

Е. В. Манжелеевская
О. А. Пархоменко

The English Language in Use:

Everyday Life Communication

учебное пособие
для студентов 1 курса,
обучающихся
по направлению 45.03.02
Лингвистика

ЮЖНЫЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ЮФУ
РОСТОВ-НА-ДОНУ-ТАГАНРОГ

УДК 811.11(07)
ББК 81.2 Я 7
М23

Печатается по решению кафедры лингвистики и профессиональной коммуникации Института филологии, журналистики и межкультурной коммуникации Южного федерального университета (протокол №8 от 22 апреля 2021 г.)

Рецензенты:
И. А. Зубкова, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры «Иностранные языки» Донского государственного технического университета;
М. В. Самофалова, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры межкультурной коммуникации и методики преподавания иностранных языков ИФЖиМКК ЮФУ

М23 **The English Language in Use: Everyday Life Communication** : учебное пособие для студентов 1 курса, обучающихся по направлению 45.03.02 Лингвистика / Е. В. Манжелеевская, О. А. Пархоменко ; Южный федеральный университет. – Ростов-на-Дону ; Таганрог : Издательство Южного федерального университета, 2021. – 120 с.
ISBN 978-5-9275-3904-8

Учебное пособие предлагает студентам материал по актуальным темам, способствующий формированию всех основных компетенций по каждому виду речевой деятельности, а также включает комплекс заданий, упражнений и теоретических правил для освоения в процессе аудиторной и внеаудиторной работы.

УДК 811.11(07)
ББК 81.2 Я 7
ISBN 978-5-9275-3904-8

© Южный федеральный университет, 2021
© Манжелеевская Е. В., Пархоменко О. А.,2021

CONTENTS

PART 1. THE PRACTICAL ISSUES

Module 1. DESCRIBING PEOPLE…….……...5
Module 2. FAMILY ……...……...24
Module 3. MASS MEDIA. PRESS……...…38
Module 4. ACCOMMODATION AND RENTING……...…...44
Module 5. EATING ESTABLISHMENTS……68

PART 2. THE THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

I. GRAMMATICAL MATTERS……...……83
II. PHONETICAL MATTERS……...……...99

Аннотация

Учебное пособие «The English Language in Use: Everyday Life Communication» предназначено для студентов бакалавриата, направление 45.03.02 Лингвистика.

Материал пособия разделен на пять модулей: Describing People; Family; Mass Media (Press); Accommodation and Renting; Eating Establishments.

Пособие содержит большой объем современного тематического вокабуляра, систему авторских упражнений. Материалы для практической работы сопровождаются теоретическим блоком, содержащим правила для успешного освоения студентами грамматических и фонетических аспектов английского языка.

PART 1. THE PRACTICAL ISSUES

MODULE 1. DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Part 1. APPEARANCE

Vocabulary development

Age: a teenager/ a youngster; young; middle-aged; elderly; old; in his/her 30's; in his/her mid/ early/ late teens/ 20's; youthful; childish; adult; to be under 17; to be over 17; to be nearly 17; to be under age yet (=not to be yet 18); to be of age; to come of age (In 2 months' time I'll come of age); under-age children (adjective); of age; to be still in smb's teens; to be 22; to be 22 years old; I am a twenty-two-year-old girl (twenty-two-year-old – adjective).

Height: 1.70 m; of medium/ average height; below average/ above average; tall/ short; tallish/ shortish.

Build: thin/ skinny/ lean; slim/ slender; plump/ stout/ obese/ fat/ overweight; medium-built; well-built/ stately-built; powerfully-built/ strongly-built/ heavily-built (m); muscular; well-made; delicately-built; narrow-shouldered / broad-shouldered (m); erect / straight; stocky; shapely figure; bent / stooping; limbs (arms, hands, legs) – long, short, bony, hairy, shapely, soft, delicate, plump, slender, crooked, graceful; bearing (осанка); gait.

Face: thin; long; square; round/ chubby; oval; fleshy; expressive; plain/ common; lop-eared; *cheekbone* – high; *forehead* – broad, narrow, open, high, low; *nose* – small, long, straight, turned-up, broken, hooked, curved, aquiline; *chin* – protruding, pointed, double, tiny, firm; *cheeks* – round, hollow/ sunken, rouged; *teeth* – perfect, even/ uneven, regular/ irregular; *lips* – compressed/ tight, full, thin, scarlet, painted, well-cut; sensuous; to make a face; full face/ profile.

Eyes: gray, brown/ hazel/ dark, blue; close-set/ wide-set, deep-set; stern; faded; hollow; almond; intelligent; slanting; mischievous; sparkling; prominent; cross-eyed; to screw up ones eyes; *eyelashes* – long, thick, bushy,

curving, straight; *eyebrows* – bushy, well-marked, arched, pencilled; to raise eyebrows; eyesight: far-sighted (long-sighted)/ near-sighted (short-sighted).

Complexion: pale; rosy; fresh; sunburnt/ tanned; olive (yellowish-brown in colour) / oriental/ brown; fair-skinned; black; rough-skinned.

Distinguishing features: beard; moustache; side-burns; unclean-shaven/ clean-shaven/ smooth; a scar; a beauty-spot/ a mole; freckles; dimples; spots; wrinkles/ lines; to walk with a limp; a tattoo; regular features/ irregular features; delicate features; finely-cut (утонченные) features; stern features.

Hair colour: blonde/ fair/ golden/ ashy; chestnut/ brown/ black; red/ auburn/ ginger; mousy; natural/ dyed; gray/ silvery/ white; a blonde/ a brunette/ a redhead (f).

Hair style: a hairdresser (f) / a barber (m); a haircut/ a hairdo (m)/ a hairstyle (f); to cut; to have ones hair cut; to trim; to set; to dry; to dye; loose; fluffy; disheveled; thin; long/ short; shoulder-length; bobbed; a mop; straight; smooth; wavy/ curly; waved/ curled; neat/ untidy; a plait/ a braid/ a pigtail; a bun/ a knot; a ponytail/ a bunch; a fringe; a parting; a parting in the middle; a parting on the side; bald(ing)/ thinning/ receding; a crew-cut; to do one's hair; to comb (back); to brush; to sweep up/ back; to put up; to pull; to wear the hair...; to smooth down; to plait; a hair-net/ pin/ slide/ clip/ grip; luxuriant hair.

Dress: smart; scruffy/ untidy-looking; well-dressed; casual; elegant; conservative; fashionable; stylish.

Make-up*: lips* – lipstick, lip gloss (to colour/ paint); *eyelids* – shadows, eyeliner; *eyebrows* – a pencil (to darken); *eyelashes* – mascara (to colour, to thicken); *fingernails* – a nailpolish; powder.

Expressions on the topic: What does he/she look like? How does he/she look like? – (mind the difference); What is he/she like?; she/ he looks … (elegant/ attractive/ natural, etc); What is your age? How old are you? she/ he gives the impression of…; to look as if…; to look like sb./ to resemble sb./ to take after sb.; "to look young for one's age/ to look old for one's age" (7); well-preserved; a person looks his/ her age; to be a real beauty; common appearance.

Words of wisdom: Appearances are deceitful. “Handsome is as handsome does" (Красив тот, кто красиво поступает; Не по словам судят, а по делам” (9); Не тот хорош, кто лицом пригож, а тот хорош, кто для дела гож). Beauty lies in lover’s eyes (Не красивая красива, а любимая). First impressions are the most lasting (Встречают по одежке, провожают по уму). All that glitters is not gold (W. Shakespeare). “The face is the index of the mind” (9); (Глаза (лицо) – зеркало души; Что в сердце творится, на лице не утаится). A fair face may hide a foul soul (Лицом хорош, да душою не пригож; внешность обманчива). As like as two peas.

Exercises on Module 1. Describing people
Part 1. Appearance

1. Make up sentences using the substitution tables.

her		is	round/ bald
his	head		long/ short
my			straight/ curly/smooth/ wavy
Pete’s	hair		golden/ silvery

her	face	is	round/ long/ oval
his			pretty/ beautiful/ ugly
my			plain/ common/ expressive
			thin/ lean/ fleshy
			freckled/ pale/ wrinkled

her	complexion	is	fresh/ rosy/ pale
his	forehead		broad/ narrow/ open small/ straight/
	nose	are	hooked
	cheeks		round/ hollow/ dimpled

his eyes his eyelashes his eyebrows	are	hazel/ grey/ blue intelligent/ almond stern/ faded/ hollow deep-set/ close-set/ wide-set mischievous/ sparkling	long thick thin bushy curving	thick bushy well-marked arched pencilled

his chin her mouth my lips Nick's teeth	is are	round pointed double protruding stern massive	tiny big/ large firm compressed scarlet/ painted parted	tightly-set/ close-set uneven/ irregular even perfect

she he	wears combs pulls	one's hair	long/short braided/in braids in a knot/ bun/ pigtail back/ parted to one side

2. Ask your group-mates questions about the people's appearance according to the following models. Work in pairs. You can use the pictures.

Is Are	her his my	face/ complexion/ forehead/ teeth nose/ cheeks hair eyes/ eyelashes mouth/ lips build/ features	oval/ pretty/ beautiful/ plain/ expressive/ lean/ freckled/ pale/ wrinkled broad/ narrow/ open/ even/ perfect/ round/ hollow/ dimpled straight/ blonde/ fluffy/ loose/ pulled almond/ intelligent/ bushy/ well-cut/ full/ scarlet skinny/ slender/ plump/ stout/ obese/ medium/ stocky/ muscular/ stooping/ delicate/ irregular/ attractive, etc.

Yes,	it they	is are
No,	it they	isn't aren't

3. Work in pairs. Make alternative questions using the table from the previous exercise.

- Is his nose hooked or turned up? – His nose is hooked.

4. Describe sb's appearance using compound adjectives only. Compound adjectives are formed by means of Adj. + Part.II.

Participle II – aged; built, shouldered, limbed, legged; haired; plaited, braided, pigtailed, swept back; faced, cheeked, lipped; dimpled, freckled, wrinkled, lined; eyed; complexioned; dressed.

Ex.: Tom was a curly-haired, sun-tanned, blue-eyed, rosy-cheeked, thin lipped, broad-shouldered, left-handed, slim-hipped, long-legged, flat-footed young man.

5. Put the questions of all the types to the following sentences taken from the stories by S. Maugham.

1. He has a fat, good-humoured face.
2. He is a powerful man of more than common height.
3. He wore a khaki shirt and an old sombrero.
4. She was a slim creature, with little regular features and enormous eyes.
5. He was short and of a sturdy build, clean-shaven and dark-skinned, with a hooked nose and very large liquid eyes (26, c. 25, 27, 32)

(Maugham S. The Man with the Scar and Other Stories)

6. Make up as many sentences as possible using the vocabulary of the topic "appearance" according to the following schemes.

1. This is a chin. This chin is tiny.
2. These are lips. These lips are pink.

7. Compose the list of words: 10 countable nouns and 10 uncountable

nouns. You may use the words from this list to make up sentences according to the following models. Work in pairs. Mind the correct usage of the demonstrative pronouns and singular/plural forms of the nouns and the verb.

1. – This is a tree. – These are trees.
   – That is a tree. – Those are trees.
2. – This is a student. – That is a student.
   - These are students. – Those are students.

8. Fill the gaps with suitable words (*early, mid, late).*

1. "13 – 14 = in his/her……teens.
2. 38 – 39 = in his/her……thirties.
3. 44 – 46 = in his/her……forties.
4. 21 – 23 = in his/her……twenties.
5. 67 – 69 = in his/her……sixties.
6. 57 – 59 = in his/her……fifties" (15).

9. Ask your group-mates questions about the appearance of people who are in the pictures. Work in pairs. Here are some prompts about the questions to ask:

What does she/he look like? (You can answer characterizing the appearance in general: *handsome, good-looking, pretty, attractive, sexy, beautiful, gorgeous, plain, ugly*, etc.)

How old is he/she?

How tall is he/she?

What type of build is he/she?

What is his/her hair like?

What colour eyes has he/she got?

Has she/he got freckles/ glasses/ a beard, etc?

10. Look at the picture and describe the person in it. Include into the description the following components: *height, build, age, face, hair, eyes, nose, mouth*. And mind their order. The description of the hair can also come after the description of the face.

Ex.: “Sally’s short and plump. She’s in her late sixties. She’s got a square face, shoulder-length wavy grey hair and green eyes” (32). Her nose is turned up and she’s got quite a wide mouth.

Ex.: Mike’s tall, well-built and middle-aged. He’s got an oval face and short gray hair. His eyes are light-blue. He has a large nose and a small well-cut mouth.

11. These words are synonyms. Which of them are neutral, positive, negative?

slender, thin, slight, emaciated, slim, underweight, skinny.

chubby, obese, fat, overweight, stout, plump, flabby.

12. Making comparisons. Make up sentences according to the models.

1. Masha’s hair is longer than Katya’s. 2. My friend is as muscular as her Van Damme. 3. Sergey is not as tall as his friend.

You can use the following adjectives: slender, plump, good-looking, ugly, kind, plain, sweet, rough, pleasant, soft, handsome, thin, etc.

Listening comprehension

13. Listen to the description of people’s appearance from different geographical areas. What do people look like? From the following countries: 1) Scandinavian countries: Sweden, Norway, Denmark; 2) Mediterranean countries: Greece, Spain, Italy; 3) Africa: central and southern parts; 4) Arab countries: Libya, Iraq, Saudi Arabia; 5) Northern China.

What do people from our country look like?

Speaking

14. How do you respond to physical appearance? What do you look at when you see a person for the first time? Are appearances deceitful?

Translation skills

15. Translate these extracts into Russian.

I. “This Superintendent was a slim creature of thirty-five, with a sandy goatee, and short sandy hair; he wore a standing collar, whose upper edge almost reached his ears. His chin was propped on a cravat, which was broad and long as a bank-note. His boot toes were turned sharply up, in the fashion of the day

– an effect produced by the young men by sitting with their toes pressed against a wall for hours." (34, c. 22) *(Twain M. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer)*.

II. "He got up and tried to see himself in the dirty looking glass over the wash-stand. He saw the head and face of a young fellow of twenty. Above a square-domed forehead he saw a mop of brown hair, nut-brown, with a wave to it and hints of curls, making hands tingle to stroke it. But he passed it by, and dwelt long and thoughtfully on the high, square forehead. What kind of brain lay behind it?

He wondered if there was soul in those steel-gray eyes that were often quite blue of color and that were strong with the salty air of the sea. Well, they were honest eyes, he concluded. The brown sunburn of his face surprised him.

His mouth might have been a cherub's mouth, had not the full, sensuous lips a trick of drawing firmly across he teeth. At times, so tightly did they draw, the mouth became strong and harsh. The chin and jaw were strong and just hunting of square aggressiveness. And between the lips were teeth that were white and strong and regular." (23, c. 28) *(London J. Martin Eden)*.

III. "She was slender and graceful, so that she seemed taller than she was; she had beautifully shaped arms and a brightness in her face. Her fair, very slightly reddish hair flowed back from her low broad forehead; the colour under her delicate skin was bright and quick, and her mouth always smiled faintly. Her eyes were brightly blue except when the spirit of mischief took her and then they became black, and there was something about the upper and the lower lids that made them not only the prettiest but the sweetest and kindliest eyes in the world." (35, c. 14) *(Wells H. G. The Time Machine)*.

16. Translate.

1. Мой отец – мужчина среднего роста, крепкого телосложения. 2. Этот коренастый мужчина лет 48-ми, с усами и бакенбардами очень похож на Эркюля Пуаро. 3. Моя мама – изящная женщина средних лет, с длинными волосами, собранными назад в хвост. 4. Моя сестра – стройная изящная брюнетка чуть ниже среднего роста. 5. Мой дедушка –

пожилой мужчина, мускулистый и чуть-чуть сутулый. 6. Моя подруга очень хорошо сложена: у нее длинные ноги, тонкая талия, большая грудь. 7. Парикмахер сделал моей подруге модную прическу, и она выглядит теперь как Пенелопа Крус. 8. Двойной подбородок, непричесанные волосы, неаккуратная одежда, отсутствие макияжа женщину не красят.

Speaking. Situational dialogue

17. Compose the conversation between an anxious mother and a policeman. You went to the market with your little daughter. In the crowd of people you've lost her. Ask the policeman to help you to find the child. The policeman meticulously asks the questions about what the little lady looks like.

Reading

18. Have you got an ideal of beauty? Usually people's ideals are embodied in famous people; Is there a celebrated person whose appearance you consider to be ideal?

19. Read the article about the famous American actress Daryl Hannah. Pay attention to the italicized expressions and learn them.

"Daryl Hannah

The *pretty mermaid* looked up from the golden sand and the world *fell in love with* her. The film was *Splash*, and the mermaid was the famous actress, Daryl Hannah, who has also starred in such films as *Roxanne, Blade Runner, Kill Bill"* (17).

"Daryl is tall and slender. She has got long blonde hair, large blue eyes and *stunning features*. She *looks fantastic* in expensive clothes, but she *prefers casual clothes which show off her natural beauty*" (17).

"She is more than just another pretty face, however. She is *a complicated person* whose *character has many sides*. She *is often in the public eye*, but she is actually a very *shy person*, who *dislikes the crowds and noise* of Hollywood parties. Her *shyness is a problem, which she is trying to overcome* with her friends' help. She is not the sort of person, who expects help without giving anything back, however. Daryl is an *extremely caring*

person, and she says that she forgets her own problems when she is helping others. She is also *a romantic who believes in true love*, so she wants *to find someone very special* before she *starts a family"* (17).

"Daryl's lifestyle is quite simple. When she is not working, her *favourite activities* are gardening, playing the piano and making pottery, all of which *reveal the creative side of her character"* (17).

"Daryl may *prefer to sit in the shadows at parties*, but when it comes to her beliefs, she *is not afraid to speak her mind*. She has strong views on the environment. She believes that our *modern lifestyle is destroying the environment" (17).*

"Underneath the success, shyness and simple lifestyle are Daryl's *very strong views on life*. As she says," (17) "Find out what is important to you – and don't be afraid to live it!" (17).

"It is a pleasure to meet an actress who *remains down-to-earth and sincere in a world where fame and success can often harm ones character*" (17).

20. Reread the article and **sort out the information of this article in accordance with the columns in the following table. Then retell the story about Daryl Hannah.**

Appearance	Character	Hobbies	Beliefs

21. Describe the appearance, character and lifestyle of your favourite celebrity. It may be an actor, a singer, a writer, a composer, a sportsman, a showman, a politician, etc. Concentrate special attention on the description of the appearance of this person. Don't say his/her name, let the rest of the group guess who it is. For the proper description process study **the theory section (Describing people)**.