

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОБОРОНИ УКРАЇНИ
ВІЙСЬКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ
КИЇВСЬКОГО НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА**

Ю.О. Хакімова

**ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС
З ВИВЧЕННЯ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ
(ВІЙСЬКОВО-СПЕЦІАЛЬНОЇ МОВНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ)
ДЛЯ КУРСАНТІВ (СТУДЕНТІВ) З КУРСУ
(англійська мова)**

Навчальний посібник

Видання друге
Виправлене та доповнене

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Рецензенти:

канд. філол. наук, професор **О.М. Акмалдінова**
канд. філол. наук, професор **І.І. Магушинець**

Х16 Хакімова Ю.О. Практичний курс з вивчення іноземної мови (військово-спеціальної мовної підготовки) для курсантів (студентів) 3 курсу (англійська мова). – К.: Видавничий Дім Дмитра Бураго, 2010. – 152 с.

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Практичний курс складений для курсантів (студентів) 3 курсу немовних спеціальностей. Він є продовження основного курсу вивчення іноземної мови та завершує основний курс. Метою навчального посібника є практичне оволодіння англійською мовою, формування навичок у різних сферах, аспектах мовної діяльності.

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ВСТУП

Навчальний посібник складений для курсантів немовних спеціальностей, які продовжують вивчення іноземної мови.

Вивчення іноземної мови, як культурного та спеціального явища повинно сприяти формуванню у курсантів загальної культури.

Метою навчального посібника є практичне оволодіння англійською мовою, формування навичок у різних сферах, аспектах мовної діяльності.

Навчальний посібник складається з 8 тематичних розділів, кожен з яких вміщує 4 уроки. Кожен урок передбачає читання і переклад основного тексту, виконання лексичних завдань до тексту та граматичних вправ. Оскільки тематика текстів не має вузькоспеціального характеру, навчальний посібник може бути корисним студентами різних вузів і факультетів. Матеріал поданий у збірці відноситься до основного курсу вивчення іноземної мови, який передбачає:

- формування базових знань з граматики, загальноповсюдних лексик;
- оволодіння певними моделями, насамперед такими, що не мають аналогів у рідній мові;
- ознайомлення із загальними принципами структури іноземної мови;
- активізація навичок усного мовлення в ситуаційному моделюванні професійної діяльності;
- сприйняття на слух, аудіювання текстів.

Складовими частинами вивчення іноземної мови є: читання і переклад, усне мовлення та письмо, як засіб та мета навчання.

Письмо – це допоміжний засіб навчання, що входить до системи вправ при закріпленні та контролі лексичного та граматичного матеріалу. Учбовий переклад має за мету адекватну передачу інформації, що базується на комплексному підході до подолання граматичних, лексичних та стилістичних труднощів у тексті.

Фонетика та грамика у посібнику подаються не у вигляді зведення правил для вивчення, а як мовний матеріал, в процесі роботи над яким у курсанта формуються мовні навички та вміння.

Оволодіння лексичним матеріалом відбувається в процесі роботи над текстом навчального посібника, при цьому робота над словом ведеться в контексті.

Навчальний посібник передбачає вдосконалення навичок читання і мовлення. Особливого значення набувають вправи, спрямовані на самостійне розуміння значення слів та словосполучень на основі контексту, мовної здогадки. Для читання на всіх рівнях навчання використовуються адаптовані та оригінальні композиційно-структурні та змістовно-завершені тексти, різні за обсягом та мовною насиченістю.

ТЕМА 17:

УКРАЇНА. КИЇВ

Заняття 1

ГЕОГРАФІЧНЕ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ, КЛІМАТ УКРАЇНИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF UKRAINE

A state, Ukraine, appeared on the world political map in 1991. Ukraine occupies an area of 603,700 square kilometers. In the north Ukraine borders on Belarus; in the east and north east, on Russia; in the south-west, on Hungary, Romania and Moldova; in the west, on Poland and Slovakia. In the south Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The total length of the frontiers is 6,500 km, including 1,050 km of the sea frontiers.

In the north of Ukraine there are forests, in the west – the Carpathian Mountains, in the eastern and central Ukraine – black-soil steppe lands.

We can admire picturesque slopes of the green Carpathians and the Crimean hills, the green forests of Poltava, Chernigiv and Kyiv, the endless steppes of Kherson, Myckolayiv and Odesa. It is really the land of woods, lakes and rivers.

The main territory of Ukraine is flat, but 5% of it make up mountains. The major rivers are the Dnieper, the Dnister, the Bug, the Donets and others.

Typical representatives of the Ukrainian fauna are hare, fox, squirrel, bear, wolf, goat. Among the trees growing in the Ukrainian territory are birch, pine, oak and fir-tree.

The Carpathians are situated in Europe and stretch through Hungary, Poland, Romania, including Ukraine. They are divided into the West Carpathians, East and South ones. The highest point of the Ukrainian Carpathians is Hoverla – 2,061 meters above sea level. They are covered with beautiful forests and woods, there are meadows here which are called as “polonyna”.

The Crimean Mountains stretch about 150 km along the coast of the Black Sea. The highest point of them is the mountain Roman-Kosh – 1545 meters above the sea level.

The Crimea is a peninsula located in the south of Ukraine and is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

The population of Ukraine is about 46 million (46% male and 54% female; density 87 persons per 1 square km). Ukraine is inhabited by representatives of 128 nations, nationalities and ethnic groups.



The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. It stretches on the high hills along the Dnieper, rivaling the oldest and most charming cities of Europe.

Ukraine's other big cities are Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odesa, Lviv, etc. The largest Crimean towns are Simpheropol, Sevastopol, Kerch, Yevpatoria, Yalta and Feodosiya.

The geographical position of Ukraine is very favorable for the development of its industry and agriculture.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What is the population of Ukraine?
2. How many countries does Ukraine border on?
3. How long are the Ukrainian frontiers?
4. How many percent do mountains make up?
5. What typical representatives of Ukrainian fauna do you know?
6. What trees that grow in Ukraine can you name?
7. When did Ukraine appear on the world political map?
8. What seas is Ukraine washed by?
9. Where are the Carpathians situated?
10. What is the highest point of the Crimean Mountains?
11. What can you say about the geographical position of Ukraine?

2. ▶▶			Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
----------	---	---	--

З'явилася на політичній карті світу; милуватися мальовничими схилами зелених Карпат; чорноземі степи; білка; населена представниками; сприятливе для розвитку; земля лісів, річок і озер; морські кордони; включаючи; поділяються на; над рівнем моря; найчарівніші міста Європи; берега; територія України простягається.

3. ▶▶			Знайдіть синоніми слів у тексті
----------	---	---	---------------------------------

Country, border, be delighted, forest, area, main, peak, wonderful, seashore, inhabitants, metropolis, growth, farming.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
ВЖИВАННЯ АРТИКЛЯ ПЕРЕД ВЛАСНИМИ НАЗВАМИ

1. 		Вставте артикль, де потрібно
--	---	-------------------------------------

1. ... Moscow is situated on ... Moscow River. ... Moscow is a river that moves very slowly. There is ... canal called ... Moscow-Volga Canal which joins ... Moscow to ... Volga. ... Volga runs into ... sea at ... Caspian Sea.
2. Several rivers run into ... sea at ... New York. ... most important is ... Hudson River which empties into ... Atlantic Ocean. Besides ... Hudson there are ... two other rivers: ... East River and ... Harlem River.
3. In ... Siberia there are many long rivers: ... Ob, ... Irtysh, ...Yenissei, ... Lena and ... Amur.
4. ... United Kingdom consists of ... Great Britain and Northern Ireland.


2. 		Вставте артикль, де потрібно
--	---	-------------------------------------

1. Teckle comes from ... very old country on ... Nile. It is called ... Ethiopia. ... Ethiopia is ... beautiful mountainous country. Teckle is ... young man. He wants to become ... engineer. He is very happy to be ... student of ... St. Petersburg University. He spends ... lot of time at ... library reading and studying different subjects. Very often in ... evening his new friends and he walk about ... city talking about their native countries.
2. Galina lives in ... Ukraine. She lives in ... small village near ... Odessa. She is ... librarian. In summer she has ... lot of ... work: she takes ... newspapers and magazines to ... people who work in the fields. Galina wants to enter ... Moscow University and now she is preparing for ... entrance examinations.
3. My friend lives in ... America. He is ... student. He studies ... history at ... Harvard University.

3. 		Вставте артикль, де потрібно
--	---	-------------------------------------

1. ... Kyiv is situated on ... Dnieper. ... Dniester is a river that moves very slowly. There is ... canal called ... Moscow-Volga Canal which joins ... Moscow to ... Volga. ... Dnieper runs into ... Black Sea.
2. ... Altai Mountains are ... higher than ... Urals.
3. Chicago is on ... Lake Michigan.
4. ... Neva flows into ... Gulf of ... Finland.

5. ... Pacific Ocean is very deep.
6. ... France is to ... north of ... Italy.

4. 		Вставте артикль, де потрібно
--	---	-------------------------------------

1. ... Neva flows into ... Gulf of ... Finland. 2. ... Pacific Ocean is very deep. 3. ... Urals are not very high. 4. ... Kazbek is ... highest peak of ... Caucasus. 5. ... Alps are covered with snow. 6. ... Shetland Islands are situated to ... north of ... Great Britain. 7. ... USA is ... largest country in ... America. 8. ... Crimea is washed by ... Black Sea. 9. ... Lake Baikal is ... deepest lake in ... world. 10. ... Paris is ... capital of ... France.

5. 		Вставте артикль, де потрібно
--	---	-------------------------------------

1. I'm going to Folkestone today and will stay at ... *Metropole*.
2. I often go to ... Pushkin Theatre.
3. Dusk was already falling on ... noble curve of ... Thames.
4. Years ago he lived in ... Berkeley Square.
5. ... sets of furniture were imitations of one of ... Louis periods.
6. I hear he's off to ... Central Africa.
7. ... Willoughbys left town as soon as they were married.
8. She kept murmuring aloud extracts from ... *Globe's Realistic Descriptions of ... Weather*.
9. ... Pulkovo Observatory is over ... hundred years old.

ТЕМА 17:

УКРАЇНА. КИЇВ

Заняття 2

ПОЛІТИЧНИЙ УСТРІЙ КРАЇНИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

On the 24th of August, 1991 Ukraine became an independent state. On the 1st of December, 1991 the everlasting dream of the Ukrainian people came true. 90% of the people voted for independence of Ukraine and since that time the Ukrainian people had become the masters of their own destiny.

Governed by the Act of Ukraine's Independence, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on behalf of the Ukrainian people adopted the Constitution – the Fundamental Law on June 28, 1996.

The Constitution establishes the country's political system, assures rights, freedoms and duties of citizens and is the basis for its laws.

Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, legal state with single citizenship.

The state language in Ukraine is Ukrainian.

The state symbols are the State Flag, the State Emblem and the State Anthem of Ukraine. The State Flag is a blue and yellow banner made from two equal horizontal stripes. The main element of the Great State Emblem is the sign of the State of Prince Volodymyr the Great. The State Anthem of Ukraine is the national anthem with the music of M. Verbytsky.

The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. The Constitution outlines the structure of the national government and specifies its powers and duties. Under the Constitution the powers of the government are divided into three branches – the legislative which consists of the Verkhovna Rada, the executive, headed by the President, and the judicial, which is led by the Supreme Court.



The parliament - the Verkhovna Rada is the only body of the legislative power in Ukraine. There are 450 people's deputies who are elected for a term of four years on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The Verkhovna Rada's main function is making laws. The President of Ukraine secures state independence, national security of the state, human rights and freedoms. He represents the state in foreign relations, conducts negotiations and concludes international treaties of Ukraine.


Ukraine is divided into 24 regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol are subordinated directly to the central government.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. When did Ukraine become an independent state?
2. When was the Constitution of Ukraine adopted?
3. What does the Constitution set?
4. What kind of state is Ukraine?
5. What are the state symbols of Ukraine?
6. What three branches are the powers of the government divided into?
7. What is the Verkhovna Rada's main function?
8. What are the powers and obligations of the President?
9. What is the territorial structure of Ukraine?

2. ▶▶			Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
-----------------	---	---	---

Голосувати за незалежність, хазяїн долі, від імені, приймати, основний закон, установлювати, гарантувати права, обов'язки громадян, єдине громадянство, державний прапор, гімн, смуга, законодавча влада, виконавча влада, судова влада, депутат, таємне голосування, забезпечувати незалежність, національна безпека, вести переговори, укладати договір, підпорядковувати.

3. ↔		Вставте слова з таблиці в текст
----------------	---	--

signed	aimed	putting	Broader
involving	state	referendum	Foundation
efforts	citizens	heads	Forces
reforms	differences	well-being	Proclaimed
President of Ukraine	The Declaration of State Sovereignty	the Security	parliamentary

THE INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE

On June 16, 1990, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine passed of Ukraine. On August 24, 1991, the Ukrainian Parliament solemnly Ukraine's independence and the formation of the independent state of Ukraine, proceeding from the right to self-determination, provided for by the UN Charter and other international documents.

On December 1, 1991, a took place in Ukraine,

..... 84.18 per cent of the, of which number 90.32 per cent seconded the Independence Act of August, 24.

Winning 61.6 per cent of votes, Leonid Kravchuk was elected The nation supported Leonid Kravchuk's program at the construction of a New Ukraine, where generations would combine in asserting a strong state system, genuine democracy, material and trust in each other.

At a summit meeting in Belovezhskaya Pushcha the of the state of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine a Treaty on the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States, thus an end the USSR.

Independent Ukraine proceeded to lay the on which to achieve the set goals. Over the short period a new system of state administration was created, along with the National Armed, Service and law enforcement authorities. New, horizons opened for political freedom. The Ukrainian entered the international community as an equal partner.

Fortunately, a democratic way out of the resultant political crisis was found as and Presidential elections were held in 1994.

3. ↔		З'єднайте слова та їх переклад
---------	---	---------------------------------------

solemnly	покінчити з чим-небудь
UN Charter	підтвердити Акт проголошення незалежності
to second the Independence Act	передбачати
genuine democracy	право на самовизначення
The Commonwealth of Independent States	Служба Безпеки та право охорони
to achieve the set goals	Устав ООН
The Security Service and law enforcement authorities	справжня демократія
the right to self-determination	урочисто
to provide for	для досягнення поставленої мети
to put an end	матеріальний добробут

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
ВЖИВАННЯ АРТИКЛЯ З АБСТРАКТНИМИ ІМЕННИКАМИ

1.



Вставте артикль де потрібно

1. _____ young man smiled with _____ air of embarrassment.
2. I love to think of _____ time that must come some day when _____ man will have conquered _____ nature, and _____ toil worn human race enter upon _____ era of _____ peace.
3. He longed for _____ comfort of his sister's society.
4. She guessed, from _____ violence with which he rang _____ bell, and _____ impatience he evinced at any delay, that he was out of his senses.
5. _____ young man throws himself into _____ chair with _____ air of _____ wretched self reproach.
6. _____ modern science is _____ wonderful thing.
7. She was brilliantly familiar with _____ literature, _____ tongues, _____ art, _____ history, _____ physics, _____ metaphysics, _____ philosophy, and _____ politics (in which I include _____ modern politics).
8. His music was _____ dance music. _____ needlework united them far more effectively than _____ music.
9. _____ dexterous activity which Caroline brought to _____ aid of _____ housekeeper... did a world of good.

2.



Вставте *a/an* або *some*

1. I need..... money. I want to buy food.
2. We met interesting people at the party.
3. I'm going to open..... window to get..... fresh air.
4. She didn't eat much for lunch - onlyapple andbread.
5. We live in..... big house. There's nice garden with..... beautiful trees.
6. I'm going to make.....table. First, I need wood.
7. We talked to her and she gave us.....very good advice.
8. I want to writeletter. I need.....pen andpaper.
9. We had nice weather when we were on holiday.

3.**Вставте артикль де потрібно**

1. We both appreciate _____ simplicity.
2. Priam left _____ shop with _____ feeling that _____ life was good.
3. It is such _____ weary, weary work.
4. He had _____ comfortable feeling of working alone in _____ large empty building, _____ feeling of _____ peace and _____ complete privacy.
5. In less than _____ week Cowperwood knew _____ financial condition of _____ Messrs. Waterman as well as they did, better, to _____ dollar.
6. I had seldom heard my friend speak with such _____ intensity of _____ feeling.
7. He gets _____ salary of five pounds _____ week.
8. We had _____ wonderful weather.
9. Then she opened _____ door, and saw in _____ gloom _____ short, thin woman... dressed with _____ shabby neatness.

4.**Вставте артикль де потрібно**

1. Glad was she to escape for a few moments _____ solitude, _____ sadness, _____ nightmare of her life.
2. _____ perfect health was Shirley's enviable portion.
3. She and Edgar both lacked _____ ruddy health that you will generally meet in these parts.
4. He retained _____ great deal of _____ reserve for which his boyhood was remarkable.
5. Oh, I've endured _____ very, very bitter misery, Nelly!
6. He took _____ grim pleasure, apparently, in exciting _____ aversion rather than _____ esteem of his few acquaintances.
7. He pines for _____ kindness.
8. He took up _____ telegram with _____ air of _____ sullen resignation.
9. It was _____ cold, bleak, biting weather.
10. She knew nothing of _____ literature except _____ certain authors who to _____ truly cultured might seem banal.
11. Scarcely had _____ words escaped her lips, when she tried by _____ smile to deny _____ confession of _____ disappointment they seemed to imply.
12. Delightful, doubtless, was _____ consciousness that a young girl towards whom... her heart turned with almost _____ fond impulse, looked up to her as _____ instructor, and clung to her as _____ friend.

ТЕМА 17:

УКРАЇНА. КИЇВ

Заняття 3

КИЇВ – СТОЛИЦЯ УКРАЇНИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

КҮІV

Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine. It is one of the oldest cities of Europe and therefore there are many historical places in it. It was the capital of ancient Rus, cradle of three fraternal peoples — the Russian, the Ukrainian and the Byelorussian.

Nowadays it is a large political, industrial, scientific and cultural centre of Ukraine. Its population equals nearly 3 million people. It is the seat of the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers.

Kyiv is famous not only for its history (it was called “the Mother of All Rus' Cities”), but for its beauty, for the abundance of places of historic interest in it. It is situated on the picturesque banks of the Dnieper River.

Kyiv's monuments of the past attract a lot of visitors. They are impressed by Kyiv-Pechersky Monastery which stands on the green hill above the Dnieper and its sparkling gold cupolas can be seen from outside the capital. The huge gateway from Volodymyrska Street opens on the territory of another ancient monument — St. Sophia's Cathedral which is a state architectural and historical preserve. It was founded in 1037 during the reign of Yaroslav the Wise. On the other corner of Volodymyrska Street you can see the Golden Gate. Shevchenko Memorial, Vydubensky Monastery, Askold's Grave, Church of St. Andrew are really worth sightseeing too. In the Park of Immortal Glory there is a Tomb of Unknown Soldier, over which an eternal fire burns.

There are a lot of museums in Kyiv: the Historical Museum, the Museum of Ukrainian Art, the Museum of Russian Art, the Museum of Western and Oriental Art, Shevchenko Museum, Lesya Ukrainka Memorial Museum and others.



Kyiv is the centre of Ukrainian culture. Many research institutes and higher educational establishments are to be found here. It is famous for its theatres and concert halls such as Taras' Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, Musical Comedy Theatre, Puppet Theatre, Conservatoire and Philharmonics, the Concert Hall “Ukraine”. The performances staged at these theatres are always of great demand.

The picturesque green banks and hills, plentiful flowerbeds with millions of different flowers, wonderful beaches of the Dnieper, Kreshchatik, one of the

widest and most beautiful streets in our country — all this adds up to the beauty of the Ukrainian capital.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What is the population of Kyiv?
2. What is Kyiv famous for?
3. What are the ancient monuments of Kyiv?
4. What is the main street of Kyiv?


2. ▶▶	 	Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
-----------------	---	---

Ancient Rus, cradle, fraternal peoples, “the Mother of All Rus' Cities”, abundance, picturesque banks, sparkling gold cupolas, gateway, historical preserve, reign, Immortal Glory, eternal fire, plentiful flowerbeds.

3. ↔		Знайдіть антоніми наступних слів та виразів в тексті та дайте український еквівалент
----------------	---	---

Youngest, modern, unknown, lack, to scare, dull, of no value, backwoods, unclaimed.

**ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
МНОЖИНА ІМЕННИКІВ**

1. 	Виберіть вірне слово
--	-----------------------------

Model: — *I'm going to buy some new shoe/shoes, (shoes is right)*

1. They are going to buy some new chair/chairs.
2. They are going to buy some new furniture/furnitures.
3. He's got big blue eye/eyes.
4. He's got short fair hair/hairs.
5. The tourist guide gave us some information/informations about the town.

2.**Виправте речення, якщо вони невірні**

1. She's a very nice person.
2. I need a few jeans.
3. I've got two brother and four sister.
4. It's a lovely park with a lot of beautiful tree.
5. There are a lot of sheep in that field.
6. Can you make many mistake when you speak English?
7. She's married and she has three childs.
8. Most of my friend are students.
9. He put on his pyjama and went to bed.
10. We went fishing but we didn't catch many fish...
11. There were three persons in the car, two women and a man.
12. I like your trouser. Where did you get it?
13. The town centre is usually full of tourist.

3.**Виберіть вірне слово та закінчить речення**

1. It's a nice place. Many people..... there for a holiday. (go *or* goes?)
2. Some people always late. (is *or* are?)
3. The president is not popular. The people like him, (don't *or* doesn't?)
4. A lot of people television every day. (watch *or* watches?)
5. Three people killed in the accident. (was *or* were?)
6. How many people in that house? (live *or* lives?)
- 7 the police carry guns in your country? (Do *or* Does?)
8. The police looking for the stolen car. (is *or* are?)
1. I need my glasses, but I can't find (it *or* them?)
- 10 I'm going to buy new trousers today. (a *or* some?)

4.**Виберіть та запишіть слова, які вживаються тільки в однині у ліву колонку та слова, які вживаються тільки у множині – у праву**

Advice, goods, information, optics, billiards, clothes, knowledge, progress, trousers, hair, spectacles, fruit, scissors, glasses, breeches, barracks, politics.

--	--

5.



Утворіть множину наступних іменників

Scarf, myth, house, cuckoo, swine, editor-in-chief, piano, datum, fly, sheep, glass, key, hero, solo, lady-bird, tooth, path, leaf, trout, portfolio, cargo, fish, phenomenon, merry-go-round, birth, sheaf, photo, ox, crisis, looker-on, child, potato, calf, louse, stimulus, deer.

ТЕМА 17:

УКРАЇНА. КИЇВ

Заняття 4

ТРАДИЦІЇ ТА СВЯТА УКРАЇНИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

UKRAINIAN CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

Traditions and customs are a direct vibration of the historical past of nation “Every country has its customs”, the English proverb says.

One of the most peculiar features of life in Ukraine which strikes any visitor to this country is the cherishing and preserving of many traditions and customs.



And when we talk about Ukrainian traditions, we trace the history of our grandparents.

The Ukrainians have the tradition to meet people with bread and salt on a special embroidered towel “rushnik”. Bread and salt are used as a symbol of welcome. They are essential parts of everyday life and ceremonial occasions. Embroidered towels of all sizes called “rushnik” mark the celebration of engagement, marriage, birth, death, Christmas and Easter. In many homes “rushniki” are draped around icons and family portraits. The decoration of “rushniki” or “written-upon-eggs” is a rich folk tradition dating back to prehistoric times in Ukraine.


The traditional embroidery is another distinctive element of Ukrainian culture. Embroidered shirts called “sorochki” were traditionally worn by both men and women. Each region of Ukraine has its own highly developed style of embroidery. Ukrainians have many traditional meals. Ukrainian parties “vechornitsy” are a custom to spend free time in the evening with songs and poems, stories, jokes and dances. Many interesting holidays are connected with the historical development of Ukraine. Many interesting traditions are connected with the Ukrainian wedding.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What do we mean while speaking about traditions and customs of a nation?
2. What strikes any visitor to Ukraine?
3. What is the main Ukrainian tradition while meeting people?
4. Why are bread and salt used by Ukrainians?
5. What do embroidered towels mark?
6. Where do Ukrainians use “rushniki” at home?
7. What are the elements of Ukrainian culture?

2. 		Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних виразів
--	---	---

- traditions are the direct vibration of the past of a nation;
- the peculiar features of life;
- it strikes any visitor to the country;
- to meet people with bread and salt;
- to be used as a symbol of welcome;
- to be an essential part of everyday life;
- “rushniki” mark the celebration of engagement;
- “rushniki” are draped around icons;
- written-upon-eggs is a rich folk art tradition;
- to date back to;
- a distinctive element of Ukrainian culture;
- to have one's style of embroidery;
- “vechornitsy” is a custom to spend free time.

3. 	Перекладіть речення українською мовою
--	--

1. Every country has its customs.
2. The peculiar feature of life in Ukraine is the cherishing and preserving customs and traditions.
3. Bread and salt are used as a symbol of welcome.
4. Embroidered towels of all sizes mark the celebration of marriage.
5. Some Ukrainian traditions date back to prehistoric times.
6. Embroidered shirts were traditionally worn by men and women.
7. Ukrainian parties “vechornitsy” are a custom to spend free time.
8. Many interesting traditions are connected with the wedding.

ДОДАТКОВИЙ ТЕКСТ

1. 		Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
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UKRAINIAN WEDDING

Our country is rich in different customs and traditions. As a good example is Ukrainian wedding. The wedding party is a little bit different in different regions of our country. It is also different from those our forefathers had many, many years ago.

It is quite different in the village and in town. In the country people keep to the old traditions more, while in the towns the wedding is more modern.


The Ukrainian wedding begins with asking in marriage when the groom with his parents and close relatives, who are called “starosty” visits the bride's house. Among these people there must obligatory be a man responsible for asking in marriage. Usually this is a man full of humour, who jokes much. The aim of their visit is to settle marriage. If the girl agrees to marry the boy, she ties starosta with embroidered rushniki over their shoulders. As for the groom, she presents him with a hand-made shawl. If the girl does not agree to marry that boy, she presents him with a pumpkin on the plate.

After asking in marriage betrothal comes. The groom together with the parents and relatives and starosta visits the bride's house. The guests are invited at the table to taste delicious national dishes and drink. But before this, starosta ties the bride's and the groom's hands together with the help of rushnik. It means that they are engaged.

On the eve of the wedding there is the girl's party at bride's house. The bride says good-bye to her girl-friends. They are singing and dancing there.

Then, the wedding day comes. The groom's mother sees her son off to the bride's house. The bride is dressed in the special clothes: a white dress and bride veil on her head, with flowers in her hands. She is waiting for the groom. She is not alone. There are a lot of girl-friends with her. They are singing songs, special wedding songs. Then, when the groom comes, his boy-friends try to buy the bride and the girls give the price and do not want to sell her. This is a kind of a game. And in the long run the boys buy the bride at last. Then the parents bless the young pair with icons, they strew them with corn and coins and see them off to the church. The young pair goes to the church and the wedding ceremony takes place there. After that the parents greet the young pair with bread and salt on the embroidered rushnik. Then comes the wedding party with Ukrainian songs, jokes, dances and, of course, with “corovai”.

It is a special wedding bread which is divided among all the guests at the end of the party. The young pair has to taste that bread. It symbolizes the formation of the new family. At the end of the party the bride has the last dances with her girl-friends but she has a shawl on her head and the girls have her bridal veil. The next day the close relatives visit the groom's or the bride's house. The wedding party continues.

2. 		Складіть речення з наступними виразами
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- to be rich in;
- a wedding party;

- to keep to the traditions;
- asking in marriage;
- a man responsible for;
- to tie somebody with something;
- to present somebody with something;
- to tie hands together;
- on the eve of the wedding
- to see somebody off.

3. 	Розкажіть, що ви знаєте про українські свята, історію їх виникнення та традиції їх святкування
--	---

Holidays

January 1	New Year
January 7	Orthodox Christmas
March 8	International Women's Day
May 1-2	Labor Days
May 9	Orthodox Easter Victory Day
June 28	Orthodox Trinity
August 24	Constitution Day
Days of Kyiv	Independence Day
	are celebrated on the last week-end of May

4. ? Скажіть, у якому святі ви б порадили взяти участь гостю з іншої країни, який приїхав до України

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СТУПЕНІ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ПРИКМЕТНИКІВ

1. 	Перекладіть речення англійською мовою
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1. Я думаю, що наш учитель англійської мови був дуже терплячий.
2. Наш старий лікар був завжди зайнятий. Наш новий лікар більш зайнятий.
3. Моя вчителька німецької мови – найенергійніша людина.
4. Ми знаємо, твій сусід знизу – дуже нудна людина.
5. Я вважаю, твій дідусь – найщедріша людина, яку я коли-небудь зустрів.
6. Годинник у Рональда точний, але годинник його тітки точніший.
7. Вона купила годинник у Швейцарії, бо вона вважає, що швейцарські

годинники найточніші у світі.

8. Яка найсмійніша телевізійна програма?
9. Це були найщасливіші дні в її житті.
10. Це дуже легка задача. Дайте мені більш важку.

2.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою

1. The new cinema in our district is much bigger than the old one.
2. He is one of the most dangerous criminals in the world.
3. Nevsky Prospect is much more beautiful than our street.
4. Our house isn't as big as yours.
5. That's the funniest story I've ever heard.
6. The tram system isn't as reliable as it used to be.
7. What is your height? You are taller than me.
8. She felt as strong as her brother.
9. He was one of the most experienced workers at the factory.
10. Better late than never. But better never late.

3.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму прикметника

1. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow).
2. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.
3. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all.
4. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box.
5. He clearly didn't like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry).
6. Please be (careful) next time and don't spill the milk again.
7. It was (good) driving I have ever seen.
8. Peter sang (loud) than all the others.
9. The holiday wasn't (expensive) than the one we had last year.



4.



Перекладіть речення англійською мовою

1. Це найцінніша картина в Російському музеї.
2. Мій комп'ютер не такий новий, як комп'ютер мого друга.

3. Наші іспити набагато важчі, ніж ваші.
4. Будинок Московського університету найвищий у столиці.
5. Наше місто не таке велике, як Київ, але воно таке ж гарне.
6. Граматика англійської мови важка, але англійська вимова важча.
7. Моя кімната не така велика, як кімната моєї подруги, але вона світліша і тепліша.
8. Крим – одне з найкращих місць для відпочинку.
9. Сьогодні він почуває себе набагато краще.

5. ▶▶			Оберіть необхідний прикметник, поставте у порівняльний ступень та заповніть пропуски. Додайте <i>than</i> якщо необхідно
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good, interesting, important, fat, high, difficult, lazy, interested, easy, old

1. My exam results are good. They are _____ last year.
2. I think that speaking is _____ writing. I don't find speaking difficult.
3. It is _____ to be healthy than wealthy.
4. Mount Everest is _____ Mont Blanc.
5. I am eating too much. I am much _____ I was last month.
6. This exercise is very easy. Can you give me something _____?
7. My mother is 42 but my father is much _____. He's 73.
8. Julietta never goes out. She's _____ in studying for university.
9. His first book was boring but this one is _____.
10. Robert is _____ anyone I know. He never lifts a finger to work.

ТЕМА 18:

ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЯ. ЛОНДОН

Заняття 1

ГЕОГРАФІЧНЕ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

The official name of the country is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The country is situated in the north-west of Europe and consists of two large islands, Great Britain and the Isle of Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. There are four regions in the UK: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The country is washed by the North Sea in the north, the Irish Sea in the west and the English Channel in the south. The English Channel separates Great Britain from France.

Every region of Great Britain has its own administrative centre and the symbol.

England is the biggest region in the country. The symbol of England is the Red Rose. London is the capital of England and Great Britain.

The symbol of Scotland is the thistle. Edinburgh is the administrative centre of the region.

The administrative centre of Wales is Cardiff and the symbol of the region is the daffodil. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland and the shamrock is its symbol.

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots (the Cheviot Hills) separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England almost along its middle, the Cambrian Mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. Ben Nevis, the tallest peak of the Highlands, is only 1,343 m high.

There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia.

Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers, it is over 300km long. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Tyne, Clyde and Bristol Avon.



The population of Great Britain is about 57 million people.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources; it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea.

The warm currents in the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What is the area of Great Britain?
3. How many parts has Great Britain?
4. What is the tallest peak of the Highlands?
5. What is the deepest river in Great Britain?
6. What are the British greatest ports?
7. What is the population of Great Britain?

2. ▶▶	 	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
-----------------	---	---

Офіційне ім'я, складається з, відділяти, чортополох, нарцис, трилисник, вершина, рівнина, впадати, гирло ріки, корисні копалини, вугілля, залізна руда, течія.

3. ↔		Складіть питання до наступних відповідей
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1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on two large islands.
2. The symbol of England is the Red Rose.
3. There is very little flat country.
4. The name of the longest river is the Thames.
5. Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources.
6. The warm currents influence the climate of Great Britain.

4. ▶▶	 	Додайте пропущені слова
-----------------	---	--------------------------------

1. Britain is a ... world ... of oil, natural gas.
2. The British Isles consist of two large
3. The symbol of Scotland is the... .
4. There are no high ... in Great Britain.
5. Great Britain has some ... of coal and iron ore.
6. Most of the ... flow into the North Sea.

7. Some greatest ports are situated in the ... of the Thames, Mersey, Tyne.
(islands, estuaries, mountains, rivers, deposits, major, producer, thistle)

ДОДАТКОВИЙ ТЕКСТ

BRITAIN

Britain forms the greater part of the British Isles, which lie off the northwest coast of mainland Europe. Its weather is changeable, but there are few extremes of temperature. Britain is a major world producer of oil, natural gas and coal. Since 1980 it has been self-sufficient in energy in net terms.

With 57 million people Britain ranks sixteenth in the world in terms of population. England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, its four component lands, have separate traditions and cultures. Over the centuries immigrants and political refugees from Europe have added their own customs to these. More recently people from the Caribbean and the South Asian subcontinent, Cypriots, Chinese and others have contributed to the multiracial nature of British society.

Britain has for centuries lived by its people's enterprise and the advancement of its overseas trade. It was the world's first industrialized country. While manufacturing continues to play a vital role, recent decades have generally seen a faster growth in the services sector. Government policies seek to stimulate enterprise and encourage wealth creation and competition.

The national infrastructure benefits from a network of motorways, fast inter-city rail services and the recent expansion of airports. Revitalization of inner cities and housing estates includes initiatives to encourage enterprise, employment and education. Reforms are in train to shape Britain's wide-ranging social welfare system for the 1990s.

On an index based on life span, literacy and basic purchasing power a United Nations report on quality of life ranked Britain's among the Highest in the world.

Britain's democratic system of government is long established and well tried, and has provided remarkable political stability. Britain's overseas relations, including membership of the European Community and its links with Commonwealth countries, enable it to play a central role in promoting international co-operation. It supports such co-operation on environmental protection and is active in the scientific assessment of climate change. Its law on pollution control is being developed with other Community members and with the United Nations and its agencies.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПРИЙМЕННИКИ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

1.



Вставте прийменник *on, in* або *into*

1. There are many people ... in the park.
2. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? – She has dropped her doll ... the water.
3. There is no tea ... my cup.
4. Pour some tea ... my cup.
5. Put these flowers ... the windowsill.
6. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for a train.
7. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench.
8. The teacher hung a picture ... the blackboard.
9. I opened the door and went ... the classroom. The teacher was writing some words ... the blackboard. The pupils were writing these words ... their exercise books. There were some books and pens ... the teacher's table.

2.



Вставте прийменник *in* або *to*

1. In winter I usually go ... bed at ten o'clock because I learn ... school and have to get up early. But in summer, when I don't go ... school and live ... the country, I like to go ... bed late.
2. Do you like to read ... bed?
3. We did not want to stay ... town on such a hot day, so we went ... the country.
4. It is very late. Go ... bed at once.
5. Where is your little sister? – She is ... bed. Mother always puts her ... bed at eight o'clock.
6. In summer my mother does not go ... work and I don't go ... school. We live ... the country. My father goes ... work every day, so he stays ... town. But sometimes he comes ... the country after work and goes back ... town early in the morning; when I am still ... bed.

3.



Вставте прийменник *to* або *of*

1. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment.
2. London is the capital ... Great Britain.

3. The embankments ... the Neva are faced with granite.
4. It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson.
5. He was devoted ... his friend.
6. I explained ... the teacher that by the end ... the lesson I had not finished the translation ... the text and that's why I had not handed it ... him. The surprise ... the teacher was great. My explanation seemed strange the teacher.
7. Her bought a book ... English poems and gave it ... his sister.
8. I wrote ... him asking to send me a box ... chocolates.
9. The roof ... the house is very old.
10. There is a monument ... Pushkin in the Square ... Arts.
11. One wheel ... my car must be changed.
12. He was standing outside the door... his house explaining ... the mechanic what was wrong with his car.

4.



Вставте прийменники, де потрібно

1. We tried to speak ... him, but he didn't want to listen ... us. He didn't even look ... us and didn't answer ... our questions.
2. She was always very secretive ... her work.
3. They looked at us ... amazement.
4. Your brother complains ... you. He says you always laugh ... him, never speak ... him and never answer ... his questions.
5. He is intolerant ... milk.
6. They are enthusiastic ... the project.
7. When I entered ... the room, everybody looked ... me with surprise: they had not waited ... me.
8. At the end ... the street she turned ... the corner, walked ... the bus stop and began waiting ... the bus.
9. "What do you complain ...?" asked the doctor.
10. We want to learn ... other countries.
11. Yesterday the teacher spoke ... us about the architecture ... St. Petersburg.
12. Turn ... the corner ... the house and look ... the flowers grown ... my mother: aren't they beautiful?

5.



Перекладіть англійською мовою

1. Пройдіть цим коридором, поверніть за ріг у кінці коридору і увійдіть у першу кімнату.
2. Через п'ять хвилин усі сиділи за столом і слухали бабусю.

3. Він дивися на човни, що пливуть по річці.
4. Минулого року ми подорожували по Європі.
5. Він перейшов дорогу і увійшов у кафе.
6. Вони плавали по південних морях.
7. Іди цією стежкою через поле і через ліс, і через дві-три години ти підійдеш до річки.
8. Я не чув цю пісню з минулої зими.
9. Зараз уже вечір, а ти з третьої години нічого не зробив.
10. Через два або три роки все зміниться.

ТЕМА 18:

ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЯ. ЛОНДОН

Заняття 2

ПОЛІТИЧНИЙ УСТРІЙ КРАЇНИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch — Queen Elizabeth II — as head of State.

Political stability owes much to the monarchy. Its continuity has been interrupted only once (the republic of 1649-1660) in over a thousand years. The Queen is impartial and acts on the advice of her ministers.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament comprises the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Queen in her constitutional role. The Commons has 650 elected Members of Parliament (MPs), each representing a local constituency. The Lords is made up of hereditary and life peers and peeresses, and the two archbishops and 24 most senior bishops of the established Church of England. The center of parliamentary power is the House of Commons. Limitations on the power of the Lords — it rarely uses its power to delay passage of a law — are based on the principle that the House as a revising chamber should complement the Commons and not rival it. The proceedings of both Houses of Parliament are broadcast on television and radio, sometimes live or more usually in recorded and edited form. Once passed through both Houses, legislation receives the Royal Assent.

General elections to choose MPs must be held at least every five years. Voting, which is not compulsory, is by secret ballot and is from the age of 18. The candidate polling the largest number of votes in a constituency is elected.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is formed by the party with majority support in the Commons. The Queen appoints its leader as Prime Minister. As head of the Government the Prime Minister appoints ministers, of whom about 20 are in the Cabinet — the senior group which takes major policy decisions. Ministers are collectively responsible for government decisions and individually responsible for their own departments. The second largest party forms the official Opposition, with

its own leader and “shadow cabinet”. The Opposition has a duty to criticize government policies and to present an alternative program.



Policies are carried out by government departments staffed by politically neutral civil servants. They serve the government of the day regardless of its political complexion.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Elected local authorities provide housing, education, personal social services, police and fire brigades. Their expenditure is met partly by central government grants and partly by a community charge, generally payable by everyone in Great Britain over 18. This is to be replaced by a local tax, assessed on the number of adults in, and the value of, a property. Capital expenditure is financed mainly by borrowing.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. Who is the head of state?
2. How many parts does the parliament consist of?
3. How many members has the House of Commons?
4. Who makes up the House of Lords?
5. What is the center of parliamentary power?
6. Are the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament secret?
7. How often do general elections take place?
8. Is voting compulsory?
9. Who is the leader of the Government?
10. What is the duty of Opposition?
11. What do the local authorities provide?

2. ▶▶			Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
----------	---	---	--


Монархія, завдячувати, безперервність, переривати, охоплювати, виборчий округ, спадковий, архієпископ, єпископ, обмеження, доповнювати, суперничати, монарша санкція, примусовий, таємне голосування, одержувати голоси, більшість, призначати, тіньовий кабінет (міністрів), витрати, місцевий податок.

3. ▶▶			Додайте необхідні слова
----------	---	---	-------------------------

1. The House of Lords should ... the Commons.


2. Political stability owes much to the ...
3. Capital ... is financed mainly by ...
4. Britain is a parliamentary ... with a constitutional ...
5. Each member of the House of Commons represents a local ...
6. The Cabinet is the ... group which takes major policy ...
7. The Queen is ...
8. Voting is by secret ...

(borrowing, impartial, monarch, constituency, decisions, monarchy, senior, ballot, complement, expenditure, democracy)



4. 	Вирішіть чи вірні наступні ствердження
--	---

1. Continuity of the monarchy has been twice interrupted.
2. The House of Lords is the center of parliamentary power.
3. Voting is from the age of 18.
4. The Queen appoints ministers as she appoints the Prime Minister.
5. Ministers are responsible both for government decisions and their own departments collectively.
6. Government departments are staffed by politically neutral civil servants.
7. The expenditure of local authorities is met by a local tax.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПРИСЛІВНИК. СТУПЕНІ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ПРИСЛІВНИКІВ


1. 	Вжуйте прислівник у необхідному ступені
--	--

1. His relations... had always treated Mrs. Clemets with great kindness; and she thought it impossible to do than go there and take the advice of her husband's friends (good).
2. She was the one who was being hurt (deeply).
3. He contrived to get a glimpse of Montanelli once or in every week, if only for a few minutes (often).
4. ... and moving his short legs he crossed the yard (fast).
5. Telegrams from the distant points reported that a dim vast mass had been glimpsed there through the fog at such an hour and was "undoubtedly the elephant" (absurdly).
6. Then he dismissed the thought as unworthy and impossible, and yielded himself to the music (freely).

2. 		Виберіть правильне слово
---	---	---------------------------------

Model: *I opened the door slow/slowly, (slowly is right)*

1. Are you angry/angrily? I haven't done anything.
2. Bill is a careful /carefully driver. He drives careful/carefully.
3. Can you please repeat that slow/ slowly?
4. Come on, George! Why are you always so slow/slowly?
5. The party was very good/well. I enjoyed it very much.
6. Tom didn't do very good/well in his examination.
7. Jane is studying hard/hardly for her examinations.
8. 'Where's Diane?' 'She was here, but she left sudden/suddenly.'
9. I met them a long time ago, so I don't remember them very good/well.
10. My brother isn't very good/well at the moment.
11. Don't eat your dinner so quick/quickly. It's hot good for you.
12. Those oranges look nice/nicely. Can I have one?
13. I don't want to work for that company. They pay their workers very bad /badly.
14. Please be quiet/quietly. I'm reading.

3. 	Перепаруйте речення, вживаючи прислівник
---	---

Model: *His answer was **good**. — He answered **well**.*

1. John is a slow eater.
2. Mary's translation of the sentence is correct.
3. My companion was a quick walker.
4. She was a careless cook.
5. His arrival was unexpected.
6. My friend is an excellent dancer.
7. His death was sudden.
8. Her speech at the meeting was wonderful.

4. 	Дайте відповідь на питання, використовуючи порівняльний ступінь прислівників
---	---

1. Does Peter drive the car as carefully as Tom?
2. Does a taxi run as fast as a bus?
3. Did Jane speak as calmly as Helen?
4. Did you come as late as your brother?
5. Does Nick speak English as slowly as Peter?
6. Does Susan speak French as well as her mother?
7. Does Harry get up as early as his father?
8. Does Jack do his grammar exercises as carelessly as he did last year?

ТЕМА 18:

ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЯ. ЛОНДОН

Заняття 3

ЛОНДОН – СТОЛИЦЯ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is an ancient city and the cradle of British traditions and culture.

Over 8 million people live in London. It is the home of the nation's commerce and finance, the main centre of its legal system and press. It has the largest university and the greatest possibilities for entertainment and for sport in Great Britain. Every year London attracts crowds of visitors who come to explore its historic buildings, to see its museums and galleries, its streets and parks, and its people.

Sightseeing tours in London usually start in Trafalgar Square. Tourists are particularly impressed by the Nelson Column there in the centre of the square. From Trafalgar Square you can go along down Whitehall and see the Houses of Parliament which stretch along the Thames' North Bank. Big Ben, the famous clock, is in one of the Towers. Near the Parliament there is Westminster Abbey, an old beautiful chapel. Many great Englishmen are buried here. The south side of the Abbey is called the Poet's Corner where famous British writers and poets lie: Chaucer, Charles Dickens, Tennyson, Thomas Hardy. Here, too, are memorials to Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Burns and Thackeray.

In London one meets the past and the present, the old and the modern. It is a city of contrasts.

London consists of three parts: the rich West End, the poor East End and the City — its financial centre. The biggest department stores, offices and banks can be found there. The City and the West End are the heart of the capital.



One of the best known museums is the British Museum with its library, reading room and the collection of manuscripts both old and new. One of the greatest monuments is St. Paul's Cathedral, which is the Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece.

London is full of parks and green spaces. Hyde Park is the latest park in London, which is famous for its Speaker's Corner.


In London all kinds of vehicles ride up and down the streets: double-decker buses, lorries, vans, taxis, private cars. Besides, the oldest underground railway system called “tube” is still one of the largest in the world.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What is the population of London?
2. Why do visitors come to London?
3. Where do sightseeing tours usually start?
4. What is the possible route for tourists?
5. How many parts has London?
6. What is the British Museum famous for?
7. What kinds of vehicles one can see in London?

2. ▶▶			Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
----------	---	---	--

Старовинний, колиска, традиції та культура, більш ніж, торгівля, законодавча система, можливість, розвага, приваблювати, натовп, вивчати, огляд визначних місць, вразити, Вестмінстерське Абатство, каплиця, Куточок поетів, ховати, місто контрастів, фінансовий центр, універмаг, рукопис, двоповерховий автобус, вантажівка, фургон, метрополітен.

3. 	Додайте необхідні слова, щоб отримати речення
---	---

1. Ancient, cradle, traditions.
2. Commerce, legal system, press.
3. University, entertainment, sport.
4. Attract, explore, see.
5. Tourists, be impressed, square.
6. Go, Houses of Parliament, the Thames.
7. Westminster Abbey, chapel, Englishmen.
8. West End, East End, the City.
9. The British Museum, manuscripts, reading room.
10. Double-decker, world, "tube".

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СТУПЕНІ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ПРИСЛІВНИКІВ

1. ↔		Виберіть необхідний ступень прислівника у дужках
---------	---	--

1. The sense of this serious peril – a peril which every day and every hour might

- bring and to us – was the one influence that guided me in fixing the place of our retreat (near; near).
2. His relations ... had always treated Mrs. Clements with great kindness; and she thought it impossible to do than go there and take the advice of her husband's friends (good).
 3. She was the one who was being hurt (deeply).
 4. He contrived to get a glimpse of Montanelli once or in every week, if only for a few minutes (often).
 5. ... and moving his short legs , ... he crossed the yard (fast).
 6. Telegrams from the distant points reported that a dim vast mass had been glimpsed there through the fog at such an hour and was “undoubtedly the elephant” (absurdly).
 7. Then he dismissed the thought as unworthy and impossible, and yielded himself to the music (freely).
 8. He followed her mental process now, and her soul was no the sealed wonder it had been (clearly; long).
 9. In reality, he never rested and a weaker body or a firmly poised brain would have been prostrated in a general breakdown (little).
 10. It was a comfort to Margaret about this time to find that her mother drew and towards her than she had ever done since the days of her childhood (tenderly; intimately).

2.



Дайте відповіді на питання, звертаючи увагу на порівняльний ступень прислівників

1. Does Peter drive the car as carefully as Tom?
2. Does a taxi run as fast as a bus?
3. Did Jane speak as calmly as Helen?
4. Did you come as late as your brother?
5. Does he speak English as well as his father?
6. Does Jack do his grammar exercises as carelessly as he did last year?

ТЕМА 18:

ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЯ. ЛОНДОН

Заняття 4

СВЯТА ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

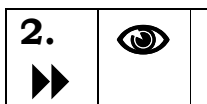
HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The word “holiday” comes from the words “holy day”. In present day Britain beside religious festivals (such as Easter, Christmas, Whitsun) there are many other holidays that have nothing to do with religion. There are festivals honoring important historical events or reflecting certain traditions of the country.

Official public holidays in Great Britain are called bank holidays because all banks are closed as well as most factories, offices and shops. All the bank holidays (except New Year’s Day, Christmas and Boxing Day) are movable. They don’t fall on the same date each year. At present the following days are bank holidays in Great Britain: New Year’s Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank holiday (the last Monday in May), Summer Bank holiday, often known as the August Bank Holiday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.


1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What does the word “holiday” come from?
2. Are most holidays religious festivals nowadays?
3. What are bank holidays?
4. How many bank holidays are there in Great Britain?





Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів

Святий день, релігійне свято, Трійця, не мати нічого спільного з, вшановувати, відображати, святкові дні, день різдвяних подарунків, припадати.

3. 	Доберіть слово до його визначення
--	--

1. holiday	a) a day or period of celebration, typically for religious reasons
2. honor	b) not fixed
3. religious	c) to show courteous behaviour towards
4. festival	d) an extended period of leisure and recreation
5. movable	e) relating to or believing in a religion

ДОДАТКОВІ ТЕКСТИ

1. 		Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
--	---	--

2. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

CHRISTMAS

For most British families the Christmas period is the only time when all the members of the family gather together. This make people feel the importance of the family, and most young people, living apart from their parents, still spend Christmas with the family.

The holiday is celebrated on the 25th of December.

Although Christmas – celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ – is a religious festival, for most British people this holiday means traditional Christmas dinner of turkey, Christmas pudding and mince pies; exchanging presents and watching special Christmas programs on TV.

Decorating a house with evergreens at Christmas is very old custom. Traditionally mistletoe is hung from the ceiling for people to kiss under. Holly is another well known Christmas decoration. There is a legend that Christ wore a crown of holly thorns before his death.

A traditional feature of Christmas is the Christmas tree. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert popularized this German tradition in Britain. Now most families buy a small fir-tree to decorate and put it in their homes at Christmas.

1. Is Christmas a family holiday?
2. When is it celebrated?
3. What does Christmas mean for most people?
4. What does a traditional Christmas dinner consist of?
5. What are traditional Christmas decorations?

BOXING DAY

Boxing Day is celebrated on the 26th of December – on the day following Christmas. It was formerly the custom to give “Christmas boxes”, or gifts of money, to servants and tradesmen on this day. Today many people still give an annual Christmas gift to regular callers such as dustmen and paperboys. This is also a day for visiting friends and relatives and giving them presents.

1. When is Boxing Day celebrated?
2. What custom was it connected with long ago?
3. What traditions exist today?

HALLOWEEN

Halloween is celebrated on October, 31. It was originally a pagan festival of remembrance for the end of the old year and the communion with the dead (it falls on All Souls’ Eve). Some people in Britain feel uneasy about Halloween. It is celebrated principally by children who enjoy frightening atmosphere created by make-up, masks and costumes on the theme of ghosts, witches and skeletons.

In the 1990s many schools banned the Halloween celebration, because of pressure from parents who believed the festival was connected with black magic and because it encouraged children to go out at night unsupervised.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПРИСВІЙНИЙ ЗАЙМЕННИК В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

1.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою

1. He didn’t take the trouble to turn or raise his eyes at the entry of his visitors.
2. Mrs. Watkins has just sent a word. She and her husband will be a little late.
3. Mr. Brass opened his eyes so wide that it appeared quite out of the question that he could ever close them any more.
4. The two doctors took offence at my obstinacy.
5. He thrust his hands deep into his overcoat pocket.
6. I have to show Dr. French his room.
7. They don’t want anything from us – not even our respect.
8. I beg your pardon for calling you by your name.
9. Laura helped her mother with the good-byes.
10. He’s going to live his own life and stop letting his mother boss him around like a baby.
11. His part in the conversation consisted chiefly of yeses and noes.

2. 		Вставте необхідну форму присвійного займенника
--	---	---

1. She put out hand and took out (her, hers; my, mine).
2. “Let me see your passports.” I gave him and Catherine got out of handbag (my, mine; her, hers; her, hers).
3. “Was it my letter, Lucy?” own: the letter you wrote to me (your, yours).”
4. When dinner time came, Flora drew the arm of new charge through and led her downstairs (her, hers; her, hers).
5. There can be no doubt that this strange family story of ought to be told (our, ours).
6. That, at least, is my opinion of him; and I see it is not very far removed from (your, yours).
7. Miss Halcombe advanced on side, and the women advanced on (her, hers; their, theirs).

3. 	Перекладіть речення українською мовою
---	--

1. His pale face had reddened, his eyebrows, where darkness was still mingled with the grey, had come closer together.
2. Imogen turning her luscious glance from one to the other of the “old dears,” only smiled.
3. They (the letters) left s faint impression on her mind that her favorite was perhaps somewhat negligent in his relations with his mother.
4. She hesitated a moment, and then sat down beside me, and laid her hand on mine.
5. I looked at her – at her, and at none other, from that moment.
6. She observed in a low voice to her mother that they were probably going down to Mr. Pratt’s.
7. He decided that he would not at present explain to her who he was.
8. And now it was actually in his power to do a great deal for them.
9. He has taken his death very much to heart indeed.
10. What did her education and her accomplishments amount to?

4. 		Вставте необхідну форму присвійного займенника
--	---	---

1. Put away heartache, as I will put away (your, yours; my, mine).
2. “Go with Lucy,” said Mrs. Bretton. “I would rather keep seat.” Willingly

- would I have kept also, but Graham's desire must take precedence of my own; I accompanied him (my, mine; my, mine).
3. His best young love was..... (my, mine).
 4. His own hand shook as he accepted a rose or two from and thanked her (her, hers).
 5. Lords and ladies, earls and countesses are enemies, and we are (our, ours; their, theirs).
 6. The estate which father left is no doubt (your, yours; your, yours).

5.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою

1. Up came the man, and his face became more frightfully distorted as he drew nearer.
2. His wife, as I have said, was small, talkative, cricket-like and bounced here and there in a jumpy way.
3. Her words as she spoke struck the chords of all his memory, and the whole of his boyhood and youth passed within him.
4. She gave him her hand.
5. Of his love he would tell her nothing.
6. She flattered me and lavishly displayed for my pleasure all her charms and accomplishments.

ТЕМА 19:

США. ВАШИНГТОН

Заняття 1

ГЕОГРАФІЧНЕ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ, КЛІМАТ США



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The USA is the name of the country composed of 50 states joined in a federal republic. It is one of the world's largest countries (after Russia, Canada and China). It occupies the area over 9 mln square km and has a population of about 250 mln people. Representatives of different nationalities live there. English is the official language of the country.

The flag of the USA has 13 red and white stripes – representing the original 13 states – and 50 stars – for each of the 50 states of the country in our days. The capital of the country is Washington, named after the first president of the USA. The other largest cities are New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Los Angeles.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. Among the most important manufacturing industries are aircraft, computer techniques – hardware and software, cars, television sets, furniture. Electronic and electric engineering, transport, communication can be found almost in all large cities of the USA.

The United States is a democracy. It means that the Constitution, law and traditions of the USA give the people the right to decide who will be the leader of their nation, who will make the laws and what the laws will be. The Constitution guarantees individual freedom to all.

All citizens of the United States are proud of their country. Since childhood they are taught to be great patriots and love their motherland. They think that the American rivers (the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Columbia, the Colorado) are the longest ones. They consider that their mountains (the McKinley, the Cordilleras, the Appalachian) are the highest ones. Many of their firms and corporations (for example, Reebok, General Motors, Pepsi) are known all over the world. The greatest scientists, the richest millionaires, the best singers, the most famous actors, actresses and sportsmen determine the face of the United States of America nowadays.

? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What does the name “The United States of America” mean?
2. How large is the country?
3. How many states did the USA have originally? And now?
4. What are the most important industries of the USA?
5. Why are the citizens of the USA proud of their country?

**THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND CLIMATE
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent and occupies the area over 9 mln square kilometers. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the East, and by the Pacific Ocean in the West. Canada to the North and Mexico to the South are the only countries bordering on the United States.

Hawaii, which became the 50th states in 1959, is situated in the Pacific Ocean half way between the west-coast states and the Far East. Alaska is separated from Russia by the Bering Strait.

If we look at the map of the USA, we'll see lowlands and highlands. Major highlands are the Appalachian Mountains in the east and the Rocky Mountains in Alaska. The main rivers of the country are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Colorado and the Columbia rivers.

In the northern part of the USA there is the region of 5 great lakes: Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. These five lakes are connected by natural channels cut by rapids. The greatest of these rapids is the Niagara Falls.



The climate of the USA is different in different regions of the country. The climate of the central part is continental. Crossed by mountain ranges from north to south, the country is unprotected from cold winds from the north and warm winds from the south. So, the coldest regions are in the north. The south has subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The Pacific coast is a region of mild winters and dry, hot summers. The climate of Alaska is arctic.

The USA is rich in coal, oil, iron and other minerals, which form a solid base for the development of American industry. In fact, the United States is one of the leading countries in the world economy. Such industries as electronic and space engineering, mining, metallurgy, leather and footwear are well developed.

? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. Which oceans is the country washed by?


3. Name the major highlands.
4. What are the main rivers of the USA?
5. Can you name five Great Lakes?
6. What can you tell about the climate of the country?
7. What mineral resources is the USA rich in?

1. ▶▶	 	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Центральна частина, межувати, Берінгова протока, континентальний клімат, гірський хребет, незахищений, субтропічний, тайфун, м'який, сухий, арктичний, вугілля, нафта, залізо, корисні копалини, розвиток, провідна країна, гірничо-промисловість.

2. 	Складіть речення з наступних слів
--	--

1. is, the Pacific Ocean, situated, Hawaii, in.
2. river, is, country, the, of, the Colorado, the, main.
3. the USA, different, the, country, of, regions, the, climate, is, in, different, of.
4. unprotected, cold, the, is, country, from, winds.
5. occupies, square, the USA, the, 9, area, mln, over, kilometers.
6. regions, in, the, coldest, the, are, north.
7. in, is, the USA, iron, rich.


3. 	Доповніть речення необхідними словами
--	--

1. In the ... part of the USA there is the ... of five Great Lakes.
2. ... is well developed in America.
3. Major ... is the Appalachian Mountains.
4. It is washed by ... in the East.
5. The climate of the ... part is ...
6. The United States is one of the ... countries in the world economy.
7. ... winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring ...

(central, mining, the Atlantic Ocean, hot, northern, highland, typhoons, continental, region, leading)

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ


КІЛЬКІСНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ

1. 	Оберіть вірний займенник із запропонованих
--	---

1. I haven't got *much* / *many* money today.
2. I've got *a few* / *a little* fruit and *a lot of* / *many* vegetables.
3. They don't seem to have *much* / *many* free time these days.
4. He has only read *a few* / *a little* chapters of that new book, but he likes it.
5. A : Does he show *much* / *many* interest in sports ?
 B : Yes, *a lot* / *a lot of*.
6. There aren't *many* / *much* huge buildings and traffic problems in the small cities so there is *no* / *any* stress there.

2. 	Вставте <i>much, many, little</i> або <i>few</i>
--	---

1. Robert wrote so ... letters that he's never going to write a letter again.
2. She ate so ... ice cream that she's going to have a sore throat.
3. There is ... mayonnaise in Vera's kitchen. She has to go to the supermarket and buy some.
4. There are ... cookies in the box. I should have bought them last Monday.
5. Does your sister read ...? – Yes, she does. And your brother? – Oh, he doesn't. He has so ... books, but he reads very
6. Have you ... work to do today? – No, not very
7. Walk quicker, please. We have very ... time.
8. I am sorry to say, I have read very ... books by Walter Scott.
9. I know very ... about this writer. It is the first book I'm reading.

3. 	Вставте <i>a little, a few, much, many, some, any, no, a lot of</i>
--	--

Amy : Mum, I'm hungry.

Mother: Do you want a Mediterranean Omelette?

Amy : Yes, and I want to learn how to make it.

Mother : Alright. Come on then – Let's make one together.

Amy : Thanks , mum ! OK. I need _____ eggs, but how _____ do I need ?

Mother : Two . You also need a small onion, a small green pepper, a large tomato and butter, but there isn't _____ butter in the refrigerator.

Amy : How _____ butter ?

Mother : About 25 grams.

Amy : Do I need _____ salt and pepper ?

Mother : Yes, you do .

Amy : Do I need _____ flour ?

Mother: No, you need _____ flour. We need _____ vegetables. We have _____ onions , _____ green peppers. There are _____ tomatoes but there aren't _____ mushrooms. OK. It's not problem.

Amy : Shall I cut them into pieces to help you , mum ?

Mother : Yes, thank you . Put _____ butter into the frying pan.

Amy : Do I put the vegetables in the frying pan now ?

Mother : Yes, fry them for about three minutes. OK. Break the eggs into a bowl. Add _____ salt and pepper. Good... now beat them well.... like that. Right. I think the vegetables are ready now, so add the eggs to the frying pan. It's ready in _____ minutes.

Amy : Is it ready ?



Mother : Not yet. Turn the omelette over. Have we got _____ bread?

Amy : No, there is _____ bread. Can I buy _____ ?

Mother : OK. Serve it with bread. It's delicious.

Amy : I want to drink _____ coke with it . Unfortunately, we have _____ coke left. I'll buy two cans of it.

Mother : It looks delicious and attractive.

4. 		Вставте <i>a little, a few, some, any, no</i>
--	---	--

• **A :** How was your skiing weekend ?

B : Terrible ! There wasn't _____ snow on the mountains.

• **A :** Hurry up ! There is _____ time to waste. The bus will be here soon .

B : I'm really ready.

• **A :** What would you like in your coffee ?

B: Just _____ sugar, please.

• **A :** There are still _____ tickets left for the concert on Friday night.

B : Great . I'll go and buy one now.

• **A :** I bought _____ great books from the book-fair this afternoon.

B : Really ! Let me see them .

5. 		Вставте <i>much, many, little, few, a little або a few</i>
--	---	---

1. When we walked ... farther down the road, we met another group of students.
2. Have you got ... ink in your pen?
3. At the conference we met ... people whom we knew well.
4. There are very ... old houses left in our street. Most of them have already been pulled down.
5. If you have ... spare time, look through this book. You will find ... stories there which are rather interesting.
6. There are ... things here which I can't understand.
7. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face.
8. I'd like to say ... words about my journey.
9. After the play everybody felt ... tired.
10. Let's stay here ... longer: it is such a nice place.

ТЕМА 19:

США. ВАШИНГТОН

Заняття 2

ПОЛІТИЧНА СИСТЕМА КРАЇНИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA

The USA is a federal republic. The American government consists of 3 branches: the executive headed by the President, the legislative and the judicial. Each branch has a power that the others don't have and each branch has a way of counteracting and limiting any wrongful action by another branch.

The president is the head of the state and of the government. The president is elected for a four-year term. Under a constitutional amendment passed in 1951, a president can be elected to only two terms.

The legislative branch is represented by Congress. American Congress includes two houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Elections to the House of Representatives are held every two years, when the whole House of Representatives is replaced.



The Senate consists of 100 senators – two senators from each state, elected for 6 years. One third of the Senate is replaced every two years. The President of the Senate is the Vice-President of the United States.

The Judicial branch is headed by the Supreme Court. The other courts are federal courts of Appeal and federal district courts.

Today the United States has two major political parties. One is the Democratic party formed before 1800, the other, is the Republican Party, which was formed in the 1850s.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What branches does the American government consist of?
2. Who is the chief executive of the USA?
3. How often is the president elected?
4. Which houses does Congress consist of?
5. What is the judicial branch headed by?



2. ▶▶			Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
-----------------	---	---	---

Виконавча влада, законодавча, судова, гілка влади, повноваження, протидіяти, невірний вчинок, голова держави, поправка, строк, замінити, апеляційні суди, районні суди.

3. ▶▶			Доберіть необхідні слова
-----------------	---	---	---------------------------------

1. The ... branch is represented by Congress.
2. Nowadays, the USA has two major political ...
3. The ... is the head of the ...
4. The USA is a ... republic
5. ... consists of 100 members.


(federal, the Senate, parties, president, legislative, state)

4. ▶▶			З'єднайте слова за змістом
-----------------	---	---	-----------------------------------

constitutional
political
Supreme
executive
Vice
federal

republic
branch
amendment
President
party
Court

ДОДАТКОВІ ТЕКСТИ

1. 		Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
--	---	--

2. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The legislative branch is made up of elected representatives from all of the states and is the only branch that can make federal law, levy federal taxes and declare war. It consists of Congress that is divided into two houses:

- ⇒ The House of Representatives comprises lawmakers who serve two-year term. Each House member represents a district in his or her home state. The number of districts in the state is determined by a count of the population taken every ten years. The most heavily populated states have more districts and, therefore, more representatives than the smaller states, some of which have only one.
- ⇒ The Senate comprises lawmakers who serve six-year term. Each state, regardless of population, has two senators. That assured that the small states have an equal voice in one of the houses of Congress.

A law begins as a proposal called a “bill”. It is read, studied in committees, commented on and amended in the Senate or House chamber in which it was introduced. It is then voted upon. If it passes, it is sent to the other house where a similar procedure occurs. Groups who try to persuade Congressmen to vote for or against a bill are known as “lobbies”. When both houses of Congress pass a bill on which they agree, it is sent to the president for his signature. Only after it is signed the bill becomes a law.

1. What is the legislative branch made of?
2. What can it do?
3. What houses does Congress consist of? What is its main duty?
4. How can a bill become a law?
5. Who are “lobbies”?

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The chief executive of the United States is the president, who is elected to a four-year term. Under a constitutional amendment passed in 1951 a president can be elected to only two terms.

Often proposes bills to the Congress. The president can also veto (forbid) any bill passed by Congress. The veto can be overridden by a two-thirds vote in both the Senate and House of Representatives.

The president has the authority to appoint federal justices. He also is commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The major departments of government are headed by the appointed secretaries who collectively make up the president’s cabinet. Each appointment must be confirmed by a vote of the Senate.

Under the constitution, the president is responsible for foreign relations with other nations. The president appoints ambassadors and other officials, manages the nation’s foreign policy.

1. Who is the chief executive of the USA?
2. How often is the president elected?
3. If the president vetos a bill, can this bill be passed?
4. What authorities does the president have?
5. What is president responsible for?

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

The judicial branch is headed by the Supreme Court, which is the only court specifically created by the Constitution. In addition, the Congress has established 11 federal courts of appeal and, below them, 91 federal district courts. Federal justices can only be removed from office through the process of impeachment and trial in the Congress.

The Supreme Court today consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. The Court's most important function consists of determining whether congressional legislation or executive action violates the Constitution.

1. What is the judicial branch headed by? Which other courts are established?
2. What does the Supreme Court consist of today?
3. What is the Court's most important function?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СПОЛУЧНИКИ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

1.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на сполучники

1. It was a warm soft evening in spring and there were many persons in the streets.
2. She did not answer him and he went to his room.
3. Put a warm coat on or you will catch cold.
4. The man read a book and made notes from time to time.
5. I must go or I'll be late.
6. They waited some time for her, but she did not come down again.
7. The moon went down; the stars grew pale; the sun rose.
8. She opened the door and heard their voices speaking.
9. He walked around but said nothing.
10. He turned over the pages of a book and looked at the pictures.
11. The children ran about and shouted.
12. This is my bench and you have no right to take it away from me.
13. He felt as if he were merely coming back from a day excursion to Manchester.

2.



Перекладіть речення англійською мовою

1. Я радий, що працюю разом з ним.
2. Вона щаслива, що вчиться у цьому інституті.
3. Мені незручно, що я потурбував вас.

4. Мій молодший брат виконував домашні завдання, а батько й мати ще не повернулися з роботи.
5. Ми поверталися додому пізно, але дощу не було.
6. Я знаю англійську і французьку мови. У школі я вивчав також німецьку мову, але знаю її погано.
7. Телеграму послали пізно ввечері і він одержить її тільки вранці.

3.



Доповніть речення

1. They sent for Jim and ...
2. You should do the translation today or ...
3. She took a long time to write a composition but ...
4. He looked as if ...

4.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою

1. He was still nearly tree-quarters of a mile from home, and the lane was becoming unpleasantly slippery, for the mist was passing into rain.
2. Be quick, or it may be too late.
3. ... real accuracy and purity she neither possessed, nor in any number of years would acquire.
4. The river was not high, so there was not more than a two or three mile current.
5. It seemed to him that he could contrive to secure from her the full benefit of both his life insurance and his fire insurance.
6. But for a long time we didn't see any lights, nor did we see the shore, but rowed steadily in the dark riding with the waves.
7. The stranger had not gone far, so he made after him to ask the name.

5.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на сполучники підрядності

1. Butler appeared to her.
2. Since Miss Wilfer rejected me, I have never again urged my suit.
3. There I lived, till Miss Julia married the late Sir John Verinder.
4. Before I left my old friend, she gave me the address of a respectable old-fashioned inn in the city.
5. He was determined to keep up the connection (with his son), provided it did not involve his coming to Battershy.
6. He stopped as if he were petrified by the sight of Bella's husband.

7. As we drove along, my spirits revived again.
8. As soon as we were alone, my aunt reclined on the sofa, and then alluded, with some appearance of conclusion, to the subject of her will.
9. I'm not quite sure that his opinions and mine accord entirely.

ТЕМА 19:

США. ВАШИНГТОН

Заняття 3

ВАШИНГТОН – СТОЛИЦЯ США



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

WASHINGTON, D. C

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. It is located in the District of Columbia. The district is named in honor of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

Washington was founded in 1791. Many people consider Washington to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. There are many parks, wide streets and impressive buildings. In the centre of the city, there is Capitol Park, where visitors' eyes focus on the Capitol, the home of American Congress.

Many visitors come to Washington D.C to see the White House. It is the oldest public structure in the capital, built in 1799. The White House is the official residence of the President of the United States. It is situated at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. There are more than hundred rooms in the White House. The largest room in this building is the East Room, the scene of many state receptions and dances. Other famous rooms are: the Green Room, the Blue Room, the Red Room, which are used for afternoon tea and for receptions held before state dinners. On the second floor, one can find the Lincoln Room where he signed the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, which gave freedom to black slaves in the States.



Other landmarks of Washington are memorials, dedicated to three American Presidents. They are the Washington Memorial, built in honor of the first American President, the Lincoln Memorial, which is devoted to the memory of the sixteenth President of the USA, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Jefferson Memorial which was built in honor of the third President of the USA, who was the author of the Declaration of Independence.

The Library of Congress, which holds five million books, the National Gallery of Art, the Capitol are also famous sights of Washington.


The Capitol is located in the very centre of Washington on the Capitol Hill, the highest point of the city. The Capitol is the highest building in Washington. There is a law in Washington not to build buildings higher than the Capitol. George Washington laid the corner stone of the Capitol on September 18, 1793. The Capitol is the home of the United States government.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. Where is Washington located?
2. When was the city founded?
3. Why do many people consider Washington to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world?
4. How many rooms are there in the White House?
5. What are the famous rooms?
6. What can one find on the second floor?
7. Who is the Washington Memorial devoted to?
8. Why was the Jefferson Memorial built?
9. Where is the Capitol situated?
10. Who laid the corner stone of the Capitol?

2. ▶▶	 	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
-----------------	---	---

Розташовувати, на честь, засновувати, вважати, вражаючий, будівля, офіційна резиденція, державний прийом, на третьому поверсі, раб, пам'ятник, присвячений, визначні місця.

3. 	Додайте необхідні слова, щоб отримати речення
--	--

1. Capital, located, District.
2. Washington, cities, world.
3. Impressive, Capitol Park, visitors.
4. The oldest, built, residence.
5. Reception, dances, room.
6. Afternoon, dinner, famous.
7. Three, memorials, American.
8. Centre, Capitol Hill, point.
9. Law, build, than.

ДОДАТКОВИЙ ТЕКСТ

 	Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
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AMERICAN DREAM

The term American Dream is used in different contexts from political speeches


to Broadway musicals. J. T. Adams expressed it as “the dream of a land in which life should be better, richer and fuller for every man with opportunities for each according to his abilities and achievements”. The American dream is popularized in countless rags-to-riches stories and in the picture of good life in advertising and on TV shows. It teaches Americans to believe that contentment can be reached through hard work, family loyalty, and faith in the free enterprise system.

However, throughout America’s history, reality has also taught her citizens, particularly minorities, that the American Dream is not open to all. Segregation and discrimination are effective tools which have barred minorities from equal opportunities in all spheres.

? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. How was the term “American Dream” expressed?
2. How is American Dream popularized?
3. What does it teach Americans?
4. Is the American Dream open to all?
5. What bars minorities from equal opportunities?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВЖИВАННЯ КОНСТРУКЦІЙ THERE IS/ARE, THERE WAS/WERE

1.		Заповнить пропуски, вживаючи зворот there is або there are
-----------	---	---

1. _____ a lot of traffic in Valencia.
2. _____ anywhere to park around here?
3. _____ much sugar.
4. _____ enough time to finish?
5. _____ a few bananas and a few apples.
6. _____ only one way to solve this problem.
7. _____ anyone here who wants to volunteer?
8. _____ many tigers left in the world.
9. _____ a lot of information available on this issue.
10. _____ any public buses in Los Angeles?

2.			Складіть речення зі слів
-----------	---	---	---------------------------------

1. three trees are garden. my apple There in
2. Italian ? near station there restaurant Is the an

3. year How a ? are days leap there in many
4. the There of park are this afternoon! children a lot playing in
5. the I there is in fridge. some think beer

3. ?	Дайте відповіді на питання, звертаючи увагу на вживання звороту there is (there are)
-----------------------	---

1. How many mistakes were there in your last dictation?
2. Were there many children in the theatre yesterday?
3. Was there an institute in your home town ten years ago?
4. What is there on the table?
5. How many books are there on the table?
6. What kind of books are there on the table?
7. Is there a blackboard in your classroom?
8. Are there many tables in your classroom?
9. Are there many chairs in your classroom?
10. What is there in your classroom?
11. How many theatres are there in London?
12. How many cinemas are there in the center of Kyiv?
13. How many pages are there in this book?

4. 	 Оберіть необхідну форму дієслова
--	--

1. There a number of men present (was, were).
2. ... the flowers came in such profusion and such quick succession that there neither time nor space to arrange them (was, were).
3. There a number of things, Martin, that you don't understand (is, are).
4. There a great many ink bottles (was, were).
5. There many a true word spoken in jest, Mr. Cokane (is, are).
6. There a dreaminess, a preoccupation, an exaltation, in the maternal look which the girl could not understand (was, were).
7. There a crowd of soldiers along the fence in the in-field (was, were).

5. 	Перекладіть речення українською мовою
--	--

1. Now, there is something peculiarly intimate in sharing an umbrella.
2. There was a confused little crowd of people, principally children, gathered about the house.
3. There was an eagerness and excitement in the faces of the men.

4. There are plenty of dogs in the town of Oxford.
5. There was a curious expression on her face – a mingling of grim determination and of strange indecision.
6. Then there was a moment of absolute silence.
7. There was something so odd in the old man's sudden energy...
8. And, young as you were – yes, and weak and alone – there was evil, I knew there was evil in keeping you.
9. There was a moment's pause while he introduced her, and then they were off.

ТЕМА 19:

США. ВАШИНГТОН

Заняття 4

НАЦІОНАЛЬНІ СВЯТА США



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

HOLIDAYS

HALLOWEEN

The population of the United States is made up of people of very many nationalities. Their predecessors came to America from different countries, and they brought their native celebrations with them. They all became Americans, but they kept many traditions of those countries they had come from. That is why the number of holidays in different states of America is different. But the most important holidays are marked throughout the United States.



Halloween is one of the most interesting holidays and it is celebrated on October 31. Its roots date back hundreds of years to the Druid holiday when the Lord of Dead gathered up the souls of all those who had died during the year to present them to Heavens on October 31, because on November 1 the Druid New Year began and it was the beginning of winter and reign of Prince of Darkness.

According to belief all kinds of witches, goblins and ghosts wandered abroad on this night. On that day Druids lit huge bonfires to honor the sun god and to keep away evil spirits. Later this evening was turned into a festival of fancy-dress parties for young people. They wear ghost and goblins costumes, masks, witches' hats. Lanterns made of hollow turnips or pumpkins that look like skulls, with a candle in each of them, are hung in the dark or place down doorway entrance and in windows. They are called jack-o-lanterns. White sheets are widely used to look like ghosts to scare each other. All this is accompanied by strong telling - "ghost tales" - and merry making. Boys and girls go along the streets playing tricks. With the threat of "Treat or trick!" they knock at the doors of their neighbors asking for a candy.


Another popular activity is telling ghost stories, while eating hot chestnuts roasted in the fire. It's a good idea to tell a chain-story. One person starts a story (he makes it up as he goes along). At a dramatic moment he stops and another person goes on. Again, when everything is getting very exciting, the story-teller stops and another person continues. You could be sitting around the fire all night!

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. Why is the number of holidays in different states varied?
2. What is the origin of Halloween?
3. What kind of holiday is it now?
4. What activities are popular?
5. What is the name of a pumpkin with a candle in it?
6. What is the traditional phrase on this day?



2. ▶▶	 	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
----------	---	--

Населення складається з, предок, скрізь, коріння, Володар мертвих, душа, умирати, небеса, друїд, панування сатани, вірування, відьма, привид, велике вогнище під відкритим небо, вшановувати, злий дух, ліхтар, ріпа, череп, свічка, біле простирadlo, лякати, жарт, каштан, смажити.

3. ↔		Доберіть слова та визначення
---------	--	------------------------------

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) trick | a) a person in a story, novel or play |
| 2) to carve | b) something harmful, bad |
| 3) character | c) a gift; something nice |
| 4) collect | d) a practical joke |
| 5) evil | e) frightening |
| 6) holy | f) to form something by cutting |
| 7) ghost | g) sacred |
| 8) costumes | h) to get; obtain |
| 9) scary | i) special dress |
| 10) treat | j) dead person's spirit |

ДОДАТКОВІ ТЕКСТИ

1. 		Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
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2. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

THANKSGIVING DAY

Thanksgiving Day comes on the 4th Thursday in November. It is a legal holiday celebrated throughout the United States. People of all faiths celebrate this

day. They give thanks for the many good things in their lives.

This is a family holiday. Families come together from near and far. In some places special religious services are held in the morning. Then comes the traditional feast. Turkey with stuffing is the main dish. It is served with sweet potatoes, squash, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin pie. Apple cider is the drink of the day.

Football is the most popular game on this day. For many schools, the Thanksgiving Day game is the most important one of the year. Usually there are several football games to watch on TV.

Macy's department store holds its annual Thanksgiving Day Parade in New York City. Celebrities, bands and balloons shaped like famous storybook and cartoon characters appear in the parade. Santa Claus arrives at the end. His coming marks the beginning of the Christmas season.

Stores, classrooms and homes are decorated with toy turkeys, pilgrims, Indians, wreaths of dried and artificial flowers and vegetables. Horns of plenty are also very popular.

Charitable organizations serve dinners to needy people. They also send baskets of food to the elderly and sick.

1. When is Thanksgiving Day celebrated?
2. Do families come together?
3. Which dishes are traditionally cooked?
4. What games do people play and watch?
5. Who usually appears in the annual Parade in New York?
6. What are typical Thanksgiving Day decorations?
7. What activity do charitable organizations perform?

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

St. Valentine's day is the holiday of all the sweethearts.

It is celebrated on February, 14 on the date of an old pagan festival when each young man drew from an urn a decorative love missive with the name of the girl who would be his sweetheart for the coming year.

In the 7th century the festival began to be called St. Valentine's day in honor of Christian martyr, Valentine by name. He was a bishop, who before he was put to death by the Romans sent a note of affection to his jailer's blind daughter.

Now it is the day when people in love express their feelings for each other. And the quick and modern way to do it is with a Valentine card. You can make a card yourself or buy a ready-made one. You can put your name or send it unsigned (or sign it "Guess who").

A card can be either sentimental with love poetry and even secret code like ITALY - I trust and love you, or satirical, like "Here's the key to my heart...Use it

before I change the lock!” More than 19 million Valentine’s cards are sent on every February, 14 in the United States.

1. Who celebrates St. Valentine’s Day?
2. What’s the origin of the holiday?
3. What is the modern way to express your feelings?
4. What can be written in a Valentine card?
5. How many cards are usually sent this day?

APRIL FOOL’S DAY

In 16th century France, the start of the new year was celebrated on April, 1. In 1562, when Pope Gregory introduced a new calendar, the new year fell on January, 1. People made fun of the “April fools” who continued to celebrate New Year’s Day on April, 1. They even played tricks on them, often sending them on a “fool’s errand”, or silly task.

Today Americans play “practical jokes”, or small tricks, on friends and strangers on April Fool’s Day. Most April fool jokes are in good fun – such as putting salt in the sugar bowl, or setting the clock an hour behind so roommates show up for the wrong class!

The keenest supporters of the tradition are, of course, children. Most of their tricks are far from original and many have been used so often that they have now become traditional, yet they succeed again and again. One is to tell someone that his shoe-lace is undone, or his tie is crooked, or that something also is wrong with his dress, when in fact all is in order.


The children might decide to wake their parents with the news that the house is on fire, or that some other disaster has occurred. When they see the looks of alarm on their victims’ faces they shout “April Fool!”

On this day of national good humor, the television service joins in fun.

Once they told the story of a building that had been built upside down by mistake. They showed an example of modern architecture which actually did look better when it was turned the other way. Many people must have been fooled, and perhaps the architect himself was giving food for thought.

1. Which holiday had been celebrated on April, 1 before a new calendar was introduced?
2. Who were “April fools?”
3. What are the usual jokes?
4. How do children support the tradition?
5. How did television service fool people?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ФОРМ ТЕПЕРІШНЬОГО ЧАСУ

1.		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Continuous або Present Simple
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1. I (not to know) what to give my brother for his birthday.
2. They (to want) to publish this book in July?
3. She (to think) he (to drive) dangerously.
4. He (to understand) that he (to eat) noisily, but he always (to forget) about it.
5. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? – You (not to recognize) him? It (to be) John, my cousin.
6. I (to have) no time, I (to have) dinner.
7. Your family (to leave) St. Petersburg in summer? – Yes, we always (to go) to the seaside. We all (to like) the sea.
8. You (to want) to see my father?
9. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the doctor's now.
10. I (not to work) in my office now.
11. They (to be) good dancers but they (not to go) to discos very often.
12. What he (to talk) about right now?

2.		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Continuous або Present Perfect Continuous
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Example: I (wait) _____ for Peter for the last two hours. (key = have been waiting)


1. Why (you wear) _____ that terrible hat?
2. Why (you look) _____ at me like that?
3. Unemployment (rise) _____ at an alarming rate. The government should do something about it.
4. What (you think) _____ about? You look very worried.
5. The weather is terrible. It (rain) _____ for days.
6. Sorry but you (stand) _____ on my foot.
7. It (snow) _____ since early this morning.
8. I'm very tired today. I (work) _____ all day.
9. I don't understand you. What (you talk) _____ about?
10. I (travel) _____ widely since I was 8.
11. I (train) _____ for the Olympic games at the moment.
12. I (date) _____ her since I met her.
13. 'What's her brother doing now?' 'He (work) _____ in a hospital I

think.'


3. ↔		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Perfect або Present Perfect Continuous
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Example: She is out of breath, she (run) _____. (key = has been running)

1. You look tired! Yes I (work) _____ very hard.
2. Where's the magazine I gave you? What (you do) _____ with it?
3. We (have) _____ the same car for twelve years.
4. This room was white. Now it is blue. He (paint) _____ it.
5. This is the first time I (drive) _____ a car. Thanks for lending me your car.
6. These shoes are nice and clean. (you clean) _____ them?
7. Somebody (steal) _____ my keys. They are not on the table.
8. Mary is still watching TV. She (watch) _____ TV all day.
9. Look! Somebody (spill) _____ wine on the floor.
10. I (climb) _____ quite a lot of mountains.
11. How many pages of the homework (you do) _____?

4. ↔		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Continuous або Present Perfect
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1. What's the matter? Why he (to stop)?
2. My cousin (to look) for a job, but he (not to find) a job yet.
3. It (to be) impossible for her to feel at home here.
4. What you (to study) now?
5. They just (to give) you a pay rise?
6. Sophie is busy. She (to knit) a sweater for he grandson.
7. You only (to have) a piece of cake? You (not to eat) much.
8. People (to plant) carrots and tomatoes now.
9. How long you (to be) sick?
10. You (to see) any good movies recently?
11. She (to go) to read Shakespeare and she (not to go) to think about work.
12. Mike (to leave) for work yet?
13. They (to pay) their electric bill this month.

5. ↔		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в одному з таких часів: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous
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1. This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was

- a young man. He already (to write) eight books.
2. What you (to do) here since morning?
 3. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest.
 4. What they (to do) now? – They (to work) in the reading room. They (to work) there for already three hours.
 5. Where he (to be) now? – He (to be) in the garden. He (to play) volleyball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time.
 6. I (to live) in St. Petersburg. I (to live) in St. Petersburg since 1990.
 7. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work) here for fifteen years.
 8. You (to find) your note-book? – No! I still (to look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it.
 9. You (to play) with a ball for already three hours. Go home and do your homework.
 10. Wake up! You (to sleep) for ten hours already.

ТЕМА 20:

АНГЛОМОВНІ КРАЇНИ

Заняття 1

КАНАДА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

CANADA

The name Canada is thought to be derived from Kanata, the Huron-Iroquois word meaning “village” or “community”.

Canada, the world's second-largest country (after Russia), is the largest country in the Western Hemisphere and comprises all the North American continent, north of the United States, with the exclusion of Alaska, Greenland, and the tiny French islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

Canada is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and its associated bodies of water, including Baffin Bay and the Labrador Sea.

Canada has a total population of 30,750,087 or approximately 11% that of the United States. Canada has one of the lowest population densities in the world.

Canada is rich in natural resources. It is a world leader in value of mineral exports and produces and exports many of the minerals needed for modern industrial economies. Canada is one of the world's largest exporters of agricultural products, newsprint and a leading supplier of lumber, pulp, paper, and wood products.

Canada is a self-governing federal union of ten provinces and three territories within the Commonwealth of Nations. Queen Elizabeth II is head of state and is represented in the federal government by the governor-general and in the provinces by lieutenant governors.



Canada has a dual cultural heritage, both French and English are official languages. Of the total population, about 68% speak English at home and nearly 24% speak French; 17% classify themselves as bilingual in two languages.

Canada has no official religion. The largest religious denomination is the Roman Catholic Church.


1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What is the etymology of the name Canada?
2. Is Canada the largest country in the world?

3. What oceans is Canada washed by?
4. What is the population of Canada?
5. What can you say about the density of population?
6. What does Canada export?
7. How many provinces and territories are there in Canada?
8. Who is the head of the state?
9. What are the official languages of Canada?
10. How many people speak both languages?
11. What religion is in Canada?

2. ▶▶	 	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Походити, означати, півкуля, охоплювати, виняток, межувати, водний простір, Баффінова затока, населення, приблизно, густина населення, експортувати, сільськогосподарська продукція, газетний папір, голова держави, співдружність націй, генерал-губернатор, губернатор провінції, культурний спадок, офіційна мова, двомовний, віросповідання.

3. ↔		Складіть речення з наступними виразами
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- the world's second-largest country;
- on the north by;
- associated bodies of water;
- total population;
- population density;
- natural resources;
- world leader;
- agricultural products;
- leading supplier;
- self-governing federal union;
- governor-general;
- dual cultural heritage;
- official languages;
- religious denomination.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МИНУЛИЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ ЧАС НЕПРАВИЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ

1. 	Вкажіть форму наступних дієслів у Past Simple
--	--

To worry, to precipitate, to forbid, to retire, to retell, to do away, to whitewash, to whiten, to ascend, to apologize, to engage, to enfold, to give in, to decompose, to browbeat, to run away, to underestimate, to backbite, to mislead, to forget, to succeed, to take off, to overrun, to satisfy, to recede, to come in, to resign, to blackmail, to unbind, to win, to counteract, to forecast, to befriend, to lie, to predispose.

2. 	Напишіть речення у минулому часі (yesterday/last week etc.)
--	--

1. They always get up early. This morning they.....
2. He often loses his keys. He last Saturday.
3. I write a letter to Jane every week. Last week.....
4. I usually read two newspapers every day.yesterday.
5. They come to my house every Friday. Last Friday
6. Tom always has a shower in the morning..... this morning.
7. They buy a new car every year. Last year
8. I eat an orange every day. Yesterday.....
9. We usually do our shopping on Monday.last Monday.
10. We leave home at 8.30 every morning. this morning.

3. 	Вжуйте вірну форму дієслова у дужках
--	---

1. When the girl into the open street, she upon a doorstep; and for a few moments unable to pursue her way (to get, to sit down, to seem).
2. At that moment he or at least he exasperated (to suffer, to feel).
3. Young Mako a match, his pipe, and them slowly (to strike, to light, to approach).
4. The storm grew worse and worse and the rain fell in torrents and little Hans could not see where he (to go).
5. Leila felt the girls really her (to see – negative).

6. When there was nothing else he raw onions (to eat).
7. “I surely very long,” returned Florence. “When I here? Yesterday?” (to sleep, to come)
8. When Katie in the tea-tray, the boy his eyes and with a bewildered air (to bring, to open, to sit up).

4.



Перекладіть українською мовою

1. After the girls went upstairs, Mrs. Smith got up and walked slowly through the dining-room into the kitchen.
2. I saw it was 2 o'clock. We had been sitting there an hour and a half.
3. Here I saw this man whom I had lost sight of some time.
4. My father was forty and had been a widower for fifteen years.
5. He spoke gently and raised his face to smile at her. It was then she saw that he had been crying.
6. I suddenly felt angry with my father: he was incredibly rude.
7. The moment the noise ceased, she glided from the room; ascended the stairs with incredible softness and silence; and was lost in the gloom above.
8. When Cowperwood reached the jail, Jasper was there.

ТЕМА 20:

АНГЛОМОВНІ КРАЇНИ

Заняття 2

АВСТРАЛІЯ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

AUSTRALIA

Australia is the world's smallest continent, sixth-largest country, one of the world's oldest landmasses, the flattest continent, and (after Antarctica) the driest one. Nearly one-third of the continent is in the tropics, and the rest is in the temperate zone. Located completely in the Southern Hemisphere, Australia is bounded by the Indian Ocean in the west and south, the Pacific Ocean in the east, the Tasman Sea in the southeast, and the Timor, Arafura, and Coral seas in the north.

The population density is low.

Australia's geographic isolation has produced a unique flora and fauna.

A self-governing member of the Commonwealth of Nations, Australia is a federation of five mainland states and one island state (Tasmania), with three territories and six dependent areas. It is the only continent comprising a single nation-state.

The climate of Australia varies with latitude. Because the continent lacks relief features and is favored with the moderating influence of the surrounding seas, few dramatic regional variations exist. The northern part of the continent is tropical, the southern parts have a more temperate climate. The vast center of the continent is arid and extremely hot during the summer (December to March).

Australia remained a primarily agricultural country. Australia ranks as one of the world's most economically developed countries.

Australia's original inhabitants are the Aborigines and the Torres Strait Islanders.



In recent years immigrants have significantly enriched the population.

Australia has developed its own distinctive variant of English. The predominant accent displays Irish influence and is reminiscent to some of London Cockney speech.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. Is Australia one of the flattest continents?
2. Where is Australia located?
3. What is Australia bounded by?

4. What can you say about the population of Australia?
5. What is special about this continent?
6. What is the climat of Australia?
7. What is the climate of the state?
8. What language is in Australia?

2. ▶▶	 	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Помірний пояс, півкуля, Коралове море, густина населення, острів, різнитися, широта, рельєф, помірний, навколишні моря, існувати, посушливий район, надзвичайно жаркий, корінні жителі, відмінний, домінуючий акцент, що нагадує.

3. ↔		Складіть речення з наступними виразами
----------------	---	---

- sixth-largest country;
- the flattest continent;
- in the tropics;
- Australia is bounded by;
- density of population;
- geographic isolation;
- single nation-state;
- with latitude;
- relief features;
- temperate climate;
- original inhabitants;
- a unique flora and fauna;
- enriched the population;
- distinctive variant;
- predominant accent.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ФОРМ МИНУЛОГО ЧАСУ

1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple або Past Continuous
--	---

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday.
2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday.


3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday.
4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday.
5. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday.
6. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening.
7. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook).
8. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday.
9. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday.
10. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday.
11. You (to do) your homework yesterday?
12. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday?
13. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday?
14. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday.

2. ▶▶			Перекажіть текст у минулому часі
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Boris wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Quick! Boris jumps out of bed and runs to the bathroom. He has just time to take a cold shower and drink a glass of tea with bread and butter. He is in a hurry to catch the eight o'clock train.

At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group. They all have small backpacks and fishing rods.

In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake. The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming. They return home late at night, tired but happy.

3. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple або Past Continuous
--	---

1. We _____ (go) down the road at 100 kph when the wheel _____ (fall) off.
2. He nearly _____ (have) a heart attack when he _____ (see) the bear.
3. Uncle Ben _____ (get) dressed _____ when he _____ (feel) a sharp pain in his chest.
4. The winning racing driver _____ (shake) the bottle then _____ (take) the cork out.
5. She _____ (fill) in a questionnaire when the pen _____ (run) out of ink.
6. They _____ (watch) TV when the lights _____ (go) off.
7. Mike _____ (not see) his friend because he _____ (face) the other way.

4.**Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple або Past Perfect**

1. They _____ (be) amazed. They _____ (hear, never) of this song.
2. If only she (keep) quiet! (referring to the past)
3. John _____ (be) upset because his application _____ (be, turn down).
4. I _____ (never, eat) such a huge pizza before I _____ (go) to Italy.
5. By the time his heart _____ (be) transplanted, he _____ (undergo) many medical procedures.
6. After I _____ (do) the washing-up, I _____ (watch) my favorite TV program.
7. The show _____ (already, start) when we _____ (arrive).

5.**Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple, Past Perfect або Past Perfect Continuous**

1. They (shout) for a few hours before their parents arrived.
2. On my way to institute I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report at home.
3. They (eat noisily) for a few hours before their parents arrived.
4. All my friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all examinations successfully.
5. I (not, watch) TV for 2 hours before a postman knocked on the door.
6. Poor Oliver (to lie) unconscious on the spot where Sikes (to leave) him.
7. They (try on Mary's clothes) for a few hours before their parents arrived.
8. He (to open) his eyes, (to look) around and (to try) to remember what (to happen) to him.
9. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to return) home.
10. They (jump on their parents' bed) for a few hours before their parents arrived.
11. During the holidays my friend (to visit) the village where he (to live) in his childhood.
12. When I came home, my mother (to tell) me that she (to receive) a letter from grandfather.
13. The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organize) the theatre.

ТЕМА 20:

АНГЛОМОВНІ КРАЇНИ

Заняття 3

НОВА ЗЕЛАНДІЯ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. It lies about 1,600km southeast of Australia and about 10,500km southwest of California. New Zealand belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands – the North Island and the South Island – and several dozen smaller islands.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand and Auckland is the largest city. English is the official language of the country. But many native people speak their own language, Maori, in addition to English.

New Zealand once belonged to the British Empire. Today it is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations, an association of Britain and a number of its former colonies. New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the official head of the state. She appoints a governor general to represent her, but he has little power. The legislation, Prime Minister and the Cabinet run the national government.



Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852, when it was a British colony. But through the years the New Zealand legislature has changed almost all its provisions. Today, the nation has no written constitution.

The first people who settled in New Zealand were brown-skinned people called Maoris. They came from Polynesian islands located northeast of New Zealand. The country was discovered by Europeans in 1642, but they didn't start to settle in the islands until the late 1700s. Today, most New Zealanders are descendants of the early European settlers. Maoris make up about 12% of the country's population.


New Zealand has one of the highest standards of living in the world. For many years, the economy of the country depended largely on agriculture. Today agriculture, manufacturing and service industries are all important to the economy. New Zealand's economy depends on trade with many countries – Australia, Britain, Japan and the United States.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. Where is New Zealand situated?
2. What is the capital of the country?
3. What language do people speak?
4. Who is the head of the state?
5. Who runs the national government?
6. Who discovered the country?
7. What does the economy of New Zealand depend on?

2. ▶▶			Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Належати, дюжина, офіційна мова, корінні жителі, Британська імперія, колишні колонії, голова держави, призначати, представляти, оселятися, смуглявий, нащадок, складати, сільське господарство, сфера послуг, торгівля.

3. 	З'єднайте пари слів та словосполучень за змістом і складіть з ними речення
---	---

1. island	a) language
2. capital	b) people
3. constitutional	c) country
4. native	d) member
5. official	e) city
6. national	f) monarchy
7. independant	g) group

ДОДАТКОВИЙ ТЕКСТ

NEW ZEALAND WAY OF LIFE




New Zealand has a high standard of living. New Zealanders eat more butter and meat per person than do the people of any other country. The government's medical program provides excellent health care. About 70% of New Zealand people own their houses. Almost every family has a car.

Most New Zealanders live in single-family houses with small vegetable gardens. In the larger cities some people live in apartment buildings. Almost every household has a refrigerator, a washing machine and other modern electric appliances. But air conditioning and central heating are rare because the weather is mild in New Zealand - not extremely hot or cold. In summer, people prefer to keep

windows open. In winter, fireplaces or electric heater keep the homes warm.

Although about 4/5 of New Zealand's population live in urban areas, cities are not crowded. Traffic jams seldom occur, even in downtown areas. Large cities have excellent restaurants, milk bars, theatres, concert halls and other places of entertainment. City life in New Zealand tends to be rather quiet. However it is changing in larger cities where international tourism is developing rapidly.

Near 1/5 of New Zealanders live in rural areas. In some of them, small settlements are linked by good roads. But in other areas, rancher's nearest neighbors may live kilometers away. Some ranchers live almost in isolation. Nevertheless, most farms and ranches have electricity. Many farm families run their farms with little or no hired help.

			Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Per person, single-family house, household, urban area, traffic jam, downtown, rural area, hired help.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ФОРМ МАЙБУТНЬОГО ЧАСУ

1. ? Запитайте вашого друга, використовуючи слова у дужках

Model: — *I shall work with Professor Brown over this problem, (how long)* — *How long will you work with him?* — *For two months.*

1. I will see Mary at the club, (when)
2. For your birthday I'll give you a very nice present, (what)
3. My dress will be ready in time for the party, (when)
4. Father will plant fruit trees in our garden. (how many)
5. They will see many places of interest in London. (what)
6. I'll wait for Pete near the theatre, (how long)
7. She will go to Kyiv for her winter holidays, (when)
8. Mary will translate this article easily, (why)
9. Mary will ring you up. (when)
10. They will wait for us after the concert, (where)

2. 	Складіть питання за зразком
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Model: — *We shall go by the three o'clock train, (two o'clock)* — *Why won't you go by the two o'clock train?*

1. Ann will spend her summer in Kyiy, (in the country)
2. I'll buy you a detective story to read, (a historical novel)
3. Mother will cook pudding for dessert, (a cake)
4. For her birthday Mary's boyfriend will give her a box of chocolate, (flowers)
5. Paul will take a third-class train, (first-class)
6. We'll buy a dictionary in a week, (tomorrow)
7. We'll plant an acacia-tree here, (fruit-tree)

3. ? Запитайте вашого друга, уточнюючи факти

Model: — *She will help Jack in his studies.* — *Who will help Jack?* — *Jane will.*

1. She will go to England next week.
2. She will look very beautiful in this dress.
3. She will give us a cup of hot tea.
4. They will have a good rest in summer.
5. He will soon return from abroad.
6. She will get the first prize at the competition.
7. He will take his exam the day after tomorrow.
8. They will receive a lot of letter from their friends.
9. They will study English in two years.
10. They will move to a new flat next Week.

4.



Перекладіть речення англійською мовою

1. Коли ти будеш говорити по телефону зі своїми друзями в Америці?
2. Чому ти не будеш присутня на вечорі? — Я готуватимуся до шахового турніру.
3. Чи часто йде дощ о цій порі року в вашій області?
4. Коли ми повернемось додому, мати вже накриватиме на стіл.
5. Джон продивлявся газети, коли він побачив це повідомлення.
6. Якщо я не побачу Ганну сьогодні, я їй зателефоную.
7. У неділю ми збираємось відвідати свою бабусю.
8. В його саду багато молодих фруктових дерев.
9. Зараз тут стадіон. А що тут було раніше?
10. Коли мати прийде додому, все буде готове до вечері.

5. ▶▶			Розкажіть про
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- Tell your friends what each member of your family will be doing tomorrow night.
- Describe what people will be doing if there is a fire in the house.
- Ask each of your group mates what he/she will be doing tomorrow in the afternoon.

ТЕМА 20:

АНГЛОМОВНІ КРАЇНИ

Заняття 4

КРАЇНИ – КОЛИШНІ КОЛОНІЇ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

The Commonwealth of Nations, usually called simply the Commonwealth, is an association of Great Britain and independent countries that were formerly part of the British Empire, together with their dependencies. The stated purpose of the Commonwealth is consultation and cooperation. Heads of Commonwealth governments meet at intervals of one to three years.



A state may withdraw from the Commonwealth, as did Ireland (1949), South Africa (1961), and Pakistan (1972), although Pakistan rejoined in 1989 and South Africa did so in 1994. With the admission of Mozambique (the first country to join that had never had a connection with the British Empire) and Cameroon in 1995, Commonwealth membership rose to 53.

The founding document of the Commonwealth was the Statute of Westminster of 1931. The members recognize the British monarch as the Commonwealth's symbolic head.

The Commonwealth has a secretariat in London that arranges meetings and conferences, disseminates information, and provides various technical services. There have long been economic ties between Britain and other members of the Commonwealth, and members formerly received preferential tariff treatment for goods they sold in Britain. When Britain joined the European Community (now the European Union) in 1973, the tariff preferences had to be abandoned.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What is the Commonwealth of Nations?
2. How many member countries are there in the Commonwealth?
3. Who is the head of the Commonwealth?
4. What was the founding document?
5. What functions has a secretariat?

2. ▶▶			Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Співдружність націй, просто, незалежні країни, колонія, співпраця, виходити (зі складу), вступ, засновчий документ, визнавати, символічний, розповсюджувати, техобслуговування, економічні зв'язки, пільговий тариф, товари, приєднуватися, відмовлятися від.

3. ↔		Складіть речення з наступними виразами
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- independent countries;
- dependencies;
- consultation and cooperation;
- the founding document;
- economic ties;
- preferential tariff treatment.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ФОРМ МАЙБУТНЬОГО ЧАСУ

1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple, Future Continuous або Future Perfect
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The Quiz Marathon (begin) _____ in five minutes. (It / be) _____ a big test for World Quiz Champion, Claude Jennings, (who / answer) _____ questions from a group of quiz writers. As usual, the presenter (give) _____ last-minute instructions. Claude (answer) _____ the questions for a very long time. In fact, (he / still / give) _____ answers when the rest of us (be) _____ in bed tonight. Claude hopes that after 24 hours (he / reply) _____ to about seventeen thousand questions.

No meal breaks are planned, so (he / not / eat) _____ anything. If all goes well, his name (be) _____ in the next Guinness Book of Records. Claude has also got a number of sponsors, and by tomorrow (he / earn) _____ at least J 10'000 for charity. Well, (we / return) _____ this afternoon for more news of how Claude is getting on.

We think that by then (he / get) _____ some way past the five thousandth question.

2.**Перекладіть англійською мовою**

1. Ви не підете, поки не розповісте мені все.
2. До того часу ви мене забудете.
3. Я прочитаю оповідання, поки ти повернешся.
4. Її кімната буде готова, перш ніж вона закінчить пити чай.
5. Ми одержимо нову квартиру, коли збудують цей будинок.
6. Коли ви знайдете країну де є щастя, я приєднаюсь до вас там.

3.**Перекладіть речення українською мовою**

1. I will suffer no priest to interfere in my business.
2. Our train starts at 8 p. m. tomorrow, so if you come at 5 o'clock we'll still be packing.
3. Papa will never consent to my being absolutely dependent on you.
4. His part of the conversation will consist chiefly of yeses and noes.
5. He'll be surprised, evidently, to find Sally so much at home and bustling about like that.
6. I'll accept the task out of friendship for him
7. You'll either sell this boat correctly or you'll never go out with me again.
8. I'll be quite safe, quite well taken care of.

4.**Поставте дієслова в дужках в Future Perfect**

1. By this time tomorrow we (have) our injections.
2. By the end of next year I (be) here twenty-five years.
3. I (finish) this job in twenty minutes.
4. If I continue with my diet I (lose) 10 kilos by the end of this month.
5. By the end of my university course I (attend) 1200 lectures.
6. The police (hear) of the theft by this time.
7. On 21 of October they (be) married for twenty-five years.
8. When you are my age, you (learn) much about the weaknesses of men.
9. If you keep forgetting to water the plants, there won't be any by the end of the week. They all (die).
10. Do you think he (reach) the house when we arrive?

ТЕМА 21:

ОСВІТА

Заняття 1

РОЛЬ ОСВІТИ В ЖИТТІ ЛЮДИНИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

LOOK AT US NOW!

ROMY ADAMS runs a catering company. She started off in her own kitchen and now runs three catering teams from premises in north London and caters mainly for conferences.

My maths teacher would die if she knew that I run my own company and do all the accounts myself. On my school report, she wrote: “I see very little point in entering Rosemary for maths GCSE. Judging by the consistently low marks she has been getting this term, she is bound to fail the exam”. She was right of course, but when I wanted to set up my own company, I enrolled at the local college and took an evening course in maths and accounting and I was one of the best in the class! A bit of motivation goes a long way!

ANN WATERMAN is a judge and has been an active member of parliament for the last ten years.



I was sent to a rather old-fashioned Boarding School run by nuns. I obviously didn't make much of an impression there, because their final comment was: “She has been a mediocre student and is highly unlikely to go on to further education. We think she is best suited to getting married and raising a family”. The first thing I did when I left school was to join the women's liberation movement.

HENRY WOODS is an actor. He is at present filming a series to be shown on television in the autumn.

History was the only subject he was any good at, and that's because the history teacher would sit and tell stories and bring it all alive. He never made us learn lists of dates by heart – he didn't need to because his stories made it all so memorable anyway. But other teachers used to say things like: “Henry lives in a dream world. He needs to pay more attention”. I was hoping to go to university, but then one of my teachers wrote a comment on my report which took away all my confidence. He put: “Henry is not expected to pass his A-levels with sufficiently high grades to gain a place at university”. So I didn't apply for a place at university. I went to acting school instead, and the rest is history, as they say. I suppose it was fate, but I still feel angry with that teacher.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. Who did more than get married and raise a family?
2. Who followed the teacher's advice and didn't go on to university?
3. Who failed an exam in a subject which she later proved to be very good at?
4. What is general in all these stories?


2. ▶▶	 	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Ресторанне обслуговування, розпочинати, керувати, очолювати компанію, бухгалтерія, судячи з, низька оцінка, неодмінно, засновувати, мотивація, суддя, член парламенту, старомодний, пансіон, монахія, справити враження, посередній, подальше навчання, знімати кіно, незабутній, упевненість, замість, доля.

3. ▶▶	 	Знайдіть синоніми слів та словосполучень у тексті
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Be in charge of a business, firm, begin, group, tutor, bookkeeping, grade, join, semester, flunk an exam, outdated, ordinary, studing, bring up children, player, shooting, discipline, memorize, destiny.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ ГРУПИ PERFECT

1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Perfect або Past Perfect Continuous
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1. When their mother arrived home, the children _____ (finish) their homework.
2. The meeting _____ (start) when I arrived at the office.
Julie didn't watch the film because she _____ (see) it before.
3. The mechanic _____ (repair) her car when Mary arrived at the garage.
4. Caroline was tired when she left the office because she _____ (work) all day.
5. David was playing tennis. When his father arrived, he _____ (play) for 2 hours.
When the dessert arrived, Anne wasn't hungry; she _____ (eat) too much.
6. It was my first flight. I _____ (never fly) before.

7. The dentist was angry because John _____ (forget) the time of his appointment.
8. On the day of his exam, Joe was ready. He _____ (revise) for weeks.

2.



Поставте дієслова у дужках у Present Perfect або Past Indefinite

1. The children (*to do*) their homework. Now they can go to the skating-rink. 2. You ever (*to be*) in Warsaw? — Yes, I (*to be*) there last year. 3. I already (*to send*) the telegram. 4. I (*to send*) the telegram yesterday. 5. I (*not to see*) him in January. 6. I (*not to see*) him since January. 7. We (*not to receive*) any letters from her lately. 8. They (*to go*) to the camp three days ago. 9. I just (*to see*) him. 10. I (*to see*) him in 1973. 11. You (*to have breakfast*) already? 12. When you (*to have breakfast*)? 13. when you (*to arrive*) in Kiev? 14. He (*to fall asleep*) at half past seven. 15. I (*to know*) this engineer since I began to work at the plant. 16. At last I (*to write*) the composition; now I'll go for a walk.

3.



Поставте дієслова у дужках у Future Indefinite або Future Perfect

1. He (*to receive*) the telegram tomorrow. 2. He (*to receive*) the telegram by tomorrow. 3. I (*to do*) the exercises by seven o'clock. 4. I (*to do*) the exercises in the afternoon. 5. By this time you (*to take your examination*). 6. You (*to take*) your examination next week. 7. The teacher (*to correct*) our dictations in the evening. 8. The teacher (*to correct*) our dictations by the next lesson.

4.



Виразіть думку в одному реченні, вживаючи Present Perfect Continuous

Model: I ***began to do*** this exercise a quarter of an hour ago. ***I am still doing it*** — ***I have been doing*** this exercise for a quarter of an hour.

1. My sister began to learn French two years ago. She is still learning it. 2. Our teacher began to teach English fifteen years ago. He is still teaching it. 3. I began to look for this magazine half an hour ago. I am still looking for it. 4. His father began to work at me railway station in 1962. He is still working there. 5. The boy fell asleep at ten o'clock. He is still sleeping.

6.**Поставте дієслова у дужках у Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Present Perfect або Present Perfect Continuous**

1. Where are the pupils? — They (*to plant*) trees. They (*to plant*) them since the morning. They always (*to plant*) trees in October. They already (*to plant*) several hundred trees this year.
2. Ann (*to have*) her music lesson now. She (*to have*) her music lessons twice a week.
3. I am going to take a walk. I (*to do*) all my home exercises already. I (*to do*) them for three hours.
4. Since when they (*to build*) this house?
5. At last I (*to find*) the book I need. I (*to look for*) it for a quarter of an hour.
6. Don't shout. Helen (*to read*) an English book. She (*to work*) at her English every day. She (*to learn*) this language for three years. She (*to read*) many English stories this year.
7. What you (*to do*) in the morning?
8. What you (*to do*) since the morning?

ТЕМА 21:

ОСВІТА

Заняття 2

ОСВІТА В УКРАЇНІ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

Present day independent Ukraine has a well-developed system of education which matches the standards of the developed countries. Pre-school education is not compulsory and is fee-paying. Most parents take their children to nursery schools or kindergartens at the age of 3. Up to the age of 5 children mostly eat, sleep and play there, but in senior groups they are taught the basics of arithmetic, reading, writing, arts and in some schools foreign languages.

Compulsory secondary education begins at the age of 6—7 and is free in state schools and fee-paying in private ones. Some schools, especially those with language slant, have preparatory classes. Secondary education includes three stages: primary (1st—3d grades), basic (4—9th grades) and senior (10— 11th grades). Recently new types of schools have appeared: gymnasiums and lyceums. In addition, there are schools with technical, computer, mathematical, law, pedagogical and art slant. All the subjects in the secondary schools are obligatory but there are optional courses that students of senior grades can take in addition to the required ones.

Extra-curricular activities usually include a variety of sports and drama clubs, interest groups and various school parties.



Those senior students who want to get qualification alongside the secondary education, can go to vocational training schools. Post-secondary education is provided by technical schools and colleges of 1st and 2nd Level of Accreditation that train young specialists in different trades.

Institutions of higher learning (higher educational establishments) include universities, academies, institutes and conservatories. They all hold entrance examinations to select the best applicants to be their students. Among the best known higher educational establishments there are Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Kyiv Polytechnic University, International Independent University “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy”, Kyiv State Conservatory, Lviv State University, Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv State Polytechnic University and many others.

Post graduate education begins after the last year of studies and usually results in theses on the chosen scientific topic and the degree of the Candidate of Science. Doctorate Degree is awarded for an outstanding scientific research.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What kind of education does a child get at the age of 3?
2. When does the compulsory education begin?
3. How many stages has secondary education?
4. Has secondary school optional subjects?


2. ▶▶	 	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Незалежна країна, система освіти, відповідати стандартам, дошкільний, обов'язкове навчання, дитячий садок, основи, середня освіта, з'являтися, факультативний курс, професійне навчання, вищий навчальний заклад, вступні іспити, кандидат, найбільш відомі, дисертація, науковий, ступень.

3. ↔		Складіть речення з наступними виразами
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- a well-developed system;
- the basics of;
- compulsory secondary education;
- preparatory classes;
- optional courses;
- extra-curricular activities;
- technical schools;
- scientific research.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ PAST PERFECT TENSE. УЗГОДЖЕННЯ ЧАСІВ

1. ↔		Змініть пряму мову на непряму
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Model: *Paul said, "I met her at the department store", — Paul said that he had met her at the department store.*

1. The woman said, "I studied German at school".
2. The teacher said, "I saw them in Kiev".
3. The girl said, "I have already spoken to them".
4. The pupils said, "We have done the exercises".
5. The man said, "I lived in Kaniv at that time".
6. He said, "I did not recognize your handwriting".
7. His aunt said, "I was at home at that time".
8. The girl said, "I spent my holidays in the country".

2.**Поставте дієслова у дужках у Past Indefinite або the Past Perfect**

1. Yesterday we (*to discuss*) the film which we (*to see*) some days before. 2. When my sister (*to go*) to the theatre, I (*to begin*) to write the letter. 3. The children (*to fall asleep*) by ten o'clock. 4. He (*to tell us*) many interesting things he (*to see*) in Lutsk. 5. Peter (*to show*) us the bicycle his father (*to buy*) for him. 6. Mother (*to cook*) supper by the time they (*to come*) home.

3.**Перекладіть англійською мовою**

1. Коли Неля прийшла до школи, її товариші вже полили квіти. 2. Ми читали книжку, яку я купив у Києві. 3. Учитель сказав, що він перевірів наші диктанти. 4. Учень переклав текст до десятої години. 5. Коли ми повернулися додому, дитина вже заснула. 6. Мій брат писав, що він уже склав екзамени з фізики й математики. 7. Він подякував мені за те, що я для нього зробив. 8. Учень прочитав уголос оповідання, яке він написав удома. 9. Минулого літа її батько їздив у село, де він провів своє дитинство. 10. Вчора Аня прийшла додому о п'ятій годині. Її молодший брат виконував домашні завдання, а батько й мати ще не повернулися з роботи. 11. Вона була певна, що бачила цю жінку раніше, але не могла пригадати, де вона її бачила. 12. Його батько почав працювати на заводі, коли йому було двадцять років. До того він жив у селі. 13. Після того як мій товариш пішов додому, я згадав, що забув показати йому нові марки.

4. ? Дайте відповідь на питання, вживаючи запропоновані слова

Model: — *When did Peter come? (to have breakfast)*

a) — *He came when we were having breakfast.*

b) — *He came when (after) we had had breakfast.*

1. When did you meet Robert?
2. When did you tell mother about it? (to cook dinner)
3. When did the children return? (to have supper)
4. When did you notice this man? (to cross the bridge)
5. When did you lose your bag? (to get out of the bus)
6. When did he ring you up? (to do the rooms)
7. When did your parents return? (to go to bed)
8. When did Ann go for a walk? (to begin to rain)
9. When did Peter ring you up? (to have tea)
10. When did it begin to rain? (to leave)

5.



Вжуйте вірну форму дієслова у дужка

1. Cowperwood realized... that he _____ making a very remarkable confession (is, was).
2. She scarcely realized what _____ happening (is, was).
3. Oh, Jane! I didn't think you _____ be so unkind (will, would).
4. Each fresh noise crept through her senses like an enemy who _____ found a gap in the walls of a beleaguered city (has, had).
5. I'm just passing through Chicago ... and I thought you _____ tell me a little about the city from an investment point of view (may, might).
6. Lunch came just as they were off Sheerness. He didn't feel so hungry as he thought he _____ be (shall, should).
7. Little Hans was very much distressed at times, as he was afraid his flowers _____ think he _____ forgotten them (will, would; has, had).

ТЕМА 21:

ОСВІТА

Заняття 3

ОСВІТА У ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Children in Britain must attend school from the age of 5 (4 in Northern Ireland) until they are 16. Before the start of formal schooling, many children attend nursery schools attached to primary schools. In England and Wales many primary schools also operate an early admission policy where they admit children under 5 into what are called reception classes.

Children first attend infants' schools or departments. At 7 they move to the junior school and the usual age for transfer from junior to secondary school is 11 (12 in Scotland). In some areas, however, "First" schools take pupils aged 5 to 8,9 or 10, and pupils within the 8 to 14 age range go to middle schools.

Over 85% of secondary school pupils go to comprehensive schools, general term for any school which is run by the government and where the parents do not have to pay. However grammar schools are very popular because they offer a good academic education for the 11 to 18 — year age group.

A small minority of children attend secondary modern schools. These schools provide a more general and technical education for children aged 11—16.



City Technology Colleges (CTCs) aim to give boys and girls a broad secondary education with a strong technological and business slant. They are non-fee-paying independent schools, set up by the Government with the help of business sponsors.

Specialist schools, which only operate in England, give pupils a broad secondary education with a strong emphasis on technology, languages, art and sports. They charge no fees and any secondary school can apply for specialist school status.


The independent school sector is separate from the state educational system. Independent schools are known for historical reasons as public schools. They are very expensive private schools. Some students gain scholarships and their expenses are covered by the schools. These schools usually have good academic standards and are attended by pupils from an upper class or wealthy background. Famous ones include Eton and Harrow. Most public schools are boarding schools where the pupils live as well as study.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What school do children under 5 attend in England?
2. What is the usual age for transfer from junior to secondary school?
3. What kind of school is Comprehensive School?
4. What is the task of City Technology Colleges?
5. What kind of school is Specialist School?
6. What was the first “public school”?

2. ▶▶			Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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To attend school, formal schooling, nursery school, reception classes, junior school, comprehensive school, run by the government, non-fee-paying school, wealthy background, public funds.

3. 	Доберіть слово (словосполучення) до його визначення та перекладіть його
--	--

відвідувати	a school for children below the age of 11
стипендія	a school for children aged between 5 and 7
дитячий садок	be present at
початкова школа	
навчальний	a school for young children, usually from three to five years old
пансіон	be in charge of
дошкільний дитячий заклад	used to talk about institutions or services which people have to pay to use
	relating to education
керувати	a word or phrase used to describe a thing or to express a concept
платний	a grant or payment made to support a student's education, awarded on the basis of academic or other achievement
термін	a school which provides accommodation and meals for the pupils during term time

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПРЯМА ТА НЕПРЯМА МОВА

1.



Змініть пряму мову на непряму

1. At one of his exhibitions a woman once asked Picasso: "What does this picture represent?" Picasso replied: "Two hundred thousand dollars."

At one of his exhibitions a woman once asked Picasso what _____ picture _____ and he replied that it _____ two _____ hundred _____ thousand _____ dollars.

2. At a dinner party a female MP once accused Churchill: "You are drunk!" Churchill replied: "And you, madam, are ugly. But I shall be sober tomorrow."

At a dinner party a female MP once accused Churchill of _____ drunk. He just replied that she _____ ugly, whereas he _____ be sober _____.

3. A man once asked Picasso: "Why don't you have any of your paintings on the walls of your house?" Picasso answered: "I can't afford them."

A man once asked Picasso why he _____ any of _____ paintings on the walls of _____ house. Picasso answered that he _____ them.

2.



Змініть пряму мову на непряму

1. She said, "We have been here for a week."
2. My brother said, "I met them yesterday."
3. He said, "We can't settle anything now."
4. Tom said, "We are writing a letter."
5. The young man said, "We arrived to city last night."
6. My sister said, "I was reading an interesting article at 5 o'clock."
7. The student said, "We'll have been writing this test for 2 hours by 4 o'clock."
8. She said, "I've never seen the like of it."
9. My mother said to her friend, "Come here at once!"
10. John said, "Why, I never expected he would do such a thing."

3.**Заповніть пропуски дієсловом *to say* або *to tell***

1. He me as we came that he had lived here for many years.
2. He I must talk with your friend.
3. I him I made up my mind months ago.
4. I I would write to him tomorrow.
5. They met some people soon after they had got inside, who they had been there (in the maze) for three quarters of an hour and had had about enough of it. Harris them they could follow him, if they liked... They it was very kind of him and fell behind and followed.
6. Harris kept on turning to the right, but it seemed a long way and his cousin he supposed it was a very big maze. "Oh, one of the largest in Europe", Harris.
7. Harris he thought it was very fine maze.
8. The man he would go and consult his master.
9. Fox me that you were here!
10. She she would us all about it the next time we met.

4.**Змініть пряму мову на непряму**

1. "O Dick!" she exclaimed, "I'm so glad you came!"
2. Suddenly her thoughts were interrupted. A young man, walking past her, had deliberately stopped... and stood facing her. "Excuse me", said this young man, "but I believe you to be Mrs. Cavalossi."
3. "O, please forgive me, Tom, my heart will break", said Maggie.
4. "Now you go and get me my hammer, Will", he would shout. "And don't you go, Maria."
5. She went to the window and looked out. "Do come and look, Arthur", she said.
6. "I have waited here an hour", he resumed, while I continued staring, "and the whole of that time all around has been as still as death. I daren't enter".

ТЕМА 21:

ОСВІТА

Заняття 4

ВИЩА ОСВІТА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

HIGHER EDUCATION

There are different kinds of educational institutions in Great Britain: universities, colleges (residential and non-residential), University extra-mural departments and evening departments at colleges.

If you want to go to university, you usually apply during your last year at school, when you are 17-18. You can apply to study at any university in Britain.

At the beginning of your last year at school you receive an application form. On this form you choose up to five universities that you would like to go to. The form is sent to those universities with information from your school about you and your academic record. If the universities are interested in your application, they will ask you to attend an interview. If they are still interested after the interview, they will offer you a place.

At present there are about 40 universities in Great Britain. Practically every big city of the country has a university. A university usually consists of some colleges, which are a part of the University.

Until the 19th century there were only two universities in England Oxford and Cambridge. Both Universities are residential. They have a tutorial system of education. Each student has a tutor who helps the student to plan his work.

The modern Universities are not residential. They provide instruction chiefly by means of lectures attended mainly by day students.

College is a separate institution. College gives diplomas, not degrees. The course for training specialists lasts 3 or 4 years, while at the universities it lasts as a rule more than 4 years.



A person who studies for a degree at a British University is called an undergraduate. Bachelor of Arts or of Science is the first degree. One can become a B.A. after 3 years of hard study and a M.A. (Master of Arts or of Science) at the end of 5 years. Doctor of Philosophy is the highest degree.

Tuition costs a lot of money. We have to pay for taking examinations, for attending lectures, for borrowing books from the library, for hostel accommodations.


The academic year has 3 terms. Each term lasts about eight — ten weeks. Between terms the students have their holidays — a month in winter, a month in spring and three or four months in summer.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What kinds of educational institutions are there in Great Britain?
2. What should you do to become a university student?
3. What is application form for?
4. How many universities were in England until the 19th century?
5. What is the role of tutor in educational process?
6. In what way do modern universities provide instruction?
7. What is the difference between college and university?
8. What is the length of academic year?

2. ▶▶			Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Заклад освіти, бланк заяви, обирати до, академічна успішність, наставник, забезпечувати навчання, головним чином, диплом, ступень, Магістр Гуманітарних наук, навчання коштує, гуртожиток, семестр.

3. 	Вирішіть чи вірні наступні ствердження
--	---

1. If you want to go to university, you usually apply after your last year at school.
2. On application form you choose from one to five universities that you would like to go to.
3. Every big city of the country has a university.
4. Each university consists of some colleges.
5. Oxford and Cambridge provide tutor to each student.
6. The college course for training specialists lasts up to 4 years.
7. Undergraduate is the first degree.
8. Holidays are optional.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛІВ

1. 	Перепарфразуйте речення у питальні та заперечні
--	--

1. All pupils are supplied with textbooks.
2. America was discovered by Columbus.
3. The floor was painted last summer.
4. The shop will be closed at 8 o'clock.
5. The sick man is being operated on.
6. The room is being cleaned now.

7. This metro line was being built at that time. 8. This novel has been translated into Ukrainian. 9. A new cinema has been built in our town. 10. The tickets had been sold out by that time.

2. 	Поставте речення у Passive Voice
--	---

Model: *They **grow** wheat here. — Wheat is **grown** here.*

1. The girls water the flowers every day. 2. They publish this magazine in Moscow. 3. We do not discuss such questions at our meetings. 4. Somebody built this castle in the 17 century. 5. They did not show this film last week. They will not finish this work tomorrow. 7. We shall persuade him to take part in the concert. 8. The workers are pairing the road. 9. They were showing the film from 7 to 8. 10. She has locked the door. 11. Someone has broken a pencil. 12. I have posted the letter. 13. They had written composition before the bell rang. 14. The travelers made up not far from the village.

3. 	Поставте речення у Passive Voice
--	---

Model: *Popov **invented** the radio. — The radio **was invented** by Popov.*

1. My sister teaches me English. 2. Peter drives the car. 3. The fascists killed her father. 4. Mary has lost her key. 5. Comrade Ivanov will meet the delegation. 6. The teacher has checked our dictations. 7. Our music teacher was conducting the orchestra.

4. 	Поставте речення у Passive Voice
--	---

Models: *The teacher **gave** him a pen. — He **was given** a pen. Everyone **looked** at the girl. — The girl **was looked** at.*

A. 1. They showed us the monuments of Lviv. 2. She offered me a cup of tea. 3. They promised her an interesting job. 4. They gave the actress a bunch of flowers. 5. He showed me the way to the railway station. 6. They offered us two tickets for the concert.

B. 1. We sent for the doctor. 2. The children laughed at the little boy. 3. They look after the children. 4. The students listened to the professor with great interest. 8. People speak about this film very much. 6. The boys made fun of him.

5. ? Поставте питання до виділених слів

1. The letter will be answered *tomorrow*.
2. They were shown *many places of interest*.
3. Wheat is grown in *each of these regions*.
4. This town was founded *in the 15th century*.
5. Water-power stations are being built *on the mountain rivers*.
6. She was told the news *when she came*.
7. *The film* is much spoken about.

ТЕМА 22:

СВІТОВІ ВІНАХОДИ

Заняття 1

АВТОМОБІЛЬ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

For several reasons that will be mentioned below one can state that the invention of the automobile dramatically changed the way people lived before.

First of all, automobile allowed people to move faster from one place to another. This in its turn dramatically increased people's life pace. Before the automobile was created people had to either use horse or carriage or wagon for travelling. This created many, many problems. And the greatest invention of all time made distance no longer of that importance. It was a new means of communication.

Second of all, nowadays it is rather difficult to imagine life without a car. People can not do virtually anything without a car. Just imagine for a moment that one does not have a car. One needs to go to an office, get a haircut, buy some food, watch a movie, meet one's friend, etc. To get all these done he uses a car to move fast from one place to another.

In addition, people can travel using their own vehicle. It is great because one can travel independently, without any train schedules.



The invention of the automobile expanded job opportunities. More job opportunities were very important. People needed gas stations, car washes, and mechanics to tend to their cars. Cars allowed people to expand from the city to the suburban life. The need for highways and newly paved roads came into place giving construction workers more jobs. Police and ambulance could get around much faster which was one of the key factors in the invention of the automobile.

Finally, the invention of the automobile was inescapable. People could not continue using trains and horses to meet their life requirements. Moreover, just imagine for a moment how many horses people would need nowadays. We would talk about horse overpopulation as well as human overpopulation.


Unfortunately, the invention of the automobile has some negative aspects. The most obvious aspect of this is road accident. Many people every day suffer from different injuries. Also, with the invention of the automobile humankind came across with a problem of air pollution. A huge amount of cars every day throw out many poisonous matters in the air. I believe that soon we all will be able to exchange our cars for those, which use sun energy instead of fuel.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. Did the invention of the automobile change people's life?
2. What are the positive aspects of such invention?
3. Is there any connection between the invention of the automobile and employment?
4. Why the invention of the automobile was inescapable?
5. What negative aspects has the invention of the automobile?

2. ▶▶	 	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
-----------------	---	---

Зазначати, заявляти, дозволяти, в свою чергу, засіб зв'язку, по-друге, уявляти, самостійно подорожувати, вакансія, бензозаправка, магістраль, неминучий, життєва вимога, крім того, перенаселеність, очевидний, дорожні аварії, страждати від пошкоджень, людство, забруднення атмосфери, отруйні речовини.

3. 	Вирішіть чи вірні наступні ствердження
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1. It takes less time to get from one place to another using automobile.
2. Distance is no longer important for travelling.
3. The invention of the automobile reduced job opportunities.
4. People can travel by their own vehicle.
5. Highways became the reason of accidents.
6. The invention of the automobile was inevitable.
7. Poisonous matters are thrown out in the air every day.
8. We are able to use sun energy instead of fuel nowadays.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛІВ

1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present, Past або Future Simple Passive Voice
--	---

1. My question (to answer) yesterday.
2. Hockey (to play) in winter.
3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
4. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London.

5. His new book (to finish) next year.
6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.
7. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.
8. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
9. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons.
10. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
11. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.
12. Lost time never (to find) again.
13. Rome (not to build) in a day.

2.



Поставте речення у Passive Voice, звертаючи увагу на місце прийменника

E. g. *We often speak about her. – She is often spoken about.*

1. She is taking a picture of him.
2. The senior students laughed at the freshman.
3. I had worn blue shoes.
4. The group spoke to the headmistress yesterday.
5. Joe had cleaned the tables.
6. The young mothers looked after their babies with great care.
7. Is she watering the flowers?
8. They sent for Jim and told him to prepare a report on that subject.
9. We thought about our friend all the time.
10. We had lost the key.

3.



Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Passive Voice

1. Нам показали дуже дивну картину.
2. Тебе шукають. Іди додому.
3. Цю книжку взяли з бібліотеки тільки вчора.
4. Цих трьох студентів запитали два дні тому.
5. Вас екзаменували вранці?
6. На цій фабриці роблять дуже гарні сумки.
7. Листи туди можна посилати тільки влітку, а телеграми цілий рік.
8. Її відправили в лікарню два дні тому.
9. Цей твір був написаний на минулому тижні.
10. Цю статтю повинна прочитати вся група.

4.**Поставте речення у Passive Voice**

1. He stole a lot of money from the shop.
2. By six o'clock they had finished the work.
3. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks.
4. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks.
5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year.
6. They are building a new concert hall in our street.
7. We will bring the books tomorrow.
8. I have translated the whole text.
9. They are repairing the clock now.
10. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets.

5.**Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи Passive Indefinite після модальних дієслів**

1. Руки треба мити перед кожною їдою.
2. Кімнати потрібно регулярно провітрювати.
3. Кішку треба годувати рибою.
4. Собаку можна годувати м'ясом і овочами.
5. Дитині потрібно давати фрукти.
6. Книги треба покласти в шафу.
7. Цю картину можна повісити над каміном.
8. Як можна перекласти це слово?
9. Куди можна поставити валізи?
10. Потрібно виміряти ваш кров'яний тиск.

ТЕМА 22:

СВІТОВІ ВІНАХОДИ

Заняття 2

ТЕЛЕФОН



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE TELEPHONE HISTORY OF THE TELEPHONE

The main goal of Alexander Graham Bell in his life was to help the deaf. Both his father and grandfather spent their lives studying human speech and teaching the deaf to speak. Alexander followed in their footsteps.

In the year 1870, Bell began teaching deaf students in Boston, Massachusetts. The next year he started a school for teachers of the deaf which focused on the method of visible speech (sign language).

Between the years of 1874 to 1875, Bell started working on his greatest invention. This invention was the telephone which was inspired by experiments to help the deaf. In Boston, March 10, 1876, the first successful message was transmitted by the telephone. Bell told his assistant, Mr. Watson: "Mr. Watson, come here; I want you."

The telegraph and telephone are both wire-based electrical systems, and Alexander Graham Bell's success with the telephone came as a direct result of his attempts to improve the telegraph.



On February 14 of that same year, Bell's lawyer filed for a patent for Bell's discovery. At the Centennial Exposition of 1876, in Philadelphia, Bell demonstrated his remarkable invention. Bell's telephone fascinated the general public. He later started his own telephone company.

In the year 1880, Bell won the French Volta prize of 50,000 francs for inventing the telephone. He used the money to open up the Volta Laboratory and the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf in Washington, D.C. This was an information center for the oral education of the deaf. Bell also experimented with sound and aviation. He invented the audiometer which measured the intensity of sound. On August 2, 1922, Bell died at his summer estate on Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia. During Bell's funeral service, every telephone was kept silent on Bell's telephone system.


1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What was the main goal of Bell's life?

2. What did Bell's father and grandfather devote their lives to?
3. What happened in 1870?
4. When did Bell start to work on his invention?
5. When was the first message transmitted?
6. When did Bell demonstrate his invention?
7. What happened in 1880?
8. What did Bell do with the Volta prize?
9. What other invention of Bell do you know?
10. What happened in 1922?

2. ▶▶	 	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Головна мета, глухий, вивчати, людський, навчати, азбука глухонімих, винахід, надихати, успішне повідомлення, передавати, помічник, намагання, адвокат, відкриття, дивовижний, зачаровувати, інформаційний центр, літній масток.

3. 	Знайдіть зайве слово
--	-----------------------------


1. Goal, aim, target.
2. Speech, tongue, language.
3. Hear, speak, deaf.
4. Speaking, studying, teaching.
5. Invention, opening, discovery.
6. Chance, luck, success.
7. To assist, to work, to help.
8. Outcome, reason, result.
9. Improve, approve, make better.
10. Reward, prize, present.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ РЕАЛЬНОЇ УМОВИ



1. 	Перекладіть речення українською мовою
--	--

1. If the weather is fine, we'll play outside.
2. If you ring me up, I'll tell you something.

3. If you are free, I'll come to see you.
4. If I see her, I'll be glad.
5. If we receive a telegram from him, we will not worry.

2. 	Розкрийте дужки, утворюючи умовні речення
--	--

1. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) at the examination.
2. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone.
3. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Gallery every year.
4. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic.
5. If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms.
6. If my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together.
7. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university.

3. 	 Оберіть вірне закінчення із запропонованих
--	---

1. If you take my advice
 - a) Concorde is faster than a 747.
 - b) I'll buy two.
 - c) you'll keep a tighter control on what Jerome gets up to.
 - d) you'll be in big trouble.
2. If he doesn't accept our offer
 - a) we'll have to withdraw. that's the most we can afford to pay.
 - b) your job here will be quite safe.
 - c) he'll be out on his ear.
 - d) you'll be in big trouble.
3. If you give me a 10 % discount
 - a) you'll soon be on your way
 - b) your job here will be quite safe.
 - c) I'll buy two.
 - d) you'll be in big trouble.
4. If sales don't improve soon
 - a) we'll have to lay off some workers

- b) your job here will be quite safe.
 c) I'll buy two.
 d) you'll keep a tighter control on what Jerome gets up to.
5. If the report isn't on my desk tomorrow morning
 a) you'll be in big trouble.
 b) your job here will be quite safe.
 c) we'll have to lay off some workers
 d) he'll be out on his ear.
6. If Nick doesn't mend his ways soon
 a) you'll soon be on your way
 b) your job here will be quite safe.
 c) you'll be in big trouble.
 d) he'll be out on his ear.
7. If I see you standing around the coffee machine talking again
 a) you'll be in big trouble.
 b) your job here will be quite safe.
 c) we'll have to lay off some workers
 d) he'll be out on his ear.
8. If you don't make the grade here
 a) your job here will be quite safe.
 b) you'll soon be on your way
 c) we'll have to lay off some workers
 d) he'll be out on his ear.
9. Unless you do something really bad
 a) your job here will be quite safe.
 b) you'll soon be on your way
 c) you'll be in big trouble.
 d) he'll be out on his ear.

4.



Доповніть речення

1. If there is much snow in January, we ...
 2. If the rain stops, they ...

3. If the water is warm, we ...
4. If he is not very busy, he ...
5. If she comes tomorrow, she ...
6. If your brother works hard, he ...

5.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою

1. If the seminar begins at 9:00 we will be on time.
2. If the customer calls I'll tell her you'll contact her first thing tomorrow.
3. If you inform us of any problems by 10:00 a.m. we'll fix them the same day.
4. Your employees'll learn all they need to know about the program if you send them to this training session.
5. If I meet with the customer tomorrow I'll give her your card.
6. Your company'll do better financially if you produce for the international market.
7. If you use biodegradable products it'll be better for the environment.

ТЕМА 22:

СВІТОВІ ВІНАХОДИ

Заняття 3

ДИНАМІТ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE INVENTION OF THE DYNAMITE

It is a little known fact that the man who created the Nobel Peace Prize was the inventor of dynamite. Nobel's dynamite was an extraordinary invention, with this invention we are now able to build roads, ports, bridges, mines, tunnels, and for the use of war.

When Nobel was five years old, his father Immanuel Nobel moved their family to St. Petersburg. There he started a mechanical workshop for the construction of land mines. Ever since Nobel was young, he has been around explosives. Alfred derived his special interest to explosives from his father, Immanuel Nobel, who used to experiment with gunpowder (the only usable explosive by the time).

In 1847, an Italian student of Pelouze, Ascanio Sobrero, discovered a new explosive. He originally called pyroglycerine. Pyroglycerine is also known as nitroglycerine. This explosive was labeled as highly explosive but it was also very unstable, which made handling or transporting it very dangerous.

Alfred Nobel was convinced that nitroglycerin was the future of explosives despite the fact that large gunpowder firms like Du Pont were not investing in the technology. Shortly after Sobrero's finding he started experimenting with different materials to make the nitroglycerin more stable and thus useful.

In 1866 Albert Nobel discovered that mixing nitroglycerine with silica would turn the liquid into a malleable paste, called dynamite. One advantage of dynamite over nitroglycerin was that it could be cylinder-shaped for insertion into the drilling holes used for mining.

Some people defend that Nobel's invention happened casually when some nitroglycerin leaked into a material called kieselgurh. The reality is that the dynamite was fruit of an extensive trial and error process and careful scientific analysis of the chemical components.

Once Nobel discovered the material that would make nitroglycerin stable and manageable he just needed to develop a detonating cap and the dynamite was born. He started selling the product under the name of "Nobel's Blasting Powder", and the fortune he managed to gather was used to found the Nobel Prize.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

Who was the inventor of dynamite?

What do we need dynamite for?

Where did Nobel spend his childhood?



What happened in 1847?

What can you say about nitroglycerine?


What happened in 1866?

What advantage had dynamite over nitroglycerin?

What was the first name of Nobel's product?


2.  	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
--	--

Винахідник, надзвичайний, шахта, вибухівка, походити, порох, придатний для вживання, спочатку, перевезення, небезпечний, переконаний, незважаючи на, інвестувати, стійкий, суміш, рідина, перевага, гірничо-промисловість, випадково, процес спроб и помилок, науковий аналіз.

3. 	Доберіть слово до його визначення
--	-----------------------------------

1. reason	a) the action of building something, typically a large structure
2. dangerous	b) an explosive consisting of a powdered mixture
3. handling	c) a substance which can be made to explode, especially any of those used in bombs or shells
4. invention	d) a cause, explanation, or justification for an action or event
5. gunpowder	e) able or likely to cause harm or injury
6. workshop	f) the act of picking up, turning over, or touching something
7. construction	g) the action of inventing something
8. explosives	h) a room or building in which goods are manufactured or repaired

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ НЕРЕАЛЬНОЇ УМОВИ

1. 	Змініть наступні речення за зразком
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Model: *If Peter **works** hard, he **will** pass the examination. – If Peter **worked** hard, he **would** pass his examination.*

1. If this person knows English, I will speak with him.

2. If we take a taxi, we will not miss the train.
3. If I live near the park, I will spend there my free time.
4. If pupils have Ukrainian-English dictionary, they will easily translate this text.
5. If my cousin gets my invitation in time, he'll come to our party.
6. If it is very cold, the children will not go for a walk.
7. She will not play volley-ball today, if she is tired.
8. If I recognize my book, I will ask him to return it to me.

2.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі

After I graduated from university, I applied for a marketing position with a prominent bank with branches all over the world. I didn't get the job because they wanted someone who spoke Spanish fluently. I (could, take) _____ Spanish in high school, but I didn't. I took an acting class instead. If I (take) _____ Spanish, I (get) _____ the job. Just imagine, if I had actually gotten the job, I (move) _____ to Spain. My entire life (could, go) _____ in a totally different direction. If I had accepted the job and moved to Spain, I (might, meet) _____ a Spanish woman and (get) _____ married. If that had actually happened, I probably (stay) _____ in Spain. We (might, have) _____ children. Unfortunately, I didn't get the job and I didn't go to Spain. I got a boring job and I live alone. If I had just taken Spanish, my life (be) _____ much more interesting.

3.




Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі

1. If you had written the test paper successfully you (not to get) a “two”.
2. Your mother (not to scold) you if you had not got a “two”.
3. If your mother (not to scold) you, you would have felt happier.
4. If she (to ask) me yesterday I would certainly have told her all about it.
5. If I (not to be) present at the lesson I would not have understood this difficult material.
6. If he had known it was going to rain he (to take) his umbrella to work today.
7. If she hadn't missed the bus she (not to be) late for work.
8. If his friend (to be) in the mood to see a film they would have gone to the cinema last night.

4. 		Утворіть умовні речення
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1. The ship was sailing near the coast, that's why it struck a rock. If ...
2. He was not in town; therefore he was not present at our meeting. If ...
3. The pavement was so slippery that I fell and hurt my leg. If ...
4. The sea is tough and we can't sail to the island. If ...
5. They made a fire and the frightened wolves ran away. If ...
6. It's late and I have to go home. If ...
7. I was expecting my friend to come, that's why I couldn't go to the cinema with you. If ...
8. He always gets top marks in mathematics because it is his favorite subject and he works a lot at it. If ...
9. I did not translate the article yesterday because I had no dictionary. If ...

5. 	Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи I wish
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E. g. *It's a pity you are ill. – I wish you were not ill.*

1. Unfortunately they won't return before Christmas.
2. The student was sorry he had not studied the material better and had shown such poor knowledge at the examination.
3. It's a pity that you didn't send for us last night.
4. It's a pity you are not with us these days.
5. My friend regrets not having entered the university.
6. He was sorry not to have had enough time to finish his test paper.
7. It's a pity we won't be able to reach home before teatime.
8. I'm sorry I made you upset by telling you this news.
9. What a pity you don't know enough physics.

6. 	Перекладіть українською мовою умовні речення
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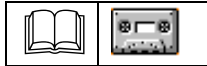
1. I'm afraid she would have had no holiday if you had not invited her. (*Shaw*)
2. Would you know him if you saw him? (*Dreiser*)
3. I wish you would tell me how to become young again. (*Wilde*)
4. Oh, how she wished her aunt would go. (*Gaskell*)
5. If you were a mother, you'd understand. (*Shaw*)
6. I wish I could see her face. (*Abrahams*)
7. I wouldn't have believed it unless I saw it with my own eyes. (*London*)
8. I wish Mary Barton would come. (*Gaskell*)
9. Any one who had known his life's story would have said it. (*Dreiser*)

ТЕМА 23:

РЕЛІГІЯ

Заняття 1

РЕЛІГІЯ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

RELIGION

Throughout world history religious beliefs have formed an important part of many people's lives, often to the extent of governing them completely. Today, there are scores of religions around the world, each with its own set of beliefs and values, from Christianity to Taoism.

EARLY RELIGIONS

Most major religions are devoted to a single God or a few gods, but it was not always so. Many early humans may have been animists, who believe there is a spirit or god in everything, from animals to rocks. Even today tribal societies in all parts of the world are often animists. They may believe that certain plants, animals or stones are especially important to the safety and happiness of the tribe. These things are called totems. They may also believe certain things are to be avoided at all costs. These are taboos.



Ancient civilizations like the Egyptians and Greeks had much more organized religious beliefs. They were polytheistic. This means that, like animists, they had many gods but the gods were all part of the same story. The Egyptians, for instance, had 2000 gods, but all the major gods were related to Ra, the sun god and creator. The major Greek gods were all associated with Zeus and Mount Olympus. There were also temples devoted to their worship and trained priests who alone knew their secrets. Religion was an important part of the social order.

RELIGIONS TODAY


Today many of the world's major religions, such as Christianity and Islam, are monotheistic - that is, they believe there is just one God. Hindus, however, worship many gods. In China, Confucianists base their lives on the teachings of Confucius, believing society is only happy and calm if people follow the Will of Heaven. Taoists believe there is a mystical power behind all events, and every person has their own special path. In Japan, Shintoists find strength and wealth by worshipping Kami (holy energy).

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What was the role of religious beliefs throughout the history?
2. What are the modern religions devoted to?
3. What does the term “animist” mean?
4. What beliefs have tribal societies?
5. What is taboo?
6. What were the religious beliefs of the Egyptians and Greeks?
7. What are the world’s major religions?

2. ▶▶			Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Belief, a single God, animist, tribal societies, polytheistic, creator, temple, worship, priest, monotheistic, the Will of Heaven, mystical power, special path.

3. 	Доберіть слово (словосполучення) до його визначення та перекладіть його
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віра	principles or standards of behaviour
	a supernatural being
управляти	a social division of a people
тотем	an acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof
підвалини	feel great admiration or devotion for
дух	the course or direction in which a person or thing is moving
плем'я	control, influence, or regulate
шлях	a natural object or animal that is believed by a particular society to have spiritual significance and that is adopted by it as an emblem
стародавній	
поклонятися	belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence

ДОДАТКОВІ ТЕКСТИ

RELIGIOUS STRIFE

Over the centuries, many people have been persecuted for their religion. Early Christians such as St Sebastian were martyred (killed for their beliefs), while during the Reformation, Protestants and Catholics slaughtered and tortured each

other - most notoriously on St Bartholomew's Day, 1572, when the French Protestant Huguenots were massacred.

Religion has also been at the heart of many bitter conflicts throughout history, including the Crusades and the Troubles in Ulster.

DID YOU KNOW?

There are over 11 million Jews living outside Israel and 3.5 million living in Israel.

The Hindu holy text, the Mahabharata is, with 200,000 verses, the longest poem ever written.

Islam forbids Muslims to portray plants or animals, so they decorate things with geometric and other shapes.

William Tyndale was burned in 1535 for translating the Bible into plain English.

Jains of India will not take any form of life. They don't eat meat or fish and most will not eat eggs. Jain priests sweep paths to avoid stepping on insects.

Three million Muslims visit the holy city of Mecca in Arabia every year on a pilgrimage.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ І ТА II ТИПУ

1.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у необхідній формі

Joe: Hey, Alex, what's up?

Alex: Nothing... you know, I really like this girl, and I want to ask her out.

Joe: So, what's the problem?

Alex: Well, what if I _____ her and she said no? (*ask*)

Joe: Why would she say no?

Alex: Well, maybe if I _____ in a band, she'd go out with me. Do you want to start a band? (*be*)

Joe: No. You don't even play an instrument. That's crazy.

Alex: Yeah. Well, I think her last boyfriend had a really cool car. Maybe if I _____ a nicer car, she'd say yes. (*have*)

Joe: You're lucky to have a car.

Alex: I don't know. She's really pretty. If I _____ better-looking, she might say yes. (*be*)

Joe: You look fine. You can't worry about that.

Alex: Well, if I _____ more money, I could take her to a really nice

restaurant. Hey, could I borrow some money? (*have*)

Joe: No way, then she'd expect you to take her to nice restaurants all the time.

Alex: Yeah, you're right.

Joe: Look, maybe if you _____ so nervous about it, she'd say yes. Just be yourself and ask her out. If she _____ you, she'll go out with you. (*be, like*)

Alex: Yeah, you're right. I'll call her and ask her out.



Joe: Great. I'll see you later. Let me know what happens.

Alex: Okay... Wait Joe. Wait. What if she _____ yes, but she really doesn't like me? Joe? Joe? (*say*)

2. ? Перевірте свій характер. Дайте відповідь на десять запитань і запропонуйте їх вашому другові, а потім порівняйте відповіді. Чи багато у вас спільного?

Model: *What/you/do/if you/find/diamond earring/ street? – What would you do if you found a diamond ear-ring in the street?*

1. What/you/do/if you/be/President/your country?
2. What/you/do/if your friend/become/drugs/addict?
3. Supposing you/be/Headmaster/secondary school/what/you/ /do first?
4. What/you/do/if you/suddenly win/\$100000/lottery?
5. If you/can/have/one wish/what/you wish for?
6. Where/you/choose/live/supposing you/can/not/live/own country?
7. What/you/do/if/somebody of your family/become/alcohol addict?
8. If you/can/have/chance/you/study/at Cambridge?
9. If you/find/golden ring/what/you/do?
10. And what about your friend? If he found a diamond ring in the street, would she leave it there, or would she keep it, or would she take it to the police?

3. 		Утворіть нові речення, які б мали той же смисл
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1. There is a slight possibility of my going to the UK next autumn and if so, I'd be able to visit my friends in Liverpool.
If
2. She'll only marry him if he gives up smoking.
Unless
3. Borshch is delicious with smetana added to it.
If
4. I wanted to buy a laptop computer but I had no-enough money.
If

4.**Перекладіть англійською мовою**

1. Він може б згодився посидіти з дитиною завтра, якщо б ви запропонували заплатити йому.
2. Якби Дебі не забула завести будильник, вона прийшла б учора вчасно до школи.
3. Якби Ірина не купила пляшку мінеральної води на її шляху до станції, то вона б не запізнилася на «електричку».
4. Олег склав би цей іспит минулої п'ятниці, якби він працював ретельно.
5. Якби ми не користувалися телефоном так часто, ми б не оплатили такий великий рахунок.
6. Ми поїдемо в зоопарк, якщо погода буде гарною.
7. На твоєму місці я б вчила англійську й німецьку мови.
8. Якби в мене була двомісячна відпустка цього літа, то я б здійснила мандрівку по Європі.
9. Він не піде туди, якщо в нього не буде часу.
10. Якщо б я жила поруч з університетом, я б ходила туди пішки,
11. Якби вона була вільніша, вона б частіше ходила до церкви.

5.**Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі**

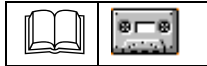
1. If he (to learn) the poem he would not have got a bad mark.
2. If he (to come) to our house yesterday he would have met his friend.
3. If she (not to help) me I would have been in a very difficult situation.
4. If only you had let me know I (to go) there immediately.
5. If Barbara (to get) up at half past eight she would have been late for school.
6. If you (to go) to the theatre with us last week you would have enjoyed the evening.
7. I would not have bought the car if my friend (not to lend) me money.
8. If he had warned me I (to do) the work in time.

ТЕМА 23:

РЕЛІГІЯ

Заняття 2

РЕЛІГІЇ СВІТУ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

WORLD RELIGIONS

CHRISTIANITY

Christianity is probably the world's biggest religion with more than 1500 million followers all over the world. Christians believe the Messiah was Jesus Christ, a Jew who lived in the Holy Land (Israel) 2000 years ago. Christ, they believe, was the Son of God. When he was crucified to death (nailed to a wooden cross) by his enemies, he rose from the dead to join God in heaven. Christ died, they say, to atone for our sins. After his death, his followers spread his teachings far and wide. There are now three main branches of Christianity: Roman Catholics whose leader is the Pope in Rome; Protestants; and the Eastern Orthodox Church.



BUDDHISM

Buddhism is the religion of 300 million people in S E Asia. It is based on the teachings of Prince Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha, who lived in N E India from 563 to 483 BC. The Buddha was deeply saddened by people's suffering. After long meditation, he came to believe suffering came from desire and from too strong personal attachments. To be free of pain, we must rid ourselves of desire and reach a state of peace called Nirvana by following the eightfold path: perfect understanding, perfect aims, speech, action, way of life, effort, thinking and meditation. Buddhists believe that after death we are all reborn in a new body. But the course of our lives depends on our Karma - the way we behaved in both this and our previous lives.


1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. How many followers has Christianity?
2. What do Christians believe in?
3. What are the main branches of Christianity?

4. How many believers has Buddhism?
5. What is the base of Buddhism?
6. What do they call Nirvana?

2. ▶▶			Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Послідовник, розпинати на хресті, вороги, воскресати, небеса, спокутувати, гріх, вздовж і впоперек, вчення, журитися, страждання, позбавляти, стан спокою, перероджуватися.

3. 	Додайте необхідні слова, щоб отримати речення
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1. Religion, followers, world.
2. Death, enemies, heaven.
3. Christ, atone, sins.
4. Buddhism, teaching, the Buddha.
5. Meditation, suffering, desire.
6. Free of, rid, state of peace.
7. Death, after, reborn.
8. Depend, Karma, previous.

ДОДАТКОВІ ТЕКСТИ

ISLAM

Islam is one of the world's largest religions with an estimated 1100-1300 million believers.

It was founded in Arabia in the 7th century by the Prophet Muhammad, who Muslims believe was the greatest and the last of the prophets sent by God (AUah in Arabic). The word Islam means submission, and Muslims believe they must obey God totally and base their lives on the five pillars set out in the holy book, the Qur'an. These are: the profession of faith, prayer, payment of a welfare tax, fasting and pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca in Arabia. A mosque is a holy place of gathering and worship. Mosques have a hollow in the wall (mihrab) and a small platform (mimbar) both facing the direction of Mecca. Before entering the mosque, worshippers cleanse themselves and take off their shoes. At prayer time they kneel with their heads touching the floor and facing the mihrab.

1. How many followers has Islam?

2. Who was the founder of Islam?
3. What is the base of life?

JUDAISM

Jews were the first to believe in a single god, Yahweh, 4000 years ago. God made an agreement with their ancestor, Abraham, that he would be their god and they would be his people if they obeyed his 613 laws and spread his word. Generations later, God rescued the Jews from slavery and gave his laws to their leader, Moses. These laws are written in the Torah (the holy book) and they guide Jews in all aspects of life and prayer. Jews look forward to the coming of the Messiah (God's anointed one), who, they believe, will bring an age of peace and security.

The Star of David is one of the holy symbols of Judaism. King David (1012-972 BC) was a Jewish national hero. Amongst his many great feats, he is said to have written the holy verses, the Psalms.


1. Who believed in single god first?
2. What is the name of holy book of Jews?
3. What do you know about King David?

HINDUISM

Hinduism is one of the world's oldest religions, founded 5000 years ago. It is also one of the most complex. Hindus worship many different gods, but they all believe in dharma, which is the right way to live. Like Buddhists, they also believe we all have past lives. If our lives were good, we are born again in a higher state; if they were bad, we are born as animals or insects. By following the dharma we may reach the perfect state of Moksha and so never need to be born again.

1. Is Hinduism the oldest religion?
2. What do Hindus believe in?
3. What do they think of past lives?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи необхідне модальне дієслово
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1. She looks pretty sick - I think she _____ go to a doctor. (can/should)

2. You've been driving all day - You _____ be exhausted! (must/should)
3. You _____ smoke so much. It's bad for your health. (can't/shouldn't)
4. Hey I'm lost - _____ you help me? (shpuld/can)
5. You have such a beautiful voice - You _____ sing for us! (should/can)
6. I know he speaks five languages, but _____ he speak Arabic? (should/can)
7. That looks very expensive. It _____ have cost a fortune! (must/should)
8. I _____ believe that you failed your test! (can't/shouldn't)
9. I'm on my way. I _____ be there in about 10 minutes. (can/should)
10. I'm sorry - I _____ afford that. (shouldn't/can't)

2.



Напишіть кожне речення двічі: у минулому і у майбутньому часі. Заміняйте модальні дієслова must і can еквівалентами, де потрібно.

1. He must work systematically if he wants to know French well.
2. This child must spend more time out in the open air.
3. I can't recite this poem.
4. You must take part in this work.
5. He can't join the party because he is busy.
6. You must listen to the tape recording of this text several times.
7. You must take your examination in English.
8. She can translate this article without a dictionary.
9. The doctor must examine the child.

3.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на вживання модального дієслова can

1. Our new bottling machine can fill 1000 bottles per hour.
2. It's a company rule-personnel can't smoke in the company canteen.
3. Can I help you?
4. Can I speak to Paul Griffiths, please? – I'm afraid, you can't. he is in a meeting at the moment.
5. If you don't deliver today, we can certainly deliver tomorrow.
6. We can certainly review the manning levels in this meeting.
7. Next year, after Peter Barnes finishes his training program, he can take over the control functions.
8. We have no idea what can happen to their next delivery.
9. Only employees can buy produce from the company shops.
10. She can't have finished the entire assignment yet.

4.

Перекладіть речення з англійської мови на українську, звертаючи увагу на вживання модального дієслова *may*

1. The level of accuracy in measurement may differ very widely.
2. We are having a good year and sales may exceed our forecast by 15 percent.
3. May I interrupt the discussion to report the latest news?
4. This is a danger area. Employees may not enter this area without protective clothing.
5. Can I speak to Peter Franks, please? – Yes, I think he may be back from lunch now.
6. Next year we may launch a sales campaign in Japan.
7. May I make a comment at this point? – Yes, of course you may.
8. Jina may have been late last night.
9. It may rain tomorrow.
10. Someone's knocking. – That may be Sydney.
11. Bierre may have been Belgian.
12. Changes in the quantity of the money may or may not have an influence on prices.

5.

Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на модальне дієслово *should*

1. Should we tell him the bad news now?
2. You should receive confirmation within the next few days.
3. Sales should peak around the middle of next year.
4. If you want my advice, you should find another supplier.
5. Should you require any further information, don't hesitate to contact me.
6. I think we have covered that point in great detail. Should I move on to the next item now?
7. The company shouldn't waste any more time on this project.
8. Can I speak to Frank Smith, please? – Yes, I think he should be back from lunch now.
9. The supplier should deliver the goods FOB.

ТЕМА 23:

РЕЛІГІЯ

Заняття 3

РИМ – ВІЧНЕ МІСТО



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

ROME

Rome (Italian: Roma), once the seat of a vast empire, is now the capital of Italy and the seat of the supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic church (at Vatican City, a sovereign state within Rome). The city is also the capital of Italy's Rome province and Latium region. Rome is located in central Italy on both sides of the Tiber River between the Apennines and the Tyrrhenian Sea. The city of Rome has a population of 2,8 mln people. The city covers an area of 1,507 km².

The Tiber, flowing through Rome from north to south, divides the city. On the east bank the most visible and plentiful remains of classical Rome are located south of Piazza Venezia. To the northwest and along the Tiber, medieval Rome centers on the area between the Via del Corso and the Corso Vittorio Emanuele. During the 16th century Pope Sixtus V began the modern transformation in the area east of the Via del Corso. Here were built the Vatican and Lateran palaces; new, wide streets; and the many squares, fountains, statues, and palaces for which Rome is famous. On the west bank of the Tiber are Vatican City and Trastevere, which has maintained much of its medieval charm.



The state-run University of Rome (1303) is a coeducational institution with an enrollment of 189,000 students. In addition, Rome has several church-run colleges; academies of fine arts; and the Conservatorio di Musica Santa Cecilia (1570), the oldest music academy in the world.

Many of Rome's museums are among the world's greatest. The Vatican museums and galleries contain the richest collections. Other great classical collections are housed in the National and Capitoline museums; magnificent paintings are in the Borghese, Corsini, Doria, and Colonna collections. Rome's opera house is one of Europe's finest. Rome also has many public gardens and parks.


1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What is Rome?
2. Where is Rome situated?

3. What is the population of Rome?
4. What is Rome famous for?
5. What educational institutions has Rome?

2. ▶▶	 	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Імперія, Папа римський, католицька церква, суверенна держава, Апенніни, Тірренське море, населення, займати територію, текти, поділяти, східний берег, середньовічний Рим, привабливість, державний університет, образотворче мистецтво, живопис.

3. 	Вирішіть чи вірні наступні ствердження
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1. Rome is the seat of a vast empire.
2. Rome is a sovereign state.
3. Rome is situated on both sides of the Tiber River.
4. The Tiber divides the city into two parts: north and south.
5. Rome has several government-run colleges.
6. The oldest music academy in the world is situated in Rome.
7. The richest collections are among the world's greatest.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ МОДАЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ

1. 	Запитайте хто може (повинен) зробити це
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Model: — *I cannot help you with mathematics. Can John help me? Yes, he can. (No, he cannot.)*

1. The children cannot swim in the sea. It is cold.
2. I cannot walk with you to the station.
3. Charles cannot sing this song. He has a sore throat.
4. They cannot buy a TV set now. They are short of money.
5. I cannot go to the concert with you tonight.
6. I cannot translate this text without a dictionary.
7. My father cannot repair a television set. He has a sore finger.
8. You must not be present at the trial. It will be held with closed door.

9. You must not keep silent about this matter.
10. You must not learn the poem by heart. It is too difficult for you.

2. 	Поставте питання, використовуючи слова у дужках
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Model 1: — *You must go home now. (stay) - Can't I stay a bit longer?*

1. You must go to bed, John. (watch TV)
2. You must type the letters immediately, Mary. (after lunch)
3. You must change your clothes before dinner. (wear this dress)
4. You must prepare roasted meat for the picnic. (take some sandwiches)
5. You must buy some tomatoes at the greengrocer's. (bananas, too)

Model 2: — *Peter's hat is very old. (buy a new one) — Why can't he buy a new one?*

1. Rachel misses her grandmother very much. (visit)
2. Roger's hair is too long. (go to the barber's)
3. David has a high temperature. (take this medicine)
4. The children are bored. (tell a funny story)
5. It is very difficult for the boy to do the sums. (help)

3. 	Дайте відповіді на питання, використовуючи слова у дужках
--	--

Model: — *Why can't you see your friend off? (to go home) — I must go home.*

1. Why can't we sleep a bit longer? (to leave before dark)
2. Why can't you take a cup of coffee? (to hurry)
3. Why can't you wash the dishes? (to do homework)
4. Why can't you help your mother about the house? (to go to the office)
5. Why can't Olga go to the theatre with us? (to stay with the baby)
6. Why can't David fly to London today? (to speak to the director first)
7. Why can't Mary join the excursion? (to finish the report)
8. Why can't they talk to him at once? (to receive patients first)
9. Why can't your son help you? (to go to the University)
10. Why can't they buy new furniture? (to pay for the car)

4.**Скажіть, що ви можете зробити зараз, але не могли зробити якийсь час том**

Model: — *Can you meet him today? (last night)* — *Yes, I can. I **can** meet him today but I **couldn't** meet him last night.*

1. Can Jim skate? (last winter)
2. Can you come to place tonight? (yesterday morning) |
3. Can John repair a radio? (last year)
4. Can father work in the garden this afternoon? (on Friday)
5. Can you pay for the radio set this week? (last week)
6. Can you go with me to the cinema? (in the morning)
7. Can Roger play the guitar? (a few years ago)
8. Can Mr Johnson help us today? (yesterday)
9. Can we discuss this problem now? (yesterday)

5. ? Дайте відповіді на питання за зразком

Примітка: Необхідність виконання дії в минулому і майбутньому передається сполученням *have to* у відповідному часі.

Model: — *Why didn't you stay there? (to go home)* — *I had to go home.*

1. Why didn't John post the letter to Ann? (to find her new address)
2. Why didn't Kate go skiing with us? (to cook dinner)
3. Why didn't David stay longer? (to go to the office)
4. Why didn't Harry come to see us? (to write a report)
5. Why didn't Mary go to the concert with us? (to look after her sick child)
6. Why didn't you join us at Helen's? (to walk the dog)
7. Why didn't the boy play football? (to work in the garden)
8. Why didn't Jack help you with mathematics? (to help Mother about the house)
9. Why didn't David ride the bicycle? (to repair it)
10. Why didn't you go to the skating-rink with us? (to bring my little sister from the nursery school)

ТЕМА 23:

РЕЛІГІЯ

Заняття 4

РЕЛІГІЙНІ СВЯТА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

HOLIDAYS

Holiday – from “holy day” – is a day set aside for special observance, either religious or secular. Holidays are often marked by public ceremonies, such as parades and religious services, as well as by rest and recreation. Generosity and sharing are functional aspects of some holidays. The festivals of various ancient civilizations shared certain themes: fertility, death, resurrection, harvest, and thanksgiving that are recognized in modern holidays around the world.

In many countries, important religious holidays have official sanction, at least in the sense that these are recognized days of rest from work. Examples are the Christian holy day of Christmas and the Jewish observance of Yom Kippur. For Muslims, the entire month of Ramadan is observed by periods of fasting and meditation. Fasting and feasting are contrasting features of holidays of other religions, too; Jews, for example, also fast on Yom Kippur, while Easter is one of the Christian “feast days”.

There are many different holidays in Ukraine, some of them have religious interpretation.

On January 7 we celebrate Christmas, birth of the Holy Christ Child. At Christmas everything has a special atmosphere. There are colored lights and decorations in the streets. Before Christmas people clean the house and cook much tasty food. On the sixth of January we also have sacred supper or Kolyada. Special Christmas songs exist. With the help of them people congratulate each other, wish good crops, long life, much happiness, strong health and so on. You must remember that only boys should congratulate because girls bring unhappiness.

In Great Britain Christmas day is observed on the 25-th of December. On Christmas Eve the children decorate the fir-tree with tinsel, colored lights and toys. The houses are decorated with holly and a bunch of mistletoe. The Christmas bird, nowadays usually a turkey, is prepared and stuffed by housewives.

The next religious holiday is Easter. It is movable. It is usually celebrated during the first Sunday after the first full moon after the beginning of spring. There are special attributes of this holiday. They are Easter eggs, so-called “krashankas” and “pysankas” and Easter cakes “pasks”.



An egg has a symbolical meaning. In Christianity it became a personification

of a new life, the Lord's gift. During this day people say to each other: "Christ has risen from the dead".

In Great Britain Easter is also a time when certain old traditions are observed. It is the time of giving presents, and the Easter egg is the most popular emblem of this holiday. Nowadays Easter eggs are usually made of chocolate.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What does the word "holiday" mean?
2. What are the aspects of holidays?
3. What world religious holidays do you know?
4. What kinds of holidays do we have in Ukraine?
5. When and how do Ukrainians celebrate Christmas?
6. Has Easter a fixed date?


2. ▶▶			Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Special observance, secular, recreation, generosity, to engender, fertility, resurrection, harvest, official sanction, fasting and meditation, feast days, the lunar new year, sacred supper, tinsel, bunch of mistletoe.



3. 	Вирішіть чи вірні наступні ствердження
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1. Religious services always mark holidays.
2. Holidays are recognized days of rest from work.
3. Ramadan is a period of feasting.
4. All Ukrainian holidays have religious interpretation.
5. On Christmas people clean the house.
6. Congratulations of girls are not desirable on the sixth of January.
7. Children decorate the fir-tree on the 25 of December in Great Britain.
8. The Christmas turkey is served.
9. Easter is celebrated on the same date.
10. Easter eggs are a personification of a new life.
11. Easter eggs are made of chocolate.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВЖИВАННЯ ДІСЛІВ TO BE, TO HAVE

1. 	Перекладіть речення українською мовою
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1. We were to get there before the others.
2. He was to tell her where to find us.
3. She was to graduate that year.
4. She was to wear that dress.
5. He is to come here at five o'clock.
6. The train was to leave at five-fifteen.
7. I was to wait for her at the railway station.
8. We were to go to the cinema that afternoon.
9. They were to start on Monday.
10. He was to telephone the moment she was out of danger.
11. Roses were to be planted round the pond.
12. There was to be a discussion later on.

2.  	Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово <i>to be to</i>
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- E. g.** The lecture is supposed to begin at eight.
The lecture **is to begin** at eight.
I expect her to come and help.
She **is to come** and help.
It was arranged that he should meet her at the station.
He **was to meet** her at the station.
It was planned that we should wait for them at the door.
We **were to wait** for them at the door.
Who will take care of the children?
Who **is to take** care of the children?

1. What am I supposed to do if they come too early?
2. It was arranged that the youngest children would play on the beach.
3. We expect you to show the place to her.
4. I'm expected to leave tomorrow at the latest.
5. Where am I supposed to be taken?
6. This is Dora. It is arranged that she will share the room with you.
7. And who will do the cooking?
8. It is expected that two more apartment houses will be built here.

9. It was arranged that the cup final would be played that afternoon.
10. Who will meet you at the station?

3.



Вставте модальні дієслова *to have to* або *to be to*

1. As we had agreed before, we ... to meet at two o'clock to go to the stadium together. But Mike did not come. I waited for another half an hour, but then I ... to leave as I was afraid to be late.
2. The meeting ... to begin at five o'clock. Don't be late.
3. Where ... the lecture to take place? – I suppose in the assembly hall.
4. So, our plan is as follows: I ... to go to the library and bring the book. You ... to look through all the material here. Later we ... to work together.
5. "You ... to do it alone, without anybody's help," she said sternly.
6. I ... to help my friends with this work now, so I can't go with you.
7. It was raining hard and we ... to wait until it stopped raining.
8. I ... to ask him about it tomorrow, as today he has already gone.
9. Why didn't you tell me that I ... to buy the books?
10. According to the order of schoolmistress all the pupils ... to return the library books before the twenty-third of May.

4.



Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи модальні дієслова *to have to* або *to be to*

1. Мені доведеться посидіти вдома ці дні. Лікар говорить, що я не повинен нікуди виходити, поки температура не буде нормальною.
2. Вистава повинна була початися о сьомій годині.
3. Ми повинні були відкласти поїздку, тому що погода зіпсувалася.
4. Якщо ви хочете добре опанувати мову, ви повинні дуже багато читати.
5. За новим розкладом у нас буде п'ять уроків англійської мови на тиждень.
6. Ми вирішили, що всі повинні взяти участь у концерті.
7. Рано чи пізно вам доведеться піти до лікаря.
8. Наступного року ми повинні почати вивчення астрономії.
9. Щоб розробити нову теорію, вчені мали провести численні дослідження.
10. Вам слід буде вивчити цей вірш до середи.
11. Виходу не було, і йому довелося заплатити штраф.

5.



Перекладіть українською мовою

1. I have not written the composition. I will have to write it on Sunday.
2. We did not have to buy biscuits because granny had baked a delicious pie.
3. Will you have to get up early tomorrow?
4. I had to do a lot of homework yesterday.
5. She had to stay at home because she did not feel well.
6. Pete had to stay at home because it was very cold.
7. Mike had to write this exercise at school because he had not done it at home.
8. They had to call the doctor because the grandfather was ill.
9. Why did you have to stay at home yesterday? – Because my parents were not at home and I had to look after my little sister.
10. It was Sunday yesterday, so he didn't have to be at work, but he had to do a lot at home.

ТЕМА 24:

КОСМОС

Заняття 1

ЗЕМЛЯ ТА СОНЯЧНА СИСТЕМА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE EARTH AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM

We, humans, live on the Earth. And our planet Earth is surrounded by space. The sky is what we see of space. There are billions of stars and probably billions of other planets moving through space. Our planet is moving through space too.

We live on the surface of our planet Earth. Gravity keeps us here on the Earth. Gravity is an invisible force that pulls things and people toward the center of the Earth. Without gravity we would float away into space. The Sun lights up the Earth. The Earth turns around each day. The half of the Earth turned away from the Sun is dark. On that half of the Earth it is night. The half of the Earth turned toward the Sun is light. On that half it is daytime. We, human beings, have always wanted to know what is out in space. We have created telescopes and spaceships to find out. Astronomers use giant telescopes to study the moon, stars and planets. Astronauts travel in spaceships; explore parts of space that are too far away for people to visit.

The Sun is really a star. Stars are fiery balls of burning gas. We cannot go to the Sun because it is too hot. The Sun is a million times bigger than the Earth. It's much closer to the Earth than the other stars. That is why the Sun looks so bright to us. The Sun gives light and heat. We, human beings, would not be alive if there were on the Sun. Plants and animals could not live either.

The Moon is our nearest neighbor in space. The Moon is smaller than the Earth. It moves around the Earth in a path, called an orbit. Astronauts have visited the Moon.

Mercury is a planet close to the Sun. It is so hot, that nothing can live here. The spaceship sent back pictures of the surface of Mercury. It has rocks and craters like the Moon's.

Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It is the closest planet to the Earth and about the same size as the Earth. You can easily see Venus in the sky without a telescope. But even the strongest telescope cannot see the surface as it is covered by thick clouds. These clouds are made of acid instead of water.



Mars is about half as big as the Earth. You can also see Mars in the sky without a telescope. For many years people have imagined that there are intelligent

humanlike beings on Mars, but there is no breathable air on Mars, so Earthlike beings cannot live there.


Saturn is the second largest planet. It has at least 20 Moons. Jupiter is the biggest planet in our solar system. The solar system is a very small part of the Milky Way galaxy, this galaxy may have 2 hundred billions stars.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What surrounds our planet?
2. What keeps us on the Earth?
3. What lights up the earth?
4. What was the telescope created for?
5. What can you say about the Sun?
6. What is our nearest neighbor in space?
7. What is an orbit?
8. What do you know about Mercury?
9. Speak about the second planet from the Sun.
10. Why is Mars visible without telescope?
11. What is the second largest planet?
12. What is the biggest planet?

2. ▶▶	 	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Людина, космос, поверхня, сила тяжіння, невидима сила, обертатися, космічний корабель, гігантський, досліджувати, вогняний, живий, орбіта, зображення, скеля, кратер, вкривати хмарами, кислота, уявляти собі, розумна істота, придатний для дихання, сонячна система, галактика Чумацький Шлях.

3. 	Вирішіть чи вірні наступні ствердження
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1. Space is surrounded by the Earth.
2. Gravity pulls things and people toward the center of the Earth.
3. The Earth turns around the Sun each day.
4. Astronomers study the moon, stars and planets.
5. People have created telescopes to travel in space.
6. Humans can't live on the Sun.
7. The Earth is bigger than the Moon.
8. Spacemen have visited the Moon.
9. Mercury looks like the Moon.

10. Venus is almost of the same size as our planet.
11. You can easily see the surface of Venus in the sky without a telescope.
12. Earthlike beings can breathe on Mars.
13. The Milky Way is a part of our solar system.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПИТАЛЬНІ РЕЧЕННЯ

1.



Перекладіть питання українською мовою

1. If you wished the marriage broken off, why didn't you say so plainly?
2. Who is to blame?
3. Why can't he get a valet to stay with him longer than a few months?
4. Did you watch the clouds come down over the mountains?
5. Why was going with Joseph any different from going with Elinor?
6. Why should you imagine, Elinor, that we did not go there, or that we did not see the house?
7. If you were in my place, Bett, tell me in one word, what would you do?

2.



Перекладіть питання українською мовою

1. Did Miles hold a little black dog in his arms and look at it?
2. Who held a little black dog and looked at it?
3. What did he held in his arms?
4. What kind of dog did Miles hold in his arms?
5. Where did Miles hold a little black dog?
6. Did Miles or did Jody hold a little black dog?
7. Did Miles hold a little black dog or his pocket-knife?
8. Miles held a little black dog in his arms and looked at it, didn't he?
9. Miles held a little black dog in his arms and looked at it, did he not?

3. ? Поставте питання різних типів до речень

1. What have saved him from becoming a cross between a lap dog and a little prig, had been his father's adoration of his mother.
2. The silence was so long and deep that he looked up, wondering why the Padre did not speak.
3. You may be sure every smuggler in the Apennines will do for a man who was in the Savigno revolt what he will not do for us.

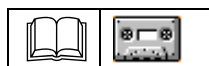
4. Oliver was frightened at the sight of so many gentlemen, which made him tremble: and the beadle gave him another tap behind, which made him cry.
5. She paused with an uneasy sense that instead of defending Kath she was providing ammunition against her.

ТЕМА 24:

КОСМОС

Заняття 2

СОНЦЕ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE SUN

The big burning ball of gas that holds nine major planets in orbit is not unlike many stars in the universe. The Sun makes up 99.86 percent of the solar system's mass and provides the energy that both sustains and endangers us. Scientists have lately begun calling its tremendous outpouring of energy "space weather."



The Sun can be divided into three main layers: a core, a radiative zone and a convective zone. The Sun's energy comes from thermonuclear reactions (converting hydrogen to helium) in the core, where the temperature is 15 to 25 million degrees. The energy radiates through the middle layer, then bubbles and boils to the surface in a process called convection. Charged particles, called the solar wind, stream out at a million miles an hour. Magnetic fields within the sun slow down the radiation of heat in some areas, causing sunspots, which are cool areas and appear as dark patches. Sunspot activity peaks every 11 years. The next peak is due in 2011. During this so-called solar maximum, the sun will bombard Earth's atmosphere with extra doses of solar radiation. The last peak caused power blackouts, knocked satellites out of orbit and disrupted radio communications.

An active sun, known to heat the Earth's outer atmosphere, may also affect our climate. Scientists say a small ice age from 1645 to 1715 corresponded to a time of reduced solar activity, and current rises in temperatures might be related to increased solar activity. The Sun frequently spews plumes of energy, essentially bursts of solar wind. These solar flares contain Gamma rays and X-rays, plus energized particles (protons and electrons). Energy equal to a billion megatons of TNT is released in a matter of minutes. Flare activity picks up as sunspots increase. The Sun's charged, high-speed particles push and shape Earth's magnetic field into a teardrop shape. The magnetic field protects Earth from most of the harmful solar radiation, but extreme flares can disable satellites and disrupt communication signals. The charged particles also excite oxygen and nitrogen in the atmosphere to create the aurora borealis, or northern lights. More solar radiation during the upcoming solar maximum means an increase in the aurora.


If you stood on the Sun, its gravity would make you feel 38 times heavier than you do on Earth. But it's kind of hot, so please don't try it.

1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What is the Sun?
2. What does the Sun energy do?
3. What is “space weather”?
4. What layers has the Sun?
5. Where does the Sun’s energy come from?
6. What’s the temperature in the core?
7. What are the sunspots and why do they appear?
8. When does the sunspot activity peak?
9. What happens during solar maximum?
10. How can the Sun affect our climate?
11. What can you say about aurora and northern lights?
12. What would you feel if you stood on the Sun?

2. ▶▶			Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Всесвіт, сонячна система, підтримувати, піддавати небезпеці, нещодавно, величезний вилив енергії, шар/пласт, ядро; зона, що випромінює; термоядерна реакція, перетворення водню на гелій, кипіти, конвекція, заряджені частки, сонячний вітер, магнітне поле, сонячні плями, опромінювати частинками, збити супутник з орбіти, льодовиковий період, знижена сонячна активність, гамма-проміння, рентгенівське проміння, шкідливий, виводити з ладу, розривати зв’язок, азот, північне сяйво, сила тяжіння.

3. 	Додайте необхідні слова, щоб отримати речення
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1. Burning ball, gas, planets.
2. The solar system, mass, energy.
3. Divide, three, layers.
4. Core, temperature, degrees.
5. Sunspots, cool areas, dark patches.
6. Sunspot, peak, every.
7. Blackouts, satellites, disrupted communications.
8. The Sun, affect, climate.
9. Ice age, reduce, activity.
10. Magnetic, protect, field.
11. Oxygen, create, northern lights.

12. Gravity, feel, heavier.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВЖИВАННЯ GERUNDIЯ

1. 		Трансформуйте наступні речення, вживаючи герундій
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A. Model: *I think I'll go to Minsk next week. — I think of **going** to Minsk next week.*


1. I think. I'll go to the theatre tomorrow. 2. I think I'll join them. 3. I thought I would buy that coat. 4. Tom thinks he will play hockey on Saturday. 5. She thought she would take a taxi. 6. We think we shall visit him in the hospital.

B. Model: *After he finished school, he worked at a plant. — After **finishing** school he worked at a plant.*

1. After they passed their exams, they went to the Caucasus. 2. Before we moved to this town we lived in Kiev. 3. After she wrote the letter, she went to the post-office. 4. Before you cross the street you must look to the left and then to the right. 5. I turned off the light before I left home. 6. We met him after we walked about two miles.

C. Model: *She insisted that she should go to the library. — She insisted on **going** to the library. She insisted that she should be sent to the library. — She insisted on **being sent** to the library.*

1. He insisted that he should show them the way. 2. He insisted that he should be shown the way. 3. They insisted that they should help me. 4. They insisted that they should be helped with their work. 5. I insisted that I should examine them in the afternoon. 6. I insisted that I should be examined first.

2. 	Перекладіть речення українською мовою і вкажіть функцію герундія
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1. Reading means gaining knowledge.
2. I don't understand your way of doing this job.
3. Will you ring up your boss before seeing to the matter?
4. Excuse my interrupting you but you are wrong.
5. His suggestion needs considering first.
6. Do you remember taking your final exam?

7. He is busy looking up the figures for the report.
8. The idea of taking up painting came to him when he was middle-aged.
9. On seeing his father, the boy ran up to him.
10. After training for a long time, he decided to take part in the sports competition.

3.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи герундій

1. I can't help (feel) _____ worried about the situation in the Middle East.
2. I think most people prefer (ride) _____ in comfortable cars to (walk) _____.
3. She loves (swim) _____ in the lake.
4. There's no (deny) _____ that he enjoys (listen) _____ to his own voice.
5. Don't keep on (shout) _____ like that; you will wake up your mother.
6. I enjoy (rest) _____ in the afternoon after (try) _____ to finish (do) _____ my _____ English _____ homework.
7. She likes (begin) _____ pieces of knitting but hates (finish) _____ them.
8. I dread (take) _____ examinations for fear of (fail) _____.
9. I couldn't resist (buy) _____ the lovely apples.
10. I wouldn't miss (see) _____ that lovely film for the world!

4.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою

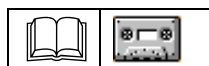
1. Reading English books every day will improve your knowledge of the language.
2. Does your son like skating?
3. He left the room without saying good-bye or looking at us.
4. I remember hearing this song in my childhood.
5. The patient's quick recovery depends on his following the doctor's advice.
6. I'm looking forward to sending my children to the country for the holidays.
7. I'm surprised at his missing his work so often.
8. She's fond of translating articles like this.
9. The conference hall was packed but people kept on coming.
10. The young man stopped reading the notices and asked me a question.

ТЕМА 24:

КОСМОС

Заняття 3

МІСЯЦЬ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE MOON



Though a satellite of Earth, the Moon is bigger than Pluto. Some scientists think of it as a planet (four other moons in our solar system are even bigger). There are various theories about how the Moon was created, but recent evidence indicates it formed when a huge collision tore a chunk of the Earth away. Because it takes 27.3 days both to rotate on its axis and to orbit Earth, the Moon always shows us the same face. We see the Moon because of reflected sunlight. How much of it we see depends on its position in relation to Earth and the Sun. The 27.3-day number is what scientists call a sidereal month, and it is how long it takes the Moon to orbit the Earth in relation to a fixed star. Another measurement, called a synodic month, is measured between in relation to the Sun and equals 29.5 days. Full moons and new moon are measured by the synodic month.

Earth's gravity keeps the Moon in orbit, while the Moon's gravity creates tides on our oceans. Like the four inner planets, the Moon is rocky. It's pockmarked with craters formed by asteroid impacts millions of years ago. Because there is no weather, the craters have not eroded. The Moon has almost no atmosphere, so a layer of dust -- or a footprint -- can sit undisturbed for centuries. And without an atmosphere, heat is not held near the planet, so temperatures vary wildly. Daytime temperatures on the sunny side of the Moon reach 273 degrees F; on the dark side it gets as cold as -243. The Lunar Prospector in 1998 provided evidence of ice near the Moon's poles, perhaps as much as 6 billion tons of it. The Moon travels around the Earth at a little more than half a mile per second; its speed is slowing and the satellite is gradually moving away from Earth.


1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. What is the Moon?
2. How was the Moon created?
3. What helps us to see the Moon?
4. What is sidereal month?

5. What is synodic month?
6. What keeps the Moon in orbit?
7. What is the surface of the Moon?
8. Why are the temperature so different?

2. ▶▶			Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Супутник, вчений, сонячна система, докази, зіткнення, обертатися, вісь, сонячне світло, зоряний місяць, обертатися (рухатися) по орбіті, вимір, сила тяжіння, скелястий, кратер, шар пилу.

3. 	Вирішіть чи вірні наступні ствердження
--	---

1. The satellite of Earth is bigger than Pluto.
2. The Moon is the result of a huge collision.
3. We always see the same face of the Moon.
4. Sunlight reflection makes the Moon invisible for us.
5. A synodic month equals 29.5 days.
6. Earth's gravity creates tides on our oceans.
7. Craters were formed by asteroid impacts millions of years ago.
8. The Moon has no atmosphere so the temperature is always the same.
9. The satellite is gradually moving closer to Earth.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИК

1. 	Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на дієприкметники
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1. Having given that explanation he seated himself by Rachel.
2. Everybody looked at the dancing girl.
3. There was a tiny smile playing about the corners of his mouth.
4. And grateful he was, no doubt, being a man of sense and justice.
5. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother.
6. Finding myself before St.Paul's I went in.
7. She is at an age when development seems sudden and... even startling.
8. Judging him by his figure and his movements he was still young.

9. Being restless and miserable and having no particular room to go to i took a turn on the terrace.
10. Having shaken hands with them he brought his own hands together with a sharp slap.
11. There was a sunlight coming in through the shutters.
12. Rain fell again making the streets impassable.

2.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на дієприкметники

1. Stirred by the beauty of the twilight he strolled away from the hotel.
2. All the country near him was broken and wooded.
3. Through the dark hall guarded by a large black stove I followed her into a saloon.
4. Miss Brodrick, though not personally well-known in the country, had been spoken well of by all men.
5. Prepared then for any consequences I formed a project.
6. Thus absorbed, he would sit for hours defying interruption.
7. She opened her eyes as though driven to do so by surprise.

3.



Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, вживаючи потрібну форму дієприкметника

1. Артистка, яка розповідає дітям казки по радію, відома на всю країну.
2. Граючись у саду, діти не помітили, що стало темно.
3. Дитина завжди з інтересом слухає казки, які розповідає няня.
4. Хлопчик, який біг мимо будинку, раптом зупинився.
5. Будучи дуже зайнятим, він не відразу почув мене.
6. Почувши кроки, він підняв голову.
7. Випивши чашку чаю, вона відчула себе краще.
8. Підійшовши до дверей, він відчинив їх.
9. Вона любить дивитися на дітей, що граються.
10. Лежачи на дивані, він читав книжку.
11. Моя бабуся, що розповіла мені про тебе, живе в маленькому будиночку на березі озера.

4.



Замініть виділені частини речень дієприкметниковими зворотами. Змініть конструкцію речень, де необхідно

1. *When he had left the house and was crossing the street*, he suddenly stopped as he remembered that he had forgotten to phone his friend.
2. He looked at me and hesitated: *he didn't know what to say*.
3. *As he had long lived in those parts and knew the place very well*, he easily found his way to the marketplace.
4. He has no language problems *because he has been studying English for a long time*.
5. *After I had written this exercise*, I began to doubt whether it was correct.
6. Take care *when you cross the street*.
7. There are many students *who study music*.
8. Don't you feel tired *after you have walked so much*?
9. *When he arrived at the railway station*, he bought a ticket, walked to the platform and boarded the train.
10. *As he was promised help*, he felt quieter.
11. *After he was shown in*, he was told to take off his coat and wait for a while.

ТЕМА 24:

КОСМОС

Заняття 4

МАРС



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MARS

The fourth planet from the sun has always captivated our imagination, and while scientists haven't proven there's any life, not even the microscopic variety, the dusty red planet still commands our attention (and a lot of space missions).

The surface of Mars is more interesting than most planets. Like Mercury, Venus and Earth, Mars is mostly rock and metal. Mountains and craters scar the rugged terrain. The dust, an iron oxide, gives the planet its reddish cast. A thin atmosphere and an elliptical orbit combine to create temperature fluctuations ranging from minus 207 degrees Fahrenheit to a comfortable 80 degrees Fahrenheit on summer days (if you are at the equator).

Researchers have recently monitored huge storms swirling on Mars. The storms are very similar to hurricanes on Earth. Mars has two moons, Phobos and Deimos.



Is there water? Mars was most likely warm and wet about 3.7 billion years ago. But as the planet cooled, the water froze. Remnants exist as ice caps at the poles. A recent image of Mars shows evidence of water-bearing minerals in large amounts, and scientists say the deposits may provide clues to the planet's water-rich background.

Is there life on Mars? It has not yet been proven that there is life on Mars. A NASA announcement in 1996 about microscopic life found in a meteorite has failed to convince skeptics, and the search continues. The apparent odd motion of Mars as seen from Earth stumped scientists for centuries, finally leading in the early 1600's to the notion that planets orbited the sun in an elliptical pattern. Percival Lowell, an amateur astronomer who studied Mars into the early 1900s, thought he saw canals that must have been dug by inhabitants. Upon closer examination with modern telescopes and planetary probes, they turned out to be optical illusions.


1. ? Дайте відповіді на питання

1. How far is Mars from the Sun?
2. What is the surface of Mars?

3. What gives the planet its reddish cast?
4. What is the reason of temperature fluctuations?
5. What moons has Mars?
6. Is there water on Mars?
7. Is there life on Mars?

2. ▶▶	 	Дайте англійські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів
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Захоплювати уяву, доводити, космічна місія, поверхня, скеля, пил, червонуватий відтінок, коливання температур, екватор, дослідник, величезна буря, схожий на ураган, супутник (планети), охолоджуватися, замерзати, недавні зображення, переконувати, видимий, оптична ілюзія.

3. 	З'єднайте слова за змістом та перекладіть словосполучення
--	--

microscopic	orbit
space	attention
dusty	cast
elliptical	variety
reddish	mission
command	planet

ice	minerals
temperature	probes
amateur	caps
planetary	illusion
optical	fluctuations
water-bearing	astronomer

ДОДАТКОВІ ТЕКСТИ

JUPITER

The fifth planet from the sun is a huge ball of gas so massive it could hold all the other planets put together. What we can see of the planet are bands of the highest clouds in a thick atmosphere of hydrogen and helium. Traces of other gases produce the bright bands of color. The Red Spot Jupiter's most familiar feature is swirling mass of clouds that are higher and cooler than surrounding ones. Called the Great Red Spot, it has been likened to a great hurricane and is caused by tremendous winds that develop above the rapidly spinning planet. Winds blow counterclockwise around this disturbance at about 250 miles per hour. Hurricanes on Earth rarely generate winds over 180 miles an hour. The Red Spot is twice the size of Earth and has been raging for at least 300 years. It is one of several storms on Jupiter.

Jupiter's rapid rotation causes it to bulge, making the diameter 7 percent greater at the equator than at the poles. Around Jupiter, Jupiter has thin, barely perceptible rings and at least 16 satellites. The four largest - Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto - are called the Galilean moons. They orbit in the same plane and are all visible in a telescope. You could stuff 1,300 Earths into Jupiter.

MERCURY

The innermost planet is rarely seen because of the Sun's glare. With less than half Earth's gravity, Mercury retains only a wisp of an atmosphere (presumed to be helium). The lack of a significant atmosphere allows temperatures to fluctuate from 750 degrees Fahrenheit during the day to minus 320 Fahrenheit at night.

Like the other terrestrial planets -- Venus, Earth and Mars -- Mercury is made mostly of rock and metal. This small world is scarred by craters and looks somewhat like our Moon. Mercury has been known since ancient times. Its elusiveness generated the name Hermes, given by the Greeks, later translated to Mercurius by the Romans.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СКЛАДНОПІДРЯДНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ

1.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою

1. He writes that he is coming to Moscow.
2. I think they will answer your letter tomorrow.
3. I think they are here.
4. I know that they are at home now.
5. When I was in Kyiv, I met my old friend.
6. We know that they are doing well.
7. When I was a student I lived in a big city far from my parents.
8. I knew him when we went to college together.
9. Speak to him if you must.
10. Please stay here until I return.
11. As soon as he saw us, he came towards us.
12. Please give me this book to read after you have finished it.
13. Please wait for him here till he comes back.
14. You should see the doctor before you go back to work.
15. While I'm writing this, you can read a newspaper.
16. Can I have this book to read if it's interesting?
17. I couldn't go to the institute yesterday because I was ill.

18. As my lessons begin at half past eight, I have to get up at seven in the morning.
19. My friend works hard at his English, as he wants to speak the language well.
20. If you are ill, you should certainly stay in bed.

2.



Перекладіть речення англійською мовою

1. Що їй було потрібно – це морське повітря.
2. Яка з сторін виграє, нас не турбує.
3. Йому здавалося, що все буде добре.
4. Ось чому я прийшов до вас.
5. Його першою думкою було те, що вона хвора.
6. Ось звідки приходять гроші.
7. У нього було таке відчуття, ніби він тільки повертається з одноденної екскурсії в Манчестер.
8. Ось що я хотів запитати вас.
9. Я знав, що ви зрозумієте мене.
10. Я запитав, чи вона бачить замок.
11. Вони сказали, що знають усе.
12. Я знаю, де я залишив його.
13. Він думав про те, що він робитиме.
14. Ми не знали, що трапилось.
15. Я думав, що ви його друг.

3.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на підрядні речення

1. It depends on what you mean.
2. I thought you were asleep.
3. Seeing that the baby was sleepy, mother put it to bed.
4. I thought you had left Kyiv.
5. The woman who lives here has gone shopping.
6. I thought he would never come here again.
7. The boy whose bicycle I took is my friend.
8. The house in which we live is in the centre of the town.
9. The village where he was born has changed very much.
10. He looked at the watch that lay on the table.
11. The boy opened the book he held in his hand.
12. He opened the letter she had brought.
13. A polygon which has three sides is called triangle.
14. Our institute which was founded 150 years ago is one of the oldest educational

establishments in Ukraine.

15. He is not the man I'm looking for.

16. It was raining all day long, which we did not like at all.

4.



Перекладіть речення англійською мовою

1. Я куплю той роман, коли він вийде.
2. Я був там, перш ніж прийти сюди.
3. Ти будеш спати тут, поки ми тут перебуватимемо.
4. Коли він спускався по сходах, в очах його були сльози.
5. Тоді зачекай, поки я дістану дві-три речі.
6. Кожного разу, коли я проходжу повз її двері, я чую, що вона плаче.
7. Комусь слід було поговорити з ним, як тільки його привезли сюди.
8. Вона стояла там, де я залишив її.
9. Я вірю вам, бо знаю вас.
10. Через те що зараз сира погода, ми залишимося дома.
11. Оскільки ви стомилися, вам треба відпочити.
12. Я робитиму так, як мені подобається.
13. Чим більше я бачу світ, тим більше він мені не подобається.
14. Напиши йому зараз же, щоб він знав про наші плани.

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ДЛЯ НОТАТОК

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Навчальне видання

ХАКІМОВА Юлія Олександрівна

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(ВІЙСЬКОВО-СПЕЦІАЛЬНОЇ МОВНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ)
ДЛЯ КУРСАНТІВ (СТУДЕНТІВ) З КУРСУ
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01054, м. Київ, вул. О. Гончара, 52, оф. 15
тел./факс: (044) 238-64-47; 238-64-49
e-mail: burago@graffiti.kiev.ua