

Life and living

Module 2

Active vocabulary

- Block of flats/cottage/caravan/house/villa/flat/detached house/semi-detached house
- On the 1st, 2nd...floor
- In the city centre/in the suburbs/in a village
- Rooms: a study, a hall, a living room, a bathroom, a kitchen
- Outside features: a drive, a garage, a garden, a balcony, a porch
- Furniture: an armchair, a sofa, a dining table, beds
- Appliances: a dishwasher, a vacuum cleaner, a cooker, a fridge, a microwave

Reading and vocabulary

Live in Space

- Astronaut ['æstrənɔ:t]
- Giant ['dʒaɪənt]
- Take a look at
- Zero gravity
- Float away
- Muscle ['mʌs(ə)l] go soft
- Resident
- Work out
- (Do) household chores [tʃɔ:]
- Lack of gravity, zero gravity
- Weird [wɪəd]
- Strap sth. to sth
- Bump into sth.
- Press against sth.
- Block out
- Orbit ['ɔ:bɪt]
- Stare out of the window
- Take pictures of sth.
- Do experiments

Household chores

- Keep one's room tidy
- Do the washing up
- Make the beds
- Take the rubbish out
- Take the dog for a walk
- Mop the floor
- Wash the dishes
- Wash the clothes
- Dust the furniture

Listening and speaking

“HOUSE” idioms

- Get off the phone
- Help around the house
- Switch the light off
- Tidy up
- Play loud music
- Stay out late
- Help sb.with sth.
- Give sb.a hand with sth.
- As safe as houses
- Get on like a house on fire
- A home from home
- Home and dry

Translate into English

- 1. Мы живем в этом многоквартирном жилом доме уже 10 лет
- 2. Каждый день мой брат убирает кровать, протирает пыль со стола, моет полы и моет посуду
- 3. Мама стирает белье уже 3 часа
- 4. Я глажу белье
- 5. Какое огромное футбольное поле!
- 6. Причина моих плохих отметок - нехватка времени
- 7. Мой друг живет на 5 этаже

The usage of –ing form of the verb(Ving)

- В роли подлежащего (Exercis**ing** is good for your health)
- После глаголов: admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, deny, fancy, go (for activities), imagine, mind, practise, prevent, quit, save, suggest. Ex., You should avoid eat**ing** junk food.
- После глаголов: like, love, enjoy, prefer, dislike, hate. Ex., Brian **prefers** walk**ing** alone
- После выражений: be busy, it's no use, it's no good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, there is no point (in), can't stand, have difficulty (in), have trouble...

I **have difficulty** (in) understand**ing** what he says.

The usage of –ing form of the verb(Ving)

- После глаголов: spend, waste, lose

He spends an hour play~~ing~~ the guitar every day.

- После выражений: think of, apologise for, object to, look forward to, be/get used to, in addition to

She is looking forward to receiv~~ing~~ a letter from him.

I am used to work~~ing~~ very hard. (It is my habit)

BUT! When I was a child I **used to eat** a lot of sweets.

He apologized for be~~ing~~ late.

- После глагола prefer для выражения конкретного предпочтения

She prefers walk~~ing~~ to driv~~ing~~ on the way to work.

The usage of –ing form of the verb(Ving)

- После глаголов hear, listen to, notice, see, watch, feel для обозначения незавершенного действия

I saw Paul wait^{ing} for the bus.

BUT! I didn't see Paul get on the bus.

The usage of the infinitive with TO (to V)

- Для выражения цели

She went to the supermarket **to buy** some cheese.

- После глаголов, выражающих отношение к будущему действию другого лица: agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, want... в структурах smb.to do sth.

I expect you **to come**. I want her **to be** more polite.

- После would like ,would prefer, would love для выражения определенного предпочтения

I would love **to come** to the party.

The usage of the infinitive with TO (to V)

- После прилагательных, обозначающих чувства и эмоции (happy, glad, sad), выражающих готовность /неготовность (eager, reluctant, willing), описывающих проявление черт характера человека (clever, kind) и прилагательных lucky и fortunate, по отношению к какому-либо действию

I was sad **to hear** that you had left.

- It+be+adjective/noun

It was kind of you **to lend** me your laptop.

- После too/enough

He is old enough **to stay** out late.

The usage of the infinitive with TO (to V)

- Be+the first/the second/next/last

She was the first person **to call** me on my birthday.

- После глаголов (и выражений с ними) ask, decide, explain, find out, learn, want, want to know, когда за ними следует вопросительное слово

She asked me when **to get** the tickets.

- Устойчивые выражения: to tell you the truth, to be honest, to sum up, to begin with

To sum up, the government needs to take measures to deal with unemployment more effectively.

The usage of the infinitive with TO (to V)

- Если два инфинитива с частицей to соединяются союзами and/or, частица to второго инфинитива опускается

I would love **to go** to Paris and **see** the museum.

- После некоторых существительных: honour, goal, way

It is an honour **to take** part in this festival.

You can find a better way **to spend** your time.

- So +adj.+as

Would you be so kind as to help me with the door?

- С ONLY, выражающим неудовлетворительный результат

She drove all the way to the mall only to know it was closed.

- For+noun/pronoun+to -inf.

It was very unusual for John **to speak** so rudely.

The verb “to dare”

Dare в значении «осмелиться сделать что-либо» употребляется с инфинитивом с to или без to.

I don't dare (to) tell him the truth.

Dare, обозначающее угрозу, предупреждение или злобу, употребляется без to.

Don't you dare talk to me like that.

Dare, обозначающее вызов, употребляется с инфинитивом с частицей to.

I dare you to dive into the sea from the cliff.

Infinitive without “to”

- После модальных глаголов

Sally can **speak** English fluently.

- в глагольных выражениях: let, make, see, hear, watch, notice, feel+ smb. (Complex object)

They let him **travel** on his own.

BUT! be made, be heard, be seen + to V

She was seen **to speak** to flowers in the garden.

- После had better и would rather

You had better **put** a jacket on.

- Help + (to)V

She helped me **(to) carry** the desk.

Differences in meaning between to V and Ving

- Forget (забыть/забывать)

She forgot **to buy** milk.

I will never forget **visiting** London.

- Remember (помнить, не забывать/помнить о событии в прошлом)

Did you remember **to call** Maria?

I remember **meeting** her in Paris.

- Mean (намереваться, собираться/подразумевать, предполагать)

I apologise, I didn't mean **to upset** you.

Being a good actor means **devoting** your life to helping others.

Differences in meaning between to V and Ving

- Regret (сожалеть о том, что приходится сообщать что-либо неприятное/сожалеть о чем-либо)

I regret **to inform** you that your application has been rejected.

I regret **hurting** your feelings.

- Try (стараться делать все возможное/делать что-то в качестве эксперимента)

I tried **to convince** her that everything would be alright.

You should try **exercising** more often.

- Stop (остановить с целью сделать что-либо/прекратить делать что-либо)

While he was driving to work, he stopped **to buy** a sandwich.

She stopped **talking**.

Differences in meaning between to V and Ving

- Go on (закончить действие и приступить к новому/продолжать что-либо)

She did the washing up, then went on **to tidy up** the kitchen.

She went on **talking** for hours.

- Be afraid (Бояться делать что-либо, сомневаться, колебаться/бояться, что может случиться действие)

She was afraid **to travel** on her own

When exercising, I am afraid of **injuring** my back.

To V and Ving

- Begin, continue, intend, start

She began **to talk/talking**.

- Advise, allow, encourage, permit, require
+дополнение+ to V

He advised me **to stay** indoors.

He advised **staying** indoors.

- Need, require, want

You need **to mop** the floor.

The floor needs **mopping**.

BUT! Be advised, be allowed, be encouraged, be permitted, be required + to V

I was advised **to stay** indoors.

Too/Enough

- Too (слишком) - перед прилагательными и наречиями

Mr Smith is **too busy** to see you now.

- Enough (достаточно) – после наречий и прилагательных

She can speak English **well enough** to have a simple conversation.

Tom is **not old enough** to drive yet.

We have **enough time** so there is no need to hurry.

Too or enough

- 1. I can't carry this suitcase. It's _____ heavy.
- 2. This bag isn't big _____. I can't put all my possessions in it.
- 3. Is your meal warm _____? If not, I'll put it in the microwave.
- 4. Mom was _____ worried to go to sleep, so she stayed up all night.
- 5. I don't like this fizzy drink. It's _____ sweet.
- 6. I'll ring you up later. I haven't got _____ time at the moment.
- 7. She's _____ young to drink alcohol. She's not even 15 yet.
- 8. We weren't able to buy tickets for both games because we didn't have _____
- money.
- 9. I couldn't see her anywhere because it was getting _____ foggy.
- 10. You can't play in our first team. You're not good _____.

Towns/villages

- Village: local, quiet, isolated, pretty, small
- Streets: wide, narrow, clean, quiet, dirty, noisy, tree-lined, crowded
- Town: industrial, modern, clean, large
- Shops: local, small, crowded, expensive, big, busy
- Houses/flats: comfortable, modern, ugly, pretty, noisy, attractive, old, beautiful, traditional, spacious.
- Places/shops: school, baker's, café, chemist's, bus stop, butcher's, block of flats, corner shop, restaurant, supermarket, grocer's, park, newsagent's, bank, hairdresser's

Prepositions

- In front of
- Next to
- Between
- Opposite
- Behind
- To the left
- To the right
- On the corner of

Neighbours

- Sociable ['səʊʃ(ɪ)əb(ə)l] общительный, коммуникабельный
- Selfish ['selfɪ] эгоистичный
- Rude [ru:d] грубый
- Helpful ['helpf(ə)l] готовый помочь
- Arrogant ['ærəgənt] высокомерный, надменный
- Forgetful [fə'getf(ə)l] забывчивый, рассеянный
- Caring ['kɛərɪŋ] заботливый, равнодушный
- Talkative ['tɔ:kətɪv] болливый, разговорчивый
- Silly глупый
- Easily annoyed легко раздражимый
- Nosy ['nəʊzi] любопытный

Prepare a 2-minute talk

- Remember to say:
 - where you live
 - what your neighborhood is like (streets, places/shops)
 - what you like about your neighbourhood
 - what your neighbours are like

Word formation

- Forming nouns from adjectives:
 - ance/ence: different-difference, important – importance
 - cy: current – currency, democrat – democracy, vacant – vacancy
 - ness: fit-fitness, ill-illness, weak-weakness
 - ity: major-majority, popular-popularity, stupid-stupidity

Form nouns from the given adjectives

Curious

Popular

National

Personal

Active

Polite

Rude

Sick

Effective

Absent

Convenient

Violent

Distant

Phrasal verbs

- Make up for – компенсировать что-либо
- Make of – понимать, считать, думать
- Make off with – убежать с украденным
- Make out – четко видеть
- Make up - изобретать

Prepositions

- Be close to the city centre
- In the corner of the room
- BUT! On the corner of the street
- Be at home
- Be in a hurry
- In ruins
- Go in the direction of
- Live in the suburbs
- Live in a field
- Live on a farm
- Be at/in school
- Go to school