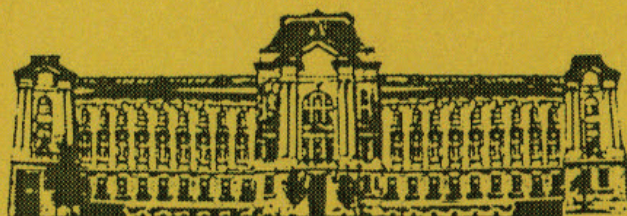


Rákóczi-füzetek XII.

ENGLISH IN TOPICS
FOR FIRST – SECOND
YEAR STUDENTS

By Béla Bárány



Ungvár – 2006

Закарпатський угорський інститут ім. Ф. Ракоці ІІ
II. Rákóczi Ferenc Kárpátaljai Magyar Főiskola

Rákóczi-füzetek XII.

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By Béla Bárány

Англійська мова в тематичних текстах
(для студентів I-II курсів неангломовних спеціальностей)



Apáczai
Közalapítvány

Az Apáczai Közalapítvány támogatásával.

СП "ПоліПрінт" м. Ужгород, вул. Тургенева, 2
зам.226, накл. 300.

Holidays and important days in Ukraine

Every country has its own traditions and holidays. On the first of January we celebrate New Year's Day. Old Year with all troubles leaves us forever and the New Year with all our hopes knocks on our door. This is everybody's favourite holiday. Decorating the Christmas tree, going to New Year parties, getting presents, we love all this and impatiently wait for New Year's Eve to come.

Ukrainian people celebrate many holidays. Among them is Christmas Day. January the sixth is Orthodox Christmas. This is connected with the great event – the birth of Jesus Christ. On the eve of the holiday people go from house to house and sing “kolyadky” ,wish each other happiness, good luck. The children are given cakes, sweets and money. On this day many families attend churches to be present at services held there.

International Women's Day is a great holiday too. Nowadays this date has lost its political meaning and become just a day when we thank our women for everything they do for us at home and at work, say our good wishes, give them flowers and presents. On March the 9th we celebrate the birthday of the greatest Ukrainian poet, writer and artist Taras Shevchenko.

Easter is a spring holiday. This is the day, to stop and think about Jesus Christ's death for our salvation, about what we have to do to improve ourselves and the life around us. At Easter we celebrate the rising of Jesus from the tomb three days after his Crucifixion. Most Easter traditions are associated with Easter Monday when boys set out to call their female friends and relatives and sprinkle them with perfume. Girls in return treat them to homemade cakes or some drinks and present them with eggs painted mainly red, green or yellow. Children are also presented at Easter with chocolate Easter bunny.

May the 1st, is the day of international solidarity of working people.

On August the 24th , Ukrainian independence was proclaimed and we celebrate it as a national holiday.

December the 24th is the Catholic Christmas, widely celebrated all over the world and partly in our country.

And then the New Year's Eve comes, and everything starts again.

Answer the questions :

1. What is the most favourite holiday in your family?
2. What traditional rituals do you observe on Christmas?
3. What associations do you have with Easter?
4. What holidays are celebrated in Ukraine?
5. What is your favourite holiday?

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. traditions | hagyományok |
| 2. to knock on our door | kopogtat az ajtónkon |
| 3. impatiently | tűrelmetlenül |
| 4. event | esemény |
| 5. "kolyadky" | karácsonyi ének |
| 6. good luck | jó szerencse |
| 7. to attend | látogatni |
| 8. services | Istentisztelet |
| 9. sweetheart | kedves |
| 10. poet | költő |
| 11. artist | művész |
| 12. to improve | jobbá tenni |
| 13. rising | feltámadás |
| 14. tomb | sír |
| 15. Crucifixion | keresztre feszítés |
| 16. to set out | elindul |
| 17. female | nőnemű |
| 18. to sprinkle | meglocsolni |
| 19. in return | válaszol |
| 20. painted | festett |
| 21. Easter bunny | húsvéti nyuszi |
| 22. independence | függetlenség |
| 23. to present | ajándékozni |

My working day

At 6 o'clock in the morning the alarm – clock rings. I am an early riser and I always jump out of bed as soon as I hear the alarm clock goes off. Having done my morning exercises I go to the bathroom where I take a shower and brush my teeth. I dry myself with a towel, go to the mirror and comb my hair. Then I go to the kitchen. I like having a big breakfast. I usually start with some juice then I have ham and eggs, some buttered toast and jam. I like to drink milk or a cup of tea.

After breakfast I go to institute. At 8 o'clock the lectures begin. Each lecture last for 90 minutes. After each lecture we have a break. After the second lecture we have a longer break to have a meal.

Normally we have 3 or 4 lectures a day. Lectures are usually over at 3 o'clock. If I have no more lectures I go home, wash my hands and have dinner. I lay the table, put a plate, a glass, a knife, a fork, and a spoon at my place. I eat a plateful of soup and chops with fried potatoes. For the desert I eat some fruits or drink a glass of juice.

After dinner I take a short rest and then start doing my home assignments. As a rule it takes me about four hours to cope with them properly. When my mother comes home from work I help her with the housework. I clean our flat, dust the furniture, Hoover the carpets and polish the floor. I help my mother to prepare the meals. In the summer I look after the garden. I weed the flower-beds and mow the lawn.

When I have free time, my friends and I go to the theatre or cinema. If an interesting programme is on I watch TV.

In the evening I have supper. After it I go to bed.

Answer the questions :

1. When does your working day begin?
2. What do you do first when you get up?
3. When do you usually get up?
4. What do you do in the morning?
5. When do lectures begin at institute?

6. What do you usually have for breakfast?
7. Does it take you long to get to institute?
8. Where do you have dinner?
9. What do you usually have for dinner?
10. Who cooks breakfast for you?
11. How many days a week do you study?
12. How do you spend the afternoon?
13. In what way do you help your mother about the house?

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. alarm – clock | ébresztőóra (vekker) |
| 2. to ring | cseng |
| 3. an early riser | korán kelő |
| 4. to take a shower | zuhanyozik |
| 5. to brush one's teeth | fogat mos |
| 6. to dry | törölközik |
| 7. towel | törölköző kendő |
| 8. to comb | fésülködik |
| 9. buttered toast | vajas piritós |
| 10. to lay the table | megteríti az asztalt |
| 11. plate | tányér |
| 12. glass | pohár |
| 13. knife | kés |
| 14. fork | villa |
| 15. spoon | kanál |
| 16. chop | hússzelet |
| 17. fried potatoes | sült burgonya |
| 18. home assignments | házi feladat |
| 19. to Hoover the carpets | felporszívózza a szőnyeget |
| 20. to weed the flower-beds | virágágyat gyomlál |
| 21. to mow the lawn | fűvet nyír |

My house

Most people prefer houses to flats because in a house there is more room and more privacy. They like to have a garden in which to grow flowers or sit on the lawn.

I live in a spacious house with a big garden. Our house consists of a living – room, a dining-room, a bedroom, a bathroom, a kitchen, a study and a toilet. It is comfortable and equipped with all modern conveniences such as hot and cold water, electricity, gas, central heating and telephone.

When you come to see us you will first enter the into an entrance hall. It's large and cozy. There is a stand for hats, coats and umbrellas and a mirror on the wall.

We have a light and pleasant living-room. There are full-length curtains on the windows. There is one-and-a-half meter high wooden panel all around the walls. A thick, blue fitted carpet completely covers the floor. Along the wall there is a dark brown wall unit and in the focal point of the room is the elegant three-piece suite, consisting of a sofa and two comfortable leather armchairs. The book-case stands in the corner with the television on one side and hi-fi equipment on the other.

Our dining-room is about the same size as the kitchen. The dining-room consists of a dresser, where we keep all the plates and the cutlery, a dining table and four chairs.

In our bedroom there is a double bed. The bedside table, the wardrobe and the chest of drawers are along the wall. On the bed we have quilted bedspreads and the floor is covered with a wall-to wall carpet.

The smallest room is the study. There is a writing table with a table lamp and many book-shelves. I study there.

Our kitchen is fully fitted. In the kitchen we have a cooker, a fridge, a food processor, a dishwasher, a micro-wave oven, a deep fries. There are two tables and stools.

In the bathroom we have a large tub and the wash basin. There is a towel rack, bathroom shelves, a soap dish, a mirror on the wall. We like our house very much.

Answer the questions :

1. Do you live in a house or in a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat/house?
3. Do you live in a new or an old house?
4. What conveniences are there in your flat/house?
5. How many storeys are there in your house?
6. Which room is the largest?
7. What furniture is there in your living-room?
8. How is your kitchen furnished?
9. Is there a yard or a garden near your house?
10. What things are there in your bathroom?
11. How is your bedroom furnished?
12. Where do you keep your books?
13. How is your dining-room furnished?
14. What street do you live in?

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. privacy | magánélet |
| 2. lawn | gyep |
| 3. spacious | tágas |
| 4. living-room | nappali |
| 5. dining-room | ebédlő |
| 6. bedroom | hálószoba |
| 7. kitchen | konyha |
| 8. study | dolgozó szoba |
| 9. bathroom | fürdő szoba |
| 10. equipped | felszerelt |
| 11. modern conveniences | modern szolgáltatások |
| 12. central heating | központi fűtés |
| 13. entrance hall | előszoba |
| 14. cozy | barátságos |
| 15. stand | álmány, tartó |
| 16. curtains | függöny |
| 17. wooden panel | fa lambéria |
| 18. wall unit | szekrénysor |
| 19. three-piece suite | három részes ülőgarnitúra |

20. book-case	könyveszekrény
21. dresser	konyhaszekrény
22. cutlery	evőeszköz
23. bedside table	éjjeliszekrény
24. wardrobe	ruhásszekrény
25. chest of drawers	fiókosszekrény, komód
26. quilted bedspreads	steppelt ágytakaró
27. cooker	tűzhely
28. fridge	hűtőszekrény
29. food processor	konyhai robotgép
30. dishwasher	mosogatógép
31. microwave oven	mikrohullámú sütő
32. deep fryer	olajsütő
33. tub	fürdőkád
34. wash basin	mosdó kagyló
35. towel rack	törölköző tartó

At the cinema

The cinema belongs to one of the most popular kinds of entertainments. In each city there is a great number of cinemas.

As for me I am a great cinema-goer. I prefer feature films, but I am also fond of adventure and detective films. There are many different kinds of films: feature films, horror films, thrillers, newsreels, cartoons and science-fiction.

As a rule I buy ticket in advance. It is better to come to the cinema a couple of minutes before the film starts. On the walls of the foyer we can look at the portraits of film stars.

I like to sit not far from the screen, in front rows. As usually, before the show of the films they give a newsreel or some short films like a popular science film, a travelogue, a documentary. It lasts for several minutes. Newsreels are of great interest as well. The main film is usually cinemascope and dubbed. I don't like films with subtitles. It spoils the view and distracts my attention. An undubbed film is very good for language learning. And if you master the given language you can even enjoy the film without looking at the subtitles.

The best film I have seen this year was an American film "Over the top". If I like a film very much, I go to see it second time.

Answer the questions :

1. Are you a cinema-goer?
2. What kinds of films do you enjoy most?
3. What kinds of films can you see at the cinema?
4. Do you prefer dubbed films or subtitled ones? Why?
5. What does the interior of a cinema look like?
6. Which is the best film you have seen this year?
7. Describe your last visit to the cinema.
8. What can an undubbed film be especially good for?

Vocabulary:

1. cinema-goer	mozi kedvelő
2. feature film	játékfilm
3. newsreels	filmhíradó
4. cartoon	rajzfilm
5. in advance	elővétel
6. screen	képernyő
7. front rows	első sorok
8. travelogue	úti film
9. cinemascope	széles vásznú film
10. dubbed	szinkronizált
11. with subtitles	felíratos
12. to spoil the view	elvonja a figyelmet
13. undubbed film	nem szinkronizált film
14. to master	elsajátít

At the theatre

There are theatres in every town and city. There is one theatre in our town. It is the Hungarian National Theatre. I am a great theatre goer and see all the performances staged there. Our theatre stages a lot of modern and classical plays.

As you enter the theatre there is usually a big foyer, where people can meet before the performance. The two main parts of a theatre are the stage and the auditorium. They are separated from each other by a curtain. Between the stage and the seats there is the orchestra pit. The public occupies the stalls, the dress-circle, the balconies and gallery.

We usually get our ticket in the box-office. We leave our clothes in the cloak-room. Before the performance we buy a playbill to see what the cast is. Then we take our seats and wait for the lights to go down. Soon the lights go down, the curtains go up, and the play begins.

A play usually consists of two acts, but sometimes there are three acts with two intervals between them. During the interval you can go to the refreshment room where you can discuss the play over a nice drink.

I suppose the most frequently played dramatist is Shakespeare and he is very popular in most countries. His most popular plays are the following: Romeo and Juliet, The Merchant of Venice, Hamlet, Richard III.

Answer the questions :

1. Are you a theatre goer?
2. What kinds of plays do you enjoy most?
3. What play have you seen recently?
4. Where can you buy theatre tickets?
5. Where do you prefer to sit?
6. Where else can you sit?
7. What does the interior of a theatre look like?
8. Where can you leave your coats when you enter the theatre?
9. What do you learn from a playbill?

10. How many acts does a play usually consist of?
11. What can you do during the intervals?
12. What happens when you have found your seats?
13. Who is the most frequently played dramatist in the world?
14. Which are Shakespeare's most popular dramas?
15. Who is your favourite actor/actrees/singer/dancer/comedian?
Why do you like him/her?

Vocabulary:

1. theatre goer	színház kedvelő
2. performance	előadás
3. stage	színpad
4. auditorium	nézőtér
5. orchestra pit	zenekari árok
6. stalls	zsöllye
7. dress-circle	első emeleti páholy (erkély első sor)
8. balconies	színházi erkély
9. gallery	karzat
10. box-office	jegypénztár
11. cloak-room	ruhatár
12. playbill	programfüzet
13. cast	szereposztás
14. acts	felvonások
15. interval	szünet
16. refreshment room	büfé

Vocabulary:

1. permanent company	állandó társulat
2. direction	rendezés
3. splendid	nagyszerű, pompás
4. to applaud	meztapsol
5. scenery	látvány, táj, díszlet
6. property	színpadi kellék
7. prompter	súgó
8. to carry the audience with oneself	elragadtatja a közönséget

Travelling by plane

Travelling by air is one of the quickest and most comfortable way of travelling. In comparison to a passenger plane the fastest express train seems to crawl at a snail's pace.

Air travel saves time. You simply book your ticket. Then you get to the airport. First of all you register yourself and weigh your luggage. After that you get a boarding card which indicates the flight number, the destination, the class (comfort or tourist) and the seat number. The bus takes you to your plane. When you have climbed the steps up to the plane, stewardesses greet you on board the plane. You show your boarding card to them and take your seat. They help everyone to put the hand-luggage into the luggage compartment, to sit comfortably in the reclining seat and to adjust the safety belts. When everybody has fastened the belts the plane goes down the taxiway then begins to pick up speed and races along the runway. In a moment it is off the ground and begins to ascend. You take off and get into another world leaving all the earth troubles behind you. Looking down you watch the earth and it is very beautiful.

When the flight comes to the end you land at the airport of your destination.

Answer the questions :

1. Which is the quickest and most comfortable way of traveling?
2. What are the disadvantages of travelling by air?
3. Have you ever flown?
4. What happens if a plane hits an air-pocket?
5. What passengers have to do before boarding the plane?
6. What does the boarding card indicate?
7. When can you start boarding?
8. What do stewardesses help you with on board the plane?
9. How do passengers prepare for the take-off?
10. How does the plane take off?
11. What does the plane's captain inform passengers about?
12. Where can you get information about your flight?

Vocabulary:

1. passenger plane	utasszállító gép
2. to register	bejelentkezik
3. to weigh	lemér
4. luggage	csomag
5. boarding card	beszálló kártya
6. to indicate	jelez
7. flight number	járat szám
8. destination	érkezési hely
9. seat number	helyszám
10. hand-luggage	kézi csomag
11. luggage compartment	csomagtartó
12. reclining seat	szabályozható szék
13. to adjust the safety belt	beigezítja a biztonsági övet
14. to fasten the belt	becsatolja az övet
15. taxiway	guruló pálya
16. to pick up speed	felveszi a sebességet (gyorsul)
17. to take off	felszáll
18. to land	földet ér (leszáll)

Travelling by train

There are various means of travel. We can travel by train, boat, plane, car and finally we can travel on foot.

Nowadays people often travel on business, for pleasure or even for education. I don't think there are people in the world, who don't like travelling. People love moving around, they travel inland and abroad.

I quite often travel by train, especially when I travel on business. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined.

We buy our ticket beforehand and on the day of departure we go to the railway station. Tickets can be purchased from railway station and travel agency. If you go on a day trip it is better to buy a return ticket than a single one as you pay less and you don't have to worry about buying tickets for your journey back.

At a railway station we can see a lot of people hurrying to and fro. We can see the crowd at the booking office getting tickets, the porters pulling luggage along the platforms to the waiting trains and passengers hurrying to board the train.

We come to our train and find our car. Then we show our ticket to the guard and go into the carriage.

Soon we hear a whistle of engine, and the train pulls out of the station. We are on our way. We start up a conversation with our fellow passengers and if we feel hungry we may go to the dining-car.

After meal we feel tired, so we get into our berth and begin to absorb the beauty of changing scenes – the fields of wheat and corn, the meadows, the rivers, the forests and mountains.

Answer the questions :

1. Do you ever travel by train?
2. How do you like to travel?
3. Which are the main means of travel?
4. How can you buy railway tickets?
5. What goes on at a railway station?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train?

7. Does Ukrainian Rail offer any cheap fares?
8. What are today's locomotives like?
9. Where do you like to sit when you travel?
10. What goes on at a railway station?
11. What happens in the waiting rooms?

Vocabulary:

1. inland	belföld
2. abroad	külföld
3. to buy ticket beforehand	jegyet vásárol elővétellel
4. to purchase	vásárol
5. return ticket	menettérti jegy
6. the day of departure	indulási nap
7. to hurry to and fro	ide-oda rohangál
8. booking office	jegypénztár
9. porter	hordár
10. to board the train	felszáll a vonatra
11. guard	kalauz
12. carriage	kocsi
13. a whistle of engine	a mozdony sípja
14. the train pulls out of the station	a vonat elhagyja az állomást
15. fellow passenger	útitárs
16. dining-car	ebédlő kocsi
17. berth	fekhely
18. to absorb	lefoglalja figyelmét, néz
19. scene	táj
20. meadow	rét

Vocabulary:

1. fare	viteldíj
2. non-smoking	nem dohányzó
3. left luggage locker	csomagmegőrző
4. to see somebody off	elkísér
5. to announce	bejelent

6.	to come up on the indicator board	megjelenik a jelzőtáblán
7.	freightliner	tehervonat
8.	track	vágány
9.	level crossing	vasúti kereszteződés
10.	to go off the track	kisiklik a vonat
11.	to collide	ütközik
12.	destination	érkezési hely
13.	crossing-gates	vasúti sorompó

Travelling by sea

For me there is nothing like travelling by sea. Big ocean liners are like floating cities with all modern conveniences. They can transport several thousand passengers and together with the crew there are as many people on them as in small-sized town. It is very pleasant to be out at sea and sit in a deck-chair to take the sun.

Nothing can be compared with sea, with fresh sea wind blowing in the face, with cries of the gulls, with beautiful sunset at sea. If you wish to take a voyage, you book your ticket beforehand and on the day of departure you reach the pier crowded with cars, luggages and passengers. You hurry on board and go up the gangway. Then you reach the main deck. The sailor shows us the cabin. It is a small beautifully furnished room with bathroom and round windows in the ship's side made of very thick glass.

After some minutes we hear the ship's siren, ship weighs anchor and slowly slips out the harbour. The captain and his crew ensure a comfortable voyage for the passengers. They carry out a highly responsible job steering the ship and entertaining the passengers. There is a wide choice of sports and entertaining facilities: you can go to dance, have a good meal in a restaurant, listen to concerts, watch films, walk on the deck or have a dip in the swimming pool of the liner.

Answer the questions :

1. Have you ever travelled on board a ship?
2. Where and how did you embark?
3. Did you enjoy the cruise?
4. What are big ocean-liners like?
5. How many passengers can they transport?
6. Describe the cabins.
7. What happens in a stormy weather?
8. How do the captain and the crew ensure a comfortable voyage for the passengers?
9. What safety devices are there on board a ship?

Vocabulary:

1. ocean liner	óceánjáró
2. crew	legénység
3. deck-chair	fedélzeti szék
4. gull	sirály
5. sunset	naplemente
6. to book	jegyet vált (lefoglal, megrendel)
7. beforehand	előzőleg
8. pier	móló
9. gangway	kikötő híd
10. sailor	matróz
11. to weigh anchor	felemeli a horgonyt
12. harbour	kikötő
13. to ensure	biztosít
14. to steer	hajót kormányoz
15. entertaining facility	szórakozási lehetőség
16. to drop anchor	leengedi a horgonyt
17. porthole	hajóablak
18. to run aground	zátonyra fűt
19. life boat	mentőcsónak
20. life belt	mentőöv
21. to disembark	leszál a hajóról

My day – off

Sunday and Monday are our days off. On our days off we do not study, we have a rest. We can use our free time according to our will.

I never get up early on my day off. I get up later than usual. In the morning I usually open the window, air the room and do my morning exercises. It is very useful for me to take a warm shower.

On Sundays I prefer to prepare breakfast myself. I eat slowly enjoying the taste of the meals and feeling a great delight of freedom.

I make up my mind in advance what to do on my days off. My activities on these days are various and depend on my plans for the given day.

If the weather is fine, I go for a walk to the nearest wood or park. I sometimes go to the cinema or to the theatre with my friends. As for the tickets we book them beforehand.

If the weather is bad, I stay at home, read books or watch TV programme. Very often my relatives come to see us. We sit together and talk. As a rule on these days we have family dinner.

In summer I like to go to the country with my parents on Sundays. We have a good rest there.

In winter I never stay indoors on Sundays. I like winter sports and games. I go in for skiing and skating. In winter I spend my free time in the mountains. I come back tired but happy and full of joy and energy.

A good rest during my day-off brings me a lot of pleasure. It recovers my health and puts up my spirit.

Answer the questions :

1. When do you have your free time?
2. When do you get up on Sundays?
3. What kind of sports do you go in for?
4. Where do you usually spend your day-off?
5. What are you going to do next Sunday?
6. How do you spend your free time?

7. Do you have to study a lot at weekends?
8. What day of the week is the busiest for you?

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. to rest | pihen |
| 2. will | akarat, kívánság |
| 3. to air the room | szobát szellőztet |
| 4. to take a warm shower | meleg zuhanyt vesz |
| 5. to prepare | elkészít |
| 6. depend on | valakitől, valamitől függ |
| 7. to go for a walk | sétál |
| 8. skiing | síelés |
| 9. skating. | korcsolyázás |
| 10. to make up one's mind
in advance | előre megépíti terveit |
| 11. to explore | felfedez |

The Mass Media

The mass media or communications are the press, radio and television.

Every day we read newspapers and magazines, listen to radio and watch TV. Nowadays there are so many newspapers and magazines, radio stations and TV channels that we have to be very selective and give preference to some of them.

I like to read newspapers and magazines containing attractive news and interesting information. I should admit that now we have many and various newspapers and new and new newspapers appear almost every day. The Ukrainian press is free from direct government control, but there are state-owned dailies: Holos Ukrainy (The Voice of Ukraine), Uryadovy Courier (Government Courier) and independent: Vechirny Kyiv (Evening Kyiv) and others. We have several English periodicals including bilingual ones. For example, newspaper “News from Ukraine” and magazine “Ukraine” are available in English. Newspapers may be weekly, monthly or quarterly.

The newspapers and magazines I read are the most readable ones with a large readership or circulation. The newspapers cover local, home and foreign affairs, they deal with the burning questions of our history, the latest events and forecasts of the future. They also touch upon cultural and sports news. I like the way they present different points of view, and different approaches to problems. I subscribe to some newspapers. I often listen to the radio. I prefer to listen to musical programmes and brief news.

Answer the questions :

1. What are your favourite newspapers, magazines, radio and TV programmes?
2. What do newspapers inform readers about?
3. What are the circulations of our newspapers and magazines?
4. What newspapers and magazines have you subscribed to this year?
5. What events and reports in newspapers do you follow closely?

6. Why do you like to read newspapers?
7. Do you read any scientific journals?
8. What radio programmes do you like to listen to?
9. Do you watch TV every day?
10. What is your favourite TV programme?
11. What TV programmes are the most popular with young people in our country?
12. Where do you get the latest news from?

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. press | sajtó |
| 2. radio station | rádióállomás |
| 3. government control | hatósági felügyelet |
| 4. to give preference | előnyben részesít |
| 5. containing attractive news | érdekes híreket tartalmaz |
| 6. state-owned dailies | állami tulajdonban lévő napilapok |
| 7. independent | független |
| 8. periodical | folyóirat (időszaki) |
| 9. bilingual | kétnyelvű |
| 10. weekly | heti |
| 11. monthly | havi |
| 12. quarterly | negyedévi |
| 13. readership | olvasóközösség |
| 14. circulation | példányszám |
| 15. to cover | tartalmaz |
| 16. foreign affairs | külföldi ügyek |
| 17. to deal with the burning questions | az aktuális kérdésekkel foglalkozik |
| 18. forecasts | előrejelzés |
| 19. to touch | érint |
| 20. to present | bemutat |
| 21. to subscribe | előfizet |

About my friend

I have a friend. Her name is Kate. She is nineteen. She is a very good student and gets only excellent marks. Kate is at the top of our group. She is good at literature and languages, and nobody can match her in Geography and Mathematics. She is a clever girl and learns with ease.

Kate is a very good friend. She is always ready to give me her helping hand and I can always rely on her.

My friend is a very attractive girl with an oval face and a little nose which people call “ snub”. Her eyes are large and black. She has a wide mouth with rosy lips.

Kate is generous and honest. She is always full of joy. But at the same time she is creative, energetic and confident. She is my ideal and I try to be like her.

Vocabulary:

1. excellent mark	kitűnő jegy
2. to be at the top of	az első valamiben
3. to be good at	jó valamiben
4. clever	okos, értelmes
5. to learn with ease	könnyen tanul
6. to rely on	megbízik valakiben
7. attractive	vonzó
8. snub	pisze
9. rosy lips	rózsás ajkak
10. full of joy	örömteljes
11. creative	alkotó
12. confident	magabiztos

The United States of America

The USA is one of the largest countries of the world. The Union has 50 states and it is situated in the central part of the North American continent. It is washed by two oceans, the Atlantic Ocean in the east and the Pacific Ocean in the west.

The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers. The country is bordered on the north by Canada, on the south by Mexico and by the Gulf of Mexico.

It is a country of great contrasts in landscape and climate. The continental part of the USA consists of two highland regions and two lowland regions. They have the Appalachian Mountains in the east and the Cordillera in the west. Between the Cordillera and the Appalachian Mountains are the central lowlands called the Mississippi valley.

The main rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the Colorado, the Columbia, the Saint Lawrence River, the Hudson River.

The USA has several different climatic regions. The coldest regions are in the north, where much snow falls in winter. The south has a subtropical climate. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons.

There are many big cities and towns in the country, such as Philadelphia, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Washington.

Answer the questions :

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. How many states are there in the USA?
3. Who is the US president now?

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. wash | mossa |
| 2. Pacific Ocean | Csendes-óceán |
| 3. East | Kelet |
| 4. West | Nyugat |

5.	border on	határos valamivel
6.	North	Észak
7.	South	Dél
8.	highland	felvidék
9.	lowland	alföld
10.	landscape	(festői) táj
11.	valley	völgy
12.	climate	éghajlat
13.	coast	part
14.	winds	szelek

The US Economy

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It is rich in mineral resources. The state of Kansas, the Cordillera Mountains are rich in coal. Iron is mined near the Great Lakes and in other areas. California, Alaska and other regions have rich oilfields. The USA holds first place in the capitalist world for production of coal, iron, oil and natural gas.

The automobile industry and all kinds of machine building are developed in Detroit, in California. Ship-building is developed along the Atlantic coast. The textile industry is concentrated in the north-east, in Boston and other cities.

The USA has a highly developed railway system. It has one of the best systems of roads.

American agriculture produces a lot of food products, most of them are exported. In the Middle West grain is grown. Fresh fruits and vegetables come all the year round from the southern regions, especially Florida and California. The highlands in the west of the country are famous for their cattle-farming.

Vocabulary:

1. industrial	ipari
2. mineral resources	ásványi kincsek
3. coal	szén
4. iron	vas
5. oilfields	olajmezők
6. natural gas	földgáz
7. ship-building	hajóépítészet
8. automobile industry	autóipar
9. textile industry	textilipar
10. railway system	vasúti hálózat
11. agriculture	mezőgazdaság
12. food products	élelmiszercikkek
13. grain	gabona
14. cattle-farming	szarvasmarha tenyésztés

Washington – the capital of the USA

Washington, the capital of the United States is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. This district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any one state but to all states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

Washington is not the largest city in the United States. The city was founded in 1790 and named after the first US President, George Washington.

The city's industry is not well developed because its main output consists of laws and government decisions. Washington is the residence of the President and the seat of the Congress of the United States and of all government departments and institutions.

The capital is famous for its historical places. Among the largest and tallest buildings is the Capitol. There are not sky-scrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol. The White House is the President's residence. Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument. It rises 160 metres and is hollow inside. A lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds where they can enjoy a view of the city. The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA. Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence.

A well-known building – Pentagon, the residence of the US Military Department.

Washington is a large scientific and cultural centre where there are many research institutes, five universities, the National Academy of Science.

Vocabulary:

1. capital	főváros
2. district	kerület, körzet
3. state	állam
4. founded	létrehozott, megalapított
5. output	végtermék
6. laws	törvény
7. government decision	hatósági döntés

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|------------------|
| 8. | department | részleg, osztály |
| 9. | institution | intézmény |
| 10. | sky-scraper | felhőkarcoló |

New York

New York is not a very old city. It was founded some three hundred years ago. Now New York is one of the largest cities in the world. It is situated in the mouth of the Hudson River and it is an important seaport. Its population is over 11 million people.

New York is an industrial, business and cultural centre of the country. The centre of New York is Manhattan Island which at the same time is the oldest part of the city. Manhattan is the centre of business life with its well-known Broadway, Wall Street, the Stock Exchange.

Broadway is the centre of the theatres and night life. It is known as "The Great White Way" because of the electric lights which turn night into day. Buses and subways run there all night. There are many restaurants and cinemas which never close their doors.

Fifth Avenue is the great shopping, hotel and club avenue.

Wall Street is the busiest street in the USA. People do business there. It is a narrow street with big houses and sky-scrapers.

There are many places of interest in New York. They are: the Statue of Liberty, Columbia University, New York Public Library and others.

New York is one of the leading manufacturing cities. The most important branches of industry are those producing paper and paper products, glass, chemicals and all kinds of machinery.

The city has busy traffic, it is full of cars and buses.

Vocabulary:

1. mouth	torkolat
2. seaport	kikötő
3. population	lakosság
4. subway	földalatti
5. avenue	sugárút
6. narrow	keskeny
7. places of interest	érdekességi helyek
8. branches of industry	iparágak

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 9. leading | vezető |
| 10. chemicals | vegyi, kémiai anyag |
| 11. busy traffic | zsúfolt közlekedés |

Canada

Canada has an area of nearly ten million square kilometers. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast by the Atlantic Ocean. There are many islands in the north of Canada.

Canada has mountains, high plains and low plains. The Rocky Mountains run parallel to the Pacific coast. East of this mountains are the high plains. The low plains lie in the region of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

Canada is a country of lakes. There are many large lakes, for example: Great Bear Lake, Lake Winnipeg, Ontario. Canada also has large rivers: the Mackenzie flows from the Rocky Mountains into the Arctic Ocean, the Yukon, the St. Lawrence River flows into the Atlantic Ocean. The Niagara Falls are one of the most splendid sights in the world.

Canada has several climatic regions. Winter in Canada lasts from four to five months with heavy snowfalls. There is much rain in the east and west.

The population of Canada is over 25 million people. The capital of Canada is Ottawa. Other large important towns are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg.

Canada is rich in metal ores, oil, gas and machine-building and ship-building industries are highly developed. The hydro-electric industry is highly developed, its main centres are in the regions of Ontario. There is a very large hydro-electric station at the Niagara Falls. Canada's main agricultural products are wheat, meat and fruits. The areas of Quebec and Ontario with their great forests, produce wood for paper-making and building industry. Many of the lakes and rivers are polluted today and few of them have fish now. But Canada's fishing industry is important on both Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Canada's largest ports are Vancouver, Montreal.

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. square kilometers | négyzet kilométer |
| 2. coast | part |
| 3. plain | síkság |

4.	splendid	nagyszerű, pompás
5.	sights	látványosságok
6.	climatic regions	éghajlati területek
7.	metal ores	vasérc
8.	hydro-electric station	vízierőmű
9.	wheat	búza

Australia

Australia has an area of about eight million square kilometers. Its territories are the continent of Australia, the island of Tasmania and a number of smaller islands.

The continent of Australia is mostly a great plain with mountains in the east and south-east. The western part of the continent forms a plateau which occupies half of the continent. The Central Lowlands, a great part of which is very dry, lie between the Western Australian plateau and the Eastern Highlands. Through the Eastern part of these Central Lowlands run Australia's greatest rivers, the Murray and the Darling. A number of short rivers flow from the Australian Alps and the Blue Mountains into the Pacific Ocean.

Australia has several different climatic regions, from warm to subtropical and tropical. There are tropical forests in the north-east because the winds from the sea bring heavy rainfalls, especially in tropical summer. The climate in the west is very dry and more than half of Australia gets very little rain. The tropical forests in the north are displaced by savanna or grassland. On the sides of the mountains there are forests of eucalyptus and other evergreen trees. There are two hot deserts in the central and western parts of the continent. There are many wild animals in Australia. Some of them, such as the kangaroo, the dingo or wild dog, and the coala, are not found in any other country of the world. The coala is a tree-loving, comical-looking animal, that lives on the leaves of eucalyptus trees. It will eat nothing more. It usually sleeps during the day. The dingo is the only killer among the native animals. Most of them now live in mountains. The native birds of Australia are very interesting.

The emu with the kangaroo is represented on the Australia coat-of-arms. Emu is the next tallest bird in the world after ostrich.

There are five big cities in Australia: Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane. Each city is the capital of the state in which it is situated.

Australia is rich in minerals, which are mined in different part of the country. Most of the factories are concentrated in or around the big cities. Agriculture is the main occupation in Australia. Wheat is

grown in the south, as well as fruits. Sugar is produced along the north-east coast. Cattle-farming is also developed in Australia.

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. dry | száraz |
| 2. grassland | legelő |
| 3. desert | sivatag |

At the post-office

If you want to send a telegram or a letter you must go to the post-office. The work of the post makes it possible for us to maintain connections with our relatives and friends living far away from us, in the country or abroad. You can also subscribe to newspapers and magazines at the post-office and the postman delivers them to you without delay.

The central post-office in our town occupies a huge building. There are some windows with a clerk, sitting behind each of them. The first is marked PARCEL POST, which handles all parcels. There is a parcel balance there where your parcel is weighed. At the counter for the sale of STAMPS you can buy stamps, coins, postcards, letter writing paper and envelopes. At the MONEY ORDER counter you can send money by money order. At every post office there is a NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES counter which sells the latest issues of dailies and weeklies.

If you want to send a telegram, you must get a form, fill it and hand it in at window. If you wish to send your letter, you do not need to go to the post-office. You put it into an envelope, seal it and drop it into the nearest pillar-box. You must not forget to address an envelope. In Ukraine we write the addressee's name and address on the left-hand side of the envelope. The sender's name and address go in the right-hand corner of the envelope.

Answer the questions :

1. Why is post-office important?
2. What services are provided by them?
3. What is the central post office like in your town?
4. How many counters are there?
5. What services are the counters responsible for?
6. How can you send a parcel/letter?
7. How do you address an envelope in Ukraine?

Vocabulary:

1. telegram	távírat
2. to maintain connection	fentartja a kapcsolatot
3. abroad	külföld
4. clerk	tisztviselő, hivatalnok
5. PARCEL POST	csomagfeladás (küldés)
6. parcel balance	csomagmérleg
7. stamp	bélyeg
8. coin	érme
9. postcard	képeslap
10. envelope	boríték
11. MONEY ORDER	pénzátutalás
12. counter	pult, ablak
13. issue	szám

Soprts and games

Millions of people from school children to middle-aged and even old people go in for some kind of sport. Good health is a great blessing. Being in good health means having both body and mind in a good working order free from disease and pain. As we say “ A sound mind in a sound body ”.

All sorts of physical exercises are very helpful to make our bodies strong and healthy. So if we want to keep ourselves fit, we have to go in for sports or games. There are numerous sports centres in our country. They play an important part in the training of future champions. Extensive facilities are placed at the disposal of our sportsmen: sports ground, football fields, volley-ball and basket-ball courts, yachting and boating stations, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, skiing bases.

As for me, football is the most popular game. You can see it if you go to one of the important matches. Young people and old people shout and cheer for one side or the other. Football is good team game. Boys learn to work together with others to help the team. Besides, football is a good exercise for the body, it makes the players quick and strong.

Tennis is very popular too. There are tennis courts in many schools where pupils can play the game.

I'm fond of basketball. It is an indoor game that people can play in winter and in summer. Basketball is played all over the world.

Boxing is a very popular sport. But I don't like it. Of course, sport in some form or another is an essential part of our life. It makes us healthy and strong, because “ Health is better than wealth ”.

Answer the questions :

1. What sports do you go in for?
2. What sports are the most popular in our country?
3. Which games can be played all the year round?
4. When were the first Olympic Games held?
5. What summer (winter) sports do you prefer?

6. What outstanding sportsmen do you know?
7. What do you know about the history of the Olympic Games?
8. Do people of all ages need exercise?
9. Describe your favourite kind of sport?

Vocabulary:

1. middle-aged	középkorú
2. "A sound mind in a sound body"	Ép testben ép lélek
3. physical exercises	tornagyakorlat
4. to go in for sports	sportol
5. extensive facilities	széles lehetőségek
6. cheer	szurkol
7. volley-ball	röplabda
8. basket-ball	kosárlabda
9. court	pálya
10. track-and-field athletics	atlétika
11. fencing	vívás
12. boxing	box
13. aquatic sports	vizi sportok
14. wrestling	birkózás

Eating out

To eat out means to have meal in a restaurant. If you want to dine out you have the choice of going to a first-class restaurant, a self-service restaurant or in summer to an open-air restaurant.

If people have time and money, they go to a first-class restaurant. When you enter a restaurant, first you have to leave your coat in the cloak room. After that you enter the dining-room and look for an empty table yourself or the headwaiter shows you to one. Some people reserve tables in advance. You sit down at the table and ask the waiter for the menu. You go through the menu and give the order to the waiter. Sometimes you ask the waiter what he can recommend you. Some restaurants have certain special dishes which can't be eaten at other places. Sometimes you have to ask the waiter what is included in some names of dishes written on the menu because a lot of dishes have a fancy name. Paying for your dinner at a restaurant isn't always very simple. You have to make a sign to the waiter and let him know that you would like to ask for the bill. You usually give the waiter a tip or leave it on the table.

I don't often go to a restaurant to have a full meal there because in Ukraine to eat out regularly is not a cheap form of entertainment. I sometimes go to a café or a bar with my friends but there we usually go Dutch.

Some people choose the self-service restaurants if they are in a hurry and they want to have a quick meal. You go into the restaurant and choose the dish you want to eat from the list hanging on the wall. Then you pick up a tray, knife, fork and spoon and queue at the counter where the food is on display. You pick out what you want and put it on your tray, which you have to push along a special rack till you reach the cashier. After paying you take your tray to any table you like. Self-service restaurants have the advantage of offering inexpensive dishes. You can have a good meal in ten minutes and there is no waiter so you don't have to give a tip.

Beer, wine and spirits as well as non-alcoholic drinks like coke or sprite can be bought at a pub.

Usually the only food available is sandwiches. I have never been to an English pub but I heard that the hours during which English pubs are allowed to open vary in different parts of the country. They can stay open from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Answer the questions :

1. What do you mean by eating out?
2. What choices do you have if you want to dine out?
3. When do people choose the self-service restaurant?
4. How do you choose your meal?
5. Where do you pay for the food?
6. What are the advantages of self-service restaurants?
7. Have you ever been to a pub?
8. What drinks can be bought at a pub?
9. Can you buy any food there?
10. Where do people eat if they have time and money?
11. What do you do when you enter a restaurant?
12. Do you often go to restaurants? Why?

Vocabulary:

1. to eat out	házonkívül étkezik
2. first-class restaurant	elsőosztályú étterem
3. cloak room	ruhatár
4. dining-room	ebédlő
5. empty	üres
6. reserve	lefoglal
7. headwaiter	főpincér
8. in advance	előre történő
9. menu	étlap
10. inexpensive dishes	olcsó ételek
11. to order	rendel
12. fancy	bonyolult
13. to make a sign	jelez
14. tip	borravaló

15. to go Dutch	ki–ki alapon esznek/isznak
16. self-service	önkiszolgálás
17. list	lista
18. tray	tárca
19. counter	pult
20. cashier	pénztár
21. spirits	tömény szeszes ital
22. non-alcoholic drinks	alkoholmentes ital
23. pub	söröző
24. rack	állvány, tartó
25. entertainment	szórakozás

Great Britain

The full name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Its population is about 57 million. The main nationalities are: English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish.

The United Kingdom is situated in the British Isles. It consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The British Isles are separated from the European Continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots (the Cheviot Hills) separate England from Scotland. In the centre of England is a range of hills called Pennines. The Cumbrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. Ben Nevis, the tallest peak is 1343 m. high. The longest and the deepest rivers are the Severn, the Thames, the Trent and the Clyde. There are many lakes in Great Britain, especially in the mountains. The Lake District is the most beautiful corner of England. There are no great forests in the country. Historically, the most famous forest is Sherwood Forest in the east of England. It was the home of Robin Hood.

Great Britain is rich in coal, iron, copper, salt, lead, zinc. British coal is of high quality.

The British Isles are surrounded by the ocean which influences the climate of the country. It is mild thanks to the warm water of Gulf Stream. Western districts have a high rainfall because of winds and the mountains and eastern parts of the country are much drier. Strong frosts are rare. The rivers are not frozen throughout the year. The mild climate of the British Isles is very good for agriculture, especially for vegetables growing and cattle-farming.

Great Britain is a highly-developed industrial country. The main branches of industry are ship-building, machine-building, chemical and textile industry. The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow. The leading centres of the textile industry are Liverpool and Manchester.

Answer the questions :

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What is the capital of Great Britain?
3. What is its population?
4. What is the climate of Great Britain like?
5. What industrial centres of Great Britain do you know?

Vocabulary:

1. consist	összetevődik
2. range	sor, láncolat
3. peak	csúcs
4. deepest	legmélyebb
5. corner	sarok
6. coal	szén
7. copper	vörösréz
8. lead	ólom
9. surround	körülvesz
10. zinc	cink
11. rainfall	csapadék
12. frosts	fagy
13. rare	ritka
14. leading centres	vezető központok

London – the capital of Great Britain

London, the capital of Great Britain is situated on the river Thames. It is divided into four sections: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster.

First there is the City in London. It is the financial and business center of England. Here you can find the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and a great number of different offices of many corporations of the world. During the day it is full of people, but at the end of the day businessmen go home and the City becomes silent.

The West End is the most fashionable and most expensive part of London. The City and the West End are the heart of London.

Another important district of London is Westminster. It is the center of the English political life.

The last district is called the East End. It has a lot of factories. It is the poorest district of London.

London is the largest town in Europe and one of the oldest towns in the world. London is full of historical monuments. One of the oldest buildings in London is the Tower. William the Conqueror, the first Norman king, built it in the eleventh century. For centuries the Tower was used as a fortress, a residence of kings and a prison. The most popular sight in the Tower is the Jewel House which houses the Crown jewels and other treasures.

The Palace of Westminster is the proper name for the Houses of Parliament. For five hundred years it was the king's palace. Now it's the seat of Parliament.

Westminster Abbey is a place, where all the kings and queens of Britain were crowned and after their death buried there. A lot of English writers, such as: Charles Dickens, Chaucer were buried there too. In the Poet's Corner there are memorials to Byron, Shakespeare, Burns and others.

London is famous for its Trafalgar Square. It was laid out about a hundred years ago. In the middle of it stands the famous Nelson Column built in honour of the great seaman and his great naval

victory of 1805, when he destroyed the French fleet in the battle of Trafalgar.

One of the most striking buildings in the City is St. Paul's Cathedral. It was designed by Christopher Wren, an outstanding British architect. It took Wren thirty-five years to build the Cathedral. When Wren died he was buried here.

London is one of the most beautiful city in the world.

Answer the questions :

1. Where is London situated?
2. What parts does it consist of?
3. What places of interest are there in London?
4. What abbey is situated near the Houses of Parliament?
5. Where were the kings and queens of England crowned?

Vocabulary:

1. divided	elosztott
2. financial	pénzügyi
3. business	üzlet
4. Stock Exchange	értéktőzsde
5. corporation	társaság
6. silent	csendes
7. fashionable	divatos
8. historical monument	történelmi emlékmű
9. fortress	erődítmény
10. crowned	koronázott
11. bury	eltemet
12. naval victory	haditengerészeti győzelem
13. striking	mutató
14. designed	megtervezett
15. outstanding	kiemelkedő
16. cathedral	székesegyház

English language in international communication

Today nearly 600 million people around the world use the English language. Only half of these people speak English as their first language. About the same number use it as a second language. It is an official language in 44 countries. In many others it is the language of business, commerce and technology. English language is useful for international communication.

Now I'm a student and I have my point of view about this language. I want to reach success in my future profession and English will help me. Modern life is impossible without communication. This communication is between people of one country and between people of different nations. So it is necessary to know at least one foreign language. Besides, I think to achieve real success in my future is impossible without speaking a foreign language. If you are a scientist you need it to read literature. Many books and papers in special fields are in English. If you want to be a good specialist in any field you need a foreign language to receive new information on your specialty. If you are a businessperson you need a foreign language to have business with foreign partners.

Many people like to travel. For this a foreign language is necessary too. If you want to get education abroad you must know a foreign language too. If you are fond of reading you can read interesting books in the original. If you are fond of music you can understand the words of songs. If you are an athlete you can communicate using a foreign language during international competitions. If you want to find a job abroad you must know a foreign language too. So in any field of modern life it is necessary to know English language. English is truly a world language.

We live in Europe. Ukraine takes part in many international political, economic, cultural and educational projects. But if you want to take part in these projects you must know a foreign language. A private interpreter isn't a suitable way out. People can think that you

aren't intelligent enough if you spend much money on paying the private interpreter instead of paying for your own education.

English is one of the most popular foreign languages. It is the most spoken language in international communication.

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. official language | hivatalos nyelv |
| 2. commerce | kereskedelem |
| 3. point of view | nézet |
| 4. impossible | lehetetlen |
| 5. success | siker |

Seasons and weather

There are four seasons in the year – spring, summer, autumn and winter. Spring is the season when nature awakens from winter sleep. The days become longer, the nights – shorter. It often rains, and at the very beginning it even snows. But gradually the sun shines more and more brightly, the winter snow melts, the green grass covers the earth, the trees and bushes are full of blossom. It smells of flowers everywhere. They are so fresh and lovely. The nicest spring flowers are snowdrops, violets, daffodils and daisies. Then the birds fly back from far distant warm countries. They build their nests and sing so gaily and happily that even a man in dismal mood is put in spirits. It is very nice in spring. It is one of the favourite seasons.

The days become longer and warmer. The bright sunshine scorches the earth, the sky is blue and clean. But sometimes the sky can overcast with loud black clouds. It thunders and lightens. That's a thunderstorm. After the thunderstorm the air is remarkable. Then we have a lot of warm or even hot days. Most people take their holidays in summer. They rest and have a lot of fun.

But the days becoming shorter, the sun rays losing their force. Autumn is approaching. The trees that not so long bloomed with flowers are covered with red, yellow and brown leaves. They are laden with ripening fruit. Day by day it gets colder and colder. The trees have cast off their leaves and they look bare.

The sky is overcast with black, heavy clouds. The air becomes frosty, there is a drop in the temperature.

Winter is the coldest season in the year. It often snows in winter. The snow is white and clean. There is a lot of snow on the ground. December is a rather snowy winter month. There are usually hard frosts in January. In February the frost breaks. We feel the smell of spring in the air.

Answer the questions :

1. What happens to nature in spring?
2. What are the four seasons of the year?
3. Why is autumn called "golden"?

4. What is the weather like in winter?
5. Which season is your favorite?
6. When does summer begin?
7. What is the weather like today?

Vocabulary:

1. nature awakens	a természet ébredése
2. snows	havazik
3. melts	olvad
4. gradually	fokozatosan
5. grass	fű
6. snowdrop	hóvirág
7. violet	ibolya
8. daffodil	nárcisz
9. daisy	százszorszép
10. blossom	virágzás
11. fresh	friss
12. dismal mood	komor hangulat
13. scorches	felmelegít
14. overcast	beborul
15. thunderstorm	vihar
16. approaching	közelít
17. ripening fruit	érő gyümölcs
18. frosty	fagyos
19. breaks	megtör