

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ МИНИСТРЛІГІ



ZHANGIR KHAN
UNIVERSITY

**Жәңгір хан атындағы Батыс Қазақстан
аграрлық-техникалық университеті**

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ENGLISH CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

**(Тілдік емес университеттің қазақ бөлімі
студенттеріне арналған оқу құралы)**

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Жәңгір хан атындағы Батыс Қазақстан аграрлық-техникалық университетінің Оқу-әдістемелік кеңесімен басылымға ұсынылған
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Х-14 English conversational practice: тілдік емес университеттің қазақ бөлімі студенттеріне арналған оқу құралы /Г.Х. Хажгалиева, К.Т. Кударова.
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Оқу құралы тілдік емес жоғары оқу орындарының 1, 2 курс студенттеріне арналған. Құралдың лексикалық, фонетикалық және грамматикалық материалдары 1, 2 курс оқу бағдарламасына сәйкес келеді.

Оқу құралының мақсаты: студенттердің ағылшын тілі пәні бойынша ауызекі сөйлеу дағдыларын қалыптастыру және дамыту.

Оқу құралы 9 бөлімнен тұрады. Оқу құралында ағылшын тілінің лексикасы, грамматикасы, фонетикасы жайлы жүйелі, жан-жақты мәліметтер беріледі. Сонымен қатар ағылшын тілінің грамматикасына қатысты барлық тілдік формалар қамтылған. Оқу құралын өзіндік жұмыстарды орындау барысында, сонымен қатар үй тапсырмасы ретінде де қолдануға болады.

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CONTENT

UNIT I. Time, days and dates	4
UNIT II. Art in our life	14
UNIT III. Meals	25
UNIT IV. Shopping	36
UNIT V. Travelling	45
UNIT VI. The Post office	54
UNIT VII. City and Traffic	62
UNIT VIII. Hotels	73
UNIT IX. Books and libraries	82
Appendices	90
References	105

UNIT 1. “TIME, DAYS, DATES”

Text

Seasons and weather

When we talk about dates or time we talk about centuries, years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, seconds.

A century is one hundred years. One hundred years makes a century. We live in the XXI century A. D. (of our era).

There are four seasons in a year. Spring is a very pleasant season. The weather is usually warm, but there are sometimes cold days in spring. Nature awakens in spring. Birds return from the South. Trees turn green, fresh leaves appear, grass becomes green too. The rays of the sun warm the earth. The sky is blue and cloudless, there are no clouds in it. Nature awakens from her winter sleep.

When summer comes the weather gets warmer and sometimes it's very hot. When the temperature is over twenty degrees centigrade we say that it is hot. It is a busy time for those who live in the country. They cut grass and make hay while the weather is fine. It sometimes rains in summer, and heavy clouds cover the sun.

When autumn comes the days get colder. The trees turn yellow. The leaves begin to turn yellow and fall from the trees. Autumn is harvest time. The farmers gather crops and pick fruit in the orchards. The more they work the sooner the work is over. It is necessary to finish work before it gets cold and rainy. Autumn is the most rainy season of the year.

Winter is the coldest season. Sometimes we have hard frost. The air is frosty then. The days in winter are shorter than those in autumn. The shorter the days get, the longer the nights become. The days are the shortest in winter and the nights are the longest. People usually spend more time indoors because it is cold out of doors.



Text

The English climate

England enjoys an insular climate. Summers are neither too warm nor winters too cold. The English people often talk about weather. "Fine morning, Sir." "Looks like rain, doesn't it? Will it clear up do you think?" "I wonder what the weather will be like? I hope, it'll keep fine."

Spring is the season when Nature returns to life. Tiny, light-green leaves cover trees and bushes, the grass is soft and green, and the air is full of the songs of birds. Vegetation grows rapidly in this season.

It seldom gets too hot in summer, as there is generally a cooling breeze from the south-west, but the temperature may rise to ninety degrees in the shade. Sometimes the sky is suddenly covered with low black clouds, and distant thunder indicates the approach of a thunderstorm. After the rain the air is fresh. The thunder has cleared the air and people enjoy good weather again.

In autumn the leaves turn yellow, and fall to the ground. Autumn is the season of mists, of windy days, of cold east winds and of beautiful sunsets. A short period of warm, sunny weather in October is called an Indian summer.

The climate of the south of England is much milder than that of Scotland. In the north the winters are harder. When there are eight degrees of frost in England it is freezing hard. The damp climate makes people feel the cold more. On a frosty morning hoarfrost covers the country. Icicles hang from the roofs of houses. When the ice on the lakes is thick enough, it is covered with skaters.

Though there are rather many days of bad weather in every season Englishmen spend much time out-of-doors and children like outdoor sports and games.



Answer the following questions:

1. How many years make a century?
2. How many days make a week?
3. Which is the coldest season?
4. Which is the hottest one?
5. Who gathers crops in autumn?
6. When is it necessary to finish work in the fields?
7. Which is the most rainy season of the year?
8. Which is the most pleasant season?
9. What time do you get up?
10. Do you stay at the University after classes?
11. How much time do you spend on your English a day?
12. Do you do your best to master English?
13. Do you find English difficult or easy?



Active vocabulary

seasons – жыл мезгілдері

weather – аяа райы

weather forecast – аяа райы болжамы

cold biting wind – суық жел

blinding snowstorm – боран

humidity – ылғалдық

thunderstorm – найзағай

days of the week – апта күндері

around the year – жыл бойы

at 5 o'clock – сағат 5-те ;

at 3 o'clock – сағат 3- те;

for 5 hours – 5 сағат бойы;

for 3 hours – 3 сағат бойы.

When talking about days, time and dates we must mind the prepositions.

We use the preposition **on**:

on the 1st, on the 26th, on the 17th of September, March, etc.

Term begins on the 1st of September.

My brother celebrates his birthday on the 2nd of March.

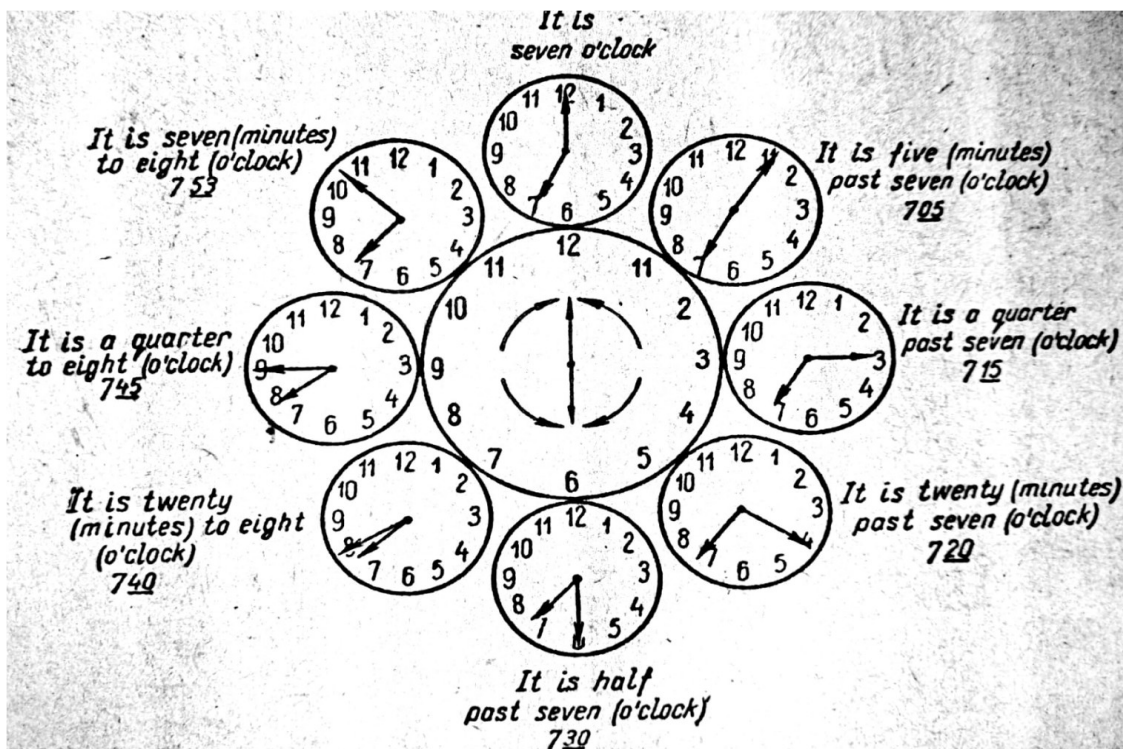
on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, etc.

We have our English lesson on Monday.

We have our free day on Sunday.

We use the preposition **in**:

in winter, autumn, summer, spring



We study in winter.
 in the morning, evening, afternoon
 Exception: At night
 We go to bed at night.
 in the year 1945
 in 1921, in 1999,
 We use the Term begins in autumn.
 preposition **at**:
 at night
 We go to bed at night.
 at 5 o'clock
 We get up at 7 o'clock.
 We arrive at work at eight sharp.

Writing practice

Exercise I. Write sentences in interrogative form

1. The sun rises in the east. 2. Water freezes at 0°C. 3. My friend speaks English well. 4. His brother works at an office. 5. They know many interesting stories. 6. It often rains in summer. 7. Jandos is my friend. 8. He has three children. 9. She has taken my book. 10. The weather is windy the whole day today.

Exercise II. Write sentences in negative form

1. My aunt works at school. 2. Jannur works on Sundays. 3. It rains in winter. 4. It snows in summer. 5. We often go to the cinema. 6. My brother and his wife stay at home every evening. 7. Their youngest son goes to school. 8. My friend is older than me. 9. He has been to Rome. 10. Tom is afraid of dogs.

Exercise III. Write in interrogative form and give short answers

Model:

Does nature awaken in spring?

- Yes, it does.

1. Nature awakens in spring. 2. We pronounce week just the same as weak. 3. People work on week-days. 4. He wants to know the time. 5. She looks at her watch when she wants to know the time. 6. An alarm-clock wakes us up in the morning. 7. My watch keeps good time, 8. The watchmaker repairs watches. 9. I put my watch right in the morning.



10. They listen to the radio in the morning. 11. He begins work at nine. 12. My friend leaves home at half past eight. 13. The lecture begins at seven sharp. 14. They finish work in the afternoon. 15. He washes with cold water. 16. We have a rest during the break time. 17. My aunt gets dinner ready for me. 18. An alarm - clock is near the bed.

Exercise IV. Make up sentences according to the model

Model A:

The color of your suit is blue. The color of my suit is blue too.

- Your suit is the same color as mine.

1. The size of your gloves is six. The size of my gloves is six too.
 2. The quality of my hat is good. The quality of his hat is good too.
 3. The length of his pencil is 15 cm. the length of your pencil is 15 cm too.

4. The color of her coat is green. The color of my coat is green too.
 5. The size of his suit is 50. the size of Adil's suit is 50 too.

Model B:

Zharas speaks quickly. Maira speaks quickly too.

- Zharas speaks as quickly as Maira.

1. Taras works slowly. Aman works slowly too.
 2. Aiman speaks loudly. My brother speaks loudly too.
 3. Duman answers readily. Bolat answers readily too.
 4. Aizere cooks very well. Aisana cooks well too.
 5. Sholpan knows all the poems of Robert Burns by heart. My sister knows all the poems of Robert Burns by heart too.



Conversational practice

Exercise V. Ask questions for each underlined word and give short answers

1. I work **all the days** of the week. 2. He rests **two days** a week. 3. **The sun** gives us light. 4. **The alarm-clock** wakes **me up in the morning**. 5. **They** listen to the radio **every evening**. 6. **My friend** leaves home at **nine o'clock**. 7. **We** go to the art gallery **every month**. 8. **Beknur** does his morning exercises **every day**. 9. The nearer **the summer**, the warmer the **sun** shines. 10. There are no **clouds in the sky**.

Exercise VI. Correct the statements which are not true to fact

Make use of the following opening phrases if possible: I don't think so, on the one hand on the other hand, that's wrong, I may be wrong, but, nothing of the kind, just the opposite

1. When the sun shines we often say: "It's raining cats and dogs".
2. People thought that witches could turn themselves into dogs.
3. Witches rode across stormy skies on their broom-sticks.
4. In distant times dogs could influence the weather.
5. In distant times the dog was the Norse storm god.
6. The dog represented the rain.
7. From that time cats and dogs have meant fine weather.

Exercise VII. Say a few words about the weather prevailing in winter, spring, summer and autumn in your native town



Exercise VIII. Give the description of seasons using the following plan.

- a) spring
weather
- nature
- birds, leaves, grass, trees
- the sun
- people and spring

b) summer

- swimming
- holiday
- children
- fishing
- travelling

c) winter

- skating and skiing
- snowboard
- New Year tree
- Christmas
- frosty weather

d) autumn

- trees and flowers
- rainy weather
- thunderstorm
- fruit and vegetables
- golden autumn
- harvest.



Exercise IX. The teacher asks the students indirect questions on the topic “Time”

Teacher: A., ask B. if she's got a watch.

- A.: I say, B., have you got a watch?

- B.: Yes, I have. But it isn't a good one, I am sorry to say.

Teacher: C., ask B. if her watch is made of gold or silver.

- C.: Is your watch made of gold or silver?

- B.: Neither. It's made of steel.

Teacher: D., ask B. if her watch is always right.

- D.: Is your watch always right?

- B.: No, I'm afraid not. Sometimes it's some minutes slow but very often it's two or three minutes fast.

Teacher: E., ask B. what the time is by her watch now.

- E.: What's the time by your watch now?

- B.: Let me have a look. It's a quarter to eight.

Teacher: F., ask D. what the time is by her watch.

- F.: What's the time by your watch?

- D.: I'm sorry, I haven't got a watch.



Exercise X. Make up the dialogues using the following words and word combinations about seasons and weather

Mild winds, a comparatively mild climate, damp weather, a dense fog, a dense forest, a thick fog, at midday, at midnight, awful weather, weather forecast, falling water, to surpass imagination, the average summer temperature, raining, a lot of leaves, on the ground, the winter sun, fresh air, to live in the country, country life, city life, a dark night, to go skating, to shine brightly, warm weather, cloudy weather, in the sky, dark clouds, to change for the better

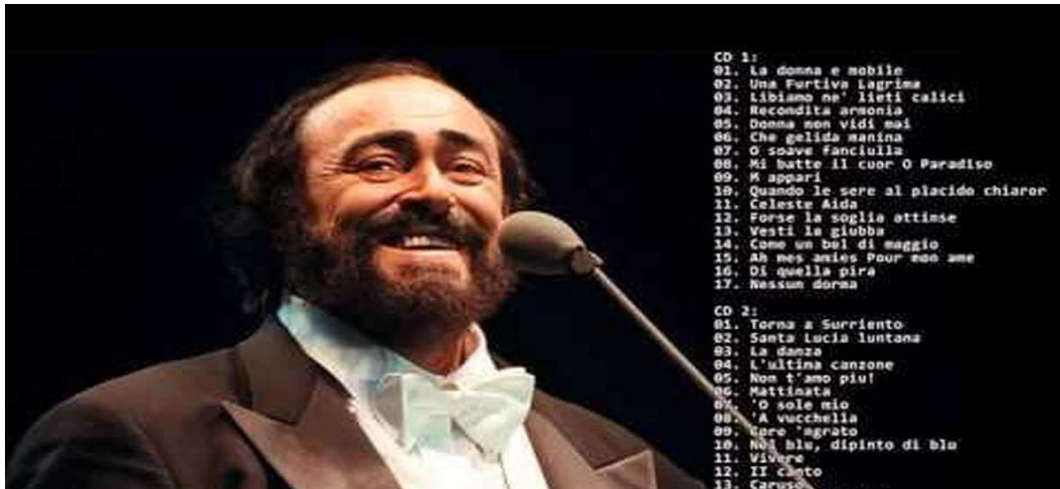
UNIT II. ART IN OUR LIFE

Active vocabulary

performance – көрсетілім
to practice an art – өнермен айналысу
play – спектакль, қойылым
classical art – классикалық өнер
folk art – халық өнері
historical painting – тарихи көркемсурет
art lover – өнер сүйуші
creative work – шығармашылық
exhibition – көрме
color box – палитра
graphic art – графика өнері
art school – өнер мектебі
modern art – заманауи өнер
artist, colorist – суретші
landscape – пейзаж
color-scheme – түрлі түсті гамма
piece of art - өнер туындысы
matinee – күндізгі қойылым
title role – басты рөл
fragment – үзінді
to enter on the stage – сахнаға шығу
stagehand – жұмыс алаңы
ballet dancer – балерина
rehearsal – дайындық
stalls – партер
there's no entrance charge – кіру тегін

Dialogue 1

A.: What's on at the theatre today?
B.: *Othello*
A.: Have you any tickets?
B.: I'm sorry, no. The house has been sold out in advance. It's the first night today. The house is full this evening.
A.: And what's on tomorrow?
B.: A new four-act play. It's very popular with the public. It's a success.
A.: And who is in the cast tomorrow?
B.: Oh, we've got an excellent cast tomorrow, an all-star cast. Our leading actors play the main characters and you'll see a young promising actress starring for the first time.



Dialogue 2

Mr. Bissenov: Where can we leave our coats?

Attendant: Cloakroom, this way, please! May I see your tickets, please?
Row Y 17 and 18. Would you like a program?

Mr. Bissenov: Yes, please. How much?

Attendant: Sixpence. Would you like tea or coffee, sir? The play isn't over till half past ten.

Mr. Bissenov: Will you bring coffee to the stalls?

Attendant: Oh, yes, we usually do that in Scotland.

Mr. Bissenov: When do you serve coffee?

Attendant: After the second act; there is an interval of ten minutes.

Mr. Bissenov: Then let's have some.

Attendant: Ok.

Mr. Bissenov: Thanks a lot.

Attendant: Not at all.

Dialogue 3

A.: What's on tonight at the theatre?

B.: I don't know. Here is the paper; let me look at the back page. Oh, our guests are playing at the Art Theatre!

A.: What do you mean? What guests?

B.: I mean our guests from England, the "Old Vic" theatre. I should like to go but it is impossible to get tickets on the same day.

A.: Let's try to get tickets at the box-office of the theatre.

B.: I am sure we shall see a sign at the entrance: "Full House." Let us try some other day. Besides it is too late now.

A.: No, it isn't. An evening performance begins at seven. Perhaps we'll be lucky to find some one with extra tickets at the entrance of the theatre.



Text

Bukeyeva Kazakh Drama Theatre

KhadishaBukeyeva West Kazakhstan Regional Kazakh Drama theatre is one of the leading theatres of Kazakhstan. It was founded in 1993. Talented artists, actors and actresses from other theatres of Kazakhstan were invited to the theatre troupe. The theatrical art of the peoples of our country originates in rituals and games, ritual actions. Its origins go to folk art - rituals, holidays associated with labor activity. Over time the rites lost their magical meaning and turned into performance games. Elements of the theater were born in them - dramatic action and dialogue.

In 2002 the theatre moved to a new building in the center of Uralsk. The first president of our country N. Nazarbayev took part in the opening ceremony of the new theatre building. The first director of the theatre was Honored Artist of Kazakhstan AmantaySultangaliyev.

In 2017 by the decision of the Regional Maslikhat the theatre was named after the Honored Artist of USSR and the Republic of Kazakhstan, Laureate of the state award of USSR KhadishaBukeyeva. During the existence of the theater, the troupe has been on tour in many cities of Kazakhstan, as well as abroad.



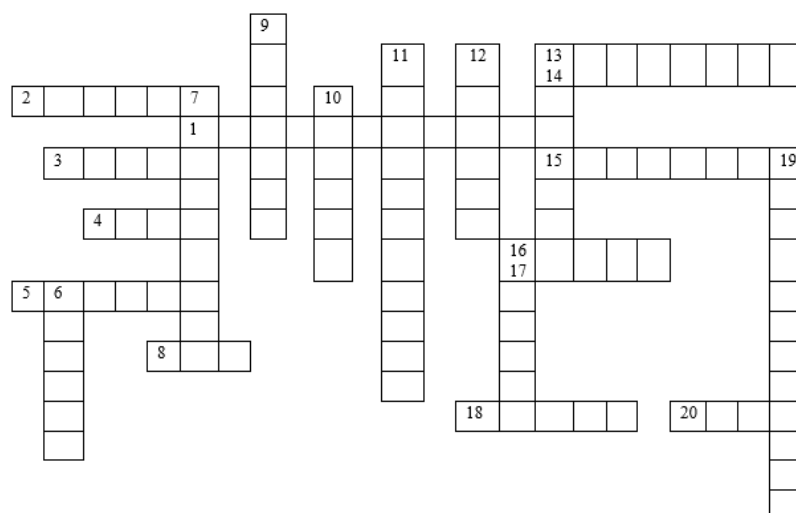
Writing practice

Exercise I. Translate the following sentences into English

1. Эрмитажда ағылшын өнерінің шағын бірақ өте әдемі жиынтығы бар.
2. Суретшінің терең психологиялық жан-дүниесі оған адамның рухани ұлылығын көрсетуге мүмкіндік берді.
3. Гейнсборо аристократия өкілдерінің сүйікті суретшісі болды. Оның еңбектері- әлем өнерінің биік жұлдыздарының бірі болып саналады.
4. Суретші Васильевтің еңбектері өмірді және табиғатты романтикалық тұрғыдан қабылдай білуімен ерекшеленеді.
5. Шишкин өз суреттерінде ұлы Ресейдің кең далалары мен ормандарын көрсеткенді ұнататын.
6. Картинадағы сұр, қоңыр және күрең қызыл түстер нәсердің жақындағандығын байқатып-ақ тұрғандай.
7. Бұл мұражай өзінің әйгілі туындыларымен және тарихи көне жәдігерлерімен белгілі.
8. Өнер галереясының ашылу салтанатына әлемнің түкпір-түкпірінен атақты суретшілер мен өнер саласының майталмандары жиналады деп күтілуде.
9. Менің әжем «Дос-Мұқасан» тобының әндерін сүйсіне тыңдайды.
10. Биыл қаламыздың театрлары Наурыз мересіне орай көптеген шаралар ұйымдастырды.

Exercise II.Solve this crossword

Crossword “Performance”



1. an act of presenting a play or a concert
2. a heavy, closely woven fabric
3. a theatre in London associated with William Shakespeare
4. the main events of a play, novel, film or similar work, devised and presented by the writer
5. an artistic dance form performed to music, using precise and highly formalized set steps and gestures
6. emphasis given to certain elements in a painting which makes them attract more attention
7. one who watches an event, especially an event held outdoors
8. a diverse range of human activity, and resulting product, that involves creative or imaginative talent expressive of technical proficiency, beauty, emotional power or conceptual ideas
9. a person who portrays a character in a performance
10. literary work in which the expression of feelings and ideas is given intensity by the use of distinctive style and rhythm
11. organization, design or placement of the individual elements in a work of art
12. the art or technique of making movies
13. a three-part work of art, especially in a painting, meant for placement on an altar, with three panels that fold together
14. a collaborative form of performing art that uses live performers, usually actors or actresses, to present the experience of a real or imagined event before a live audience in a specific place, often a stage
15. relating to the products of human creativity

- 16. a kind of literary artistic work
- 17. a style of architecture and art dominant in Europe from the 12th to the 15th centuries
- 18. a sequence of continuous action in a play, film, opera or book
- 19. a method of portraying the human figure, especially in sculpture
- 20. a piece of passage of local or instrumental music for one performer



Exercise III. Put questions to the following sentences

- a. You can go to any evening performance.
Who
Where
What performance
- b. Cinema performances go on for the greater part of the day in Paris.
What
What performances
How long
Where
- c. When people are young they usually queue for a cheap seat in the gallery.
Who
When
For what
For what seats
- d. Maira left her coat in the cloakroom.
Who
What
Where
- e. In London theatres an attendant usually brings tea to the stalls after the second act.
Who
Where

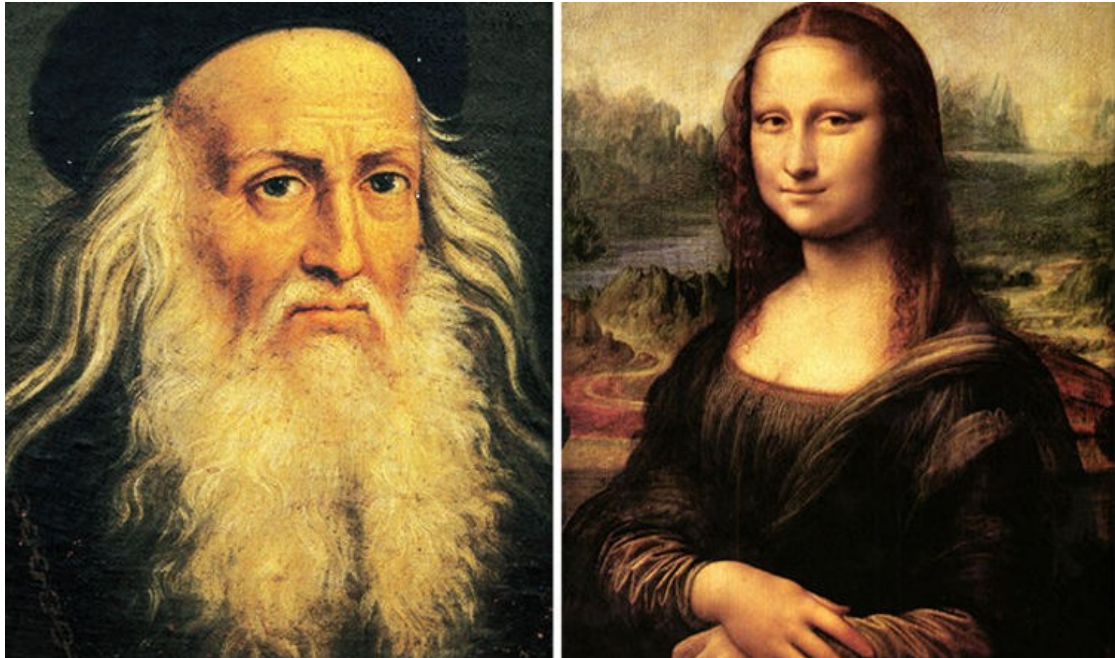
What

When

f. Jane likes different types of music.

Who

What



Exercise IV. Make up the sentences according to the model

Model:

Before washing

- He always does his exercises before washing.

1. after his exercises
2. before his breakfast
3. before he goes to the Institute
4. after his breakfast
5. when he goes to the Institute
6. before he goes to the lectures
7. after his lectures
8. before he goes home
9. when he finishes his work at the library
10. after he comes to the Institute.
11. before the concert
12. when she comes to the theatre
13. before her lunch
14. before she translates the article
15. before the meeting



Conversational practice

Exercise V. Read, translate and render the contents of the dialogue in indirect speech

a) A.: Can I help you? I see you are in a difficulty.

B.: Yes, thank you. You see, this is my first visit to the Pushkin Museum.

A.: Oh, you are welcome. Our museum is one of the best museums in West Kazakhstan region.

B.: Certainly, I have heard much about that. I know that Alexander Pushkin has visited Uralsk city many years ago. Therefore some of his poems and verses are connected with your city and country.

A.: Excuse me, can I ask you one question? Where are you from?

B.: I am from Volgograd city, Russia.

A.: I am glad to hear that. In this museum you can find many interesting books, articles and works written by the great poet. Some of his clothes and private things are also kept in the museum.

B.: Thank you so much. Just one more question. What other museums are there in Uralsk city?

A.: There are many museums in our city such as ManshukMametova museum, SakenGumarov museum, Regional Historical museum, Regional Ecological museum etc.

B.: Do they work on week-ends?

A.: I suppose, they work. You'd better call them beforehand.

B.: Sure, I will. Thanks a lot for information.

A.: Not at all.

Exercise VI. Speak about well-known Kazakh actors and actresses



Exercise VII. Speak about the best cinema hall (art gallery, exhibition) in your city

Exercise VIII. Answer the following questions

1. Do you like to go to the theatre?
2. What theatres are there in Uralsk?
3. Which do you prefer: a ballet, an opera or a drama?
4. Do you enjoy visiting concert halls?
5. Who is your favorite pop singer?
6. What is your favorite pop band?
7. Do you remember your first visit to the Kazakh National Opera and Ballet Theatre?
8. What was on? What performance did you see then?
9. Did you enjoy it?
10. Is it easy to get tickets for Uralsk theatres?
11. Which of the two, the theatre or the cinema, is more popular today? Why?
12. When did you go to the drama theatre last?
13. What play did you see? Was it a success?
14. Who played the leading part in it?
15. Who was the author of the play?
16. What is the prevailing theme of modern theatre repertoire?
17. Do you like classics on the stage?
18. How often do you visit local museums?
19. How often do you go to the cinema?
20. Do you like to visit art galleries?
21. How often do you visit exhibitions?
22. What do you know about Hollywood studio?
23. Do you know the names of Hollywood stars?



Exercise IX. Make up dialogues using the following words and word combinations

To play the part of, in one's opinion, instead of going to the cinema, to make much noise, a dull day, dull clothes, common people, interesting performance, to demand equal pay for equal work, to enjoy classic music, the happiest day in my life, boring theme, painting, beautiful actors and actresses, fairy tale, happy end.



Exercise X. Ask questions to which these sentences are the answers

1. All the actors singing that night were at their best.
2. People watching a performance are called an audience.
3. We listened to the orchestra playing in the park.
4. They watched the dancers performing a folk dance.
5. We went on designing the hotel in spite of his being against it.
6. Listening to modern songs helped him to improve his English.
7. The scenery of this building was beautiful.
8. I remember all the actors played the main parts.
9. He enjoyed this performance very much.
10. A documentary about Semey polygon was shown last week.



Exercise XI. Describe one of the films you have seen this year

UNIT III. MEALS

Active vocabulary

favorite food – сүйікті тағам
Enjoy your meal! – Ас болсын!
tasteless – дәмсіз
dairy products – сүт өнімдері
meat products – ет өнімдері
national dishes- ұлттық тағамдар
delicious – дәмді
fruit and vegetables – жеміс жидектер
seafood – балық және теңіз тағамдары
meat dumplings – тұшпаралар
fizzy drinks – газдалған сусындар
condiments – дәмдеуіштер
home cooked food – үй тағамы
expiry date – жарамдылық мерзімі
chicken soup – тауық сорпасы
sweets - тәттілер
fishmonger's – балық дүкені
poultry – құс еті
sausage – шұжық
cabbage – орамжапырақ
pear – алмұрт
pumpkin, squash – асқабақ
strawberry – құлпынай
sour cream – қаймақ
cottage cheese – ірімшік
carrot cake – сәбіз бөліші
canteen – асхана

Text

Kazakh national cuisine

Kazakh national cuisine fully reflects the essence of the people, its history, culture, traditions and customs. As hospitality has long been a distinctive feature of the Kazakh people guests of the house are always given a proper welcome and a place of honor.

Kazakh national cuisine consists of different meat and milk dishes. They are famous for their taste and way of preparing. In traditional Kazakh cuisine preference has always been given to steam cooking. It is this process that makes

it possible to obtain soft and tender flavors of meat giving it juiciness and aroma.

The main Kazakh national dish is beshbarmak. It is the ancient dish consisting of meat, a piece of dough, potato, onion. Beshbarmak is translated as “five fingers” as it is eaten by the fingers. The way of presenting this dish to the table is also very interesting. Lamb’s head taken out on a separate dish is given to the most honored guest. Treating beshbarmak is accompanied by a peculiar ritual.

The Kazakhs have their own type of sausage – kazy. Kazy is a horse meat sausage, true delicacy. There are different types of kazy: boiled, raw-smoked and dried. It is an indispensable dish in every Kazakh wedding parties, family celebrations or other ceremonies. Horse meat is a meat with high nutritional and biological value, excellent digestibility and low fat content.

Except meat dishes Kazakh cuisine is famous for its milk products. They are kumys, shubat, airan, kozhe, kaimak, kurt etc. Preference was given to dairy products since it was easier to keep it in a nomadic lifestyle. Their use before, after or during meals helps the digestive system to digest traditional food.

Bread was most often baked in the form of round cakes, among the baked products boursaks and shelveks were popular.



Dialogue

In a restaurant

Serik: I'm glad to see you, Aman! How are you?

Aman: Very well, indeed, thank you! And what about you?

Serik: All right. Aman, let me introduce my friend, Rustam, to you.

Aman: How are you, Rustam?

Rustam: How do you do?

Serik: By the way, I'm hungry. And I think you must be hungry too. Let's go to have a lunch.

Aman: Thanks a lot. Let's go.

Rustam: You know I'm a stranger in this town. What restaurant can you recommend, Aman?

Aman: Which one do you prefer: a cafeteria or a restaurant?

Rustam: I'd like to go to a restaurant, but a simple one.

Serik: Ok, there's a quite inexpensive restaurant nearby.

Waitress: Can I help you?

Serik: Yes, please! Would you show us the menu, please.

Waitress: Here it is,. What would you like to order?

Aman: I'd like some fresh salads.

Serik: I prefer any thick soup, and for the other gentleman too.

Waitress: Shall I bring drinks?

Rustam: Some orange juice, please, and claret. May I have a steak, please?

Waitress: Yes, of course. We have a great variety of steaks and fish.

Serik: Oh, yes, thank you. I am fond of fish.

Waitress: Shall I bring some fruit and vegetables?

Aman: I'll have a cabbage salad.

Waitress: What about dessert?

Rustam: I'm fond of chocolate cakes!

Serik: Three chocolate cakes, please.

Aman: I would like some cheese.

Rustam: Thank you, my friends! I've enjoyed this lunch.

Serik: Waitress, the bill, please!

Waitress: Four pounds eight shillings and sixpence, please!

Aman: As you are in England don't forget to give her a tip, it is a custom here as the salary of waitresses and waiters is not high in England.



Writing practice

Exercise I. Connect the two sentences by adding *too* or *either*

Model:

I can't go there. My brother can't go. – I can't go there, my brother can't go either.

1. Zharas may have dinner at the University. Sholpan may have dinner at the University.
2. You can't read French. I can't read French.
3. We must always be polite. They must always be polite.
4. Taras reads English every day. Anar reads English every day.
5. You arrived in time. They arrived in time.
6. I can't remember this rule. He can't remember this rule.
7. He will not go to the dance. I shall not go to the dance.
8. I ordered clear soup. She ordered clear soup.



Exercise II. Translate the following sentences into English

1. Ажар ұлттық тағамдарды пісіргенді қатты ұнатады.
2. Жеміс-жидектердің адам ағзасына пайдасы зор.
3. Ерлан ертең кешке мейрамханаға барып тамақтануды жоспарлап отыр.
4. Айдананың сүйікті тағамы – палау.
5. Менің анам тамақты өте дәмді дайындайды.
6. «Дастархан» асханасының тағамдары өте дәмді және құнарлы.
7. Олжас дұрыс тамақтанумен бірге спортпен шұғылданғанды да ұнатады.
8. Мерей түскі асқа тұшпара дайындады.
9. Гүлім балық қосылған сорпаны ұнатады.
10. Сіз тапсырыс берген палаудың дәмдеуіштері көп екен.
11. Қазіргі Еуропа тағамдары сөзсіз әлемдегі ең құнарлы және дәрумені мол тағамдардың бірі.
12. Ажар сол дәмхананың асын үнемі мақтап жүреді.
13. Мен демалыс күндері бәліш пен самса пісіргенді ұнатамын.
14. Наурыз мерекесі қарсаңында әр отбасы ет асып, наурыз көже пісіреді.
15. Палауды әлемнің көптеген елдерінде дайындайды.

Exercise III. Make up the sentences according to the model

Model:

Janar showed them pictures.

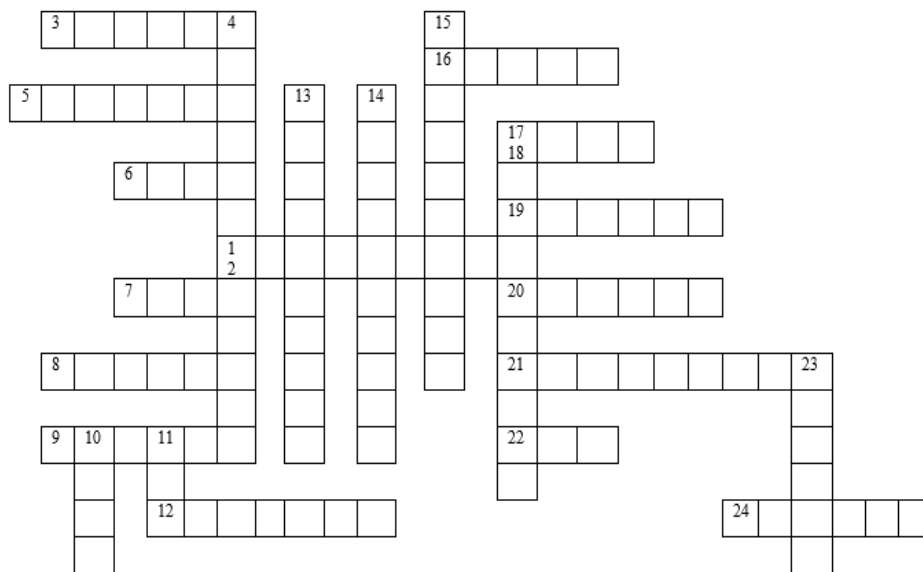
- Reading the book Janar showed them pictures.



1. The policeman was polite.
2. The professor impressed the students.
3. They waved their hands.
4. She thought of the child.
5. Ainara was beautiful.
6. The postman smiled.
7. The guide explained them everything in detail.
8. Maira tried her best.
9. Talgat didn't hear anything.
10. She looked again at the address.
11. The tailor took care.
12. He bought a magazine.
13. Aisha was late for classes.
14. Sara did her best to solve this problem.
15. Shop assistant didn't say a word.

Exercise IV. Solve the crossword

Crossword "Meals"



1. a meal eaten in the morning, the first of the day
2. a species of bulbous flowering plant in the genus *Allium*
3. a burger with a slice of cheese on it, served in a bread roll
4. type of meat product usually made from ground meat, often pork, beef or poultry, along with salt, spices and other flavorings
5. the small spherical seed of the seed-pod of the fruit *Pisum sativum*
6. made by coagulating soy milk and then pressing the resulting curds into blocks
7. a milk punch or an egg milk punch when alcoholic beverages are added is a rich, chilled, sweetened, dairy-based beverage
8. a dairy product made from the fat and protein components of churned cream
9. a thick, chewy noodle that is made with wheat flour, and is considered a comfort food in Japanese cuisine
10. an aromatic beverage prepared by pouring hot or boiling water over cured or fresh leaves
11. a fruit or the tree that bears the fruit of several species in the genus *Prunus*
12. an oblong shape spanning two primal cuts: the short loin and the sirloin
13. an edible fruit produced by many species in the genus *Rubus*
14. a breakfast cereal consisting of toasted flakes made from maize flour
15. a vegetable that is the most widely cultivated species of the genus *Allium*
16. a cereal grain domesticated and most widely consumed staple food for over half of the world's human population

17. a place where people pay to sit and eat meals that are cooked and served on the premises

18. a cultivar that is round with smooth, slightly ribbed skin, and is most often deep yellow to orange in coloration

19. a healthful food which provides a range of essential nutrients and can be good source of protein for people who follow a plant-based diet

20. an edible fruit of a plant species in the rose family

21. a fruit consisting of a hard or tough shell around an edible kernel

22. a dairy product made from fermented milk that is heated and mixed

23. a popular poultry dish, especially in North America, where it is traditionally consumed as part of culturally significant events as well as in everyday cuisine

24. a popular poultry dish, especially in North America



Exercise V. Write and pronounce the following sentences in plural form

1. This is a picture. 2. That is a match. 3. Is this a glass? 4. This is not a desk. 5. He is a young man. 6. She is an old woman. 7. This is a child. 8. Is that a table? 9. That is a window. 10. This is a box. 11. Is this a small shelf? 12. That is a shelf. 13. Is this a comb or a brush? 14. Is that a knife or a fork?

Conversational practice

Exercise VI. Answer the following questions

1. What must you say if you want to invite somebody to dinner?
2. What must you answer if somebody invites you to dinner?
3. Give the possible expressions which you may use at table if you want your neighbor to pass you something.
4. What must you say if you want to dance with a lady?
5. What must you say if you want to show that you have enjoyed dinner?
6. What must you say if you like a dish very much?

7. What must you say if you hand somebody the menu?
8. What must you say if you want to see the menu?
9. What must you say when you are hungry?
10. What must you say if you want to have a steak?
11. What must we use if we want to drink coffee?
12. What must you do if you want to lay the table?
13. What must you use if you want to drink wine?
14. What must you say when the dinner is brought from the kitchen?



Exercise VII. One student asks the question below, the other answers

- a) Ask him (her) if
 - he (she) likes coffee or tea
 - he (she) drinks milk or tea in the morning
 - he (she) has dinner at home or at the University
 - he (she) has ever eaten a pudding
 - he (she) has prepared corn-flakes for breakfast
 - he (she) prefers bacon or eggs
 - he (she) can make marmalade
 - he (she) can have buttered toast for breakfast
 - he (she) can hold both a cup and a biscuit in one hand
- b) Ask him (her)
 - what vegetables he (she) knows
 - what soup he (she) prefers
 - where he (she) dined yesterday
 - how many lumps of sugar he (she) takes in his coffee
 - why he (she) is going to dine out
 - when he (she) drinks coffee

- what he (she) usually has for dinner
- what evening meals he (she) knows
- what he (she) had for supper yesterday
- what he (she) prefers for breakfast.



Exercise VIII. Ask questions for the following sentences

1. Breakfast time in England is between 6 and 9 a.m.
Where
When
2. Alisher has his breakfast at 8 every morning.
Who
What
When
3. Working people have their lunch in a factory canteen.
Who
What
Where
4. Yesterday I dined out with my uncle.
Who
When
With whom
5. I like corn-flakes with milk and sugar for breakfast.
What
Who
With what
6. Saniya was holding a cup of coffee in her hand.
Who

What

7. Supper means a small evening meal.

What

8. I can have eggs and bacon for my meal in the morning.

What

For what

When

Who

9. You may have your tea at the University canteen.

What

Where

At what canteen

10. I always buy meat products at this super market.

What

Who

Where

11. They prefer healthy lifestyle.

Who

What

12. Kaisar can eat five or six ice-creams a day.

Who

How many

13. Kamshat always drinks coffee in the morning.

When

Who

What

14. Last month I danced a lot with my friend.

Who

When



Exercise IX. Describe your favorite food. Give the recipe of this food.



Exercise X. Answer an alternative question

Model:

Is this a comb or a brush?- This is a comb.

1. Is this a watch or a clock?
2. Is this a key or a pencil?
3. Is this a pencil or a knife?
4. Is this a table or a brush?
5. Is this a fork or a spoon?
6. Is this a knife or a pen?
7. Is this a spoon or a key?
8. Is this a picture or a map?
9. Is this a chair or an arm-chair?
10. Is this a cup or a box?
11. Is this a newspaper or a magazine?
12. Is this a stamp or a toy?

UNIT IV. SHOPPING

Active vocabulary

customer – тұтынушы
expensive – қымбат
cheap – арзан
to borrow – қарызға алу
grocery – азық-түлік дүкені
shopping mall – сауда орталығы
fitting rooms – киім өлшеу бөлмесі
card machine – карта аппараты
shop assistant – дүкен сатушысы
price – баға

operating schedule – жұмыс кестесі
cashier – кассир
shoe store – аяқ киім дүкені
bakery – нан дүкені
discount – жеңілдік
purchase – сатып алу
bargain – сауда
receipt – түбіртек
cash – қолма қол ақша
goods – тауарлар
convenient – ыңғайлы
chemist – дәріхана
toy shop – ойыншықтар дүкені
bookshop – кітап дүкені
electrical store – электроника дүкені
florist – гүл дүкені
greengrocer's – аяқ-киім дүкені
gardening store – бау-бақша дүкені
sporting goods store – спорт тауарлары дүкені



Text

Shopping and clothes

Recently I visited one of the big London stores and spent some hours there walking from one department to another, looking at the various things on the counters. There were hundreds of salesmen and saleswomen and dozens of

different departments including china, hosiery, clothes and many other things. I had to buy quite a number of things and I could get them all in that shop.

I went from one department to another: suits to shoes, from socks and stockings to hats and bags up from umbrellas to gloves, from and down in lifts and on escalators. When going through the book department I met an old friend of mine whom I had not seen for years. As I hadn't seen her for many years, it was not easy for me to recognize her and she could hardly recognize me too. Being in London for the first time she was very glad to meet somebody she knew and she wanted me to help her to do her shopping. So we did some shopping together.

When you want to buy clothes you go to a shop. If you can find clothes that are the right size for you, you will probably buy them. Such clothes are called ready-made clothes. Clothes bought in a shop are ready-made. It is possible to get good ready-made coats, blouses, skirts and trousers. To buy ready-made suits is considerably cheaper than to have them made to measure.

Sometimes it happens, however, that people can't buy ready-made clothes. I happened to know a man who was so fat that the only ready-made thing that fitted him was a handkerchief.

If you cannot find clothes that are the right size, you can go to a tailor's shop where you can have your clothes made to measure. Clothes made to measure we call tailor-made clothes.



Dialogue

At the suit department

Jaras: Have you a dark grey suit, please? Size 48?

Shop-assistant: Single or double breasted?

Jaras: Single breasted ... May I try it on? ...

Shop- assistant: Yes, of course.

Jaras: Yes, both the trousers and the coat seem to fit me well. Besides, I think the color will be suitable for most occasions.

Shop- assistant: You are quite right. The color is awfully becoming you.

Jaras: Now I must also buy a shirt and a tie to match this suit.

Shop- assistant: Wait a moment. I'll help you.

Jaras: Thanks a lot. You are very kind.

Shop- assistant: Not at all. You're always welcome.



Writing practice

Exercise I. Translate the following sentences into English

1. Мен жейдені қай дүкеннен сатып ала аламын?
2. Аяқ киім дүкені көшенің оң жақ қиылысында орналасқан.
3. Бұл көйлек маған қатты ұнап тұр. Бағасы қанша екен?
4. Асанның апасы ет дүкеніне жиі барады.
5. Мына шалбарлар өте ұзын көрінеді. Басқа түрін көрсетесіз бе?
6. Әселге күртешенің ақ түсінен гөрі қызыл түсі көбірек ұнады.
7. Бұл костюм сізге арналып тігілгендей екен.
8. Қаламызда соңғы жылдары көптеген жаңа сауда орындары ашылды.
9. Айна өзіне ұнайтын киім түрлерін тек осы сауда үйінен ғана ала алады.

10. Назым маусымдық жеңілдікті пайдалана отырып, өзіне қажетті тауарларға тапсырыс берді.

11. «Көкөністер» дүкеніне қалай баруға болады?

12. Балық өнімдерінің адам ағзасына пайдасы зор.

13. Ашылу салтанатына орай бұл дүкеннің тауарлары жеңілдетілген бағамен сатылуда.

14. Жайна ірімшік қосылған бәліш дайындауды үйреніп жүр.

15. 10 жасар Ажар өскенде сатушы болуды армандайды.

Exercise II. Modify the following sentences by the given model

Model:

In order to buy a coat he went to a big store.

- To buy a coat he went to a big store.

- He went to a big store to buy a coat.



1. In order to choose a stuff for a suit I went to a store.

2. We went to the library in order to prepare for this discussion.

3. We go to the grocer's in order to buy some bacon and tea.

4. In order to buy vegetables – cabbage, potatoes or carrots – we go to the greengrocer's.

5. In order to get bread – brown loaves or white loaves, or cakes – we go to the baker's.

Exercise III. Put the right prepositions

1. Diana, take some spoons the drawer and put them the table.

2. The red cup is the table.

3. Take these knives the table, please.

4. Go the television-set.

5. Take the towel and put it the rail.

6. Zhanar, take your glass the table and put it the cupboard. Now take it the cupboard and put it the shelf.
7. Look the picture.
8. Denis, go that table!
9. Go the room, please.
10. Where is Saken? He is the table.
11. His flat is the second floor.
12. The picture is the wall.
13. There is a round table the middle of the room.
14. The round table is the dining room.
15. There is a large table the left of the door.



Exercise IV. Connect the sentences according to the model

Model:

He wanted to buy new shoes. He went to a big store.

- He went to a big store to buy new shoes.

1. He wanted to buy a hat. He went to a store.
2. She wanted to make a dress. She went to a dress-maker.
3. My sister wanted to read a book. She went to the library.
4. I wanted to post my letter. I went to the post office.
5. We decided to book our tickets. We phoned to the railway station.
6. We wanted to see the new exhibition. We went to the museum.

7. He decided to buy a ticket. He went to a booking office.
8. We decided to have a rest. We went to the country.
9. She wanted to have her clothes washed. She went to a laundry.
10. They wanted to see this play. They went to the theatre.
11. They wanted to see this game. They went to the sport ground.
12. She wanted to buy some sugar. She went to the grocer's.
13. She wanted to get some bread. She went to the baker's.
14. He wanted to buy a new suit. He went to a ready-made clothes department.
15. She wanted to buy stockings. She went to a hosiery department.
16. They wanted to buy some cabbage. They went to the greengrocer's.



Exercise V. Open the brackets using the verbs in Future Perfect tense

1. By half past seven we (have) supper.
2. The baker's shop (close) by supper time.
3. By the end of the year I (read) two Chinese books.
4. I (finish) this work before you go away.
5. By this time next week you (take) your final examination.
6. We (leave) the station before it gets dark.
7. I'm afraid the dance (start) before we get there.
8. I hope it (stop) raining before we have to go.
9. When we see you next week we (see) the new film.
10. They (finish) to build the house before autumn.
11. Before I see you again I (be) to Warsaw.
12. I hope you (not forget) all about the Future Perfect Tense by the next lesson.

Conversational practice

Exercise VI. One student asks, another answers

Ask your friend:

1. whether he likes shopping;
2. where he goes if he wants to buy shoes (a suit, gloves, stockings, some sugar)
3. what color suit he prefers;
4. what color dress she likes;
5. whether he prefers dark or light ties;
6. if her hat matches her coat;
7. what kind of shoes she prefers;
8. whether he can find clothes that are the right size for him;
9. whether she likes to have her clothes made to measure;
10. whether this coat matches her coloring;
11. what she wants to buy;
12. whether she needs a raincoat or an umbrella;
13. whether she wants to have her dress shortened;
14. whether he wants to have his trousers narrowed;
15. whether she likes to try hats on.



Exercise VII. Answer the following questions

Model:

Where would you go if you wanted to buy a dress?

- I'd go to a dress department.



1. Where would you go if you wanted to buy some bread?
2. Where would you go if you wanted to buy some milk?
3. Where would you go if you wanted to buy some vegetables?
4. Where would you go if you wanted to buy some theatre tickets?
5. Where would you go if you wanted to see a film?
6. Where would you go if you wanted to have a holiday?
7. Where would you go if you wanted to have your dress made?
8. Where would you go if you wanted to buy a book?
9. Where would you go if you wanted to buy a stamp?
10. Where would you go if you wanted to buy a newspaper?

Exercise VIII. Describe one of the largest and modern trading centers of your native town



Exercise VIII. Ask questions to which these sentences are the answers

1. They are fond of books.
2. He is putting on his hat.
3. She is talking to her friend.
4. They are listening to their teacher.
5. I am waiting for my friend.
6. They are listening to me attentively.
7. Nobody has read the text yet.
8. They are going to have an English lesson.
9. Yes, the bell has gone.
10. There is nobody there.
11. There is somebody in that room.

12. They have neither read nor translated the article.
13. The students are having a break.

UNIT V. TRAVELLING

Active vocabulary

luggage – жүк
porter – жүк тасушы
information desk – анықтама бюросы
to be fond of travelling – саяхаттауды ұнату
to pack bags – сөмкелерді дайындау
to see somebody off – біреуді шығарып салу
departure – жөнелту
customs – кеден
boarding card – отырғызу талоны
journey – ұзақ саяхат
voyage – теңіз бойымен саяхаттау
flight – ұшу
to travel abroad – шетелге саяхаттау
travel agency – саяхаттау бюросы
booking office – билет тапсырыс беру кассасы
to get a ticket – билет алу
beach – жағажай
business trip – іссапар
to book – тапсырыс беру
porter – жүк тасушы
to wave somebody – қол бұлғау
left luggage office – жүк сақтау бөлмесі
single ticket – бір бағытқа билет
to land – қону
to announce – хабарлау
arrival – келу
departure – жөнелу
at the airport – аэропортта
passport control – құжаттық тексеріс

Text “Types of Travelling”

There are different types of transport in the world. Most people travel on business or for pleasure. The cheapest way of travelling is on foot and by bicycle and motor-bike. With a motor-bike you can travel for long distances without getting tired and there is no need to book tickets waiting in queues at the booking-office.

Airplanes and helicopters also carry people to different parts of the world. They are the most expensive types of travelling. One can order tickets beforehand, even one or two months in advance.

Most people prefer travelling by train. You can sleep, eat, read your favorite books and magazines, communicate with your neighbors during travelling by this type of transport. By the way, it is also one of the cheapest types of transport. But if you are in a hurry, travelling by train is not so convenient for you. In this case you should better fly by aircraft.

As for me, the best way of travelling is on foot. Walking is good for our health, we train our body and muscles. I always try to follow the healthy way of life.



Writing practice

Exercise I. Put questions to the following sentences

1. The porters are very busy carrying luggage to the train.

Who

What

Where

2. Talgat booked his tickets the day before yesterday.

Who

What

When

3. A stopping train stops at many stations before it gets to Almaty.

What kind of train

Where

4. Those who haven't booked their tickets beforehand have to queue for them at the booking office.

Who

Where

What for

5. Anar asked for three return tickets.

Who

What

For what kind of tickets

6. Akbota likes to travel light.

Who

What

How

7. Everybody can leave his luggage at the left-luggage office.

Who

What

Where

Exercise II. Translate the following sentences into English

1. Мен ұшақпен саяхаттағанды ұнатамын.

2. Менің досым Талғар кемемен жиі саяхаттайды.

3. Фаризаның достары оны шығарып салуға теміржол бекетіне бағыттады.

4. Сіздің ұшағыңыз 2 сағатқа кешігуде.

5. Уақыты тығыз болғандықтан Марал билетті ұшаққа тапсырыс берді.

6. Жаз айларында мен саяхаттауды әдетке айналдырдым.

7. Сәкен саяхаттауға көліктің барлық түрлері де жарайтынын айтты.

8. Әлия келесі айда шетелге баратындықтан ағылшын тілін үйреніп жатыр.

9. Қазақстанда саяхат үшін көптеген аймақтар қолайлы деп саналады.

10. Әлімбек жазда Францияға саяхаттауды жоспарлап отыр.

11. Кемемен саяхаттау арқылы әлемнің көрікті жерлерін көру мүмкіндігіңіз бар.

12. Саяхаттап жүріп сіз бірнеше елдің тарихымен, мәдениетімен және салт-дәстүрлерімен таныса аласыз.

13. Дархан тек Қазақстанның қалаларына ғана саяхаттауды жоспарлап отырғанын айтып өтті.

14. Саяхаттау бірнеше көлік түрлері арқылы жүзеге асырылады.

15. Айман ағылшын тілін үйреніп жүргендіктен Англияға саяхаттауды жөн көрді.

Exercise III. Make up the sentences according to the model

Model:

He sent books to you. I know how many. – I know how many books he sent to you.

He went to Rome. I asked how often. – I asked how often he went to Rome.



1. He wants a book. I don't remember which.
2. Something was on the table. I don't know what.
3. A pen was on my desk. I don't know whose.
4. Some students came to the meeting yesterday. Do you remember how many.
5. He didn't go to the library. I asked him why.
6. He visited a person yesterday. I asked him whom.
7. He wanted to go to the country. He told me why.
8. She asked me for a book. I don't remember which.
9. Maral stayed at home. I don't know why.
10. They wanted to sleep. I asked them why.
11. He gave me an umbrella. He told me why.
12. Samal didn't answer my question. I don't know why.

Exercise IV. Change sentences according to the model. Remember to change the article accordingly

Model:

The English book is on the desk.

- There is an English book on the desk.



1. The shoes are under the red armchair.
2. Two bookcases are in this room.
3. The note-books are on the shelf.
4. Is the blackboard on the wall?
5. The armchair is not in the room.
6. Are the desks in the classroom?
7. The books are not on the shelves.

Exercise V. Put the right prepositions

1. There is a desk the middle the picture.
2. There are some books and inkstand the desk.
3. There is a newspaper the drawer.
4. There are two lamps in the picture. One is the desk and the other is the desk.
5. There is a window the desk.
6. There is an armchair front the desk.
7. There is a telephone the left the desk.
8. There is a small stool the right the telephone.
9. There is a waste paper basket the desk.
10. There is a table and four chairs the room.
11. The man is sitting an armchair.
12. He is sitting the desk.
13. There are many books the table.
14. The dog is lying the floor the table.
15. There is a picture the wall the armchair.
16. There are many books the bookcase.

Conversational practice

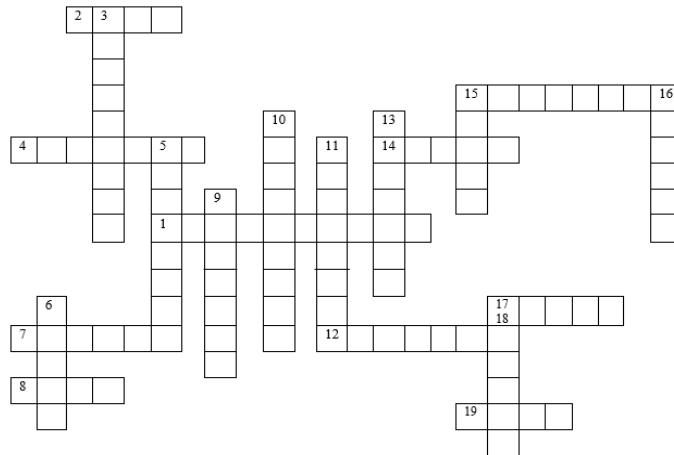
Exercise VI. Answer the following questions

1. What means of communication do you know?
2. What kind of transport do you prefer?
3. What transport would you take if you were short of time?
4. What do we call a left-luggage office?
5. What is a waiting-room for?
6. Where can you have a hasty meal at a railway station?
7. What is a smoking compartment, a sleeping car, a dining car?
8. What is a local, a long distance train?
9. Can you mention two kinds of tickets?
10. What kind of transport would you prefer if you had some extra time?
11. What is the best country to travel? Why?
12. What are the main attributes of travelling?
13. Do the members of your family like to travel?
14. What is the best place to travel in Kazakhstan?
15. What are the advantages of travelling?



Exercise VII. Solve the crossword

Crossword “Travelling”



1. the action or activity of going from one place to another, typically over a distance of some length

2. an endorsement on a passport indicating that the holder is allowed to enter, leave or stay for a specified period of time in a country

3. a travel document recording a route or journey

4. a person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure

5. a case with a handle and a hinged lid, used for carrying clothes and other personal possessions

6. an establishment providing accommodation, meals, and other services for travelers and tourists

7. a long journey involving travel by sea or in space

8. a thing made or used for sitting on, such as a chair

9. suitcases and bags containing personal belongings packed for travelling

10. a traveler on a public or private conveyance other than the driver, pilot, or crew

11. organizations providing a regular public service of air transport on one or more routes

12. a place by the sea, especially a beach area or holiday resort

13. an act of travelling from one place to another

14. a very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically

15. the arrangement according to which people live in some place during holiday time

16. a low, flat ship with one or more sails and up to three banks of oars, chiefly used for warfare or privacy

17. a way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination

- received a telegram?
- had to go to the Far East?
- went to meet your friend?
- had an exam tomorrow?



Exercise X. Read the statements. Ask questions with the given question words

Model:

Damir and Gulzhan leave home at 12 o'clock (when).

- When do they leave home? At 12 o'clock.

1. They wait for a bus at the bus-stop (where).
2. They go to the center of the town (where).
3. They go to the museum at 10.30 (when).
4. They are in a café from 1 to 1.30 (how long).
5. They go shopping at 4.30 (when).
6. They usually buy many things (what).
7. They go to a restaurant to have their dinner (where).
8. They visit their friend (whom).
9. They dance from 6 to 8 (how long).
10. They take a taxi to go home (what).
11. They return home at 8.30 (when).
12. They watch TV (what).
13. He reads a magazine from 2 to 3 (how long).

Exercise XI. Compose dialogues using the active vocabulary of the Unit.

UNIT VI. THE POST – OFFICE

Active vocabulary

post office – пошта бөлімшесі
letter – хат
postage stamp – пошта маркасы
envelope – конверт
mailbox – пошта жәшігі
airmail – әуе поштасы
addressee – адресат
to deliver – жеткізу
to stick a stamp – марка жапсыру
registered letter – тапсырыспен келген хат
postal charge – пошта тарифы
sender – жіберуші
queue – кезек
e-mail address – электрондық пошта мекенжайы
book-rate – бандероль жеткізу қызметі
express mail – шұғыл хат
mail track – пошта көлігі
postman, letter carrier – пошташы
greeting card - құттықтау хат
postal money order – пошта арқылы қаржы аудару
postage – пошталық шығындар
return address – кері мекенжай
commemorative stamp – мерейтойлық марка
sea mail – теңіз поштасы
personal mail – жеке пошта



Text

Postal services in Kazakhstan

Postal industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan traces its history back to the pre-revolutionary period. After gaining the independence of the country, the history of foundation of “Kazpost” organization as the national postal operator has began. “Kazpost” is a Kazakhstan company, operator of national postal network. It is a member of International postal union, principal participant of international payment systems.

The main services provided by “Kazpost” company are the delivery of written correspondence, dispatch of parcels, express delivery of shipments, making money transfer, issue and service of payment cards. Also post offices serve the acceptance and crediting of utility bills; delivery of pension payments; distribution of publications, newspapers and magazines.

At the window marked “Book Post” you can send printed matter. At the window “Stamps” you can buy stamps. Post-offices also sell small books of stamps. If you want to post a letter to you must know the way in which you have to write the address. In England if the sender writes his address, he writes it on the back of the envelope.



Dialogue

Mr. Brown: I'd like to register a letter.

Clerk: Oh, you forgot to print the name and address of the sender on the back of the envelope, sir.

Mr. Brown: What's the cost of a registered letter to Russia?

Clerk: It depends on the weight of the letter.

Mr. Brown: Give me a five-shilling book of stamps.

Clerk: Here are the stamps.

Mr. Brown: Oh, two illustrated post cards and a few air mail labels as well. How much are the labels?

Clerk: They are free.

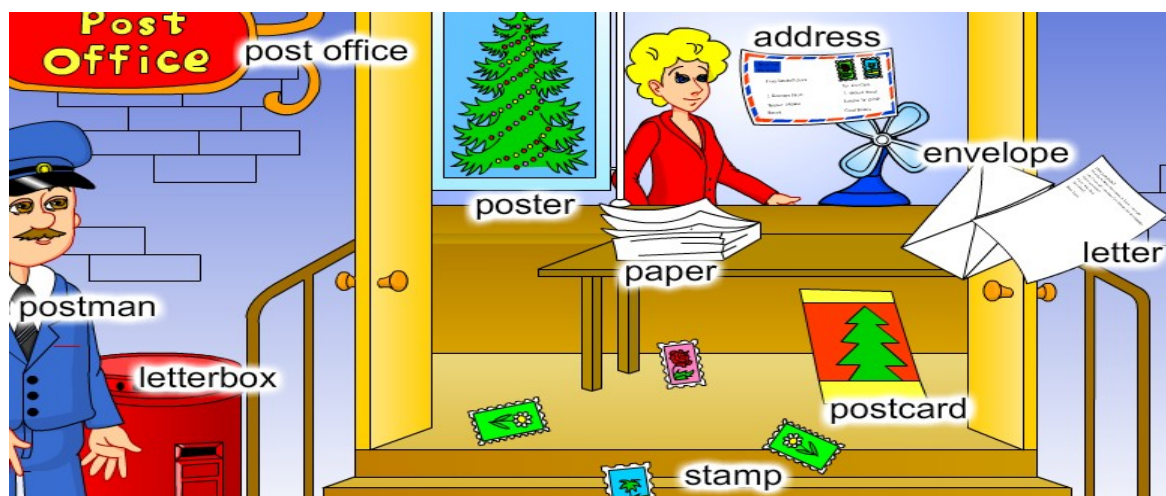
Mr. Brown: I've only pound notes.

Clerk: That's all right. Here's your change.

Mr. Brown: Thanks. Where is the letter box?

Clerk: One is at the entrance, and the other is at the exit.

Mr. Brown: Thank you.



Writing practice

Exercise I. Put questions to the following sentences

1. In England you must dial the first three letters of the Exchange and only then the number required.

Where

What

How many

2. When you want to send a letter you go to the post office.

When

Where

What

3. We drop letters into the pillar-box.

Who

What

Into what

4. The assistant weighs a parcel on the scales.

Who

What

On what

5. Some people prefer to pick up their mail in person.

Who

What

How

6. British post-offices sell small books of stamps.

What books

What post-offices

7. She goes to the post office to buy some newspapers.

Who

Where

What



post office

Exercise II. Answer the following questions paying attention to the meaning of the word *like*

1. What does the inside of the nearest post-office look like?
2. Do Kazakh stamps look like English ones?
3. Do you write the address like the English do?
4. What does a pillar-box look like?
5. Do the English pillar-boxes look like Russian ones? Is their color like ours?
6. Do the English dial telephone numbers like we do?

Exercise III. Put the right prepositions

1. A square table is standing the right corner.
2. There is a cupboard the left the table.
3. the right the sofa there is a large wardrobe.
4. There is a clock the left-side wall.
5. There is a gas-cooker the right corner the kitchen.
6. The wash-basin is the left.
7. There is a mirror the wash-basin.
8. Look the next picture.
9. That is a picture our bathroom.
10. There is a shower the bath.

Exercise IV. Make up the sentences according to the model

Model:

home

Zhanna and Doszhan are going to walk home.

1. at the factory
2. in the evening
3. at 7 o'clock
4. at the bus stop
5. at the University
6. at the restaurant
7. in the morning
8. at midnight
9. before lunch
10. in the library
11. with her friend
12. at the canteen
13. at the office
14. at the plant

Exercise V. Complete each sentence with disjunctive question

Model:

It is the second of May today, isn't it?



1. It's hot today, ...
2. It is not hot today, ...
3. Pens and pencils are for writing, ...
4. It is cold in winter, ...
5. They have not begun to study Spanish this year, ...
6. It isn't cold in spring, ...
7. Alizhan failed in Chemistry, ...
8. Aisara passed all her entrance exams, ...
9. Zhomart was good at singing, ...
10. We left home early, ...
11. Temirlan goes in for chess, ...
12. Our lecturer went to Sydney last month, ...

13. You got up early yesterday, ...
14. Your aunt didn't live in Rome last year, ...
15. In summer we go to the seaside, ...
16. The parents take the children to the day-nursery, ...
17. Nelly comes to her office at eight sharp, ...
18. Her office is not far from the hospital, ...
19. Gulsara does not assist you, ...
20. Zhamal lives in Koktalstreet, ...
21. Your relative doesn't live in Barcelona, ...
22. It is not cold now, ...
23. You will be present, ...
24. Aidar will not take this newspaper, ...
25. You can speak French, ...



Conversational practice

Exercise VI. One student asks, another answers

Ask your friend:

- where he goes if he wants to post a letter
- where he goes if he wants to register a letter
- what he sees in a post-office
- where he goes if he wants to send a parcel
- what the words "Poste Restante" mean
- where he can buy stamps
- what kinds of post cards he knows
- what he does if he wants to send some money
- how he writes the address if he wants to post a letter to England
- how in England he dials the number wanted
- what he says if he wants to make a call through to another city

- what the telephone-operator says when she connects him with the number required.

Exercise VII. Describe your last visit to the post-office

Exercise VIII. Complete the sentences according to the model

Model:

Who is that man? I don't know

- *I don't know who that man is.*

Where were they? They do not say

- *They do not say where they were.*



1. When did the meeting take place? I don't know
2. How far is Kiev from here? I don't know
3. What did he say? I don't know
4. Who did you meet there? Do you remember
5. What did he say? Do you remember
6. Who is that man? Do you know
7. What is his name? do you know
8. Where was the concert? Who knows
9. Why wasn't he there? I don't know
10. How many students were present at the lecture? Who knows
11. What did she write? He doesn't know
12. When did Aiman arrive? Do you remember
13. How many books did you buy? Do you remember
14. Who is the girl in a red dress? Do you know
15. Where is the new student from? Do you know
16. How old is this woman? Who knows
17. What is his profession? She doesn't know

18. Why was he late? I can't imagine
19. Where is he going? Ask him
20. What time is it? I have no idea

Exercise IX. Answer each question as follows

Model:

Does he get up at 10 o'clock?

- No, he doesn't. He gets up at 11.



1. Does he do his exercises at 10 o'clock?
2. Does he wash at 8.20?
3. Does she dress at 9.15?
4. Does Tokzhan have her breakfast at 9.00?
5. Does Amir put his coat on at 8?
6. Does Ansar catch his tram at 11?
7. Does he take off his coat at 8.45?
8. Does she attend her lectures from 10 to 12?
9. Does Nurlan go to the dining-room at 8 o'clock in the morning?
10. Does Laura study at the library from 4 to 5 in the afternoon?
11. Does she come home at 7 o'clock in the evening?

UNIT VII. CITY AND TRAFFIC

Active vocabulary

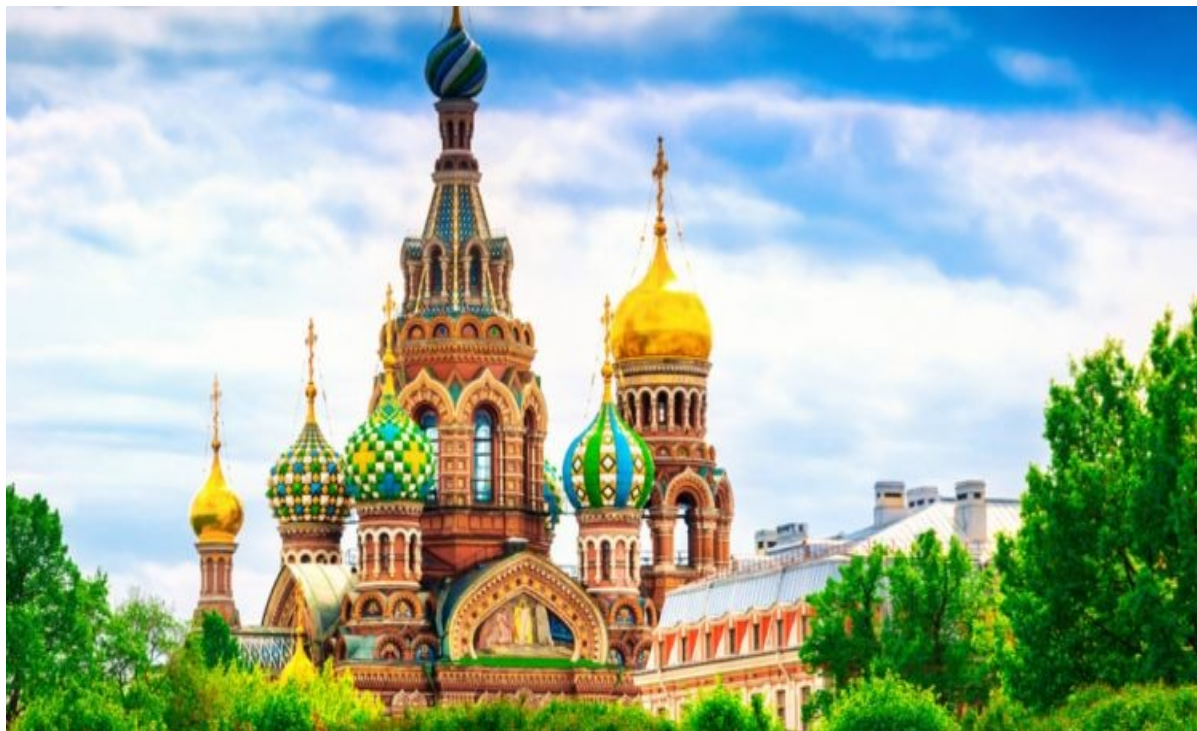
traffic light – бағдаршам

driver – жүргізуші

pedestrian – жаяу жүргінші

seat belt – қауіпсіздік белбеуі

fine – айыппұл
tunnel – тоннель
crossroad – бұрылыс
parking – тұрақ
crash – жол апаты
bridge – көпір
seat belt – белбеу
passenger – жолаушы
sidewalk – тротуар
Traffic Laws – Жол қозғалысы ережелері
road safety – жол қозғалысы қауіпсіздігі
gasoline, fuel – жанармай
driver's license – жүргізуші куәлігі
car insurance – автосақтандыру
a toll road – ақылы көлік жолы
a rollover – көліктің төңкерілуі
speeding – жылдамдықты асыру
a tow truck – көлік эвакуаторы
traffic signs – жол белгілері
a stop sign – тоқталыс белгісі
speed limit – жылдамдықты шектеу
danger warning – қауіпті ескерту белгісі
road closed – жол жабық



Text

My friend's visit to St. Petersburg

Yesterday I got a telegram from a friend of mine. He was given leave and was going to come to St. Petersburg to do some sightseeing and to visit some theatres and museums.

On the day of his arrival I was to meet him at the railway station. It's a long way from my work. As his train was due at 5 o'clock in the afternoon I left my work at half past four. I decided to go by bus. As I was reading a newspaper I missed my stop and when I reached the station I was five minutes late. My friend had already arrived. He had gone up to a policeman to ask the way. I heard him asking - "Will you kindly tell me the best way to Zelenaya Street?" Then I hurried up to him and we greeted each other.

As my friend was very tired we decided to get home as soon as possible. I live in Zelenaya Street and as there is no direct bus or tram service there we decided to take a bus and then to change to a tram. The bus stop was not so far, it was only a short walk from the railway station. Buses run at 2 minute intervals during the rush hour. Any bus going down Nevsky suited. We boarded a number 5 bus and soon it brought us to the corner of Nevsky and Sadovaya Street. We got off the bus. The tram stop was nearby. There were a lot of people at the tram stop, some of them getting on and some getting off the tram. We got on. As soon as the tram started the conductor said "All fares, please!" As we had not got the exact fare ready the conductor gave us the necessary change.

Soon the tram brought us to Zelenaya Street. The house I live in is a short walk from the tram stop, only two blocks away. Soon we got home, were warmly met by my mother and had a good rest. As on the next day I had to go to my work my friend was going to begin sightseeing by himself.

The city was founded on the banks of the Neva. The city is known throughout the world for its beautiful streets, avenues, fine sights, numerous historical monuments and art collections.



Text

Turkestan city

Turkestan is situated in the south part of the Republic of Kazakhstan and not far from Syrdaryariver. Since 2018 it is the administrative center of Turkestan region. The city has a history of over 1500 years.

Today Turkestan city is the center of Muslim pilgrimage. The Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yassauï built by Tamerlan is the main touristic sightseeing of the city. Khoja Ahmed Yassauï was a great poet and philosopher. He made great efforts to spread Islam in Central Asia. The Mausoleum is an outstanding monument of medieval architecture and occupies a special place in the history of Kazakhstan and the whole Turkic world.

Monument to Arystan-bab is also situated in this city. He was a teacher and mentor of Khoja Ahmed Yassauï.

Turkestan city was the capital of Kazakh Khanate for many centuries. After many years of archaeological excavations local historical sites and monuments have been included in the Otyrar cultural reserve.



Dialogue

“Safety First” signs

Smith: Good afternoon, Mr. Green. My name is Smith, I am a new workman.

Green: Good afternoon, Mr. Smith

Smith: The foreman told me to speak to you. He said you would show me my place.

Green: Here it is just in front of me. But first I shall show you the “Safety First” signs. You must read and remember them. Look at this door, what do you see?

Smith: I see the sign NO ADMITTANCE.

Green: Do you understand it?

Smith: Yes, it means that we can’t go in.

Green: Look! DANGER

Smith: Yes, I understand. It is the danger sign. Red is for danger. The danger signs are red in shops and in the streets.

Green: Here is the sign FIRE ESCAPE.

Smith: Yes, we need several fire escapes. They help the workers to get out of the shop in case of fire.

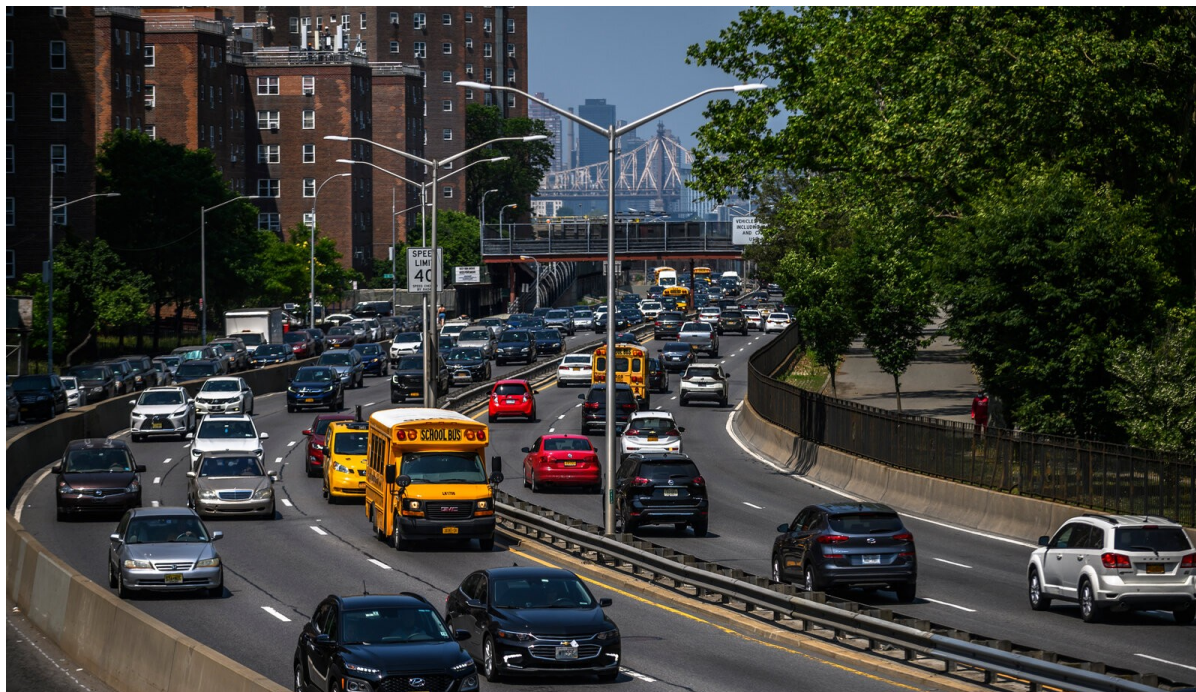
Green: Tell me what the sign EXIT means.

Smith: The sign EXIT shows the way out of the shop.

Green: Do you understand this sign? FIRE ALARM

Smith: Yes, this is where one gives the fire alarm.

Green: It seems to me you understand the “Safety First” signs. I shall now put you to work.



Writingpractice

Exercise I. Translate the following sentences into Kazakh

1. Three foreign languages are taught at the Institute. We teach students to read and speak three languages -- English, German and French. 2. Dictionaries were not allowed to be used. It was not possible to use dictionaries. 3. All the exercises have been looked through. The teacher has looked through all the exercises. 4. Not a word was spoken. Nobody spoke. 5. New branches of industry have to be developed. We have to develop new branches of industry. 6. Many new comfortable houses are being built in Rome. We are building many new comfortable houses in Rome.

Exercise II. Write down the essay about your native town

Exercise III. Translate the following sentences into English

1. Мен Прага қаласының көрнекті жерлерін аралағым келеді.
2. Темір жол бекеті менің үйімнен қашық жерде орналасқан.
3. Менің ағам ұшаққа 10 минутқа кешігіп қалды.
4. Саябаққа жету үшін біздерге троллейбусқа отыруға тура келді.

5. Дүкен трамвай бекетіне жақын жерде орналасқан.
6. Үшінші автобус қай бекетке тоқтайды?
7. Қалалық тарихи мұражайға қандай көлікпен тез жетуге болады?
8. Ірі қалаларда көлік кептелісі өте жиі орын алып отырады.
9. Әр адам жол қозғалысы ережелерін білуі тиіс.
10. Көше қиылысынан өтерде сақ болғаныңыз абзал.



Exercise IV. Give short answers (negative or affirmative) to questions

Model A:

Are they walking? – Yes, they are.

1. Are they playing in the yard?
2. Is Sapar reading a sonnet?
3. Are they having a lesson?
4. Are they waiting for a taxi?
5. Is she singing a song?
6. Are they watching TV program?
7. Is he playing tennis?
8. Are they listening to the radio?
9. Are they working in the garden?
10. Is Jane speaking on the phone?

Model B:

Who is walking? – Arlan and Arina are.

1. Who is working in the yard?
2. Who is listening to Kazakh national music?
3. Who is having a lesson?
4. Who is speaking over the phone?
5. Who is listening to the radio?
6. Who is reading poems?
7. Who is dressing?
8. Who is watching TV program?
9. Who is having dinner in the kitchen?
10. Who is waiting for a trolley-bus?

Exercise V. Put the following sentences into Future indefinite tense

Model:

I am going to visit my friends tomorrow. – I shall visit my friends tomorrow.

1. They are going to ski tomorrow.
2. I am going to spend the evening with you.
3. He is going to invite us to go to the restaurant with him.
4. He is going to get everything ready for the celebration.
5. When is Aizhamal going to come?
6. Who is going to read this magazine? – I am.
7. Is Tom going to work in the evening? – No, he is not.
8. Are they going to return early? – No, they are not.
9. Are you going to listen to the radio? – Yes, I am.
10. We are going to celebrate her birthday at home.



Exercise VI. Put in the right place the indicated adverbs of indefinite tense

1. I skate in winter (always).
2. Miras will play basketball in summer (often).
3. Anna must visit her grandmother (sometimes).
4. Steve lived in Paris (never).
5. Zhanna will sing well (never).
6. I shall go to the country in summer (often).
7. Zara has read this journal (never).
8. Has Alima been to Madrid (ever)?
9. Denis visited his classmates (seldom).
10. My father has skied this winter (seldom).

Conversational practice

Exercise VII. Describe the capital city of the Republic of Kazakhstan according to the plan

Plan

- history
- sightseeing (museums, cinemas, theatres, art galleries, etc.)
- educational institutions
- shopping centers
- entertainment centers
- EXPO exhibition
- historical places



Exercise VIII. Ask each other the following questions

Use required expressions (it's a long way from; catch a bus; a short walk from; get off the bus; the bus will bring you to ...; at the corner; cross the street, etc.)

a) Ask your friend

- how many tram routes he sees on this map;
- how many bus routes he sees;
- how many trolley-bus routes he sees;
- how many underground stations he sees;
- how many bridges he sees.

b) Ask your neighbor where

- the University is;
- the University hostel is;
- the theatre is;
- the cinema is;
- the Opera house is;
- the hotel is;
- the railway station is;
- the restaurant is.

c) Ask your group-mate

- whether there is a direct bus service from the University to the airport;
- whether Saken can get home from the Institute by bus;
- how we can get to the cinema Star from the store;
- whether it is necessary to change to a tram to get to the Kazakh Drama theatre;
- whether bus number 5 will bring us to the Zoo;
- whether it is a short walk from the hotel to the National Art Gallery;
- whether we must cross the bridge to get to the hostel from the museum;
- whether we have to change buses to get from the port to Samal's house.



Exercise IX. Answer the following questions

1. What are the largest cities of the Republic of Kazakhstan?
2. What is your native town?
3. What is the history of Uralsk connected with?
4. When was Uralsk founded?
5. Why is Uralsk well-known?
6. Where are many new comfortable houses being built in Uralsk?
7. What is the population of Uralsk?
8. Where is Uralsk situated?
9. Why is Uralsk considered to be one of the most beautiful cities of Kazakhstan?
10. What other cities of the Republic of Kazakhstan would you like to visit and why?
11. What is Turkestan city famous for?
12. Why is Atyrau considered to be the oil capital of our country?
13. Why is Almaty considered to be the most beautiful city of Kazakhstan?

Exercise X. Translate the sentences into Kazakh. Memorize the different meanings of the word way



1. This way, please.
2. Look both ways before you cross the road.
3. Is this the way to the railway station?
4. Can you tell me the way to the Pushkin Museum?
5. Temirlan lost his way coming down the mountains.
6. It is a long way from Aktobe to Madrid.
7. There are many ways of using the word way.
8. They have come a long way.
9. It is a long way from here to the nearest booking office.
10. She has helped me in many ways.
11. You are doing it the wrong way.
12. Is this the right way to do it?
13. Don't do it that way.
14. Do it this way.
15. We have walked a long way.

Exercise XI. Compose dialogues about city traffic using the active vocabulary of the Unit

UNIT VIII. HOTELS

Active vocabulary

hotel manager – қонақ үй басшысы
guest – қонақ
damage charge – залал құны
complimentary breakfast – тегін таңғы ас
room service – бөлме қызметі
to book - алдын ала тапсырыс беру
double bed room– екі кісілік бөлме
indoor pool – ішкі бассейн
bed linen – төсек-орын жинағы
stair – баспалдақ
key – кілт
towel – орамал
a single room – бір кісілік бөлме
discount – жеңілдік
to pay in advance – алдын - ала төлеу
full board – үш мезгіл тамақтану
available – қолжетімді
vacancies – бос орындар
railway station – темір жол бекеті
family room – отбасылық бөлме
cleanliness – тазалық
check in - тіркелу



Dialogue

In the Hotel

Clerk: Good afternoon, gentlemen! You booked rooms in our hotel, didn't you?

Mr. Brown: Yes, I've sent you a cable. "Reserve two single rooms 27th"

Clerk: ... two single-rooms 27th ... Oh, you are quite right. This is your telegram. We have reserved rooms number 224 and 225, two single-rooms with a shared bathroom. Or would you prefer having one double-room?

Mr. Brown: No, two single-rooms, please.

Clerk: All right. Will you, please, fill in these registration forms? You have to register. Your surname, please?

Mr. Brown: Brown, Smith.

Clerk: First names.

Mr. Brown: Peter, John.

Clerk: Maiden name leave blank. - Single, married, widowed, divorced.

Mr. Brown: Married.

Mr. Smith: Single.

Clerk: Date of birth.

Mr. Brown: March 23rd, 1990.

Mr. Smith: April, 1991.

Clerk: Place of birth.

Mr. Brown: Both Manchester.

Clerk: Nationality.

Mr. Brown: British.

Clerk: Date of arrival.

Mr. Brown: December 27th, 2019.

Clerk: Date of departure.

Mr. Brown: January 1st, 2020.

Clerk: Well, gentlemen, that's all. - These are your keys. The boy will show you upstairs to your rooms. You needn't worry about the luggage. Your luggage will be brought up straight away. You may call the chambermaid if you want anything. Warn me in advance, please, when you are signing out. I'll get the account ready for you. Good night, gentlemen! I hope you'll enjoy staying here.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith: Good night, miss, and many thanks.

Writing practice

Exercise I. Open the brackets by putting the verb in gerund form with the appropriate preposition

1. You can leave the hotel (pay) the hotel bill.

2. (arrive) at a hotel you have to sign in.
3. He booked theatre tickets (inquire) about the cast.
4. (leave) a hotel you must ask for your account.
5. He went away (answer) the questions.
6. Don't leave a hotel (sign out).
7. He sent a telegram (arrive) in Ottawa.
8. Never order a dinner (look through) the menu.
9. He left (say) a word.
10. You can leave the hotel (sign out).



Exercise II. Complete the sentences by using the gerund with a preposition. Use one of the gerund forms given below and the appropriate preposition

Gerund:

reading, having breakfast, drinking tea, eating, saying good-bye, brushing his teeth, arriving, getting a telegram, signing (them) in, signing out.

Prepositions:

after, before, on, without

1. I returned the book to the library
2. He went to the cinema
3. He went to bed
4. He showed me the letter
5. It was late and I went to my work

6. This apple is very dirty, you must wash it
7. Dinner is ready, don't go away
8. Never go to bed
9. He went away
10. He took a taxi
11. He made a trunk-call
12. He left the hotel
13. The reception clerk gave them the keys



Exercise III. Translate the following sentences into English

1. Шетелден келген саяхатшылар қаланың ең әдемі қонақүйіне орналасты.
2. «Әдем» қонақүйінің заманауи талаптарға сай жабдықталғаны көрініп тұр.
3. Үш адамдық бөлмеге тапсырыс қабылдауыңызды өтінемін.
4. Менің арманым Париж қаласының ең көрікті қонақүйіне тоқтап, демалу.
5. Сіз қалада неше күн болуды жоспарлап отырсыз?
6. Айша туристік компания арқылы Испания еліне жолдама ұтып алды.
7. «Орда» қонақүйі тау бөктерлеріне жақын орналасқан.
8. Бұл бөлме ғаламтор желісіне қосылған.
9. Қонақүй қабылдау бөлмесіне өз құжаттарыңызды тапсыра беріңіздер.
10. Мен теңіз жағалауына барып демалғанды ұнатамын.

Exercise IV. Write down the sentences according to the model

Model:

It is important to arrive in time. – Arriving in time is important.

It is necessary to come early. – Coming early is necessary.

1. It is necessary to buy a new dress.
2. It is necessary to arrive early.
3. It is necessary to write this exercise.
4. It is easy for you to read this lesson.
5. It is very useful to learn grammar rules.
6. It's a good habit to get up early.
7. It's not easy for us to speak English.
8. It's necessary to learn by heart this dialogue.
9. It's very useful to memorize these rules
10. It is easy for her to play the guitar.



Exercise V. Write down a short essay on the theme “Hotels of the future”

Conversational practice

Exercise VI. Read, translate and render the contents of the dialogue in indirect speech

Dialogue

Booking rooms

Mr. Saparov: Good morning. Can you let me have a double room with a bathroom? But if you cannot we don't mind having two single-rooms.

Clerk: We are practically full up, but I'll see. How long are you going to stay?

Mr. Saparov: We planned staying here for a week at least, perhaps a fortnight.

Clerk: Yes, you can have two rooms with a bathroom on the first floor.

Mr. Saparov: I hope they are quiet. I hate being disturbed at night

Clerk: I think you'll find they are, sir. They face the court- yard. I hope you'll enjoy staying here.

Mr. Saparov: How much are they?

Clerk: Fifty five shillings (55/-) a night, including breakfast.

Mr. Saparov: All right, we'll take those.

Clerk: Will you fill in this form, please!



Exercise VII. Put questions to the following sentences beginning with the given question words.

1. Mr. Saparov always stays at a hotel.

Who

Where

2. Mr. Aldiyarov signed in at a hotel.

Who

What

Where

3. The porter will take your luggage to your room.

Who

What

Where

4. The Baisarovs had two rooms with a bathroom on the first floor.

Who

What

Where

5. I've booked two rooms beforehand.

Who

How many

6. She always stays in a first class hotel.

Who

Where

7. He left the hotel immediately due to a meeting.

Who

Why

What



Exercise VIII. Make up the sentences according to the model

Model:

Finish work (after)

- *They walked home after finishing work.*

1. stop (without)
2. finish his work (after)
3. have dinner (before)
4. Finish shopping (after)
5. get up (after)
6. rest (without)
7. go to visit their friends (before)
8. have dinner (before)
9. take exams (before)
10. have their dinner (after)

Exercise IX. Compose dialogues about hotel services using the active vocabulary of the Unit



Exercise X. Answer the following questions according to the model

Model:

Are they going to dress? – No, they aren't. They are not going to dress, they are going to walk.

1. Are they going to walk in the garden?
2. Is Saule going to speak over the telephone?
3. Are they going to play badminton?

4. Are Maira and Aisha going to listen to the radio?
5. Is Ainara going to watch a film?
6. Are they going to dance?
7. Are they going to read Spanish books?
8. Is she going to sleep?
9. Are they going to play handball?
10. Are the students going to wait for a bus?



Exercise XI. Ask questions for underlined words

1. **She** went to **the seaside**.
2. **The sun** rose at **five o'clock**yesterday.
3. **My uncle** had a break for dinner at **twelve o'clock**.
4. **Yes**, my brother and his wife saw a **very interesting** film.
5. **My aunt** took the children to **the day-nursery**.
6. **They** will go to **the country**tomorrow.
7. **I** shall begin my work at **nine sharp**.
8. **Saltanat**will have her dinner at **the mill** canteen.
9. **Azhar**will dust **all the rooms**.
10. **Sanzhar** will take a warm bath **in the morning**.
11. **I** visit **Aktobe** every year.
12. **Jannat** told me about it on her **last visit**.
13. **I** have to visit and see **my grandfather**on **Tuesday**.
14. **Askar** is fond of **chess** and he likes to watch **the games**.
15. **You** mustn't speak with **this soldier**, he is **on watch**.
16. **I** share **this room** with **Beksultan**.
17. **His share** in this work is **large**.
18. **Her neighbors** are playing **in the yard**.

UNIT IX. BOOKS AND LIBRARIES

Active vocabulary

preface – алғысөз
a dedication page – арнау сөз
content – мазмұны
an appendix – қосымша
copyright – авторлық құқық
chapter – бөлім
central character – басты кейіпкер
edition – басылым
bookstore – кітап дүкені
dictionary – сөздік
reference book – анықтамалық кітап
myths – аңыздар
article – мақала
library card – оқырман билеті
librarian – кітапханашы
short story - әңгіме
fairy tale – ертегі
legend – аңыз
magazine – журнал
poetry – поэзия
dramatist, playwright – драматург
well-known, famous - әйгілі, атақты
biography - өмірбаян
historical novel – тарихи роман

Dialogue

At the local library

Librarian.: Good day, can I help you?

Student: Yes, please. I am looking for some books of Kazakh poets and writers.

Librarian: There are many books of Kazakh poets and writers in our library. Which one would you prefer?

Student: I'd like to see some books written by Makagaly Makatayev.

Librarian: With pleasure. Here you are.

Student: I'll take "Kulager" and "Sum omir". In my opinion, they are his best works.

Librarian: His books are in great demand. It is nice that young people today honor the memory of great poets and writers, and read their works.

Student: When should I return the books to you?

Librarian: It is allowed to take books for one week.

Student: Ok. I'll bring back in one week.

Librarian: Agreed. Nice to meet you.

Student: See you.



Writing practice

Exercise I. Translate the following sentences into English

1. 500 жыл бұрын кітаптар қолдан жасалған.
2. Үңгірден жасы кемінде 25 000 жыл болатын сызбалар табылды.
3. Қағаздан жасалған кітаптар жібектен немесе папирустан жасалған кітаптарға қарағанда әлдеқайда арзан.
4. Иван Федоров бірінші орыс кітап баспашысы болды.
5. Бірінші орыс кітабы 1564 жылы Ресей астанасы Мәскеуде басылды.
6. Олжастың ағасы тарихи кітаптар оқығанды ұнатады.
7. Университет кітапханасының сөрелерінен көптеген гуманитарлық бағыттағы әдебиет көздерін көруге болады.
8. Оқушыларды кітап сүйгіштікке балалық шақтан бастап үйрету керек.
9. Қаладағы ғылыми-техникалық кітапханада ертең көрме ұйымдастырылмақшы.
10. Әлия Абайдың қара сөздері туралы мақала жазып жатыр.

Exercise II. Write down essay about your favorite poet or writer



Exercise III. Open the brackets and put the verbs in proper tense

1. Today I (speak) to the professor about my scientific project.
2. He (ask) me about it yesterday.
3. I (write) my home exercises before coming to lectures.
4. We (decide) to join a scientific circle.
5. All my friends (pass) their examinations well last week.
6. I couldn't understand where he (go) when I met him.
7. The news (not reach) us yet.
8. All students (take) part at the meeting yesterday.
9. They (not finish) their work when I went to see them.
10. He (attend) all meetings regularly.
11. The children (sleep) when she came home.
12. Marat arrived at the station after the train (leave).
13. Arman gave her the chocolates that he (buy) in the morning.
14. When I called on Gulmira to put her up, her mother told me that she (go out).
15. I left the library after I (finish) reading the magazine.
16. I (go) down the street when I (meet) him.
17. I (leave) the room, because the students (make) a lot of noise.
18. The girl on the second floor (play) the piano then.
19. We (discuss) this problem last month.
20. My friend (translate) the article for several hours.

Exercise IV. Make negative sentences according to the model, using the words and patterns below

Model:

washing at 8 o'clock

- Merey wasn't washing at 8 o'clock yesterday, he was getting up.



1. dressing at 8.05
2. putting on his coat at 8.10
3. having his breakfast at 8.15
4. working in a library at 8.20
5. attending lectures at 8.30
6. having dinner at 8.35
7. coming home at 8.50
8. taking off his hat and coat at 9
9. taking a bus at 3
10. attending lectures from 3.30 till 4.30
11. getting up at 7
12. doing morning exercises at 7.30
13. helping about the house from 1.30 till 2.30
14. talking to mother at 10.45
15. calling her friend at 12.30

Exercise V. Write each sentence three times as shown in the model

Model A:

Marat is going to open the door.

Marat is opening the door.

Marat has just opened the door.



1. Samat is going to change his clothes.
2. They are going to sit down.
3. I am going to wash my hands.
4. We are going to listen to the news.
5. He is going to turn both the taps on.
6. Berik is going to dry his hands.

Model B:

Dauren is rubbing his hands with the soap.

Dauren is going to rub his hands with the soap.

Dauren has just rubbed his hands with the soap.

1. Maira is having her breakfast.
2. Talgat is turning the hot tap off.
3. Darkhan is turning the radio on.
4. We are taking our hats off.
5. What are they doing?
6. Where is he putting the key?
7. Milana is dancing in the hall.
8. Aisana is playing the piano at the concert.
9. Denis is switching the light off.

Exercise VI. Change a simple sentence into a complex one according to the model

Model:

This shoe is too small for me to wear.

- This shoe is so small that I can't wear it.

1. This coffee is too hot for us to drink.
2. This book is too difficult for the new students to read.
3. The dean is too busy to leave his office early.
4. She is too weak to work.
5. This stuff is too expensive for us to buy.
6. She is too young to go to school.
7. This coat is too long for me to wear.
8. My suitcase is too heavy for me to carry.
9. These trousers are too narrow for you to wear.
10. That magazine is too boring for me to read.

Conversational practice

Exercise VII. Ask your group-mates

1. To open the door
2. Not to open the door
3. To give you the book
4. What books he has read
5. Where she will work after graduating from the University
6. How old he (she) is
7. Where he (she) studies
8. If it was cold in the street on Sunday
9. If it is going to rain
10. If it is warm in the classroom.



Exercise VIII. Describe your last visit to the library

Exercise IX. Translate into Kazakh paying attention to different meanings of the words *to go* and *to come*.

1. Go on reading.
2. He goes to Kiev every year.
3. He likes to go by train.
4. Red and brown don't go well together.
5. They were so poor that they had to go without food.
6. I go in for swimming.
7. The fire has gone out.
8. Go to the blackboard.
9. Come here!
10. I shall come to see you on Monday.
11. Easy come, easy go.
12. My dreams came true.
13. Come up to me. I'll show you something.
14. He came into the room when I was working there.

Exercise X. Speak about your favorite book

Exercise XI. Make up the stories according to the plans



a)

- your parents, brothers and sisters
- their age
- the place (city, town, street) where they live
- the place of their work or study
- the time they go to work
- the time they finish work

b)

- your friend, his wife, children
- their age
- the street where your friend works, where his wife works
- their children
- their week-days, Saturday, Sunday
- their summer holidays
- their hobbies.

Appendix 1

The verb *to be*

A

a			This	is		a	(green)	lamp.	
+			This	is		an	(old)	armchair.	
			That	is		a	(black)	pen.	
			This	is		a	(large)	box.	
b			This	is	not	a	(green)	lamp.	
-			This	is	not	an	(old)	armchair.	Is not = isn't
			That		not	a	(black)	pen.	
			This		not	a	(large)	box.	
c		is	this			a	(green)	lamp?	
?		is	this			an	(old)	armchair?	Yes, it is.
		is	that			a	(black)	pen?	
			this			a	(large)	box?	No, it is not.
	What	is	this?						
	What		that?						This is a lamp.
									That is a pen.

B

A +		This	is		my	lamp.	
		That	is		his	pen.	
		This	is		her	box.	
		That	.		our	book.	
		This			your	armchair	
		That			their	dog.	
B -		This	is	not	my	lamp.	Is not = isn't
		That	is	not	his	pen.	
C ?	is	this			my	lamp?	Yes, it is. No, it is not.
		that			his	pen?	

Appendix2

Pluralform of the nouns

Singular				Plural			
General rules							
The	book	is	on the table.	The	books	are	on the table.
The	bag	is	on the table.	The	bags	are	on the table.
The	box	is	In the room.	The	boxes	are	in the room.
The	knife	is	on the table.	The	knives	are	on the table.
The	wife	is	in the room.	The	wives	are	in the room.
Exceptions							
The	man	is	in the room.	The	men	are	in the room.
The	woman	is	in the room.	The	women	are	in the room.
The	child	is	in the room.	The	children	are	in the room.
The	foot	is	large.	The	feet	are	large.
The	tooth	is	white.	The	teeth	are	white.
The	sheep	is	white.	The	sheep	are	white.
The	mouse	is	in the room.	The	mice	are	in the room.

The	New	is	interesting.				
				The	people	are	in the room.

Appendix3

Personal pronouns

	The lamp It	is is	green. green.
	The lesson It	is is	interesting. interesting.
	My brother He	is is	at the institute. at the institute.
	My sister She	is is	in the garden. in the garden.
	My friend and I We	are are	in the room. in the room.
	You and Tom You	are are	busy. busy.
	My friends They	are are	busy. busy.
	I I I	am am am	busy in the room. a student.
Is Is Are Am	it he they I		interesting? at the institute? busy? a student?

Appendix4

Personal pronouns in the indirect case

	I	am learning.
He is teaching	me.	
	He	in learning.
He is teaching	him.	
	She	is learning.
He is teaching	her.	
	We	are learning.
He is teaching	us.	
	You	are learning.
He is teaching	you.	
	They	are learning.
He is teaching	them.	

Appendix 5

Additional subordinate clauses

A	I know I asked Please tell me I don't know I'll ask him I'll tell her		Who What Which exercise Whose bag How many books How much meat	Translated the text. Happened there. Is easy. Is on the desk. Are necessary. In necessary.
B	I remember I know I understand I'll tell him Please tell me I don't know He knows Do you know	Whom To whom What Which book How many books How much meat Where How well	You He You They We She I She	
C	I know I think I believe I remember	(that) (that) (that) (that)	He She You They	Lives in london. Speaks english well. Know this rule. Told you about it.

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Appendix 6

Indefinite personal clauses

	He People Everybody It	Works Sleep Can read Rains	On week-days. At night. Books at a library. In autumn.
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NewPattern:

A	One One One	Works Sleeps Canread	On week-days. At night. Booksat a library.
B	They They They	Work Sleep Canread	On week-days. At night. Booksat a library.

Appendix 7

The use of *still*, *yet*, *already*, *any more*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a		Tom we Ann	Is are	still still still	Standing. lives	A student. In a hostel.	
		Tom we Ann	is are	Already Already already	Standing. lives	A student. In a hostel.	
b		Tom we Ann	Isnot arenot doesnot	Yet Yet yet	Standing live	A student In a hostel	or Yet. Yet. Yet.

		Tom we Ann	Isnot arenot doesnot		Standing live	A student In a hostel	Any more. Any more. Any more.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	is as does	Tom we Ann		Still Still still	Standing? live	A student? In a hostel?	
	is are does	Tom we Ann			Standing live	A student In a hostel	Yet? Yet? Yet?

Appendix 8

Pronouns and nouns with verbs like *give, tell, write, sell, pass, teach, read, lend, send, bring, explain*

A - pronouns

He is giving	me	a book.	
He is giving	him	a book.	
He is giving	her	a book.	
He is giving	us	a book.	
He is giving	you	a book.	
He is giving	them	a book.	
He is giving		a book	to me.
He is giving		a book	to him.
He is giving		a book	to her.
He is giving		a book	to us.
He is giving		a book	to you.
He is giving		a book	to them.

B – nouns

He is giving	John	a book.	
He is giving	my sister	a book.	
He is giving	these students	a book.	
He is giving		a book	to John.
He is giving		a book	to my sister.
He is giving		a book	to these

			students.
--	--	--	-----------

Appendix9

Cases where there is no article (Zero article)

I have	a	pen.
I have		pens.
I have		ink.
He is having		tea.
We are studying		grammar.
England is in		Europe.

Appendix 10

Use of the words *many a few, few, much, a little, little, a lot of, plenty of*

Көпше түрдегі зат есімдер	I have I have	many a few	books. books.	I have few books.
Жеке түрдегі зат есімдер	I have I have	much a little	ink. ink.	I have little ink.
Көпше және жеке түрдегі зат есімдер	I have I have I have I have	a lot of a lot of plenty of plenty of	books. ink. books. ink.	

Appendix11

Use of adverbs *always, often, sometimes, usually, never, ever*

1	2	3	4	5	6
A	I		am	always	busy.
	I		am	often	busy.
	I		am	sometimes	busy.
	I		am	usually	busy.
	I		am	never	busy.
	I		have	always	done it.
	I		have	often	done it.
	I		have	sometimes	done it.

	I I		have have	usually never	done it. done it.
	I I I I I		shall shall shall shall shall	always often sometimes usually never	do it. do it. do it. do it. do it.
1	2	3	4	5	6
B	I I I I I	always often sometimes usually never			do it. do it. do it. do it. do it.
	I I I I I	always often sometimes usually never			did it. did it. did it. did it. did it.

Appendix 12

Questioning

1	2	3	4	5	6
		This exercise Your friends Ann Tom Jane They He She Tom's brother	is were has can will	studying translated study study practice studies does taught	on page 3. Grammar when he came. A long text to-day. English by radio. English regularly. Grammar twice a week. English because he likes it. Exercises at home. English – at school last year.

	Is Were Has Can Will Do Does Does Did	this exercise your friends Ann Tom Jane they he she Tom's brother		studying translated study study practice study do teach	on page 3? Grammar when he came? A long text to-day? English by radio? English regularly? Grammar twice a week? English because he likes it? Exercises at home? English – at school last year?
1	2	3	4	5	6
Where What How How often Why Where When What text	is were can do does does did has	this exercise? your friends Tom they he she Tom's brother Ann		studying study practice study do teach translated	when he came? English? Grammar? English? Exercises? English at school? To – day?
		What Who Who Whose brother	is was	studying practices does taught	on page 3? Grammar when he came? Grammar twice a week? Exercises at home? English – at school last year?

Appendix13

Pair conjunctions:

Either . . . or Neither . . . nor Both . . . and

	Situations:	New Pattern:
A	Tom must visit him or I must visit him.	Either Tom or I must visit him.

B	Tom won't visit him. I mustn't visit him either.	Neither Tom nor I must visit him.
C	Tom must visit him. I must visit him too.	Both Tom and I must visit him.

Disjunctive Questions

A

	+			-	+
He	is		a student,	isn't he?	Yes, he is.
These texts	are		interesting,	aren't they?	Yes, they are.
Your sister	was	waiting	for me,	wasn't she?	Yes, she was.
His friends	were		at home,	weren't they?	Yes, they were.
Tom	has		a new suit,	hasn't he?	Yes, he has.
Mary	had		a lesson yesterday,	hadn't she?	Yes, she had.
His friend	will	give	him the book,	won't he?	Yes, he will.
We	shall	go	soon,	shan't we?	Yes, we shall.
Tom and Mary	can	speak	English,	can't they?	Yes, they can.
Mary		reads	a lot,	doesn't she?	Yes, she does.
They		learn	English,	don't they?	Yes, they do.
Peter		wrote	this letter,	didn't he?	Yes, he did.

B

	-			+	-
He These texts Your sister His friends Tom Mary His friend We Tom and Mary Mary They Peter	isn't aren't wasn't weren't hasn't hadn't won't shan't can't doesn't don't didn't	waiting give go speak read learn write	a student, interesting, for me, at home, a new suit, a lesson yesterday, him the book, soon, German, a lot, German, this letter,	is he? are they? was she? were they? has he? had she? will he? shall we? can they? does she? do they? did he?	No, he isn't. No, they aren't. No, she wasn't. No, they weren't. No, he hasn't. No, she hadn't. No, he won't. No, we shan't. No, they can't. No, she doesn't. No, they don't. No, he didn't.

Appendix 15

English equivalents of the main Russian tense forms of the verbs

1	2	3	4	5	6
ОСЫ	Ол жазуда	He	is writing	letters now.	Present Contin.
		He	writes	letters every morning.	Pres. Indefinite

1	2	3	4	5	6
Өткен	Ол жазды	He	was writing	letters at 5 o'clock yesterday.	Past Continuous
		He	wrote	letters yesterday.	Past Indefinite
	Он написал	He	has written	letters today.	Present Perfect
		He	had written	letters by 5 o'clock yesterday.	Past Perfect
	Он обычно (бывало) писал	He	used to write	letters in the evening.	
		He	would write	letters in the evening.	
келер	Ол жазатын болады	He	'll be writing	letters at 5 o'clock tomorrow.	Future Continuous
		He	'll write	letters tomorrow.	Future Indefinite
	Ол жазады	He	'll have written	the letters by 5 o'clock tomorrow.	Future Perfect
Ынтадану	Ол жазғалы жатыр.	He	is going to write	letters.	
	Ол жазуға жиналды.	He	was going to write	letters.	

Passive Voice

Indefinite	Present		English Exercises	is are	practised written	every day. at home.
	Past		English Exercises	was were	practised written	yesterday. at home.
	Futur		Exercises	will be	written	soon.
Perfect	Present		English Exercises	has been have been	practised written	today. already.
	Past		English Exercises	had been had been	practised written	by them. by them.
Continuous	Present		English Exercises	is being are being	practised written	now. now.
	Past		English Exercises	was being were being	practised practised	all day yesterday. for two hours yesterday.
		Is Has Is	English English English	been being	practised practised practised	every day? today? now?

Gerund in the function of object

A	He	Enjoys	Working	with them.
	He	Avoids	Working	with them.
	He	Finished	Working	with them.
	He	Doesn't mind	Working	with them.
B	He	Keeps on	Working	with them.
	He	Insisted on	Working	with them.
	He	Is fond of	Working	with them.
	He	Is in the habit of	Working	with them.
	He	Is afraid of	Working	with them.
C	He	Likes	Working to work	with them.
	He	Prefers	Working to work	with them.
	He'll	Try	Working to work	with them.
	He	Continued	Working to work	with them.
	He	Began	Working to work	with them.
	He'll	Start	working	with them.

Appendix 18

Subordinate attributive clauses

A—with conjunction, B—without conjunction

Situations A	Situations B
The exercise is easy. The exercise repeats this rule.	The exercise is easy. They repeat the exercise.
The student is my friend. The student speaks English.	The student is my friend. You met him

A	The exercise that The exercises that The student that The students that The exercise which The exercises which The student who The students who The student whose sister		repeats repeat repeats repeat repeats repeat speaks speak speaks	this rule is easy. this rule are easy. English is my friend. English are my friend. this rule is easy. these rules are easy. English is my friend. English are my friend. English is my friend.
B	The exercise (that) The exercise (which) The student (that) The student (whom) The house (there) The time (when)	they they you you he she	repeat repeat met met lives (in) comes	Is easy. Is easy. Is my friend. Is my friend. Is in this street. Is convenient for me.

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