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Джонас Тичерман

**Расширение
словарного запаса
в английском
языке для
продолжающих**

Тексты, лексика
и упражнения

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запаса в английском языке
для продолжающих. Тексты,
лексика и упражнения**

«Издательские решения»

Тичерман Д.

Расширение словарного запаса в английском языке для продолжающих. Тексты, лексика и упражнения / Д. Тичерман — «Издательские решения»,

Книга предназначена для продолжающих изучать английский язык и направлена на систематическое расширение словарного запаса. Каждая глава содержит текст на актуальную тему, подборку полезной лексики с примерами и упражнения для закрепления. Материал помогает развивать навыки понимания и активного использования английского в повседневных, учебных и профессиональных ситуациях.

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Джонас Тичерман

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My Day — Morning and Evening Routines

I usually wake up at 7 a.m. on weekdays. The first thing I do is turn off my alarm and stretch. Stretching helps me feel awake and ready for the day. After that, I go to the bathroom, brush my teeth, and wash my face. Sometimes I take a quick shower if I have time.

After getting ready, I go to the kitchen and prepare breakfast. I often eat cereal with milk or toast with jam. I like drinking coffee in the morning because it helps me feel more energetic. While eating breakfast, I usually check my phone for messages or news.

At 8 a.m., I leave home and go to work. I usually walk to the bus stop and take the bus. During the bus ride, I sometimes listen to music or read a book. At work, I start by checking emails and making a list of tasks for the day. I spend most of the morning working on projects and attending meetings.

Lunch is around 12:30 p.m. I usually eat with my colleagues in the office cafeteria. Sometimes I bring food from home, like a salad or a sandwich. After lunch, I go back to my desk and continue working. I try to take short breaks to stretch and relax my eyes.

In the evening, I finish work around 6 p.m. I usually go home, take a shower if needed, and change into comfortable clothes. Dinner is around 7 p.m., and I like eating something light, like pasta, soup, or salad. After dinner, I spend time relaxing. I may watch TV, read a book, or talk with my family.

Before going to bed, I have a simple routine. I brush my teeth, wash my face, and sometimes write in my journal. I try to go to bed around 11 p.m. A good night's sleep is very important because it helps me feel ready for the next day.

Weekends are a little different. I usually wake up later and spend more time having breakfast. I might go for a walk in the park, meet friends, or do hobbies I enjoy. But even on weekends, I have small routines that make my day organized.

Useful Vocabulary with Examples

wake up — просыпаться

I wake up at 7 a.m. every day.

stretch — потягиваться

I stretch after getting out of bed.

brush teeth — чистить зубы

I brush my teeth twice a day.

take a shower — принимать душ

I take a shower in the morning.

prepare breakfast — готовить завтрак

She prepares breakfast for her family.

check messages — проверять сообщения

I check messages on my phone before work.

commute — добираться на работу/учёбу

I commute by bus every day.

attend meetings — посещать встречи

We attend meetings every morning at 9 a.m.

relax — отдыхать, расслабляться

I like to relax after work.

journal — вести дневник

I write in my journal before bed.

Exercise: Fill in the Gaps

Fill in the gaps using the words: wake up, stretch, brush teeth, take a shower, prepare breakfast, check messages, commute, attend meetings, relax, journal

I usually _____ at 7 a.m. on weekdays.

After getting out of bed, I _____ to feel awake.

I always _____ before breakfast.

Sometimes I _____ if I have time.

I _____ with toast and coffee every morning.

While eating breakfast, I _____ on my phone.

I _____ to work by bus.

At the office, I _____ and answer emails.

In the evening, I like to _____ by watching TV.

Before bed, I write in my _____.

Home and Apartment — Rooms and Furniture

Most people spend a lot of time at home. A home can be an apartment or a house. Each home usually has different rooms, and each room has its own purpose. Understanding rooms and furniture helps you describe your home in English.

The first room in a home is usually the living room. This is where people relax, watch TV, or spend time with family and friends. A living room often has a sofa, armchairs, a coffee table, and sometimes a bookshelf. Many families also have a TV stand or a rug to make the room comfortable.

The kitchen is another important room. People cook and eat here. Common furniture and appliances include a table, chairs, a stove, a refrigerator, a microwave, and cabinets for storing food. Some kitchens have a dishwasher to make cleaning easier.

Most homes have at least one bedroom. This room is for sleeping and relaxing. A bedroom usually has a bed, wardrobe, dresser, and sometimes a nightstand. People often have lamps for reading and curtains to cover the windows.

The bathroom is used for personal hygiene. It usually has a toilet, a sink, a shower or bathtub, and sometimes a mirror. Some bathrooms also have shelves for towels and toiletries.

Many homes also have additional rooms, like a dining room for family meals, a study or office for work or homework, and sometimes a balcony or garden. Furniture and decoration make each room functional and comfortable. For example, a desk and chair in a study help people work efficiently, while a dining table and chairs in a dining room are used for meals.

Describing your home can also include smaller objects. A lamp gives light, a carpet makes a room warm, and pictures or plants add personality. Furniture and rooms together create a comfortable living space.

Talking about your home is useful for many situations, like meeting new people, renting an apartment, or helping someone understand directions. For example, you can say: “My bedroom is next to the bathroom, and the living room is in front of the kitchen.” This is clear and easy to understand.

Finally, organizing your home is important. Keeping furniture in the right place and having clean rooms makes life easier. You can also add personal touches, like pillows, rugs, or small decorations, to make your apartment or house feel cozy.

Useful Vocabulary with Examples

living room — гостиная

The living room has a big sofa and a coffee table.

sofa — диван

I like sitting on the sofa and reading a book.

armchair — кресло

There is an armchair next to the window.

coffee table — журнальный столик

We put magazines on the coffee table.

bookshelf — книжная полка

My bookshelf is full of novels.

kitchen — кухня

I cook breakfast in the kitchen every morning.

bedroom — спальня

My bedroom is very cozy.

bed — кровать

I sleep on a comfortable bed.

wardrobe — шкаф для одежды

I keep my clothes in the wardrobe.

bathroom — ванная комната

The bathroom has a shower and a sink.

desk — письменный стол

I do my homework at the desk.

chair — стул

I sit on the chair while working.

dining table — обеденный стол

We eat dinner at the dining table.

lamp — лампа

I read a book under the lamp.

carpet — ковёр

There is a soft carpet in the living room.

Exercise: Fill in the Gaps

Use the words: living room, sofa, armchair, coffee table, bookshelf, kitchen, bedroom, bed, wardrobe, bathroom, desk, chair, dining table, lamp, carpet

We watch TV in the _____.

I like sitting on the _____ and reading.

There is an _____ near the window.

Magazines are on the _____.

My favorite books are on the _____.

I cook breakfast in the _____.

I sleep in my _____ every night.

My clothes are in the _____.

The _____ has a shower and a sink.

I do homework at the _____ with a comfortable _____.

We eat dinner at the _____.

I read under the light of the _____.

There is a soft _____ on the floor.

Family and Friends — Relationships and Connections

Family and friends are an important part of life. Talking about them in English helps you describe your personal life, explain your relationships, and share experiences. Every family is different, and friendships can vary, but some words are common for all people.

A family usually includes parents, children, and sometimes grandparents. The word parents refers to your mother and father. Siblings are brothers and sisters. Some families have only one child, while others have many. Grandparents are the parents of your mother or father. They often spend time with grandchildren and give advice.

Friends are people you choose to spend time with. A best friend is someone very close to you. Friends can be classmates, colleagues, neighbors, or people you meet in your hobbies. Spending time with friends can include talking, going to the cinema, playing sports, or eating together.

Relationships can be formal or informal. In informal relationships, people use friendly language, jokes, and casual conversation. In formal relationships, such as with teachers or colleagues, people use polite words and respect personal space. Understanding the difference is important in English communication.

Describing people in your family or group of friends is useful. You can talk about personality, hobbies, and habits. For example: “My sister is very kind and loves reading books.” or “My best friend is funny and likes sports.” These descriptions help others understand the people you are talking about.

Family traditions are another interesting topic. Some families celebrate birthdays, holidays, or special events together. For example, a family may have dinner together on Sundays, or celebrate New Year with fireworks. Talking about traditions in English shows culture and lifestyle.

Friendship also includes supporting each other. Friends listen to problems, give advice, and celebrate successes. Using English to describe actions and feelings is important: “My friend helped me when I was sick.” or “We celebrated my birthday together.”

Sometimes people use words to describe relationships. For example, close means a strong connection, distant means not very close, friendly means kind and pleasant, and supportive means helpful. These words help express the quality of relationships.

Finally, understanding family and friendships helps in many situations, like introducing yourself, writing emails, or talking about your life. Learning to describe relationships and connections in English makes communication richer and more personal.

Useful Vocabulary with Examples

mother — мать

My mother is very kind.

father — отец

My father works in an office.

parents — родители

I love spending time with my parents.

sibling — брат или сестра

I have one sibling, a younger brother.

grandparent — бабушка или дедушка

My grandparents live in another city.

friend — друг

I met my friend at school.

best friend — лучший друг

My best friend always supports me.

relationship — отношения

I have a good relationship with my colleagues.

close (relationship) — близкие отношения

I am close to my sister.

friendly — дружелюбный

My neighbors are friendly.

supportive — поддерживающий

My friend is very supportive when I have problems.

tradition — традиция

Our family has a tradition of Sunday dinners.

Exercise: Fill in the Gaps

Use the words: mother, father, parents, sibling, grandparent, friend, best friend, relationship, close, friendly, supportive, tradition

My _____ cooks delicious meals every day.

My _____ works in an office.

I enjoy spending time with my _____.

I have one _____, a younger sister.

My _____ lives in another city.

I met my _____ at school.

My _____ always helps me when I need advice.

I have a good _____ with my colleagues.

I am very _____ to my cousin.

My neighbors are very _____.

My friend is very _____ when I have problems.

Our family has a Sunday dinner _____.

Shopping — Stores and Groceries

Shopping is a common activity in daily life. Whether you go to a supermarket, a small shop, or online, knowing English words for stores, products, and actions makes communication easier. Shopping also includes asking questions, comparing prices, and understanding labels.

There are many types of stores. A supermarket sells food, drinks, and household items. A grocery store usually sells food and small household products. A clothing store sells clothes and shoes. A pharmacy sells medicines and health products. A mall has many stores under one roof.

When you go shopping, you often make a list of items. Common groceries include fruits, vegetables, bread, milk, cheese, and eggs. Other products are meat, fish, cereal, and juice. People also buy snacks and drinks. In a clothing store, you look for shirts, pants, dresses, and shoes.

Shopping requires useful phrases. For example, you can ask: “How much does this cost?” or “Can I pay by card?” If you need help, you can say: “Excuse me, where is the milk?” Sales assistants often help customers find products or sizes.

Prices and quality are important when shopping. You can compare products: “This cheese is cheaper than that one.” or “These shoes are more comfortable.” Sometimes stores have sales or discounts, which means products cost less for a limited time.

Online shopping is also popular. You can order groceries, clothes, or electronics on a website. You usually need to choose the item, add it to a cart, and pay online. Delivery is often available, and some stores allow returns if the product is not suitable.

Shopping is not only about buying things. It can also be a social activity. Some people enjoy going to markets or malls with friends or family. Talking about products, trying clothes, or tasting food can make shopping fun.

Finally, knowing store names, product names, and shopping phrases in English helps you travel, live abroad, or communicate with others. Practice these words and phrases, and you will feel confident in any store.

Useful Vocabulary with Examples

supermarket — супермаркет

I buy fruits and milk at the supermarket.

grocery store — продуктовый магазин

I go to the grocery store for bread and eggs.

clothing store — магазин одежды

I bought a new shirt at the clothing store.

pharmacy — аптека

I need to go to the pharmacy for medicine.

mall — торговый центр

The mall has many different stores.

fruit — фрукт

I like apples, oranges, and bananas.

vegetable — овощ

Carrots and tomatoes are vegetables.

bread — хлеб

I eat bread for breakfast.

milk — молоко

I drink milk every morning.

cheese — сыр

I put cheese on my sandwich.

egg — яйцо

I cook eggs for breakfast.

shirt — рубашка

He wears a white shirt to work.

pants — брюки

I bought new pants yesterday.

sale — распродажа

The store has a big sale this week.

discount — скидка

I got a discount on the shoes.

Exercise: Fill in the Gaps

Use the words: supermarket, grocery store, clothing store, pharmacy, mall, fruit, vegetable, bread, milk, cheese, egg, shirt, pants, sale, discount

- I buy fruits and milk at the _____.
- I go to the _____ for eggs and bread.
- I bought a new _____ at the _____.
- I need to buy medicine at the _____.
- The _____ has many different stores.
- I like apples, bananas, and oranges. These are _____.
- Carrots and tomatoes are _____.
- I eat _____ for breakfast.
- I drink _____ every morning.
- I put _____ on my sandwich.
- I cook an _____ for breakfast.
- He wears a white _____ to work.
- I bought new _____ yesterday.
- The store has a big _____ this week.
- I got a 20% _____ on the shoes.

Food and Drinks — Meals and Ordering

Food and drinks are an important part of daily life. Talking about meals in English helps you order food, describe your preferences, and discuss recipes or diets. Meals usually follow a routine: breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Some people also have snacks between meals.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day. Common foods include bread, cereal, eggs, fruit, and yogurt. People often drink coffee, tea, or juice in the morning. Breakfast is important because it gives energy for the day ahead.

Lunch is usually eaten around midday. People eat sandwiches, salads, pasta, rice dishes, or soup. In restaurants, you can order a menu or choose a la carte. Many people take a short break at work or school to eat lunch.

Dinner is the main meal of the day for many people. It can be eaten at home or in a restaurant. Typical dishes include meat, fish, vegetables, pasta, or rice. People often enjoy dessert, such as cake, ice cream, or fruit salad. Drinks like water, soda, or juice are common during meals.

When ordering food at a restaurant, it is useful to know common phrases. You can say: “Can I see the menu, please?” or “I would like a sandwich and a glass of water.” If you have dietary restrictions, you can ask: “Does this dish contain nuts?” or “I am vegetarian.”

Talking about food also includes expressing likes and dislikes. For example: “I love pizza.” or “I don’t like broccoli.” You can describe flavors, such as sweet, salty, spicy, or bitter. Knowing these words helps you explain your preferences clearly.

Cooking at home is another way to use food vocabulary. Recipes include ingredients, quantities, and instructions. For example: “Add two eggs and a cup of milk.” Following recipes improves your vocabulary and makes it easier to cook meals in English.

Finally, food and drinks are part of culture and social life. People share meals with family and friends, celebrate special occasions, and explore international cuisine. Talking about meals, ordering in restaurants, and describing tastes are important skills in English.

Useful Vocabulary with Examples

breakfast — завтрак
I eat breakfast at 7 a.m.
lunch — обед
We usually have lunch at 12:30 p.m.
dinner — ужин
Dinner is my favorite meal.
snack — перекус
I like a snack in the afternoon.
bread — хлеб
I eat bread with jam for breakfast.
cereal — хлопья
I have cereal with milk.
egg — яйцо
I cook two eggs for breakfast.
fruit — фрукт
I eat fruit every day.
yogurt — йогурт
I like yogurt with honey.
coffee — кофе
I drink coffee every morning.
tea — чай
She drinks tea with breakfast.
juice — сок
I like orange juice.
menu — меню
Can I see the menu, please?
a la carte — по меню
We ordered a la carte.
dessert — десерт
I had ice cream for dessert.
sweet — сладкий
Chocolate is sweet.
salty — солёный
Chips are salty.
spicy — острый
This curry is spicy.

Exercise: Fill in the Gaps

Use the words: breakfast, lunch, dinner, snack, bread, cereal, egg, fruit, yogurt, coffee, tea, juice, menu, a la carte, dessert, sweet, salty, spicy

I eat _____ at 7 a.m. every day.

We usually have _____ at 12:30 p.m.

_____ is my main meal in the evening.

I like a small _____ in the afternoon.

I eat _____ with jam in the morning.

I have _____ with milk for breakfast.

I cook two _____ for breakfast.

I eat _____ every day.

I like _____ with honey.

I drink _____ every morning.

She drinks _____ with breakfast.

I like orange _____.

Can I see the _____, please?

We ordered food _____.

I had ice cream for _____.

Chocolate is _____.

Chips are _____.

This curry is very _____.

Clothes and Fashion — Accessories and Style

Clothes and fashion are an important part of daily life. Talking about clothes in English helps you describe yourself, go shopping, and discuss trends. Everyone has a personal style, and clothes can be casual, formal, or sporty.

Shirts and t-shirts are common clothing items. Shirts are usually formal or for work, while t-shirts are casual. Pants or jeans are worn on the lower body. Women often wear dresses or skirts, while men may wear suits for special occasions.

Shoes are important. Common types are sneakers, boots, and sandals. Shoes can match an outfit, be comfortable, or stylish. People also wear socks for comfort and warmth.

Accessories make clothes more interesting. Hats, scarves, belts, and watches are popular. Jewelry like necklaces, earrings, and bracelets can show personal taste. A bag or backpack is both functional and fashionable.

Fashion can change with the seasons. In winter, people wear coats, gloves, and warm hats. In summer, people wear shorts, t-shirts, and sunglasses. Clothes are also chosen for events: a formal dress for a party, a suit for work, or sportswear for exercise.

Describing clothes includes colors, patterns, and materials. For example: “I like a red cotton t-shirt.” or “Her skirt is blue with white stripes.” Using adjectives like comfortable, elegant, casual, or trendy helps describe style.

Shopping for clothes requires vocabulary. You can ask: “Do you have this shirt in size M?” or “Can I try these shoes?” Understanding sizes, colors, and materials is important for buying the right clothes.

Finally, fashion is a way to express personality. Some people follow trends, while others prefer classic styles. Clothes, accessories, and style together create a complete look. Talking about fashion in English allows you to describe outfits, give opinions, and understand others.

Useful Vocabulary with Examples

shirt — рубашка

I wear a white shirt to work.

t-shirt — футболка

I like wearing a t-shirt at home.

pants — брюки

He bought new pants yesterday.

jeans — джинсы

I usually wear jeans on weekends.

dress — платье

She bought a red dress for the party.

skirt — юбка

I wear a skirt in summer.

suit — костюм

He wears a suit to the office.

shoes — обувь

My shoes are comfortable.

sneakers — кроссовки

I wear sneakers for sports.

boots — ботинки

I need boots for winter.

sandals — сандалии

I wear sandals in summer.

hat — шляпа, шапка

I wear a hat in winter.

scarf — шарф

I have a warm scarf.

belt — ремень

He wears a black leather belt.

watch — часы

I bought a new watch.

necklace — ожерелье

She has a gold necklace.

earrings — серьги

She wears small earrings.

bracelet — браслет

I have a silver bracelet.

bag — сумка

I carry my books in a bag.

backpack — рюкзак

I put my laptop in a backpack.

Exercise: Fill in the Gaps

Use the words: shirt, t-shirt, pants, jeans, dress, skirt, suit, shoes, sneakers, boots, sandals, hat, scarf, belt, watch, necklace, earrings, bracelet, bag, backpack

I wear a white _____ to work.

I like wearing a _____ at home.

He bought new _____ yesterday.

I usually wear _____ on weekends.

She bought a red _____ for the party.

I wear a _____ in summer.

He wears a _____ to the office.

My _____ are comfortable.

I wear _____ for sports.

I need _____ for winter.

I wear _____ in summer.

I wear a warm _____ in winter.

He wears a black leather _____.

I bought a new _____.

She has a gold _____.

She wears small _____.

I have a silver _____.

I carry my books in a _____.

I put my laptop in a _____.

Sports and Fitness — Exercises and Activities

Sports and fitness are important for a healthy lifestyle. Talking about exercises and activities in English helps you describe routines, give advice, and participate in conversations about health. People choose different sports based on interests, fitness goals, and available facilities.

Outdoor sports include activities like running, cycling, swimming, soccer, and tennis. Running is simple and popular, while cycling can be fun and useful for transportation. Swimming is excellent for all-around fitness and is gentle on the joints. Soccer is a team sport played with a ball, and tennis is played individually or in pairs.

Indoor sports can be done at a gym or at home. Common indoor exercises include yoga, pilates, weightlifting, and using machines like treadmills or exercise bikes. These activities help strengthen muscles, improve flexibility, and increase endurance.

Fitness routines often combine exercises for different parts of the body. For example, cardio exercises like running or cycling improve heart health, while strength training with weights builds muscle. Stretching is essential before and after workouts to prevent injuries.

Many people also enjoy group activities. Fitness classes like aerobics, Zumba, or spinning are fun and motivate people to exercise regularly. Team sports like basketball or volleyball also provide social interaction and teamwork experience.

Talking about sports includes describing frequency and ability. You can say: “I go running three times a week.” or “I am good at swimming, but I don’t like tennis.” Using words like beginner, intermediate, or advanced helps describe your skill level.

Sports and fitness are not only about physical health. Regular activity improves mental health, reduces stress, and increases energy. People also feel more confident when they maintain a fitness routine. Eating healthy food, drinking water, and getting enough sleep complement exercise and create a balanced lifestyle.

Finally, discussing sports in English is useful for many situations: talking with friends, joining a gym, or participating in sports events. Knowing names of exercises, activities, and phrases for routines makes communication easier and more confident.

Useful Vocabulary with Examples

running — бег
I go running every morning.
cycling — езда на велосипеде
I enjoy cycling in the park.
swimming — плавание
Swimming is good for all muscles.
soccer — футбол
He plays soccer on weekends.
tennis — теннис
I play tennis with my friend.
yoga — йога
I do yoga to relax.
pilates — пилатес
Pilates improves flexibility.
weightlifting — поднятие тяжестей
Weightlifting helps build muscle.
treadmill — беговая дорожка
I run on the treadmill at the gym.
exercise bike — велотренажёр
I use the exercise bike for cardio.
cardio — кардиоупражнения
Cardio exercises strengthen the heart.
strength training — силовые тренировки
Strength training builds muscles.
stretching — растяжка
Stretching prevents injuries.
aerobics — аэробика
I attend aerobics classes twice a week.
Zumba — зумба
Zumba is fun and energetic.
beginner — новичок
I am a beginner at tennis.
intermediate — средний уровень
I am an intermediate runner.
advanced — продвинутый уровень
She is an advanced swimmer.

Exercise: Fill in the Gaps

Use the words: running, cycling, swimming, soccer, tennis, yoga, pilates, weightlifting, treadmill, exercise bike, cardio, strength training, stretching, aerobics, Zumba, beginner, intermediate, advanced

I go _____ every morning in the park.

I enjoy _____ to school instead of taking the bus.

_____ is good for all muscles and joints.

He plays _____ on weekends with friends.

I play _____ with my friend at the club.

I do _____ to relax and improve flexibility.

_____ classes help strengthen muscles.

_____ helps build muscle with weights.

I run on the _____ at the gym.

I use an _____ for cardio exercises.

_____ exercises improve heart health.

_____ is important before and after workouts.

I attend _____ classes twice a week.

_____ is fun and energetic.

I am a _____ at tennis.

I am an _____ runner.

She is an _____ swimmer.

Transport and Travel — Getting Around

Transport and travel are important parts of daily life. Talking about them in English helps you describe how you move, buy tickets, ask for directions, and plan trips. People use different types of transport depending on distance, convenience, and cost.

Public transport includes buses, trains, trams, and subways. Many people use buses or trains to commute to work or school. Tickets can be bought at a station, online, or from a driver. In big cities, subways are fast and convenient. Trams are common in some countries and are often used for short distances.

Private transport includes cars, motorcycles, and bicycles. Cars are comfortable for long distances and personal schedules. Motorcycles are fast and save parking space. Bicycles are healthy and eco-friendly, ideal for short trips or commuting in cities.

Air travel is common for long distances. People fly in airplanes to travel to different cities or countries. Airports have check-in counters, security, and boarding gates. Tickets can be bought in advance online or at the airport. Train travel is also popular in some countries, especially for medium distances. High-speed trains are fast and efficient.

Taxis and ride-sharing services are useful for short distances or when public transport is unavailable. You can call a taxi by phone, use a ride-sharing app, or find one at a taxi stand. Drivers take passengers to their destinations safely and often quickly.

Traveling includes asking for directions and understanding signs. You can say: “How do I get to the train station?” or “Is there a bus to the airport?” Knowing words like station, platform, ticket office, and route helps you navigate transport systems.

Transport is also connected to planning trips. You can talk about schedules, timetables, or delays. For example: “The train leaves at 9 a.m.” or “The bus is delayed by 15 minutes.” Understanding times and distances is important for arriving on time.

Finally, using transport safely and efficiently is important. Following rules, wearing seat belts, and keeping personal items secure ensures a smooth journey. Talking about transport and travel in English allows you to describe your journeys, ask for help, and plan trips with confidence.

Useful Vocabulary with Examples

bus — автобус

I take the bus to work every day.

train — поезд

I travel by train to another city.

tram — трамвай

The tram is faster than the bus in the city center.

subway — метро

I use the subway to get to school.

car — автомобиль

I drive my car to work.

motorcycle — мотоцикл

He rides a motorcycle to save time.

bicycle — велосипед

I go to the park by bicycle.

airplane — самолёт

I travel by airplane to another country.

airport — аэропорт

The airport is near the city.

check-in counter — стойка регистрации

I go to the check-in counter to get my boarding pass.

boarding gate — выход на посадку

The boarding gate is next to the café.

taxi — такси

I called a taxi to get home.

ride-sharing app — приложение для вызова машины

I booked a car using a ride-sharing app.

station — станция

The train station is in the city center.

platform — платформа, перрон

The train leaves from platform 3.

ticket office — касса

I bought my ticket at the ticket office.

route — маршрут

The bus route goes through the city center.

timetable — расписание

I checked the train timetable online.

delay — задержка

The bus has a 10-minute delay.

Exercise: Fill in the Gaps

Use the words: bus, train, tram, subway, car, motorcycle, bicycle, airplane, airport, check-in counter, boarding gate, taxi, ride-sharing app, station, platform, ticket office, route, timetable, delay

- I take the _____ to work every day.
I travel by _____ to another city.
The _____ is faster than the bus in the city center.
I use the _____ to get to school.
I drive my _____ to work.
He rides a _____ to save time.
I go to the park by _____.
I travel by _____ to another country.
The _____ is near the city.
I go to the _____ to get my boarding pass.
The _____ is next to the café.
I called a _____ to get home.
I booked a car using a _____.
The train station is in the city center. It is called a _____.
The train leaves from _____ 3.
I bought my ticket at the _____.
The bus _____ goes through the city center.
I checked the train _____ online.
The bus has a 10-minute _____.

Weather and Nature — Seasons and Landscapes

Talking about weather and nature in English is useful for daily conversations, travel, and outdoor activities. People often describe the seasons, climate, and different landscapes. Weather affects plans, clothing, and activities, so knowing the vocabulary is important.

There are four main seasons: spring, summer, autumn (fall), and winter. Spring is warm, flowers bloom, and days get longer. Summer is hot, sunny, and people often go to the beach or have outdoor activities. Autumn is cooler, leaves change color, and it can be windy or rainy. Winter is cold, sometimes snowy, and people wear warm clothes.

Weather conditions include sunny, cloudy, rainy, windy, stormy, snowy, and foggy. People often ask: “What’s the weather like today?” or “Is it going to rain?” Using adjectives correctly helps describe weather clearly.

Temperature words are also useful. Hot and warm describe high temperatures, while cool and cold describe low temperatures. Freezing describes very cold conditions, and mild refers to comfortable temperatures.

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

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