

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

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**ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС З ВИВЧЕННЯ
ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ
(ВІЙСЬКОВО-СПЕЦІАЛЬНОЇ МОВНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ)
ДЛЯ КУРСАНТІВ (СТУДЕНТІВ) 1 КУРСУ
(англійська мова)**

Навчальний посібник

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C24 **Свистунова С.С. Златніков В.Г.** Практичний курс з вивчення іноземної мови (військово-спеціальної мовної підготовки) для курсантів (студентів) 1 курсу. – 2-ге вид., – К.: 2010. – 236 с.

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Практичний курс складений для курсантів (студентів) немовних спеціальностей, які продовжують вивчення іноземної мови на основі знань, набутих у середньому навчальному закладі. Вивчення іноземної мови, як культурного та спеціального явища повинно сприяти формуванню у курсантів (студентів) загальної культури. Метою посібника є практичне оволодіння англійською мовою, формування навичок у різних сферах, аспектах мовної діяльності.

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ВСТУП

За останні роки в системі військових навчальних закладів особливого значення набуває підготовка курсантів з іноземних мов, значно зростають вимоги до випускників вищих військових навчальних закладів (ВВНЗ) стосовно їх професіоналізму, компетентності та особливо знання іноземних мов. Це зумовлено низкою важливих чинників, а саме: розширенням міжнародного військового співробітництва між Збройними Силами України та Збройними Силами інших держав; збільшенням кількості міжнародних контактів, виникненням необхідності в успішному вирішенні завдань з реалізації міжнародних договорів та програм, тощо. Тому вивчення іноземних мов є невід'ємним елементом підготовки фахівців для Збройних Сил нашої держави, зняряддя отримання додаткової інформації з філології.

На першому курсі курсанти (студенти) проходять вивчення фонетично-корективного курсу (I семестр) та першої частини основного курсу (II семестр).

Фонетично-корективний курс передбачає:

- систематизацію та узагальнення знань мови, здобутих у школі;
- закладення фонетичної, граматичної та лексичної бази для подальшої роботи над мовою;
- оволодіння звуками та основними типами інтонації;
- розвиток умінь і навичок розмовної мови (вміння вести бесіду на побутові теми, висловлювати свої думки на основі вивченої лексики та граматики, ставити запитання, відповідати стисло та розгорнуто, розуміти текст із знайомою лексикою та граматикою, вміти переказувати його);
- вміння читати нескладні тексти, користуючись словником;

Основний курс передбачає:

- формування базових знань з граматики, загальноповживаної лексики;
- оволодіння певними моделями, насамперед такими, що не мають аналогів у рідній мові;
- ознайомлення із загальними принципами структури іноземної мови;
- сприйняття на слух, аудіювання текстів.

Складовими частинами вивчення іноземної мови є: читання і переклад, усне мовлення та письмо, як засіб та мета навчання. Навчання читанню передбачає послідовний перехід від “недиференційованого” до “диференційованого” читання за допомогою системи навчальних завдань, що поступово ускладнюються. Усне мовлення передбачає власне мовлення та аудіювання. Письмо – це допоміжний засіб навчання, що входить до системи вправ при закріпленні та контролі лексичного та граматичного матеріалу, а також при формуванні навичок складання анотацій та рефератів. Навчальний переклад має за мету адекватну передачу

інформації, що базується на комплексному підході до подолання граматичних, лексичних та стилістичних труднощів у тексті.

Метою навчального посібника для курсантів (студентів) 1 курсу є корегування фонетичної, граматичної та лексичної бази отриманої в школі та формування базових знань з граматики, загальноповсякденної лексики.

Посібник складається з 8 тем, кожна з яких містить 8-9 занять. Заняття охоплюють основні теми, необхідні для повсякденного спілкування. Кожне заняття містить нові вислови, діалоги, тексти та мовні ситуації за темою, а також вправи на закріплення граматики. Однією з цілей навчального посібника є наближення словникового запасу та навичок усного мовлення до живого спілкування.

Тексти, використані в заняттях навчального посібника методичних розробок, взяті з оригінальних джерел, однак подані в адаптованому вигляді. Система вправ забезпечує швидке й ефективне засвоєння студентами та курсантами необхідних знань і формування в них умінь і навичок повсякденного спілкування.

При організації процесу навчання слід враховувати такі фактори:

- фонетика та граMATика подаються не у вигляді зведення правил для вивчення, а як мовний матеріал, в процесі роботи над яким у курсанта формуються мовні уміння та навички;
- оволодіння лексичним матеріалом відбувається в процесі роботи над текстом підручника, навчального посібника, при цьому робота над словом ведеться в контексті;
- навчання читанню, що послідовно здійснюється на всіх етапах вивчення мови, доповнюється позалекційним читанням;
- навчання короткому викладенню іноземною (українською) мовою тексту, а також складанню анотацій доцільно здійснювати в процесі виконання спеціальних вправ.

ТЕМА 1:

МОЯ БІОГРАФІЯ ТА МОЯ СІМ'Я

Заняття 2

ЗНАЙОМСТВО



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

SETTLING DOWN IN ENGLAND

My name is Martin Anderson. My wife and I are Danish. As a matter of fact, many of my ancestors were English. I was born in England, and was originally of British nationality. I lost my parents when I was a baby and lived in Denmark with my grandmother, so that Danish is really my native language.

We arrived in England last February at five o'clock on a Wednesday morning. We were both sick on the journey. To make matters worse, I left my camera on the ship. Few visitors experienced such an unfortunate beginning to their stay, and we certainly wanted to go straight home again.

We stayed for a week in a hotel, and were then lucky enough to find a house in the suburbs of London. It is not so convenient as our flat in Copenhagen, but it is less expensive. I am studying at the Local Technical College and, in addition, often attend public lectures at the University of London on as many subjects as possible, chiefly to improve my English. I am an engineer and have worked for several years at a factory. Our two children have joined us. My wife is working as a part-time nurse in a hospital.

Most of our neighbours are kind, but often ask dull questions, such as "What is the weather like in Denmark?" or "What kind of games do you play?"

? Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. Tell a few words about the childhood of Martin Anderson.
2. What is his native language?
3. Did Martin enjoy his journey to England? Why?
4. Does he like his new flat?
5. What does Martin do in his free time?
6. Where does he work?
7. What's Mr. Anderson's opinion about his neighbours?

1. ►►




Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:

Дружина, пращури, народитися, національність, бабуся, рідна мова, погано почуватися, зручний, дорогий, покращити англійську, працювати на фабриці, медсестра, сусіди, грати в ігри.


2. ►►			Доповніть речення словами з тексту:
-------	---	---	--

1. We stayed for a week in, and were then to find a house in the of London.
2. We arrived in England at five o'clock on a Wednesday morning.
3. It is not so as our flat in Copenhagen, but it is less
4. Most of our are kind, but often ask questions.
5. As a matter of fact, many of my were English.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ІМЕННИК. МНОЖИНА ІМЕННИКА

1.		Напишіть іменники у множині (зверніть увагу на артиклі: неозначений артикль у множині опускається, означений артикль зберігається)
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A baby, a plant, a lemon, a peach, a banana, a brush, a star, a mountain, a tree, a shilling, a king, the waiter, the queen, a man, the man, a woman, the woman, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, a boy, a goose, the watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy, the sheep, a tooth, a child, the ox, a deer, the life, a tomato.

2.		Переробіть наступні речення, звертаючи увагу на узгодження дієслів з іменниками
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1. It's a very difficult question to answer. 2. I think I'll have that cake on the right. 3. Look at that pumpkin! It's the biggest one I've seen this year. 4. Is this your scarf? 5. That was a cookie jar. 6. What is that child's name? 7. The cat has caught a mouse. 8. There was a lady, a gentleman, a boy and a girl in the room. 9. In the farmyard we could see an ox, a sheep, a cow and a goose. 10. Is this worker an Englishman or a German? — He is a Frenchman. 11. Why don't you eat this potato? 12. This strawberry is still green. 13. The withered leaf has fallen to the ground. 14. Can you see a bird in that tree? 15. Does your tooth still ache? 16. I held up my foot to the fire to warm it. 17. His child studies very well. 18. This man works at our office. 19. There is a new house in our street. 20. This story is very interesting. 21. I have hurt my foot. 22. The wolf has been shot. 23. He keeps his toy in a box. 24. Put this knife on that table.

1. This is my stocking. 2. He has a new suit. 3. This metal is very hard. 4. That ship is a Russian one. 5. I heard her voice. 6. His dog does not like bread. 7. The plate was on the table. 8. This town is very large. 9. I was talking to her at the tram stop yesterday. 10. Is that girl your sister? 11. I shall give you my book. 12. This story will be a good one. 13. Is this a good match? 14. The boy put his book on the desk. 15. She took off her hat. 16. That house is new. 17. The young man put his hand in his pocket. 18. Is this student coming with us, too? 19. The woman didn't say anything. 20. Does she speak English?

3.**Поставте словосполучення у множині**

This magazine, that sticker, this stamp, that sandwich, this poster, this teacup, this egg, that wall, that picture, this foot, that mountain, this lady, that window, this man, that match, this knife.

4.**Поставте речення у множині**

1. This is a spider. 2. That is a snail. 3. This is a space film. 4. That is a cartoon. 5. This is a star. 6. This is a boy. 7. This is a baby. 8. That is a plate. 9. That is a flower. 10. That is a bookshelf. 11. Is this a sofa? 12. Is this a bookcase? 13. Is this a man? 14. Is that a ball? 15. Is that a train? 16. Is that a plane? 17. Is the window open? 18. Is the door closed? 19. Is the boy near the window? 20. That is not a king. 21. That is not a queen. 22. That is not a bus. 23. This isn't a mountain. 24. That isn't a goose. 25. This isn't a mouse. 26. It is a sheep. 27. It is a cigarette. 28. It is not a girl. 29. It isn't a bag. 30. It isn't a tree.

5.**Напишіть речення у множині. Перекладіть українською мовою**

1. This phone in the office is out of order. 2. That blouse is made of silk. 3. This is an excellent painting. 4. His book is very popular and it really interests me. 5. It's a difficult word to write. 6. My son is a journalist and he has been very successful. 7. This purse isn't made of leather. 8. That is my neighbour's car. 9. Has he got a camera? 10. It's a new cassette, recorder. 11. This room is very large. 12. There is a match in the box. 13. Has this lady a knife? 14. There is a man and a woman in the street. 15. This lady is that gentleman's wife. 16. This shoe is too large for my foot. 17. The child is sitting on a bench. 18. My tooth is white. 19. This key is made of steel. 20. A potato is a vegetable and a cherry is a fruit. 21. This is my friend's study.

ТЕМА 1:

МОЯ БІОГРАФІЯ ТА МОЯ СІМ'Я

Заняття 3

Я І МОЯ РОДИНА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

ME AND MY FAMILY

My sister takes after my mum, but people say I take after my dad. He's a travel consultant and he's got his own business. He's always nice and friendly. My mother shows her feelings more. She works as a barmaid in a wine bar and she's quite attractive. She's got dark hair and a nice face with dark brown eyes.

Kate is funny and a bit different. She changes the way she dresses every week. I am not very interested in fashion — I like my jeans and old clothes. Kate lives and works in a lot of different countries. I stayed with her in New York when we were doing a job together. We went shopping and everyone knew her because there were pictures of her everywhere.

Somebody from a model agency saw Kate at JFK airport in New York when she was 14 or 15. We were coming back from a holiday in Florida with dad and a woman said, 'Do you want to come down to the model agency?' Kate had never thought about modelling before that — she was just a normal girl then.



When we were young we had fights about silly little things. It was funny. She sometimes hit me, so I torn her posters and threw her clothes on the floor.

My parents are divorced but they get on quite well. I live with my dad but my mum lives very near and I see her about three times a week. I get on brilliantly with my dad — we can talk about everything. He's very easy-going and not strict, but he keeps me under control.

Kate loves modelling. If you are a young girl you can earn a lot of money, but the job is not so good for men. I enjoy modelling, but I would prefer to play football professionally or manage a hotel. I suppose I'm quite ambitious and I would succeed in my business.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Who is Kate? What is she? How old is she?
2. How did Kate become a model?
3. What's the main character's attitude to model business? Is he interested in it?
4. Tell a few words about the main character's parents. Why does he see his mom only three times a week?
5. What do you know about Kate's childhood?
6. Where does Kate live and work?


1. ►►			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Бути схожим, привабливий, змінювати стиль, цікавитися, працювати разом, бійки, дурниці, бути розлученими, мати чудові стосунки, суровий, тримати під контролем, тричі на тиждень, надавати перевагу, досягати успіху.



2. ►►			Доберіть синоніми до наступних слів. Складіть речення з цими словами:
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Different, job, attractive, business, get on.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ АРТИКЛІ. ОЗНАЧЕНИЙ. НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ. НУЛЬОВИЙ

1. 	Вставте артикль <i>a/an, the</i>, де необхідно
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1. moon goes round earth every 27 days.
2. Did you see film on TV or at cinema?
3. After breakfast we went for a walk by sea.
4. There is theatre not far from our house. theatre is very beautiful.
5. Tom lives in small village in country.
6. butter and cheese are made of milk.
7. Here is book you wanted.
8. It is beautiful day. sun is shining brightly in sky.
9. What is highest mountain in world?
10. Volga is longest river in European part of Russia.
11. children like ice-cream.
12. What beautiful weather! Let's go for walk!
13. Would you like cup of tea?
14. I usually go to bed at 11 o'clock.
15. Pass me sugar, please.

2. 		Виберіть правильний варіант використання артикля в наступних реченнях
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1. *Apples / the apples* are good for you.
2. Look at *apples / the apples* on that tree! They are very large.
3. *Women / the women* are often better teachers than *men / the men*.
4. In Britain *coffee / the coffee* is more expensive than *tea / the tea*.
5. We had a very nice meal in that restaurant. *Cheese / the cheese* was especially good.
6. Do you know *people / the people* who live next door?
7. Many children don't like to go to *school / the school*.

8. After *work / the work*, Ann usually goes *home / to home*.
9. All criminals must be sent to *prison / the prison* for their crimes.
10. When Max was ill, we all went to *hospital / the hospital* to visit her.
11. I like to read in *bed / the bed* before going to sleep.
12. How many people go to *university / the university in your country*?
13. Have you ever visited *Tower of London / the Tower of London*?
14. The British Prime Minister lives in *Downing Street / the Downing Street*.
15. Mr. Brown's wife likes to read *Times / the Times*.

3.



Перекладіть українською мовою. Зверніть увагу на використання артиклів

1. Зима – холодний сезон в Україні.
2. Вода і повітря необхідні для життя.
3. Вранці я п'ю чай з молоком та цукром.
4. Молоко надто холодне, не пий його.
5. Моя найкраща подруга живе на третьому поверсі.
6. Це дуже складне питання. Я не можу його вирішити.
7. Весна – найчарівніша пора року.
8. Він подарував мені квіти. Квіти мені дуже сподобалися.
9. Чорне море знаходиться на півдні України.
10. Історія була моїм найулюбленішим предметом у школі.
11. Вчора я був у театрі. Вистава мені не сподобалася.
12. Моя мати – найчарівніша жінка у світі.
13. Крим знаходиться на півдні України і омивається Чорним морем.
14. Відкрийте ваші книги на сторінці 25 та прочитайте текст 4.
15. Недалеко від моєї домівки є річка. Влітку річка дуже гарна, ми з друзями часто ходимо туди купатися.

ТЕМА 1:

МОЯ БІОГРАФІЯ ТА МОЯ СІМ'Я

Заняття 4

РОЗПОВІДЬ ПРО СВОЮ РОДИНУ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MY FAMILY

We are a typical family of two parents and two children. Like most other families we have our own traditions and our own problems.

My parents are the dearest people for me. They have brought me up and taught me a lot of things. The main one is that if you want to be successful in life, you should work hard. They teach me not only in words but also by deeds of theirs.

My father's name is Vladimir Nikolayevich. He is a tall, solidly-built man of 43. His kind grey eyes, luxurious moustache and a charming smile make him incredibly attractive. In fact, he is not a very strict father, but is responsible and reliable. My Dad is very intelligent but rather modest. He has always been loved and respected by his friends and colleagues.

My mother's name is Natalia Vladimirovna. She is nice, young-looking and cheerful. Being active and smart, she is interested in many things: psychology and philosophy, art and literature, economy and politics. People often ask her for help or advice and she never refuses. Mom is a very sociable person and very popular with her friends. That's why on high days and holidays we always expect many people to come to our place. Then from the early morning we prepare for the party. My sister and I switch on the tape-recorder and tidy up the flat. Dad goes shopping and Mom does the cooking. Actually Mom is very good at making salads. She knows a lot of recipes and likes to invent new ones. When Dad returns he joins Mom in the kitchen. His usual tasks are to peel potatoes and to make chops. Meanwhile we finish doing the flat up and start laying the table. When everything is ready and we all are a bit tired, we are still looking forward to having lots of fun, guitar songs and dancing, when everybody feels relaxed and comfortable.

We have got such parties on special dates only. But on usual evenings we also like to gather in the living-room, watch TV and discuss the latest events of the day.

I don't share all my problems with the parents because sometimes I don't want to upset them or for some personal reasons. But I can discuss everything that worries me with my sister. Although she is two years my junior she is rather smart and practical, she takes things easier than I do and it lets me see the other side of the



situation. My sister and I are very different, we sometimes have arguments (for example when she wears my clothes without permission), but we are very close and she is the person whom I trust, appreciate and love.

It's so good to have a friendly family and to feel safe and happy in it.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. How did the parents bring the author up? What did they teach her?
2. Tell a few words about the father of the family.
3. Describe, please, the girl's mother.
4. Why there are always a lot of friends in the house? How do the girls get prepared for the party?
5. What do you know about the girl's sister?
6. What are the relations between two sisters? Do they get on well?
7. How do they spend their free time?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Типова родина, найближчі люди, виховувати, шикарні вуса, чарівна посмішка, бути популярним серед друзів, вмикати магнітофон, чистити картоплю, накривати на стіл, почуватися розслабленим, ділитися проблемами, засмучувати когось, сперечатися через щось, без дозволу, почуватися захищеним.

2. ▶▶			Поєднайте наступні слова з їхніми дефініціями:
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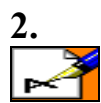
1. modest	a) able to take rational decisions without supervision; accountable for one's own actions
2. attractive	b) having high intelligence; clever
3. reliable	c) reserved or shy
4. cheerful	d) able to be trusted; predictable or dependable
5. intelligent	e) having a happy disposition; in good spirits
6. responsible	f) appealing to the senses or mind through beauty, form, character, etc

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
ДІЄСЛОВО TO BE. ФОРМА ТЕПЕРІШНЬОГО, МИНУЛОГО ТА
МАЙБУТНЬОГО ЧАСІВ

1. 	Доповніть речення дієсловом to be у Present Simple
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1. Where ... you? — I ... in the kitchen.
2. Where ... Fred? — He ... in the garage.
3. Where ... Lisa and John? — They .. at college.
4. ... you busy? —

No, I ... not. Mike ... busy. He ... the busiest person I've ever met. 5. It... ten o'clock. She ... late again. 6. How ... you? — I ... not very well today. — I ... sorry to hear that. 7. We ... interested in classical music. 8. Vera ... afraid of snakes. 9. My grandmother ... not nervous and she ... rarely upset. She ... the kindest person I've ever seen. My grandmother ... really wonderful. 10. I ... sorry. They ... not at the office at the moment. 11. Where ... the keys? — In your jacket. 12. What... the time, please? — Two o'clock. 13. It ... the biggest, meal I've ever had. 14. Which sport do you think ... the most dangerous? 15. Chess and aerobics ... not as exciting as sky diving and figure skating. 16. Debt... the worst kind of poverty. 17. The game ... not worth the candle. 18. Do you have any idea where he ... ? 19. Used cars ... cheaper but less reliable than new cars....



2.

Доповніть речення дієсловом to be у Past Simple

My aunt ... very depressed last Sunday. The weather ... terrible. It ... cold and rainy. Her husband ... not at home. He ... at hospital because he, ... sick. Her children ... not at school. They ... not in the yard, they ... in the living room. The TV ... broken. The children ... not only upset, they ... very angry. The neighbours ... not happy because her children ... too noisy.

The house ... not clean. The sink ... broken. There ... dirty dishes on the kitchen table and in the sink. There ... nothing in the fridge. There ... no vegetables for dinner, there ... no juice for her children. There ... not even bread in the house! She ... tired and hungry. She ... just exhausted.



3.

Доповніть речення дієсловом to be у Present, Past або Future Simple

1. The students ... in the Russian Museum. 2. Last month they ... in the Hermitage. There ... an interesting exhibition there. 3. In two weeks they ... in the Tretyakov Gallery. They ... lucky. 4. My father ... a teacher. 5. He ... a pupil twenty years ago. 6. I ... a doctor when I grow up. 7. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. 8. She ... at school tomorrow. 9. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 10. ... your father at work yesterday? 11. My sister ... ill last week. 12. She ... not ill now. 13. Yesterday we ... at the theatre. 14. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen. 15. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema. 16. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 17. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she ... 18. ... you ... at school tomorrow? — Yes, I 19. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress. 20. My friend ... in Moscow now. 21. He ... in St. Petersburg tomorrow. 22. Where ... your books now? — They ... in my bag.

4.**Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслово to be у Present Simple**

1. Мене звать Катя. 2. Мені 14 років. 3. Я росіянка. Я із Санкт-Петербурга. 4. Я учениця. 5. Мій улюблений вид спорту — теніс. 6. Я цікавлюся музикою. 7. Мій улюблений предмет — англійська мова. 8. Мій папа — програміст. Він не цікавиться політикою. 9. Моя мама — зубний лікар. Вона цікавиться мистецтвом. 10. Ми завжди зайняті, але ми дуже щасливі бути разом. 11. Чия це ручка? — Це моя ручка. 12. Чия це книжка? — Це ваша книжка. 13. Чий це стіл? — Це стіл мого брата. 14. Чия це сумка? — Це сумка моєї мами. 15. Чий це олівець? — Це олівець моєї сестри. 16. Це твій зошит? — Так. Це зошит твого брата? — Ні, це мій зошит. Де ваш стіл? — Він посередині кімнати. 19. Де твоя ручка? — Вона в моїй кишені. 20. Де твій зошит? — Він на столі. 21. Де твоя мама? — Вона на роботі. 22. Де твій брат? — Він у школі. 23. Де твоя сестра? — Вона вдома. 24. Чий це олівець? — Це мій олівець. — А де мій олівець? — Він на столі. 25. Чий це годинник? — Це мій годинник. — А де мій годинник? — Він на столі.

5.**Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслово to be у Present, Past або Future Simple**

1. Учора вони були в бібліотеці. 2. Зараз вони в школі. 3. Завтра вони будуть у театрі. 4. У даний момент його тут немає. 5. У неділю він буде на концерті. 6. Минулої суботи він був на стадіоні. 7. Мій брат зараз у школі. 8. Мій брат був учора в кіно. 9. Мій брат буде завтра вдома. 10. Ти будеш вдома завтра? 11. Вона була вчора в парку? 12. Він зараз у дворі? 13. Де тато? 14. Де ви були вчора? 15. Де він буде завтра? 16. Мої книжки були на столі. Де вони зараз? 17. Моя мама вчора не була на роботі. Вона була вдома. 18. Мій друг не в парку. Він у школі. 19. Завтра о третій годині Микола і Михайло будуть у дворі. 20. Ми не були на півдні минулого літа. Ми були в Москві. 21. Завтра мій дідусь буде в селі. 22. Коли твоя сестра буде вдома? 23. Ти будеш льотчиком? — Ні, я буду моряком. 24. Моя сестра була студенткою в минулому році, а зараз вона лікар. — Ти також будеш лікарем? — Ні, я не буду лікарем. Я буду інженером. 25. Вони не були в кіно. 26. Вони не в школі. 27. Вони вдома. 28. Ви були в парку вчора? 29. Він був у школі вчора? 30. Він був робітником. 31. Вона була вчителькою.

ТЕМА 1:

МОЯ БІОГРАФІЯ ТА МОЯ СІМ'Я

Заняття 5

РОЗПОВІДЬ БІОГРАФІЇ ЧЛЕНА РОДИНИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

MY AUNT

I'd like to tell you a few words about my Aunt Emily. She's my mother's youngest sister. She has never married, and she lives alone in a small village near Bath. She's in her late fifties, but she's still quite young in spirit. She has a fair complexion, thick brown hair which she wears in a bun, and dark brown eyes. She has a kind face, and when you meet her, the first thing you notice is her lovely, warm smile. Her face is a little wrinkled now, but I think she is still rather attractive. She is the sort of person you can always go to if you have a problem.

She likes reading and gardening, and she goes for long walks over to the hills with her dog, Buster. She's a very active person. Either she's making something, or mending something, or doing something to help others. She does the shopping for some of the old people in the village. She's extremely generous, but not very tolerant with people who don't agree with her. I hope that I am as happy and contented as she is when I'm her age.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. How old is Aunt Emily?
2. Describe, please, her appearance.
3. What's so special about her when you first meet her?
4. What are the hobbies of Aunt Emily?
5. Why do you think people like or dislike her?

1. ►►



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:

Молодша сестра, бути молодим душею, каштанове волосся, тепла посмішка, обличчя зі зморшками, садівництво, активна людина, лагодити щось, надзвичайно щедра, не погоджуватися з кимось, задоволений та щасливий, бути в чиємось віці.


2. ►►




Поясніть наступні слова та словосполучення своїми словами:

Fair complexion, young in spirit, generous, to mend something, tolerant.


ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ДІЄСЛОВО HAVE/HAS (GOT)

1.		Вставте дієслова <i>have got/has got, haven't got/hasn't got</i>
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1. They like animals. They ... three dogs and two cats.
2. Sarah ... a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
3. Everybody likes Tom. He ... a lot of friends.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson ... two children, a son and a daughter.
5. An insect ... six legs.
6. I can't open the door. I ... a key.
7. Quick! Hurry! We ... much time.
8. What's wrong? – I ... something in my eye.
9. Ben doesn't read much. He ... many books.
10. It's a nice town. It ... a very good shopping centre.
11. Alice is going to the dentist. She ... a toothache.
12. Where's my newspaper? – I don't know, I ... it.
13. Julia wants to go on holiday, but she ... no money.
14. I'm not going to work today. I ... a bad cold.

2.		Побудуйте речення, використовуючи дієслова <i>have/has got</i>
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1. (you / a camera)?
2. (you / a passport)?
3. (your father / a car)?
4. (Mary / many friends)?
5. (Mr. and Mrs. Lewis / any children)?
6. (how much money / you)?
7. (what kind of car / they)?
8. (Jim / black hair)?
9. (Ann and her sister / bicycles)?
10. (I / two brothers)?

3.		Доповніть діалогі правильною формою дієслова <i>have</i> або <i>have got</i>. Іноді можливі 2 форми. Перекладіть українською мовою
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1. “Rebecca,..... you..... a headache? You don't look very well”
 “No, it's not that. I..... a baby and I feel sick.”
 “Congratulations! Do you want a boy or a girl?”
 “Well, Ithree boys, so it would be nice to..... a girl this time.”
2. “Jane, any chocolate?”
 “No, of course, II'm on a diet”
 “You are joking. Youtwo Mars Bars yesterday.”

“I know, Iany willpower, but I really want to be slim for my holiday next month.”

“Good luck!”

3. “.....youany pets?”

“No, we.....you?”

“Oh, yes. We..... a dog, two cats, and two parrots.”

“I’d love toa dog, but I’m not sure about cats and parrots.”

4. “Come on! We must hurry! We are late!”

“But Imy passport! I can’t find it anywhere!”

“What? Youit yesterday.a look in your bag!”

“Thanks goodness. It’s here!”

5. “Nick, I thought you a company car! Why are you cycling to work?”

“Ian accident last week. I drove through a red light and hit a police car.”

“That’s bad luck!”

ТЕМА 1:

МОЯ БІОГРАФІЯ ТА МОЯ СІМ'Я

Заняття 6

МІЙ УЛЮБЛЕНИЙ РОДИЧ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

Three men in a boat
Jerome K. Jerome

UNCLE ROGER AND THE PICTURE

I remember my Uncle Roger. Everybody in the house had to help when Uncle Roger did a job. When they bought a picture once, his wife asked, 'Now, where shall we put this?'

'Oh. I'll do it. Don't worry about it I'll do it all myself', he said and then he took off his coat to begin. He sent one of the girls out to buy some nails, and then he sent one of the 'boys to tell her how big the nails should be. 'Now Bill, you go and get my hammer.' he shouted. And bring me a ruler, Tom. And, Jim, I need a ladder—and a kitchen chair too. Marry, you stay here to hold the light — and, Tom, come here. You can give me the picture.'

Then he lifted the picture up ... and he dropped it. He tried to catch the glass and he cut himself. He looked for something to put round his finger, and he could not find anything. So he danced round the house, and he shouted at everyone.

Half an hour later, the finger was tied up. They bought a new glass, and everything was ready. Uncle Roger tried again. His family stood round him. They were all ready to help. Two people held the chair, the third helped him to get on it, the fourth gave him a nail, and the fifth passed him the hammer. He took the nail and he dropped it!

So everybody started looking for it. At last we found the nail, but then he lost the hammer.

'Where is the hammer? What did I do with the hammer? There are seven of you here. And you don't know where the hammer is!'



We found the hammer for him, but then he lost the place on the wall where he was going to put the picture. So each of us had to get up on the chair and look for the place. And each of us thought that it was a different place.

Then Uncle Roger tried again himself. This time he fell off the chair on to the piano. His head and his body hit the piano at the same time: the music was beautiful, but Uncle Roger's words were not as beautiful. Aunt Mary was not pleased. She said that she did not want the children to listen to those terrible words. Then she added, next time you are going to put a picture on the wall, please tell me. I'll go and spend a week with my mother.'

Uncle Roger got up and tried again, and finally, at midnight the picture was on the wall. It was not very straight, and everyone was very tired and unhappy. Uncle Roger looked at the picture proudly and said, that it was only a little job.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What can you tell about Uncle Roger? How old do you think he is?
2. What was so special about his doing a job?
3. What do you think was Uncle Roger's character?
4. Can you imagine his appearance?
5. Have you ever had a chance of putting a picture on the wall? Was it easy?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
-------	---	---	--

Турбуватися про щось, цвях, молоток, драбина, тримати світло, гримати на кожного, шукати щось, бути незадоволеним, жахливі слова, проводити тиждень з матір'ю, бути втомленим, дивитися на щось з гордістю.

2. ▶▶			Поєднайте наступні слова з їхніми дефініціями:
-------	---	---	---


1. wall	a) a fastening device usually made from round or oval wire, having a point at one end and a head at the other
2. nail	b) a hand tool consisting of a heavy usually steel head held transversely on the end of a handle, used for driving in nails, beating metal, etc
3. hammer	c) a strip of wood, metal, or other material, having straight edges graduated usually in millimetres or inches, used for measuring and drawing straight lines
4. straight	d) a vertical construction made of stone, brick, wood, etc., with a length and height much greater than its thickness, used to enclose, divide, or support
5. ruler	e) not curved or crooked; continuing in the same direction without deviating

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРЯДОК СЛІВ У АНГЛІЙСЬКОМУ РЕЧЕННІ


1. 	Поставте слова у правильному порядку. Перекладіть українською мовою
---	--

1. Jim doesn't like very much football.
2. Ann drives every day by her car to work.
3. When I heard the news, I phoned Tom immediately.
4. Maria speaks very well English.
5. After eating quickly my dinner, I went out.


6. You watch all the time television. Can't you do something else?
7. Jim smokes about 20 cigarettes every day.
8. I think I'll go early to bed tonight.
9. When I heard the alarm, I got immediately out of bed.

2.		Розкрийте дужки. Перекладіть українською мовою
-----------	---	---

1. I ... sugar in my tea. (take/usually)
2. 'Where's Jim?' 'He ... home early.' (gone/has/probably)
3. Ann ... very generous. (is/always)
4. Ann and Tom ... in Manchester. (both/were/born)
5. Tim is a good pianist. He ... very well, (sing/also/can)
6. Our television set ... down, (often/breaks)
7. We ... a long time for the bus. (have/ always/to wait)
8. My sight isn't very good. I ... with glasses, (read/can/only)
9. I ... early tomorrow. (probably/leaving/will/be)
10. I'm afraid I ... able to come to the party. (probably / be / won't)

3.		Переробіть наступні речення, ставлячи слова в дужках у правильному порядку
-----------	--	---

1. (he won/easily/the game) He won.....
2. (again/please don't ask/that question) Please
3. (football/every week-end/does Ken play?) Does
4. (quietly/the door/I closed) I
5. (his name/after a few minutes/I remembered)
6. (a letter to her parents/Ann writes/every week)
7. (at the top of the page/your name/please write)
8. (some interesting books/we found/in the library)
9. (opposite the park/a new hotel/they are building)
10. (to the bank/every Friday/I go) I go
11. (home/why did you come/so late?) Why
12. (around the town/all morning/I've been walking)
13. (recently/to the theatre/have you been?)
14. (to London/for a few days next week/I'm going)
15. (on Saturday night/I didn't see you/at the party)

4.		Розкрийте дужки. Перекладіть українською мовою
-----------	---	---

1. Have you been arrested? (ever) Have
2. I don't have to work on Saturdays, (usually) I
3. Does Tom sing when he's in the bath? (always)
4. I'll be late home this evening, (probably)
5. We are going away tomorrow, (all).....

ТЕМА 1:

МОЯ БІОГРАФІЯ ТА МОЯ СІМ'Я

Заняття 7

ІВАН ОГІЄНКО



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

IVAN OGIIENKO

Ivan Ogienko was born on January 15, 1882 in the town of Brusyliv in Zhytomyr region. He is known as an outstanding Ukrainian scientist-philologist, teacher, church and public figure. He was born to a peasant family. After getting high education in Kyiv University he became its professor. This is a person who made a great contribution into Ukrainian language and literature. In 1919 Ivan Ogienko was appointed as a Minister of Public Education and a Minister of Religion for Ukrainian People's Republic. During 1918-1920 he was a rector of Kamianets-Podil'sky State Ukrainian University.

At the end of 1920 when liberation movement of the Ukrainian people was defeated he emigrated to Poland. But thoughts about his native land never left his mind for a moment. In Tarnov near Krakov he organized Ukrainian cultural and religious centres. Since 1924 Ogienko had been teaching the Ukrainian language in Lviv Teacher's Seminary and in 1926-1932 he was a professor of Orthodox department of theological faculty in the University of Warsaw.

In 1940 Professor Ogienko became an archbishop of Holmschyna and Pidliashia and later in 1944 he became a metropolitan of the mentioned regions. In the summer of the same year metropolitan Ogienko was made to leave for Switzerland. In some years he moved to Canada. There he regulated high theological education for the Orthodox Canadians of Ukrainian origin, organised publishing activities, started enormous scientific and research work. Forty of his books appeared among which studies on the history of culture, church, language and ethnography.

Ivan Ogienko is one of the leading Ukrainian linguists who successfully worked both in the field of science and pedagogy advocating rights of the Ukrainian language in science, education and everyday life of the Ukrainians. Immense and multi-sided scientific heritage of Ivan Ogienko is worth to be returned to the Ukrainian people and take a proper place in its spiritual and national Renaissance.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. When and where was Ivan Ogienko born?
2. What are the prominent steps in his career?
3. What country did he emigrate to at the end of 1920?

4. How did Ivan Ogienko promote cultural development of Ukraine?
5. In what regions was Ivan Ogienko appointed a metropolitan?
6. What countries did he visit except Poland?
7. What were his accomplishments in Canada?
8. What books manifest Ogienko's struggle for the development of the Ukrainian language?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
-------	---	---	--


Видатний, сільська родина, внесок, визволення, богословський, архієпископ, митрополит, видавнича діяльність, дослідницька робота, етнографія, наукова спадщина.

2. ▶▶			Поєднайте наступні слова з їхніми дефініціями:
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1. peasant	a) (in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Greek Orthodox Churches) a clergyman having spiritual and administrative powers over a diocese or province of the Church
2. bishop	b) a member of a class of low social status that depends on either cottage industry or agricultural labour as a means of subsistence
3. linguist	c) a person who studies or practises any of the sciences or who uses scientific methods
4. scientist	d) the head of certain schools or colleges
5. rector	e) a person who has the capacity to learn and speak foreign languages

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ


ПРИСВІЙНИЙ ВІДМІНОК ІМЕННИКІВ. СПОЛУЧЕННЯ ІМЕННИКІВ З ПРИЙМЕННИКОМ OF

1. 	Зробіть присвійний відмінок, використовуючи апостроф чи сполучення з of
--	--

Examples: the door/the room – *the room of the door*
Ann/mother – *Ann's mother*

1. the newspaper /today
2. the toys/the children
3. the name/your wife
4. the name/this street
5. the name/the man I saw you with yesterday
6. the new manager/the company
7. the result/the football match
8. the car/Mike's parents

9. the birthday/my father
10. the new headmaster/the school
11. the garden/our neighbours
12. the ground floor/the building
13. the children/Don and Mary
14. the economic policy/the government
15. the husband/the woman talking to Tom

2. ↔		Переробіть речення, використовуючи присвійний відмінок виділених слів
---------	---	--

Example: The meeting **tomorrow** has been cancelled. – *Tomorrow's meeting has been cancelled.*

1. The storm **last week** caused a lot of damage.
2. The only cinema in **the town** has been closed down.
3. Exports from **Britain** to the United States have fallen recently.
4. There will be a big crowd at the football match **this evening**.
5. Tourism is the main industry in **the region**.
6. I forgot the address **Jill** gave me.
7. The windows of **the room** were broken.
8. We have invited 25 people to our wedding party **this Sunday**.

ТЕМА 1:

МОЯ БІОГРАФІЯ ТА МОЯ СІМ'Я

Заняття 8

ЛАРИСА ЛАТИНІНА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

LARYSA LATYNINA

Larysa Latynina is my favourite Ukrainian sportswoman. She took part in the 16th Olympic Games in 1956 in Melbourne. It was her first Olympic Games, where she won her first gold medal. Larysa Latynina was born in 1934 in Kherson. At school she was fond of gymnastics and became a Master of Sport. She finished a secondary school with a gold medal. Kyiv Institute of Physical Culture was a real school of sportsmanship for Larysa. She also participated in the 17th and 18th Olympics. As famous sportswoman she won 18 Olympic medals. Latynina is one of the brightest stars in the history of gymnastics.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. When did Larysa Latynina win her first gold medal?
2. When and where was Larysa Latynina born?
3. How did she finish school?
4. Where did she study after finishing school?
5. How many medals did Latynina win?

1. ►►



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:

Улюблена спортсменка, брати участь, олімпійські ігри, золота медаль, гімнастка, майстер спорту, середня школа, спортивна майстерність, золота медаль.

2. ►►





Вірно чи невірно (true or false)


1. Olena Latynina is my favourite Ukrainian sportswoman.
2. She won her first gold medal in Sydney.
3. She won her first gold medal in Melbourne.
4. Latynina was born in Poltava.
5. At school she was fond of gymnastics.
6. She finished a secondary school with a silver medal.
7. She also participated in the 17th and 18th Olympics.
8. She won 18 Olympic medals.
9. Latynina is one of the brightest stars in swimming.
10. Latynina is one of the brightest stars in gymnastics history.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ


ЧИСЛІВНИК. КІЛЬКІСНІ ТА ПОРЯДКОВІ ЧИСЛІВНИКИ

1. 		Прочитайте англійською мовою
--	---	-------------------------------------


1956р., 1945р., 1917р., 1905р., 1900р., 1812р., 2000р., 1799р., 1242р., 1066р., 1848р., 1871р., 2010р., 1725р., 1147р., 1612р., 2011р., 2113р., 1496р., 1564р.;
27.01.1980р., 4.02.1936р., 11.03.1908р., 1.04.1981р., 29.05.1949р., 13.06.1946р., 15.07.1976р., 12.08.1967р., 4.04.1954р., 28.10.1965р., 5.11.1943р., 3.12.1928р.

2. 	Напишіть словами наступні кількісні числівники
--	---

9, 11, 13, 24, 67, 22, 90, 34, 43, 51, 77, 33, 12, 66, 28, 41, 14, 50, 99, 65, 67, 57, 75, 89, 44, 100;
112, 176, 235, 507, 198, 413, 803, 369, 555, 643, 290, 542, 789, 901, 721, 409, 543, 303, 438, 888;
1112, 5098, 6666, 2098, 5975, 4328, 9856, 1876, 9089, 3003, 2067, 7000, 6490, 4309, 8800, 5540, 2870, 9000.

3. 	Перекладіть такі словосполучення з порядковими числівниками
--	--

друга вправа, тринадцятий поверх, двадцять шоста сторінка, п'яте питання, одинадцятий місяць, сорок другий день, третя версія, триста тридцять шоста кімната, восьмий тиждень, сорок перший урок, четверта лікарня, сімнадцятий текст, вісімдесят восьмий параграф.

4. 		Дайте відповіді на запитання
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1. How many lessons do you have today?
2. How many students are there in your group?
3. How many pages did you read yesterday?
4. How many days are there in a year?
5. How much money do you have now?
6. How many theatres are there in your city?
7. How many seasons are there in a year?
8. How many members are there in your family?
9. How many countries did you visit last year?
10. How many rooms are there in your flat?
11. How many exams did you have last winter?
12. How old is your father?
13. How many computers are there in the classroom?

14. How many flats are there in that big house?

15. How many friends have you got?

5.



Перекладіть наступні речення англійською мовою

1. Коли народився Пушкін? – Пушкін народився в 1799 році.
2. Коли народився Толстой? – Толстой народився в 1828 році.
3. Коли народився Ломоносов? – Ломоносов народився в 1711 році.
4. Коли народився Свіфт? – Свіфт народився в 1667 році.
5. Коли народився Чосер? – Чосер народився в 1340 році.
6. Коли народився Шекспір? – Шекспір народився в 1564 році.

ТЕМА 1:

МОЯ БІОГРАФІЯ ТА МОЯ СІМ'Я

Заняття 9

ТОМ КРУЗ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

ТОМ CRUISE

Tom Cruise was born in Syracuse, New York, on July 3, 1962. He had a difficult childhood. His parents divorced when he was twelve, and in the first eleven years of his life his family moved a total of seven times. He had problems at school, partly because he never stayed in one place long enough to make friends and partly because he suffered from dyslexia and found reading very hard. As a teenager he could not decide whether to become a priest or a wrestler, but at the age of eighteen he chose an acting as a career.

His first film *Endless Love*, in 1981, was followed quickly in the same year by *Taps* in which he had a strong supporting role as an angry young cadet. Over the next few years he made a name for himself in a series of fairly successful films often playing attractive 'boy-next-door' types. His big break came in 1986 in the hit *Top Gun*, where he played a rebellious fighter pilot with a killer smile.


By the late 1980s magazines were calling him "easily the most powerful star of his generation" because of his more serious roles in *Rain Man*, in 1988, opposite Dustin Hoffman and *Born on the Fourth of July*, which was made in the following year. For this film he received his first Oscar nomination for Best Actor for his powerful performance as the anti-war hero Ron Kovic. People who have worked with him say he's a perfectionist, preparing carefully for each role, and focusing 100 per cent whilst in the studio. Success continued in the 90s with films such as *Mission Impossible* and *Eyes Wide Shut*. He is now one of the few actors who receives more than 20 million dollars a picture.

Cruise is a very private man, who rarely gives interviews. His personal life has had ups and downs. In 1987 he married an actress Mimi Rogers who was several years older than him, but the marriage ended in divorce in 1990. In the same year he married his co-star from *Days of Thunder*, a red-headed actress Nicole Kidman. Both of them are members of the Church of Scientology, but Cruise has always refused to answer questions about his religion.

Whatever happens in his private life, people will remember him as one of the most charismatic actors of modern cinema and many will probably agree with *People* magazine in 1997 when they chose him as one of the fifty most beautiful people in the world.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. When was Tom Cruise born?
2. Why did he have problems at school?
3. What was his first film?
4. What films with Tom Cruise do you know?
5. What can you tell about the character of Tom Cruise?


1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
-------	---	---	--

Розлучатися, підліток, важке дитинство, священник, борець, бунтівний, винищувач, привабливий, покоління, номінація, приватне життя, харизматичний актор, шлюб, злеті та падіння.

2. ▶▶			Вірно чи невірно (true or false)
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1. Tom Cruise was very successful at school.
2. He always wanted to become an actor.
3. He played the star part in *Taps*.
4. *Top Gun* was his most successful early film.
5. He was nominated for an Oscar for *Born on the Fourth of July*.
6. He is a very hard worker.
7. He hardly ever gives interviews.
8. He got married to Nicole Kidman in 1991.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
НЕОЗНАЧЕНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ ТА ПОХІДНІ ВІД НИХ.
НЕГАТИВНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ

1. ↔		Доповніть речення займенниками <i>some/any/something/anything/somebody/anybody/somewhere</i> <i>/ anywhere</i>
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1. Does..... mind if I smoke?
2. Would you liketo eat?
3. Do you livenear Jim?
4. The prisoners refused to eat.....
5. There's.....at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
6. We slept in the park because we didn't have to stay. We didn't knowwe could stay with and we didn't have.....money for a hotel.
7. Can I have.....milk in my coffee, please?
8. Sue is very secretive. She never tells (*two words*).
9. Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost..... ?
10. You can cash these travellers cheques at bank.

11. I haven't read..... of these books but Tom has read of them.
12. He left the house without saying to.....
13. Would you like more coffee?
14. The film is really great. You can ask..... who has seen it.
15. This is a No Parking area who parks their car here will have to pay a fine.
16. Can you give me information about places to see in the town?
17. With this special tourist bus ticket you can go you like on bus you like.

2.



Вставте *somebody, nothing, anywhere, anybody*

1. It's dark. I can't see
2. Tom lives near London.
3. Do you know about computers?
4. What is he doing here? – He is waiting for
5. Did see you? – No,
6. They were hungry, so they wanted to eat
7. Do you know in Paris? – Yes, I've got some friends there.
8. There is in the cupboard. it is empty.
9. I'm looking for my pencil. I can't find it

3.



Перепишіть наступні речення, використавши *no*

1. He has not got any money.
2. There are not any pictures on the wall.
3. David hasn't got any free time.
4. There isn't any restaurant in this hotel.
5. I haven't got any brothers and sisters.
6. There isn't any sugar in his coffee.
7. I didn't write any letters yesterday.
8. She didn't ask any questions at the lesson.
9. There isn't any interesting information in this newspaper.
10. He hasn't got any friends.

4.



Перепишіть наступні речення, використавши *any/no*

1. There aren't good hotels here.
2. There are buses at the bus station.
3. I didn't write letters last night.
4. There are big shops in this part of the city.
5. She can't speak foreign languages.
6. Don't buy food. We don't need

7. My brother is married but he's got children.
8. I'm afraid there's coffee. Would you like some tea?
9. I can't see dogs in the street.

5.



Перепишіть наступні речення, використовуючи *nobody*, *noone*, *nothing*.

1. There isn't anything in the bag.
2. There isn't anybody in the office after 5 p.m.
3. I haven't got anything to do.
4. I don't know anyone in this room.
5. There isn't anything interesting on TV tonight.
6. Jack hasn't got anyone to help him.
7. We didn't find anything.
8. She could not say anything.
9. I haven't got anything to eat.

ТЕМА 2:

ЗОВНІШНІСТЬ ТА ХАРАКТЕР

Заняття 1

ЗОВНІШНІСТЬ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MRS. FORESTIER

Mrs. Forestier was a very nice woman. Kindly people often say that of a woman when they can say nothing about her, and it has come to be looked upon as a cold praise. I do not mean it as such. Mrs. Forestier was neither beautiful nor intelligent; on the contrary she was absurd and foolish; yet the more you knew her, the more you liked her; and when asked why, you have to repeat that she was a very nice woman. She was as tall as the average man; she had a large mouth and a great aquiline nose, pale-blue short-sighted eyes and big ugly hands. Her skin was lined and weather-beaten and her hair, which she wore long, was dyed golden, tightly and elaborately dressed. She did everything she could to counteract the aggressive masculinity of her appearance. Her voice was a woman's voice, but you were always expecting her to break into a deep bass, and tearing off that golden wig, discover a man's bald pate.

Yet this ungainly exterior sheltered a tender, romantic and idealistic soul. It took some time to discover this, for when first you knew her you took her for a figure of fun, and then when you knew her better (and had suffered from her clumsiness) she exasperated you; but when you did discover it, you thought yourself very stupid not to have known it all the time, for then it looked out at you through those pale-blue, near-sighted eyes, rather shyly, but with a sincerity that only a fool could miss. You forgot that she broke your china and looked like a man dressed up as a woman, you saw her as she saw herself, as indeed she really was if reality were visible, as a dear little thing with a heart of gold.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What can you say about Mrs. Forestier's appearance? Describe her hair, hands and skin.
2. What do you know about her voice?
3. What impression did Mrs. Forestier give people when they saw her for the first time? Can you imagine her character?
4. Do you know anyone who resembles Mrs. Forestier?
5. Why do you think people like or dislike her?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Холодний комплімент, розумна, навпаки, чоловік середнього зросту, великій ріт, орлиний ніс, огидні руки, обвітряна шкіра, протистояти чоловічим рисам, глибокий бас, золота перука, лисина, романтична душа, незграбність; чоловік, одягнений жінкою; золоте серце.

2. ▶▶			Доповніть речення словами з тексту:
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1. Mrs. Forestier was neither nor
2. She was as tall as the man; she had a large mouth and a great nose.
3. Her skin was and and her hair, which she wore long, was golden, tightly and dressed.
4. She did everything she could to the aggressive of her appearance.
5. Yet this ungainly sheltered soul.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

ПРИКМЕТНИКИ. СТУПЕНІ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ПРИКМЕТНИКІВ

1. 	Перекладіть речення англійською мовою
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- a. Я знаю цікаву історію.
- б. Він знає цікавішу історію.
- в. Вона знає найцікавішу історію.
- a. Це довгий шлях.
- б. Це довший шлях.
- в. Це найдовший шлях.
- a. Її робота дуже важлива.
- б. Його робота важливіша.
- в. Моя робота найважливіша.
- a. Це погана пісня.
- б. Це ще гірша пісня.
- в. Це найгірша пісня.
- a. Він хороший інженер.
- б. Він кращий інженер.
- в. Він найкращий інженер.
- a. Він приніс їй красиву квітку.
- б. Він приніс їй ще красивішу квітку.
- в. Він приніс їй найкрасивішу квітку.

2. 		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму прикметника
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1. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world. 2. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England. 3. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland. 4. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia? 5. The English Channel is (wide) than the Straits of Gibraltar. 6. Russia is a very (large) country. 7. Which country is (large): the United States or Canada? 8. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States? 9. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia. 10. The London underground is the (old) in the world. 11. There is a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia.

3. 	Перекладіть речення англійською мовою
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1. Я думаю, що наш учитель з англійської мови був дуже терплячий. 2. Наш старий лікар був завжди зайнятий. Наш новий лікар більш зайнятий. 3. Моя вчителька з німецької мови — найенергійніша людина. 4. Ми знаємо, твій сусід знизу — дуже нудна людина. 5. Я вважаю, твій дідусь — найщедріша людина, яку я будь-коли зустрічав. 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. Цей телевізійний фільм набагато гірший, ніж сьогоднішній фільм. 9. Яка найсмішніша телевізійна програма? 10. Це були найщасливіші дні в її житті. 11. Це дуже проста задача. Дайте мені більш складну задачу. 12. Улітку дні довгі, а ночі короткі. 13. 22 червня — найдовший день. 14. У липні дні коротші. 15. У грудні дні найкоротші. 16. "Четвірка" — добра оцінка, але "п'ятірка" краща. 17. "П'ятірка" — найкраща оцінка. 18. Найгірша оцінка — "двійка". 19. Твоя сукня, звичайно, дуже красива, але моя сукня красивіша. 20. Мій тато — високий чоловік. 21. Це тепліше пальто.

ТЕМА 2:

ЗОВНІШНІСТЬ ТА ХАРАКТЕР

Заняття 2

НЕЗВИЧАЙНІ ОСОБИСТОСТІ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MY FRIEND STUART

My mate Stuart is a funny person. He is an insomniac, he is dyslexic, and he is an atheist.

He is single, unemployed, and lives in a small basement flat without even a pet for a company.

He is vegetarian and teetotal (he never drinks alcohol). He doesn't touch caffeine. He is pretty anti-social, actually.

I went round to see him last Sunday. As I walked up the drive, his dog started barking. His wife answered the door, and we went upstairs to the living room. He was in a bad mood, because he overslept that morning and had been late for church. He had a bit of hangover as well. Over a cup of coffee, he told me about the wild party that they'd had at his house the night before. They'd had a barbecue in the garden with hamburgers and hot dogs.

One of his favourite pastimes is crosswords, and he spends all his lunch break at work doing them.



“So how are you, Stuart?” I asked him the other day.

“KO, mate, KO. And how about you?”

Anyway, as I said, Stuart is an insomniac, dyslexic, atheist. So the joke is that he lies awake all night wondering about the existence of dog. Get it?

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What can you say about Stuart? What's so special about him?
2. What problems does he have?
3. Is he single or married? How do you know?
4. What is his favourite pastime? What does 'dyslexic' mean?
5. Does Stuart have a lot of friends?
6. Can you imagine his appearance?
7. Does he believe in God?
8. Do you have friends like Stuart?
9. Can you tell about your best friend? What does he look like?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Той, що страждає на безсоння, безробітний, домашня тварина, вегетаріанець, непитущий, бути у поганому настрої, проспати, похмілля, за чашкою кави, дика вечірка, улюблене заняття, страждати на безсоння.

2. ▶▶			Поєднайте наступні слова з їхніми дефініціями:
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1. dyslexia	f) relating to, or practising abstinence from alcoholic drink
2. hangover	g) a person experiencing insomnia, can't fall asleep
3. atheism	h) a developmental disorder which can cause learning difficulty in one or more of the areas of reading, writing, and numeracy
4. teetotal	i) the delayed aftereffects of drinking too much alcohol in a relatively short period of time, characterized by headache and sometimes nausea and dizziness
5. insomniac	j) rejection of belief in God or gods

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

ПРИСЛІВНИКИ. СТУПЕНІ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ПРИСЛІВНИКІВ

1.		Визначте чи правильно вжито виділені слова. Виправте слова, що вжито неправильно
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Example: *The driver of the car was **serious** injured.WRONG... **seriously** Be **quiet**, please! I'm trying to concentrate. RIGHT.*

- I waited **nervous** in the waiting-room before the interview.
- Why were you so **unfriendly** when I saw you yesterday?
- It rained **continuous** for three days.
- Alice and Stan are very **happy** married
- Tom's French is not very **good** but his German is almost fluent
- Eva lived in America for five years, so she speaks very **well** English
- Everybody at the party was very **colourful** dressed.
- Ann likes wearing **colourful** clothes.
- Sue is **terrible** upset about losing her job.

2.		Закінчить речення, використовуючи well+ одне з наведених слів: <i>balanced behaved dressed informed kept known</i>
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- The children were very good. They were ...**well-behaved**.....
- Many people have heard of him. He is quite well-
- Their garden is neat and tidy. It is very

4. You should eat different types of food. Your diet should be
5. Ann knows quite a lot about many things. She is quite
6. His clothes weren't very smart. He wasn't very


3. 	Закінчить речення, використовуючи <i>hardly</i> + <i>any/ anyone/ anything/anywhere/ever</i>. Перекладіть наступні речення англійською мовою
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Example: I'll have to go shopping. *We've got.....hardly any.....food.*

1. I listen to the radio a lot but I..... watch television.
2. The weather was good during our holiday. There was..... rain.
3. He is not very popular..... likes him.
4. It's crowded in here. There'sto sit down.
5. We used to be good friends but we see each other now.
6. I hate this town. There's..... to do andto go.
7. I enjoyed driving this morning. There was traffic.

4. 	Використайте вищий і найвищий ступені порівняння прислівників
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1. Then the bus... began to run, __ still, through a long avenue. (fast) (Faulkner) 2. ... moreover, he was __ educated than the others. (well) (Buck) 3. She was the one who was being hurt __. (deeply) (Wilson) 4. He contrived to get a glimpse of Montanelli once or __ in every week, if only for a few minutes. (often) (Voynich) 5. Driving __ now, she arrived between four and five. (slowly) (Galsworthy) 6. However, I must bear my cross as __ I may. (well) (Shaw) 7. Then he dismissed the thought as unworthy and impossible, and yielded himself __ to the music. (freely) (London) 8. He followed her mental process _ now, and her soul was no__the sealed wonder it had been. (clearly; long) (London) 9. Felix's eyebrows rose __ than ever. (high) (James) 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) (Gasketl)

5. 	Дайте відповіді на запитання, використовуючи вищий ступінь порівняння прислівників
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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 2:

ЗОВНІШНІСТЬ ТА ХАРАКТЕР

Заняття 3

УКРАЇНЦІ. ЇХ МЕНТАЛІТЕТ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE UKRAINIANS AND THE UKRAINIAN CHARACTER

Modern archaeological evidence indicates that Ukrainians are the original inhabitants of Ukraine, their forefathers lived on this territory from the third or fourth millennia B.C.


Ahatanhel Krymsky, a prominent Ukrainian scholar and academician, analyzed the twelfth century Kyivan (Nestorian) Primary Chronicle and came to the conclusion that this literary monument witnessed to the development of such a trait of the people as language.

Ukrainian mentality was formed and influenced by many factors: geographical location at the crossroads by the West and the East, specific climatic conditions and complex, at times tragic historical destiny. Since time immemorial Ukrainians have been known as hard-working, skilled farmers emotionally strongly affiliated to their native parts, good family men and devoted wives. They are typically kind-hearted, friendly, hospitable and well-wising to both fellow countrymen and foreigners; they are cautious yet inclined to romanticism and sentimentality. They are determined, brave, ready for self-sacrifice.



Among themselves, despite their inherent emotionalism, Ukrainians have always valued restraint, consideration and a realistic view of life. For the most part they are not given to sudden affectations. Instead, their passions burn low but strong and steady. Characteristically, they fall into pensive moods; they may be sad, then suddenly burst with unabated optimism and infectious vitality. They have a very special sense of humour. They can be bitingly ironical. Theirs is a very rich imagination reflecting the surrounding realities in a colourful, multifaceted, at times paradoxical way. Evidence of this is their inexhaustible folklore heritage, captivating decorative art and exotic folk rites.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What does modern archaeological evidence indicate?
2. What are the factors that influenced Ukrainian mentality?
3. What traits of the Ukrainian character can you name?
4. What do Ukrainian people value?
5. What is special about Ukrainian sense of humor?
6. How would you characterize Ukrainian folklore heritage?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Археологічні докази, вказувати, мешканці, прашури, прийти до висновку, свідчити, менталітет, трагічна доля, незапам'ятні часи, працюючі, прив'язані до рідних місць, віддані дружини, доброзичливі, рішучі, хоробрі, самопожертва, реалістичний погляд на життя, раптові вподобання, впадати у міркування, непоборний оптимізм, почуття гумору, невичерпний фольклорний спадок, вражаюче декоративне мистецтво.


2. ▶▶			Доберіть синоніми до наступних слів. Складіть речення з цими словами:
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Prominent, development, hospitable, skilled, immemorial, consideration, pensive, sentimental, brave.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ ЧАС

1.		Перекладіть речення, використав Present Simple
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1. Що у вас на сніданок?
2. Він зазвичай працює у суботу.
3. Де ви вечеряєте? – Вдома, як завжди.
4. Його батько завжди палить після обіду.
5. Коли ви читаете газети? – Як правило, під час сніданку.
6. О котрій годині починаються ваші заняття?
7. Він знає англійську і дуже добре розмовляє.
8. Автобус № 13 тут не зупиняється.
9. У нас заняття кожен день, крім суботи та неділі.
10. Англійці часто говорять про погоду.


2.		Скажіть, що ви робите кожного дня (відповіді можуть бути як у стверджувальній, так і в заперечній формі)
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1. watch TV
2. get up before 7.30
3. have a shower
4. go shopping
5. speak English
6. drink coffee
7. work with computer
8. buy a new CD

9. go to the party
10. play football with friends


3. 	Перепишіть наступні речення, розкриваючи дужки
--	---

1. The swimming bath.....(open) at 9.00 and (close) at 18.30 every day.
2. What time..... (the banks/close) in Britain?
3. I have a car but I,..... (not/use) it very often.
4. How many cigarettes (you/smoke) a day?
5. 'What.....(you/do)?' I'm an electrical engineer.
6. 'Where.....(your father/come) from?' 'He(come) from Scotland.'
7. If you need money, why (you/not/get) a job?
8. I.....(play) the piano, but I (not/play) very well.
9. I don't understand the word 'deceive'. What..... ('deceive'/ mean)?

4. 	Виправте речення, щоб інформація була вірною
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Example: The sun goes round the earth..... *The sun doesn't go round the earth.*
The earth goes round the sun.

1. The sun rises in the west.
2. Mice catch cats.
3. Carpenters make things from metal.
4. The River Amazon flows into-the Pacific Ocean.

5. 	Розкрийте дужки та побудуйте питальну форму
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1. I get up in the morning. (What time/usually?)
2. Ann watches television. (How often?)
3. I write to my parents. (How often?)
4. I have dinner in the evening? (What time/usually?)
5. Tom works. (Where?)
6. I go to the cinema. (How often?)
7. People do stupid things. (Why?)
8. The car breaks down. (How often?)

ТЕМА 2:

ЗОВНІШНІСТЬ ТА ХАРАКТЕР

Заняття 4

ТИПОВИЙ АНГЛІЄЦЬ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE ENGLISH CHARACTER

The national character of the English has been very differently described, but most commentators agree over one quality, which they describe as self-satisfaction, serene sense of superiority, or insular pride. English patriotism is based on a deep sense of security. Englishmen as individuals may have been insecure, threatened with the loss of a job, unsure of themselves, or unhappy in many ways; but as a nation they have been for centuries secure, serene in their national successes. They have not lived in a state of hatred of their neighbors, as Frenchmen or Germans have often lived. This national sense of security, hardly threatened by the Armada, or by Napoleon, or by the First World War, has been greatly weakened by the Second World War and by the invention of the atomic bomb.

Many books have been written — even more, perhaps, by Frenchmen, Americans, Germans, and other foreigners than by Englishmen — on English traits, English ways of life, and the English character. Their authors are by no means always in agreement, but they tend to point out what seem to them puzzles, contrasts, in the way the English behave. A few of these contrasts may serve to sum up how the world looks at the English.


First, there is the contrast between the unity the English display in a crisis, their strong sense for public order, and their extraordinary toleration of individual eccentricities. Germans are usually astounded by what they regard as the Englishman's lack of respect for authority and discipline. Frenchmen are often puzzled by the intensity of English political debates, by the Hyde Park public orator, and similar aspects of English life, which in their own country would seem signs of grave political disturbance. This sort of contrast has led to the common belief held by foreigners, and indeed by Englishmen themselves, that they are the most illogical people, always preferring practical compromises to theoretical exactness.

Second, there is the contrast between English democracy, the English sense of the dignity and importance of the individual, and the very great social and economic inequalities that have characterized English life. There has recently been some tendency to allow greater social equality. But Victorian and Edwardian England — which foreigners still think of as the typical England — did display extremes of riches and poverty, and drew an almost caste line between ladies and gentlemen and those not ladies and gentlemen.

Third, there is the contrast between the reputation of the English as hard-headed practical men —the "nation of shopkeepers" —and as men of poetry — the countrymen of Shakespeare and Shelley. The English tradition in philosophy has always been realistic and hostile to mysticism; yet the English look down on the French as narrow rationalists. The apparent coldness of Englishmen and their reserve has been almost universally noted by foreigners; but foreigners also confess that they find English reserve not unpleasant, and that once one gets to know an Englishman he turns out to be a very companionable fellow.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What are the basic characteristics of English people?
2. What is English patriotism based on?
3. What do other nations think of British people?
4. Is political life important in England? Why do you think so?
5. What do foreigners say about the English coldness?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Самозадоволений, гордість, глибоке почуття захищеності, стиль життя, загадка, суспільний порядок, бути здивованим, неспокій, теоретична точність, почуття гідності, бідність, бути впертим, очевидна холодність, визнавати, компанійська людина.

2. ▶▶			Поясніть наступні терміни своїми словами:
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National character, sense of superiority, insular pride, sense of security, illogical, sense of the dignity, reputation, companionable, rationalist.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ ПОДОВЖЕНИЙ ЧАС

1.		Поставте дієслова в дужках в правильну форму
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Example: Please don't make so much noise. I *am studying* (study).

1. Please be quiet. I (try) to concentrate.
2. Look! It (snow).
3. Why (you/look) at me like that? Have I said something wrong?
4. You (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
5. Excuse me, I (look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?
6. (in the cinema) It's a good film, isn't it? (you/enjoy) it?
7. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They (shout) at each other again.

8. Why (you/wear) your coat today? It's very warm.
 9. I (not/work) this week. I'm on holiday.



2.

Доповніть речення використовуючи подані дієслова

get become change rise improve fall increase

Example: The population of the world *...is rising...* very fast.

1. The number of people without jobs at the moment.
2. He is still ill but he better slowly.
3. These days food more and more expensive.
4. The world Things never stay the same.
5. The cost of living Every year things are dearer.
6. George has gone to work in Spain. When he arrived, his Spanish wasn't very good but now it
7. The economic situation is already very bad and it worse.



3.

Прочитайте діалог. Поставте дієслова в дужках в правильну форму

Brian and Steve meet in a restaurant:

Brian: Hello, Steve. I haven't seen you for ages. What *...are you doing...* (you/do) these days?

Steve: I (train) to be a shop manager.

Brian: Really? (you/enjoy) it?

Steve: Yes, it's quite interesting. How about you?

Brian: Well, I (not/work) at the moment, but I'm very busy.

I (build) a house.

Steve: Really? (you/do) it alone)?

Brian: No, some friends of mine (help) me.

ТЕМА 2:

ЗОВНІШНІСТЬ ТА ХАРАКТЕР

Заняття 5

АМЕРИКАНЦІ ТА ЇХ ХАРАКТЕР



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER

Most Americans have great vigour and enthusiasm. They prefer to discipline themselves rather than be disciplined by others. They pride themselves on their independence, their right to make up their own minds. They are prepared to take the initiative, even when there is a risk in doing so. They have courage and do not give in easily. They will take any sort of job anywhere rather than be unemployed. They do not care to be looked after by the Government. The average American changes his or her job nine or ten times during his or her working life.

Americans have a warmth and friendliness which is less superficial than many foreigners think. They are considered sentimental. When on ceremonial occasions they see a flag, or attend parades celebrating America's glorious past, tears may come to their eyes. Reunions with family or friends tend to be emotional too. They like to dress correctly. They love to boast, though often with tongue in cheek. They can laugh at themselves and their country, and they can be very self-critical, while remaining always intensely patriotic. They have a wide knowledge of everyday things, and a keen interest in their particular city and State. Foreigners sometimes complain, however, that they gave little interest in or knowledge of the outside world.

The Americans have a passion for grandeur. Their skyscrapers, bridges and dams often have a splendour which matches in beauty and scale the country's natural wonders.


Is the sole aim of most Americans to make money and possess luxuries which could be called excessive? The majority of Americans would certainly deny this, though most feel proud to amass wealth and possessions through hard work.. The USA still has one of the highest standards of living in the world, although, at the present time, 10% are below what the Government considers to be the "poverty level." While these under-privileged people receive help from the Government, they have no high hopes for their future. It is from this "underclass," and those who take advantage of it, that most of the violence springs — the violence which is one of the least pleasant aspects of American society.

Americans are beginning to realize that this terrible problem of poverty is their problem, and not just the Government's. It has been said that the individual American is generous, but that the American nation is hard.

The USA is reputed to be a classless society. There is certainly not much social snobbery or job snobbery. The manual worker is usually quite at ease in any company. This is partly explained by the fact that people of all income groups go together to the same schools.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. How can you characterize Americans?
2. What are Americans proud of?
3. Why American people are considered to be sentimental?
4. What do you think about American sense of humour?
5. Have you ever been to America? Do you know how they treat foreigners?
6. What do you think are the main problems in the American society?


1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Життєва сила, пишатися своєю незалежністю, приймати рішення самостійно, сміливість, легко здаватися, дружелюбність, славетне минуле, зустрічі з рідними, вихвалитися, перебільшувати, сміятися з себе, самокритичні, велич, розкіш, рівень життя, насилля, безкласове суспільство, снобізм.

2. ▶▶			Доповніть речення словами з тексту:
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1. They pride themselves on their , their right to make up their
2. Americans have and which is less superficial than many foreigners think.
3. They love to , though often with in cheek.
4. The Americans have a passion for
5. The USA still has one of the in the world.

**ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ ПОДОВЖЕНИЙ ЧАС.
ПОРІВНЯННЯ З ТЕПЕРІШНІМ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИМ ЧАСОМ**

1. ↔		Прочитайте наведені речення й виправте помилки, якщо речення неправильне
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Examples: I don't know your telephone number. RIGHT
Please don't make so much noise. I study. WRONG – I am studying.

1. Look! Somebody *is climbing* up that tree over there.
2. Can you hear those people? What do they *talk* about?

3. *Are* you **believing** in God?
4. Look! That man **tries** to open the door of your car.
5. The moon **goes** round the earth.
6. *I'm* **thinking** it would be a good idea to leave early.
7. The government is worried because the number of people without jobs **is increasing**.
8. I'm usually **going** to work by car.

2. 	Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи правильний час. Перекладіть українською мовою
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1. I ... (not/belong) to a political party.
2. Hurry! The bus ... (come). I ... (not/want) to miss it.
3. The River Nile ... (flow) into the Mediterranean.
4. The river ... (flow) very fast today - much faster than usual.
5. ... (it/ever/snow) in India?
6. We usually ... (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we ... (not/grow) any.
7. A: Can you drive?
B: No, but I ... (learn). My father ... (teach) me.
8. You can borrow my umbrella. I ... (not/need) it at the moment.
9. (*at a party*) I usually ... (enjoy) parties but I ... (not/ enjoy) this one very much.
10. George says he's 80 years old but I ... (not/believe) him.
11. Ron is in London at the moment. He ... (stay) at the Hilton Hotel.
12. He usually ... (stay) at the Hilton Hotel when he's in London.
13. My parents ... (live) in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where ... your parents/live)?
14. She ... (stay) with her sister at the moment until she finds somewhere to live.
15. A: What ... (your father/do)?
B: He's a teacher, but he ... not/work) at the moment.

3. 	Використайте дієслово в дужках в необхідній часовій формі (Present Simple або Present Continuous) Перекладіть українською мовою
--	--

1. ... you the young man who in the corner of the room (to know, to smoke)? – Of course, I him (to know). He is my brother.
2. Where you usually your summer holidays (to spend)? – In the mountains. But this summer I to go to the Crimea with my best friend (to be going).
3. Why you always your things (to lose)?!
4. you what your teacher (to understand, to say)? – Of course, I do.
5. It dark early in winter (to get).
6. It late (to get). It's time to go home.

7. you to visit Peter (to be going)? He tomorrow morning (to leave).
8. Why your father on his raincoat (to put)? – It outside (to rain).
9. My sister to read (to like). She at least two books a week (to read). At the moment she one of her favourite books by Agatha Christie (to read).
10. Whatyou(to do)? – I on the phone with my friend now (to talk).
11. I at 7.30 in the morning (to get up).
12. Listen! Somebody in the hall (to sing).
13. She well (to sing) and a good ear for music (to have).

4.



Перекладіть наступні речення англійською мовою (використайте часові форми Present Indefinite, Present Continuous)

1. Одягни пальто. На вулиці дуже холодно.
2. Що ти читаєш? – Я читаю ранкову газету.
3. Кожного літа мій найкращий друг їздить в Іспанію.
4. Зараз ми пишемо дуже складний тест.
5. Моя дівчина не грає у футбол.
6. Що ви збираєтесь робити після занять?
7. Мій молодший брат навчається у Військовому інституті.
8. Ми маємо заняття з англійської двічі на тиждень.
9. Зараз моя мама готує вечерю для нашої родини.
10. Скільки нових англійських слів ви вивчаєте за тиждень?
11. Восени ми їмо багато овочей та фруктів.
12. Я вивчаю англійську, але наступного року збираюся вивчати німецьку.
13. Скільки коштує твоя нова шкіряна куртка?
14. Через 2 роки мій старший брат їде до Англії.
15. Я не люблю читати. Я надаю перевагу комп'ютерним іграм.
16. Що зараз робить твоя сестра? – Вона розмовляє по телефону з її подругою.
17. Зазвичай, моя мама їздить на роботу на автобусі. Але сьогодні вона їде на таксі, бо в неї бракує часу.
18. Моя мама робить покупки у вихідні дні. Іноді я їй допомагаю.
19. Що ти читаєш? – Я читаю дуже цікавий журнал.
20. Мій собака не їсть помідорів. Більш за все він любить м'ясо.
21. Кожного року 31-го грудня ми з друзями ходимо до сауни (sauna).

ТЕМА 2:

ЗОВНІШНІСТЬ ТА ХАРАКТЕР

Заняття 6

ТАЄМНИЦЯ ПРИВАБЛИВОСТІ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE SECRET OF ATTRACTION

The recent research has found out that men with feminine faces are more attractive than the macho, strong-jawed type. Tough guys are seen as more likely to be dishonest or cold, while the soft-featured are regarded as younger, warmer, and- by women –as better fathers.

If true, it could explain why baby faced actors such as Leonardo DiCaprio are enjoying such popularity.

Researches in Britain and Japan manipulated photographs of men and women, using a computer to alter male and female qualities. They wanted to taste the belief that the most feminine of women and most masculine of men are the most attractive.

This is based on the belief that in judging attractiveness, we pay attention to genetic fitness. A face that shows the characteristics created by male or female hormones ought to be more attractive than an “average” face.

The researches found out that this way is true for women but not of men. People generally preferred faces of women that were altered to make them appeal more feminine. But men whose faces were feminized were also seen as more attractive, by both sexes. The team, led by David Perret of the University of St Andrews, reports in “Nature”: “Feminization of male face shape may increase attractiveness because it “softens” particular features that are associated with negative personality traits.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What has recent research found out?
2. What type of a person is more attractive to you? Why?
3. Do you often judge people by their appearance?
4. Do you believe that appearance is deceptive?
5. Why do you think feminization of male face increases attractiveness?

1. ►►



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:

Жіноче обличчя, тип людини з сильними щелепами, грубі хлопці, з м'якими рисами, звертати увагу, жіночі гормони, стать, форми обличчя, збільшувати привабливість, пом'якшувати, негативні риси особистості.

2. ►►			Поєднайте наступні слова з їхніми дефініціями:
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1. hormone	a) possessing qualities or characteristics considered typical of or appropriate to a woman
2. personality	b) possessing qualities or characteristics considered typical of or appropriate to a man
3. feminine	c) a characteristic feature or quality distinguishing a particular person or thing
4. masculine	d) a chemical substance produced in an endocrine gland and transported in the blood to a certain tissue, on which it exerts a specific effect
5. trait	e) the sum total of all the behavioural and mental characteristics by means of which an individual is recognized as being unique


ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

МИНУЛИЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ ЧАС НЕПРАВИЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ

1. 	Доповніть текст про Джеймса Діна, використовуючи Past Simple наступних дієслів. Перекладіть українською мовою
--	---

die grow up study start appear act see like offer star become cause

American actor James Dean was born in 1931. Dean's mother **died** when Dean was only 8 years old and he on his aunt and uncle's farm. Heacting for two years. Then he a career in films and the theatre. He also in a play called *The Immoralist* in New York theatre. Bosses from a Hollywood film studio the play. They Dean and him a film contract. Dean in three films: *East of Eden* (1955), *Rebel without a Cause* (1955), and *Giant* 1956). During his short career, he extremely popular with teenagers. His death in a car crash in 1955 great sadness in young people all over the world.

2. 		Доповніть діалог, використовуючи наступні дієслова
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win, meet, go, cost, stay, watch, buy, do, play

Sally: What did you do yesterday? Did you go to the Sports Centre?

Simon: Yes, I went there with Andrew.

Sally:you.....tennis?

Simon: Yes, we did.

Sally: Andrew is good, isn't he?he the game?

Simon: Yes, he won easily.

Sally: What you in the evening? youat home?

Simon: Yes, I stayed and watched TV.

Sally: Whatyou?

Simon: A film of a rock concert. It was really good. What about you? you Peter yesterday?

Sally: Yes, I met him in town. We went shopping. Peter wanted to look for some new clothes.

Simon: he anything?

Sally: Yes, he bought a pair of jeans in Kings.

Simon: Kings? That`s a really expensive shop, isn`t it? How muchit?

Sally: £42.

3.



**Виправте ствердження, як у наведеному прикладі.
Використайте слова подані у таблиці**

radium the Eiffel Tower John F.Kennedy
detective stories the radio 1962

Example: He didn`t invent the telephone.

He invented the radio.

1. Popov invented the telephone.
2. Gustave Eiffel built the Statue of Liberty.
3. Marilyn Monroe died in 1990.
4. Marie and Pierre Curie discovered penicillin.
5. Lee Harvey Oswald killed Marthin Luther King.
6. Agatha Christie wrote children`s stories.

4.



Використайте дієслова з таблиці. Поставте їх у Past Simple. Перекладіть українською мовою

fall find spend lose need hurt laugh take
leave save celebrate can`t (past = couldn`t)

Three days lost, alone and injured on a mountain

Gary Smith yesterday ...*celebrated*... his 18th birthday, but he`s lucky to alive. In March this year, he was climbing Ben Nevis, Britain`s highest mountain, when he his way and three days in sub-zero temperatures.

“My friends at me for having so much survival equipment, but it my life.”

On the first night, the weather was so bad that it tore his new mountain tent to pieces, so he moved into a Youth Hostel for the night. He the Hostel at 10.00 the next morning, but he was soon in trouble.

“I off a rock and my knees. I move.”

Mountain rescue teams went out to look for Gary, and him at 1.00 in the morning. A helicopter him to hospital, where he several operations.

“Next time I’ll go with my friends, not on my own!” he joked.

ТЕМА 2:

ЗОВНІШНІСТЬ ТА ХАРАКТЕР

Заняття 7

ЛЮДИ, ЯКІ МЕНІ ПОДОБАЮТЬСЯ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE KIND OF PEOPLE I -ENJOY SPENDING TIME WITH

These people were asked the same two questions:

- Describe the kind of people you enjoy spending time with. For example, what kind of person or people would you choose to go on holiday with? Or imagine you had to share a house or a flat with two or three people. What kind of qualities should they have?
- Now describe the kind of people you don't enjoy spending time with. What are the characteristics these people have that you don't like?

Here is what two of these people said.

«I like people who have the same interests as I have. These people usually enjoy good food and good company. They are usually fairly easy-going as well. That is, they are tolerant of other people with different ideas about life and other things. They usually enjoy a good discussion or even an argument. They don't mind if other people have completely different opinions from theirs. On the other hand, I don't get on with people who are very untidy or selfish. For example, a friend once came to stay with me and left her clothes all over my flat. She didn't bother to help with the washing-up after I cooked for her. When we went out for a meal once, she expected me to pay for it. She wasn't




my friend after that, That's the kind of person I don't like!»



«I like people who are in good health and who are active, but who don't worry about their health or what they eat all the time. I like people who don't argue with me all the time. In fact, I can't stand people who argue all the time, particularly if they are arguing with me! And I don't like people who get upset or angry just because someone else smokes a cigarette or cigar near him or her. I was at a party recently, and after we had a good meal, I took out a cigar. The woman who was sitting next to me suddenly turned to me and said «I hope you aren't going to smoke that awful thing in here! That's the kind of person I don't like!»»

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.


1. How many people were asked the questions? Were their answers similar?
2. Is it important for you to have a friend who has the same interests?
3. Are your friends selfish?
4. Do you like active people?
5. How many of your friends are sitting on a diet?
6. What do you usually do if somebody smokes a cigarette near you?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Ділити квартиру з кимось, мати однакові інтереси, не заперечувати, з іншого боку, мати добрі стосунки, егоїстичний, не турбуватися, не терпіти, сперечатися, засмучуватися, нещодавно.

2. ▶▶			Опишіть характер людини, з якою вам приємно проводити час разом.
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ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПРИЙМЕННИКИ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ


1. 	Вставте прийменники <i>on, in, into</i> у речення
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1. Where is the book? – It is ... the table.
2. Put the plates ... the table.
3. Put the book ... the bag.
4. There is a beautiful picture ... the wall.
5. He came ... the room.
6. I like to sit ... the sofa ... my room.
7. Mother is cooking dinner ... the kitchen.
8. There are many people ... park today.
9. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? – She has dropped her doll ... the water.
10. There is no tea ... my cup.
11. Pour some milk ... my glass, please.
12. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train.
13. I opened the door and came ... the classroom. The teacher was writing something ... the blackboard. There were some books and pens ... his table. There were two maps ... the wall and some flowers ... the window-sills.

2. 	Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, вживаючи прийменники <i>on, in, at, to, into</i>
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1. Йдіть до дошки. Напишіть на дошці тему урока.
2. Вона налила води у вазу і поставила у неї квіти. Потім вона підійшла до окна і поставила вазу на підвіконня.
3. Нік увійшов до кухні та сіл за стіл. Його мати стояла у плити. Вона готувала вечерю. Вона підійшла до столу і налила в чашку чаю.
4. Ми зібрали багато грибів та ягід у лісі.
5. Маша відкрила двері та увійшла до хати. Вдома нікого не було. Батьки були на роботі, а молодший брат – у школі.
6. На полу був товстий килим. Діти сіли на килим та почали грати.

7. Де хлопці? – Вони грають на дворі.
8. Зараз зима. На землі лежить сніг.
9. Де твоя ручка? – Вона в моїй кішені
10. Він стрибнув у річку і поплив до острова.
11. Вчора батько був на роботі, а мати була вдома.
12. Де Том? – Він на стадіоні. Він завжди ходить на стадіон по неділях.
13. Коли ми прийшли на вокзал, ми поставили речі на платформу і сіли на скамійку. Потім батько сходив до крамниці і купив нам морозива.

3. ↔		Складіть речення з наступними виразами
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ON – on the table, on the floor, on the ground, on the platform, on the shelf, on the bench, on the wall, on the blackboard;

IN – in the room, in the kitchen, in the house, in the car, in the box, in the bag, in the pocket, in the hall, in the plate, in the cup, in the glass, in the bottle, in the river, in the sea, in the wood, in the park, in the garden, in the yard, in the classroom;


INTO – into the room, into the kitchen, into the house, into the car, into the box, into the bag, into the pocket, into the hall, into the plate, into the cup, into the glass, into the bottle, into the river, into the sea, into the wood, into the park, into the garden, into the yard, into the classroom;

AT – at the wall, at the door, at the window, at the blackboard, at the map, at the river, at the table, at the desk, at the theatre, at the cinema, at the museum, at the library, at the shop, at the institute, at the station, at the concert, at the stadium, at the bus-stop, at the factory, at work, at school, at the lesson;


TO – to the wall, to the door, to the window, to the blackboard, to the map, to the river, to the theatre, to the cinema, to the museum, to the library, to the shop, to the institute, to the station, to the concert, to the stadium, to the bus-stop, to the factory, to work, to school, to the lesson.

4. 	Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, вживаючи прийменники <i>on, in, at, to</i>
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Минулого місяця моя подруга Таня була у відпустці. Вона не ходила на роботу, вставала о 9 годині і лягала спати опівночі. Вона часто ходила до театрів та кіно. Але цього місяця Тетяна повертається на роботу. Вона працює в інституті. Навчальний рік починається у вересні і закінчується в травні місяці. У серпні та червні студенти складають іспити. Таня ходить до інституту по вівторках, середах, четвергах та п'ятницях. По понеділках вона завжди працює в бібліотеці – пише наукову роботу. У робочі дні моя подруга дуже багато працює, тому у вихідні вона зазвичай відпочиває – їздить за місто, відвідує друзів, багато читає та грає на гитарі. На наступному тижні Таня їде до Лондону, а через два місяці – до Нью Йорку.

5. 	Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, вживаючи прийменники <i>on, in, at, by, since</i>
--	---

1. Вони повернулися з вечірки далеко за північ.
2. Мій день народження 3 квітня.
3. Літні канікули починаються в кінці червня.
4. В нашій країні люди святкують Різдво 25 грудня.
5. На минулому тижні ми ходили до театру.
6. Минулого літа ми з батьками їздили на південь. Кожен день ми вставали дуже рано. Після сніданку ми ходили купатися в морі, потім обідали й відпочивали. Ввечері ми ходили в парк або в кафе. Як правило, ми лягали спати десь о дванадцятій.
7. Я закінчив школу в 2000 році. Протягом року я працював, а через рік поступив до університету.
8. Наступного року мої батьки їдуть на Далекий Схід працювати.
9. Чарльз Дікенс народився у 1812 році.
10. Через два дні ми зустрічаємо наших друзів в аеропорту. Літак прибуває о сьомій годині вечора.
11. Ми повинні закінчити цю роботу до завтра.
12. Ми не були в Луганську з 1998 року.
13. Почекайте, будь ласка. Я повернуся через кілька хвилин.
14. Через 2-3 роки все зміниться.
15. Взимку нам подобається відпочивати на Кавказі.

6. 	Вставте прийменники <i>of</i> або <i>to</i> у речення
--	--

1. He bought a new book by Stephen King and gave it ... his sister.
2. I wrote ... him asking to send me a box ... chocolates.
3. The roof ... the house is very old.
4. There is a monument ... Nelson on the Trafalgar Square.
5. One wheel ... my car must be changed.
6. He was standing outside the door ... his house and explaining ... some woman the way ... the nearest supermarket.
7. I sent a letter ... my friend.
8. London is the capital ... Great Britain.
9. It is clear ... me that you don't know the lesson.
10. Jane was devoted ... her friend.

7. 	Вставте прийменники <i>by</i> або <i>with</i> у речення
--	--

1. The boat was carried ... the waves into the sea.
2. The boy cut his finger ... a knife.
3. The teacher was pleased ... our work at the lesson.
4. America was discovered ... Christopher Columbus.

5. 'Hamlet' was written ... William Shakespeare.
6. We eat soup ... spoon.
7. We were shocked ... the news.
8. He was taken to the hospital ... the ambulance.
9. She wrote her letter ... the red pencil. Isn't it strange?
10. He was treated ... very effective drugs.

8. ⇔		Складіть речення з наступними виразами
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Listen to, look at, look for, look after, look forward to, wait for, speak to, laugh at, complain of, be afraid of, answer the question, enter the room, turn the corner.

9. ⇔		Вставте прийменники, де необхідно
----------------	---	--

1. Women are afraid ... rats.
2. 'What do you complain ...?' asked the doctor.
3. When I finished school I entered ... the university.
4. What are you laughing ...?
5. When I was a child I was often asked ... my mother to look ... my little sister when my parents were ... work.
6. They didn't want to listen ... me.
7. Wait ... me. I'll be back ... a few minutes.
8. I'm sorry, I can't speak ... you now. The professor is waiting ... me. I must go ... the institute to explain ... him some details ... my work. Come ... the evening, I'll try to answer ... all your your questions.
9. Turn ... the corner ... the house and look ... the flowers grown ... my mother. Aren't they beautiful?
10. All students look ... the summer holidays.
11. What are you afraid ...? – I can't answer ... your question. You will surely laugh ... me.
12. She is a good student, and the teachers never complain ... her.
13. 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.
14. At the end ... the street she turned ... the corner, walked ... the bus-stop and began waiting ... the bus.
15. Don't laugh ... your smaller brother!

ТЕМА 2:

ЗОВНІШНІСТЬ ТА ХАРАКТЕР

Заняття 8

СПРАВЖНІ ДРУЗИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MY FRIENDS' CHARACTER

It's nice to have a lot of friends. You can enjoy many things together. All my classmates are rather nice but all of them have different characters. Some are courageous, kind-hearted, curious, faithful, thoughtful. In my class there are no heartless pupils but there are some egoists and selfish men. Sometimes we can be idle and boastful but we are always ready to help each other in trouble.

We can learn about different characters from books and films. We also read different news about people in papers. All of us like amusing games and funny stories. A good friend is a friend in need, who is always willing to do something useful for you, who can give good advice, who can keep secrets. Some of my friends are my neighbors. We live in the same street and go to the same school.

My friends usually obey their parents and teachers. They never complain of anything, they are worried about each other's health. All of them are fond of nature. They like to take care of animals and plants. In summer and in spring they help their grandparents to work in the garden: to dig the soil, to cut useless brunches, sow seeds, water and weed plants. At harvest time they gather crops of corn, fruit and vegetables. They never do harm to birds. They protect their nests, make bird tables and put food on them.

We have a lot of interesting conversations in our class. We discuss different problems. Sometimes discussions are very exciting. In the evening I often talk to my friends over the phone. When some of my classmates are ill they have a good reason to ring up their friend and learn what the homework is. We also exchange opinions on different matters. Boys and girls get along well. They don't quarrel. We have a lot in common. My classmates enjoy out-of-class activities and traveling. Traveling helps us to become friendlier. Besides we are always full of impressions and excitement.

It's good to have a friend who has fine qualities in character: generosity, being reserved, reliable, intelligent, persistent in studying, straightforward, reasonable, decent, honest, polite, punctual, kind, faithful, warmhearted. You can be always sincere with such a friend, you can think aloud with them. I hate selfish, flattery, lazy, indifferent, boastful, false and greedy people.

The proverb says: "No man is useless while he has a friend". But the greatest value that guides me in my life is kindness, and it's no wonder. Usually kindness is harmoniously connected with other good qualities. If a person is not kind, if he's selfish, if he cares only about himself, then his other qualities -



courage and will-power are worthless. You can see what a person is worth through his attitude towards others. If he is devoted to people, he is devoted to his work. Kindness is the main thing, the essence of what is best in a human-being.

It's unpleasant to deal with unreliable people and there is no doubt in it. Such people don't possess the feeling of duty, they can let you down at any moment, they cannot be friends in need. When people are stubborn, it's also no good. They don't respect the point of view of other people, they are sure that they are always right, they don't follow advice of other people. Sometimes it's dangerous to deal with such people, you can't rely on their support.

I think it's good to develop persistence and confidence in oneself, because if a person is not reliable, he is unable to make conclusions and come to right decision in proper time. A person can prove to be a personality by his deeds, not by his words. The proverb says: "Actions speak louder than words".

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What types of characters do you know?
2. How do you understand the proverb "No man is useless while he has a friend"?
3. What qualities in character are the most important for you?
4. Describe your best friend's character.
5. Explain the meaning of the proverb "Actions speak louder than words".


1. ►►			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Сміливий, добросердечний, допитливий, замислений, безсердечний, егоїст, кумедний, сусід, слухатися, корисний, скаржитися, захоплюючий, захищати, враження, великодушний, надійний, кмітливий, наполегливий, відвертий, розсудливий, пристойний, чесний, ввічливий, пунктуальний, добрий, співчутливий.



2. ►►			Поєднайте наступні слова з їхніми дефініціями:
-------	---	---	---

1. heartless	a) reliable or truthful
2. faithful	b) unkind or cruel; hard-hearted
3. selfish	c) not wanting to work; lazy
4. idle	d) eager to learn; inquisitive
5. curious	e) thinking about his/her needs and interests only

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ТИПИ ПИТАНЬ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

1. 	Напишіть запитання до кожного члену речення
--	--

1. Somebody lives in the house.
2. Tom said something.
3. They have lost their keys.
4. Somebody cleaned the kitchen.
5. I asked my father for some money.
6. A terrible accident happened this night.
7. Somebody phoned me yesterday.
8. Jim knows the answer.
9. Some noise woke me up this morning.
10. This word means something.
11. Ann has got my pen.
12. I'm going to cook something delicious for my husband.
13. John's wife has just bought a new dress.
14. She told me about the accident.
15. Somebody broke the window.
16. He took my umbrella.
17. A man wants to talk to you.
18. I'm reading a very interesting magazine.
19. Somebody is coming.

2. 		Поставте загальні, розділові й альтернативні питання до наступних речень
--	---	---

1. He can swim.
2. I smoke 20 cigarettes a day.
3. Ann was late this morning.
4. My parents will be here tomorrow.
5. John likes his work very much.
6. I live near the city centre.
7. My friends enjoyed their holidays.
8. Max had a cold shower this morning.
9. Mary likes chocolate more than anything else.
10. We are going out this morning.

3. 	Вставте потрібні питальні слова. Перекладіть українською мовою
--	---

1.is that man's name?
2. You can have tea or coffee.do you want?

3. "I can't find my umbrella." ".....colour is it?"
4. This is a very nice house.room is yours?
5.is more expensive, meat or fish?
6.is your telephone number?
7.nationality are you?
8.did he stay when he was in Paris?
9.language are you going to learn?
10.size of pullover do you wear?

ТЕМА 3:

МІЙ РОБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ

Заняття 1

ТИПОВИЙ РОБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

EVERYDAY LIFE



I wake up at about seven o'clock and then it is time for me to get up. I like a cold bath every morning, so I put on my dressing-gown and slippers and go to the bathroom. The water feels very cold on winter mornings, but I rub myself hard with the towel and soon I feel quite warm.

Then I shave, brush my teeth and wash my face and go back to the bathroom to dress. I brush and comb my hair, take a clean handkerchief out of the drawer and go downstairs for breakfast at a quarter past eight. After breakfast I sit and read my morning newspaper and smoke a cigarette, or in summer I have a walk round my garden. I go into my study at nine o'clock and meet my students there, and the day's work begins. At twelve-thirty I have a break for lunch. I usually have this at home, but sometimes I go out for lunch and have a chat with my friends before beginning work again at two o'clock. I generally finish my work by about five o'clock. Then I have a cup of tea and a biscuit, and in summer I spend an hour or so in the garden and play a few games of tennis, or go to the golf club and have a round of golf.



We have dinner at about seven-thirty or eight o'clock, and then we sit and talk, listen to the radio or watch television, or Mrs. Priestley plays the piano. Sometimes, in the summer, we take out the car and go for a drive in the country; in the winter we go to the cinema or the theatre. But that is not often. I have a lot of work to do, and usually after dinner or supper I go to my study and read or write until twelve o'clock.

At midnight I go to bed.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. When does your working day begin?
2. When do you usually wake up? Do you always get up as soon as you wake up?
3. What do you usually do in the mornings? Do you like taking a cold bath? Why?
4. When do you have your breakfast?
5. How long does it take you to get to your Institute?
6. When do your lessons begin?
7. How long does it take you to do home assignments?


8. What do you usually do in the evenings? Do you have time for chattering with your friends?
9. What time do you usually go to bed?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
-------	---	---	--

Просинатися, вдягатися, халат, капці, розтиратися рушником, голитися, чистити зуби, розчісувати волосся, обідня перерва, теревенити з друзями, слухати радіо, грати на піаніно.

2. ▶▶			Опишіть свій типовий робочий день.
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ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА CAN, MAY. ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВЖИВАННЯ КОНСТРУКЦІЇ TO BE ABLE TO

1. 	Перекладіть українською мовою
--	--------------------------------------

1. Her grandmother can knit very well.
2. I can answer the questions. They are very easy.
3. This trip is too expensive for me. I can't afford it.
4. She can type. She can speak well on telephone. She hopes she can find the job she is looking for.
5. Mike can run very fast.
6. They can understand French. But they cannot speak fluently.
7. My brother can come and help you in the garden.
8. Can your brother help me with mathematics?
9. His little sister can walk already.
10. The children cannot carry this box: it's too heavy.
11. This old woman cannot sleep at night.
12. His sister can cook very well.
13. I can sing but I cannot dance.
14. Can't you wait till tomorrow morning? I can wait, but my toothache can't.
15. I can't push up 50 times at a time.


2. 	Перекладіть українською мовою
---	--------------------------------------

1. May I invite Nick to our house?
2. You may go now.
3. Don't go to the wood alone, you may lose your way.
4. If you have done your homework, you may go for a walk.
5. May I go to the post-office with Mike?

6. Don't give the vase to the child: he may break it.
7. May we take notes with a pencil?
8. You may not cross the road when the light is read.
9. It stopped raining and mother told us that we might go out.
10. Where have you been, may I ask?
11. They may travel by sea. It may be cheaper, but it takes a long time.
12. May I come and see you?

3. 	Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи модальне дієслово <i>to be able to</i>
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1. Вона не зможе вчасно дістатися до аеропорту.
2. Чи зможеш ти відправити йому електронну пошту сьогодні ввечері?
3. Вони якийсь час не зможуть дивитися телевізор, тому що завтра неділя, і вони нікому не зателефонують.
4. Боюся, що він не зможе допомогти мені переїхати в новий будинок наступної неділі.
- б. Чи зможеш ти зробити цю роботу завтра?
6. Я думаю, що вона не зуміє розв'язати цю задачу.
7. Завтра я буду вільний і зможу допомогти тобі.
8. Чи зможемо ми поїхати в Нью-Йорк наступного року?
9. Чи зможеш ти полагодити мій магнітофон?
10. Учора я не зміг побачити директора, тому що він був на конференції, але сьогодні після роботи я зможу це зробити.

4. 	Перепишіть речення, додаючи слова в дужках. Замініть модальне дієслово <i>can (could)</i> виразом <i>to be able to</i>, де це потрібно
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1. They can (never) appreciate your kindness.
2. I was sure you could translate that article (after you had translated so many texts on physics).
3. You can go to the country (when you have passed your last examination).
4. We can pass to the next exercise (when we have done this one).
5. I can give you my book for a couple of days (after I have read it).
6. He can ski (for ten years).
7. We knew that she could swim (since a child).
8. You cannot take part in this serious sport competition (until you have mastered good skills).
9. I could not solve the problem (before he explained it to me).

5. 	Перекладіть англійською мовою
--	--------------------------------------

1. Будь обережним: ти можеш упасти.
2. Не чіпай собаку: вона може вкусити тебе.
3. Ми, можливо, поїдемо за місто в неділю.
4. Він може забути про це.
5. Незабаром може піти дощ.
6. Чи можна мені увійти?
7. Можна, я піду гуляти?
8. Якщо твоя робота готова, можеш іти додому.
9. Вчитель сказав, що ми можемо йти додому.
10. Лікар говорить, що я вже можу купатися.
11. Тато сказав, що ми можемо йти в кіно самі.
12. Я думав, що мені можна дивитися телевізор.
13. Тут нема чого робити. Ми можемо піти сьогодні.
14. Він, можливо, і знає цю проблему, тому він, можливо, і знає відповідь на це питання, але я не дуже впевнена.
15. Якщо хочете, можете йти зараз.
16. Де

вони зараз живуть? — Вони, можливо, і живуть зараз за кордоном, але я не дуже впевнена.

6. ↔		Вставте модальні дієслова <i>may</i> чи <i>can</i>
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1. ... I come in? 2. Let me look at your exercises. I ... be able to help you. 3. I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water. But this year he says I ... stay in for fifteen minutes if I like, so I am going to learn to swim. 4. Libraries are quite free, and any one who likes ... get books there. 5. I ... come and see you tomorrow if I have time. 6. Take your raincoat with you: it... rain today. 7. Do you think you ... do that? 8. I ... finish the work tomorrow if no one bothers me any more. 9. ... we come and see you next Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon? 10. What time is it? — It ... be about six o'clock, but I am not sure. 11. Only a person who knows the language very well ... answer such a question.

ТЕМА 3:

МІЙ РОБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ

Заняття 2

НАЙЯСКРАВІШИЙ РОБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

Three men in a boat
Jerome K. Jerome

OUR FIRST MORNING

I woke up at six o'clock the next morning, and I found that George was awake, too. We both tried to go to sleep again, but we could not. This was because we did not need to get up early. We could sleep for another two or three hours. But we both felt we would die if we tried to sleep for another five minutes.

George said that the same thing had happened to him a few months before. He told me a story about it...

At that time George had rooms in the house of a lady called Mrs Gippings. One evening his watch stopped at a quarter past eight. He did not realize this then. When he went to bed, he took off his watch, and he did not look at it.

This happened in the winter, so it was dark in the mornings, anyway. When George woke up, he looked at his watch. It was a quarter past eight.

'Good heavens!' George cried. 'I have to be at the bank by nine o'clock!' And he threw down the watch and jumped out of bed. He had a cold bath and he dressed. Then he ran and looked at his watch. It had started to go again, and it was twenty to nine.

George took his watch and ran downstairs. The dining-room was dark and silent. There was no fire, no breakfast. George was very angry with Mrs G. He decided to tell her this later, in the evening. Then he caught hold of his coat, his hat and his umbrella, and ran to the front door. It was locked! George said that Mrs G. was a lazy old woman. Then he unlocked the door and ran out into the street.

For a few hundred meters he ran as fast as he could. But, suddenly, he noticed that there were not many people about. He also noticed that the shops were not open. It was a very dark and foggy morning. However it seemed very strange that they had closed the shops because of the fog. He had to go- to work, so why should other people stay in bed?

George could see only three people. One of them was a policeman, one was a man who was taking vegetables to the market, and one was a taxi-driver.

George looked at his watch. It was five to nine. For a moment, he stood there without moving. He wondered if he was dreaming. He felt his wrist, and bent down and felt his legs. Then, with his watch in his hand, he went up to the policeman.

‘What time is it, please?’ he asked the policeman.

‘What’s the time?’ the policeman repeated. ‘Well, listen.’

Just then George heard a clock ... one ... two ... three. ‘But that’s only three times!’ George said, when it had finished.

‘Well, how many times do you want?’ the policeman replied.

‘Why, nine, of course,’ George said, and beheld out his watch to the policeman.

‘Do you know where you live?’ the policeman asked.

George thought for a minute, and then he told the policeman the address.

‘Well, I think you should go back there quietly,’ the policeman continued. ‘And take your watch with you!’

So George went back.

At first, he thought he would go to bed again. However, he did not like the idea of having to get up again later. So he decided to go to sleep in the armchair.

But he could not get to sleep. He tried to read, but that was no good either. Finally, he put on his coat again, and he went out for a walk.

He felt very lonely and miserable. He met policemen who looked at him strangely. They followed him about. He began to feel that he really had done something wrong. He started to hide in dark corners whenever he saw a policeman.

Of course, then the policeman wanted to know what he was doing. George said, ‘Nothing. I’m just going for a walk.’ But they did not believe him. In the end, two policemen went back to the house with him. They wanted to know if he really did live there. They watched him go in with his key. Then they stood on the opposite side of the road, and they watched the house.

When he got in, he thought, ‘I’ll light the fire, and then I’ll make some breakfast.’ But he made a lot of noise, and he was afraid that Mrs Gippings would wake up. She would hear the noise and- think that he was a burglar. Then she would open the window and shout, ‘Help! Police!’ The two policemen would come and arrest George, and take him away. So he stopped trying to prepare breakfast, and he put on his coat. Then he sat in the armchair and he waited for Mrs Gippings. She came down at half past seven.

George said that, since then, he had never got up too early again...

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What happened to George when he lived at Mrs. Gippings’?
2. Why did he decide he was late for work?
3. What did George want from a policeman?
4. Why did the policeman look at George strangely?
5. Why didn’t George go to bed again?
6. Have you ever had problems with your watch?
7. Do you like getting up early? Why?


1. ►►			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Чверть на дев'яту, усвідомлювати, бути розлюченим на когось, вибігати на вулицю, раптово, помічати, туманний ранок, таксист, виходити на прогулянку, почуватися самотнім й нещасним, дивитися з підозрою, ховатися по темних кутках, запалювати камін, злодій, готувати сніданок.


2. ►►			Поєднайте наступні слова з їхніми дефініціями:
-------	---	---	---

1. to dress	a) to stop sleeping
2. to rest	b) to make clean with or in water or other liquid
3. to do shopping	c) to be still and quiet
4. to wash	d) to buy some things or food
5. to wake up	e) to put on clothes

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА MUST, HAVE TO, NEED

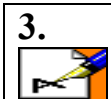
1. 	Вставте модальні дієслова <i>can, may, must</i>
--	--

1. I have forgotten my own language andspeak nothing but yours.
2. Wego somewhere. Wenot wander about for ever.
3. But I think youhave told us this half an hour ago!
4. Yousee much of interest there.
5. I did not hear him return to the room. Ihave been asleep.
6. Youhave mistaken him, my dear. Henot have intended to say that.
7. It seemed possible theyreturn.
8. No good looking back; things happen as they
9. To be ashamed of his own father is perhaps the bitterest experience a young mango through.
10. Howyou let things slide like that, Dick?
11. I think yoube glad of some coffee before you start back to your hotel. It's such a cold night.

2. 	Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи модальне дієслово <i>must</i>
--	--

1. Він, мабуть, дуже втомився.
2. У них навіть є яхта. Вони, напевно, дуже заможні.
3. Ти повинен виїхати завтра вранці?
4. Ви не повинні спізнюватися.
5. Я не повинен забувати про свою матір. Я не писав їй цілу вічність. Сьогодні ввечері я мушу написати їй листа.
6. Ця книга дуже цінна. Ви не повинні її загубити.
7. Невже вам треба вже йти?
8. Я мушу визнати, що я неправий.
9. Я повинна наполегливо працювати над своєю англійською

мовою. 10. Ви повинні уважно слухати вчителя на уроці. 11. Ти повинен робити уроки щодня. 12. Ви не повинні забувати про свої обов'язки. 13. Ви повинні бути обережними на вулиці. 14. Вона, напевно, вдома зараз. 15. Мої друзі, мабуть, у парку. 16. Ви, напевно, дуже голодні. 17. Напевно, дуже важко розв'язувати такі задачі. 18. Я повинен сьогодні побачити мого друга.




3. Перекладіть українською мовою

1. I have not written this composition. I shall have to write it soon.
2. We did not have to buy biscuits because granny had baked a 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. I had to go to hospital to visit my aunt.
7. Mike had to write this exercise at school, he had not done it at home.
8. They had to call the doctor because the grandmother was ill.
9. It was Sunday yesterday, so they didn't have to work.
10. I am sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I had to work late.
11. What did you have to learn by heart?
12. Why did you have to get up early today?



4. Вставте модальні дієслова *can, may, must, need*


1. Peterreturn the book to the library. We all want to read it.
2. Whynot you to understand it? It is so easy!
3.we do the exercise at once? – Yes, youdo it at once.
4.you pronounce this sound?
5. Younot have bought this meat: we have everything for dinner.
6. Inot go out tonight: it is too cold.
7.I take you pen?
8. Wenot carry the bookcase upstairs ourselves: the workers will come and do it.
9. Whenyou come to see us? – Icome on Sunday.
10. Shall I write a letter to him? – No, younot, it is not necessary.
11.you cut something without a knife?
12. Everything is clear and younot go into details now.
13. Hedrink alcohol when he drives.
14. By the end of the week Ihave finished writing my book.
15. Shenot call the doctor again unless she feels worse.

5. ↔		Перепаруайте речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово <i>need</i>
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Example:1) It is not necessary to go there. - You need not go there.

2) It was not necessary to go there. - You need not have gone there.

1. Why do you want to do it all today? 2. It was not necessary for mother to cook this enormous dinner: we have brought all the food the children may want. 3. It is not necessary to take the six-thirty. A later train will do as well. 4. There was no necessity for her to do it herself. 5. There is no reason for you to worry: he is as strong as a horse. 6. There is no need for you to be present. 7. Is it any use our going into all that now? 8. Why did you mention all these figures? The situation was clear as it was. 9. Why do you want to press the skirt? It is not creased at all. 10. It was not necessary for you to remind me about her birthday. I remember the date very well.

6. 	Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи модальне дієслово <i>need</i>
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1. У нас багато часу в запасі, і нам нема чого поспішати. 2. Тобі нема потреби робити це зараз. Ти можеш зробити це і завтра. 3. Вона може й не допомагати. Усе вже зроблено. 4. Йому не треба було продавати своє піаніно. 5. Ви могли й не гримати так на дитину. 6. Вони тепер не можуть спати, їм не треба було дивитися фільм жахів. 7. Чи потрібно мені тобі допомагати? — Ні, спасибі, я все зроблю сам. 8. Ви можете не ходити туди. 9. Йому нема чого турбуватися про неї. 10. Я можу й не запитувати його: він сам мені все розповість. 11. Вам не обов'язково телефонувати мені: я не забуду про цю обіцянку. 12. Чи потрібно їй купувати таку кількість продуктів? 13. Вона може не ходити до бібліотеки: я дам їй книжку. 14. Ви могли й не брати парасольку: я впевнений, що дощу не буде.

ТЕМА 3:

МІЙ РОБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ

Заняття 3

ЯК Я ДОПОМАГАЮ БАТЬКАМ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

HELPING ABOUT THE HOUSE

During my working week I'm very busy, but I try to help my parents about the house. First of all, I like getting the breakfast ready, since cooking is one of my hobbies. I put the table cloth on the dining-room table and put out the knives, forks and spoons, and the cups, saucers and plates. Then I go and cook the breakfast. I soon have the bacon and the eggs cooking in the frying-pan. I make toasts, boil the kettle for tea or coffee, and we are ready to sit down at a quarter past eight.

After breakfast, my brother and I clean away the dishes. Then we wash and dry them, and I go to do our shopping. Sometimes I go to the shops — to the butcher's to order the meat, to the grocer's to buy tea, coffee, sugar, etc., but often I buy things at the market.

It is also me, who makes the beds in our family, dust upstairs and downstairs, and do the carpets with vacuum cleaner. Usually my mom washes our clothes, but as for ironing them, it's my business. Watering the flowers is also my responsibility. We have a lot of flowers in the house, everybody can't help admiring them.

My mom always says that I'm a great helper to her and she thinks that I will be a great housewife.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Who cooks in your family?
2. Can you cook? What's your favourite dish?
3. How do you help your mother in the kitchen?
4. Do you wash your clothes yourself or your mother does the washing in your family?
5. Can you iron?
6. What are your main responsibilities in the house/ flat?

1. ►►



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:

Бути зайнятим, допомагати по дому, готувати сніданок, ніж, виделка, ложка, чашка, блюдце, тарілка, сковорода, кип'ятити чайник, мити посуд, м'ясна лавка, бакалея, ринок, заправляти ліжку, витирати пил, пилюсирити килими, поливати квіти, домогосподарка.

2. ►►



Доповніть речення словами з тексту:

1. During my I'm very busy, but I try to help my parents about the house.
2. After breakfast, my brother and I the dishes.
3. Sometimes I go to the shops — to order the meat, to the to buy tea, coffee, sugar, etc.
4. Watering the flowers is also my
5. My mom always says that I'm a great to her and she thinks that I will be a great

3.

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

AN INTERVIEW

Arnold Rivera, the TV news reporter, is interviewing Mrs. Cornelia Vandergift for the programme Real People.

Arnold: Well, Mrs. Vandergift, please tell our viewers about an ordinary day in your life.

Cornelia: Well, I wake up at eight o'clock.

Arnold: Really? Do you get up then?

Cornelia: No, of course I don't get up at that time. I have breakfast in bed, and I read the "New York Times."

Arnold: What time do you get up?

Cornelia: I get up at ten.

Arnold: What do you do then?

Cornelia: I read my letters and dictate the answers to my secretary.

Arnold: And then?

Cornelia: At eleven I take a walk with Jimmy.

Arnold: Jimmy? Who's Jimmy?

Cornelia: Jimmy's my dog.

Arnold: Oh, what time do you have lunch?

Cornelia: I have lunch at twelve thirty. I eat alone.

Arnold: Oh, I see. Well, what do you do after lunch?

Cornelia: Oh, I rest until six o'clock.

Arnold: And at six? What do you do at six?

Cornelia: I get dressed for dinner. I have dinner at seven o'clock.

Arnold: Yes, well, what do you do after dinner?

Cornelia: I read or watch TV. I take a bath at nine-thirty, and go to bed at ten.

Arnold: Thank you, Mrs. Vandergift. You certainly have a busy and interesting life.

Cornelia: You're welcome.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. When does Mrs. Cornelia get up?
2. When does Mrs. Cornelia usually have breakfast (lunch, dinner)?
3. When does Mrs. Cornelia walk the dog?
4. When does she go to bed?
5. Would you like to be a celebrity? How would you spend your days?

**ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
МОДАЛЬНЕ ДІЄСЛОВО TO BE TO**

1.



Перекладіть українською мовою

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 at the graduation party.
5. He is to come here at 11 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 are to be planted round the pond.
12. There was to be a discussion later on.

2.



Вставте модальне дієслово *to be to* в наступні речення

1. Last year we ... have 5 lessons of physical culture a week, but we had only 4.
2. According to the time table the train ... leave in 25 minutes.
3. We ... meet our clients on Thursday.
4. I ... meet them at the airport, but I didn't manage to get there on time.
5. What time ... be in school? Why are you always late?
6. The performance ... begin in 5 minutes.
7. At 8 o'clock I ... be at work, otherwise I'll be fired.
8. You ... be here 10 minutes ago, I thought something terrible had happened to you.
9. I ... learn this poem by heart.
10. We ... fly there, but the flight was cancelled because of bad weather.

3.**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. Посидьте тут, поки він зайнятий. Я думаю, вам не доведеться довго чекати. 3. Вистава повинна була початися о сьомій годині. 4. Ми повинні були відкласти поїздку, тому що погода зіпсувалася. 5. Якщо ви хочете добре опанувати мову, ви повинні дуже багато читати. 6. За новим розкладом у нас буде п'ять уроків англійської мови на тиждень. 7. Ми вирішили, що всі повинні брати участь у концерті. 8. Рано чи пізно вам доведеться піти до лікаря. 9. Наступного року ми повинні почати вивчення астрономії. 10. Щоб розробити нову теорію, вчені мали провести численні дослідження. 11. Вам слід буде вивчити цей вірш до середи. 12. Мені задали вивчити цей вірш до середи. 13. Мені довелося вивчити цей вірш до середи. 14. Мені доведеться вивчити цей вірш до середи. 15. Йому доводиться вчити цей вірш сьогодні.

ТЕМА 3:

МІЙ РОБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ

Заняття 4

ВІДПОЧИНОК. ЙОГО ВАЖЛИВІСТЬ ДЛЯ ЛЮДИНИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

HOLIDAYS AND HOW TO SPEND THEM

The whole point of a holiday is that it should be a change. Most people like a change of scene; if they live up-country, they like to go to a big town and spend their time looking at shops and visiting cinemas and museums and art galleries, and having funny evenings at hotels and dances; if they are city-dwellers, they like a quiet holiday in the hills or by the sea, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and lie in the sun.

But such changes of scenes are usually expensive, and many people, from lack of money, have to spend their holidays in the same surroundings as their working days. What can these do to make their period of rest a real holiday?

The best thing is to choose some form of occupation entirely different from their daily routine.

The whole virtue of holiday which brings a change of scene or occupation is that it is only temporary. Sooner or later it comes to the end, and the holiday-maker goes back to his normal life. If he has used his holiday well, he does not regret that it is over, because it refreshes him and fills him with vigour for work again.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Why do people like holidays so much?
2. Where do you prefer to spend your holidays?
3. Have you ever been to the seaside? In the hills?
4. How did you spend your last holidays? Tell us about the best holidays ever.
5. Would you like to have holidays every month? Why?

1. ►►



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:

Селище, мешканці міста, гори, купатися у морі, загоряти, через нестачу грошей, оточення, заняття, зовсім інше, щоденна рутинна, перевага, тимчасовий, відпускник, жалкувати, освіжати, наповнювати життєвою силою.


2. ►►	 	Поясніть наступні терміни своїми словами:
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City-dweller, surroundings, daily routine, vigour, occupation.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МОДАЛЬНЕ ДІСЛОВО SHOULD/SHOULD HAVE


1. 	Перекладіть українською мовою
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1. You should know how to raise your children not to be losers.
2. You shouldn't give the child everything he wants. You shouldn't satisfy his every craving for food, drink and comfort. Otherwise, he will grow to believe the world owes him a living.
3. You shouldn't laugh at him when he picks up bad words. This will make him think he is not cute. It won't also encourage him to pick up 'cuter' phrases.
4. You shouldn't pick up everything he leaves lying around – books, shoes and clothing. You shouldn't do everything for him, otherwise, he will be experienced in throwing all responsibility onto others.

2. ↔		Доповніть речення наступними дієсловами, використовуючи should. Перекладіть українською
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clean, go, read, visit, watch, wear

1. When you play tennis, you the ball.
2. You look tired. You to bed.
3. You your teeth after every meal.
4. The city museum is very interesting. You it.
5. When you are driving, you a seat belt.
6. It's a good book. You it.

3. 	Прочитайте ситуації й напишіть речення з should (have) та shouldn't (have)
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Example: The speed limit is 30 miles per hour, but Tom is driving at 50. – He shouldn't be driving so fast.

When we got to the restaurant there were no free tables. We hadn't reserved one. We should have reserved a table.

1. It's very cold. Mr. Taylor, who has been ill recently, is walking along the road without a coat. He ...
2. We went for a walk. While we were walking, we got hungry, but we hadn't brought anything with us to eat. We said ...

3. I went to Paris. Marcel lives in Paris, but I didn't go to see him, while I was there. When I saw him later, he said: You ...
4. The notice says that the shop is open every day from 8.30. It's not 9 o'clock, but the shop isn't open. ...
5. The driver in front stopped suddenly without warning and I draw into the back of his car. It wasn't my fault.
6. The children normally go to bed at 9 o'clock. It's 9.30 now. They are not in bed, they are watching television. (two sentences) ...
7. The accident happened because Tom was driving on the wrong side of the road.

ТЕМА 3:

МІЙ РОБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ

Заняття 5

РОЗПОВІДЬ ПРО ЛІТНІ КАНІКУЛИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

LETTER

Dear Mario,

I was very glad to have a letter from you, and to know that you and your wife are keeping well and busy. I'm glad, too, that you are both coming to England again this summer. My wife and I look forward to seeing you and Rosa.

You say you want a different kind of holiday this year. Perhaps, when you were here last year, I took you to see too many historic buildings and places. You saw most of the places that tourists usually see. So this year you want a rest from sightseeing. You don't want to come as tourists. You want the kind of holiday that middle-class English people usually have, not too expensive, of course. You want to meet English people who are on holiday and to have plenty of chances to make friends with them.

I don't like crowds when I'm on holiday. I remember that when I was a small boy we — my brothers and sisters and I — always tried to get away from other people. We always had our holidays on the coast. Sea and sunshine, that's what we looked forward to every summer. We always went at a small fishing village on the Devon coast. And if, when we got to the place where we usually bathed, there were other people there, we stopped and said, "Oh, we can't bathe here today! Somebody's got here before us!" Today people seem to like crowds. You say you wish to meet and make friends with as many people as possible. So I won't suggest a quiet fishing village.

Hotels at the large seaside towns on the south coast, such as Folkestone, Hastings, Brighton and Bournemouth, are expensive. It would cost you, probably, for the two of you, at least £35 a week. I don't know whether that's more than you want to pay; you gave no figures in your letter. You say you want to come here in July or August. Those are the two months when hotel rates are the highest.



You'd soon make friends at a hotel, but if you want to meet lots of English people, you might like to go to a holiday camp. That doesn't mean sleeping and eating in tents. The kind of holiday camp I mean is nothing like an army camp, or the kind of camp that Everest climbers live in. Holiday camps in England are permanent buildings with every modern convenience and comfort. There are wooden cabins with good beds, electric light, running hot and cold water. You and Rosa would have a cabin for two. There are large buildings — a dining-hall, a large hall for dancing (and good dance bands), a cinema, a theatre, a bar, a cafe, rooms for games such as billiards. In fact there is, in the camp,

everything you want. The camp usually has its own swimming pool and tennis courts. Some camps are large enough for a thousand people; others take a much smaller number. A camp of medium size takes about five hundred guests.



I myself dislike the idea of spending a holiday with hundreds of other people. I told you we always wanted to get away from crowds when we were children. But you might find it interesting and amusing to meet the kind of people who go to holiday camps. There are lots of children. There are nurses to look after small children, so that the parents can be free to amuse themselves. That's one reason why holiday camps are popular with married couples who like to spend summer holidays in England.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.


1. What is this letter about? Who wrote it?.
2. What do you prefer most during your holiday – going sightseeing and meeting a lot of people or getting away from the crowds? Why?
3. Do you prefer wild beaches or crowded places with every modern convenience?
4. Have you ever spent your holiday in a holiday camp?
5. Tell us about your last summer holidays. Did you enjoy them? What did you like most? What didn't you like?

1. ►►			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Можливо, коштовний, плата за готель, палатка, тимчасові будівлі, сучасні зручності, їдальня, басейн, гості, медсестри, приглядати за кимось, причина, бути популярним, подружжя.

2. ►►			Напишіть твір на тему: “Як я проведу свої наступні літні канікули”
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ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МИНУЛИЙ ЧАС МОДАЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ


1. 	Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи модальне дієслово <i>can (could)</i>
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1. Я вмію розмовляти англійською мовою.
2. Мій тато не вмів розмовляти німецькою мовою.
3. Чи вмієш ти розмовляти французькою мовою?
4. Моя сестра не вміла кататися на ковзанах.
5. Чи можеш ти переплисти цю річку?
6. Я не міг випити це молоко.
7. Вона не може вас зрозуміти.
8. Чи вмів ти плавати у минулому році?
9. У минулому році я не вмів кататися на лижах, а зараз умію.
10. Чи не можете ви мені сказати, як доїхати до вокзалу?
11. Чи не могли б ви мені допомогти?
12. Я не можу перекласти

це речення. 13. Ніхто не міг мені допомогти. 14. Де тут можна купити хліб?
15. Чи вмiла твоя бабуся танцювати, коли була молодою? — Так, вона i
зараз умiє.

2. ↔		Вставте модальні дієслова <i>may (might)</i> або <i>can (could)</i>
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1. ... you help me? 2.1 ...not imagine her speaking in public: I knew that she was so shy. 3. Something was wrong with the car: he ... not start it. 4. A fool ... ask more questions than a wise man ... answer. 5. She asked me if she ... use my telephone. 6. ... I use your pen? 7. ... I find a pen on that table? 8. You ... read this book: you know the language well enough. 9. You ... take this book: I don't need it. 10. ... I help you? 11. ... I ask you to help me? 12. The school was silent: nothing ... be heard in the long dark corridors. 13. Waiting ... be endless, you know. 14. ... you tell me the nearest way to the city museum? 15. They ... think that I am too weak to take part in the excursion, but I am strong enough to do any kind of hard work, indeed. 16. He knew this period of history very well: he had read everything on the subject he ... find in the rich university library.

3. ↔		Перекладіть українською мовою
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1. I have not written the composition. I shall 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 grandmother 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. 11. I am sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I had to work late. 12. Why do you have to get up early tomorrow? 13. I had to go to hospital to visit my aunt. 14. What did you have to learn by heart? — At school, I had to learn a beautiful poem "Leisure" by William Henry Davies.

4. 	Напишіть речення в минулому часі
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1. It is quite clear to everybody in the family that he must start getting ready for his examination instead of wasting time. 2. It is impossible to do anything in such a short time. I must ask the chief to put off my report. 3. I don't mean that you must do everything they tell you. 4. It is already twenty minutes past eight. You must go or you will be late for the first lesson. 5. I am very tired. I feel I must go to bed at once, or I shall fall asleep where I am sitting. 6. We can't wait for them any longer, we must ring them up and find out what has happened. 7. I

am thinking hard, trying to find a solution of the problem. There must be a way out.

5.



Напишіть кожне речення двічі: у минулому і у майбутньому часі. Замініть 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. We can't meet them at the station. 10. The doctor must examine the child.

ТЕМА 3:

МІЙ РОБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ

Заняття 6

РОЗПОВІДЬ ПРО ЗИМОВІ КАНІКУЛИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MY LAST WINTER HOLIDAYS

I like winter holidays for two reasons. First of all they are rather long to relax after half of the school year is behind. Another thing, that makes winter holidays long-awaited for, is New Year Day and Christmas celebrations.

In fact, I usually have two New Year parties: at school with my friends and classmates and at home with the family.

So, on the 29th of December my class organized a New Year performance with Father Frost and Snow Maiden, with lots of contests and a dance party. That day we had a lot of fun, amusement and merry-making.



The following days were also devoted to the New Year celebration. On the New Year's Eve everybody was busy with buying presents for friends and relatives, decorating fir-trees with glass toys and coloured lights, preparing dishes for festive tables. In my opinion, people are so excited with this holiday rush because all these preparations create our festive mood.

I consider New Year to be a family holiday. That's why I prefer to see it in with my parents. The most exciting moment is at 12 when with the last stroke of the clock we express best wishes and give presents to each other. For the first days of the new year I enjoyed plenty of my leisure time. I didn't have to get up early or do my home tasks, so I could do whatever I wanted. I spent my days reading detective stories, playing computer games and watching TV. When it was sunny and not very frosty my friends and I went skiing and sledging. In the evening we went to discos or gathered at somebody's place to listen to music.

On the 7th of January my family had Christmas party. According to the religious tradition we had 12 Lenten dishes on the table. My God parents visited us that day.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What do winter holidays mean for you? Are they connected with New Year celebrations?
2. How do you usually spend your winter holidays?
3. Who decorates fir-tree in your family?
4. What festive dishes do you usually cook for New Year's Eve?
5. How did you spend your last winter holidays?
6. Tell about the most unusual winter holidays you ever had.

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
-------	---	---	--

Довгоочікуваний, Дід Мороз, Снігурка, змагання, присвячений, напередодні Нового Року, ялинка, святкова метушня, зустрічати Новий Рік, кататися на санчатах, пісні страви, хрещені батьки.


2. ▶▶			Доповніть речення словами з тексту:
-------	---	---	--

1. On the New Year's Eve everybody was busy with for friends and relatives, decorating with glass toys and
2. I consider New Year to be a
3. For the first days of the new year I enjoyed plenty of my
4. On the 7th of January my family had
5. According to the religious tradition we had 12 on the table.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ДІЄСЛОВА MAKE, DO

1.		Закінчить речення, використовуючи дієслова <i>make</i> і <i>do</i>
----	--	---

1. Don't forget to your homework.
2. Read your book carefully and the exercise on page 52.
3. If you want to see Mr. Brown you must an appointment.
4. I have to a speech at the meeting tomorrow.
5. The baby is going to sleep. Try not to a noise.
6. I'll the garden if you the house.
7. We have to a long journey. We should try to leave early.
8. Some pop stars and sport stars a lot of money.

2.		Закінчить запитання, а потім дайте відповіді. Використовуйте дієслова <i>make</i> і <i>do</i>
----	---	--

1. Have you ever had to a speech?
2. Who most of the washing-up in your house?
3. If you a promise, do you always keep it?
4. Do you friends easily?
5. Was it easy to this exercise?

3.		Закінчить діалоги, використовуючи дієслова <i>make</i> або <i>do</i>
----	---	---

1. a: What work do you want to when you leave school?
b: If I well in my exams I'd like to be a doctor.
a: Then you would a lot of money.
b: I don't mind about the money. I just want to an interesting job.

2. a: Are you going to a cup of coffee?
b: I have to the dishes first.
a: OK then. I'll the coffee, while you the washing up.
b: Right. While we have coffee we can plans for our holiday this year.

ТЕМА 3:

МІЙ ВІДПОЧИНОК

Заняття 7

МОЄ ХОББИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MY HOBBY

Hobby is a person's favourite occupation, something that he likes doing in free time. Is it necessary for a person to have a hobby? I think so. It is very important for us to do what we are really interested in and what we are good at. It shows us the importance and usefulness of our life.

It's clear that people usually choose hobbies according to their interests. That's why there're so many ways of spending leisure time. Many people are fond of collecting things. They collect stamps, postcards, badgers, toys, coins, cassettes and CDs. I've a friend collecting toy pigs. She has already got about 150 specimens in her collection,



As far as my interests are concerned, my favourite occupation is drawing. In my early childhood I could be sitting for hours at a stretch filling my albums with fancy flowers, animals, people and houses. I drew on everything (including wallpaper, furniture, sand and asphalt) and with everything (with pencils, felt-pens, water-colors, chinks and sticks on the sand or ground). My room is full of my drawings. There're cartoon characters, faces of my friends, parents and teachers, scenery sketches in it. I used to dream of becoming a painter, but I see no sense now in combining career with hobby. It simply became my favourite activity in my leisure time and is helping me to relax.

My younger brother, on the opposite, is hoping to make his computer hobby his future profession. Playing computer games he became seriously interested in computers and now he uses a computer in his everyday life. It's on the PC that he usually writes his school reports, listens to CDs and invents programs and quests of computer games.



His choice is sure to be both interesting and useful. But in my opinion, having an interesting profession as well as an interesting hobby makes our life twice more exciting.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is a hobby?
2. Is it important for a person to have a hobby?
3. Which ways of spending free time do you know?
4. What are your friends interested in?
5. What's your favourite occupation?
6. Would you like to connect your future profession with your hobby? Why?


1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
-------	---	---	--

Заняття, цікавитися чимось, згідно з, дитинство, малювання, поспіль, мультиплікаційний герой, не бачити сенсу, навпаки.



2. ▶▶			Напишіть твір на тему “Моє хоббі”
-------	---	---	--

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ


ДІЄСЛОВА MAKE/ LET/ HELP + ІНФІНІТИВ БЕЗ ЧАСТКИ TO

1. 	Що ваші батьки дозволяли вам робити, коли ви були дитиною? Використовуйте “<i>They let me ...</i>” або “<i>They didn’t let me ...</i>”
---	---

1. go to bed after 10 p.m.
2. eat chocolate when I wanted
3. visit my friends’ homes
4. buy my own clothes
5. ride my bike on the road
6. go shopping alone
7. travel alone

2. 		Зараз подумайте про школу. Що змушували вас робити вчителі? Використовуйте “<i>They made us ...</i>” або “<i>They didn’t make us ...</i>”
---	---	--

1. play sport
2. wear a uniform
3. do a lot of homework
4. stand up when they came into the classroom
5. sing songs
6. read newspapers and magazines
7. speak English

3. 	Використовуйте слова, наведені нижче, для того, щоб закінчити речення, пропонуючи щось зробити, використовуючи <i>Let’s</i>
---	--

have a rest; go for a drink; go and see it; go inside; do another exercise;
ask someone for help

1. I’m thirsty.
2. It’s very hot.
3. There’s a good film on at the cinema.
4. I need more practice.
5. I’m tired.
6. We’re lost.

4.  **Закінчить речення, вибравши відповідне сполучення слів з правої колонки**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. The bad news | made us go inside. |
| 2. The medicine | made me happy. |
| 3. The bad food | made the cars stop. |
| 4. Meeting you last weekend | made me depressed. |
| 5. The policeman | made my father ill. |
| 6. The rain | made my brother feel better. |

5.  **Закінчить речення, вибравши відповідне сполучення слів з правої колонки**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A dictionary can help you | find your way. |
| 2. A map can help you | find what you want. |
| 3. These pills will help you | understand a new word. |
| 4. The shop assistant will help you | go to sleep. |

ТЕМА 3:

МІЙ ВІДПОЧИНОК

Заняття 8

ЯК ВЛАШТУВАТИ ЧУДОВУ ВЕЧІРКУ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

DINNER PARTY FENG SHUI

To arrange the perfect dinner party, it takes more than just fine food and good company. Whether you're hoping to have a romantic dinner *a deux*, a harmonious family celebration or a jolly evening with friends, you also need to invite the power of feng shui.

How you seat your guests can make all the difference between a brilliant success and a complete failure. A little knowledge of the art of placement can make your gatherings warm and happy occasions, bringing people together and keeping warring factions at peace.

Romantic dinner. Choose a table with rounded corners, which promotes harmony, and cover it with a purple or pink tablecloth, the colours of life and passion. The table shouldn't be too large because it needs to feel intimate.

You should be seated at right angles to your partner so you can talk easily. Choose only one candlestick so it focuses attention between you. A vase of flowers should be placed on the side of the table, so it doesn't come between you.

Your candle shouldn't be more than 2 or 3 in high, so it doesn't create a divide between you and your partner. Set the candle on a small, polished mirror. The combination of the candle and the mirror will draw you both closer together.

Family meal. Lay your table with care to ensure that a large family gathering runs smoothly. The tablecloth and napkins should ideally be in warm earth colours such as gold, beige or brown, which will support nourishment.

If there is possible tension within your family, make sure you have a soft flower arrangement in the middle of the table which will help to calm everyone.

If you have a difficult child or nervous relative, they will tend to be more restrained if placed to the host or hostess of the meal.

Grandparents or other older relatives should be seated opposite the host and hostess – a position that shows them respect.

Business lunch. If you are meeting important clients it's important you feel as comfortable as possible. Choose a chair with your back close to a wall. Then invite the more senior of your guests to sit opposite you – this will please your guests, as sitting opposite, they will have direct contact with you. The more junior guest should seat on your left, which is good for harmonious discussions.

Choose a round table, which shows that business will go profitably, smoothly, efficiently and quickly.



Dinner party. Dinner parties often throw together unlikely groups of people. This can work wonderfully but sometimes, especially after the drink, there are guests who don't get on and you will want to reduce the tension between them.

Place the host and the hostess at either end of the table. Ideally, the table should be rounded, but don't worry, if yours is rectangular.

If you have two warring factions, place them next to each other with the woman next to the host and the men next to the hostess – they will be less likely to argue with one another when their attention is taken up by the host or the hostess of the opposite sex.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is feng shui?
2. Why is it important to pay attention to the colour of the table cloth?
3. How would you seat your guests if you arrange a family dinner?
4. What kind of kitchen tables do you prefer – round or rectangular? Why?
5. If you arrange your birthday party, who would you invite and what dishes would you cook? How would you decorate your tables?
6. Tell about the best party you ever had. How many guests were there?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
-------	---	---	--

Обід на двох, невдача, ворожі угруповання, сприяти гармонії, пристрасть, свічка, напружені стосунки, повага, прибутково, прямокутний, протилежна стать.

2. ▶▶			Поясніть наступні терміни своїми словами:
-------	---	---	--


Harmonious family, success, nourishment, restrained, tension.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ КОНСТРУКЦІЯ USED TO

1. ↔		Доповніть речення конструкцією used to
---------	---	---

Example: *Dennis doesn't smoke any more but he **used to smoke** 40 cigarettes a day.*

1. The baby doesn't cry so much now but she ... every night.
2. She ... my best friend but we aren't friends any longer.
3. We live in Nottingham now but we ... in Leeds.
4. Now there's only one shop in the village but there ... three.
5. When I was a child I ... ice-cream, but I don't like it now.
6. Now Tom has got a car. He ... a motor-cycle.

2.		Напишіть речення про людину, яка змінила свій стиль життя
----	---	--

Ron stopped doing some things and started doing other things:

He stopped:

- * Studying hard
- * Going to bed early
- * Running three miles every morning


He started:

- * Smoking
- * Going out every evening
- * Spending a lot of money

Examples: *He used to study hard.*

He never used to smoke or He didn't use to smoke.


1.
2.
3.
4.

3.		Напишіть речення про теперішні події. Пам'ятайте, що немає теперішньої форми used to
----	---	---

Examples: Ron used to study hard but now *he doesn't study very hard*

Ron didn't use to smoke but now *he smokes*.....

1. Tom used to play tennis a lot but now
2. Ann never used to drink coffee but now
3. Jill didn't use to be fat but now
4. Jack didn't use to go out much but now

4.		Напишіть питання. Mr Ford вже старий чоловік. Ви запитуєте когось про його молодість
----	---	---

Example: I know he doesn't smoke now but *did he use to smoke* ?

1. I know he doesn't play the piano now but..... ?
2. I know he isn't very rich now but ?
3. I know he doesn't go out very often these days but ?
4. I know he doesn't dance these days but ?
5. I know he hasn't got many friends now but..... ?

ТЕМА 4:

ВИВЧАЄМО ІНОЗЕМНУ МОВУ

Заняття 1

ЗНАЧЕННЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ В СУЧАСНОМУ СВІТІ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH

English began as a west German language, which was brought to England by the Saxons around 400 AD. From the Norman Conquest until the late 12th century English was the official language used by Norman French, though it was still used by the lower classes.

Today when English is one of the major languages in the world, it's difficult to believe that this is a recent thing — that in Shakespeare's time, for example, only a few million people spoke English, and the language was not so very important to the other nations of Europe, and was unknown to the rest of the world.

What has made English so popular nowadays?

Economic factors are very important. Britain and the US are both major business and financial centers, and many multinational corporations started in these countries.

English became the language for international communications in air and shipping. Now, major computer systems and software developers are based in the US, and English is the common language of the Internet. English is also spread through leisure activities.

Britain and the US have invested a lot of money in English Language teaching (ELT). The British Council has offices worldwide, which promote British culture and support the teaching of English. The United States Information Agency also has libraries and cultural programmes in many countries. English language broadcasts of BBC World Service, Voice of America and other services are widely spread and many people listen to their news broadcasts in order to get informed. They also broadcast study programmes for learners of English.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What do you know about the beginning of English?
2. What has made English so popular nowadays?
3. Name factors that influenced the English language spreading.
4. Which countries have invested money in ELT? In what way?
5. Are you a member of the British Council?
6. What's English to you personally?


1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
-------	---	---	--

Норманське завоювання, офіційна мова, невідомий решті світу, багатонаціональні корпорації, програмне забезпечення, поширюватися, Британська Рада, транслювати, з метою.



2. ▶▶			Поясніть наступні терміни своїми словами:
-------	---	---	--

International communication, common language, promote, software.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ФРАЗОВІ ДІЄСЛОВА

1. 	Знайдіть фразові дієслова в реченнях. Перекладіть речення
---	--

1. Sue was so busy she stayed up all night to finish her work.
2. Laurence is so rude. How can you put up with him?
3. He took up skiing when he was 4. He was a champion at 16.
4. I'm like my mother, but my sister Sarah takes after our father.
5. If we start out now, we'll be there by nine o'clock.
6. Harry up! I don't want to be late.
7. Could you find out what time the train leaves, please?
8. The soldiers carried out a dangerous raid.
9. If you are hot, take off your coat.

2. 		Розподіліть фразові дієслова з першої вправи по категоріям
---	---	---

Verb + particle	Verb + particle + obj	Three part Verbs
<i>She stayed up.</i>	<i>He took up skiing.</i>	<i>How can you put up with him?</i>
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. 	Закінчить речення, використовуючи фразові дієслова
---	---

got by; grew up; stay up; watch out; hold on; play around

1. My parents in Bulgaria, but they went to live in London when they were married.
2. They broke the window when they were with a football.

3. Last night we to watch the late film on TV.
4. "Can you speak Chinese?" "No, when we were there we with a few words and some sign language!"
5. "Can I speak to Paul, please?" "....., I'll just go and get him."
6.! Don't touch the paint, it's wet!



4.

Перепишіть речення, замінюючи виділені дієслова одним з наведених фразових дієслів

keep on; find out; got away; bumped into

1. The police followed the robbers, but they **escaped**.

.....

2. I'm trying to **discover** whose car this is.

.....

3. Most of the students said they wanted to **continue** studying.

.....

4. I **met** an old friend on the ferry. What a surprise!

.....

ТЕМА 4:

ВИВЧАЄМО ІНОЗЕМНУ МОВУ

Заняття 2

МОЄ СТАВЛЕННЯ ДО ВИВЧЕННЯ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MY ATTITUDE TO LEARNING ENGLISH

A truly educated person should know at least one foreign language, which will enable him to communicate with foreigners, read books in the original, use a personal computer and take part in cultural and educational exchanges with other countries.

Among a great number of foreign languages I've chosen English because it is the world's most important language in politics, science and culture. Over 330 mln people speak it as the mother tongue and nearly twice as many use it as a second language. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It is the language of computer technology. You will hardly be able to find a good job unless you master the English language.

Furthermore, English is a very melodic language. When I heard English speech for the first time, I was taken with the harmony of its sounds and intonations. Later while studying the English grammar I discovered the other way of reflecting reality. And what I liked most about English, that's its proverbs and idioms. They are wise, witty and rhymed, many traditions of the English nation are represented in them.

Of course my command of the language is still rather far from being perfect. But I believe that everything depends on myself and I'm determined to achieve the aims I'm pursuing.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Why English is so popular nowadays?
2. Is English important for your future career?
3. What would make learning English more effective?
4. Why do Ukrainian officers need to learn English?

1. ►►




Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:

Іноземна мова, іноземець, політика, наука, культура, інтонація, досягти мети, прислів'я та ідіоми, гармонія, мелодійний, наукова література.

2. ►►			Доповніть речення словами з тексту:
-------	---	---	--


1. Among a great number of foreign languages I've chosen English because it is the world's most in politics, science and culture.
2. A truly should know at least one foreign language, which will him to communicate with foreigners, read books in the original, use a personal computer and take part in cultural and with other countries.
3. Over 330 mln people speak it as the and nearly twice as many use it as a
4. Later while studying the English grammar I discovered the other way of
5. Of course my is still rather far from being perfect. But I believe that everything myself and I'm determined I'm

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МАЙБУТНІЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ ЧАС

1.		Прочитайте ситуацію і напишіть власне речення, використовуючи звороти <i>I think I'll...</i> або <i>I don't think I'll...</i>
----	---	--

Example: It's cold. You decide to close the window. ...*I think I'll close the window....*

1. It's raining. You decide not to go out. ...*I don't think I'll go out....*
2. You feel tired. You decide to go to bed. I
3. A friend of yours offers you a lift in his car but you decide to walk.
Thank you but
4. You arranged to play tennis. Now you decide that you don't want to play.
.....
5. You were going to go swimming. Now you decide that you don't want to go.
.....

2.		Закінчіть речення, вживаючи <i>I'll</i> + відповідне дієслово
----	---	--

Example: I'm too tired to walk home. I think*I'll get*..... a taxi.


1. I feel a bit hungry. I think something to eat.
2. It's too late to telephone Tom now. him in the morning.
3. "It's a bit cold in this room." "Is it? on the heating then?"
4. "We haven't got any cigarettes." "Oh, haven't we? and get some?"

5. "Did you write that letter to Jack?" "Oh, I forgot. Thanks for reminding me. it this evening."
6. "Would you like tea or coffee? coffee, please."

3. ⇄		Дайте відповіді на запитання, використовуючи слова в дужках
----------------	---	--


Example: When do you think he'll arrive? (expect/tonight) ...*I expect he'll arrive tonight....*

1. What do you think she'll say? (probably/nothing) She
2. Where do you think she'll go? (expect/London) I
3. When do you think she'll leave? (think/tomorrow) I
4. How do you think she'll go there? (expect/by train) I
5. When do you think she'll be back? (think/quite soon) I
6. Do you think you'll miss her? (I'm sure/very much) Yes,

4. ⇄		Прочитайте ситуацію і напишіть речення, використовуючи shall I? В кожній ситуації ви спілкуєтесь з другом
----------------	---	--

Example: It's very hot in the room. The window is shut.*Shall I open the window?*

1. You've just tried on a jacket in a shop. You are not sure whether to buy it or not. Ask your friend for advice.
2. You're going out. It's possible that it will rain and you're not sure whether to take an umbrella or not. Ask your friend for advice.
3. It's Ann's birthday soon and you don't know what to give her. Ask your friend for advice. What:
4. Your friend wants you to phone him/her later. You don't know what time to phone. Ask him/her. What

5. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Future Simple
--	---

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow. 2. He (to give) me a complete examination. 3. The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination rooms. 4. I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown. 5. Dr. Setton (to come) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) "hello". 6. I (to stand) on his scale so he can measure my height and my weight. 7. He (to take) my pulse. 8. Then he (to take) my blood pressure. 9. After he takes my blood pressure, he (to take) some blood for a blood analysis. 10. He (to examine) my eyes, ears, nose and throat. 11. He (to listen) to my heart with a stethoscope. 12. Then he (to take) a chest X-ray and (to do) a cardiogram (EKG). 13. After the checkup I (to go) home and (to wait) for Dr. Setton's call.

ТЕМА 4:

ВИВЧАЄМО ІНОЗЕМНУ МОВУ

Заняття 3

АНГЛІЙСЬКА – МІЖНАРОДНА МОВА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

ENGLISH AS A WORLD LANGUAGE

Nowadays English has become the world's most important language in politics, science, trade and cultural relations



It is the official language of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the United States of America, of Australia and New Zealand. English is used as one of the official languages in Canada, the Republic of South Africa and the Irish Republic. It is also spoken as a second language by many people in India, Pakistan, numerous countries in Africa. The number of second-language speakers may soon exceed the number of native speakers, if it has not done so already.

Even more widely English is studied and used as a foreign language. In this respect it acquired an international status. It is used for communication across frontiers, in commerce and travel. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. English is associated with technological and economic development of the great manufacturing countries and it is the principal language of international aid. It is the language of automation and computer technology. It is not only the universal language of international aviation, shipping and sport, it is to a considerable degree the universal language of literacy and public communication. It is the major language of diplomacy and is the most frequently used language both in the debates in the United Nations and in the general conduct of the UN business.

English has become a world language because of its establishment as a mother tongue outside England, in all the countries of the world. This exporting of English began in the seventeenth century, with the first settlements in North America. Above all, it is the great growth of population in the United States, assisted by massive immigration in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, that has given the English language its present status.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Name countries where English is an official language.
2. Why did it acquire an international status?
3. Which spheres of life is English used in?
4. What role do you think English plays in public communication?
5. How has English become a world language?
6. How many of your friends speak English?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Перевищувати, носій мови, у цьому відношенні, отримати міжнародний статус, кордони, технологічний розвиток, країни-виробники, дипломатія, рідна мова.

2. ▶▶			Поєднайте наступні слова з їхніми дефініціями:
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1. mother tongue	a) skill in the management of international relations
2. frontier	b) the language first learned by a child
3. debate	c) the region of a country bordering on another or a line, barrier, etc., marking such a boundary
4. development	d) a formal discussion, as in a legislative body, in which opposing arguments are put forward
5. diplomacy	e) the act or process of growing, or progressing

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЗВОРОТ TO BE GOING TO

1. 	Напишіть питання з конструкцією going to
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Example: I've won a lot of money. (what/with it?) – *What are you going to do with it?*

1. I'm going to a party tonight, (what/wear?)
2. Tom has just bought a painting, (where/hang it?)
3. I've decided to have a party, (who/invite?)

2. 		Дайте відповіді на запитання, використовуючи конструкцію to be going to
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Example: Have you cleaned the- car? (tomorrow) – *Not yet, I am going to clean it tomorrow.*

1. Have you phoned Tom? (after lunch)
2. Have you had dinner? (just)
3. Have you painted your flat? (soon)
4. Have you repaired my bicycle? (just)

3. 	Використайте was/were going to
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Example: *Did you travel by train? – No, I was going to travel by train, but I changed my mind.*

1. Did you buy that jacket you saw in the shop window?
No, I but I changed my mind.
2. Did Sue get married?
No, she but she
3. Did Tom resign from his job?
No, but
4. Did Wayne and Sharon go to Greece for their holidays?
No,
5. Did you play tennis yesterday?
No,
6. Did you invite Ann to the party?
No,

4. 	Напишіть, що трапиться в наступних ситуаціях
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Example: *The sky is full of black clouds, (rain). – It's going to rain.....*

1. Terry is doing his examinations tomorrow. He hasn't done any work for them and he is not very intelligent, (fail) He
2. It is 8.30. Tom is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 8.45 but the journey takes 30 minutes, (be late)
3. There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. It is filling up with water very quickly, (sink). It:
4. Ann is driving. There is very little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station is a long way away, (run out of petrol)

ТЕМА 4:

ВИВЧАЄМО ІНОЗЕМНУ МОВУ

Заняття 4

ПЕРЕВАГИ ТА НЕДОЛІКИ РОЗПОВСЮДЖЕННЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

GLOBAL SPREADING

People who speak English as a first or second language have their own variety of the language, each of which is changing independently of other varieties. There are many differences, for instance, between British English and American English, and between Australian, South African, Indian, African and Jamaican English, though all can be understood, more or less, by speakers of other varieties. Foreign learners of English learn one of the major varieties, usually British or American English or some sort of international English. As a global language, English can no longer be thought of as belonging only to British or American people, or to anyone else. This loss ownership is often uncomfortable, especially in Britain. As the number of people using English as their second language increases faster than the number who speak it as a first language, there a lot of drifts away from a British or American standard.

The status of English as a global language has unfortunately tended to mean that American people assume everyone speaks English, so they don't bother to learn foreign languages.

However, better language teaching and an awareness of the advantages or speaking another language are slowly changing this situation.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. How many varieties of English do you know? Name them.
2. Are there any differences between American English and the British one?
3. Why is the loss of a language ownership considered as disadvantage?
4. How do you understand the phrase "global language"?
5. How can the situation with the drifts away from a British or American standard be changed?

1. ►►




Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:

Мовний варіант, незалежно від, наприклад, світова мова, втрата власності, зростати, відхилення від, на жаль, припускати, не піклуватися про вивчення іноземної мови, однак, усвідомлення переваг.


2. ►►			Поясніть наступні терміни своїми словами:
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Second language, global language, ownership, to drift, foreign learner.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ ТА МАЙБУТНІЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНІ ЧАСИ

1.		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple або Future Simple. (усі речення стосуються майбутнього часу)
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1. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a good talk. 2. He (to go) to the Public Library very often when he (to be) a student. 3. As soon as I (to return) from school, I (to ring) you up. 4. You (to pass) many towns and villages on your way before you (to arrive) in Moscow. 5. I (to stay) at home till she (to come). Then we (to go) to the theatre if she (to bring) tickets. 6. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University. 7. When he (to return) to St. Petersburg, he (to call) on us. 8. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter. 9. We (to gather) at our place when my brother (to come) back from Africa. 10. I (to sing) this song with you if you (to tell) me the words. 11. I hope you (to join) us when we (to gather) in our country house the next time. 12. What you (to do) when you (to come) home? 13. When they (to cross) the road, they (to see) the hotel. 14. Before she (to get) to the theatre, she (to go) past the shopping center. 15. What we (to do) if it (to rain) tonight? 16. What she (to do) if she (to see) her best friend again? 17. If the bus (to be) very crowded, you (to be) exhausted by the time you (to get) to work. 18. If it (to be) very cold tonight, our car (not to start) in the morning.

2.		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple або Future Simple. (усі речення стосуються майбутнього часу)
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1. If the weather (to be) nice, we probably (to go) to the beach. 2. If he still (to have) a cold and (not to feel) better, he (not to go) to a disco. 3. If you (to decide) to forget about your diet, you (to eat) wedding cake tomorrow. 4. If I (to drink) too much champagne at my friend's wedding, I (to get) a bad headache. 5. If they (to go) to California next year, they (to visit) his friend in San Francisco. 6. If she (not to work) properly, her boss (to fire) her and (to hire) my sister. 7.1 (to see) you before you (to start)? 8. What he (to do) when he (to come) home? 9. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine? 10. He (to ring) me up when he (to return) home. 11. If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home. 12. She (to walk) home if it (not to be) too cold. 13. I am sure he (to come) to say goodbye to us before he (to leave) St. Petersburg. 14. Please turn off the light when you (to leave) the room. 15. If we (to be) tired, we (to stop) at a small village halfway to Moscow and (to have) a short rest and a meal there. 16. If you (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35. 17. She (to make) all the arrangements

about it before she (to fly) there. 18. Before he (to start) for London, he (to spend) a week or two at a health resort not far from here.

3.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple або Future Simple. (усі речення стосуються майбутнього часу)

1. My grandmother is superstitious. She always says to me: "If you (to spill) salt, you should throw a little salt over your left shoulder. If you (not to do) this, you (to have) bad luck. If you break a mirror, you (to have) bad luck for seven years." 2. I (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize). S. Peter (to introduce) us to his friends as soon as, we (to meet) them, 4. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come), to St. Petersburg. 5- Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come). 6. You (to go) to the library with us? — No, I I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish). 7. Ring me up before you (to come). 8. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today. 9. If you (to ask) me a difficult question, I (to be) nervous. If I (to be) nervous, I (to make) a mistake. If I (to make) a mistake, the other students (to laugh) at me. If the other students (to laugh) at me, I (to be) embarrassed. And if I (to be) embarrassed, I (to cry). So please do-not ask me a difficult question!

ТЕМА 4:

ВИВЧАЄМО ІНОЗЕМНУ МОВУ

Заняття 5

БРИТАНСЬКИЙ ВАРІАНТ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ. ДІАЛЕКТИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

BRITISH ENGLISH.

The term British English is used by linguists to contrast the form of English used in Britain with American English and also with Australian English, Indian English, South African English etc.

From the 15th century standards of pronunciation and vocabulary gradually became established. In the 18th century there was a lot of discussion about correct English, and Samuel Johnson dictionary, published in 1755, came to be considered an authority on the correct use of words.

Today standard English is used by educated speakers and is taught in schools and to foreign students.

COCKNEY

If you visit east London (the «East End» as it's called) you can find some people who speak Cockney, a dialect of English. Even English people may have difficulty understanding a Cockney because of it's pronunciation. And if he uses a «rhyming slang» and «back slang» they will probably not understand him at all.

RHYMING SLANG

In rhyming slang, words are replaced by other words or phrases, which rhyme. For example: *dog and bone* means 'phone'; *apples and pears* means 'stairs'; *plates of meat* means 'feet'.

Sometimes names of places and people are used. For example: *Rosie Lee* means 'tea' (*Rosie Lee* was a gypsy fortune-teller). Often only the first word is used, so *Rosie* is used for 'tea'.

BACK SLANG

Back slang is sometimes used by Cockney street traders or salesmen at Spitalfield — a fruit and vegetable market in the East End. Words are said back to front. For example: *He's taf* means 'He's fat'.

The letters are not always changed exactly. For example: *a delo namow* means 'an old woman'; *Dug yed* means 'Good day'.

Cockneys use back slang to speak to each other when they don't want other people to understand. For example in the market a salesman may be trying to sell the same thing at different prices to different people. To a Cockney friend he can say: «Right George, you can have it for *rouf* while he sells to another customer for five pounds.»

IT'S THE WAY YOU SAY IT



Most of the world considers English to be the lingua franca. Perhaps, but not all the world fully grasp it. Here are some examples of «alternative» English, found by the European Community translation service.

Spotted in a Moscow hotel room: «If this is your first visit to Moscow, you are welcome to it.»

Then there is the notice in Paris hotel lift, which reads: «Please, leave your values at the desk», while an Athens hotel might be getting more than it bargain for when it states: «Visitors are expected to complain at the office between the hours of 9am and 11am daily.» In a Tokyo hotel they warn the visitors: «It's forbidden to steal hotel towels. If you are not a person to do such thing, please don't read this notice.»

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What does the term “British English” mean?
2. When did the standards of correct use of English words become established and how?
3. What dialects of English do you know?
4. What is ‘cockney’? Give some examples.
5. What is ‘rhyming slang’?
6. Who uses back slang and what for?
7. What do you know about ‘alternative’ English’?

1. ►►			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Протиставляти, тощо, вимова, словник, поступово, труднощі, римований сленг, ззаду наперед, торговець, ціна, споживач, розуміти, цінні речі, Афіни, скаржитися, попереджати, заборонено.

2. ►►			Доповніть речення словами з тексту:
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1. From the 15th century standards of and vocabulary gradually became
2. Today standard English is used by and is taught in schools and to foreign students.
3. If you visit east London you can find some people who speak, a of English.
4. Most of the world considers English to be

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ, МИНУЛИЙ ТА МАЙБУТНІЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНІ ЧАСИ

1.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple, Past Simple або Future Simple

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock. 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? No, I 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? — I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

2.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple, Past Simple або Future Simple

1. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons every morning. 2. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons yesterday morning. 3. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons tomorrow morning. 4. I always (to go) to the Altai Mountains to visit my relatives there. 5. I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there. 6. I (not to go) there next year because it (to cost) a lot of money and I can't afford it. 7. They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening? 8. Who (to take) care of the child in the future? 9. How often you (to go) to the dentist's? 10. We (not to have) very good weather, but we still (to have) a good time- during our short stay in London.


3.



Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple або Future Simple

1. Він виконає вправи з англійської мови, якщо в нього не буде інших справ. 2. Якщо я не допоможу йому, він не напише контрольну роботу завтра. 3. Він не піде до бібліотеки сьогодні ввечері. 4. Якщо він не піде до бібліотеки, він буде вдома. 5. Ми будемо вдома завтра. 6. Якщо ми будемо вдома завтра, ми подивимося цю програму по телевізору. 7. Він не буде завтра вдома. 8. Якщо він не буде завтра вдома, залиште записку. 9. Завтра погода буде гарна. 10. Якщо завтра погода буде гарна, ми поїдемо за місто. 11. Коли вона приходить до школи, вона знімає пальто. 12. Коли вона прийде до школи, вона зніме пальто. 13. Як тільки він згадує цю

кумедну сцену, він починає сміятися. 14. Як тільки він згадає цю кумедну сцену, він почне сміятися. 15. Я прийду додому о шостій годині 16. Коли я прийду додому, я зателефоную вам. 17. Вона зателефонує нам увечері. 18. Якщо вона зателефонує вам, попросіть її принести мені книжку. 19. Я побачу Тома завтра. 20. Як тільки я побачу Тома, я розповім йому про це. 21. Я поїду до Парижа наступного тижня. 22. Перед тим як я поїду до Парижа, я зателефоную вам.

4 ↔		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present або Past Simple
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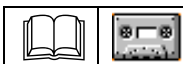
1. We (to like) to cook but we (not to like) to wash the dishes. 2. He never (to shout) at his students. He (to be) a wonderful teacher, I remember. 3. My friend (to know) Spanish very well. 4. Who (to ring) you up an hour ago? 5. He (to live) on the third floor. 6. It (to take) you long to find his house yesterday? When your lessons (to be) over on Monday? 7. I (to have) dinner with my family yesterday. 8. Her friends (to be) ready at five o'clock. 9. One of her brothers (to make) a tour of Europe last summer. 10. Queen Elizabeth II (to be) born in 1926. She (to become) Queen of England in 1952. 11. You always (to get) up at seven o'clock? — No, sometimes I (to get) up at half past seven. 12. Antonio Stradivari (to make) wonderful violins. 13. Who (to paint) the world-known picture "Mona Lisa"? 14. She (to know) all the works of Chopin. She (to enjoy) listening to his waltz last night. 15. Steven's friends (to come) to his birthday party last night and (to give) him wonderful presents. His parents (to cook) a special dinner for him. His girlfriend (to promise) to come, but she (not to be) there. He (to try) to phone, but he couldn't get through. He (to be) really upset. Only she (not to wish) him a Happy Birthday.

ТЕМА 4:

ВИВЧАЄМО ІНОЗЕМНУ МОВУ

Заняття 6

АМЕРИКАНСЬКА АНГЛІЙСЬКА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

AMERICAN ENGLISH.

American English becomes more and more popular nowadays. There are about twice as many speakers of American English as of other varieties of English and four times as many as speakers of British English. Americanisms have been spread through advertising, tourism, telecommunications and the cinema.

As a result, forms of English used in Britain, Australia, etc. have become less distinct. But there remain many differences in idiom and vocabulary, especially between British and American English. For most people, however, the most distinctive feature of American English is its accent.

In written English, spelling shows whether the writer American or British.

There are various differences in grammar and idiom. For instance, *gotten*, an old form of the past participle of *get*, is often used in American English in the sense of “*received*”, e.g. “I’ve gotten 16 Christmas cards so far”. Americans say: “He is in the hospital” while British people say “He is in hospital”.

American people pronounce the sound ‘r’ in all positions: *car*, *undertake*, *sort*, *far*.

They do not spell the endings of the words like English people do. For example, in words like *honour*, *favour*, *labour*, *colour*, etc, there is no letter ‘u’ – ‘*honor*’. Words that end in ‘re’ (*centre*, *litre*, *fiber*, *theatre*) ‘-re’ changes into ‘-er’ – *center*, *liter*, *fiber*, *theater*. Letter ‘z’ is used in American language instead of ‘s’ in some words: *organization*, *analyze*.


In American English there is no doubling of letter ‘l’ in such words as ‘*travelling*’, ‘*cancelling*’, etc.

Some words lose their endings: *dialogue* - *dialog*, *programme* - *program*, *catalogue* - *catalog*, etc.

The ending ‘-ce’ is changing into ‘-se’: *defence* – *defense*, *licence* – *license*, *practice* – *practise*, etc.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What does the term “American English” mean?
2. Why is American English so popular nowadays?
3. Give some examples of Ukrainian americanisms.
4. Which language variant do you think is easier to learn? Why?
5. Name some differences in American and English grammar or spelling.


1. ►►			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Сьогодні, через рекламу, чіткий, залишатися, акцент, правопис, дієприкметник, закінчення, замість, подвоєння.


2. ►►			Знайдіть інші приклади, що використовуються в американській англійській і запишіть їх.
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ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ ПОДОВЖЕНИЙ, ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ, МИНУЛИЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ ТА МАЙБУТНІЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ ЧАСИ


1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в одному з таких часів: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple або Future Simple
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1. My friend (to go) to the library every Wednesday. 2. He- (not to go) to the country yesterday. 3. Why you (to go) to the shop yesterday? 4. We (to grow) tomatoes next summer. 5. What you (to do) now? 6. He (to sleep) now. 7. Where your father (to work) last year? 8. You (to go) to the south next summer? 9. He (not to watch) TV yesterday. 10. Yesterday we (to write) a test-paper. 11. I (to buy) a very good book last Tuesday. 12. My granny (not to buy) bread yesterday. 13. What you (to buy) at the shop tomorrow? 14. Don't make noise! Father (to work). 15. We (to go) on a tramp last Sunday. 16. Your brother (to go) to the country with us next Sunday? 17. Granny (not to cook) dinner now. 18. We (to cook) our meals on a fire last summer. 19. My sister (to wash) the dishes every morning. 20. When you (to go) to school? 21. What you (to prepare) for breakfast tomorrow? 22. You (to invite) your cousin to stay with you next summer? 23. How you (to help) your sister last summer? 24. I (to send) a letter to my friend tomorrow. 25. Every morning on the way to school I (to meet) my friends. 26. His grandfather (to listen) to rock' n' roll music. That (to be) strange! He always (to listen) to classical music.



2. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в одному з таких часів: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple або Future Simple
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1. Max (not to be) here. He (to wash) his car. He (to wash) it every weekend. 2. He (not to play) the piano tomorrow. 3. We (to see) a very good film last Sunday. 4. Your mother (to cook) every day? 5. We (to make) a fire last summer. 6. I (to spend) last summer at the seaside. 7. Where you (to spend) last summer? 8. Where he (to spend) next summer? 9. What mother (to do) now? — She (to cook) dinner. 10. I (not to play) computer games yesterday. 11. Last Sunday we (to go) to the theatre. 12. I (to meet) my

friend yesterday. 13.1 (to write) a letter to my cousin yesterday. 14. You (to write) a dictation tomorrow? 15.1 (not to write) a report now. 16. Mother (to cook) a very tasty dinner yesterday. 17. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to school.

3. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в одному з таких часів: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple або Future Simple
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1. Kate (to cook) dinner every day. 2. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow. 3. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 4. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 5. I (not to eat) ice cream every day. 6. I (not to eat) ice cream now. 7. I (not to eat) ice cream tomorrow. 8. I (not to eat) ice cream yesterday. 9. He (to spend) last summer in the country. 10. He (not to spend) last summer in the country. 11. He (to spend) last summer in the country? 12. Where he (to spend) last summer? 13. She (to help) mother yesterday. 14. She (not to help) mother yesterday. 15. She (to help) mother yesterday? 16. How she (to help) mother yesterday? 17. You (to go) to school every day? 18. You (to go) to school now? 19. You (to go) to the south next summer? 20. You (to go) abroad last summer? 21. What your brother (to do) every day? 22. What your brother (to do) now? 23. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 24. What your brother (to do) yesterday?

4. 		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в одному з таких часів: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple або Future Simple
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1. Nellie (to leave) for Moscow tomorrow. 2. I (to be) in a hurry. My friends (to wait) for me. 3. You (to be) at the theatre yesterday. You (to like) the opera? — Oh yes, I (to enjoy) it greatly. 4. You (to go) to London next summer? 5. I (to know) she (to have) a happy life, and she (to live) a long time. A week ago they (not to know) what to think. She (to worry) a lot at the moment, but the problems (not to be) very great. 8. Last Tuesday he (to be) upset and (to have) no idea where to go. 9. Could you tell me the way to Trafalgar Square? I (to go) the right way? 10. Various kinds of sports (to be) popular in Russia. 11. Both children and grown-ups (to be) fond of sports. 12. What (to be) the matter with her? She (to be) so excited. — I (not to know). 13. Where you (to go)? — I (to go) to the Dynamo stadium to see the match which (to take) place there today. 14. You (to know) that a very interesting match (to take) place last Sunday? 15. He (to go) to the south a week ago. 16. When I (to be) about fifteen years old, I (to enjoy) playing football.

ТЕМА 4:

ВИВЧАЄМО ІНОЗЕМНУ МОВУ

Заняття 7

НА УРОЦІ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ. ВИКЛАДАЧ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MY ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHER

A pupil's attitude to a subject depends very much upon the person who teaches this subject. I'm so interested in the English language because I adore my teacher of English.

I consider a teacher to be good if he/she knows what to teach and how to teach. To my mind, our teacher of English is a professional. She knows the language perfectly and her pronunciation is amazing! Our teacher is competent in everything connected with the English language. She often tells us about British and American people, about their traditions, history and modern life. And we, the pupils, never get bored listening to her.


It's natural that at the lessons of English we have to do difficult and sometimes unpleasant things like doing grammar exercises, learning large texts and dialogues by heart and cramming new words. But most of the activities are quite interesting: we write compositions, learn rhymes and proverbs and even play games! Our teacher of English often gives us topics for discussion — a kind of a «hot potato». We think about them at home and then in class we express our ideas on the point. Actually I like texts for listening most: they are often funny, with an interesting plot and unpredictable ending.

I think the secret of our teacher is in kind and respectable attitude with her pupils: she is friendly with us and we feel friendly to her. It does not mean that our teacher is not strict — she has made us work. To be more exact, she has made us want to work — and we study with pleasure!



We all like our English classes very much. And if it depended on me, I'd have the lessons of English every day.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What does your attitude to a subject depend upon?
2. Which teacher is good? Which one is bad?
3. Describe your teacher of English.
4. What kind of activity do you like most of all at your English lesson? Why?
5. What would you like to change in your English lesson?


1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Залежати від, вважати, на мою думку, компетентний, нудьгувати, неприємні речі, граматичні вправи, зубрити слова, твори, актуальна тема, сюжет, непередбачена кінцівка, поважне ставлення.


2. ▶▶			Доберіть синоніми до наступних слів. Складіть речення з цими словами:
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Amazing, competent, difficult, unpleasant, funny, respectable, friendly.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МИНУЛИЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ ТА МИНУЛИЙ ПОДОВЖЕНИЙ ЧАСИ

1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple або Past Continuous. Перекладіть українською мовою
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1. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday. 2. At seven o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre. 3. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? — I (to play) the piano. 4. When I (to come) to school, the children (to stand) near the classroom. 5. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 6. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning, I (to cut) my finger. 7. Last year I (to go) to the United States. 8. You (to go) to Great Britain last year? — No, I (to go) to France. 9. What you (to do) yesterday? — I (to translate) a very long article. 10. When I (to ring) up my friend, he (to sleep). 11. When grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep. 12. When my friend (to come) to see me, I (to do) my homework. 13. When I (to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann. 14. When Nick (to ring) me up yesterday, I (to help) mother. 15. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox. 16. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor. 17. When Mike (to play) in the yard, he (to find) a ball. 18. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils. 19. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop. 20. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek.

2. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple або Past Continuous
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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. 15. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place? 16. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 17.1 (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday. 18. What he (to do) yesterday? — He (to read) a book. 19. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? — He (to read) a book, 20. She (to sleep) when you came home?

3.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple або Past Continuous

1. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep). 2. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 3. When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework, 4. When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep). 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet. 6. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea. 7. When I (to come) to my friend's place, he (to watch) TV. 8. When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) football. 9. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table. 10. When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fir-tree. 11. When Tom (to cross) the street, he (to fall). 12. When I (to go) to school, I (to meet) my friend. 13. When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother. 14. When grandmother (to go) home, she (to see) many children in the yard. 15. When Henry (to walk) about in the forest, he (to find) a bear cub. 16. When we (to walk) about in the forest, we (to see) a hare. 17. When I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my old toy under the sofa. 18. When granny (to read) a book on the sofa, she (to fall) asleep. 19. When I (to play) in the yard, I suddenly (to see) my old friend. 20. When Nick (to run) about in the yard, he (to fall).

4.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple або Past Continuous. Перекладіть українською мовою

1. The girl (to cook) dinner when the lights (to go) out. She (to burn) herself. 2. The boy (to hurt) himself while he (to skate). 3. When the woman (to enter) the room, the children (to feed) the goldfish. 4. When I (to visit) my friends in Denmark, I (to buy) two presents for my family. 5. When it (to start) to rain, we (to bathe) in the river. 6. Yesterday at one o'clock I (to have) lunch at the canteen. 7. When he (to come) in, I (to do) my exercises. 8. What you (to do) at eight o'clock yesterday? 9. At this time yesterday I (to go) home. 10. You (to sleep) when I (to go) out. 11. He (to read) on the sofa when I (to come) in and (to sit) down beside him. 12. I (to walk) along the street with my friend when a tram (to pass). 13. She (to look) out of the window when I (to see) her. 14. We (to answer) the teacher's questions when the headmistress (to enter) the classroom. 15. They (to drink) tea when I (to come) home.

ТЕМА 4:

ВИВЧАЄМО ІНОЗЕМНУ МОВУ

Заняття 8

АВСТРАЛІЙСЬКА ТА НОВОЗЕЛАНДСЬКА АНГЛІЙСЬКА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH

The anglophone Australia and New Zealand are two of the youngest nations in the world. The first Europeans who took their residence in Australia came 205 years ago. They did not come because they wanted to. Australia was founded as a penal colony.

They were eventually followed by voluntary immigrants. Until now, the Australian with the British ancestors is the predominant part of the population. Among them, the area where a nowadays Australian most probably can find their ancestors is the region around London. The second important group of immigrants was Irish, mainly responsible for the huge number of Catholics in Australia compared with Britain.

Most of the Australian specialties in vocabulary derive from English local dialects. "On the other hand, in recent years the influence of American English has been apparent... Thus we find American *truck*, *elevator*, and *freeway* alongside British *petrol*, *boot (of a car)* and *tap*." (Crystal, 1988: 240). Few aboriginal words were borrowed, though a third of the place names is taken from their languages, with in increasing number in our days.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A NEW ZEALANDER

New Zealand has been settled by English-speaking people since about 1840, thus even more recent than the Australian settlement. As most of its immigrants came from Australia, it is not striking that it shares almost the exact speech habits with the latter:

"Native speakers of NZ can distinguish an Australian pronunciation quite readily, though the converse is not always true: Australians tend to classify a NZ accent as coming from a distant and unfamiliar part of Australia, such as Tasmania. Native speakers of English from other parts of the world, on the other hand, can usually not distinguish an NZ from an Australian pronunciation." (Hawkins, n.d.)

In vocabulary, Maori influx is greater than the Aboriginal one in Australia, but still quite small. In NZ, however, the Maoris have most of the time been an accepted minority who are left a lot of space for caring for their culture and language. In any case, the Kiwis (as NZers call themselves) have their own slang, too. Official words as *benzine* instead of *petrol*, *gas*, though, are



relatively small in number. As in Aussie and Yankee languages slang is more common usage than in England.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What do you know about Australian English? What are its peculiarities?
2. Have you ever heard New Zealand English?
3. What are the differences between British English and Australian English?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Виправна колонія, добровільці-імігранти, пращури, походити від місцевого діалекту, запозичувати, розрізняти, з іншого боку, вплив.

2. ▶▶			Порівняйте слова в наступній таблиці, перекладіть їх українською мовою:
-------	---	---	--

Australian English	British English
this arvo	this afternoon
footpath	pavement
weekender	holiday cottage
sheila	girl
lolly	sweet
drongo	fool
paddock	field
singlet	vest
Aussie	Australian
cobber	mate
dinkum	honest
shanty	pub
chromo	prostitute
broke for	in need of
fed with	tired of
chunder	vomit

3. ▶▶			Розгляньте наступну таблицю, перекладіть значення сленга Ківі українською мовою:
-------	---	---	---

Kiwi slang	meaning
Enzed	New Zealand
pom	Englishman (pejorative)
bach	AusE: weekender
pop	put; prepare; go...
telly	TV

gig lamps	glasses
kitchen tidy	dustbin
jug	litre of beer
screw	salary
cocky	farmer
quid	two dollars
strides	trousers

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СПОЛУЧНИКИ FOR, DURING, WHILE

1.	Вставте сполучники <i>for</i> або <i>during</i>
-----------	--

*Example: It rainedfor..... three days without stopping.
I fell asleepduring..... the film.*

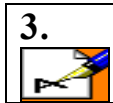
1. I waited for youhalf an hour and then decided that you weren't coming.
2. He hasn't lived in Britain all his life. He lived in India four years.
3. Production at the factory was seriously affected..... the strike.
4. I felt really ill last week. I couldn't eat anything..... three days.
5. When we were at the theatre last night, we met Ann..... the interval.
6. Sue was very angry after our argument. She didn't speak to me a week.
7. We usually go out at week-ends, but we don't often go out..... the week.

2.	Вставте сполучники <i>while</i> або <i>during</i>
-----------	--

*Example: We met a lot of people ...while... we were on vacation.
We met a lot of people ...during... our vacation.*

1. I met Tom I was waiting for the bus.
2. we were in Paris, we stayed at a very comfortable hotel.
3. our stay in Paris, we visited a lot of museums and galleries.
4. The phone rang three times..... we were having dinner last night.
5. I had been away for many years. that time, many things had changed.
6. What did she say about me..... I was out of the room?
7. Jack read a lot of books and magazines..... he was ill.
8. I went out for dinner last night. Unfortunately I began to feel ill the meal.
9. Many interesting suggestions were made..... the meeting.

10. Please don't interrupt me..... I'm speaking.
11. There were many interruptions..... the Prime Minister's speech.
12. Can you lay the table I get the dinner ready?



3.

Закінчіть речення

*Example: I fell asleep **while** I was reading a newspaper
I didn't sleep very well. I kept waking up **during** the night*

1. I fell asleep during
2. The lights suddenly went out while
3. I hurt my arm while
4. The students looked bored during
5. Can you wait here while ?
6. It rained a lot during
7. I fell off my chair during.....
8. It started to rain while
9. She burnt herself while

ТЕМА 4:

ВИВЧАЄМО ІНОЗЕМНУ МОВУ

Заняття 9

ПОРАДИ ЩОДО ВИВЧЕННЯ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

LANGUAGE LEARNING TIPS

Why should I learn a language?

There are many reasons to learn a foreign language, from working in another country to discovering your roots, through intellectual curiosity, romance, travel, and secret communication.

What materials and tools do I need to study a language?

There's a wide range of materials and tools available to help you with your language studies, including language courses, dictionaries, grammar books, phrasebooks, online lessons, mp3 players and electronic translators.

How can I find time to study a language?

Finding time to study a language can be quite a challenge. You may think that you don't really have enough of it, but it's surprising how many spare moments you have during a typical day, and how they can add up to a useful amount of study time.

What's the best way to study?

After choosing a language, you can start thinking about how you're going to study it. For popular languages like French and Spanish, there's a wealth of materials available. For lesser-studied languages, the choice can be more limited. If courses are available in your area, it might help you to attend them, or you may prefer to study on your own, or to have individual lessons.

Learning pronunciation

Learning the pronunciation of a language is a very important part of your studies. It doesn't matter so much if you just want to read and/or write the language, but if you want to speak a language well, as I'm sure you do, pay particular attention to the pronunciation and review it regularly.

Learning vocabulary

Building up your vocabulary in a foreign language can take many years. Learning words in context from written and spoken material is probably the most effective way to do this. You could also try learning words in a more systematic way - perhaps a certain number of words every day.

Learning grammar

Familiarity with the grammar of a language enables you to understand it, and also to construct your own phrases and sentences. It's not essential to know all the grammatical terminology or to understand why words change, as long as you're able to apply to relevant changes when necessary.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What are the reasons to study a foreign language? What's your personal motivation?
2. What's the best way to learn grammar?
3. What is the most effective method of learning vocabulary?
4. Is pronunciation important? What techniques do you use to improve your pronunciation?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Знайти своє коріння, широкий асортимент інструментів, електронні перекладачі, виклик, вільна хвилинка, відвідувати курси, приватні заняття, вимова.

2. ▶▶			Вставте наступні прийменники за змістом:
-------	---	---	---

on	for	in (2)	with (2)
----	-----	--------	----------

There are many advantages to being a fluent English speaker. First, you can meet and converse [?] people from different countries. English has become a common language in the world. Even if you meet a Chinese or a European person, you might communicate [?] each other [?] English. Second, do you know that about 85% of the information on the Internet is in English? That's right. A person who cannot use English is very limited in the computer age. That fact alone might be enough to motivate you! Third, many common jobs depend [?] some level of English ability. Computer programmers, business people, and even some musicians have one thing [?] common: they need English [?] work.



ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВЖИВАННЯ ПРИСЛІВНИКА SO ТА ПРИКМЕТНИКА SUCH

1. 	Змініть речення, використовуючи <i>such</i> і слово в дужках, вносячи інші необхідні зміни
--	---


Example: I didn't know their house was so big. (place) *I didn't know their house was such a big place.*

1. Why were you in the shop for so long? (time)
2. I really like Sue. She's so nice, (person)
3. I can never hear him. He speaks so quietly, (in ... voice)

4. We saw you driving your BMW yesterday. It looks so powerful, (car)
5. Have you heard the new REM album? It's so good , (record)

2. 		Підберіть до частин речень логічні наслідки
---	---	--

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The food was so delicious... 2. We had such a good weather... 3. I was in such a hurry... 4. The town has changed so much... 5. The dog was barking so loudly... 6. It was such a long time since I'd seen him... 7. There were so many tourists... 8. The film was so sad... | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> that all the hotels were full. that I couldn't stop to talk. that I didn't recognize it. that we talked for hours. that we came back with tans. that we cried. that I helped myself to more. that we couldn't hear the TV. |
|---|---|

3. 	Перевірте, правильними чи неправильними є ці речення. Виправте помилки
---	---

1. The Smiths are so nice people.
2. You look so young in those clothes.
3. Thanks for the party. We had such good time.
4. It was such a boring film that we fell asleep.
5. He was driving so fast that he didn't notice the police car.
6. Bob's an expert. He knows such much about computers.

ТЕМА 5:

СВЯТА

Заняття 1

НАЦІОНАЛЬНІ СВЯТА УКРАЇНИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

UKRAINIAN HOLIDAYS

Holidays are very pleasant days, because these are days when people don't have to work, but have an opportunity to relax, meet friends, say many pleasant words to each other, give presents to one another and everybody is in a cheerful and merry mood.

The major holidays of Ukraine are: New Year's Day, Christmas Day on the 7th of January, Women's Day, celebrated on the 8th of March, Easter, Victory Day on the 9th of May, the Day of Independence and the Day of Knowledge.

We begin the New Year Celebration on the 31st of December. People decorate their fir-trees, lay festive tables and at 12 o'clock with the last stroke of the clock everybody raises a glass of champagne to see the New Year in.

On the 7th of January it is Christmas Day. It's a religious holiday. According to the religious tradition there should be 12 Lenten dishes on the festive table.

On the 8th of March we celebrate the Women's Day. It's a nice spring holiday when men give presents and flowers to their wives, girlfriends, sisters and mothers.

Another great national and religious holiday is Easter, the holiday of celebrating Christ's rising from the dead. The Easter egg is the most popular emblem of the holiday.



The 9th of May is Victory Day, the holiday of victory over fascist invaders in Great Patriotic war. People lay flowers to the tombs of the people who died in the war. War veterans are greeted and there is a salute and fireworks in the evening in main city squares and parks.

The Day of Independence is celebrated on the 24th of August. That day our country was declared independent.

The first of September is called the Day of Knowledge and is a great holiday for those who teach and who learn, because it's the beginning of a new school year.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What are the major holidays in Ukraine?
2. How do you celebrate New Year's Day?
3. What is the most popular emblem of Easter?
4. What does the Easter egg symbolize?
5. What does the Day of Knowledge mean for you?


1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Можливість відпочити, Різдво, День знань, Новий рік, День незалежності, прикрашати ялинку, келих шампанського, релігійне свято, воскресіння Христа, Велика Вітчизняна війна.

2. ▶▶			Доповніть речення словами із тексту:
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- The 9th of May is Victory Day, the holiday of victory over
.....in Great Patriotic war.
- According to the religious tradition there should be 12 dishes on the table.
- People decorate their, lay festive tables and at 12 o'clock with the of the clock everybody raises a glass of to see the New Year in.
- The Easter egg is the most popular of the holiday.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УТВОРЕННЯ ТЕПЕРІШНЬОГО ДОКОНАНОГО ЧАСУ

1.		Побудуйте питання, використовуючи слова в дужках
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Example: (you hear from George recently?) ... ***Have you heard from George recently?*** ...

- (you/read/a newspaper recently?)
- (you/see/Tom in the past few days?)
- (you/play/tennis recently?)
- (you/eat/anything today?)
- (you/see/any good films recently?)
- (you/have/a holiday this year yet?)

2.		Дайте відповіді на запитання як вказано в прикладі. Використовуйте <i>yet</i>
----	---	--

Example: Have you seen the new film at the local cinema?
... ***I haven't seen it yet*** but ***I'm going to see it***

- Have you eaten at the new Italian restaurant?
I yet but I'm
- Have you bought a car?
I but I
- Has Gerry asked Diana to marry him?
He

3.	Закінчить речення використовуючи зворот <i>so far</i>
----	---

Example: I saw Tom yesterday but ...*I haven't seen him so far*... today.
 It rained a lot last week but.....*it hasn't rained much so far*.....this week.

1. We ate a lot yesterday but we..... much so far today.
2. It snowed a lot last winter but it so far this winter.
3. I played tennis a lot last year but..... this year.
4. She worked hard last term but.....this term.
5. I watched television yesterday evening.....this evening.
6. My favourite football team won a lot of matches last season but theymany matches so far this season.

4.	Прочитайте ситуацію і закінчить речення
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Example: Ron is phoning Jill again. He has already phoned her twice this evening.
 It's the third ...*time he has phoned her this evening*.....

1. You're late again. You've already been late once this week.
 It's the second..... this week.
2. The car has broken down. It has already broken down twice this month.
 It's the
3. Ann has just finished drinking a cup of tea. She has already had four cups this morning.
 It's the fifth.....

ТЕМА 5:

СВЯТА

Заняття 2

СВЯТА ТА ТРАДИЦІЇ 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 honouring important historical events or reflecting certain traditions of the country.

Official public holidays in 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.

CHRISTMAS

For most British families the Christmas period is the only time when all the members of the family gather together. This day 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 Christian dinner of turkey, Christmas pudding and mince pies; exchanging presents and watching special Christmas programmes on TV.

Decorating a house with evergreens at Christmas is a 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.

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.

EASTER

It is the most important Christian festival with its central day Sunday (Easter Day) falling between 22 March and 25 April. Easter is a celebration of the resurrection of Christ. Many British people who never usually go to church attend a service on Easter morning.

For non-religious British people Easter is an occasion for the exchange of Easter eggs. The egg may be that of a hen with a painted or decorated shell, or made of chocolate. Easter eggs symbolize the birth of new life and the coming of spring.

The day after Easter Day, Easter Monday is also a public holiday.

MAY DAY

On the 1st of May the British traditionally celebrate the coming of spring. This day open-air sales of goods are held, as well as sports contests, children's entertainments. On May Day a May Queen is elected. She is crowned with a garland of flowers and often driven in procession through the streets. In some cities, as elsewhere in Europe, the day is marked by political or industrial meetings.

HALLOWEEN



Halloween is celebrated on October, 31st. It was originally a pagan festival of remembrance for the end of the old year and of 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 the 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.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

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?
5. Is Christmas a family holiday?
6. When is it celebrated?
7. What does Christmas mean for most people?
8. What does a traditional Christmas dinner consist of?

9. What are traditional Christmas decorations?
10. What do the British celebrate on the 1st of May?
11. What entertainments are held this day?
12. Are political meetings held on the 1st of May in Great Britain?
13. What kind of holiday is Easter?
14. Do people attend church this day?
15. What are «Easter eggs»?
16. When is Halloween celebrated?
17. What is its origin?
18. Who celebrates Halloween in Britain?
19. Why did many schools ban Halloween celebration?


1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Відчувати важливість родини, жити окремо від батьків, святкувати народження Христа, традиційна особливість, день різдвяних подарунків, символізувати народження нового життя, розваги, забороняти.

2. ▶▶			Знайдіть визначення до кожного свята:
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1. Easter	a) celebration of the coming of spring
2. Halloween	b) celebration of the resurrection of Christ
3. Christmas	c) a day for visiting friends and relatives and giving them presents
4. May Day	d) celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ
5. Boxing Day	e) remembrance for the end of the old year and of communion with the dead

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВІ ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ ДОКОНАНИЙ ЧАС

1. 	Визначте чи правильними є наступні речення. виправте неправильні як це показано в прикладі
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Examples: How long have Bob and Alice been married?.....RIGHT...
I know Bob for five years.....WRONG.....- **have known**


1. Sue and Alan are married since July.
2. It is raining all day.
3. How long has George been unemployed?
4. Have you always been living in this house?
5. How long has Ken a beard?
6. How long do you know Ann?
7. She has been ill for quite a long time.

2. 		Задайте запитання, використовуючи зворот <i>how long</i>
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Examples: Jim is learning Chinese. *..How long has he been learning Chinese?...*

I know Bob... *How long, have you known Bob?*

1. My sister is married. How long
2. Boris is on holiday. How long
3. I live in Glasgow
4. It is snowing.....
5. Jack smokes
6. I know about her problem.....
7. Jack and Jill are looking for a flat.....
8. Diana teaches English in Germany.....
9. Dennis is in love with Margaret.....
10. Colin has a car.....

3. 	Переробіть речення, використовуючи <i>for</i> або <i>since</i>
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Example: I know Bob. (for five years) *..I have known Bob for five years.*

1. Jack lives in Bolton. (since he was born) Jack
2. Bill is unemployed. (since April) Bill
3. Ann has a bad cold. (for the last few days).....
4. I want to go to the moon. (since I was a child)
5. My brother is studying languages at university. (for two years)
6. Tim and Jane are working in Sheffield. (since February)
7. My cousin is in the army. (since he was 17)
8. They are waiting for us. (for half an hour)

ТЕМА 5:

СВЯТА

Заняття 3

СВЯТА США



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THANKSGIVING DAY

In the year 1620, a ship named Mayflower brought 102 English men, women and children to the rocky coast of what is now Massachusetts, one of the 50 states of the United States of America. The ship's passengers were Puritans — members of a religious sect which was unpopular in Britain because its members wanted to reform the Church of England. They came to America to found a community where they could practice their religion without interference.

First they had planned to sail to Jamestown, Virginia, but they were blown to the north by heavy storms, and after two months at sea they landed at what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts, in icy November. During their first winter, over half the settlers died of starvation or in epidemics, but those who were left were able to found a colony. While they were looking for fresh water in the area, they found some Indian seed corn. A friendly Indian named Squanto taught them where to plant the corn and how to use the soil in the best way. Through Squanto they were able to make peace with the Indian tribes living nearby. All summer long they watched the crops very carefully, knowing that their lives depended on the harvest. When they saw that the harvest was a good one, the Governor, William Bradford, proclaimed “a day of Thanksgiving unto the Lord”.

To thank the Indians for their help and friendship, the Pilgrims invited their chief to the feast. As he thought the festival would be like the Indian ones, which included the whole tribe, he arrived with 90 men. They brought five deer which were cooked in the open air with turkeys and geese. There were dried fruits of all kinds, and corn was served in many forms, in cakes, in puddings and in popcorn. Popcorn was new to the Pilgrims and they were quite surprised when their Indian friends took out some corn seed and put them on the hot stones near the fire. Suddenly the seeds began hopping about and bursting with a popping noise. After they had eaten, Pilgrims and Indians played games.

The story of that Pilgrim feast is well known among Americans. It is told and retold every year to young children in schools as one of the major American holidays approaches. The holiday is called Thanksgiving Day and is now observed on the fourth Thursday of November. Thanksgiving celebration has not changed through the years. Just as it was at the Pilgrim feast, it is still the day when families get together to give thanks for the year's harvest, and enjoy its fruits. Sons and daughters away at college use their four-day holiday to go home, and people at work take extra days off to be able to make the trip home.


The big family dinner is carefully planned. The menu is the same as it was in earlier times. The following menu served on Thanksgiving Day, 1863, when President Lincoln proclaimed it a national holiday, is almost exactly the same as the one served more than a hundred years later: cranberry juice; roast turkey with stuffing and gravy; sweet potatoes; creamed onions; pumpkin pie; plum pudding; mince pie; milk coffee.

Table decoration also follows the tradition: bright-coloured dried leaves, chrysanthemums, Indian corn, apples, oranges, walnuts, and purple grapes.

At Thanksgiving the family often invites people who otherwise are alone. That's part of the Thanksgiving Spirit. The day is one on which Americans also show concern for the poor. Gifts of food for a dinner are common. Charitable organizations and churches provide food or serve dinners for the needy. Families who live near military bases invite people serving in the military to have dinner with them, and others welcome anyone known who cannot return to his or her own home for the holiday. Attending religious services is also common on Thanksgiving Day.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Why were Puritans unpopular in Britain?
2. Why did the Pilgrims invite the chief of the Indians to the feast?
3. When do Americans celebrate Thanksgiving Day?
4. How do Americans celebrate this holiday?
5. What do they eat during the party?


1. ►►			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Релігійна секта, сильний шторм, поселенці, померти від голоду, заснувати колонію, врожай, День подяки, ретельно планувати, запрошувати людей, військові бази.



2. ►►			Доповніть речення словами із тексту:
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1. The ship's passengers were — members of a religious which was unpopular in Britain because its members wanted to the Church of England.
2. A friendly Indian named Squanto taught them where to plant the and how to use the in the best way.
3. All summer long they watched the very carefully, knowing that their lives depended on the
4. The menu served on Thanksgiving Day includes juice; roast with and gravy; sweet; creamed; pie; pudding; mince pie; coffee.
5. At Thanksgiving the family often people who otherwise are That's part of the Thanksgiving


ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МИНУЛИЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ ТА ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ ДОКОНАНИЙ ЧАСИ

1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у <i>Present Perfect</i> або <i>Past Indefinite</i>
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1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 2. She (to live) there last year. 3. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 4. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 5. Mary (to buy) a new hat. 6. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 7. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 8. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 9. The wind (to change) in the morning. 10. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 11. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 12. I (to see) Pete today. 13. She (to see) this film last Sunday. 14. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 15. I just (to meet) our teacher. 16. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. 17. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother. 18. I (not to see) you for a long time. I (to see) you in town two or three days ago, but you (not to see) me. I (to be) on a bus.

2. 		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у <i>Present Perfect</i> або <i>Past Indefinite</i>
--	--	---

1. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early. 2. Where you (to spend) your holidays? 3. You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Crimea? 4. While travelling in the Crimea I (to meet) your friend. 5. I never (to visit) that place. 6. He (to visit) that place last year. 7. I just (to get) a letter from Tom. 8. You (to take) any photographs while travelling in the south? 9. He (to be) abroad five years ago. 10. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year? 11. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child. 12. He (not yet to come) back. 13. He (to go) already? 14. When you (to see) him last? 15. I (not to see) him for ages. 16. His health (to improve) greatly since I (to see) him last. 17. You (to pass) your driving test yet? — Yes, I (to pass) it in May, but I (not to buy) a car yet. 18. He already (to move). He (to find) a nice flat before Christmas and he (to be) there two years.

3. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у <i>Present Perfect</i> або <i>Past Indefinite</i>
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1. I (not yet to eat) today. 2. He (not to eat) yesterday. 3. You (to play) the piano yesterday? 4. You (to play) the piano today? 5. What you (to prepare) for today? 6. Look at this birdhouse. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday. 7. Where you (to put) my pen? I cannot find it. 8. You (to see) Mary today? 9. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week. 10. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre? 11. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself. 12. He is not at school today, he (to fall) ill. — When he (to fall) ill? — He (to fall) ill yesterday. 13. I already (to do)

my homework. Now I can go for a walk. 14. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 15. He just (to come) home. 16. He (to come) home a minute ago. 17. Nick (to play) football yesterday. 18. She already (to come) from school. Now she is doing her homework. 19. I (to read) this book last year. 20. I (to read) this book this year. 21. I never (to be) to Washington. 22. You ever (to be) to New York? 23. You ever (to see) the eruption of a volcano? 24. I (to invite) Linda to the party. When you (to see) her? — I (not to see) her for ages. I (to call) her an hour ago.

4.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у *Present Perfect* або *Past Indefinite*

1. She just (to go) out. 2. She (to leave) the room a moment ago. 3. We (not yet to solve) the problem. 4. When it all (to happen)? 5. The morning was cold and rainy, but since ten o'clock the weather (to change) and now the sun is shining brightly. 6. Show me the dress which you (to make). 7. Oh, how dark it is! A large black cloud (to cover) the sky. I think it will start raining in a few minutes. 8. Oh, close the window! Look, all my papers (to fall) on the floor because of the wind. 9. When you (to open) the window? — I (to open) it ten minutes ago. 10. The sun (not to rise) yet, but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute. 11. I (to see) you walking along the street the other day with a heavy bag. 12. I (not to read) the newspaper today. 13. It is very late, and trams (to stop) running: we must find a taxi to get home. 14. How many times you (to be) to St. Petersburg? 15. At last I (to translate) this article: now I shall have a little rest. 16. We (to go) to the country yesterday, but the rain (to spoil) all the pleasure. 17. My watch was going in the morning, but now it (to stop). 18. The lecture (not yet to begin) and the students are talking in the classroom.

5.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у *Present Perfect* або *Past Indefinite*

1. It (to be) very cold yesterday. 2. When you (to meet) him? 3. I (not to see) him since 1987. 4. How many mushrooms you (to gather)? 5. Where you (to put) the newspaper? I want to read it, but cannot find it anywhere. 6. The new school (to begin) working last year. 7. At last I (to do) all my homework: now I shall go out. 8. The building of the house (to begin) early in April. 9. The rain (to stop) but a cold wind is still blowing. 10. We already (to solve) the problem. 11. He (to come) a moment ago. 12. I never (to speak) to him. 13. He just (to finish) his work. 14. You (to make) any spelling mistakes in your dictation? 15. What books you (to read) when you (to live) in the country? 16. They (not yet to come) from the south. 17. He (to be) ill last week, but now he (to recover). 18. If everybody (to read) this new novel, let's discuss it. 19. You (to book) tickets? — Yes, I... . I (to book) them several days ago. 20. I can hardly recognize you. I (not to see) you since you (to leave) for Moscow. And you (to change) so much.

ТЕМА 5:

СВЯТА

Заняття 4

СВЯТКУВАННЯ РІЗДВА ТА НОВОГО РОКУ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

CHRISTMAS

CHRISTMAS, which takes its name from Christ's Mass, was first celebrated on various dates from about 200 A.D. but was finally set on December 25 by Bishop Liberius of Rome in 354 A.D. The December date, which almost coincides with the winter solstice, became a popular festival of West Europe during the Middle Ages. But as late as the nineteenth century, Christmas celebration was suppressed in Scotland and New England because of some religious differences. All Christian nations have traditions which have become a part of the Christmas season. For example, England has contributed the decorations of holly and mistletoe, carolling and gift giving. The Christmas tree is a medieval German tradition and the immortal carol "Silent Night" also comes from Germany. The United States first made Santa Claus popular in New York, popularized the Christmas card about 1846 and made the major contribution to commercializing Christmas. When Ukraine under King Volodymyr (St. Vladimir) accepted Christianity from Byzantium in 988 A.D. many pagan traditions were in existence which were adapted by the Church to the new religion. Some of those traditions have survived a thousand years and now form a part of today's Christmas celebrations.

Christmas is a joyous day which opens for Ukrainian families with attendance at Church. Ukrainian Churches offer services starting before midnight on Christmas Eve and on Christmas morning. Christmas supper, without Lenten restrictions, does not have as many traditions connected with it as Sviata Vecherya. The old tradition in Ukraine of giving gifts to children on St. Nicholas Day, December 19th, has generally been replaced by the Christmas date.

Why do Ukrainians celebrate Christmas on January 7th rather than December 25th? Many people wonder why the Ukrainian date is thirteen days later and only a few people are aware that it is related to a change from the calendar which was in use two thousand years ago. Tradition plays a great part in the lives of people of Ukrainian origin and it is for this reason that they have continued to celebrate Christmas on the old date that would have been observed by all Christians.

SVIATA VECHERYA or "HOLY SUPPER" is the central tradition of the beautiful Christmas Eve celebrations in Ukrainian homes. The dinner table sometimes has a few wisps of hay on the embroidered table cloth as a reminder of the manger in Bethlehem. Many Canadian and American families wear their Ukrainian embroidered shirts on this occasion. When the children see the first

Star in the eastern evening sky, which symbolizes the trek of the Three Wise Men, the Sviata Vecherya may begin. In farming communities the head of the household now brings in a sheaf of wheat called the *didukh* which represents the importance of the ancient and rich wheat crops of Ukraine, the staff of life through the centuries. *Didukh* means literally "grandfather spirit" so it symbolizes the family's ancestors. In city homes a few stalks of golden wheat in a vase are often used to decorate the table. A prayer is said and the father says the traditional Christmas greeting, "Khrystos rodyvsya!" (Christ is born!) which is answered by the family with "Slavite Yoho!" (Let Us Glorify Him!) In some families the Old Slavic form *Khrystos razhdayetsya* is used.

At the end of the Sviata Vecherya the family often sings *Kolyadky*, Ukrainian Christmas Carols. In many communities the old Ukrainian tradition of carolling is carried on by groups of young people and members of organizations and churches calling at homes and collecting donations. The favorite Ukrainian carol is *Boh predvichny* (God Eternal) which has a very beautiful melody and lyrics. Some Ukrainian carols are unusual because they mention Ukraine while others are ancient pagan songs of a thousand years ago which have been converted into Christian carols.

MALANKA OR SHCHEDRY VECHIR on January 13th according to the Julian calendar is celebrated as Ukrainian New Year's Eve in many cities. On this, the last night of the year, New Year's carols called *Shchedrivky* are sung. One of the most famous of these is the popular "Shchedryk" by *Leontovich* which is known in English as "The Carol of the Bells." While Christmas is a religious event, Malanka is a secular, merry-making celebration. In some communities Ukrainian professional and businessmen's clubs or youth organizations sponsor a dress up Malanka Banquet and Ball. The traditional Christmas customs of Ukraine add color and significance to the winter festival of Christmas, and Ukrainian Christmas on January 7th is usually a peaceful and quiet event. This celebration reminds us of the baby in a Bethlehem manger whose 1,975th birthday we celebrate. But whether Christmas is celebrated on December 25th or on January 7th the message is the same: "Peace on Earth! Good will towards men!"

SAINT NICHOLAS, one of the most popular saints honored by the Greek and the Latin churches was actually a real person who lived in the 4th century in Myra, Asia Minor, which is presently Demre in Turkey. Traditionally, he has been honored on December 6 by the Latin Church and on December 19 according to the churches, such as the Ukrainian, which follow the Julian Calendar.

In his youth Nicholas entered a monastery and later became an abbot and then a bishop. After suffering persecution and imprisonment, he was freed by a new emperor, Constantine. He died in 352 and his relics were preserved in Myra for seven centuries until some Italian merchants sent an expedition of three ships and 62 men to Myra and, carried off his remains. They were deposited in the church in Bari, Italy on the Adriatic Sea on May 9, 1087 where they have remained to this day.

Many traditions relating to Saint Nicholas as the special guardian of maidens, children, scholars, merchants and sailors, have come down to our day.



There is a legend that connects St. Nicholas with the tradition of giving presents secretly. There was a nobleman in Patana with three daughters but he was too poor to provide them with a dowry for marriage. He was almost on the point of abandoning them to a sinful life when Nicholas heard of his problem. That night he took a purse of gold and threw it in an open window. The nobleman used it for a dowry the next day as he did a second purse he found the next night. Curious about his benefactor, the third night he watched and caught Nicholas in the act but he was told not to reveal the Saint's identity or generosity. Ever since, St. Nicholas has been identified with the tradition of gift giving. His three purses of gold eventually became the three golden balls symbol of pawnbrokers.

St. Nicholas is the most popular saint in the Ukrainian church after St. Vladimir, as is shown by the fact that there have been more churches named after St. Nicholas than after any other saint. Some scholars believe that it was through the great popularity that the Saint enjoyed in Kiev Rus - Ukraine in medieval times that his popularity spread to Western Europe, and particularly to Belgium and Holland.

Over the past 200 years, as the traditions around Christmas have grown and the importance of this winter festival brightens the season, Saint Nicholas has been absorbed into the tradition. It was the Dutch settlers who brought the St. Nicholas customs across the ocean to New York. The white bearded Saint Nicholas in a red bishop's costume was transformed into Santa Claus in the United States and Canada and eventually the tradition re-crossed the ocean to England.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Why was Christmas celebration suppressed in Scotland and New England?
2. When did King Volodymyr accept Christianity?
3. When do Ukrainian people celebrate St. Nicholas Day?
4. Why do Ukrainians celebrate Christmas on January 7th rather than December 25th?
5. What does diduch symbolize?
6. What legends about St. Nicholas do you know?


1. ►►			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Середньовічний, внесок, піст, вишиванка, стародавні язичницькі пісні, традиційні різдвяні звичаї, ув'язнення, таємно дарувати подарунки.


2. ►►			Знайдіть найкраще визначення для наступних термінів:
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1. solstice	a) a Christian religious song
2. mistletoe	b) grass that has been cut and dried
3. carol	c) either of the two times of the year when the sun reaches its highest or lowest point in the sky at midday, marked by the longest and shortest days
4. hay	d) money or properties that, in some societies, a wife must give to her husband when they get married
5. dowry	e) a person who lends money in exchange for articles left with them
6. pawnbroker	f) a plant with small shiny white berries that grows on other trees and is often used as a decoration at Christmas

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ ГРУПИ INDEFINITE TA CONTINUOUS

1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в одному з таких часів: <i>Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Present Continuous, Past Continuous</i>
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1. We (to have) a postcard from them two days ago. They (to say) they (to have) a marvellous time. 2. While she (to shop) this morning, she (to lose) her money. She (not to know) how. 3. They (to announce) our flight. We (to have) a problem. One of our suitcases (to miss). 4. Who (to speak) there? — I (not to know). 5. He (not to smoke). He (not to smoke) now. When he (to be) at the office yesterday, he (not to smoke), he (to work) hard. 6. When my sister (to wash) her skirt, she (to find) a pound note in the pocket. 7. When you (to learn) German? 8. We (to go) home now because it (to be) late. 9. Who you (to wait) for? 10. Her car (to break) down yesterday while she (to drive) to work. 11. When and where it (to happen)? 12. She always (to wear) nice clothes for work. Today she (to wear) a nice blouse and a dark skirt. 13. What she (to watch) at the moment? 14. I (to see) my friend in the street yesterday, but he (to run) for a bus and he (not to have) time to speak to me. 15. What your son (to do)? — He (to study) computer science. 16. What you (to do) at the weekend? 17. When she (to open) the door, a man (to stand) on the doorstep. It (to be) her uncle, but she (not to recognize) him because he (to wear) dark glasses. 18. Last night we (to go) to a cafe to meet our friends.

2. ↔		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в одному з таких часів: <i>Present, Past, Future Indefinite; Present, Past Continuous</i>
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1. Where your brother (to work)? — He (to work) at an institute. 2. Your grandmother (to sleep) when you (to come) home yesterday? 3. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 4. I (not to go) to the shop yesterday. I (to go) to the shop tomorrow. 5. Where Kate (to go) when you (to meet) her yesterday? Look at these children: they (to skate) very well. You (to skate) last Sunday? — Yes, we (to skate) the whole day last Sunday. We (to skate) again next Sunday. 8. My brother can skate very well. He (to skate) every Sunday. 9. What you (to do) now? I (to wash) the dishes. 10. What you (to do) at three o'clock yesterday? — I (to have) dinner. 11. You (to have) dinner now? 12. Every day the boss (to enter) the office at nine o'clock. 13. Yesterday the boss (to enter) the office at half past nine. 14. When the boss (to come) tomorrow? 15. At six o'clock yesterday we (to listen) to a very interesting lecture. 16. When I (to enter) the office, the secretary (to type) some letters. 17. My friend (to ring) me up at eight o'clock yesterday. 18. Look! My friends (to play) football. 19. Kate (not to write) letters every day. 20. You (to see) your friend yesterday? 21. Your father (to go) on a business trip last month? 22. What Nick (to do) yesterday? 23. When Nick (to get) up every morning? 24. Where your mother (to go) tomorrow? 25. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow. 26. A disco, which (to take) place at the club last weekend; (to keep) people awake half the night.

3. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в одному з таких часів: <i>Present, Past, Future Indefinite; Present, Past Continuous</i>
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1. I (to apply) for a visit visa and (to want) to make two journeys to your country while the visa (to be) valid. 2. They (to listen) to the news on the radio when the telephone (to ring). 3. I (to look) for a nice pair of gloves. 4. My train (to leave) in half an hour. — OK, I (to drive) you to the station in my car. 5. I (to check) the battery? — Yes, please. 6. Nowadays cars (to get) more and more expensive. 7. He (to get) a higher salary. 8. A father and his son (to travel) home in a car. It (to snow) and a strong wind (to blow). As they (to go) over a bridge, they (to hear) a loud bang and the father (to lose) control of the car. They (to be) injured and their lives (to be) in great danger. A helicopter (to take) the father and the boy to hospital and they (to be) saved. Now, the happy father (to look) at his son and (to say) to him: “I never (to drive) my car when it (to snow). I (to promise) you. It (to be) very dangerous to drive when it (to be) so slippery.”

ТЕМА 5:

СВЯТА

Заняття 5

СІМЕЙНІ СВЯТА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

BETTY'S BIRTHDAY

Last Saturday evening Betty had a birthday party at her house. It was a fantastic dress party and everybody had the time of their lives!

Betty and her sister had spent the previous day decorating their living room with balloons, streamers and coloured lights, and their mother had made an enormous birthday cake. Betty was delighted with such a beautiful cake and was really happy about it. All she could do was thinking about blowing out the candles with one single breath. She already knew what wish to make while blowing out the candles on her birthday cake.

The guests started arriving at about eight o'clock, and Betty put on some disco music so that everyone could dance. The birthday gift desk was loaded with the presents Betty's friends brought her.

I was wearing a clown costume with my brother's big shoes and a curly red wig. I had painted my face all white with a big red smiling mouth and a red plastic nose, but I became so hot while dancing that all my make-up started running down my face! We also played exciting games, and then we sat down to eat pizza and Betty's delicious birthday cake.

The entire evening was a huge success and everyone agreed that it was a lot of fun. I think we will remember Betty's party for a long time to come!

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.



1. Where and when did the event happen?
2. What preparations had been made?
3. What happened on the actual day?
4. What are the writer's feelings?
5. What did they eat during the party?

1. ►►




Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:

Прикрашати кімнату, кольорові вогниці, великий смачний торт, загасити свічки єдиним подихом, загадувати бажання, гості, прибувати, костюм клоуна, курчава перука, червоний пластиковий ніс, грим, великий успіх.

2. ►►			Поєднайте слова з їхніми визначеннями:
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1. streamer	a) causing great interest
2. wig	b) not straight
3. make-up	c) a long narrow piece of coloured paper, used to decorate a place for a party
4. exciting	d) substances used by actors to change their appearance
5. curly	e) a piece of artificial hair worn on the head

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
СКЛАДНОПІДРЯДНІ РЕЧЕННЯ ЗІ СПОЛУЧНИКАМИ
TILL, UNTIL, AS SOON AS, BEFORE, AFTER, WHILE

1. 	Перекладіть речення українською мовою
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1. I'll buy that novel when it comes out.
2. After she was out of sight, he turned and entered the house.
3. I was there before I came here.
4. You'll sleep here while we stay.
5. There were tears in his eyes as he went downstairs.
6. Then wait till I get one or two things.
7. Whenever I pass her door, I always hear her crying.

2. 		Закінчіть речення, доповнюючи їх підрядними реченнями часу
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1. What will you do when...
2. What did you do before...
3. What will you do after...
4. Will you stay here while...
5. Shall we go for a walk as soon as...
6. Please stay here till...

3. 	Перекладіть речення англійською мовою
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1. Я запитаю в нього про це, коли він вийде.
2. Виконуй домашнє завдання поки мене не буде.
3. Як тільки впораємося з цим, підемо відпочивати.
4. Після того як він вийшов з будинку, він зрозумів, що був неправий.
5. Він завітав до них, перш ніж прийти сюди.
6. Зачекай, поки я прибиру квартиру.
7. Коли дощ ущух, ми пішли погуляти.
8. Кожного разу коли я йду в інститут, я зустрічаю цих людей.

ТЕМА 5:

СВЯТА

Заняття 6

ДНІ НАРОДЖЕННЯ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

TRADITIONS

Birthdays are especially important to the very young and the very old. On their birthday, people receive birthday cards and birthday presents from their family and friends. Children's cards often have a large number on them showing how old they are. Cards for adults have pictures of flowers or scenery, or humorous or rude cartoons. Inside there is usually a simple greeting, such as "Happy Birthday" or "Many Happy Returns of the Day". Children expect to receive a special birthday present from their parents. As they get older, many expect larger, more expensive presents, such as a music system or a television.



In the US children who have their birthdays during the school year take a cake to school and have a small party with their class. In Britain children sometimes get bumped by their friends (lifted off the ground horizontally and put down again sharply), the same number of times as their age. Some US parents have the custom of spanking their child, once for each year of their age.

Many younger children invite their friends to a birthday party at their home. Balloons are often tied to the gate of the house where the party is being held. Children wear their party clothes and take a present. They play party games such as 'pin the tail on the donkey' or 'musical chairs'. Sometimes parents arrange for a magician to visit the house. After the games there is a special tea with a birthday cake. The cake is covered with sugar icing (AmE frosting), and has small candles on top, the same number of candles as the child's age. As the cake is carried into the room with the candles lit, everyone sings 'Happy Birthday To You!' and then the birthday boy or birthday girl tries to blow out all the candles with one breath and makes a secret wish.

In the US the 16th birthday is called sweet sixteen. It is the age at which a person can get a US driver's license, and some wealthier parents give their children a car as a present. At 18, in Britain and in the US, young people become adults and many have a big party. In most parts of the US 21 is the age at which people can drink alcohol legally. In Britain people celebrate 21st birthdays less than when 21 was the age at which they became adults.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What do people usually receive on their birthdays?
2. How do American children celebrate their birthdays?
3. What games do children play?
4. When does birthday boy or birthday girl make a secret wish?
5. What does sweet sixteen mean?
6. At what age people in the USA can drink alcohol legally?

1. ►►			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Отримувати подарунки, запрошувати друзів на вечірку, маленькі свічки, загасити всі свічки з першого разу, отримати права водія, розпивати спиртні напої на законних підставах.

2. ►►			Доберіть синоніми до наступних слів:
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To receive, presents, large number, humourous, to expect, sometimes, custom, to spank, wealthy, adults.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СКЛАДНОПІДРЯДНІ ОЗНАЧАЛЬНІ РЕЧЕННЯ


1. 	Перекладіть речення українською мовою
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1. "Everybody who makes the kind of blunder I did should apologize," he remarked with a pronounced nodding of his head. (Caldwell) 2. Rachel had become aware of the fact that she was talking loudly. (Swinnerton) 3. He took after his blond father, who had been a painter. Rosa took after her dark-haired mother, who had been a Fabian. (Murdoch) 4. What we are interested in, as author and reader, is the fact that publishing in England is now an integral part of big business. (Fox) 5. The first thing Martin did next morning was to go counter both to Brissenden's advice and command. (London) 6. The invalid, whose strength was now sufficiently restored, threw off his coat, and rushed towards the sea, with the intention of plunging in, and dragging the drowning man ashore. (Dickens) 7. He was suddenly reminded of the crumpled money he had snatched from the table and burned in the sink. (Caldwell) 8. Georgie, who is now twenty-six, had been an undergraduate at Cambridge, where she had taken a degree in economics. (Murdoch) 9. He would speak for hours about them to Harry Esmond; and, indeed, he could have chosen few subjects more likely to interest the unhappy young man, whose heart was now as always devoted to these ladies; and who was thankful to all who loved them, or praised them, or wished them well. (Thackeray) 10. I hardly know why I came to the conclusion that you don't consider it an altogether fortunate attachment. (Pinero) 11. He walked to the window and stood there looking at the winter night that had finally come upon them. (Caldwell) 12. What terrified her most was that she found deep in her heart a strong wish that Mischa might indeed want to reopen negotiations. (Murdoch) 13. Directly in front of her window was a wide terrace with a stone parapet which swept round to what she took to be the front of the house, which faced, the sea more squarely. (Murdoch) 14. He spent half the week in Cambridge, where he lodged with his sister and lent his ear to neurotic undergraduates, and the other half in London, where he seemed to have a formidable number of well-known patients. (Murdoch) 15. I went upstairs to lie down and fell into the most profound and peaceful sleep that I had experienced

for a long time. (Murdoch) 16. “Palmer Anderson,” said Georgie, naming Antonia’s psychoanalyst, who was also a close friend of Antonia and myself. (Murdoch) 17. She looked to him much the same child as he had met six years ago... (Murdoch) 18. Rosa had the feeling that she was both recognized and expected. (Murdoch) 19. Maybe the reason you don’t want to go to a specialist is because you don’t want to change — you want to stay as you are. (Caldwell) 20. Gretta regarded him with a look on her face that was unrevealing of her thoughts. (Caldwell) 21. Such light as there was from the little lamp fell now on his face, which looked horrible — for it was all covered with blood. (Priestley) 22. Three days after Gretta and Glenn Kenworthy’s Saturday night party, which was still being talked about among those who had been present, Royd Fillmore presented a formal resignation to the governing board of Medical Square Clinic. (Caldwell)

2. ↔		Перекладіть речення українською мовою
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1. That is all I can tell you. (London) 2. He was under the impression that an attempt was going to be made to convict him. (Dreiser) 3. Whenever she came which was often she came quite noisily. (Dreiser) 4. The things her father said seemed meaningless and neutral. (Lawrence) 5. Then she came to New York where she remained two years. (Dreiser) 6. I opened Palmer’s close-fitting hall door which is always unlocked and ushered Dr. Klein inside. (Murdoch) 7. What happened was the last thing that any of them expected to happen. (Priestley) 8. I shook out my scarf which was damp and soggy. (Murdoch) 9. She had no idea where she was going. (Murdoch) 10. There were times when I wanted to stop the car and tell him to get out. (Maltz) 11. His hair which was short sleek and black was just visible beneath the capacious brim of a low-crowned brown hat. (Dickens) 12. But he could see now no reason why he should not smoke. (London) 13. The bar was crowded with men which she had expected it to be and at first she was not able to find a place to sit down. (Caldwell)

3. 	Переробіть речення, використовуючи означальні підрядні. Використовуйте речення в дужках для утворення означальних підрядних
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Examples: Tom’s father goes swimming every day. (Tom’s father is 78.)

Tom’s father, who is 78, goes swimming every day.

She told me her address. (I wrote her address down on a piece of paper.)

...She **told me her address, which I wrote down on a piece of paper**...

1. She showed me a photograph of her son. (Her son is a policeman.)

She showed me a photograph of her son

2. We decided not to swim in the sea. (The sea looked rather dirty.)

We

3. The new stadium will be opened next month. (The stadium holds 90,000 people.) The
4. John is one of my closest friends. (I have known John for eight years.)
.....
5. That man over there is an artist. (I don't remember his name.) (use whose)
.....
6. Opposite our house there is a nice park. (There are some beautiful trees in this, park.) (use where)
7. The storm caused a lot of damage. (Nobody had been expecting the storm.).....
8. The postman was late this morning. (The postman is nearly always on time.)
9. We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. (Bristol is only 30 miles away.)
.....
10. Mr Edwards has gone into hospital for some tests. (His health hasn't been good recently.) (use whose)
11. Jack looks much nicer without his beard. (His beard made him look much older.)
12. I went to see the doctor. (The doctor told me to rest for a few days.)
.....
13. Thank you for your letter. (I was very happy to get your letter.)
.....
14. A friend of mine helped me to get a job. (His father is the manager of a company.) (use whose).....
15. Next week-end I'm going to Glasgow. (My sister lives in Glasgow.) (use where).....

4. 	<p>Переробіть речення, використовуючи означальні підрядні. Використовуйте речення в дужках для утворення означальних підрядних</p>
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Example: Mr Carter is very interested in our plan. (I spoke to him on the phone last night.) ...***Mr Carter, who I spoke to on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan...***
 or ... ***Mr Carter, to whom I spoke on the phone, last night, is very interested in our plan...***

1. This is a photograph of our friends. (We went on holiday with them.)
This is
2. The wedding took place last Friday. (Only members of the family were invited to it.) The
3. I've just bought some books about astronomy. (I'm very interested in astronomy.)

ТЕМА 5:

СВЯТА

Заняття 7

МОЄ УЛЮБЛЕНЕ СВЯТО



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

LEGEND

St. Valentine is usually described as a priest or bishop who lived in the third century after Christ. According to one legend, he was a Roman priest with a special feeling for young people. When the Roman Empire needed soldiers, Emperor Claudius II decreed that no one could marry or become engaged. Valentine secretly married a number of young couples. He was arrested, imprisoned, and put to death.

COUNTRIES & CUSTOMS

During the Middle Ages, at the Feast of St. Valentine, a spring festival took place in Italy. Young people gathered in gardens to listen to love poetry and romantic music. However, the custom died out and there has been no real Valentine's Day celebration in Italy for many years. Some of the customs continued into the 1880's, but were completely banned by the government, and thus, St. Valentine's Day disappeared in France. Austria, Hungary, and Germany also had St. Valentine Day courtship customs. In the British Isles, youths were drawing names for "valentines" or sweethearts on February 14. During the 17th century, while the Puritans were strong in England, St. Valentine's Day was banned. However, in 1660, Charles II revived the holiday. Since World War II, shops in Germany have stocked valentines for American servicemen stationed there. Thus, there has been a renewed interest in the holiday in some parts of Germany, Austria, and Spain. It is mainly in the United States and Britain that St. Valentine's Day has been kept alive. In both countries, people of all ages enjoy Valentine parties and the exchange of valentines.



TRUE-LOVE TOKENS

Hearts, cupids, birds, and flowers have been Valentine symbols for centuries. One token which has slipped into the background is the true-love knot. With no beginning and no end, the love knot consists of graceful loops, sometimes in the form of hearts. On the loops are endless love messages that can be read by turning the knot about. A young man would hang his token on his true love's doorknob, slipping a love letter under her door. A popular 19th century love token was a paper hand. It is a symbol of courtship because a young man proposed by asking a lady "for her hand." Tiny paper gloves were also popular, and real gloves had long been a favorite valentine gift, especially in the British Isles. Costly jewels were also given by wealthy noblemen and others gave what

they could. Shoestrings, silk stockings, and garters were also given as tokens of love. Many sailors made a hobby of scrimshaw - scratching or carving designs on pieces of tusk, bone, or a foreign wood. Hearts, flowers, leaves, and a pair of doves were all popular as designs, and somewhere on the token was usually a date and the name of a woman. These charming Valentine love tokens have lost their meaning or were replaced with articles made by machines. Today people are more likely to express their love with gifts of candy, flowers, jewelry, or perfume. Usually the gift is given by the boy or man, but sometimes a couple exchanges tokens.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What do you know about St. Valentine?
2. Why was he arrested and imprisoned?
3. In what day did Italian people celebrate St. Valentine's Day during the Middle Ages?
4. When do people celebrate St. Valentine's Day at present?
5. When was St. Valentine's Day banned in Britain?
6. Who revived this holiday in Britain? When?
7. What Valentine symbols do you know?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Єпископ, згідно з легендою, таємно одружував молоді пари, бути заарештованим, слухати любовну поезію, повністю заборонити, відновити свято, військовослужбовці, рукавички.

2. ▶▶			Доповніть речення словами із тексту:
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1. When the Roman Empire needed, Emperor Claudius II that no one could marry or become
2. Some of the customs continued into the 1880's, but were completely by the government.
3.,,,, have been Valentine symbols for centuries. One which has slipped into the background is the true-love
4. Costly were given by wealthy and others gave what they could.
5. Today people are more likely to their love with gifts of,,, or perfume.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПІДРЯДНІ РЕЧЕННЯ ОБСТАВИНИ


1.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою

1. He too had moved and was now standing where she had been a moment before. (Priestley) 2. Once they reached the open country the car leapt forward like a mad thing. (Murdoch) 3. Alban's eyes glittered as he looked at the buses and policemen trying to direct the confusion. (Maugham) 4. He watched until the final wisp of smoke had disappeared. (Caldwell) 5. Even after Glenn had nodded urgently to her, she continued to look as if she did not know whether to run away from him or to walk back down the corridor to where he stood. (Caldwell) 6. And he followed her out of the door, whatever his feelings might be. (Lawrence) 7. I came away the first moment I could. (Galsworthy) 8. If anything particular occurs, you can write to me at the post-office, Ipswich. (Dickens) 9. A cat with a mouse between her paws who feigns boredom is ready to jump the second the mouse makes a dash for freedom. (Caldwell) 10. Gladys leaned forward and then turned her head so that she could look Penderel almost squarely in the face. (Priestley) 11. I could work faster if your irons were only hotter. (London) 12. The aftermath of the cub reporter's deed was even wider than Martin had anticipated. (London) 13. But these two people, insufferable though they might be in other circumstances, were not unwelcomed. (Priestley) 14. Brissenden lay sick in his hotel, too feeble to stir out, and though Martin was with him often, he did not worry him with his troubles. (London) 15. Had the great man said but a word of kindness to the small one, no doubt Esmond would have fought for him with pen and sword to the utmost of his might. (Thackeray) 16. When Rainsborough received this news he was made so miserable by it that he was not sure that he could survive. (Murdoch) 17. However friendly she might seem one day, the next she would have lapsed to her original disregard of him, cold, detached, at her distance. (Lawrence) 18. Howard puffed his cigarette thoughtfully before speaking, as if he was still uncertain about what he should say. (Caldwell) 19. How she would reach the villa, and what she would find there when she arrived, she had not even dared to imagine. (Lawrence) 20. I paused while she took off her coat... (Murdoch) 21. I don't know what would have concluded the scene, had there not been one person at hand rather more rational than myself, and more benevolent than my entertainer. (Lawrence) 22. And you will find that it is scarcely less of a shock for you because you saw what you expected to see. (Murdoch) 23. When he left the car, he strode along the sidewalk as a wrathful man will stride, and he rang the Morse bell with such viciousness that it roused him to consciousness of his condition, so that he entered in good nature, smiling with amusement at himself. (London) 24. Wherever they were together or separate, he appeared to be travelling in one intellectual direction or along one mental groove, and she another. (Dreiser) 25. As I had no taste for this particular discussion, and also

wanted to get off the subject of my dear brother, I said, “What will you be doing on Christmas Day?” (Murdoch) 26. “In that case,” said Palmer, “since we are going away for good, I doubt if we shall meet again.” (Murdoch) 27. Dazed as he was, he realized that there was just a chance of escape. (Priestley) 28. No matter how brilliant a physician is, a thing like that will ruin his career. (Caldwell) 29. She could hardly hear his voice, so deafening and continuous was the clatter of the waves upon the stones. (Murdoch) 30. At least it was good to be on one’s legs again, and though the night was hideous, the situation seemed less precarious than it did when one was sitting in there, playing fantastic tricks with mechanisms. (Priestley)

2. 		Перекладіть речення українською мовою
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1. Whenever I go there, I always meet him.
2. He was in the shop before he came here.
3. I believe you because I know you.
4. As it is wet, we shall stay at home.
5. Since you feel tired, you should rest.
6. She returned to his room again, for she was tired.
7. That boy used to get ill about twice a week, so that he couldn’t go to school.
8. This ball was so large that the child couldn’t hold it.
9. So quickly had she come and gone in the mass of people that he had not been able to make sure.
10. The snow blew in our faces so we could hardly see.

3. 	Перекладіть речення англійською мовою
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1. Напиши йому зараз же, щоб він знав про наші плани.
2. Я подзвоню їй, щоб вона не забула про це.
3. Батьки цих дітей голодували, щоб їхні діти могли добре їсти.
4. Я робитиму так, як мені подобається.
5. Він не міг лежати так спокійно як я.
6. Я не міг зробити більше ніж вони.
7. Чим більше я бачу світ, тим більше він мені подобається.
8. Ви просто приходьте, наче ви йдете на прогулянку.

ТЕМА 5:

СВЯТА

Заняття 8

ЯК НАЙКРАЩЕ ПРОВЕСТИ ВІДПУСТКУ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

HOW TO SPOIL THE VACATION

Adult children must spend vacation apart from their parents. I came to such a conclusion not long ago. I had a brilliant (as I thought) idea — to go to the spa with the whole family. I was sure that everyone would enjoy the holidays: father would go fishing, mother would teach her grandson (my son) how to live, my husband would work on his scientific research. And I would finally have the chance to relax!

How naive and silly I was!

A Crazy Family

Let me introduce my family. My husband Dima is a complete pessimist. If you ask him, ‘How are you?’, he will obviously answer, ‘Terrible.’ But if you continue asking him about the details you’ll see that his life is not so bad as he says.

My father is a complete optimist. He is keen on his health, all kinds of medicines and proper way of life. From time to time he goes jogging in the forest where he embraces the trees — ‘to take their positive energy’. He drinks pure water, eats with silver spoons and drinks a spoonful of vegetable oil a day. He is fond of shopping and often buys things he doesn’t really need. He has a good sense of humour and likes to play tricks on my mother.

My mother is naive, absent-minded and absolutely illogical in her behaviour. She believes in astrology and always tries to interpret her night dreams. She likes to talk about mysteries, aliens, paranormal phenomena, and discuss the private life of her friends and neighbours.

My son Vadik is 5. He is our terror. He often makes us laugh at his pranks.

And finally, some words about me. I’m the main character here. I’m in the epicenter of all events. I bring up my son, inspire optimism in my husband (as far as possible), try new health-improving methods to please my father, and look for new horoscopes for my mother.

The Day of Departure

It was horrible! Dima was sure that the train would be late. I was looking for the tickets everywhere. Mother had a headache. Father was smoking and tried to explain the nature of mother’s migraine from the medical point of view.

In the train, Dima said there were microbes everywhere. Vadik started looking for them immediately. Mother had high pressure. Father gave her advice, while I was running along the carriage trying to find some pills.

Finally, we arrive to some small Ukrainian town and rent a house. It's a wonderful sunny day. There are plum and apricot trees in the garden. Everything looks OK, but I'm not going to lose my head. My family is a kindergarten and I am the only person who can take care of them all. I'm sure they had prepared a lot of surprises for me.

DAY 1.

Mother had a nightmare and looked very unhappy next day. Her horoscope promised nothing good either. For breakfast, she boiled 12 eggs and could not explain why she cooked so many. It depressed her even more.

DAY 2.

Vadik spent too much time swimming in the river. I had to cure him with hot milk and honey. Dima could not lose such a chance. He pretended ill too, and in the result I had to cure him as well.

DAY 3.

Father went jogging, embraced trees and tried to make Vadik do the same. Mother was thinking about life after death. Dima was busy with his research and I had to cook dinner for the whole family. Need I say that nobody helped me?

DAY 4.

Father and Vadik went fishing. In 3 or 4 hours father returned home with some fish but without my son! He lost him on the way home! P-A-N-I-C!!! Dima was sure he had got into a maniac's hands, mother quietly cried, I was running around the garden screaming at my father. In 10 minutes Vadik returned home. He was absolutely happy — he saw a real squirrel in the wood. The rest of the day I tried to come to my senses.

DAY 5.

Mother was reading a book about a new theory of man's origin: after death people turn into other creatures — dogs, cats, birds... She decided never to throw away food waste and feed animals — who knows, maybe they are our ancestors?

DAY 6.

Some people on the beach told father about new methods of health improving. He was as happy as a baby. Mother's new friend Anna fell in love and sat on a diet. Of course, my father gave her a lot of useful advice.



DAY 7. (THE LAST)

I'm fed up with this vacation! I had to cure my family of all possible diseases, read my husband's research work (where I don't understand a word), listen to mother's debates about life after death and, stories about her friend's private life. Vadik systematically got lost, hurt his knees, caught colds and demanded fairytales for night. Everyone wanted my attention. Thanks to God, we are leaving tomorrow!

Next time I'll spend my vacation alone!

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. How many members are there in the family described in the text? Tell about them.
2. Describe the day of the departure. Why was it horrible?
3. What happened to Mother? Why was she depressed?
4. Why was there so much panic in the house on the 4th day?
5. Do you prefer to spend your vacation alone or with your parents? Why?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Дорослі діти, приходити до висновку, курорт, бути впевненим, наукова робота, жахливо, обіймати дерева, чиста вода, їсти срібними ложками, почуття гумору, неуважна, тлумачити сни, чужинці, витівки, надихати оптимізмом, задовільняти, головний біль, високий тиск, втрачати голову, піклуватися, вдавати, оговтуватися, перетворюватися, недоїдки, пращури.



2. ▶▶			Поясніть наступні терміни своїми словами:
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Pessimist, optimist, absent-minded, nightmare, panic.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ДІЄСЛОВА З ДВОМА ДОДАТКАМИ


1. 	Перепишіть речення, замінюючи непрямий додаток на <i>him, her, them</i>
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1. He cooked a nice meal for all his friends.*He cooked them a nice meal*.....
2. She lent some money to her grandmother.
3. Hand that plate to your brother.
4. Who'll read a story to the children?
5. I've made some coffee for father.
6. Jack's gone to get some water for his mother.
7. He offered the job to young girl.

2. 		Перепишіть речення, використовуючи з непрямыми додатками прийменники <i>for</i> або <i>to</i>
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1. I have booked them seats. (the children)*I have booked seats for the children*.....
2. Can you make them a cup of tea? (everyone)
3. I've written her a letter. (my sister)
4. Who's going to cook them supper? (the family)
5. We can show them our photographs. (all the visitors)
6. Could you cut them some bread? (your brothers and sisters)

7. I sold her my old skis. (your friend)
8. She told them my secret. (everyone)
9. Who will give them the instructions? (soldiers)
10. He showed them the way. (tourists)

3. 	Закінчить речення, щоб показати які подарунки Діана подарувала своїй родині. Дивіться таблицю
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Helen – a doll, grandfather – a pipe, uncle Tom and aunt Jane – flowers, grandmother – a box of chocolates, Richard – a dictionary, mother – a teapot, father – a pullover.

1. She bought a bicycle ***for her little brother, Simon.***
2. She gave Helen
3. She bought a pipe
4. She sent some flowers
5. She bought a box of chocolates.
6. She gave a dictionary
7. She bought a nice new teapot
8. She gave a pullover.

ТЕМА 6:

ПОДОРОЖ

Заняття 1

ПОДОРОЖ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

TRAVELLING

Those who wish to travel, either for pleasure or on business have at their disposal various means of transport. There is, for instance, the humble inexpensive bicycle. Then there's the motor-cycle, with which you can travel quickly and cheaply, but for long journeys it's rather tiring. With a motorcar, one can travel comfortably for a long distance, without getting too tired. Luxurious ships cross seas and oceans from one continent to another. Aeroplanes carry passengers to various parts of the world in almost as many hours as it takes days to do the journey by other means. But most of us still have to use trains.

Imagine a busy railway station. A train is standing at one of the platforms ready to leave. Some of the passengers are looking out of the windows watching the late-comers who are hurrying looking for empty seats. The engine is ready to draw the train out of the station. On another platform a train has just come in: some passengers are getting out, others are getting in. Those, who have not taken the precaution of getting their tickets beforehand are waiting in queues at the booking-office.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.



1. How often do you travel?
2. What means of transport do you prefer? Why?
3. What are the advantages of travelling by train? By bus? By sea? By plane?
4. What are the disadvantages of travelling by train? By bus? By sea? By plane?
5. Tell about your last trip.

1. ►►



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:


Мати у своєму розпорядженні, різноманітний, на велику відстань, втомлюватися, розкішний, перетинати, дивитися із вікна, поспішати, вільне місце, турбуватися, черга.

2. ►►			Вставте наступні речення у діалог:
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
<i>Where are you from?</i>	<i>Have you booked a room in a hotel?</i>
<i>You can't enter the country</i>	<i>May I see your passport?</i>
<i>Can you spell your surname, please?</i>	<i>Where do you live?</i>
<i>Would you give it to me, please?</i>	<i>What's the purpose of your visit to Britain?</i>

A Good afternoon.
 B Good afternoon. What's your name, please?
 A Alan Wilkirson.
 B
 A W-I-L-K-I-R-S-O-N.
 B
 A I'm from Australia.
 B So, you are Australian?
 A No, I'm not. I'm German, because my father is German.
 B
 A In Moscow.
 B Why do you live in Russia?
 A Because my wife's Russian.
 B
 A Here you are.
 B
 A I'm on business.
 B What kind of business?
 A I'm a journalist. I want to write an article on British pubs.
 B
 A No, I haven't. I'm staying at my friend's.
 B What's his address?
 A I'm sorry, I don't remember. He is meeting me at the airport.
 B You have to give me the address. without
 the address, I'm afraid.
 A I have my friend's phone number.
 BI'll phone him. What's his name?
 A Richard Johnson.


ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МИНУЛИЙ ПОДОВЖЕНИЙ ЧАС

1.		Напишіть речення про те, що робила Аня в даний час
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- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 8.45-9.15 - had breakfast | 12.45-1.30 - had lunch |
| 9.15-10.00 - read the newspaper | 2.30-3.30 - washed some clothes |
| 10.00-12.00 - cleaned her flat | 4.00-6.00 - watched television |


2.		Поставте дієслова в правильну форму <i>Past Indefinite (I did)</i> або <i>Past Continuous (I was doing)</i>
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1. George(fall) off the ladder while he(paint) the ceiling.
2. Last night I(read) in bed when suddenly I(hear) a scream.
3. (you/watch) television when I phoned you?
4. Ann(wait) for me when I(arrive).
5. I (not/drive) very fast when the accident..... (happen).
6. I (break) a plate last night. I (do) the washing-up when it (slip) out of my hand.
7. Tom(take) a photograph of me while I..... (not/look).
8. We (not/go) out because it (rain).
9. What..... (you/do) at this time yesterday?
10. I (see) Carol at the party. She (wear) a really beautiful dress.

3.		Група людей перебуває в готелі. Одного вечора пролунав дзвінок пожежної тривоги. Напишіть, використовуючи слова в дужках, що кожна людина робила в цей час
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Example: (Don/have/a bath). ...*Don was having a bath.* ...

1. (Ann/write/a letter in her room) Ann.....
2. (George/get/ready to go out) George.....
3. (Carol and Denies /have /dinner) Carol and Denies.....
4. (Tom/make/a phone call) Tom.....

4.		Напишіть речення, використовуючи слова в дужках. Поставте дієслова в правильну форму <i>Past Indefinite (I did)</i> або <i>Past Continuous (I was doing)</i>
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Example: (I/fall/asleep when I/watch/television) ...*I fell asleep when I was watching television....*

1. (the phone/ring/when I/have a shower) The phone.....
2. (it/begin/to rain when I/walk home).....
3. (we/see/an accident when we/wait/for the bus).....

ТЕМА 6:

ПОДОРОЖ

Заняття 2

ПОДОРОЖ ПОЇЗДОМ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

OLD COUNTRY ADVICE TO THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER

One day my uncle Melic travelled from Fresno to New York. Before he got aboard the train his uncle Garro visited him and told him about the dangers of travel.

‘When you get on the train’, the old man said, ‘choose your seat carefully, sit down, and do not look about. Several moments after the train begins to move, two men wearing uniforms will come and ask for your ticket. Ignore them. They will be impostors.

Before you have travelled twenty miles, a young man will come to you and offer you a cigarette. Tell him you don’t smoke. The cigarette will be doped. On your way to the diner a very beautiful young woman will run to you and almost embrace you. She will be very attractive, and your natural wish will be to become friends with her. Don’t do this, go to the diner and eat. The woman will be an adventuress. Order the best food, and if the diner is crowded, and the beautiful young woman sits at your table, do not look in her eyes. If she speaks, pretend to be deaf. That is the only way out of it.’

‘Out of what,’ my uncle said.

‘Out of the whole trouble,’ the old man said. ‘I have travelled. I know what I’m talking about.’

‘Yes, sir,’ my uncle said.

‘On your way back to your seat from the diner,’ the old man said, ‘you pass through the smoker. There you will find a game of cards in progress. The players will be three middle-aged men with expensive-looking rings on their fingers. They will nod at you pleasantly to join the game. Tell them, ‘I don’t speak English.’

‘One thing more,’ the old man said. ‘When you go to bed at night, take your money out of your pocket and put it in your shoe under the pillow, keep your head on the pillow all night, and don’t sleep.’

‘Yes, sir,’ my uncle said.

‘That is all,’ the old man said.

The next day my uncle Melic got aboard the train and went to New York. The two men in uniform were not impostors, the young man with the doped cigarettes did not appear, the beautiful young woman did not sit at his table in the diner, and there was no card game in progress in the smoker. My uncle put his money in the shoe and put his shoe under his pillow and put his head on his

pillow and didn't sleep all night the first night, but the second night he abandoned the whole ritual.

The next day he himself offered another young man a cigarette which the other young man accepted. In the diner my uncle went to sit at a table with a young lady. He started a poker game in the smoker, and long before the train got to New York my uncle knew everybody aboard the train and everybody knew him.

The journey was a very pleasant one.

When my uncle Melic came back from New York, his uncle Garro visited him again.



'I see you are looking all right,' he said. 'Did you follow my instructions?'

'Yes, sir,' my uncle said.

'I am pleased,' he said, 'that someone has profited by my experience.'

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is this story about?
2. Have you ever travelled by train? Did you have such problems as uncle Garro once had?
3. When do you usually buy your train ticket? Have you ever had problems with the collectors?
4. Where do you prefer to have your seat in the train? On an upper berth or on a lower one? Why?
5. What kinds of train do you know? Which ones are more convenient?
6. Do you usually make friends with people who are in your compartment or your motto is "never talk to strangers"?
7. Tell about your last travelling by train.

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Небезпека подорожі, незважати на когось, шахрай, обіймати, аферистка, прикидатися глухим, скористатися чийось досвідом.

2. ▶▶			Доповніть наступні речення словами з таблиці:
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station	passengers	suitcase
departure	pack	carriage
waiting-room	berth	announces
plane	advantages	luggage

1. On the eve of your departure you your things in a
2. When the day of your comes you call the taxi and go to the railway

3. For some time you stay in the
4. In some time the loud speaker that the train is in and the are invited to take their seats.
5. You find your, enter the corridor and find your
6. You put your into a special box under the lower seat.
7. In some time the train starts off. Travelling by train is slower than by, but it has its

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРІВНЯННЯ МИНУЛОГО ПОДОВЖЕНОГО ТА МИНУЛОГО НЕОЗНАЧЕНОГО ЧАСІВ

1.



Розкрийте дужки та напишіть речення, вживаючи дієслова у *Past Indefinite* або *Past Continuous*

1. Father (to watch) TV at ten o'clock yesterday.
2. I (to go) to bed at nine o'clock yesterday.
3. I (to finish) my homework at nine o'clock yesterday.
4. I (to play) the piano at five o'clock yesterday.
5. He (to begin) to do his homework at four o'clock yesterday.
6. She (to wash) the floor at four o'clock yesterday.
7. I (to meet) Nick at three o'clock yesterday.
8. When I (to come) home, Kate (to play) the piano.
9. When I (to meet) John, he (to go) to the railway station.
10. When I (to go) to the museum, I (to see) a big crowd of people in the street.
11. They (to play) in the yard in the evening yesterday.
12. They (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday.
13. I (to clean) my teeth at eight o'clock in the morning yesterday.
14. We (to go) to the wood in summer.
15. When the teacher (to open) the door of the classroom, the pupils (to sit) at their desks.
16. He (to get) up at seven o'clock yesterday.
17. Father (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday.
18. I (to read) a book at six o'clock yesterday.
19. She (to fall) asleep at eleven o'clock yesterday.
20. Mother (to drink) tea at eleven o'clock yesterday.



2.



Розкрийте дужки та напишіть речення, вживаючи дієслова у *Past Indefinite* або *Past Continuous*

1. Last Sunday we (to go) skiing in the country. There (to be) already a lot of snow in the fields and we (to enjoy) ourselves. We (to ski) for two hours and a half.
2. They (to meet) at the station two hours ago.
3. Where you (to spend) last Sunday?
4. We (to be) in a hurry because only twenty minutes (to be) left before the beginning of the performance.
5. I (to play) the violin when my friend (to come) in. He (to invite) me to the theatre and I (to accept) the invitation with pleasure.
6. He (to ring) up his friend and (to ask) him about the homework.
7. When I (to come) to the theatre, my friend already (to wait) for me.
8. When I (to go) to the dentist's, I (to break) my arm.
9. When the teacher (to walk) into the classroom, the boys (to listen) to pop music and the girls (to eat) chips and (to


drink) lemonade. 10. She (to go) to the bank when I met her. She (not to go) to the doctor's. 11. What you (to do) when the accident (to happen)? — I (to walk) out of the hospital. 12. When the thieves (to take) his money, he (to leave) the bank.

3. 		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у <i>Past Indefinite</i> або <i>Past Continuous</i>
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1. The cat (to take) a piece of fish and then (to run) away. 2. He (to read) a newspaper when I (to come) in. 3. Yesterday I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 4. The train (to start) at fifteen minutes to ten. 5. He (to put) on his coat and cap, (to open) the door and (to go) out. 6. At this time yesterday I (to sit) at the theatre. 7. He (to come) back to St. Petersburg on the 15th of January. 8. I (to go) to the institute when I (to see) him. 9. At this time yesterday we (to have) dinner. 10. He (to write) a letter when I (to come) in. 11. He (to make) a report when I (to leave) the meeting. 12. Yesterday he (to write) a letter to his friend. 13. When I (to look) at them, they (to smile) at me. 14. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday? 15. I (to go) to bed at half past eleven. 16. Yesterday the lesson (to begin) at nine o'clock. 17. When somebody (to knock) at the door, she (to argue) with her husband. 18. When Pete (to jog) in the park in the morning, he (to lose) his Walkman.

4. 	Розкрийте дужки та напишіть речення, вживаючи дієслова у <i>Past Indefinite</i> або <i>Past Continuous</i>
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1. Lena (to sweep) the floor on Sunday. 2. Lena (to sweep) the floor from eleven till twelve on Sunday. 3. They (to go) to the wood last Sunday? 4. When they (to sail) down the river they (to see) a little island. 5. We (to work) the whole morning yesterday. 6. Mother (to cook) dinner at three o'clock yesterday. 7. She (to finish) cooking at four o'clock yesterday. 8. At half past four yesterday we (to have) dinner. 9. They (to translate) a difficult text yesterday. 10. I (to open) the window at six o'clock yesterday. 11. You (to go) to the cinema yesterday? 12. I (not to see) Mike last week. 13. When I (to open) the door, my friends (to sit) around the table. 14. When you (to begin) doing your homework yesterday? 15. We (to discuss) the latest news from three till four yesterday. 16. When I (to read) the newspaper yesterday, I (to find) an interesting article on UFOs. 17. You (to watch) TV yesterday? — Yes, we (to watch) TV the whole evening yesterday. 18. When you (to go) to bed yesterday? 19. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 20. At half past ten yesterday I (to sleep). 21. When I (to come) home from school yesterday, my little brother (to sit) on the floor with all his toys around him. He (to play) with them. I (to tell) him to put his toys into the box as he (to make) too much noise.

5. ↔		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у <i>Past Indefinite</i> або <i>Past Continuous</i>
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1. I (to feed) my cat with fish yesterday. 2. What you (to do) at four o'clock yesterday? — I (to feed) my cat. 3. What your brother (to do) yesterday? — He (to play) computer games. 4. I (to begin) repairing my camera at six o'clock yesterday. 5. At five o'clock yesterday Helen (to cook) soup. 6. What you (to do) when your sister (to come) home yesterday? 7. You (to have) supper at nine o'clock yesterday? He (not to go) to the shop yesterday. 9. Nick (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 10. Rick (to sleep) at eleven o'clock yesterday. 11. When we (to play) in the yard yesterday, it suddenly (to start) raining heavily. 12. I (to see) Mike when he (to cross) the street. 13. He (to begin) repairing his bicycle in the morning yesterday. 14. He (to repair) his bicycle the whole day yesterday. 15. He (to finish) repairing his bicycle in the evening yesterday. 16. We (to play) badminton from nine till eleven yesterday.

ТЕМА 6:

ПОДОРОЖ

Заняття 3

ПОДОРОЖ ЛІТАКОМ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою



- Good morning. What can I do for you?
- I want to fly to London. Are there any seats available on Wednesday, next week?
- Are you flying alone?
- Yes.
- What class?
- Economy.
- Just a moment, sir ... I'll check ... yeah ... there are a few seats left. What is your name, sir?
- Victor Ivanenko.
- As a rule, we sell Ukrainian citizens return tickets. You can buy an open return.
- OK. How much is it?
- It's 1155 hryvnias, including airport taxes.
- May I pay in cash?
- Certainly, sir. Here you are. Flight PS501.
- What time is the flight due to depart?
- It leaves at 8.55 a.m., but you must check in one hour prior to departure, sir.
- And what time does it arrive in London?
- 10.30 local time. There's two hours time difference, you know.
- Thank you very much.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Captain Gibson and his crew welcome you aboard British Airways Flight 179 to London. We are now flying at a height of 30 000 feet. Our speed is approximately 600 miles an hour. We'll land in London in five and a half hour. The temperature in London is now minus 3 degrees



In a few minutes you'll be able to see the Irish Coast. Our stewards and stewardesses will serve lunch in half an hour.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Have you ever travelled by plane? Did you enjoy it?
2. Describe the procedure of boarding a plane. Where should you go first when you are at the airport?
3. How does the ground look from a plane?
4. Is it possible to sleep on board a plane?
5. What refreshments can you get there?
6. Why do you think people are afraid of travelling by plane?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Громадянин України, квиток туди й назад, квиток назад з відкритою датою, рейс, прибувати, місцевий час, екіпаж, на борту, приблизно, подавати обід.

2. ▶▶			Доповніть речення словосполученнями з таблиці:
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departure lounge	duty-free	runway
holiday resort	travel agency	take-off
excess baggage	boarding card	check-in-desk
suitcase	traveller's cheques	seat belt
charter flight	passport control	

First of all, we went to a **travel agency** to get some information. We decided to go to a abroad and we managed to get a, which saved us some money. Later we went to the bank and got some At the airport we took our to the..... desk. They were quite heavy but we didn't have to pay..... . Then we went through and waited for about half and hour in the While we waited, we looked round the and bought some sunglasses. When they called our flight, we got on the plane and showed the stewardess our We found our seats and fastened our Then we taxied to the and waited for

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ ДОКОНАНИЙ ТА ТЕПЕРІШНІЙ ПОДОВЖЕНИЙ ЧАСИ

1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі (<i>Present Continuous</i> або <i>Present Perfect</i>). Напишіть ці речення
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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 her grandson. 7. You only (to have) a piece of cake? You (not to eat) much. 8. People (to plant) carrots and tomatoes now. 9. You (to go) to plant tomatoes this year? 10. Johnny, who finally (to find) a new job, (to give) a big party. 11. How long you (to be) sick? 12. You (to see) any good movies recently? 13. What you (to look) forward to? 14. Nancy (to look) forward to this

weekend. 15. She (to go) to read Shakespeare and she (not to go) to go for a walk.

2. 		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі (<i>Present Continuous</i> або <i>Present Perfect</i>)
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1. What are you (to do) here? — I am (to write) a letter to my friends. 2. Who has (to write) this article? 3. What language are you (to study)? 4. We have already (to learn) a lot of English words. 5. What is she (to teach) them? 6. Who has (to teach) you to do it? 7. He has just (to do) something for us. 8. Have you (to find) the book? 9. What are you (to look) for? 10. What are you (to talk) about? 11. We have just (to talk) about it. 12. He has just (to say) something about it. 13. She is (to tell) them some interesting story. 14. He has (to tell) us nothing about it. 15. She has (to tell) them some stories about dogs. 16. We have (to have) two lessons today. 17. They are (to have) a meeting. 18. She has not (to speak) yet. 19. They have (to ask) me several questions. 20. He has already (to learn) the rule. 21. I am (to write) an exercise. 22. What is he (to do)? — He is (to read) a newspaper. 23. Have you (to read) any stories by Jack London? 24. I (to answer) the telephone right now. 25. He (to fix) his car and now he (not to have) any trouble with the brakes anymore. 26. You just (to hear) tomorrow's weather forecast?

3. 	Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у <i>Present Perfect</i> або <i>Present Continuous</i>
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1. Вона все ще друкує свою статтю. 2. Ми її давно не бачили. 3. Бабуся з дідусем уже відвідали своїх онуків. 4. А тепер вони сидять у вітальні і розмовляють про них. 5. Чи був ти колись у Африці? 6. Він усе зробив для неї. А зараз він збирається купити їй будинок. 7. Концерт ще не почався, і ми сидимо в залі й обговорюємо свої проблеми. 8. Почекай мене! Я не взяла гроші. 9. Я тільки що поснідав. 10. Він уже поснідав. 11. Ми ще не снідали. 12. Вони все ще п'ють чай у їдальні. 13. Я вже зробив свої уроки. 14. Він усе ще робить свої уроки. 15. У нас сьогодні було три уроки. 16. У них тільки що були збори. 17. Вона ще не читала цієї книжки. 18. Вона все ще читає. 19. Хто це написав? 20. Що ви йому написали? 21. Я тільки що була в зубного лікаря і відчуваюся набагато краще. 22. Він говорить неправду. Він не зробив уроки.

ТЕМА 6:

ПОДОРОЖ

Заняття 4

ПРОБЛЕМА АЕРОФОБІЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE FUN OF FLYING

Most travellers enjoy flying. A few are terrified of it. Aviophobia is an acquired fear and can be overcome.

Dutch soccer star Dennis Bergkamp, one of the world's top players, has mixed feelings about success. While his teammates at Arsenal fly on their various businesses in the European Champions League, he makes the journey by car. Wild horses won't get Bergkamp into an aircraft. His fear of flying is stronger than he is.

Of course, with the help of the statistics you can easily prove that there is no reason to be afraid of flying. Every year 1.5 billion people worldwide travel by air, while civil aviation accounts for an average annual fatality rate of only 900 people. That means a 99.9% chance of landing safely.

Viktor W. Ziegler gathered all these facts, analyzed them and wrote a book "The Fun of Flying". Ziegler believes that statistics don't make much impact on a person who is afraid of flying. Ziegler is an expert in the field. In the early 80s, while he was the head of Austrian Airlines' advertising division, he launched a series of seminars to overcome the fear of flying. Since then he cured more than 600 people.



Now Ziegler works in Austrian Airlines as a regional manager for Greece and Cyprus. He believes that fear of flying is an acquired fear and can be overcome with time. He never makes fun of people who get wet hands or attacks of panic when they board on aircraft. He takes these symptoms very seriously.

Many people are afraid of flying just because they can't understand how such a big object like aircraft can stay in the air and not fall on the earth. In this case specialists explain them how the principles of aerodynamics work. If a person knows the process, he or she trusts the pilots and is not nervous during the flight any more. People learn to relax and enjoy the flight.



? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Have you ever travelled by plane? Did you enjoy it?
2. Are you afraid of flying? What do you think are the main reasons for the airphobia?
3. What Ziegler is famous for? How did he manage to cure people of their fear?
4. Have you ever heard about turbulence? Have you ever flown into zones of turbulence? How did you feel?

5. How do you think people can overcome their fear of flying?
6. Is it safer to fly nowadays than some years ago? Why?
7. Would you like to have a transatlantic flight?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Набутий страх, долати, футболіст, дикі коні, доводити, мати вплив, відділ реклами, виліковувати.



2. ▶▶			Складіть запитання з наступними словами, ставлячи їх у вірному порядку:
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1. by/ you/ often/ do/ plane/ travel?
2. usually/ you/ do/ do/ what/ the/ airport/at?
3. seat/ do/ seat/ an/ you/ a/ window/ prefer,/ which/ or/ aisle?
4. airline/ you/ food/ do/ like?
5. like/ to/ would/ you/ flight/ attendant/ a/ be?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МАЙБУТНІЙ У МИНУЛОМУ

1. 	Напишіть речення у минулому часі
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1. I am afraid I shall be late.
2. Do you think we shall pick all the apples in three days?
3. He hopes you will often visit him.
4. They expect he will be at home in a few days.
5. Are you afraid we shan't be in time?
6. She promises that she will finish the work in a week.
7. I think Henry will help us.

2. 		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у <i>Future-in-the-Past</i> або <i>Past Simple</i>
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1. I know we (not be) late.
2. I knew we (not be) late.
3. I want to know whether he (to be) at home.
4. I wanted to know whether he (to be) at home.
5. "When you (to be) ready?" he asked.
6. He asked when I (to be) ready.
7. I can't say whether Bob (to do) the work perfectly, but he to do his best.
8. He asked me whether he (to see) Olga there.
9. Are you sure that we (to have) time to do that?
10. I was afraid he (to say): "I don't think I (to be) able to come."

3.



Перекладіть англійською мовою, звертаючи увагу на час дієслова в головному реченні

1. Я знаю, що він незабаром прийде.
2. Я знав, що він незабаром прийде.
3. Я думаю, що він спатиме в цей час.
4. Я думав, що він спатиме в цей час.
5. Вона думає, що зробить усю роботу до п'ятої години.
6. Вона думала, що зробить усю роботу до п'ятої години.
7. Я був впевнений, що до десятої години він уже вивчить цей вірш.
8. Я знав, що до дев'ятої години мама вже приготує вечерю і о дев'ятій годині вся сім'я сидітиме за столом. Я боявся, що прийду занадто пізно.
9. Вона боялася, що її друг не прийде.
10. Вони написали, що скоро приїдуть.
11. Я був упевнений, що зустріну його на станції.
12. Я думаю, що тато скоро напише нам листа.
13. Чи сказали вам, що в грудні ми писатимемо контрольну роботу?
14. Він зрозумів, що ніколи її не забуде.
15. Він каже, що не знає цю людину.

ТЕМА 6:

ПОДОРОЖ

Заняття 5

МОРСЬКА ПОДОРОЖ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE WHIRLPOOL

About three years ago, something terrible happened to me. Those six hours of terror have broken my body and soul. You think I am a very old man — but I am not. It took less than a single day to change my hair from black to white. One day, my two brothers and I were coming back from the islands, our boat full of fish. All at once, the horizon was covered with a cloud and in less than a minute we were in a terrible storm. An enormous wave covered our boat and my younger brother fell overboard. Our boat survived, but suddenly my elder brother screamed out the horrifying word ‘Whirlpool!’ With the wind and waves we were going in the direction of the whirlpool, and nothing could save us!

It may seem strange, but at that moment, when we were on the edge of the whirlpool, I felt calmer than when we were moving towards it. We went round and round, nearer and nearer to the horrible edge of the whirlpool. Suddenly, we went over the edge. I said a prayer to God; I thought my life was over. But moment after moment passed, and I was still safe. The boat was on the inside of the enormous whirlpool and we were going round in circles at great speed. I saw that there were other objects in the whirlpool — trees and barrels. I noticed that the heavier objects went down more quickly than the smaller ones. So I tied myself to a barrel to help me float. My brother didn’t understand me, he was terrified and stayed in the boat. Without waiting, I dived into the sea.

As you can see, I did escape. I will bring my story quickly to a conclusion. Some time after I left the boat, with my brother in it, it sank into the bottom of the whirlpool. Soon afterwards, the whirlpool became violent. Then the sky was clear, the wind calmer and the moon was shining. I was still tied to the barrel and the waves carried me to the area where other fishermen were. In the end, a boat picked me up. I was exhausted. The fishermen were my old companions, but they did not recognize me. When I told them my story, they did not believe it. Now I have told you, and I cannot expect you to believe me more than the fishermen did.



? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is this text about? Who is the main character? Do you think it’s a real story?
2. Have you ever travelled by sea? If so, describe your trip in short.
3. What kinds of ships do you know? Which ones are more comfortable?

4. What happens to some passengers when the sea is rough?
5. Have you heard the story about the 'unsinkable' Titanic? Do you think it was possible to avoid the crashing?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Вир, повний човен риби, хмара, величезна хвиля, упасти за борт, молитва, на великій швидкості, пірнати у море, рибалки, впізнавати.

2. ▶▶			Знайдіть найкраще визначення для наступних термінів:
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1. luggage	b) a rather long journey by water
2. tour	c) a sea-voyage from port to port, especially as a pleasure trip
3. anchor	d) bags, trunks, etc. and their components taken on a journey
4. sea voyage	e) portable flat-sided case for clothes, used when travelling
5. cruise	f) a journey, an excursion, a brief one, made by land or water
6. suitcase	g) all the persons working on a ship
7. crew	h) a heavy piece of iron with a ring at one end, used for keeping a ship fasten to the sea bottom

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ КІЛЬКІСНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ MANY/MUCH, LITTLE/FEW

1. 	Закінчить речення, використовуючи <i>much, many</i> або <i>a lot (of)</i>
---	--

Examples: There weren't*many*....people at the party I had seen before.

1. We'll have to hurry. We haven't got time.
2. Tom drinks milk - one litre a day.
3. She is a very quiet person. She doesn't say.....
4. I put salt in the soup. Perhaps too
5. people do not like flying.
6. The man was badly injured in the accident. He lost blood.
7. It's not a very lively town. There isn't to do.
8. This car is expensive to run. It uses petrol.
9. Don't disturb me. I've got work to do.
10. He's got so money, he doesn't know what to do with it.

11. He always puts salt on his food.
12. We didn't take photographs when we were on holiday.

2. ↔		Складіть речення, використовуючи зворот plenty (of) або much/many. Звертайте увагу на слова в дужках
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Example: We needn't hurry. (time) We... 've got *plenty of time*

1. He's got no financial problems. (money) He's got
2. We don't need to go to a petrol station. (petrol) We
3. Come and sit at our table. (room) There is
4. We can make omelettes for lunch. (eggs) We
5. We'll easily find somewhere to stay. (hotels) There
6. I can't believe you're still hungry. (to eat) You've had
7. Why are you sitting there doing nothing? (things to do) You

3. 	Закінчить речення, використовуючи little / a little / few / a few
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Example: Hurry! We've got*little*... time.

1. I last saw Tom days ago.
2. We didn't have any money but Tom had
3. He doesn't speak much English. Only..... words.
4. Nora's father died..... years ago.
5. "Would you like some more cake?" "Yes, please, but only..... ."
6. This town isn't very well-known and there isn't much to see, so tourists
7. come here.
8. I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got patience with
9. children.
10. This is not the first time the car has broken down. It has happened
11. times before.
12. The cinema was almost empty. There were very people there.
13. There is a shortage of water because there has been very..... rain recently.

4. 	Перекладіть англійською мовою
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Багато зошитів, багато молока, багато води, багато днів, багато газет, багато крейди, багато снігу, багато кімнат, багато років, багато картин, багато музики, багато хлопчиків, багато роботи.

Мало будинків, мало вікон, мало паперу, мало іграшок, мало світла, мало ковбаси, мало соку, мало друзів, мало солі, мало дерев, мало палаців, мало дітей, мало кави.

ТЕМА 6:

ПОДОРОЖ

Заняття 6

ПОДОРОЖ НАВКОЛО СВІТУ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

TRAVELLING. SIGNS AND NOTICES

When you are travelling you may see a lot of signs and notices that will give you useful information and warnings.

Here are some examples and explanations that will help you.

If you come by air, you will see when you take your seat in the plane, a notice that says: “NO SMOKING”; “FASTEN SEAT BELTS.” Smoking is forbidden while the plane is on the ground, while it is taking off, and until it has risen to a good height. Fastened to the sides of your seat are two leather belts or straps. The ends of these must be fastened together so that the belt is across your lap.

When the plane is well up in the air, the light behind this notice is switched off. You are then allowed to smoke and may unfasten your seat-belt. The notice will appear again when the plane is about to touch down.

If you come by steamer, you will see numerous notices. There will perhaps be arrows to show you which parts of the ship are for first-class passengers and which parts are for tourist-class passengers. Large rooms in a ship are called saloons, so when you see “DINING-SALOON” you know where to go when it is time for lunch.

You may see a notice “TO THE BOAT DECK.” This is the deck where you will find the boats that can be lowered to the water if there is any danger of the ship sinking. On the boat deck you may see some steps going up to the bridge, where the ship’s officers are on duty. Here there will probably be a notice: “PASSENGERS NOT ALLOWED ON THE BRIDGE.”


When you land, you will see a notice: “TO THE CUSTOMS.” When you enter the Customs the officer there will give you a printed notice. This will warn you that you must declare to the Customs officer the quantities of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and alcoholic drinks that you have with you. Unless you are dishonest, the Customs officer will not keep you long. He will check your suitcases and bags, and you will pass on. There will be a notice telling you where your passport will be examined.

There are many notices in a railway station. You may see ENTRANCE and EXIT, or perhaps “WAY IN” and “WAY OUT.” In a large station there will be a WAITING ROOM where you may rest until it is time to board your train. If you want something to eat or drink while you are waiting, you will go to the REFRESHMENT ROOM.

If you do not know the number of the platform from which your train will leave, look for the notices of ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES. These will tell you the number of the platform.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Have you ever travelled abroad? What signs and notices did you see?
2. Why do you think it's important to fasten the seat-belts when you are on board a plane?
3. What is the Customs? What people do there?
4. What are, in your opinion, the most enjoyable means of travel?
5. Do you think travelling helps people to become wiser?

1. ►►			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Попередження, пояснення, ремені безпеки, заборонено, шкіряний, вимикати, торкатися, палуба, тонути, кількість, перевіряти, прибуття, відправлення.


2. ►►			Запитай свого друга:
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1. Do you agree with the saying "When in Rome do as Romans do"? Do you have the similar saying in your language?
2. What are the "rules" about greeting people in your country? When do you shake hands? When do you kiss? What about when you say goodbye?
3. Think of one or two examples of bad manners. What is considered impolite in your country?
4. What advice would you give somebody coming to live and work in your country?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ КОНСТРУКЦІЇ AS ... AS, NOT SO ... AS

1. 	Перекладіть речення українською мовою
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1. English is as difficult as German. 2. My composition is not as long as yours, 3. It isn't as warm today as it was yesterday. 4. The house his aunt lives in is as old as the one his uncle lives in. 5. His apartment isn't as elegant as her apartment, but it's much bigger. 6. Johnny isn't as rich as Don but he is younger and much happier. 7. My dog isn't as friendly as your dog. 8. You can eat as much as you like. 9. A football match isn't as exciting as a hockey match. 10. The hotel isn't as cheap as we expected. 11. His songs aren't as popular as the Beatles' songs. 12. Her brother is as intelligent as his wife.


2. 		Вставте <i>as</i> або <i>than</i>
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Example: Athens is older than Rome

1. I don't watch TV as much ... you.
2. You eat more ... me.
3. I feel better ... I felt yesterday.
4. Jim isn't as clever ... he thinks.
5. Belgium is smaller ... Switzerland.
6. Brazil isn't as big ... Canada.
7. I can't wait longer ... an hour.

3. 	Перекладіть речення англійською мовою
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1. Він не такий стомлений, як вона.
2. Вправа друга така ж важка, як і вправа третя.
3. Вона думає, що бокс такий же небезпечний вид спорту, як і боротьба.
4. Цей будинок такий же високий, як і той.
5. Сьогодні вода в річці не така тепла, як учора.
6. Ти не такий розумний, як тато.
7. Індія не така велика, як Китай.
8. Темза така ж красива, як Нева.
9. Його бабуся не така стара, як дідусь.
10. Яблука такі ж смачні, як сливи, але не такі смачні, як груші.
11. Російський музей такий же багатий, як Ермітаж?
12. Державін не такий знаменитий, як Пушкін.
13. Дніпро не такий великий, як Волга.
14. Минулого року серпень був такий же спекотний, як і липень.
15. Він не такий старий, як я.
16. Вона така ж щедра, як і її бабуся.
17. Його машина така ж зручна (комфортабельна), як і твоя.
18. Екзамен був не таким важким, як ми очікували.
19. Він такий же сильний, як його брат.

4. 	Напишіть речення з <i>as ... as ...</i>
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Example: Flats are more expensive than houses.....

Houses are not as expensive as flats

1. Athens is older than Rome.
2. My room is bigger than yours.
3. You go up earlier than me.
4. We played better than they.
5. I've been here longer than you.

ТЕМА 6:

ПОДОРОЖ

Заняття 7

ТУРИЗМ У СУЧАСНОМУ СВІТІ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

DEATH BY TOURISM

Does tourism ruin everything it touches?

More than 600 million tourists a year now travel the globe, and many of them want to visit the world most known sites: the Parthenon, the Taj Majal, the Stonehenge, the national parks of Kenia and others. The tourist industry will soon be the largest industry in the world. Many places that once were isolated and unknown are now part of tourist tours. As a result, these places are in danger of being destroyed by the unstoppable march of tourism. Will nothing put a stop to the growth of tourism?

A history of tourism

The Romans probably started it with their holiday villas in the Beach of Naples. Later, in the 19 century, the education of rich and privileged people was not complete without a Grand Tour of Europe on cultural cites. By 1939, about one million people were traveling abroad for holidays each year. And by the end of the 20 century tourism has really become an industry. Landscapes, cultures, cuisines and religions are consumer goods displayed in travel brochures.

Tourism today

Here are some examples showing the impact of the tourism on modem life:

The whole population of the Mediterranean countries (130 million people) reaches 230 million each summer because of the tourists. The Mediterranean Sea is now the dirtiest sea in the whole world. But this is nothing. The United Nations is planning to increase this number to 760 million by the year 2025.

In the Alps more and more peaks are occupied by ski bases and hotels. There is a Swiss joke that the government will have to build new mountains because the old ones are not enough.

In Notre Dame in Paris, 10 visitors enter each minute during opening hours, 35 buses waiting for their passengers outside.


Poor Venice with its unique beauty! On one hot day in 1997, the crowds were so great that the city had to be closed to all visitors.

In Barbados and Hawaii, each tourist uses 10 times as much water and electricity as a local inhabitant. This is unfair, but tourism here is very important to the country's economy.



The prehistoric cave paintings at Lascaux in France were slowly ruined by the breath and bacteria from 200,000 visitors a year. Now the caves are closed to the public.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What can you say about the development of tourism? Name it's advantages and disadvantages.
2. Who started the development of business industry? How?
3. What do you think the tourist industry will be like in 20 years? In 50? In 100?
4. How do you think people can stop the environmental pollution? What steps should be taken first of all?
5. Which countries would you like to visit and why?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Відокремлені, невпинний марш, можливо, започатковувати, національні кухні, вплив туризму, Середземне море, збільшувати, місцевий мешканець.

2. ▶▶			Визначте, де відбувається розмова. Виберіть потрібне місце з таблиці:
-------	---	---	--

car	bus	taxi	underground
train	plane	ferry	

1. Do you think it'll be a rough crossing?
2. Excuse me, I think you'll find those seats facing the front are ours.
3. Two to the British Museum, please. And could you possibly tell us when it's our stop?
4. Can you take us to Euston Station, please?
5. I'll get a couple of coffees from the buffet car.
6. That's all right, you can keep the change.
7. No, no! He said turn left at the pub, no right!
8. Excuse me, are we landing on time?
9. Which line is it for Oxford Circus?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СПОЛУЧЕННЯ BOTH/BOTH OF, NEITHER/NEITHER OF, EITHER/EITHER OF

1. 	Напишіть речення з <i>both ... and ...</i>, <i>neither ... nor ...</i> та <i>either ... or ...</i>
--	---

Examples: Tom was late. So was Ann. *Both Tom and Ann were late.*
He didn't write. He didn't telephone. *He neither wrote nor telephoned.*


1. The hotel wasn't clean. And it wasn't comfortable.
The hotel was
2. It was a very boring film. It was very long too.
The film was
3. Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two.
That man's name
4. I haven't got the time to go on holiday. And I haven't got the money.
I've got
5. We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow - whichever you prefer.
We.....
6. He gave up his job because he needed a change. Also because the pay was low. He gave up his job both.....
7. George doesn't smoke. And he doesn't drink.....
8. The front of the house needs painting. The back needs painting too.....

2.		Доповніть речення словами <i>both/neither/either</i>. Іноді треба вживати прийменник <i>of</i>
----	---	---

Examples: There are two windows in my room. *It was very warm so I had both of them open.*

'Do you want tea or coffee?' '*Either. I really don't mind.*'

1. After the accident ... cars stopped ... drivers got out and started shouting at each other. ... they were very aggressive.
2. It wasn't a very good football match. ... team played well.
3. A: Which of the two films did you prefer? The first one or the second one?
B: Actually I didn't like ... them.
4. There are two ways to the city centre. You can go along the footpath by the river or you can go along the main road. You can go ... way.
5. ... these pullovers are very nice. I don't know which one to buy.

3.		Доповніть речення словами <i>both/neither/either</i>. Іноді треба вживати прийменник <i>of</i>
----	---	---

1. ... my parents is English. My father is Polish and my mother is Italian.
2. 'Do you mind which sandwich I take?' 'No, take'
3. 'Is today the 18th or the 19th?' It's the 20th.'
4. Tom and I hadn't eaten for a long time, so ... us were very hungry.
5. When the boat started to sink, we were really frightened because ...
6. us could swim.
7. A: Did you go to Scotland or Ireland for your holidays?
8. B: We went to A week in Scotland and a week in Ireland".

ТЕМА 6:

ПОДОРОЖ

Заняття 8

РОЗПОВІДЬ ПРО НАЙЯСКРАВІШУ ПОДОРОЖ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Years ago I arrived one day at Salamanca, New York, where I was to change trains and take the sleeper. There were crowds of people on the platform, and they were all trying to get into the long sleeper train which was already packed. I asked the young man in the booking-office if I could have a sleeping-berth and he answered: "No". I went off and asked another local official if I could have some poor little corner somewhere in a sleeping-car, but he interrupted me angrily and said: "No, you can't, every corner is full. Now, don't bother me any more," he turned his back and walked off. I felt so hurt that I said to my companion, "If these people knew who I was, they..." But my companion stopped me there, — "Don't talk such nonsense, we'll have to put up with this," he said, "If they knew who you were, do you think it would help you to get a vacant seat in a train which has no vacant seats in it?"

This did not improve my condition at all, but just then I noticed that the porter of a sleeping-car had his eye on me. I saw the express ton of his face suddenly change. He whispered to the uniformed conductor, pointing to me, and I realized I was being talked about. Then the conductor came forward, his face all politeness.

"Can I be of any service to you?" he asked. "Do you want a place in a sleeping-car?"

"Yes," I said, "I'll be grateful to you if you can give me a place, anything will do".

"We have nothing left except the big family compartment," he continued, "with two berths and a couple of armchairs in it, but it is entirely at your disposal. Here, Tom, take these suitcases aboard!"

Then he touched his hat, and we moved along. I was eager to say a few words to my companion, but I changed my mind. The porter made us comfortable in the compartment, and then said, with many bows and smiles:

"Now, is there anything you want, sir? Because you can have just anything you want".

"Can I have some hot water?" I asked.

"Yes, sir, I'll get it myself".

"Good! Now, that lamp is hung too high above the berth. Can I have a better lamp fixed just at the head of my bed below the luggage rack, so that I can read comfortably?"

“Yes, sir. The lamp you want is just being fixed in the next compartment. I’ll get it from there and fix it here. It’ll burn all night. Yes, sir, you can ask for anything you want, the whole railroad will be turned inside out to please you”. And he disappeared.

I smiled at my companion, and said:

“Well, what do you say now? Didn’t their attitude change the moment they understood I was Mark Twain? You see the result, don’t you?” My companion did not answer. So I added, “Don’t you like the way you are being served? And all for the same fare”.

As I was saying this, the porter’s smiling face appeared in the door way and this speech followed:

“Oh, sir, I recognized you the minute I set my eyes on you. I told the conductor so”.

“Is that so, my boy?” I said handing him a good tip. “Who am I?”

“Mr. McClellan, Mayor of New York,” he said and disappeared again.



(from Mark Twain)

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is this text about? Who is the main character? What had happened to him?
2. Have you ever been mistaken for somebody else? How did you feel?
3. What do you usually do if you happen to be in similar situations?
4. Do you like travelling in sleepers? Why?
5. Describe your funniest trip. When did it happen?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Пересісти на інший поїзд, спальний вагон, почуватися ображеним, покращувати умови, вираз обличчя, пара, цілком, відношення, гарні чайові, зникати, плата за проїзд.



2. ▶▶			Поставте слова в реченнях у вірному порядку:
-------	---	---	---

1. rooms hotel I to some would like reserve at your
2. in 28 July We on Alicante are arriving
3. ten hope stay to We for nights leaving 7 August on
4. and husband like room I My double balcony a would with preferably a
5. require Our a two teenage daughters twin room
6. are all en-suite that We understand your bedrooms
7. you this confirm Could?
8. a sea view possible Is have it rooms to with?
9. available if me let you Please for know have dates these rooms
10. grateful if I be would also me you could tell room each price the off
11. from I forward look you to hearing

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЗВОРОТНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ


1. 	Перекладіть речення українською мовою
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1. Much more than most politicians Cave knew himself. (Snow) 2. Meanwhile, he paraded himself gloriously before this young man. (Priestley) 3. Of course, I myself used to be very wealthy... (Clark) 4. He was not doubting the logic, he realized suddenly; what he was doubting was himself. (Jones) 5. Still, he must be thankful that she had been too young to do anything in that war itself. (Galsworthy) 6. Simon calmed himself with an effort. (Sheckley) 7. But you might remember that one respects oneself more afterwards if one pays one's way. (Galsworthy) 8. Miss Adele Gerry opened the door herself. (I. Shaw) 9. He sunned himself in Chanton's admiring gaze. (Priestley) 10. What was the use even of loving, if love itself had to yield to death? (Galsworthy) 11. This is where we wash ourselves, Eliza, and where I am going to wash you. (Shaw) 12. Gevaert cleared his throat and addressed himself to me. (Clark) 13. They blamed themselves for this unlucky marriage. (Hardy) 14. The theatre manager himself came to shake hands with them. (Priestley) 15. I have made myself perfectly pleasant here. (Shaw) 16. Several times he reminded himself that he had not rung up Shuckleworth yet. (Priestley) 17. He could talk races with Hurstwood, tell interesting incidents concerning himself. (Dreiser) 18. I want to be kept in constant touch with his progress myself. (Clark) 19. Anne's terror of being discovered in London or its neighbourhood, whenever they ventured to walk out, had gradually communicated itself to Mrs. Clements. (Collins) 20. Soames added: "Well, I hope, you'll both enjoy yourselves" (Galsworthy)

2. 		Закінчіть речення, використовуючи зворотні займенники з наступними словами
--	---	---


kick teach cut lock look after hurt bum talk to blame
Example: Tom ...*cut himself*... while he was shaving this morning.

1. Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't.....
2. They couldn't get back into the house. They had.....out.
3. It isn't her fault. She really shouldn't.....
4. What a stupid fool I am! I could.....!
5. The boy was lucky when he fell down the stairs. He didn't.....
6. I'm trying to.....Spanish but I'm not making much progress.
7. He spends most of his time alone, so it's not surprising that he
8. Don't worry about us. We can.....

3. 	Закінчіть речення, використовуючи ці дієслова. Використовуйте зворотні займенники якщо потрібно dry concentrate feel enjoy relax wash shave meet
--	--

Example: Tom is growing a beard because he doesn't ...*shave*...



1. I really.....well today - much better than yesterday.
2. He climbed out of the pool, picked up a towel and.....
3. I tried to study but I just couldn't.....
4. Jack and I first.....at a party five years ago.
5. You're always rushing about. Why don't you more?
6. It was a lovely holiday. We really.....very much.
7. I overslept this morning. I didn't have time to.....or have breakfast.

4. 	Вставте -selves або each other
--	---------------------------------------

Examples: Tom and Ann stood in front of the mirror and looked at
 ...*themselves*...

How long have Tom and Ann known ...*each other*...?

1. At Christmas friends often give.....presents.
2. Did the children enjoy.....when they were on holiday?
3. Jack and Jill are very happy together. They love.....very much.
4. They had an argument last week. They are still not speaking to
5. Some people are very selfish. They only think of
6. Nora and I don't see.....very often these days.

5. 		Дайте відповіді на запитання, використовуючи зворотні займенники з наступними словами
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Example: "Who repaired the bicycle for you?" "Nobody. I ...*repaired it myself*."

1. "Who cut your hair for you?" "Nobody. I cut....."
2. "Who told you Linda was getting married?" "Linda....."
3. "Does Mr Thomas have a secretary to type his letters?" "No, he....."
4. "Do you want me to post that letter for you?" "No, I'll....."
5. "Can you clean the windows for me?" "Why don't you.....?"

ТЕМА 7:

ЇЖА

Заняття 1

ТРАДИЦІЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ КУХНІ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

UKRAINIAN MEALS

The hospitality of Ukrainian people is well-known throughout the world.

When a foreigner sets foot in Ukraine first he gets acquainted with our cookery — national dishes and meal-times. Frequently he gets to know that in this country they are not the same as in his. But he has to do in Ukraine as the Ukrainians do. The usual meals in Ukraine are breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper. Sanatoriums, rest-homes, hospitals and other public establishments generally follow the former order of meals. But a number of Ukrainian families follow the latter order.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day. Lunch or luncheon is a light meal usually in the middle of the day.

Dinner is the chief and the most substantial meal. It isn't served at a definite hour in our country. When it is in the middle of the day, the lighter evening meal is called supper.

Working people usually have a break for dinner at their place of employment. During the break they have either dinner or lunch.

In great many Ukrainian homes dinner is followed by a cup of tea with a slice of lemon, jam or home-made pastry.

If you have a special dinner, a housewarming party for example, you should know how to lay the table on such an occasion.

First you spread the table-cloth and put out table-mats to protect the table from the hot dishes: a tureen of soup, a bowl of hot vegetables, a platter of meat, a boat of sauce, etc. Then you take out of the drawer in the sideboard soup spoons for the soup, spoons for the sweet and all the cutlery — knives and forks, including a small knife for the butter, a small knife and fork for the hors d'oeuvres and a fruit knife for the dessert.

You should put the knives and the soup spoon on the right-hand side and the fork on the left, except the spoon for the sweet which you should put across the top. Then you put out the bread-board and a knife to cut the bread.


On the left of each guest you put a small plate for bread and on the right a wine-glass. Don't forget to put out the table napkins for each guest and place several salt-cellars.

Once again have a look at the table and see if it is laid for each person. Then you are ready for the friends to come and don't forget to put a bowl of beautiful flowers on the dinner table.



I remember my last receiving the guests. It was my birthday party. I had thought over the menu of that dinner-party before the guests came to my place. I began with hors d'oeuvres followed by a clear soup with meat pasties, the second course included chicken with rice and vegetables, salad and so on. Then ice-cream for the sweet and fruit for dessert. And, of course, there was a nice cake with the candles lighted. What a lovely birthday party I have had!

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What can you say about Ukrainian hospitality?
2. What are your meal-times? What order of meals do you follow?
3. What is your favorite dish? Can you cook it yourself?
4. How would you lay the table for the guests? What about the menu?
5. Tell about your last receiving the guests. What was the occasion?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Гостинність, іноземець, ступати, знайомитися, кулінарія, національні страви, установа, значний, накривати на стіл, захищати, супник, дерев'яна тарілка, ножові вироби, закуска, серветка, солонка, приймати гостей, бульон, пиріг, свічка.

2. ▶▶			Здогадайтесь, про які продукти йде мова у наступних реченнях:
-------	---	---	--

1. I never have it late at night because it keeps me awake.
2. I like it rare or medium rare.
3. It makes you sneeze if it goes up your nose.
4. They often make you cry when you chop them.
5. I often use it in cooking but it makes your breath smell.
6. Just mix it with oil and salt, and pour it over your salad.
7. If you leave it in the sun, it will melt.
8. It makes me happy, and then gives me a hangover.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СПОЛУЧЕННЯ A LITTLE/A FEW

1. 	Вставте <i>a little, a few</i>. Перекладіть українською мовою
---	--

This is my mother's favorite recipe for fruitcake, and everybody says it's out of this world!

Put 3 cups of flour into a mixing bowl.


Add ... sugar.

Slice ... apples.


Cut up ... oranges.
 Pour in ... honey.
 Add ... baking soda.
 Chop up ... nuts.
 Add ... salt.
 Mix in ... raisins.
 Bake for 45 minutes.
 Enjoy, dear!

2. ↔		Вставте <i>little, a little, few</i> або <i>a few</i>
---------	---	--

1. There is ... salad left in this bowl. 2. Would you like ... salad? — Yes, thank you. My doctor says it's good for my health. 3. I have ... money, so we can go to the cinema. 4. I have ... money, so we cannot go to the cinema. 5. This girl works very ... , that's why she knows nothing. 6. Mother gave us ... apples, and we were glad. 7. He did not like it at the camp: he had very ... friends there. 8. This lemon drink is sour; if you put ... sugar in it, it will be sweeter. 9. This lemon drink is sour; if you put ... lumps of sugar in it, it will be sweeter. 10. The hall was almost empty: there were very ... people in it. 11. I can't buy this expensive hat today: I have too ... money. 12. She left and returned in ... minutes.

3. 	Вставте <i>much, many, little, few, a little</i> або <i>a few</i>. Перекладіть українською мовою
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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 cannot understand. 7. Shall I bring ... more chalk? — No, thank you. There is ... chalk on the desk. I hope that will be enough for our lesson. 8. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books.

4. 	Вставте <i>much, many, little, few, a little</i> або <i>a few</i>. Перекладіть українською мовою
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1. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face.
 2. I'd like to say ... words about my journey.
 3. After the play everybody felt... tired.
 4. Let's stay here ... longer: it is such a nice place.
 5. There were ... new words in the text, and Peter spent ... time learning them.
 6. There was ... hay in the barn, and the children could not play there.
 7. There was ... water in the river, and they decided to cross it.

ТЕМА 7:

ЇЖА

Заняття 2

ПРИГОТУВАННЯ ЇЖИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MARY MAKES ONION SOUP

John's wife is called Mary. Both John and Mary are fond of soup. So Mary is going to make some soup for their supper. Mary is a good cook, so before she starts work she always gets together everything she will want. She has everything ready on her kitchen table now. She has four onions, half an ounce of fat, salt, and pepper. The soup will be onion soup.

What is Mary doing now? She is cutting up the onions. She is cutting them into thin slices. When she has sliced the onions, she will put the fat into a pan, put the pan on the gas-stove, and light the gas. When the fat has melted, she will put the onions into the pan. She will cook the onions gently for about fifteen minutes. She does not want the onions to stick to the pan, so from time to time she will shake the pan.



Mary has cooked the onions. Now she is pouring into the pan some water in which meat and bones have been boiled for a long time. Mary is adding two pints of this water. She will also add some salt and pepper. She will let the soup boil for about half an hour.

The soup is made now. Mary has cut four slices of bread and is toasting them. Two of the slices are in the electric toaster. When the four slices are toasted, Mary will put them in the bottom of the soup-plates. Then she will pour the soup over the toast.

The four slices of bread are all toasted now. Mary has put them in the soup-plates. Now she is pouring the soup over the hot toast. What will she do next? She will call her husband and two children. She will tell them to come and have supper.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Who does cooking in your family?
2. What are your favourite dishes? Do you know the recipe of them?
3. What's your family specialty? Do your guests like it?
4. How often do you cook? How much time do you need for your cooking?
5. Where do you prefer to eat: at home or at a restaurant? Why?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Унція, перець, тоненькі шматочки, танути, сковорода, кістки, додавати, кипіти, лляти.

2. ▶▶			Знайдіть предмети, які використовуються для виконання цих дій:
-------	---	---	---

1. boil water	a) oven gloves
2. wash the dishes	b) tea towel
3. wipe the kitchen table	c) kettle
4. dry the dishes	d) washing up liquid
5. wash the kitchen floor	e) wooden spoon
6. stir the sauce	f) dish cloth
7. take the roast chicken out of the oven	g) mop

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МАЙБУТНІЙ ПОДОВЖЕНИЙ ЧАС

1. 	Складіть речення, замінюючи зворот “to be going to” часом <i>Future Continuous</i>
--	---

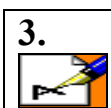
Example: I'm going to watch television from 9 until 10 o'clock this evening. -
So at 9.30 I will be watching television.

- Tomorrow afternoon I'm going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30.
So at 4 o'clock tomorrow I
- Jim is going to study from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this evening.
So at 8.30 this evening he.....
- We are going to clean the flat tomorrow. It will take from 9 until 11 o'clock.
So at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.....

2. 		Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи дієслова в одному з майбутніх часів: <i>Future Indefinite</i> або <i>Future Continuous</i>
--	---	---

- I (to do) my homework tomorrow.
- I (to do) my homework at 6 o'clock tomorrow.
- When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper.
- Don't come to me tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening.
- You (to play) tennis tomorrow?
- What you (to do) tomorrow?
- What you (to do) at 8 o'clock tomorrow?
- When you (to go) to see your friend next time?

9. Tomorrow I (to begin) doing my homework as soon as I come from school. I (to do) my homework from 3 till 6.
10. My father (to come) home from work at 7 o'clock tomorrow.



3.

Напишіть питання з *Will you be -ing*

Example: You want to borrow your friend's bicycle this evening.
(you/use/your bicycle this evening?) – ***Will you be using your bicycle this evening?***

1. You want your friend to give Tom a message this afternoon.
(you/see/Tom this afternoon?)
2. You want to use your friend's typewriter tomorrow evening.
(you/use/your typewriter tomorrow evening?)
3. Your friend is going shopping. You want him/her to buy some stamps for you at the post office.
(you/pass/the post office when you're in town?)



4.

Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, використовуючи дієслова в необхідному часі

1. Я знаю, що він скоро прийде.
2. Вони написали, що прийдуть дуже скоро.
3. Нам сказали, що ми будемо писати контрольну роботу наприкінці семестру.
4. Він зрозумів, що ніколи її не забуде.
5. Мої друзі чекатимуть на мене біля кінотеатру.
6. Всі газети та журнали обов'язково опублікують цю сенсацію.
7. Я впевнений, що зустріну його на станції.
8. Я сподіваюсь, що ви будете час від часу відвідувати мене.
9. Діти гратимуть на дворі весь день.
10. Ми запізнаємося на концерт, якщо не візьмемо таксі.
11. Ти не знаєш, коли приїжджає Макс? – Знаю, він щойно телефонував. Літак прибуває завтра зранку.

ТЕМА 7:

ЇЖА

Заняття 3

МІЙ ВЛАСНИЙ ДОСВІД У ПРИГОТУВАННІ ЇЖИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

Three Men In A Boat
Jerome K. Jerome

SUPPER

After lunch, we moved on to Wargrave and Shiplake, and then to Sonning. We got out of the boat there, and we walked about for an hour or more. It was too late then to go on past Reading. So we decided to go back to one of the Shiplake islands. We would spend the night there.

When we had tied the boat up by one of the islands, it was still early. George said it would be a good idea to have a really excellent supper. He said we could use all kinds of things, and all the bits of food we had left. We could make it really interesting, and we could put everything into one big pan together. George said he would show us how to do it.

We liked this idea, so George collected wood to make a fire. Harris and I started to prepare the potatoes. This became a very big job. We began quite happily. However, by the time we had finished our first potato, we were feeling very miserable. There was almost no potato left. George came and looked at it.

‘Oh, that’s no good. You’ve done it wrong! Do it like this!’ he said.



We worked very hard for twenty-five minutes. At the end of that time we had done four potatoes. We refused to continue.

George said it was stupid to have only four potatoes, so we washed about six more. Then we put them in the pan without doing anything else to them. We also put in some carrots and other vegetables. But George looked at it, and he said there was not enough. So then we got out both the food baskets. We took out all the bits of things that were left, and we put them, too. In fact, we put in everything we could find. I remember that Montmorency watched all this, and he looked very thoughtful. Then he walked away. He came back a few minutes later with a dead rat in his mouth. He wanted to give it to us for the meal. We did not know if he really wanted to put it in the pan, or if he wanted to tell us what he thought about the meal. Harris said he thought it would be all right to put the rat in. However, George did not want to try anything new.



It was a very good meal. It was different from other meals. The potatoes were a bit hard, but we had good teeth, so it did not really matter.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.



1. Who are the main characters of this story?
2. What did their supper consist of?
3. Who is Montmorency? What was his contribution to the dinner?
4. Where do you prefer to have supper: at home or at nature? Why?
5. Tell about your way of cooking supper. What is the procedure? What do you do first?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Прив'язувати човен, збирати дрова, розпалювати вогнище, готувати картоплю, відмовлятися, морква, щур.

2. ▶▶			Прочитайте наступний текст. Зверніть увагу на підкреслені словосполучення :
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My kitchen is light and airy with bright yellow walls and lots of cupboards and shelves. There is a big fridge freezer in the corner covered in fridge magnets, and there is a washing machine and a dishwasher in the alcove at the back of the room. I have a lovely long work surface made of beech with lots of useful gadgets on it: a toaster, a teapot, a cafetiere, a kettle, and a food processor. There is also a chopping board and a bread bin. The cooker is brand new, with a grill, and an oven big enough to take a Christmas turkey. On the other side of the kitchen, beneath a window that overlooks the garden, the sink and draining board are made of stainless steel. There is a washing up bowl in the sink of course, and next to the sink there is a broom cupboard which is full of mops and buckets and an ironing board. Finally, tucked away in the corner, is the microwave, which, if I'm honest, is the thing that gets used most often in my kitchen.

3. ▶▶			Які з підкреслених предметів потрібні для виконання наступної роботи? Яку роботу не можна виконувати на кухні?
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• Tidy the pots and pans away	• Tidy the brushes and mops away
• Keep things cool	• Wash dishes
• Wash dishes mechanically	• Make coffee
• Keep bread fresh	• Grill meat
• Freeze food	• Grind coffee
• Boil water	• Make toast
• Mix food to make sauces	• Wash clothes
• Prepare food	• Roast meat
• Reheat food quickly	• Make tea
• Iron clothes	

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

ПОНЯТТЯ ПРО АКТИВНИЙ ТА ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛІВ

1.		Перекладіть англійською мовою
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1. Я розповів. – Мені розповіли. 2. Ми відповіли. – Нам відповіли. 3. Вона принесла. – Її принесли. 4. Він допоміг. – Йому допомогли. 5. Ми виправили. – Нас виправили. 6. Він покликав. – Його покликали. 7. Вони порадили. – Їм порадили.

2.		Поставте дієслова в дужках в <i>Passive voice</i>
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1. This copy (not read). The pages (not cut).
 2. Why the car (not lock) or (put) into the garage?
 3. This room (use) only on special occasions.
 4. Bicycles must not (leave) in the hall.
 5. He was taken to hospital this afternoon, and (operate on) tomorrow morning.
 6. It was a lonely road, and the girl was afraid; she thought she (follow).
 7. The paintings (exhibit) till the end of the month.
 8. The little girl is an only child, and she (spoil) by her parents and grandparents.
 9. Normally this street (sweep) every day, but it (not sweep) yesterday.
 10. It was very cold yesterday afternoon, but we couldn't light a fire in the sitting-room: the chimney (sweep).

3.		Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у <i>Present, Past</i> або <i>Future Indefinite Passive</i>
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1. Мені розказали. – Мені розказують. – Мені розкажуть.
 2. Нам відповіли. – Нам відповідають. – Нам дадуть відповідь.
 3. Їм порадили. – Їм радять. – Їм порадять.
 4. Її запросили. – Її запрошують. – Її запросять.

4.		Поставте дієслова в дужках в <i>Passive voice</i>. Перекладіть українською мовою
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1. The printing press (invent) in the fifteenth century. 2. Last night I (invite) to a party by a friend from Scotland. 3. Spain and Portugal (visit) by millions of tourists every year. 4. Italy and Russia (invade) by Napoleon. 5. The menu in that restaurant (change) every month. 6. Nowadays oil (carry) from Alaska to California in large ships. 7. These strawberries are fresh; they (pick) yesterday. 8. Today rugby football (play) in many countries. 9. Many people (kill) in road accidents every year. 10. The United Nations (found) in 1945. 11. The “Mona Lisa” (paint) by Leonardo da Vinci. 12. San Salvador and Cuba (discover) by Columbus in 1492. 13. This type of transistor radio (manufacture) in Japan. 14. The worker claimed that he (victimize) by his employers.

ТЕМА 7:

ЇЖА

Заняття 4

БРИТАНСЬКІ КУЛІНАРНІ ТРАДИЦІЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

BRITISH FOOD

‘British food’ has become a laughing stock and it’s not fair! It doesn’t deserve its terrible reputation.

In the 16 century, the banquets of the English kings and queens were known as the most exciting in Europe. They were known for roasts pies, soups and puddings. British roast beef is still famous, although mad cow disease has not helped its reputation. Other traditional meals are roast meat eaten with mint sauce, roast pork with apple sauce, lamb with plums or apricots, smoked salmon served with a slice of lemon and some pepper, and others. “Our cheeses were — and still are — some of the best in the world.”

So what’s gone wrong? Well, a lot of things. During the Second World War there was a shortage of food. People got used to forget the taste of meat or fish or cheese.

When life became more or less stable in 1954, people went mad for the most exotic food they could find. Fewer restaurants served good British food at reasonable prices, so people started to forget the taste of really good British food.

British people don’t complain when they are served bad quality food. Many like cheap fast meals. They prefer to spend money on gardening and home improvement than on good quality ingredients. Also, factory-farming methods, breeding programs to make cows, pigs, sheep and vegetables grow faster, the injection of hormones and the use of other chemicals have all made Britain’s farm produce bland and undesirable food.



It is a real disaster because traditional British cooking is based on bringing out the flavour of the meat, fish, vegetables or whatever a dish is based around. It doesn’t use a lot of herbs, spices and sauces as other cuisines do.

But nowadays British people are refusing to accept low standards. Smaller ‘organic’ farms have appeared which avoid using chemicals. The food they produce is more expensive — but far better.

Things are changing. The British are also interested again in their own traditional recipes. More and more restaurants are opening in Britain which specialise in the country’s own cooking. This is a revolution — and it means that a great national heritage is being rescued!

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What do you know about the British food of the 16th century? Can you name the main traditional meals of that time?
2. What happened to the British cuisine during the Second World War?
3. What is the traditional British cooking based on?
4. Has the situation with the British cooking changed nowadays?
5. Have you ever tasted British cuisine? What is special about it? Did you like it?


1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Заслуговувати, жахлива репутація, копчений лосось, шматок лимону, нестача їжі, смак м'яса, помірні ціни, трави, спеції, спадок, рятувати.

2. ▶▶		Знайдіть назви продуктів у цьому пазлі, їх має бути 14. Слова розташовані горизонтально, вертикально та діагонально. Скільки слів ви знайшли?
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S	T	O	R	E	T	G	R	A	P	E
P	E	P	P	E	R	A	N	N	I	S
E	L	M	O	T	I	R	U	E	N	T
C	A	U	L	I	F	L	O	W	E	R
A	N	S	T	R	C	I	T	H	A	A
R	O	H	B	E	O	C	H	S	P	W
R	A	R	E	N	O	P	A	N	P	B
O	G	O	I	W	E	E	S	O	L	E
T	R	O	D	A	P	A	D	I	E	R
I	N	M	R	E	S	C	U	F	O	R
M	E	L	O	N	C	H	E	R	R	Y

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛІВ: ОСОБЛИВОСТІ УТВОРЕННЯ
ТА ВЖИВАННЯ

1. 	Поставте дієслова в дужках у <i>Passive voice</i>. Перекладіть українською мовою
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1. In 1666, a large part of London (destroy) by fire.
2. The Fire of London, as it (call) in the history books, (commemorate) by a monument which (build) near where the fire started.
3. Last Saturday one of our teams (send) off the field for rough play.
4. Very much research (do) to prevent our rivers and lakes from being polluted.
5. He had already read the book that (give) to him on his retirement.

6. The little girl (save) from being run over because she (pull) away in time by a policeman.
7. When I returned I found that my car (tow) away. I (tell) that it was because it (park) under a No-Parking sign.
8. The man who (bite) by a snake was given a serum.
9. Three hundred new houses (build) by the end of the next year.
10. The full impact of the strike will not be felt till next week, by which time present stocks (exhaust).

2. 		Переробіть речення, використовуючи <i>Passive voice</i>
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1. The doctor prescribed her new medicine.
2. They often speak about her.
3. Everybody laughed at this funny animal.
4. They teach three foreign languages at this school.
5. The girl put all her books on the shelf.
6. They did not invite her to the party.
7. The boy was angry because his mother didn't allow him to go to the stadium.
8. A young teacher started a school in this village.
9. They are translating this article now.
10. They have told us about a lot of interesting things.

3. 	Напишіть речення, використовуючи <i>Passive Voice</i>
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1. Did the government take any important measures in the past few weeks?
2. I don't think anyone can help me.
3. The soldiers kept the man prisoner.
4. What should people do in these circumstances?
5. He must finish his work before eight o'clock.
6. His friends will never forget him.
7. Somebody has stolen my car.
8. Somebody has left the light on all.
9. Nobody has ever found the secret.
10. People speak much of him.
11. They will look after the children well.
12. People will laugh at you if you say it.
13. They sent for the doctor immediately.
14. Everybody listened to her attentively.
15. They always wait for me after the lessons.

4. 	Перекладіть речення англійською мовою
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1. Цю книжку взяли з бібліотеки тільки вчора.
2. Цей роман перекладений українською мовою.
3. Ця миша була спіймана вночі.
4. Тебе запросили на вечір? – Ще ні, але я впевнена, що мене запросять.
5. Він зробив все, про що його просили.
6. Мою подругу щороку посилають за кордон.
7. Статтю напишуть наступного тижня.
8. Мені запропонували цікаву роботу.
9. Нам показали дуже дивну картину.
10. Вона завжди була дуже задоволена, коли її відвідували друзі.
11. Коли читали нове оповідання, хтось постукав у двері.
12. Коли були посаджені ці яблуні?
13. Відповідь буде відправлена через декілька днів.
14. Наступного року збудують багато шкіл.
15. Коли він був маленьким хлопчиком, його батька посадили до боргової в'язниці.

ТЕМА 7:

ЇЖА

Заняття 5

БРИТАНСЬКА ЇЖА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

BRITISH MEALS

The usual meals are breakfast, lunch tea, dinner and supper. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than you have on the Continent, though some English people like a "continental" breakfast of rolls and butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is porridge or "Corn Flakes" with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade (made from oranges) with buttered toast, and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham, or perhaps fish.

We generally have lunch about one o'clock. The businessman in London usually finds it impossible to come home for lunch, and so he goes to a cafe or restaurant; but if I am making lunch at home I have cold meat (left over probably from yesterday's dinner), potatoes, salad and pickles, with a pudding or fruit to follow. Sometimes we have a mutton chop, or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.

Afternoon tea you can hardly call a meal, but it is a sociable sort of thing, as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea, cake or biscuit.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. We had rather a special one last night, as we had an important visitor from South America to see Mr. Priestley.



We began with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, a sweet, fruit and nuts. Then we went into sitting-room for coffee and cigarettes.

But in my house, as in a great many English homes, we make the midday meal the chief one of the day, and in the evening we have the much simpler supper — an omelette, or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs and sometimes just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.



But uncle Albert always has "high tea." He says he has no use for these "afternoon teas" where you try to hold a cup of tea in one hand and a piece of bread and butter about as thin as a sheet of paper in the other. He's a Lancashire man, and nearly everyone in Lancashire likes high tea. They have it between five and six o'clock, and they have ham or tongue and tomatoes and salad, or sausages, with good strong tea, plenty of bread and butter, then stewed fruit, or a tin of pears, apricots or pineapple with cream or custard and pastries or a good cake. And that's what they call a good tea.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What are the usual meals in Britain? What do they consist of?
2. What is the difference between a “continental” breakfast and a British one?
3. When do English people usually have lunch?
4. What is the English afternoon “high tea”?
5. Do national Ukrainian dishes differ from those of English?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Вівсяні хлоп'я, мармелад, мариновані огірки, біфштекс, світле пиво, дружня бесіда, шинка, банка консервованих продуктів.


2. ▶▶			Подивіться на наступний список дій та розташуйте їх у вірному порядку:
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look at the menu
give the waiter a tip
have dessert
pay the bill
book a table
decide to go out for a meal.....1
leave the restaurant
have the starter
go to the restaurant
have the main course
sit down
order the meal
ask for the bill


ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛІВ: ЗАКРІПЛЕННЯ

1. 	Напишіть речення в <i>Active voice</i>. Вживайте підмети, що підходять за змістом
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1. The room was cleaned and aired. 2. Whom were these letters written by? 3. She showed me the picture that had been painted by her husband. 4. I shall not be allowed to go there. 5. All the questions must be answered. 6. The chicken was eaten with appetite. 7. The dictation was written without mistakes. 8. The boy was punished for misbehaving. 9. This house was built last year. 10. I was not blamed for the mistakes. 11. This article will be translated at the lesson on Tuesday. 12. When will this book be returned to the library? 13. It was so dark, that the houses couldn't be seen. 14. The letter has just been sent.

2. 		Переробіть речення, використовуючи <i>Passive voice</i>
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1. Nobody took notice of this little boy.
2. Why are they laughing at her?
3. Students often refer to these books.
4. He offered me a chair.
5. We gave him all the money.
6. They have just shown me a new magazine.
7. Mother promised the boy a new toy.
8. Nobody has told me the news yet.
9. They sent you the invitation last week.
10. I am sure they will offer you a very interesting job.
11. They recommended me several articles on that problem.
12. Someone taught him French and gave him a dictionary.
13. They have promised me some books.

3. 	Напишіть речення, використовуючи <i>Passive voice</i>
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1. They looked for the girl everywhere.
2. She looks after the patients well.
3. People may keep books from the library for a fortnight. After that they must return them.
4. The students greeted the famous lecturer warmly.
5. When I fell ill my mother sent for the doctor.
6. The people looked at the little boy with the interest.
7. We shall throw out the mushrooms if they are poisonous.
8. Mary told me the news.
9. They showed Helen the nearest way to the theatre.
10. They will take her to hospital tonight.
11. If they laugh at you, don't get offended.
12. Why weren't you at the party? — They didn't invite me.
13. His friend told him everything.
14. No one has ever climbed this mountain.

4. 	Перекладіть англійською мовою
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1. Чому з нього завжди глузують?
2. Нам усім дали квитки на виставку.
3. Мене ніколи про це не просили.
4. На станції їх зустрів гід і відвіз до готелю.
5. Її всюди шукали, але не знайшли.
6. Цю вправу можна написати олівцем.
7. Учора нас послали до лабораторії.
8. Усі ваші твори будуть повернуті наступного тижня.
9. Дітей залишили дома одних.
10. Коли я прийшла додому, обід було вже зварено.
11. Хлопчику не дозволили купатися у річці.
12. Весною це поле буде вкрите зеленою травою і квітами.
13. Переклад буде закінчено вчасно.
14. Мене часто запрошують у кіно.
15. Йому щодня розповідають щось цікаве.

ТЕМА 7:

ЇЖА

Заняття 6

АМЕРИКАНСЬКА ЇЖА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

AMERICAN FOOD

The French are famous for their sauces, the Italians praised for their pasta, the Germans celebrated for their sausages, but is there anything unique to eat in the United States? When you look closer, you'll find that there's nothing quite as unique as American food. Because the United States is made up mostly of immigrants, there is an amazing variety of foods there. The United States is a vast country influenced by many countries and climates, and the traditional food of one area is often totally unlike that of another. New Mexico and Massachusetts are good examples of states that have very different, traditional foods.

To understand and appreciate the food in any region, it often helps to know the area's history. For example, New Mexico was once the home of the Pueblo Indians who lived in villages and grew native crops such as corn, beans, pumpkins and squash. Later, Spanish settlers arrived in this area. These two groups exchanged ideas and customs and created a special cuisine.

New Mexican meals make much use of corn, which is served in different ways — baked, fresh, blended into soups and sauces, mixed into salads with other vegetables, especially red and green peppers. In the markets of New Mexico you can still find chicos — the sun-dried grains of roast sweet corn. When they are boiled they taste almost like fresh corn. Many recipes also contain pine nuts — the small sweet seeds of the southwestern pine tree, once the main food in the Pueblo diet.

A Spanish influence can be found in the sweet, anise-flavored cookies sold in the New Mexican bakeries. They are prepared much like they were made in the kitchens of 7 century Spain for the Christmas feast.

Some traditional foods of New Mexico that show both native American and Spanish traditions include enchiladas (corn tortillas stuffed with cheese, onions, tomatoes and chilies, and sometimes chicken or beef), black beans, hot and spicy salsa (an uncooked vegetable sauce).

Take a trip to Massachusetts, however, and you'll never find these meals in its list of traditional food. Influenced by the cold climate and the English-speaking people who settled there, the New English kitchen is characterized by a variety of soups and stews, and meat that is roasted for hours in the oven. Potatoes, carrots and turnips were popular because these root vegetables grew well in the region and could be stored all winter long in the days before supermarkets and



refrigerators. English puddings and pies are traditional desserts rather than the fresh fruit you would be served in the southwest.

Whereas beef and chicken appear in many New Mexican recipes, in Massachusetts fish is very popular because of the nearby seacoast. New England is famous for its lobsters, cod, fish cakes and many other foods containing sea products. English herbs and soft spices, used in New England dishes, would probably taste rather bland to people accustomed to hot and spicy New Mexican food.

Each region of the United States is unique. Louisiana has much French influence. Germans live in Midwest. Travelling around America, a tourist has the opportunity not only to visit different places, but also to taste a variety of foods. Some may be very different. Others will taste just like home.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What do you know about American food? Is it different from that of Ukraine?
2. Why do people consider American food unique?
3. What influences American cuisine?
4. What do people need to really understand and appreciate the food in any region?
5. What do you know about New Mexico food? What is it famous for?
6. Where can we find Spanish influence?
7. What is New English kitchen characterized by?
8. What would you change in American kitchen? What do you like most of all and what you don't like about it?


1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Вражаюче різноманіття, оцінити, боби, гарбуз, печиво з анісовим смаком, фарширований цибулею, рагу, ріпа, добре зберігатися взимку, звикнути до гострої їжі.

2. ▶▶			Доберіть синоніми до наступних слів:
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Famous, unique, to be made up, amazing, to influence, area, different, whereas, to contain, opportunity, accustomed.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УЗГОДЖЕННЯ ЧАСІВ


1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібний час дієслова. Перекладіть українською мовою
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1. I knew they (to wait) for me at the metro station and I decided to hurry.
2. I didn't know that you already (to wind) up the clock.
3. I was afraid that the little girl (not to be) able to unlock the front door and (to go) upstairs to help her.
4. He says that he (to know) the laws of the country.
5. Sarie understood why


Lanny (not to come) the previous evening. 6. She asked me whether I (to remember) the legend about a faithful lion. 7. He understood that the soldiers (to arrest) him. 8. He could not understand why people (not to want) to take water from that well. 9. I suppose they (to send) a dog after the burglar immediately.

2. ↔		Виберіть правильний час дієслова
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1. My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room. 2. He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off. 3. I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter. 4. I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week. I hope it (will not change, would not change) for the worse. 5. I knew that he (is, was) a very clever man. 6. I want to know what he (has bought, had bought) for her birthday. 7. I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the museum. 8. He said he (is staying, was staying) at the "Ritz" Hotel. 9. They realized that they (lost, had lost) their way in the dark. 10. He asked me where I (study, studied). 11. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time. 12. He says he (works, worked) at school two years ago. 13. Victor said he (is, was) very busy.

3. 	Перекладіть англійською мовою, дотримуючись правила узгодження часів
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1. Я знала, що вона працює на заводі, що в неї є чоловік і двоє дітей, що сім'я в неї дуже дружна і вона щаслива. 2. Він сказав мені вчора, що раніше він навчався в університеті. 3. Ми вирішили минулого тижня, що наступного літа ми всі поїдемо в Крим. 4. Сестра сказала, що хоче приїхати до нас сама. 5. Я знала, що вона дуже заклопотана. 6. Ніхто не знав, що ви чекаєте тут. Ходімо в будинок. 7. Він попередив нас, що в цій частині міста рух досить напружений. 8. Секретар не помітив, що директор з кимось розмовляє. 9. Усі ми знали, що вона знову в Санкт-Петербурзі. 10. Олена сказала, що вона дарує нам цю картину. 11. Вона сказала, що її колеги завжди дають їй чудові поради. 12. Він сказав, що любить цю п'єсу.

4. 	Перекладіть англійською мовою, дотримуючись правила узгодження часів
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1. Я боявся, що заблукаю у лісі. 2. Вона знала, що ми ніколи не бачили її картини. 3. Вчений був упевнений, що знайде вирішення проблеми. 4. Я знав, що ти приїхав до Санкт-Петербургу, і сподівався, що ти відвідаєш мене. 5. Ми не думали, що він так розсердиться. 6. Ми вчора довідалися, що вона хвора. 7. Він думав, що вона не прийде до школи. 8. Я знав, що моя сестра вивчає французьку мову, і думав, що вона поїде до Парижу. 9. Мені сказали, що ти мені телефонував. 10. Я думав, що ти в Москві. 11. Я не знав, що ти вже повернувся до Санкт-Петербургу. 12. Ми сподівалися, що поїдемо до Лондону.

Заняття 7

НАЙПОПУЛЯРНІШІ АМЕРИКАНСЬКІ СТРАВИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE HISTORY OF SANDWICH

It seems strange that the modest and democratic sandwich was the invention of an aristocrat.

The Earl of Sandwich, the head of the British navy; was a passionate card-player. In 1762, during a 24-hour gambling session, he got hungry; picked up a piece of beef and popped it between two slices of bread. He then carried on playing cards while eating what was to become Britain's biggest contribution to gastronomy.


The word for his invention soon entered the English language. In 1762, the historian Edward Gibbon wrote about a 'restaurant where 'twenty or thirty of the first men in the kingdom' could be seen at little table on a bit of cold meat, or a Sandwich.'

Today the sandwich is enjoyed by all classes and both sexes, not just the 'first men in the kingdom'. In fact, every weekday, almost every office worker in the country has one for lunch, whether plain or toasted, on traditional British sliced bread, crusty French bread, Italian ciabatta or Middle Eastern pitta. Popular fillings include tuna salad with mayonnaise, prawn cocktail with avocado, BLT (bacon, lettuce and tomato), and cheese and pickle.

Cucumber sandwiches on thin white, slightly soggy bread with the crusts cut off, are probably the most uniquely British type of sandwich. Cut into four neat triangles, their flavour has made them popular since Victorian times. They have to be eaten in the right context: in the summer at garden parties, cricket matches or even wedding receptions. They are most popular type of sandwich at Wimbledon where every year 190,000 sandwiches are sold during the two-week tennis tournament.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What are the most popular American dishes?
2. What do you know about sandwich? What is this? Who invented it? How?
3. Why do you think people are so fond of sandwiches?
4. What kinds of sandwiches do you know? Which ones would you like to taste?
5. What do you think is the difference between a sandwich, a hot-dog and a hamburger? Which one is better? Why?
6. How often do you drink Coca-Cola? Do you know the history of its invention?
7. Coca-Cola is considered to be very dangerous for our health. What do you think about this?

1. ►►			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Винахід, завзятий гравець, швидко вкласти щось між шматками хліба, внесок у гастрономію, насолоджуватися, перші люди королівства, хліб зі шкоринкою, наповнювач, просочений хлібець, розрізаний трикутниками, смак, весільні прийоми.

2. 	Прочитайте наступні тексти
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THE STORY OF MCDONALD'S

1937 The McDonald brothers, Dick and Mack, open a little drive-in restaurant in Pasadena, California. They serve hot dogs and milk shakes.

1945 They have 20 waiters. All the teenagers in town eat hamburgers there.

1948 They get paper boxes and bags for the hamburgers. They put the price down from 30 cents to 15 cents. They cut the menu down from 25 things to only 9. There are no more waiters – it is self-service. So it is cheaper and faster. And they have windows all around the kitchen – so every can see it is clean. Parents start bringing their children to the restaurant. Poor families eat at the restaurant for the first time.

1960s The McDonald's company opens hundreds of McDonald's restaurants all over the states.

1971 They open restaurants in Japan, Germany and Australia.

Now... the McDonald's company opens a new restaurant every eight hours! There are more than 14,000 restaurants in more than 70 countries. The largest restaurant is in Beijing in the People's Republic of China and the smallest in Ginza, Tokyo. The northernmost restaurant is in Fairbanks, Alaska and the southernmost in Gibson, New Zealand. McDonald's restaurants serve almost exactly the same food in every country. But in Italy they serve beer, in Norway the McLak (salmon burger) and in the Netherlands the Groenteburger (vegetarian)!

THE STORY OF COCA-COLA (OR "COKE")

The Coca-Cola story begins in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1886. John S. Pemberton invents a new drink. Two of the ingredients are the South American coca leaf and the African cola nut. Pemberton can't think of a good name for the drink. Finally, Dr Pemberton's partner Frank M. Robinson suggests the name Coca-Cola and writes the new name in a special way – and that becomes the famous trade mark.

Thirty years later the famous Coca-Cola bottle design first appears. The style of the bottle and the trademark are very important for the success of the drink.

For many years, they make only Coca-Cola. They only introduce new drinks – Fanta, Sprite and TAB - in the 1960s, and diet Coke in 1982.


The recipe of Coca-Cola is a secret. In 1985 the company does something

almost incredible. They change the recipe! But the public is very unhappy. And, soon after, they bring back the original recipe: “Coca-Cola Classic”.

Today they sell Coca-Cola in 195 countries. Hundreds of millions of people, from Boston to Beijing, drink it every day. It has the most famous trade mark in the world.

1. ? Чи правдиві наступні речення?


1. The first McDonald’s restaurant opened in New York.
2. The restaurants are cheaper and faster because they are self-service.
3. The first McDonald’s restaurants in Australia opened in the 1960s.
4. You can ask the waiter to help you.
5. Some McDonald’s restaurant serve only fish dishes.
6. We have no McDonald’s restaurants in our country.
7. You can drink alcohol in McDonald’s in Italy.

2. ↔		Доберіть продовження речень
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Things go ...	real thing
It’s the ...	it!
I’d like to ...	better with Coke
Have a Coke ...	buy the world a Coke
oke is ...	and a smile



3. ↔		Один з рекламних слоганів компанії McDonald’s був “The United Tastes of America”. Змініть одну літеру в цьому слогані і ви отримуєте іншу фразу
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ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УЗГОДЖЕННЯ ЧАСІВ: ЗАКРІПЛЕННЯ

1. 	Зробіть речення підрядними додатковими, використовуючи у ролі головних речення в дужках. Змінійте час відповідно до правила узгодження часів.
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1. You will fall and break your leg. (I was afraid).
2. My friend has never been to Washington. (I knew)
3. She never drinks milk. (I was told)
4. He is a very talented singer. (We were told)
5. They live a happy life. (We knew),
6. The children are playing in the yard. (She thought)
7. Her friend will come to see her. (She hoped)
8. Father has repaired his bicycle. (He thought)
9. She knows English very well. (I supposed)
10. Our sportsmen will win the game. (We were sure)
11. He does not know German at all. (I found out)
12. She made no mistakes in her dictation. (She was glad)
13. He works at his English hard. (I


knew) 14. She dances better than anybody else. (I was told) 15. My cousin has received a very interesting offer from his firm. (I learnt) 16. She will come to stay with us. (My aunt wrote in her letter) 17. He is painting a new picture. (We heard) 18. His new picture will be a masterpiece. (We were sure).

2. 		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібний час дієслова. Перекладіть українською мовою
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1. He said he (to leave) tomorrow morning.
2. She says she already (to find) the book.
3. He stopped and listened: the clock (to strike) five.
4. She said she (can) not tell me the right time, her watch (to be) wrong.
5. I asked my neighbour if he ever (to travel) by air before.
6. The policeman asked George where he (to run) so early.
7. The delegates were told that the guide just (to go) out and (to be) back in ten minutes.

3. 	Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на узгодження часів
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1. When he learn that his son always received excellent marks in all the subjects at school, he was very pleased.
2. When he learn that his son had received an excellent mark, he was very pleased.
3. We didn't know where our friends went every evening.
4. We didn't know where our friends had gone.
5. She said that her best friend was a doctor.
6. She said that her best friend had been a doctor.
7. I did not know that you worked at the Hermitage.
8. I did not know that you had worked at the Hermitage.
9. I knew that you were ill.
10. I knew that you had been ill.
11. We found that she left home at 8 o'clock every morning.
12. We found that she had left home at 8 o'clock that morning.

4. 	Перекладіть англійською мовою, звертаючи увагу на узгодження часів
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1. Я думав, що він почекає на мене.
2. Він боявся, що йому буде важко зробити доповідь.
3. Він сказав нам, що коли він увійшов до кімнати, його друг уже сидів на дивані. Він читав газету.
4. Ми сподівалися, що вона скоро прийде.
5. Він сказав, що не знає, коли почнеться конференція.
6. Я був упевнений, що якщо ми поспішимо, ми встигнемо на літак.
7. Вчитель сказав, що наші друзі надіслали листа із Лондону.
8. Вона сказала, що її подруга запросила її до театру.
9. Ми боялися, що не купимо квиток у театр.
10. Ми побачили, що діти граються у піску.
11. Вона сказала, що більше не буде купатися, тому що вода холодна.

ТЕМА 7:

ЇЖА

Заняття 8

НАЙПОПУЛЯРНІШІ НАПОЇ. БРИТАНСЬКІ ПАБИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

WHAT PEOPLE DRINK

The most common drinks in Europe are tea, coffee and cocoa. But in Britain people (especially children) also drink squash — a sweet fruit concentrate that has to be diluted with water. They also can be expected to drink water straight from the tap.

Before the 1960s, wine was drunk only by the higher social classes and was associated with very expensive restaurants. Since that time, it has become extremely popular all over the country.

Beer is still the most popular alcoholic drink in the country. The most popular pub beer is 'bitter', which is draught from the barrel, has no gas in it, and is drunk (as are all British beers) at room temperature. A sweeter, darker version of 'bitter' is 'mild'. These beers are comparatively low alcoholic, this is one reason why people are able to drink so much of them! In most pubs, several kinds of bottled beer are also available. Beer which has gas in it is known as 'lager'.

Shandy is half beer and half lemonade. It is very good in hot weather.

Tea in Britain is not just a drink, it is a tradition. The British are the most tea-drinking nation on the globe - the average Briton drinks at least 5 cups a day.

BRITISH PUBS

The attitude to alcohol in Britain is different. On the one hand, it is accepted as the part of British culture. The local pub plays an important role almost everywhere - and pubs, it should be noted, are mainly for the drinking of beer and spirits. The nearest pub is commonly referred to as 'the local' and people who go there often are known as 'regulars'. On the other hand, the puritan tradition has led to the widespread view that drinking is something dangerous which should be therefore restricted. Most people, including regular drinkers, consider that it would be wrong to give a child even half a glass of beer. People cannot be served in pubs until the age of 18, and they are not even allowed inside until they are 14.

Many people in Britain drink only in pubs. Wine or beer is not as much a part of home life as it is in some other European countries. Most cafes are not allowed to serve even beer.

The British pub (short for ‘public house’) is unique. This is not just because it is different in character from bars or cafes in other countries. It is also because it is different from any other public place in Britain itself. Without pubs, Britain would be a less sociable country. The pub is the only indoor place where you can meet others, even strangers, and get into a conversation with them. In cafes and fast food restaurants people are expected to drink their coffee and get out. The atmosphere in other eating places is often rather formal. But pubs are classless.



A typical British pub looks very old. It is a tradition. Even a newly built pub is often designed to look, inside and out, as if it were several hundred years old. Windows in pubs are very small because, unlike the large glass windows of cafes, they help to make people feel comfortable and homely. It is difficult to see inside the pub from the outside. The Victorians thought that it was not proper for people to be seen drinking. That’s why very few pubs have tables outside.

Pubs have changed greatly during the last centuries. Not long ago they used to serve almost nothing but beer and spirits. These days, you can get wine, coffee and some hot food at most of them as well. This has helped to widen their appeal. At one time, it was unusual for a woman to go to pubs. These days, there are only a few pubs where it is surprising for a woman to walk in.

Nevertheless, pubs have retained their special character. For example, there is no waiter service. If you want something, you have to go and ask for it at the bar. To be served at a table is discomfoting for many people. It makes them feel they have to be on their best behavior. So people prefer more informal atmosphere. You can get up and walk around whenever you want - as if you are in your own house. By the way, people who work in pubs usually know the regular customers personally.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What are the most common drinks in Europe? What is your favourite drink?
2. What do people drink in Britain?
3. What is ‘bitter’? How is it made?
4. What role does tea play in Britain?
5. What is the attitude to alcohol in Britain?
6. Why do you think pubs are so popular among British people?
7. What are the rules in pubs?
8. Describe a typical British pub. What is special about it?

1. ►►			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Розбавлений водою, цідити з бочок, з одного боку, сприймати, алкогольні напої, поширена точка зору, очікувати, безкласовий, зберігати, офіціант, доречі.

2. ►►			Розшифруйте наступні назви напоїв:
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feefoc, niwe, cejuı, oscoa, machapegn, topcome, danbry, accogn, sikhwy, tae, kodav, limk, wreta, meledona, ippse, occa-laco, laitocck, ereb.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПРЯМА ТА НЕПРЯМА МОВА


1.		Перекладіть англійською мовою. Зверніть увагу на використання часових форм у прямій та непрякій мові
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<p>Мій друг сказав: “Мені дуже подобається грати на гитарі.” Моя мама сказала: “Я вже приготувала вечерю.” Наш професор сказав: “Наступного тижня ваша група складатиме іспит.”</p> <p>В цій книзі написано: “Щоб досягти успіху, людина повинна багато працювати.” Ганна сказала: “Ми знайшли у лісі багато грибів та ягід.”</p>	<p>Мій друг сказав, що йому дуже подобається грати на гитарі. Моя мама сказала, що вже приготувала вечерю. Наш професор сказав, що наступного тижня наша група складатиме іспит. В цій книзі написано, що щоб досягти успіху, людина повинна багато працювати. Ганна сказала, що вони знайшли у лісі багато грибів та ягід.</p>
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2.		Трансформуйте речення з прямої мови у непряму
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Example: The teacher said to the pupils, “You may go home.” –
The teacher told the pupils that they might go home.

1. Mother said to her son, “You may go to the cinema.”
2. The doctor said to the sick man, “You may go.”
3. He said to me, “You may come to our party.”
4. The girl said to her friend, “You may work in my room.”
5. My mother said to me, “You may stay at home today.”
6. The boss said to us, “You may take 2 free days.”
7. The shop-assistant said to me, “ You may buy this dress.”

3.		Перекажіть наступні діалоги у непрякій мові
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Mary: I don't want to go to the canteen alone. Will you join me for lunch?
Ann: I'd love to.
Mary: When will you be free?

Ann: In half an hour.

Mary: All right, then, we'll go together.

Jack: Will this tie match my new suit?

Mary: Not quite, I'm afraid. It's too dark, don't buy it.

Jack: And what about this one?

Mary: Yes, dear. That's a nice one. Let's take it.

Peter: How long are you going to stay here?

Ann: Two or three days, I think.

Peter: Then you'll have enough time to see the sights. Would you like to begin tomorrow morning?

Ann: I'd love to.

Max: Excuse me. Can you speak English?

Ann: Yes, a little.

Max: Could you tell me how to get to the Trafalgar Square from here?

Ann: Yes, certainly. You can take the 12 bus. It won't take you 10 minutes to get there.

Max: Thank you very much.

Ann: Not at all.

Mary: Are you ready to go?

Ann: Not yet.

Mary: When will you be ready?

Ann: In five minutes.

Mary: Hurry up, I'm waiting for you.

4.



Передайте зміст наданих ситуацій у прямій мові у вигляді діалогів

1. Ann met her old friend Nick at the theatre during an interval. She was surprised to see him, because she had thought that Nick was still travelling on business. They spoke about their impressions of the play. Nick said that he had seen the same play in London, and he didn't see much difference between the two productions. Ann liked the cast very much, she found that her favourite actress played very good. Nick said that the actress who had played the same part in the London theatre was very talented, too, though he didn't remember her name.

2. Peter asked John whether he could stay and help him with his work. John agreed to stay, but wanted to know whether Peter was going to keep him long. Peter said it would not take them more than an hour.

3. Jane told Mary that her friends and she had decided to go to the country for the week-end, and asked Mary whether she'd like to join them. Mary said that she'd be glad. Jane told Mary that they had agreed to meet at the station at eight the next morning, and asked her not to be late.

4. John invited Peter to a party, saying that it was going to take place the next day. Thanking John for the invitation, Peter said at first that he was not sure that he would be able to come, because it was quite unexpected, and he would have

to change his plans, and then asked John not to be very angry if he was a little late.

5. Peter met George in the street and after the usual greetings asked him whether he had really decided to get a new job. George said that he had found a job that had to do with medicine. Peter asked whether this was a strong decision, and George answered that it was, because he was interested in medicine and planned to enter a medical college the next year.

ТЕМА 8:

ПОКУПКИ

Заняття 1

МАГАЗИНИ ТА ПОКУПКИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

SHOPPING

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. In our family it is my mother who usually does shopping, but I try to help her when I have free time.

There are many kinds of shops in our city, but I prefer to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient.

A department store, for example, consists of many departments: ready-made clothes, footwear, sporting goods, household goods, presents, toys, electric appliances, perfumery, cosmetics, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, blouses, skirts, coats, leather jackets, beautiful underwear and many other things.

In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, shirts, sweaters, jeans, raincoats, etc.



The footwear department is full of men's and women's shoes and boots of different styles and colors. People who like sports can also buy sneakers there.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service department, where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. If it is not a self-service shop, the shop-assistant helps the customer to find what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the goods.

Many people prefer to buy things in the market not in the shop. The prices there are cheaper than in the shop, but the quality of goods is also lower. So, everyone should decide what to do: either to buy cheap goods of low quality in the market or to buy more expensive goods of high quality in the shop.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Where can we go when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in the city?
3. What departments are there in department stores?
4. What are women most wanted place to visit in the shops?
5. What can we buy in a food supermarket?


1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Робити покупки, універмаг, супермаркет, різноманітні товари, дуже зручно, відділ готового одягу, взуття, електроприлади, косметика, іграшки, касир, платити гроші, дешевий, низька якість.

2. ▶▶			Знайдіть вірну відповідь:
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1. At the perfumery department women can buy:
 - a) fur hat
 - b) mascara
 - c) linen cloth
 - d) toys
2. In winter we usually put on:
 - a) bathing suit
 - b) suede jacket
 - c) apron
 - d) fur coat
3. When one wants to try something on, he goes to the:
 - a) fitting room
 - b) bathroom
 - c) dining room
 - d) waiting room
4. You have been invited to the party, you want to look elegant, so you put on:
 - a) swimming trunks
 - b) pyjamas
 - c) cocktail dress
 - d) vest
5. You are going to the picnic with your friends. What kind of shoes have you chosen?
 - a) platform shoes
 - b) evening sandals
 - c) high heel shoes
 - d) trainers (sneakers)
6. It is raining cats and dogs, but you must go out. You have nothing to do but to put on:
 - a) T-shirt
 - b) raincoat
 - c) shorts
 - d) tracksuit

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
ПОВТОРЕННЯ КОНСТРУКЦІЇ THERE IS, THERE ARE,
THERE WAS, THERE WERE, THERE HAS BEEN, THERE WILL BE

1. 	Вставте в пропущених місцях <i>there is, there are, there was, there were, there has been, there will be</i>
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1. ... *There was*... a good film on TV yesterday evening.
2. Look! ... *There has been*... an accident. Call an ambulance!.....24 hours in a day.
3.a party at the club last Friday but I didn't go.
4. Look! This bag is empty. nothing in it.
5. "Why are those policemen outside the bank?" " a robbery."
6. When we arrived at the cinema,a long queue outside.
7.somebody at the station to meet you when you arrive tomorrow.
8. Ten years ago 500 children at the school. Now.....over a thousand.

2. 		Виберіть необхідну форму дієслова у дужках
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1. There (is/are) a large table in my room.
2. There (is/are) three windows in our classroom.
3. There (is/are) a table and four chairs in my sister's room.
4. There (is/are) a text-book and two exercise-books on my table.
5. There (was/were) not a school here in 1920.
6. There (was/were) many children in the park yesterday.
7. There (was/were) a theatre and two cinemas in this town before the war.

3. 	Поставте наступні речення в заперечну та питальну форму.
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1. There is a blackboard in our classroom.
2. There are some English books on my table.
3. There were many mistakes in your dictation.
4. There was a telegram from your father on the table.
5. There is a new big supermarket on our street.

ТЕМА 8:

ПОКУПКИ

Заняття 2

ВУЛИЧНІ РИНКИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

STREET MARKETS AROUND THE WORLD

Do you want to buy a new pair of sunglasses? The latest CD? Or something for your dinner this evening? Nowadays, you can shop by telephone, by post or through your home computer, but for many people, the most exciting way to shop is also the most traditional — at a street market. You can find markets anywhere in the world.

Every weekend, thousands of young people from all over London travel to Camden Market in an attractive area in the north of the city — it's the place to go for street fashion, jewellery, CDs and tapes, but many people just go for the lively atmosphere!

There are many “floating markets” in Asia; perhaps the most famous is in Thailand, at a place called Damnoen Saduak, 100 km from the capital city, Bangkok. From six in the morning to midday, every day, people sell fresh tropical fruit and vegetables from their boats.

The Grand Bazaar in Istanbul, Turkey, is more than 500 years old and it has more than four thousand shops under one roof! You can buy almost anything, but the most popular items for tourists are the beautiful rugs and carpets. It's open all day every day!

Many Belgians say that the Grand Place — in the centre of the capital city, Brussels, is the most beautiful square in the world. It is the home of a colourful market — open every day except Monday. On Monday, instead of flowers, there's a wonderful bird market!

One of the world's most unusual markets is in Mexico City: at the Sonora Market. As well as toys and birds, you can buy herbs and natural medicines which (they say) can help with anything. It's open every day from early in the morning till late at night.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What new methods of shopping do you know?
2. What is the most exciting way of shopping for many people? Why?
3. What famous markets do you know?
4. What do you know about the market in Thailand?
5. Describe the Grand Bazaar in Istanbul?
6. What does floating market mean?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Сонячні окуляри, захоплюючий, ювелірні вироби, жива атмосфера, плавучі базари, гарні килими, пташиний ринок, трави, природні ліки.

2. ▶▶			Доповніть речення словами з тексту:
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1. There are many “..... markets” in Asia.
2. You can buy almost anything at the Grand Bazaar in Istanbul, but the most popular items for tourists are the beautiful
3. Camden Market in London is an attractive place to go for
4. Nowadays, people can shop by
5. The Grand Place market in the centre of the capital city, Brussels, is the home of a market.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВИРАЖЕННЯ БАЖАННЯ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

1. 	Закінчить речення, вживаючи складний додаток
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Example: “Bring me a book,” said my brother to me. My brother *wanted me to bring* him a book.

1. The teacher said to the pupils: “Learn the rule.”
2. “Be careful or else you can split the milk,” said my mother to me.
3. “My daughter will go to a ballet school,” said the woman.
4. The man said: “My son will study mathematics.”
5. “Oh, father, buy me this toy, please,” said the little boy.
6. “Fix the shelf in the kitchen,” said my father to me.
7. “It will be very good if you study English,” said my mother to me.
8. “Bring me some water from the river, children” said our grandmother.
9. “Collect some insects in summer,” said our biology teacher to us.
10. “Don’t eat the ice-cream before dinner,” said our mother to us.

2. 		Перепишіть речення, вживаючи складний додаток замість підрядних додаткових речень
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Example: I expect *that she will send* me a letter. – I expect *her to send* me a letter.

I know *that he is* a great scientist. – I know *him to be* a great scientist.

1. I know that my friend is a just man.
2. I expect that he will understand your problem and help you to solve it.
3. I expected that he would behave quite differently.
4. I didn't expect that my brother would forget to send her flowers.
5. He knows that my mother is a very kind woman.
6. She expected that her brother would bring her the book.
7. I know that your uncle is an excellent mathematician.
8. People expected that the 21st century would bring peace on the earth.

3.



Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на складний додатак

1. He wanted his letters sent at once.
2. I don't want my papers looked through.
3. She didn't want her child taken to hospital.
4. She gave him some papers and said that the client wanted them signed.
5. The teacher wants our homework to be prepared well.
6. Would you like your luggage carried upstairs?
7. I want a bedroom prepared for my guest.
8. If you want things done well, do them yourselves.
9. I should very much like it to be made clear to me.
10. The traveller entered the inn and ordered supper to be prepared.
11. She had the children looked after in the evening when she went out.
12. I must have those shoes mended.
13. I must have my hair cut tomorrow.
14. She has had no photographs of herself taken since her childhood.
15. Have this carpet spread on the floor.
16. Ellen had her needle threaded for her as her eyesight was getting worse and worse.
17. They had some dinner brought.
18. The planters had the trees in the jungle cut down.
19. I shall have my son taught music.
20. I shall have your taxi kept at the door.

ТЕМА 8:

ПОКУПКИ

Заняття 3

ШОПІНГ. БІЗНЕС МАЙБУТНЬОГО



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE FUTURE OF SHOPPING

Shopping on the Net

Shopping on the Net will increase dramatically. It will cost less and be more convenient than real shopping. In the future, we will use our televisions to look for and buy products online. We won't need to move from the sofa in our sitting room! We will have "intelligent" fridges in our kitchens. They will order food automatically for us when we need it!

Will shopping malls disappear?

No, they won't. A lot of people love shopping. But in the future, shopping malls will be more fun than now. There will be more cinemas, fast food bars and cafes. There will be relaxation areas and place for children to play.

A lot of shops in the city centre will disappear. However people will always want to go into real shops to try on clothes or look about. And our local corner shops won't close down. In fact, there will be more local shops where you can get the newspaper or sonic bread. You will also go there to collect things you bought on the Internet!

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is shopping on the Net?
2. Why will shopping on the Net increase dramatically?
3. Why do people love shopping?
4. What is the future of shopping malls?
5. What kind of shopping do you prefer? Why?

1. ►►



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:

Більш зручно, в майбутньому, розумний, замовляти їжу, зникати, приміряти одягу, місцеві магазини, купувати речі по інтернету, коштувати, газета.

2. ►►



Доберіть синоніми до наступних слів. Складіть речення з цими словами:

Increase, dramatically, collect, disappear, look for, convenient.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ІМЕННІ БЕЗОСОБОВІ РЕЧЕННЯ

1. 	Перекладіть українською мовою
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1. It's always cold in January. 2. It was easy to translate that letter. 3. It was warm yesterday. 4. It'll be interesting for you to read this book. 5. It'll be easy to find the railway station. 6. It's difficult for him to read this text. 7. It often rains in autumn. 8. It rained all day long yesterday. 9. It's raining now. 10. It was raining at 5 o'clock yesterday. 11. It sometimes snows in October. 12. It's going to rain.

2.  	Перекладіть українською мовою. Поставте речення в минулий та майбутній час
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1. It's easy to understand this text, isn't it?
2. It's interesting to listen to your stories.
3. Is it difficult for you to understand grammar rules?
4. It's dark in the room, isn't it?
5. It doesn't often snow here in winter.
6. It doesn't often rain here at this time of the year.
7. It's important for me to finish the work today
8. It's very useful for us to go jogging.
9. It's silly to ask somebody to go there instead of you.
10. It's not easy to learn Chinese.

3. 	Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, звертаючи увагу на безособові речення
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1. Зараз надто рано обговорювати це питання. 2. Зима. Дуже холодно. Часто йде сніг і іноді я зовсім не хочу виходити з будинку. 3. Взимку важко вставати вранці тому, що зранку ще темно. 4. Борис знає німецьку і французьку мови, тому йому легко вивчати англійську мову. 5. Вам важко йти? Давайте візьмемо таксі. 6. Зовсім не дивно, що Іван нарешті закінчив Інститут, він багато займався. 7. Дощ вже йде? — Ще ні, але скоро піде. 8. Коли я вийшов з будинку йшов дощ. 9. Як часто тут ідуть дощі? 10. Сьогодні зранку ще йшов дощ, а зараз іде сніг.

4. 	Поставте наступні речення в питальну та заперечну форми
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1. It rains in autumn. 2. It rained all day long yesterday. 3. It's raining now. 4. It was raining at five o'clock yesterday. 5. It snows in October. 6. It'll be raining very often soon. 7. It's going to rain. 8. It's very useful to eat carrots. 9. It's important to solve this problem before going there. 10. It's always annoying to wait for someone who is late.

ТЕМА 8:

ПОКУПКИ

Заняття 4

КУПІВЛЯ ТОВАРУ В РОЗСТРОЧКУ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

HIRE-PURCHASE

The system of buying goods became very common during the twentieth century. Today a large proportion of all the families in Great Britain buy furniture, household goods and cars by hire-purchase. In the USA, the proportion is much higher than in Great Britain, and people there spend over 10 per cent of their income on hire-purchase instalments.

The goods bought by hire-purchase are, in almost every case, goods that will last — radio and television sets, washing-machines, refrigerators, motor-cars and motor-cycles, and articles of furniture.



The price of an article bought in this way is always higher than the price that would be paid in cash. There is a charge for interest. The buyer pays a proportion, perhaps one-quarter or one-third, of the price when the goods are delivered to him. He then makes regular payments, weekly or monthly, until the full price has been paid. The legal ownership of the goods remains with the seller until the final payment has been made.

Hire-purchase has advantages and disadvantages. It helps newly-married couples with small incomes to furnish their homes. It increases the demand for goods, and in this way helps trade and employment. If families are paying each month instalments on such household goods as a washing-machine and a car, they can spend less money (or perhaps no money) in useless or perhaps harmful ways, for example, on too much alcoholic drink.

There is, however, the danger that when trade is bad, hire-purchase buying may end suddenly and make trade much worse, with, as a result, a great increase in unemployment. This is why, in some countries, the Government controls hire-purchase by fixing the proportion of the first payments and the instalments.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What does hire-purchase mean?
2. What do people buy by hire-purchase?
3. What advantages does hire-purchase have?
4. What is your attitude towards hire-purchase?
5. What disadvantages does hire-purchase have?


1. ►►			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Купівля в розстрочку, меблі, прибуток, внесок, пральна машина, холодильник, доставляти, переваги, недоліки, безробіття, зайнятість.

2. ►►			Поєднайте наступні слова з їхніми дефініціями:
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1. purchase	a) the desire or need of customers for goods or services which they want to buy or use
2. income	b) one or a number of payments made regularly over a period of time until smth has been paid for
3. employment	c) the extra money that you pay back when you borrow money or that you receive when you invest money
4. instalment	d) smth you buy
5. trade	e) money that a person earns from work, from investing money from business, etc.
6. price	f) work, especially when it is done to earn money
7. interest	g) the amount of money that you have to pay for smth
8. demand	h) the activity of buying or selling or exchanging goods or services between people or countries

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ДІСПРИКМЕТНИКИ. ЗАГАЛЬНІ ПОНЯТТЯ. ВИПАДКИ ВЖИВАННЯ


1. 	Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на дісприкметники
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1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl.
2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother.
3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle.
4. Entering the room she turned on the light.
5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun.
6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers.
7. Hearing the sounds of music, she stopped talking.
8. She went into the room, leaving the door open.
9. Working at his desk, he listened to a new CD.
10. Running into the road, the young man stopped a taxi.
11. Looking through the newspaper, she noticed a photograph of her boss.
12. Using chemicals the fireman soon put out the fire in the forest.
13. Being very ill, she could not go to school.
14. The first rays of the rising sun lit up the top of the hill.
15. The tree struck by the lightning was all black and leafless.

16. Being busy, he postponed his trip.
17. The door bolted on the inside could not be opened.
18. Having been shown the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.
19. The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one.
20. Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help.
21. Flushed and excited, the boy came running to his mother.
22. He stood watching the people who were coming down the street shouting and waving their hands.
23. The boy lay sleeping when the doctor came.
24. The broken arm was examined by the doctor.
25. While being examined, the boy could not help crying.
26. Having prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away.
27. The medicine prescribed by the doctor was bitter.
28. The dress bought at the department store was very beautiful.
29. While using a needle you should be careful not to prick your finger.
30. While crossing the street one should first look to the left and then to the right.


2. 		Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на Past Participle
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1. She put a plate of fried fish in front of me.
2. The coat bought last year is too small for me.
3. Nobody saw the things kept in that box.
4. My sister likes boiled eggs.
5. We stopped before a shut door.
6. Tied to the tree, the goat could not run away.
7. They saw overturned tables and chairs and pieces of broken glass all over the room.
8. This is a church built many years ago.
9. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century England.
10. A letter sent to St. Petersburg today will be there in two days.
11. Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.
12. A fish taken out of the water cannot live.
13. A line seen through this crystal looks double.
14. The word said by the student was not correct.
15. A word spoken in time may have very important results.

3. 	Замініть виділені частини речень дієприкметниковими зворотами. Замініть конструкцію речень, де необхідно
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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 well**, he easily found the way to the market place.
4. He has no English 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. Students should always be attentive **while they are listening to the lecturer**.
8. There are many students **who study music**.
9. Don't you feel tired **after you have walked so much?**
10. **When he arrived at the railway station**, he bought a ticket, walked to the platform and boarded the train.
11. **As he was promised help**, he felt quieter.
12. **After he was shown in**, he was told to take off his coat and wait for a while.
13. Robinson **started the building of the house at once** and finished it before the season of rains set in.
14. He **poured out a cup of coffee**, sat down in an armchair and looked at the woman who was sitting opposite him.

	4. Перекладіть англійською мовою, звертаючи увагу на дієприкметники
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1. Хлопчик, який біг повз будинок, раптом зупинився.
2. Будучи дуже заклопотаним, він не відразу почув мене.
3. Почувши кроки, він підвів голову.
4. Випивши чашку чаю, вона відчула себе набагато краще.
5. Граючись у саду, діти не помітили, що стало темно.
6. Том підійшов до дівчинки, яка сміялася.
7. Дівчинка, що плакала була голодна.
8. Принісши свої іграшки до кімнати, дитина почала гратися.
9. Прочитавши багато книг Діккенса, він добре ознайомився з цим письменником.
10. Мати, яка слухала, як співає її син, плакала від щастя.

ТЕМА 8:

ПОКУПКИ

Заняття 5

НАЙКУМЕДНІШИЙ ПОХІД ЗА ПОКУПКАМИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

FUNNY STORIES

1) This is a story about two confectioners who had their shops at the same street in New York. There was a constant rivalry between them. One day one of them put a big notice in his shop window:

Try our cake at \$1

To pay more is to be robbed.

About an hour later another confectioner put a notice in his shop window too:

Try our cake at 90cents,

To pay less is to be poisoned.

2) When my Uncle Tom was a young man his girlfriend got married to another man. It was so difficult for him that he never got married. He used to do all his cleaning, cooking and shopping himself. One day he went to the butcher's and asked:

"Is the beef tender?"

The butcher answered:

"Yes, of course, it is as tender as the woman's heart."

"No" - said my uncle, "I'd better take a pound of sausages."

3) There was a fire in the middle of the night at a hotel. And as some guests were standing outside watching the flames, another guest joined them.

"There was no need for you to get so excited," he said. "Now look at me: when I heard people shouting that the house was on fire I got out of bed, lit a cigarette and dressed calmly. In fact, when I had put my tie on, I thought it didn't match my shirt very well, so I took it off and put on another, I didn't lose my head at all. Where there's a danger I always keep calm, perfectly calm."

"That's good," said one of his friends, "but why haven't you put your trousers on?"

4) "This seal coat is fine, but will it stand rain?"

"Yes, of course. Have you ever seen a seal with umbrella?"

5) A young man approached the counter at which postcards were sold and asked:

"Have you anything romantic?"

"Here is a lovely one," said the salesgirl. "To the only girl I ever loved".

"That's fine," he replied, "I'd take 4, -no, -6 of those, please."

6) "I can't do anything with Jones." said the manager. "I've worked in 3 departments already, and he sleeps all day"



"Put him at the pyjamas", the counter suggested the owner of the shop, "And put a card on him with these words: "our pyjamas are of such a good quality that even the man who sells them can not keep awake".

7) One businessman is writing to another:



Sir, my secretary being a lady, cannot type what I think of you. For being a gentleman, I cannot send it. You, being neither, will understand what I mean."

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.


1. Why didn't Uncle Tom buy the beef?
2. How can you characterize the man from the third story?
3. What did the counter advise to the manager of the shop? Why?
4. What funny stories about shopping do you know?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Кондитер, конкуренція, одружитися, ніжний, пасувати, краватка, небезпека, якість, секретар, піжама.

2. ▶▶			Пригадайте якусь цікаву історію, яка трапилася з вами нещодавно у магазині. Розкажіть її своєму другу.
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ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ГЕРУНДІЙ

1. 	Складіть речення та перекладіть їх українською мовою. Зверніть увагу на особливості перекладу герундія
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I'd like you to stop

talking.
interrupting me.
asking me questions.
speaking Russian in class.
smoking here.
being angry with me.

1. Have you begun

reading the book that I gave you.
learning to skate?
looking through the text?
making notes of the lectures?

2. I don't mind
- discussing the question without them
 you(r) smoking here.
 them (their) using my notes.
- his (him) coming to see us tomorrow evening.
 going out for a walk now.
 telling you another story.
 her helping me.
3. Do you mind if we go on
- playing chess here?
 discussing the matter now?
 telling funny stories?
 packing tomorrow morning?
 watching TV?
4. He hasn't finished
- translating the article yet.
 speaking on the telephone yet.
 reading the newspaper yet.
 cooking dinner.
5. They continue
- interrupting him.
 changing their plans.
 talking.
 making mistakes.
 doing home-task in English.

2. 		Використовуючи таблиці, складіть якомога більше речень
---	---	---

I	insisted on	visiting that museum.
He/She	objected to	doing morning exercises.
We	agreed to	buying the tickets beforehand.
You	thought of	helping them.
They	succeeded in	learning the poem by heart.

I	suggested	playing hockey.
He/She	finished	smoking.
We	couldn't help	meeting them.
You	enjoyed	learning English.
They	gave up	laughing.

After	finishing school	I	decided to go there.
Before	coming home	he/she	had a short rest.
On	recovering	we	spent a week at home.
	getting there	they	began to work.
	leaving for Kyiv		booked a ticket.

I	insisted on	my	going there.
He/She	looked forward to	his/her	being sent there.
We	thought of	our	coming back.
You	objected to	your	being given this task.
They	dreamed of	their	being invited to the party.
			inviting to the party.

I	am	pleased with	my	behaving so.
He/She	is	sure of	his	having said it.
We	are	surprised at	our	having been praised.
You	was	proud of	your	playing so well.
They	were		their	being invited there.
			Jane's	having won the match.

3.



Замініть в реченнях форму інфінітива на герундій

1. My father began to work at this plant 20 years ago.
2. We continue to study English.
3. Children like to play football.
4. The boy started to run.
5. They preferred to go there by plane.
6. She tried to open the window but couldn't.
7. I have just begun to translate the text.
8. We agreed to buy tickets beforehand.
9. I like to help people.
- 10.10.He has just finished to do his morning exercises.

4.



Дайте відповіді на запитання

1. What are you fond of doing?
2. Are you fond of reading?
3. What do you like better: football or basket-ball?
4. Do you remember going to school for the first time? What can you say about that day?
5. What films have you seen lately? Which of them is worth seeing?
6. How many English books have you read this year? Which of them are worth reading?

7. What do you dream of becoming?
8. What are you busy doing now?
9. What do we use for cutting bread?
10. What do we use for writing?
11. Is it possible to learn English without working hard?
12. Do you enjoy travelling by air? Why?
13. Where do you intend spending your holidays?

5.



Перекладіть речення англійською мовою. Зверніть увагу на використання герундія

1. Будь ласка, припиніть розмовляти. Я не чую, що він каже.
2. Хоча й було дуже пізно, він продовжував працювати над доповіддю, з якою збирався виступити наступного ранку.
3. Вони почали працювати рівно о дев'ятій.
4. Я вважаю, що ми можемо продовжити обговорення цієї проблеми.
5. Він продовжував читати книгу, поки не знайшов потрібне місце.
6. Ви не будете проти, якщо я приведу з собою мого друга?
7. Я впізнав цього чоловіка, як тільки вона закінчила його описувати.
8. Я не заперечуватиму, якщо ви допоможете йому в роботі.
9. Вибачте, що я запізнився.
10. Він почав писати вірші ще у дитинстві.

6.



Перефразуйте речення так, щоб герундій став підметом

Example: It is important to learn English. –
Learning English is important.

1. It is foolish to make a decision without knowing the facts.
2. It's difficult to plan your future.
3. It's important to have enough sleep.
4. It is not necessary to meet friends every day.
5. It's a good idea to spend a whole week on the seaside.
6. It's impossible for me to stay in Kyiv this summer.
7. It's pleasant to read a new novel of this author.
8. It's hard to do some work on holiday.
9. It's difficult to earn enough money nowadays.
10. It's a bad idea to buy a new car now.

ТЕМА 8:

ПОКУПКИ

Заняття 6

ОДЯГ ТА МОДА. МОЄ СТАВЛЕННЯ ДО СУЧАСНОЇ МОДИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

FASHIONS

Fashion is an entirely unnecessary and yet delightful detail of human life. No one could contend that a person who did not follow the fashion was lacking in any great mental or moral quality; yet to be in the fashion has given joy in age after age, not only to the women who are thus up-to-date in their costume, but to the men who behold them.

As a rule, men's attitude towards women's fashions is one of amused tolerance. They pretend that they are unable to detect the nice distinctions between the latest model from Paris and a dress that is hopelessly out of date. But they are in reality just as eager to conform to the popular idea of what is and what is not worn.

But men's fashions change slowly, and men, unlike women, like to be the last to leave an old fashion rather than the first to embrace a new. They have no desire either, that their womenfolk should be in the very front rank of fashion. It would make them embarrassed to be seen in public with a woman who was wearing something which caused every eye to be turned upon her. But they like their wives to be dressed as most other women are dressed.

Fashion is an arbitrary mistress to whom most women are slaves, but though her mandates are often unreasonable and not seldom absurd, she is followed willingly, for the reward she offers is that sense of adventure and variety which is the spice of life.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.



1. Do you agree that fashion is an unnecessary detail of human life?
2. Describe please men's attitude towards women's fashion.
3. How do men's fashions change? Why?
4. Do you agree that fashion is an arbitrary mistress to whom most women are slaves?
5. What is your attitude towards fashion?

1. ►►




Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:

Зайвий, сперечатися, мода, сучасний, ставлення, толерантність, бажання, збентежений, привертати увагу, капризна господиня, смак життя.

2. ▶▶			Доберіть антоніми до наступних слів. Складіть з ними речення.
-------	---	---	---



delightful, joy, up-to-date, eager, embarrassed, unreasonable, willingly, seldom, entirely, popular.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СКЛАДНОСУРЯДНІ РЕЧЕННЯ

1. 	Доповніть речення, використовуючи сполучники <i>but/ and/ or</i> та речення з таблиці
--	---

Don't come back!	Do you want to get a taxi?	I didn't read it.
He didn't see me.	Did you stay at home?	They don't use it very often.
She looked out.	We watched television.	I can't remember his name.
She swam to the other side.	They took some photographs.	

1. We stayed at home *and watched television*.
2. I bought a newspaper *but I didn't read it*.
3. She went to the window.....
4. I saw Jack.....
5. The girl jumped into the river.....
6. Did you go out last night.....?
7. They walked round the town.....
8. They've got a car.....
9. I can't remember his face.....
10. Go away.....
11. Shall we walk to the hotel.....?

2. 		Доповніть речення, використовуючи сполучники <i>so/ because</i> та речення з таблиці
--	---	--

She was ill.	We didn't play tennis.	It was very hot in the room.
Don't phone me.	We didn't go swimming.	She is friendly and interesting.
I walked in.	They haven't got a key.	I couldn't sleep.
We walked home.	She does the same thing all the time.	

1. I opened the window **because *it was very hot in the room.***
2. The water wasn't very clean
3. The door was open
4. Ann didn't go to work
5. I like Carol
6. It was raining
7. There were no buses
8. I got up in the middle of the night
9. I won't be at home this evening
10. They can't get into the house
11. She doesn't like her job

3. 	Напишіть речення про те, що ви робили вчора, використовуючи сполучники в дужках
--	--

1. (and) ***In the evening I stayed at home and studied.***
2. (because) ***I went to bed very early because I was tired.***
3. (and)
4. (but)
5. (so)
6. (because)
7. (or)

ТЕМА 8:

ПОКУПКИ

Заняття 7

У МАГАЗИНІ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

BUYING A PRESENT

In a Record Store

Liz: Do you have "Disco King," please?

Salesclerk: Who's it by?

Liz: Soul Sensation. It's their latest single. It's just made the charts. It's number nine this week.

Salesclerk: Let's see... just a minute. Yes. Here you are.

Liz: Oh, thanks. And do you have the new album by the Rats?

Salesclerk: Teenage Revolution? Oh, yes. We have that. It's a terrific album. You'll love it.

Liz: Oh, it's not for me. It's for my grandmother. It's a birthday present.

In a Jewellery Store

Harry: I'm trying to find a Christmas present for my wife.

Salesclerk: All right. What exactly are you looking for?

Harry: I'm not sure, really. Maybe you can help me.

Salesclerk: Sure. I'll show you some bracelets.

Harry: No, I bought a bracelet for our anniversary.

Salesclerk: Maybe a ring, then. These rings are made of gold.

Harry: Yes, I like that one. What kind of stone is that?

Salesclerk: It's a diamond. And it's only \$5,000!

Harry: Oh. Well, maybe you could show me some ear-rings, then.

In a Toy Store

Mrs. Silva: Hello. Maybe you could advise me.

Salesclerk: Yes, of course.

Mrs. Silva: I'm looking for a toy for my nephew.

Salesclerk: O.K. How old is he?

Mrs. Silva: He'll be nine on Saturday.

Salesclerk: Skateboards are still very popular.

Mrs. Silva: Hm. I don't want him to hurt himself.



Salesclerk: What about a drum set?

Mrs. Silva: I don't think so. His father will be upset if I buy him one of those. Do you have anything educational? You see, he's a very intelligent boy.



Salesclerk: I have the perfect thing! A do-it-yourself computer kit.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What can we buy in a record store?
2. What can you say about Liz's grandmother?
3. Why did Harry refuse to buy ring for his wife?
4. What can we buy in a jewellery store?
5. What kinds of stores do you know?


1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
-------	---	---	--

Новий альбом, подарунок на день народження, браслет, річниця, золота каблучка, діамант, сережки, радити, племінник, засмучений, розумний.



2. ▶▶			Розшифруйте наступні назви одягу:
-------	---	---	--

tah, retweas, tirks, atoc, elbt, irsht, teckja, gandracs, roshts, ouselb, esosh, stoob, sirpleps, pac, farcs.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВКАЗІВНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ

1. 	Вставте займенники <i>that, this, або those</i> в пропущених місцях
--	--

1. shoes are killing me. I can't wait to take them off.
2. (On the phone) Hello. is Beth. Can I speak to Kate?
3. was a wonderful film, wasn't it?
4. I knew Jenny at university. In days she had long blond hair.
5. "Anything else?" "No, 's all for today, thanks."
6. Well,'ll be £ 5.50, please.
7. I can't get ring off my finger. It's stuck.
8. You just can't get proper cheese days.

2. 		Вставте займенники <i>that, this, або those</i> в пропущених місцях
--	---	--

1. Come here and tidy up mess right now!
2. Listen to It says in the paper that life's found on Mars.
3. Did you ever hear from girl you met on holiday last year?
4. I was in the pub last night when bloke came up to me and hit me.
5. "I got a parking fine today." "..... 'll teach you a lesson."
6. Who were people you were talking to last night?
7. What was noise? Didn't you hear it?

3. 	Закінчить діалоги, використовуючи <i>this, that, або those</i>
--	---

1. (On the phone)
 - a. Bill, is Wolfgang.
 - b. Oh! Are you German?
 - a. Yes, 's right.
2. (On the phone)
 - a. Is Jane?
 - b. Yes, speaking. Who's?
 - a. is Tom from next door.
3.
 - a. I'm going to Greece on holiday.
 - b. 's nice.
4.
 - a. Where are my shoes?
 - b. Are yours over there?

4. 	Закінчить короткі діалоги, використовуючи наведені речення
--	---

That's a lot. That's all right. That's why you're tired. That's great.

1.
 - a. I'm sorry I broke your cup.
 - b.
2.
 - a. These boots cost £ 90.
 - b.
3.
 - a. We're getting married!
 - b.
4.
 - a. We danced all night.
 - b.

ТЕМА 8:

ПОКУПКИ

Заняття 8

ШОПОМАНІЯ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

SHOPHOLISM

People who "shop 'till they drop" and run their credit cards up to the limit often have a shopping addiction. They believe that if they shop they will feel better. It is similar to other addictive behaviors and has some of the same characteristics as problem drinking (alcoholism), gambling and overeating addictions.

Compulsive shopping or spending can be a seasonal balm for the depression, anxiety and loneliness during the December holiday season. It also can occur when a person feels depressed, lonely and angry. Shopping and spending will not assure more love, boost self-esteem, or heal the hurts, regrets, stress, and the problems of daily living. It generally makes these feelings worse because of the increased financial debt the person has obtained from compulsive shopping.

How can you tell if you are a compulsive shopper?

Shopoholics, when they are feeling "out of sorts", shop for a "pick-me-up". They go out and buy, to get a high, or get a "rush" just like a drug or alcohol addict. Shopping addiction tends to affect more women than men. They often buy things they do not need. Holiday seasons can trigger shopping binges among those who are not compulsive the rest of the year. Many shopping addicts go on binges all year long and may be compulsive about buying certain items, such as shoes, kitchen items or clothing; some will buy anything.

Women with this compulsive disorder often have racks of clothes and possessions with the price tags still attached which have never been used. They will go to a shopping mall with the intention of buying one or two items and come home with bags and bags of purchases. In some cases shopoholics have an emotional "black out" and do not remember even buying the articles. If their family or friends begin to complain about their purchases, they will often hide the things they buy. They are often in denial about the problem. Because they can not pay their bills their credit rating suffers, they have collection agencies attempting to get what is owed, may have legal, social and relationship problems. They sometimes attempt to hide their problem by taking on an extra job to pay for bills.



How do I prevent shopping binges?

- Pay for purchases by cash, check, or debit card.
- Make a shopping list and only buy what is on the list.
- Destroy all credit cards except one to be used for emergency only.

- Avoid discount warehouses. Allocate only a certain amount of cash to be spent if you do visit one.
- "Window shop" only after stores have closed. If you do "look" during the day, leave your wallet at home.
- Avoid phoning in catalog orders and don't watch TV shopping channels.

? Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What makes people "shop 'till they drop"?
2. What are the symptoms of compulsive shopping?
3. How can you tell a shopping addict? Are you a shopoholic?
4. What are the methods of controlling shopping addiction?

1. ▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
-------	---	---	--

Залежність, азартна гра, бальзам (ліки), самоповага, грошовий борг, нав'язливий (маніакальний) шопінг, бути не в дусі, покращення настрою, спалахи бажання зайнятися шопінгом, емоційна втрата свідомості, сплачувати рахунки, платити готівкою, знижка.

2. ▶▶			Доповніть речення своїми словами:
-------	---	---	--


1. When I go shopping I usually ...
2. Shopping lists are good for ...
3. Compulsive shopping can occur when ...
4. If you want to boost your self-esteem, heal the hurts, stress, and the problems of daily living you should ...
5. Shopoholics are people who ...

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ДАВНОМИНУЛИЙ ЧАС

1. 	Закінчить речення, використовуючи дієслова в дужках. Після кількох років відсутності ви повернулися до рідного міста і побачили, що дуже багато речей змінилося
---	--

Example: Most of my friends were no longer there. They*had left* (leave).

1. My best friend, Kevin, was no longer there. He (go) away.
2. The local cinema was no longer open. It (close) down.
3. Mr Johnson was no longer alive. He (die).
4. I didn't recognise Mrs Johnson. She (change) a lot.
5. Bill no longer had his car. He (sell) it.

2. ↔		Закінчить речення як показано в прикладі. Використовуйте дієслова в дужках
---------	---	---


Example: Mr and Mrs Davis were in an aeroplane. They were very nervous as the plane took off because they (fly)*had never flown before*.....

1. The woman was a complete stranger to me. (see) I before.
2. Margaret was late for work. Her boss was very surprised. (be/late) She
3. Jane played tennis yesterday – at least she tried to play tennis. She wasn't very good at it because she (play)
4. It was Keith's first driving lesson. He was very nervous and didn't know what to do. (drive) He

3. 	Сформуйте речення, використовуючи слова в дужках
---	---

Example: I wasn't hungry. (I/just/have/lunch).....*I had just had lunch*.....

1. Tom wasn't at home when I arrived. (he/just/go/out)
2. We arrived at the cinema late. (the film/already/begin)
3. They weren't eating when I went to see them. (they/just/finish/their dinner).....
4. I invited Ann to dinner last night but she couldn't come. (she/already/arrange/to do something else)
5. I was very pleased to see Nora again after such a long time. (I/not/see/her for five years)

4. 	Поставте дієслова в правильну форму, <i>Past Perfect</i> (I had done) або <i>Past Simple</i> (I did)
---	---

Example: “Was Tom there when you arrived?” “No, he*had gone*.... (go) home.

“Was Tom there when you arrived?” “Yes, but he*went*.... (go) home soon afterwards.”

1. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) to bed.
2. I felt very tired when I got home, so I (go) straight to bed.
3. Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here.
4. There was a car by the side of the road. It (break) down and the driver was trying to repair it. So we (stop) to see if we could help.

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**ДЛЯ КУРСАНТІВ (СТУДЕНТІВ) 1 КУРСУ
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