nuclear family and the extended family, which may include three or more generations living together. The nuclear family is regarded as normal consisting of two parents and two children.

There are people who say that the family unit is in crisis and that traditional family life is a thing of the past.

Frankly speaking, there is no definition of a «normal» family. Broadly speaking, the family is a group of people related by blood or law, living together or associating with one another for a common purpose. The purpose is usually to provide shelter and food, and to bring up children.

In any case the family is the most basic and ancient of all institutions, and it remains the fundamental social unit in every society. Yet there are many people today who predict the end of the family system as we know it. The family, it is contended, is breaking down: the victim of moral decay, sexual permissiveness, changing gender roles, irresistible social forces, etc. influence it.

Such predictions are heard in all industrialized societies. The majority of man and women begin sexual activity before marriage. One in every five births is to an unmarried mother, usually a teenager.

What characteristics are then common to all family forms?

First, the family consists of a group of people who are in some way related to one another. Second, its members live together for long periods. Third, the adults in the group assume responsibility for any offspring. And fourth, the members of the family form an economic unit – often for producing goods and services. The family is a relatively permanent group of people

related by ancestry, marriage, or adoption, who live together, form an economic unit, and take care of their young.

The task:

1. Say why the family system is under pressure nowadays.
2. Do you think that the family system will soon end?
3. Will you get married?

#### **4. The Family Is One of the Nature's Masterpieces**

A vocabulary defines a family as «people who are closely related». Psychologists usually refer to a family consisting of mother, father and their children, who are either twins or siblings, as a nuclear family. Some of them are one-parent or single parent families. The family including aunts, uncles, nephews, cousins, nieces, grandparents, daughters- and sons-in-law is called an extended family.

Perhaps, there is no exact definition, what a family is. It is definitely a fabulous phenomenon, cemented by blood, which is thicker than water. It is really a masterpiece and as every genius creation of humanity it is immortal. Its roots date back to prehistoric times, and it has made a long way from polygamy to monogamy. Like a real masterpiece it constantly changes preserving its essence. Prehistoric mothers used to be as caring, over-protective and ambitious about their adorable offsprings, as today's mothers are.

Most families start with marriages, which are said to be made in heaven. Ancient philosopher Diogenes (the Cynic) said, «Marriage is the greatest earthly happiness when founded on complete sympathy.» Like every masterpiece this highly personal matter is strictly controlled and supported by law. Young people nowadays are to understand that it is not enough to promise to love and cherish each other, it is important to realize that they have taken a big step both legally and financially by deciding to get married. A husband is entitled to a married man's allowance, and both husband and wife can claim tax relief. They begin

sharing common property and if they decide to split up they will both have to start a divorce proceeding. If they have children and decide to separate they will have to agree who gets the custody over their children. In fact, it is such a fragile social organization that a slight error can cause unpredictable consequences. Crime statistics shows that 70% of the murderers, maniacs, muggers and misfits are products of the broken families.

On the whole, being an ideal parent is a very delicate task demanding tact, patience and diligence. A wise parent remembers that it is too easy to be destructive while attempting to be constructive.

Every masterpiece is born in pain, so it would be a mistake to think that a happy family doesn't face any problems. However, clever and understanding parents are always ready to experiment and find the way out.

The fantastic thing about family ties is that it always stirs the best feelings in people. Everybody craves for a happy family dinner for Christmas. Crestfallen orphans dream about generous loving mothers. Prodigal sons return to support their helpless parents.

To finish with, it's necessary to say that there are times in our lives, when everything seems to be going badly. We all have problems we can't cope with. We feel depressed and dispirited and suffer from acute anxiety and despair. But there'll still be a family to turn to for love, compassion and understanding. And as every great masterpiece the family will remain in your soul forever.

### **The tasks:**

#### **Task 1. Answer the questions:**

1. What is a family?
2. Why is the family one of the nature's masterpieces?
3. Why is the family a social organization?
4. What things can spoil the nature's masterpiece?
5. What problems does a happy family face?
6. Why does the family remain in one's heart forever?

**Task 2. What do you think? Give a reason for your opinion.**

1. The family is immortal.
2. There is no exact definition what a family is.
3. Mothers of all times and nations resemble each other.
4. Young people today are to understand that a marriage is a very serious step.
5. The parents should be constructive.

**5. Before you read the next text:**

1. What do you think the term «arranged marriage» means?
2. Would you rather find your own partner to marry or have someone else select that person for you?
3. Do you think an arranged marriage is likely to be a happy marriage?
4. Read the text about an unusual marriage.

**Marriage made on the Internet.**

How many Americans have ever considered asking friends or relatives to select their spouse for them? Not very many, apparently. Yet this is exactly what David Weinlick did.

Weinlick had apparently long been considering marriage and had known for quite some time that he was going to get married in June of 1998. When the wedding would take place and who would be invited he already knew. He just didn't know whom he would be marrying. You see, he hadn't met his bride yet.

It all started some years ago. Friends would repeatedly ask Weinlick, an anthropology student at the University of Minnesota, when he was going to tie the knot. He would say he didn't know. Eventually he got tired of these questions, so he just picked a date out of the blue: June 13, 1998. As this date was getting closer and closer, Weinlick, 28, knew he had to do something. His friend Steve Fletcher came up with the idea of a democratic selection process. Weinlick liked the idea, so he advertised for a bride on the Internet on a Bridal Nomination Committee website.



He created an application form and asked friends and relatives to interview the candidates and select the winner. They did this at a bridal candidate party before the ceremony on the day of the wedding.

Weinlick's friends and relatives took the request quite seriously. Though Weinlick wasn't sure who his bride would be, he did want to get married. He said he thinks commitment is important and that people have to work at relationships to make them successful. Weinlick's sister, Wenonah Wilms, said she thought that all the candidates were nice but that she was looking for someone really special. Wilms added that it was important for her brother to marry someone who would fit into family celebrations like at Christmas.

So who won the election? It was Elizabeth Runze, a pharmacy student at the University of Minnesota. Runze hadn't met Weinlick before she picked up a candidate survey on the Monday before the wedding. They talked briefly on that day and again on Tuesday when Runze turned in the completed survey about her career plans and hobbies. However, neither Weinlick nor Runze knew who would ultimately be chosen by Weinlick's friends and family on Saturday, the day of the wedding. After her Saturday selection by the committee, Runze said the day was the most incredible she had ever experienced.

Weinlick was happy too. After the selection, the groom said the plan had turned out almost exactly as he had hoped.

By the time the wedding day arrived, Weinlick had prepared everything: the rings, the musicians, his tuxedo, and the reception afterwards. The two took their vows at the Mall of America in Minneapolis while about 2,000 shoppers looked on from the upper levels of the mall.

Probably few Americans would do what Weinlick and Runze did. There have been reports, however, that the newlyweds are doing well. Weinlick and Runze's union is known as an «arranged marriage», a phenomenon that has traditionally not been popular in America. Arranged marriages are common in

many other parts of the world, though, or at least they used to be. Maybe they're not such a bad idea.

**After you read:**

Read these pairs of sentences. In each pair of sentences, only one is true. Circle the letter of the true statement.

1. a. Weilick didn't consider marriage for a long time before his wedding.  
b. Weilick considered marriage for a long time before his wedding.
2. a. Weinlick and Runze met for the first time when Elizabeth picked up a candidate survey.  
b. They met several months before the wedding.
3. a. Weinlick knew who his bride would be before the day of the wedding.  
b. Weinlick didn't know who his bride would be until the day of the wedding.

**Text 6.**

**Black Sheep and the Mysterious Uncle Bob.**

It's such a shame, because our families are unique. All families have their stories, their dramas, their private jokes, nicknames and phrases. They are the place where our personalities were made. How often have you heard someone with young children complain «Oh no, I think I'm turning into my parents...»?

The other day I found myself turning into one of my grandparents. I was trying to get my daughter (1 year and 8 months old) eat her dinner and I said «That'll make your hair curl». Now, I don't think that green vegetables give you curly hair, or even that curly hair is a great thing to have. It's just a phrase I heard from my Granddad a hundred times when I was small. It had stayed in my mind, half-forgotten, until the time I could use it myself. I wonder if he heard it from his own grandparents? How many other old-fashioned phrases like this stay inside families, when the rest of the world has forgotten them?

## **Text 7.**

### **Shaking the family tree.**

Talk about your family? «Well...they»re just there», we say. Our families are so ordinary to us that we even think they're boring. Not a bit of it! Families are the most exotic things on earth. If you dig enough in your own family, you are sure to come up with all the stuff you could want for a great novel. Surprising characters, dramatic or funny stories passed down for generations, or a face from the past you recognize – maybe in your own. Someone or something unique to your family. Or, as genealogists like to say, «Shake your family tree – and watch the nuts fall out».

My mother started tracing our family tree a few years ago, not expecting to get far. But, digging in old records and libraries she got back three hundred years. She turned up old stories and a few mysteries. What happened to the big family farm? Where did the family fortune go in the 1870s? More to the point – where is it now?

I'm the traveller in my family, and I like to think I got it from a great-grandfather on my Dad's side. He was an adventurous soul. My two favourite family heirlooms are a photo of him on a horse in a desert landscape (1897 in Patagonia) and a postcard home from Portugal complaining that his boat was late because of the Revolution in Lisbon. «Dreadful business, they seem to have arrested the King...» he says. If you look at your family, you open a window on the past.

## **Text 8.**

### **History in miniature**

Start someone talking about their family stories and they might never stop. You'll find the whole history of the country there, too. When my mother, still putting the family tree together, asked me for a few names from my Russian wife's family, my wife got on the phone to her own mother. Just to check a name

or two. But they were still talking an hour later, and she filled 5 pages of A4 paper. And so I was introduced to: someone who lived through the siege of Leningrad (but forgot how to read in the process), a high official in the Communist Party, and some rich relations who used to go to Switzerland for their holidays before the Revolution. There was also a black sheep of the family (or «white crow» as they say in Russia) who left his wife and children and disappeared in the Civil War – though nobody in the family knows which side he fought on. All these people seemed impossibly exotic to me.

### **Text 9.**

#### **Who wears the trousers?**

To go back to that English class then, let's get rid of the phrase «my family consists of...» and look at some more interesting ways to talk about families. English is rich in idioms to talk about family life. We've mentioned the black sheep of the family – that's someone who didn't fit in, or caused a family scandal. If you're loyal to your family, you can say blood is thicker than water or keep it in the family. You might have your father's eyes or your mother's nose. If you're like one of your parents, you can say like father, like son or you can be a chip off the old block.

Who wears the trousers in your family? (Who is the head in your family?) You might affectionately talk about your bro, your sis or your folks (parents). Or if you like Cockney slang, what about her indoors or the missus to talk about your wife? Though both these phrases make feminists reach for their guns.

If you want to get more technical, you can discuss the benefits of the nuclear family, a small family, just parents and children living in the same house. If grandparents or other relatives live there too, then you have an extended family. In English we talk about the average nuclear family with the phrase 2.4 children.

Then there are idioms that have left the family (flown the nest) and gone on to have a life of their own. You can't teach your grandmother to suck eggs. It means you can't tell your elders anything they don't know already. But why would anyone want to suck eggs anyway? Now here's a really strange one. A Londoner is telling someone how to get a new passport. «Get four pictures taken, pick up a form in the post office, hand it in with your old passport and... Bob's your uncle». It means «the problem is solved». But I'd love to know who the original bob was, and why he was such a useful uncle to have.

**The task: read and retell the text.**

## **PART VIII. DISCUSS THE PROBLEMS LISTED BELOW**

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1. Being an only child.
2. A many-children family.
3. Divorces.
4. Keeping pets at home.
5. Your close and distant relatives.
6. Your parents.
7. The family as a unit of society.
8. Being a housewife.
9. A marriage of convenience.
10. Leadership in the family.
11. An ideal family.
12. Types of families.
13. Grandparents and their role in the modern family.
14. A househusband as a new model of the family.
15. A typical English family.
16. A baby-sitter or a granny?
17. Generation gap.
18. Discipline in the home.
19. Adoption of children.
20. Advantages and disadvantages of married and single people.
21. The role of marriage in today's life.
22. Rivalry in the family.
23. Your family situation.
24. Civil marriage.
25. Your lifestyle.

26. The life of the twins.
27. Your family tree.
28. The family album.
29. The recipe for a happy family.
30. A partner for life.
31. Marriage made on the Internet.

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ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЯ

FAMILY AND FAMILY  
RELATIONSHIP

Учебное пособие

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Верстка *Н.С. Хасанишина*

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