**4. Housing (bývanie)**

**- my home (address, part of the town, description of your house/flat, domestic appliances – domáce spotrebiče, furniture - nábytok), neighbourhood (susedstvo, sídlisko, blízke okolie), facilities (zariadenia) in my neighbourhood**

**- housing in towns and villages – advantages and disadvantages (výhody a nevýhody)**

**- ideal housing (your ideas about your own house or flat)**

**- compare housing in Slovakia and Great Britain and the USA**

We all are very much **influenced** by (ovplyvnení) the place where we grow up (vyrastať). Our whole life **is marked by** (poznačený) places where we live, stay or work. There comes a time when we want **to settle down** (usadiť sa) and create our own home. Every one of us has a dream home in a dream country which would correspond (zhodovať sa) to all our needs and **desires** (túžby). In real life we try to make the best possible **compromise**.

 Living in towns and cities has both **advantages** (výhody) and **disadvantages** (nevýhody). **On the one hand** (na jednej strane), there are many job opportunities (pracovné príležitosti), better schooling possibilities, a rich social life, and a lot of sports **facilities** (športové zariadenia). There are many cultural events held, such as concerts, art exhibitions, operas, theatre performances. People can go out to cafés, pubs, and night clubs. There are lots of shops, shopping malls or shopping centres where one can buy all sorts of **goods** (Tovar) under one roof (strecha). There are usually a few local hospitals which provide (poskytovať) a high standard of health care. **On the other hand** (na druhej strane), city **inhabitants** (-citizens, obyvatelia mesta) live in a **polluted** (znečistený), noisy, **crowded** (preplnený) and hectic place. The air in towns and cities is often polluted by **fumes** (dym) from factory **chimneys** (komín) and cars. There is often **a lot of mess and dirt in the streets**. A lot of city people live in **housing estates** (sídliská), which is not an ideal place to **raise** (vychovávať)children. The most serious problem of towns and cities is a high level of criminality caused by **pickpockets** (vreckári), **shoplifters** (vykrádači obchodov), **burglars** (lupiči), murderers (vrahovia) and drug dealers.

 In the past, there was a strong tendency to move to towns. Nowadays, more and more people move back to the country where they look for peace and a healthy way of living. The houses in village are cheaper than the ones in towns.

 Many Slovaks live in **flats**. A flat is situated in the same building as other flats, often forming part of a **block of flats** (panelák) or town house (bytovka). During the communist period a lot of **huge** (obrovský) **housing estates** (sídliská) were built in our country. These days, a lot of them are being reconstructed and new ones are being built but not as many as before. A flat may be very large with nearly as much space as a house or it may be just one room with a kitchen and a bathroom. Most of the flats in Slovakia are two-, three- or four-room flats.

 British people prefer to live in houses rather than flats. There are several types of houses in Britain: **terraced** **houses** (radové domy), **back-to-back houses** (domy, ktoré majú spoločnú zadnú stenu, houses which share their back wall), town houses, **semi-detached houses** (dvojdomy, houses which have one wall in common), **detached** (samostaný) **houses** and **bungalows** (single-storey detached house). Terraced houses are built in a **row** (rad), back-to-back houses share a back wall, and semi-detached houses are **joined** (spojený) together by one **common** (spoločný) wall. A detached house stands by itself and a bungalow is built on one level. Slovak houses are usually quite big and the older ones are sometimes shared (deliť sa o niečo) by two families – grandparents, their children and grandchildren.

 Slovaks and British people love gardening. Slovaks **tend to** (inklininovať k niečomu) have bigger gardens **behind** (za) their houses and they spend quite a lot of time **grow**ing (pestovať) vegetables and fruit. There is a lot of work around the house **throughout** (počas celého roka) **the whole year**. Both Slovaks and British are very **skillful** (zručný) and do a lot of work themselves.

 A **cottage/cabin** (chalupa), a small traditional country house, is quite popular in our country. Some families have cottages near **woods** (lesy) or lakes (jazerá) and like to spend their weekends there. British people also like country houses. Some British families have them in France.

 A typical British house **is set in/is situated in** (je umiestnený v) a small garden and has two **storeys** (poschodia). It is usually designed for a family of four or five people. There is a hall, a front room, a back room, a dining room (jedáleň), an utility room (špajza), a kitchen and a storage space **downstairs** (dole, na prízemí). A garage is normally attached to the house. **Upstairs** (hore, na poschodí), there is one big bedroom and two smaller ones, a bathroom and a **lavatory** (- toilet, WC). Parents usually have bedroom with en-suite bathroom

 The **furniture** (nábytok) in British and Slovak rooms is not very different nowadays. The living room has a sofa (sedačka) and armchairs (kreslá), a wall unit (stenová zostava nábytku) with the hi-fi system, television and video, a bookcase and a coffee table (servírovací, nízky stolík). There is a carpet on the floor to make the room warm and **comfortable** (pohodlný). Most of the British houses have a **fireplace** (kozub) because of cold weather. The kitchen furniture includes the **kitchen cupboards** (linka), **sink** (výlevka, umývadlo v kuchyni), **cooker** (šporák) and **fridge** (chladnička) and **freezer** (mrazák). They are usually **built‑in** (vstavaný). There is also a table with chairs or stools (stolička bez operadla, stolček). The floor in the kitchen is often **tiled** (vykachličkovaná). Slovak families usually have their washing machine in the bathroom, the British in the kitchen. The bedroom has a double bed, built-in wardrobes (vstavané šatníkové skrine), dressing table (toaletný stolík) with a mirror on the wall and a stool in front of the table.

 In the USA an average American family lives in a large house with many rooms. In large American cities, many people live in downtown apartments (flats). Like the British, Americans do not usually stay in the same house their whole lives. Aome families like to move to other parts of the country and change houses every 10 years.

 As the **standard of living** (životná úroveň) is generally very high in the USA, the **average** (priemerný) American family can live **comfortably** (pohodlne) and well. Many **wealthy** (zámožný) people have very large houses with many rooms, tennis courts and swimming pools. In the centre of big American cities, many people live in apartments (flats, byty) situated in (umiestnený v) large apartment buildings. The houses are **well-furnished** (dobre zariadený) and **equipped** (vybavený) with modern **household appliances** (domáce spotrebiče). Each child in the family has his/her own room. Like the British people, Americans do not usually stay (zostať) in the same house their whole lives. Some families like to move (sťahovať sa) to other parts of the country and change houses more than once in a **decade** (desaťročie).

 Both in Slovakia and Great Britain, it is not easy to buy one’s own flat or a house. In both countries, the prices of **property** (majetok, nehnuteľnosť) are extremely high. It is impossible for a young family to buy a flat without the help of parents or a **mortgage** (hypotéka). In order to buy a house, a family does not need to have all the money – there are many banks from which it is possible to **borrow** (požičať) up to 90 per cent of the **value** (hodnota) of the house as a mortgage. Almost half of all British families own (vlastniť) the houses in which they live. A lot of them pay off (splácať) the mortgage for many years after moving into a house. In Slovakia more and more people **take advantage of** (využiť niečo) the mortgage too. Some **take out a loan** (brať si pôžičku) for the reconstruction of their flats or houses.

 **Homelessness** (bezdomovstvo) is a big social problem in many countries. A lot of **homeless people** (bezdomovci) are alcoholics, **mentally-ill** (duševne chorí) or just unemployed people left (ponechaní) without **means of living** (prostriedky na živobytie). In our country more and more **asylum houses** (azylové domy) are built for them.

Answer these questions:

1. Is it necessary to have all the money to buy a house in Britain? Explain.
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in towns?
3. What is the difference between a flat and a house?
4. What are the basic types of houses in Britain?
5. What does a typical British house look like?
6. What kinds of gardens do the houses in Slovakia normally have?
7. Where do the majority of American people live?
8. Do Americans stay in the same house all their lives?
9. Compare the household equipment an average American and Slovak family has.
10. Why is it complicated to buy a house or a flat?
11. Describe your house or flat. (I live in a four- room flat. It is on the fifth floor. I live in the housing estate called
12. What is your idea of a perfect home?
13. Translate these words into Slovak: armchair, bookcase, bedroom, carpet, bunk bed, double bed, single bed, en-suite bathroom, sauna, winter garden, garage, front door, back door, loo, rug, walls are painted white, dining room, hall, refrigerator, freezer, kettle, oven, cooker, hoover, lamp, wardrobe, chest of drawers, hanger, poster, picture, toilet, bathroom, living room, kitchen, bedroom, dishwasher, sink, coffee table, sofa, water tap, windowsill, curtains, bedside lamp, remote control, switch, to plug in, to turn the TV on, to turn off the computer, blinds, bedside/night table.
14. Describe your room. Use the phrases given: there is + jednotné číslo /there are + množné číslo

I have/don’t have my own room. I share my room with my brother. My room is painted green/bright orange/light green.

Opposite the door there is/are ….. On the right/left there are/is …. I have got pictures, posters, paintings on the walls. …is next to (je pri) my bed, …..is behind (za), under (pod) on (na), floating floor (plávajúca podlaha), cupboards/wardrobe, shelf/bookshelf (shelves). On the windowsill I have pots with flowers, I have/don’t have curtains, blinds. I like my room because….. I spend/don’t spend a lot of time in my room. In my room I….. (listen to music, watch TV, use computer, go on the Internet, play games, chat with friends, text/phone my friends, have a mess, make love, read books, do my homework, paint/draw pictures, talk to my friends, play with my sister, have a lot of toys, fluffy toys, pillows, electronic gadgets…… . If you opened my wardrobe/drawer, you would find a complete mess, lots of papers, pencils, clothes, shoes, t-shirts, tops, dresses, board games (spoločenské hry), earings, make-up staff, brushes, toiletries, love letters …….

Veľa -Lots of, a lot of (kladné vety, počítateľné aj nepočítateľné podstatné mená.

Veľa - Many + počítateľné podstatné mená v množnom čísle (zápor, otázka)

Veľa - Much + nepočítateľné podstatné čísla (zápor, otázka)

Nejaký, niektorý - Some + počítateľné podstatné mená v množnom čísle a nepočítateľné podstatné mená v kladných vetách

 + otázky keď niečo ponúkam: Would you like some tea? Would you like something to eat?

Nejaký, žiadny - Any + nepočítateľné a počítateľné podstatné mená v množnom čísle v otázke a zápore!

Málo - Little + nepočítateľné podstatné mená (málo), a little (trošku)

Málo - Few + počítateľné podstatné mená v množnom čísle. (málo); a few - zopár

V jednotnom čísle počítateľných podstatných mien používame a/an!!!!!!

Some – something, somewhere, sometimes,

Any – anything, anywhere, anytime.

Doplň:

I’ve got …………………………….. good friends but I haven’t got …………….best friend.

There are …………………..nice pictures by my classmates on the wall. ……………..of them I like very much.

There are …………….flower pots on the windowsill. I don’t have ……………time.

Would you like …………sugar into your coffee? Yes, but just ………………. .

There isn’t ……………… I hate about my school. Well, maybe ………….things.

…………… Slovak people live in flats. There isn’t ……………milk in the fridge.

I’ve got ……………….news for you.

Have you heard ……………….. of Pete? I haven’t been in touch with him for …………… weeks.

Have you got ………….money on you? Yes, but just …………….

Just ……………….. of my subject I like but most of them I loathe.

In towns and cities there ……. ……………………….sports and cultural facilities, but just …………… places where you can be alone.

In Bratislava there …… ………… museums, art galleries, theatres, concert halls and restaurants.

There …………… too ………….. pubs and cafés in villages, just a church and one local pub.

… friend in need is … friend indeed.

… lot of my homework I do at school. Not ……… of it I do at home.

I have never cheated in ………….. tests. …………… I passed but not too ……………… .

My English teacher is absolutely horrible because she gives us …………….. homework and I don’t have …….. time to do it on time.

We have been through ……….. of our final exams topic but there are still ………………… left.

Is there ……..thing I can help you with? No, thanks a lot. I haven’t got …….left.

I am living with my friends until I find ……………………… to live

…………………….can learn English, it just a matter of will.

I don’t want to tell you ……………………..