

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

І.В. Виногорова

**ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС З ВИВЧЕННЯ
ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ
(ВІЙСЬКОВО-СПЕЦІАЛЬНОЇ МОВНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ)
ДЛЯ КУРСАНТІВ (СТУДЕНТІВ) 2 КУРСУ
(англійська мова)**

Частина 1

Навчальний посібник

Київ – 2010

*Затверджено до друку Вченою Радою
Військового інституту
Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка
(протокол № 7 від 05 січня 2006 року)*

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Р58 Виноградова І.В. Практичний курс з вивчення іноземної мови (військово-спеціальної мовної підготовки) для курсантів (студентів) 2 курсу (англійська мова). – частина 1 – К.: Видавничий Дім Дмитра Бураго, 2006. – 282 с.

ISBN 966-8188-40-3

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

УДК 81'243(076)
ББК 21.2-923

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загальна редакція, 2006

ISBN 966-8188-40-3

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ВСТУП

Навчальний посібник складений для курсантів (студентів) немовних факультетів, і є продовженням навчального посібника для 1 курсу.

Вивчення іноземної мови, як культурного та спеціального явища повинно сприяти формуванню у курсантів загальної культури, тому метою посібника є практичне оволодіння англійською мовою, формування навичок у різних аспектах мовної діяльності.

Посібник складається з десяти тематичних розділів, кожен з яких містить 5–10 уроків (140 годин). Кожен урок передбачає читання і переклад основного тексту та відповіді до нього, виконання граматичних вправ.

Матеріал поданий в посібнику відноситься до основного курсу вивчення іноземної мови, який передбачає:

- закріплення базових знань з граматики та загальноповживаної лексики;
- сприйняття на слух текстів та діалогів, призначених на оволодіння навичками аудіювання;
- активізація навичок усного мовлення в ситуаційному моделюванні професійної діяльності.

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

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

Грамматика у посібнику подаються не у вигляді правил для вивчення, а як мовний матеріал, в процесі роботи над яким у курсанта (студента) формуються мовні навички та вміння.

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

ТЕМА 9: МИСТЕЦТВО У НАШОМУ ЖИТТІ

Заняття 1

ЛІТЕРАТУРНІ ЖАНРИ KIND AND GENRES OF BOOKS



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

BOOKS

Many, many years ago a town crier ran through the streets and shouted out all the news. But now we live in the Atomic Age. Too many things happen too quickly for us to learn about them in the old-fashioned way. That is why we have to read more and more in order to find out what is happening in the world. Reading is rarely a waste of time.

Have you ever thought about the kind of books people used long ago? It is only in the last 500 years that books have been printed on paper. Before that time the only way of making books was to write them out by hand. No one knows when writing first began, but we have found drawing on the walls of caves and scratchings on bones which are at least 25,000 years old.

The invention of paper played a very important part in the development of books.

In the 11th century the art of papermaking reached Europe but no trace of printing was found until 1723. It is known that Johann Gutenberg secretly tried out ways of printing in Strasbourg, Germany, in 1740.

The knowledge of the methods of printing spread so quickly over the Continent of Europe that by the year of 1787 nearly every country had started printing books.

Later people began to learn how to make paper more quickly and cheaply and of better quality.

As a result of this, books became much lighter and smaller.

The first person to print books in the English language was William Caxton, in Russia – Ivan Fedorov.

The first book printed in the Russian language appeared in Moscow on the first of March, 1764. Up to that time there were only handwritten books in Russia. The house built for the printing books was not far from the Kremlin. At that time it was one of the best buildings in the Russian capital.

Ivan Fedorov and his assistants were the first to use Russian letters.

By the 17th century books looked very much as they do today and since then very little change has been made in their appearance.



? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. Why do we have to read more and more?

2. What was the only way of making books 500 years ago?
3. What played a very important part in the development of books?
4. When did the art of papermaking reach Europe?
5. What did people begin to learn later?
6. Who were the first to print in the English and Russian languages?

▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
----	---	---	---

Новини, Атомний Вік, старомодний, дізнаватися, гаяти час, друкувати на папері, написаний вручну, малюнки на стінах печери, винахід, поширюватися, дешевий, в результаті, з'являтися, помічник, вигляд.

▶▶			Перегляньте текст швидко та знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою: жанр, література/белетристика, зміст, наука, події, уява, загадковий, злочин, підозра, суміш, ритм, рима
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Kinds and Genres of Books

There are two main types of reading material: fiction and non-fiction. Both types may be further divided into genres. A genre is simply a fancy name for a group of books which share style, form, or content.

Non-fiction

All of the information in a non-fiction book is based on the known true facts. Nothing can be made up. Non-fiction books include how-to books, science books, history books, biographies, autobiographies and much more. Non-fiction books can be about any subject.

Biography

A biography is the story of a real person's life, written or told by another person.

Autobiography

An autobiography is the story of a real person's life, written or told by that person.

Fiction

Fictional stories may be based on actual events or people or may be based entirely on the author's imagination, but fictional stories all contain elements that are made-up or created by the author.

Realistic Fiction

Fictional stories that take place in modern time, right here and now. The characters are involved in events that could really happen.

Mystery/Suspense

Fictional stories, usually realistic, about a mysterious event which is not explained or a crime that is not solved until the end of the story to keep the reader in suspense.

Fantasy

Fiction that contains elements that are NOT realistic, such as talking animals, magical powers, etc. Make-believe is what this genre is all about.

Science Fiction

Stories which include futuristic technology; a blend of scientific fact and fictional elements.

Historical Fiction

Stories which take place in a particular time period in the past. Often the basic setting is real, but the characters are fictional.

Folk Tales (народні казки), Tall Tales (байки), and Fairy Tales (казки)

Folk tales are stories with no known creator. They were originally passed down from one generation to another by word of mouth. The authors on folk tale books today are retelling these stories. Although, folk tales are sometimes based on real historical figures, there are fictional elements to the story. Tall tales are generally folk tales in which the main character is bigger than life in some way - examples would be Paul Bunyan, Ilya Muromets, etc. Fairy tales were often created to teach children behavior in an entertaining way.



Myths

Myths are stories that usually explain something about the world and involve gods and other supernatural beings.

Poetry

Poetry is verse written to create a response of thought and feeling from the reader. It often uses rhythm and rhyme to help convey its meaning

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ INDEFINITE В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

1. 		Зробіть речення в Present and Past Indefinite в стверджувальну, заперечну та питальну форму відповідно до зразків
--	---	--

MODEL(Present):

I (you, we, they) swim in the sea *every summer*.

Do you often swim in the sea?

I don't swim in the sea *every day*.

MODEL(Past):

I (you, she, he, we, they) swam in the sea *last summer*.

Did you swim in the sea *yesterday*?

I didn't swim in the sea *in 1991*.

She *usually* swims in the sea.

Does she swim in the sea *on Monday*?

She doesn't swim in the sea *regularly*.

You (remember) her address.

He (come) home at 7 o'clock.

Directors (sign) a lot of papers.

They (receive) several newspapers.

He (know) the right answer.

John (love) Helen.

She (cut) her hair every month.

The old woman (feel) very cold.

He (have) breakfast at 8 o'clock.
There (be) a few mistakes in your composition.
She (live) near the metro station.
The girl (play) the piano well.
Men (shave) every day.
He (spend) all his money on books.
The last train (leave) at midnight.
They (speak) English at the lessons.
My parents (want) to buy new car.

They (receive) the *Guardian*.
Benny (knock) at the door of his father's study every morning.
They (want) to see this film.
Benny (like) fruit.
The boy (have) a lot of friends.
He (can speak) English well.
Our lessons (begin) at 8:30.
It often (rain) in autumn.
He (have) supper at 8p.m.

2.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple або Past Simple

1. His sister (to study) English every day. 2. She (to study) English two hours ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? — No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 6. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 7. Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 8. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 9. We (not to rest) yesterday. 10. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 11. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 12. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? — Yes, I But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 13. Your sister (to go) to school every day? — Yes, she 14. Mary (to like) writing stories. 15. Last week she (to write) a funny story about her pet. 16. You (to tell) your mother the truth about the money? 17. You (to wear) your polka-dot dress to work? — Yes, I do. I (to wear) it yesterday. 18. We (to like) to go to the beach. We (to enjoy) swimming in the ocean last weekend.

3.



Поставте дієслова в дужках в час Future Indefinite відповідно до зразку

MODEL: I will go home tomorrow.

Will you go home next Sunday?

I won't(will not) go home in 2012.

1. I (know) the result in a week. 2. You (be) in home tonight. 3. You (have) time to help me tomorrow? 4. It (matter) if I don't come home till morning? 5. You (be) able to drive after another five lessons? 6. Do you think that he (recognize) me? 7. Unless he runs he (not catch) the train. 8. He (lend) it to you if you ask him. 9. I hope I (find) it. 10. If petrol pump attendants go on strike we (not have) any petrol. 11. He (believe) whatever you tell him. 12. I (remember) this day all my life. 13. Perhaps he (arrive) in time for lunch. 14. If he works well I (pay) him \$10. 15. I wonder how many of us still (be) here next year. 16. If you think

It over you (see) that I am right. 17. If you learn another language you (get) a better job. 18. I am sure that you (like) our new house. 19. Newspaper announcement: “The President (drive) along the High Street in an open carriage.” 20. He (mind) if I bring my dog? 21. You (need) a visa if you are going to Spain. 22. If you open that trapdoor you (see) some steps. 23. You (feel) better when you’ve had a meal. 24. He (be) offended if you don’t invite him. 25. She (have) \$400 a year when she is twenty-one. 26. If you put any more polish on that floor someone (slip) on it. 27. I wonder if he (succeed). 28. Papers (not be) delivered on the Bank Holiday. 29. I hope he (remember) to buy wine. 30. If you leave your skateboard on the path someone (fall) over it. 31. If they fall over it and hurt themselves they (sue) you. 32. Announcement: “Mrs. Pitt (present) the prizes.” 33. If you want twenty cigarettes you (have) to give me more money. 34. Notice: “The management (not be) responsible for articles left on the seats.” 35. If I drop this it (explode). 36. What your father (say) when he hears about this accident? He (not say) much but he (not lend) me the car again.

4. 	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. 11. She (to do) all the washing in their house. 12. He even (not to know) how to use the washing machine. 13. Two years ago they (to be) rich and money (to be) never a problem. 14. You (to think) you (to be) happy in your new neighbourhood? 15. When the cabbage soup (to be) ready? 16. The customs officers at JFK airport in New York (to arrest) that young man when he (to arrive). 17. I (to like) to get on with my friends, so I often (to do) what they (to want). 18. When (to be) your birthday? 19. When you (to get) your watch? 20. Who (to create) Mickey Mouse?

5. 	Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, використовуючи час Indefinite
--	---

1. Влітку, ми завжди живемо на дачі, а взимку — в місті.
2. Навички приходять із практикою.
3. Яка сьогодні чудова погода! Справжня весна.
4. Я люблю подорожувати за місто ранньою весною.
5. Літо було дуже спекотне, і всі прагнули поїхати з міста.

6. Іноді восени буває дуже гарна погода.
7. Було холодне, дощове літо.

ДОДАТКОВІ ТЕКСТИ

Прочитайте текст, знайдіть дієслова та визначте їх час дії

Books

Some people *read* (*Present Simple*) for instruction, and some for pleasure, but not a few read from habit. I belong to that company. Let us admit that reading with us is just a drug that we cannot get along without. Books are necessary to me and I never travel far without enough reading. But when I start on a long journey, the problem is really great. I have learnt my lesson. Once I fell ill in a small town in Java and had to stay in bed for three months. I came to the end of all the books I had brought with me and knowing no Dutch had to buy the schoolbooks from which intelligent Javanese, I suppose, got knowledge of French and German. So I read again after twenty-five years the plays of Goethe, the fables of La Fontaine and the tragedies of Racine. I have the greatest admiration for Racine, but I admit that to read his plays one after the other requires a certain effort in a person who is ill. Since then I have made a point of travelling with a large sack full of books for every possible occasion and every mood.

There are books of all kinds. Volumes of verses, novels, philosophical works, critical studies (they say books about books are useless, but they certainly make very pleasant reading), biographies, history; there are books to read when you are ill and books to read when your brain wants something to work at; there are books that you have always wanted to read but in the hurry of life at home have never found time to; there are books to read at sea; there are books for bad weather; there are books chosen solely for their length, which you take along when you have to travel light, and there are the books you can read when you can read nothing else.

Прочитайте текст та доберіть правильну форму за змістом.

A book (be/are/is) one of the greatest wonders of world. Why (be/are/is) so many people fond of reading? The world of books (be/are/is) full of wonders. Together with the characters of books you (could find/can find) yourself in different countries having a lot of adventures. The book (be/are/is) a faithful friend. They (form/forms/formed) our values and characters. We (try/tries/tried) to look like the characters of your favourite books: to be brave, honest, not to be silly and greedy, to be real friends. We (enjoy/enjoys/enjoyed) the beauty and wisdom of fairy-tales and fables when we (be/are/were) babies and Granny (read/reads/will read) them. They (teach/taught/will teach) us to be kind, clever, and hardworking, to understand other people and help them. They (teach/taught/will teach) us to understand the beauty of nature, take care of it, to love our homeland.

Books have been with us since childhood. Who hasn't read «Alice in the Wonderland», «Mowgli»? Who hasn't travelled with Marry Poppins to her

imaginary world? Who hasn't imagined himself to be Robinson Crusoe on the deserted island?

I have read a lot of interesting books, but my favourite book (was/is/will be) «The adventures of Tom Sawyer» by Mark Twain. This well-known book is popular with the children all over the world. The main character of the book is Tom Sawyer, who (live/lives/lived) in a small town on the Mississippi River. He (is/was/will be) a boy with a wild imagination. He and his friends often (dream/dreamed) of different adventures. Tom (is/was) naughty, kind and brave. Besides he was noble. I like this boy because he (teach/teaches/taught) us to be true friends.

If you (were/are) not fond of reading, take a book to your liking or borrow it from the library and read it. Books are worth reading. Truly, they are our good friends.

ТЕМА 9: МИСТЕЦТВО У НАШОМУ ЖИТТІ

Заняття 2

МІЙ УЛЮБЛЕНИЙ ПИСЬМЕННИК. МОЯ УЛЮБЛЕНА КНИГА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

Mark Twain

Mark Twain was born in the state of Missouri in the United States in 1835. His father was an unsuccessful lawyer. The family seldom lived more than a year or two in the same town. That is why the future writer did not even finish secondary school. He went to work at the age of 12.

For two years he worked for his elder brother's small newspaper both as a printer and reporter.

In 1857 he became a pilot on the Mississippi river. He continued to write.




In 1876 he wrote "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer". The book was read by everybody, by the young and old and was translated into nearly every language in the world. "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" was such a success that in 1884 he wrote "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn", and then "Tom Sawyer Abroad" and "Tom Sawyer the Detective" in 1896. There were many other books written by Mark Twain. But his novels about Tom Sawyer and his friend Huckleberry Finn brought him world fame. Mark Twain's real name was Sammuel Clemens. He took his penname from the words "to mark" and "twain" which were used by leadsmen on the steamboats to mark the depth of two fathoms.

Mark Twain's stories enjoy widespread popularity. His characters are always well-drawn, his stories are true-to-life and the plots of his stories are skilfully built up.




Many years have passed since Mark Twain's death, but even now we enjoy reading his works. Besides being a humorist, Mark Twain is also a realist — the author of biting satires and bitterly critical pages revealing a good deal of the truth about American way of life.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. Where was Mark Twain born?
2. Why didn't the future writer even finish school?
3. When did Mark Twain start to work?
4. Why was his first book a success?
5. What brought him world fame?
6. What was Mark Twain's real name?
7. Why do his stories enjoy popularity?
8. Have you read any Mark Twain's story or watched a movie based on his plot?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:
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Штат, успішний, адвокат, іноді, ось чому, працював на газету, лоцман, пригоди, приносити світове визнання, прізвисько, пароплав, 2 морські сажені, герої, історії близькі до життя, гострий, різкий, розкривати.

			Прочитайте розповідь про улюблену книжку та знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою: відобразити, герой, яскраво, майстерно, м'ясник, речі, дуже чекати, боротьба, хоча, згубити/знищувати, перемагати, шедевр, зображення
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My favorite book is «The Old Man and the Sea» by Ernest Hemingway. This story is one of the well-known works of the writer. The author depicts the characters of the old man and the boy and their relations very vividly and skillfully. Santiago, the old man, was one of the writer's beloved characters. The old man was a born fisherman, but he was not a butcher and fished only for a living. He was very lonely. He had a devoted friend — the boy, Manolin. The boy loved the old man for his kind heart, his devotion to the sea. Manolin was like a son to Santiago. He took care of the old man's food and his belongings. The old man was glad to pass his experience to the boy. He looked forward to going to the sea together with the boy. All Santiago's life had been in preparation for the battle with big fish. He knew that he had been born for this and it was time to prove it. A strong man at last had met a strong fish. The battle was a difficult one and full of danger. Though the sharks had eaten the fish and nothing had left but the backbone, the old man had morally won the battle. Santiago's words «man can be destroyed but not defeated» are the main idea of this story. «The Old Man and the Sea» is a masterpiece for its imaginative language and the description of nature.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ CONTINUOUS В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

1. 	Напишіть речення, використовуючи продовжені часи
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CONTINUOUS – продовжений час

positive	negative	interrogative
MODEL (PRESENT): I <u>am going</u> home <i>now</i> . You (we, they) <u>are going</u> home <i>at the moment</i> . He (she, it) <u>is going</u> home <i>right now</i> .	I <u>am not going</u> home <i>now</i> . You (we, they) <u>are not going</u> home <i>right now</i> . He (she, it) is not going home <i>at this moment</i> .	<u>Am</u> I <u>going</u> home <i>now</i> ? <u>Are</u> you (we, they) <u>going</u> home <i>now</i> ? <u>Is</u> he (she, it) <u>going</u> home <i>now</i> ?

<p>MODEL (PAST): I (she, he, it) <u>was going</u> home <i>at that time yesterday.</i> You (we, they) <u>were going</u> home <i>at 3 yesterday.</i></p>	<p>I (she, he, it) <u>was not going</u> home <i>at that time on Sunday.</i> You (we, they) <u>were not going</u> home <i>from 3 till 5 yesterday.</i></p>	<p><u>Was</u> I (she, he, it) <u>going</u> home <i>at that time yesterday?</i> <u>Were</u> you (we, they) <u>going</u> home <i>at 4 yesterday?</i></p>
<p>MODEL (FUTURE): I (you, he, she, it, we, they) <u>will be going</u> home <i>at this time tomorrow.</i></p>	<p>I (you, he, she, it, we, they) <u>will not be going</u> home <i>at 3 tomorrow.</i></p>	<p><u>Will</u> I (you, he, she, it, we, they) <u>be going</u> home <i>from 3 till 5 tomorrow.</i></p>

1. What are you doing now? (write, read, sit, go, speak, laugh, dance, eat, draw, sing, meet, listen, watch, have lunch, wash)
2. What were you doing yesterday at 8 o'clock in the morning? (at 10 in the morning, at 12 in the afternoon, at 6 in the evening, at 10 in the evening, at twelve at night)
3. What will you be doing tomorrow at 8 o'clock in the morning? (at 10 in the morning, at 12 in the afternoon, at 6 in the evening, at 10 in the evening, at twelve at night)

2.	Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи продовжені часи
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- A.** 1. What is the weather like? (to rain a little – It is raining a little now) 2. Why didn't you go to the country yesterday? (to rain) 3. What will the weather be like tomorrow? (the radio, to give the weather forecast in a few minutes) 4. Why did the militiaman stop him? (to walk across the street in the wrong place) 5. Why don't you want to go to the cinema tonight? (to work in the garden) 6. Why didn't he hear the bell? (to play football) 7. Why can't we speak to him now? (to write business letters) 8. What is the noise about? (to watch a football match) 9. Why do you think you won't get much sleep tonight? (to travel all night) 10. Will you come to the party? (not, to move to a new flat)
- B.** 1. What you (to do) at five yesterday? – What were you doing at 5 yesterday? 2. She (to listen) to her favourite programme when I (to enter) the room. 3. We couldn't walk fast. He (to carry) a heavy bag. 4. Hundreds of people (to move) along the streets carrying flowers and slogans. The orchestra (to play) dance music. 5. "Why you (not to come) to see us in June?" "I (to be) busy, I (to finish) my course paper." 6. At what age she (to begin) to work? 7. He (to buy) this dictionary in London. 8. I (to buy) something at a shop when I (to hear) that somebody (to call) my name. 9. When he (to live) in London, he (to go) to the theatre once a week. 10. It was difficult to understand him. He (to speak) too fast. 11. He (to stay) with friends in July.

3.**Напишіть речення, використовуючи продовжені часи****A****MODEL:** Please don't make so much noise. I am studying.(study).

1. Let's go out now. It ... (not/rain) any more.
2. Listen to those people. What language ...? (they/speak)
3. Please be quiet. I ... (try) to concentrate.
4. Look! It ...(snow).
5. Why ...(you/look) at me like that? Have I said something wrong?
6. You ...(make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
7. Excuse me, I ... (look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?
8. (in the cinema) It's a good film, isn't it? ... (you/enjoy) it?
9. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They ...(shout) at each other again.
10. Why ...(you/wear) your coat today? It's very warm.
11. I ...(not/work) this week. I'm on holiday.
12. I want to lose weight. I ... (not/eat) anything today.

B. A group of people were staying in a hotel. One evening the fire alarm rang. What were the people doing at the moment of danger?**MODEL:** Greg/play cards/with his friends – Greg was playing cards with his friends

1. (Don/have/a bath) Don..
2. (Ann/write/a letter in her room) Ann ...
3. (George/get/ready to go out) George ...
4. (Carol and Denies/have/dinner) Carol and Denies ...
5. (Tom/make/a phone call) Tom ...

4.**В частині В використайте інформацію з частини А****A.** Here is a list of some things that Ann did yesterday (and the times at which she did them)

- 8.45 – 9.15 – had breakfast
- 9.15 – 10.00 – read the newspaper
- 10.00 – 12.00 – cleaned her flat
- 12.45 – 13.00 – had lunch
- 2.30 – 3.30 – washed some clothes
- 4.00 – 6.00 – watched television

B. At 9 o'clock shewas having breakfast

At 9.30 she ...

At 11 o'clock ...

At 1 o'clock ...

At 3 o'clock ...

At 5 o'clock ...

5.



Використайте Past Continuous або Past Simple

MODEL: While Tom was cooking (cook) the dinner, the phone rang (ring).

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 (phone) 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 (you/go) out because it ... (rain).
9. What ...(you/do) at this time yesterday?

ДОДАТКОВІ ТЕКСТИ

Прочитайте текст, знайдіть дієслова та визначте їх час дії

IVAN FRANKO

One of the innovators of all genres of literature *was* Ivan Franko. He raised the post-Shevchenko Ukrainian poetry of the late 19th and early 20th century to new heights. He did the same in prose. We always remember the volume of poetry “Heights and Depths”, the novel “Boryslav is Laughing”, the drama “Stolen Happiness” etc. He devoted much attention to translations from foreign languages. His merits as a thinker and scholar were great in many fields: the history and theory of literature, folklore, political economy, history and ethnography.

Ivan Franko is an important figure not only for the Ukrainian nation but for all humanity. He was the greatest of Ukrainian classical authors. He was born on August 27, 1856. His father was a blacksmith. Ivan was a gifted child with extraordinary capacity for study. At school Ivan Franko learned Russian, German and Polish. He read Pushkin, Turgenev, Schiller, Goethe and Mitskevich in original.

In 1875 Ivan Franko entered Lvov University. In one of his articles of that time he wrote that the main things in life literature and life must be linked together.

In his stories, poems and plays he wrote about real people, men and women whom he knew.

Ivan Franko worked under the most difficult conditions. He was imprisoned three times. But faith in a happy future for the people heartened Ivan Franko even in the most trying periods of his life.

He died on the 28th of May, 1916, in Lviv.

Today the memory of the great Ukrainian classic is honoured by his countrymen throughout our land.

His works are read and translated all over the world. They have been published in 19 languages and in editions totalling nine million copies.

The nature of Franko’s works can be understood by quoting his own words:

“I consider it’s my duty to dedicate my life’s work to the common people. I learned two Rules of life at a very early age: the first, a sense of duty to the people, the second, the necessity for constant work”

Прочитайте текст, знайдіть провильні та неправильні дієслова та вкажіть їх форми

ARTHUR HALLEY (B. 1920)

Arthur Halley was born (bear-born-born) in 1920 at Luton, England, where he attended (attend-attended-attended) school and then worked as an office boy and clerk. At the outbreak of World War II he joined the Royal Air Force. He served in the flying corps successfully throughout the war and towards the end of it rose to the rank of a Fight Lieutenant.

In 1947 he emigrated to Canada where he lived for almost two decades. The year 1956 was a turning-point in his life. It marked the beginning of his career as a fulltime author. Before that he had changed a number of jobs working successively as a real-estate salesman, business magazine editor and a sale and advertising executive. After the success of his widely acclaimed television play “Flight into Danger” he decided that his work was not compatible with an author’s life and devoted himself completely to literature.

Halley is a prolific writer. He has published novels and plays, he has written for the theatre and for the television.

In 1965 he moved to California where he lived for four years and since 1969 he has made his home in the Bahamas.

A series of successful novels has established his reputation as one of the most popular writers of today.

These novels are: “The Final Diagnosis” (1959), “In High Places” (1962), “Hotel” (1965), “Airport” (1968), “Wheels” (1971), “The Money-changers” (1975).

His novels have been filmed, his plays have been staged in the theatre and on the TV, his books have been translated into 27 languages.

Halley is the winner of several awards for creative achievements. His books are completely absorbing and present a closely-knit web of fiction and reality. The world-wide fame of his novels is largely due to his being a brilliant storyteller. He knows how to keep the reader in suspense. Apart from that his books provide a great deal of accurate and interesting information. Whatever sphere of life is in the limelight in his novel, whether a hotel or an airport, a hospital or a major bank he is well informed and knows what he is writing about.

His books are peopled with men and women whose private pressures and passions are unfolded against the background of contemporary life palpitating with dynamic rhythm, presented in all its complexity.

Прочитайте текст та поставте 10 запитань до тексту

MY FAVOURITE BOOK

My favourite English writer is Ch. Dickens. I have read some books by this author. Among them are “David Copperfield”, “Dombey and Son”, “Hard Times” and “The Pickwick Club”. “The Pickwick Club” is my favourite book. It is a book about Mr Pickwick and his three friends: Mr Tupman, Mr Snodgrass, and Mr Winkle. Mr Tupman has a very tender heart and falls in love easily. Mr Snodgrass believes himself to be something of a poet. Mr Winkle pretends to be a sportsman. He tries to shoot, skate and ride though he knows nothing about it.

Mr Pickwick is a stout, good-natured, cheerful, very simple-hearted old gentleman. He is the General Chairman of the Pickwick Club, which was organized by him, because he had retired from business. The purpose of the club was the observations of character and manners. All the members, like Mr Pickwick, were well-to-do. They spent their time in travelling and looking for adventures. The humour of the book consists chiefly in the absurd situations that Mr Pickwick and his friends get themselves.

Though we laugh at Mr Pickwick, we don't think any worse of him for being a figure of fun. In fact we love him. Perhaps he is the greatest comic figure in English literature.

Напишіть про свою улюблену книжку

ТЕМА 9: МИСТЕЦТВО У НАШОМУ ЖИТТІ

Заняття 3

ВИДАТНІ ПИСЬМЕННИКИ



**Прочитайте та перекладіть тексти українською мовою.
Виберить рівень тексту та перекажить його.**

FAMOUS UKRAINIAN WRITERS

TARAS SHEVCHENKO

On the 9th of March, 1814 in the village of Moryntsy Kyivsky region Taras Shevchenko was born in a poor serf family. His childhood was very hard, but from early childhood little Taras was fond of reading, painting and listening to his grandfather's stories about the heroic past of the Ukrainian people. He wanted to study very much but he had to work. When Taras was nine, his mother died, and at the age of eleven he became an orphan.

Every year on the 9th and 10th of March we celebrate Shevchenko days. It is a great festival for our nation. Taras Shevchenko is a great Ukrainian poet, a famous artist and a great thinker. He is famous for his collection of poems, "Kobzar". This book is dear to every Ukrainian. In his poems Shevchenko portrayed the beauty of his native land and the oppression and sufferings of Ukrainian poor people.

T. Shevchenko's life was hard. He was arrested and sent far from his motherland for ten years. The poet loved his country. He wrote many poems about Ukraine. According to his last will Taras Shevchenko was buried on Chernecha Hill in Kaniv. His poems have been translated into more than sixty languages. There are many monuments to Shevchenko and we learn and read his poems with great pleasure. There is a portrait of T. Shevchenko in almost every Ukrainian home. His "Kobzar" has become our national bible.

THE MOST POPULAR BRITISH AND AMERICAN WRITERS

JONATHAN SWIFT was born at Dublin (Ireland), but he came from an English family. His father died at the age of 25 and Daniel was born 7 months after his death, on November 30, 1767. He was a secretary of Sir William Temple, a statesman and a writer. Later he got the place of a vicar in Ireland and in 1717 he was made a Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. Swift wrote some pamphlets criticizing the colonial policy of England what made him popular among the Irish people. In 1726 his masterpiece "Gulliver's Travels" appeared. He didn't write much after his wife's death and died in 1745.

GEORGE GORDON BYRON (1788-1824) spent the first ten years of his life in Scotland which rocky coast and mountains were depicted in his poems. In 1809 he left England for two years and visited Portugal, Spain, Albania, Greece

and Turkey where he started writing "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage". His romantic poems were admired by Byron's contemporaries and a new mode of thought and feeling was called "Byronism".

OSCAR WILDE was born in Dublin on October 17, 1854. His father was a famous Irish surgeon. His mother was well known as a writer of verse and prose. While at the university, Wilde became one of the most famous personalities: he wore his hair long, and his sayings were well known among the students. His most famous works appeared over the next ten years. The most popular are: "The Happy Prince and Other Tales", "The Picture of Dorian Gray" and his comedies "An Ideal Husband" and "The Importance of Being Earnest". At the height of his popularity and success, tragedy struck. He was accused of immorality and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. When released from prison in 1897, he lived in Paris where he died in 1900.

The Bronte sisters, CHARLOTTE (1817-1855), **EMILY** (1818-1848) and **ANNE** (1820-1849), were three talented 19th century women novelists whose works are regarded as classics today.

Charlotte was born in a small town in England. She and her sisters had a very hard life. Charlotte received her education at an orphanage (which she described in her novel "Jane Eyre"). After that she worked as a governess and a teacher. In her works she wrote about the society she lived in and criticized it. Her first novel "The Professor" was published only after her death. The best novel "Jane Eyre", published in 1847, is partly biographical. In 1849 the novel "Shirley" was published. The last novel "Villette" came out in 1853. Charlotte Bronte died from tuberculosis in 1855.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER (1789-1851) was the first American novelist who reflected the history of his country: the harm brought by European bourgeois civilization to Indians and nature. Cooper was the creator of the historical novel and the American frontier hero. He wrote "The Spy", "The Pioneers", "The Last of the Mohicans", "The Redskins". He showed the desperate fight of the Indians against the lords, honesty and courage of his heroes.

O'HENRY was born in Greenboro, North Carolina, in 1862. His real name was William Sydney Porter. O'Henry was an outstanding humourist. He worked out and enriched all types of the short story: the anecdote, the adventure story, tales and sketches. He wrote 170 stories with a New York background and could work out a plot that would keep a reader in suspense up to the surprising end.

JACK LONDON was born in 1876 in San Francisco. His real name was John Griffit. His father was a poor farmer. After school Jack London sold newspapers and worked at a factory. Later he became a sailor. In 1897 he went to the Klondike as a gold miner. His first short story was published in 1898. The difficulties he met during the first years of his literary work are described in his novel "Martin Eden". During the sixteen years of his career Jack London published about fifty books: short stories, novels and essays. In his best stories he described the severe life and struggle of people against nature. The most

famous are: "The Son of the Wolf", "The Call of the Wild", "Brown Wolf", "White Fang". He died at the age of forty in 1917.

CONAN DOYLE was a young doctor who began to write stories about a detective Sherlock Holmes. The first story was written in 1887. Holmes and Watson lived at 221 Baker Street. There's no house there now but a large company that's near that place answers about 20 letters that still come every week to Sherlock Holmes from people who ask his help. The company answers that "Mr. Holmes is no longer working as a detective". There's a pub in London called Sherlock Holmes with his room. It has many things described in Conan Doyle stories, pictures of Holmes and Conan Doyle, of actors who played them. In 1961 lovers of Sherlock Holmes formed the Sherlock Holmes Society.



JULES VERNE was born in 1828 in France. Young Jules was interested in machinery, sailing and writing. Together with his brother Paul, he explored the river near their home in an old sailboat. Jules was sent to Paris to study law but he joined the club of scientific writers. His first adventure story was called "Five Weeks in a Balloon". In his adventure stories Jules Verne forecast many inventions that we have now. He believed that someday people would have airplanes, submarines, television, dirigibles and powerful weapons. Verne had a notebook where he wrote every idea he came across that might be useful for his books. In his study he had a large map of the world with all routes of his heroes marked on it. During his life Jules Verne wrote more than 50 books. He died at the age of 77.

ERNEST MILLER HEMINGWAY (1899-1961) is known for his works "A Farewell to Arms", "For Whom the Bell Tolls", "The Old Man and the Sea". He took part in World War I, the Civil War in Spain and World War II. At school he was a good football player and boxer. Being adventurous, he ran away from home twice. He devoted 36 years to journalism and wrote the absolute truth. He devoted the short novel "The Old Man and the Sea" to the Cuban fisherman and after writing this book he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.



? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What Shevchenko's works have you read?
2. When and where was he born?
3. What famous poems did he write?
4. Was he only a poet?
5. Why wasn't his life easy?
6. Who do you think is the most popular and widely known British/American writer?
7. What is your favourite British/American writer?
8. When did Charles Dickens begin his career?
9. What plays of William Shakespeare do you know? What is your favourite one?
10. What are the Bronte sisters famous for?

11. What other popular British and American writers do you know?
12. What could you tell about Jonathan Swift?
13. What British and American poets do you know?
14. Who are the most famous British and American novelists?

▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Крипак, страждання, походити з англійської родини, державний діяч, критикувати колоніальну політику, захоплюватися, хірург, бути звинуваченим в аморальності, засудити терміном на два роки, звільнити з в'язниці, талановитий, отримати освіту в притулку, біографічний роман, померти від туберкульозу, відображати, творець, відчайдушна боротьба, сюжет, збагачувати, працювати на фабриці, труднощі, детективний, вивчати юриспруденцію, науковий, передбачати, підводний човен, зброя, присвячувати, правда, Нобелівська Премія в літературі.

▶▶			Прочитайте текст та знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою: <i>крипак, хлопчик задля роботи по дому, художник, крипацтво, селяни, висилка/вигнання, рядовий, відновити, заповіт</i>
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TARAS SHEVCHENKO

Taras Shevchenko was born into the family of a serf peasant in the village of Moryntsi (today in Cherkasy Region). In his childhood he liked to draw pictures, and his first teacher was the artist who lived in that village.

When Taras was fourteen years old, his teacher took him as a houseboy to Vilno (Vilnius). There, for the first time in his life, he heard foreign speech.

Then his teacher took Taras to St.Petersburg where Karl Bryullov, a Russian artist, noticed Shevchenko's talent and bought him out of serfdom.

From 1838 to 1845 Shevchenko was a student at the Academy of Arts. He drew many beautiful pictures there, but his second and main calling was poetry

Taras Shevchenko wrote his poems in Ukrainian and his prose both in Ukrainian and in Russian. In 1840 he published his first book, "Kobzar", and a year later "Haidamaki", a historical poem about the heroic struggle of the Ukrainian peasants against the polish lords in 1768.

In 1844 the poet wrote his satirical poem, "A Dream", for which Tzar Nikoly the I exiled him to the Kazakh steppes to serve as a private in the army.

His friends helped Shevchenko to return from exile in 1857. He resumed work in the Academy and continued to write, but ten years of exile had ruined the poet's health, and on March, 10, 1861 he died.

The poet's grave, as he wrote in his will, is on a high Dniپر bank in Kaniv not far from the village where he was born.

Напишіть план та перекажіть текст за власним планом.

Наприклад: а) дитинство...

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

ПОВТОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ PERFECT В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ


PERFECT – перфектні, завершені або доконані часи
Перфектні часи = have + III verb form

positive	negative	interrogative
MODEL (PRESENT): I <u>have just gone</u> home. You (we, they) <u>have gone</u> home <i>already</i> . He (she, it) <u>has gone</u> home <i>since morning</i> .	I <u>haven't gone</u> home <i>yet</i> . You (we, they) <u>haven't gone</u> home. He (she, it) <u>hasn't gone</u> home <i>since morning</i> .	<u>Have</u> I <u>gone</u> home <i>yet</i> ? <u>Have</u> you (we, they) <u>gone</u> home? <u>Has</u> he (she, it) <u>gone</u> home <i>since morning</i> ?
MODEL (PAST): I (you, she, he, it, we, they) <u>had gone</u> home <i>yesterday by 6</i> .	I (you, she, he, it, we, they) <u>had not gone</u> home <i>yesterday by 6</i> .	<u>Had</u> I (you, she, he, it, we, they) <u>gone</u> home <i>yesterday by 6</i> ?
MODEL (FUTURE): I (you, he, she, it, we, they) <u>will have gone</u> home <i>tomorrow by 6</i> .	I (you, he, she, it, we, they) <u>will not have gone</u> home <i>tomorrow by 6</i> .	<u>Will</u> I (you, he, she, it, we, they) <u>have gone</u> home <i>tomorrow by 6</i> ?

1.		Поставьте дієслова в дужках в теперішньому доконаному часі відповідно до зразків
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MODEL: I have already read the book. It is very interesting.


- a) (I, meet)...Ann's husband. I met him at the party last week.
- b) (I, finish)...my work. I finished it two hours ago.
- c) Mrs. Parker travels to China frequently. (she, fly)...there many times.
- d) Bob and Jane are old friends. (they, know)...each other for a long time.
- e) I don't like this weather. (it, be)...cold and cloudy for the last three days.
- f) Your English is getting better. (you, learn)...a lot of English since you came here.
- g) My wife and I came here two months ago. (we, be)...in this city for two months.
- h) Tom can go to bed now. (he, finish)...his homework.

2.		Поставте питання та дайте на них відповідь, використовуючи теперішній доконаний час
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Використайте слова many times – багато разів, several times – декілька разів, couple of times – декілька разів, once in my lifetime – один раз в житті, never – ніколи.

MODEL: Have you ever been to Florida? – Yes, I have. I've been to Florida many times. **АБО** No, I haven't. I've never been to Florida.

- a) be to Europe
- b) eat Chinese food
- c) play baseball
- d) ride a motorcycle
- e) ride an elephant
- f) be to France
- g) be in love
- h) stay up all night
- i) use a computer
- j) speak to a celebrity
- k) meet a cosmonaut

3. 	Поставте дієслова в дужках у відповідному часі (Present Simple or Present Perfect), де потрібно – перекладіть
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1. – Have you ever been to Africa?
– Yes, I ...I (be) to Africa several times. In fact, I (be) ... in Africa last year.
2. – Oh, it is you, John. You (not be) ... in touch with me for a long time.
3. Where you (be) ...all these weeks? I hope you (not be) ...ill?
– No, I (be) ...very well, though я був дуже зайнятий. I (ring) ...you up about two days ago. I (think) ...you (be) away; it (be)a Sunday afternoon.
4. Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed? – I (finish, already) ...it. I (finish) ...my work two hours ago.
5. When is Jane going to call her parents and tell them about her engagement? – She (call, already) ...them. She (call) ...them last night.

4. 	Перекладіть речення, використовуючи правильну часову форму
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A.

- Ти коли-небудь бачив цей фільм?
- Так, бачив. Я бачив його багато разів. Ми з дружиною подивилися його минулого вечора.
- Ти коли-небудь розмовляв з ним про його майбутню професію?
- Так, розмовляв. Я розмовляв з ним про це декілька разів. Я розмовляв з ним вчора.

B.

1. Я живу тут з травня.
2. Вчора Джон знайшов сто доларів.
3. Хочеш піти сьогодні на концерт? – Ні, я його вже бачив.
4. Минулого тижня Мері купила нове пальто.
5. Пирога більше нема. Я його з'їв.
6. Він мій старий друг. Я його знаю 10 років.
7. Я не можу знайти свою книгу, тому що хтось її забрав.

C.

1. Вони отримали лист вчора.
2. Цей чоловік був у лікаря вчора.
3. Ви коли небудь їли крокоділово м'ясо?
4. Ми живемо тут відтоді ми переїхали зі Львову.
5. Він зробив всі впраї правильно.
6. Він переїхав в цей будинок. Коли він переїхав?
7. Я не бачив її дуже давно.
8. Як тобі сподобалась його стаття? – Я її ще не читав.
9. Вона знає цю родину вже 15 років. Вони познайомились в 1995.
10. Чи можна побалакати з менеджером? – Він вийшов. Він вийшов 15 хвилин тому.
11. Ти бачив Віктора? – Так. – Коли ти його бачив? – Я бачив його на екзамені. Він отримав двійку.

5.



Додайте власне закінчення речень, використовуючи *for* або *since*

1. We've been in class *since.../for....*
2. I've had a driver's license *since.../for....*
3. When did it last rain? It ...for ages.
4. Коли вони останній раз тебе відвідували?.....
5. When did you last eat caviar? I.....for a long time
6. Коли ви останній раз грали в теніс?
7. Ми живемо в Києві двадцять років...

6.



Розкрийте дужки використовуючи Perfect Tenses

1. I (translate) the text before the bell.
2. Mother (have dinner) already?
3. He (clean) his room by 6 yesterday.
4. We (speak) to him before the meeting.
5. Mother (cook) dinner by 3 tomorrow.
6. Her son (not make) his homework by 10.
7. What (do) by 3 yesterday?
8. Why you (not sweep) the floor before mother's arrival?
9. I (translate) the article by morning.
10. You (reach) the house before sunset?
11. They (receive) the telegram?
12. She (not do) her task by the bell.
13. Why you (not come) by dinner?
14. She (come) back? – Yes, she ... She (returned) by supper.
15. He (change) a lot since childhood.
16. By next year I (train) a lot.
17. They understood that he (give) them a false name.

ТЕМА 9: МИСТЕЦТВО У НАШОМУ ЖИТТІ

Заняття 4

ВИЗНАЧНІ ПАМ'ЯТНИКИ СВІТУ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

TOUR EIFFEL AND TAJ MAHAL

TOUR EIFFEL

The Eiffel Tower was built for the International Exhibition of Paris of 1889. The Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII of England, opened the tower. However it was not accepted by all at first, and a petition of 300 names - including those of Maupassant, Emile Zola and Dumas the Younger – protested its construction.

At 300 metres (320.75m including antenna), and 7000 tons, it was the world's tallest building until 1930. Other statistics include:

- 300 steel workers, and 2 years (1887-1889) to construct it.
- Sway of at most 17 cm in high winds.
- Height varies up to 17 cm depending on temperature.
- 17,000 iron pieces.
- 40 tons of paint.
- 1752 steps to the top.

French radio (since 1918), and French television (since 1957) have also made use of its stature.

However, if its birth was difficult, it is now completely accepted and must be listed as one of the symbols of Paris itself.

Notes

The tower has three platforms. A restaurant (extremely expensive; reservations absolutely necessary), the Jules Verne is on the second platform. The top platform has a bar, souvenir shop, and the (recently restored) office of Gustave Eiffel.

From its platforms - especially the top - the view upon Paris is superb. It is generally agreed that one hour before sunset, the panorama is at its best.

TAJ MAHAL

Located at the city of Agra in the State of Uttar Pradesh, the Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful masterpieces of architecture in the world. Agra, situated about 200 km south of New Delhi, was the Capital of the Mughals (Moguls), the Muslim Emperors who ruled Northern India between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries.




It was Shah Jehan who ordered the building of the Taj, in honor of his wife, Arjumand Banu who later became known as Mumtaz Mahal, *the Distinguished of the Palace*. Mumtaz and Shah Jehan were married in 1717 and, over the next

18 years, had 17 children together. The Empress used to accompany her husband in his military campaigns, and it was in 1730, in Burhanpur, that she gave birth to her last child, for she died in childbirth. So great was the Emperor love to his wife that he ordered the building of the most beautiful mausoleum on Earth for her. The actual Tomb of his wife is situated inside the Taj.




The unique style combines elements of Persian, Central Asian, and Islamic architecture. Most impressive are the black and white chessboard marble floor, the four tall minarets (40 m high) at the corners of the structure, and the majestic dome in the middle. The level of artwork becomes obvious when one realizes that a 3 cm decorative element contains more than 50 inlaid gemstones.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. When was the Eiffel Tower built? And what was it built for?
2. Who made the design of the Tower?
3. What are its statistics?
4. Why is it so important nowadays?
5. What is Taj Mahal?
6. Where is it situated?
7. Who built it and for whom?
8. Why is Taj Mahal considered a masterpiece?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Ейфелева Вежа, виставка, століття, Французька Революція, одностайно, заперечувати, будувати, висота, залізний, руйнувати, бути свідком, спускатися, нахил, символ Парижу, надзвичайно дорогий, замовлення, вид на Париж, знаходиться, мусульманський імператор, воїн, правління, на честь, військова кампанія, мечеть, купол, вражаючий, робота митців, очевидний.

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою: віддалений, видатний, шедевр, будувати, двір, оточувати, ансамбль, подія, коронування, зайняти, посол, підписувати, торгівля, договір, згадування, схвалення, об'єднання.
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ST.SOPHIA CATHEDRAL

Built in the remote eleventh century, the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv is an outstanding masterpiece of monumental art. It is still the central (orthodox – православна) church in Kyiv. In the eighteenth century, the cathedral was surrounded by an ensemble of stone buildings.

Many events in the political and social life of Kyivan Rus were closely associated with the St. Sophia. It was here that the ceremony of crowning the prince was performed; here, he mounted the Grand Throne of Kyiv to receive

foreign ambassadors and to conclude trade agreements or peace treaties. The first mention of the library collected by Yaroslav the Wise (the first in Old Rus so far as we know) is also associated with the St. Sophia Monastery. Kyiv's veche (people's assembly) was held in the Sophia's yard. It was here that in January 1654, Kyivites approved the historical decisions of the Pereyaslav Rada on the military reunification of Ukraine with Russia.

The stone sarcophaguses of the Grand Princes of Kyiv once stood here, among them, those of Yaroslav the Wise, Vsevolod Yaroslavich, Vladimir Monomachus and other political figures of Old Rus.



ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ PERFECT ТА PERFECT CONTINUOUS В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

1. 	Прочитайте речення, перекладіть українською мовою та визначте який це час
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MODEL: Don't switch on TV. I **am reading** the book. – Present Continuous –
Теперішній продовжений час

It's 10 pm already. You must go to bed. You **have been reading** for 4 hours. –
Present Perfect – Теперішній перфектний час


1. **Is it raining?**
2. No, it isn't but the ground is wet.
3. It **has been raining** since morning.
4. You're out of breath. **Have you been running?**
5. That man over there is bright red. I think he's **been sunbathing**.
6. Why are your clothes so dirty? What **have you been doing?**
7. **I've been talking** to Tom about your problem and he thinks ...
8. It is raining now. It began to rain two hours ago and it is still raining.
9. It **has been raining for two hours**.
10. We often use the present perfect continuous in this way, especially with **how long, for** and **since**.
11. **How long have you been learning** English?
12. They've **been waiting** here **for over an hour**.
13. **I've been watching** television **since 2 o'clock**.
14. George **hasn't been feeling** very well **recently**.
15. **Have you been working** hard **today?**
16. She **has been playing** tennis **since she was eight**.
17. **How long have you been smoking?**
18. She **has been playing** tennis **since she was eight**.
19. **How long have you been smoking?**

2. 		Використайте вірний час: Present Continuous or Present Perfect Continuous
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1. It is raining now. It began raining two hours ago.
It has been raining for two hours.
2. Kevin is studying. He began studying three hours ago.
He ... for three hours.
3. I'm learning Spanish. I started learning Spanish in December.
I ... since December.
4. Ann is looking for a job. She began looking six months ago. ...for six months.
5. Mary is working in London. She started working there on 18 January.since 18 January.
6. George smokes. He started smoking five years ago.for five years.

3. 	Напишіть до кожного речення дві відповіді, використовуючи Present Perfect (I have done) або Present Perfect Continuous (have been doing)
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1. Tom is reading a book. He started two hours **ago** and he is on page 53.
(he/read/for two hours)
(he/read/53 pages so far)
2. Linda is from Australia. Now she is travelling round Europe. She began her tour three months ago.
(she/travel/around Europe for three months) ...
(she/visit/six countries so far) ...
3. Jimmy is a tennis champion. He began playing tennis when he was 11 years old. Now he has just won the national championship for the fourth time.
(he/play tennis since he was 11) ...
(he/win/ the national championship four times) ...
4. Bill and Andy make films. They started making films together when they left college.
(they/make/films since they left college) ...
(they/make/ten films since they left college) ...

4. 	Використайте вірний час в питаннях
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1. Your friend is learning Arabic. How long ...?
2. Your friend is waiting for you. How long...?
3. Your friend writes books. How many books ...?
4. Your friend writes books. How long ...?
5. Your friend plays football for his country. How many times?

5. 	Використайте Present Perfect Simple(I have done) або Present Perfect Continuous (have been doing)
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1. I (lost) my key. Can you help me look for it?
2. You look tired. ... you/work) hard?

3. Look! Somebody ... (break) that window.
4. I ... (read) the book you gave me but I(not/finish) it yet.
5. "Sorry I'm late." "That's all right. I... (not/wait) long. Hello! I (clean) the windows. So far I(clean) five of them and there are two more to do.

6.



Використайте Present Perfect Simple(I have done) або Present Perfect Continuous (have been doing) в 10 реченнях, які описують ваши дії протягом певного часу.

Наприклад: I have been learning English words for an hour. They are difficult for me. But I **have learned** them and now I know them well.

(listen to music)

(read the book)

(watch TV), etc.

ТЕМА 9: МИСТЕЦТВО У НАШОМУ ЖИТТІ

Заняття 5

СІМ ЧУДЕС СВІТУ

		Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
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THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

The Great Wall of China was built over 2,000 years ago, by Quinn Shi Huangdi, the first emperor of China during the Quinn (Ch'in) Dynasty (221 B.C - 206 B.C.). In Chinese the wall is called “Wan-Li Qang-Qeng” which means 10,000-Li Long Wall (10,000 Li = about 5,000 km). The emperor connected and extended four old fortification walls along the north of China that originated about 700 B.C. (over 2500 years ago). Armies were stationed along the wall as a first line of defense. Signal fires from the Wall provided early warning of an attack.




The Great Wall is one of the largest building construction projects ever completed. It stretches across the mountains of northern China, winding north and northwest of Beijing. It is constructed of masonry (цегляна кладка), rocks and packed-earth. It was over 5,000 km long. Its thickness ranged from about 4.5 to 9 meters and was up to 7.5 meters tall.

During the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), the Great Wall was enlarged to 6,400 kilometers and renovated over a 200 year period, with watch-towers and cannons (гармати) added.


The Great Wall can be seen from Earth orbit, but, contrary to legend, is not visible from the moon, according to astronauts Neil Armstrong, Jim Lovell, and Jim Irwin.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. Where is China situated?
2. Where is the Great Wall situated?
3. Why is the Great Wall called the wonder?
4. Who built the Great Wall?
5. What was the Great Wall used and built for?
6. How long is the Wall?
7. What was it made of?
8. Is the Wall seen from the Moon?
9. Why is the Wall seen from Earth orbit?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою: розширити, кріпосна стіна/мур, армія/військо, розташуватися, оборона, сигнал, пожежа/вогонь, за умови, раннього оповіщення про напад, коли-небудь,
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			завершити, простягатися, гори північного Китаю, Пекін, побудувати, товщина, поновлена, вишки, не видно
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			Прочитайте текст про китайську стіну ще раз та зробіть 10 загальних питань до тексту за зразком:
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MODEL: The China Wall is considered one of the wonders of the world. – Is the China Wall considered one of the wonders of the world?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ЧАСІВ PAST INDEFINITE TA PRESENT PERFECT

positive	negative	interrogative
MODEL (PRESENT PERFECT):		
I <u>have just gone</u> home.	I <u>haven't gone</u> home <i>yet</i> .	<u>Have</u> I <u>gone</u> home <i>yet</i> ?
You (we, they) <u>have gone</u> home <i>already</i> .	You (we, they) <u>haven't gone</u> home.	<u>Have</u> you (we, they) <u>gone</u> home?
He (she, it) <u>has gone</u> home <i>since morning</i> .	He (she, it) <u>hasn't gone</u> home <i>since morning</i> .	<u>Has</u> he (she, it) <u>gone</u> home <i>since morning</i> ?
MODEL (PAST INDEFINITE):		
I (you, she, he, it, we, they) <u>went</u> home <i>yesterday</i> .	I (you, she, he, it, we, they) <u>did not go</u> home <i>yesterday</i> .	<u>Did</u> I (you, she, he, it, we, they) <u>go</u> home <i>yesterday</i> ?

1.	Використайте Past Indefinite або Present Perfect замість інфінітиву в дужках
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1. How long you (to know) him? — I (to know) him since 1975.
2. He (to live) in Portland for two years and then (to go) to Alaska.
3. When he (to arrive)? — He (to arrive) at 2 o'clock.
4. I (to read) this book when I was at school.
5. I can't go with you as I (not to finish) my work.
6. The clock is slow. — It isn't slow, it (to stop).
7. You (to have dinner) yet?
8. The performance (to begin) at 7 o'clock and (to just) for 3 hours. We all (to enjoy) it.
9. The lecture just (to begin). You are a little late.
10. We (to miss) the tram. Now we'll have to walk.
11. You (to be) here before? — Yes, I (to spend) my holidays here last year.
12. You (to see) Kitty on Monday?
13. Where is Tom? — I (not to know). I (not to see) him today.
14. I (to lose) a pen. You (to see) it anywhere? 15. You ever (to try) to give up smoking?

15. Why you (to switch on) the light? It is not dark yet.
16. When it (to happen)?
17. He (to leave) for the Far East two years ago and I (to see) him since.
18. The last post (to come)?
19. When you (to meet) him last?

2.



Використайте Past Indefinite або Present Perfect замість інфінітиву в дужках

1. It is half past eight and you (not to do) your morning exercises yet.
2. I (to get up) with a headache today and (to decide) to walk to my office instead of taking a bus. Now I am feeling much better.
3. You (to meet) any interesting people at the holiday camp?
4. She (not to have) a holiday for two years.
5. You (to enjoy) Mary's singing?
6. Where you (to buy) these lovely gloves?
7. Where she (to go)? Maybe she is in the lab? — No, I just (to be) there. It's locked.
8. Why you (to shut) your book? Please open it again on page ten.
9. I am sorry. What you (to say) Mr. Hartley?
10. His face seems familiar to me. When and where I (to see) him?
11. I hear you just (to get) married. When the ceremony (to take place)?
12. Old George (not to be) here for years!
13. You (to read) "The Man of Property"? — I (to begin) the book last week and just (to finish) it.
14. A few months ago they (to pull) down some old houses in our street and (to begin) to build a new block of flats.
15. Do you remember my name, or you (to forget) it?
16. When I (to call) on him I (to find) that he (to be) out.
17. His first question to the new student (to be): "Where you (to come) from?"
18. What (to be) her answer to your question?
19. Where you (to put) my umbrella? I need it.
20. He (to sit) there quietly for a while and then (to leave) unnoticed.

3.



Поставте дієслова в дужках в Present Perfect або Past Indefinite

1. Where is Tom? I (not see) him today, but he (tell) Mary that he'd be in for dinner.
2. I (buy) this in Bond Street. How much you (pay) for it? I (pay) \$100.
3. Where you (find) this knife? I (find) it in the garden. Why you (not leave) it there?
4. I (lose) my black gloves. You (see) them anywhere? No, I'm afraid I ____.
When you last (wear) them? I (wear) them at the theatre last night.
5. Perhaps you (leave) them at the theatre.

6. Do you know that lady who just (leave) the shop? Yes, that is Miss Thrift. Is she a customer of yours? Not exactly. She (be) in here several times, but she never (buy) anything.
7. He (leave) the house at 8:00. Where he (go)? I (not see) where he (go).
8. He (serve) in the First World War. When that war (begin)? It (begin) in 1914 and (last) for four years.
9. Who you (vote) for at the last election? I (vote) for Mr. Pitt. He (not be) elected, (be) he? No, he (lose) his deposit.
10. You (like) your last job? I (like) it at first but then I (quarrel) with my employer and he (dismiss) me. How long you (be) there? I (be) there for two weeks.
11. I (not know) that you (know) Mrs. Pitt.
12. How long you (know) her? I (know) her for ten years.
13. That is Mr. Minus, who teaches me mathematics, but he (not have) time to teach me much. I only (be) in his class for a week.
14. You (hear) his speech on the radio last night? Yes, I ____ . What you (think) of it?
15. I (not know) that you (be) here. You (be) here long? Yes, I (be) here two months. You (be) to the Cathedral? Yes, I (go) there last Sunday.
16. You ever (try) to give up smoking? Yes, I (try) last year, but then I (find) that I was getting fat so I (start) again.
17. You (see) today's paper? No, anything interesting (happen)? Yes, several of the patients (escape) from our local mental hospital.
18. Mary (feed) the cat? Yes, she (feed) him before lunch. What she (give) him? She (give) him some fish.
19. How long you (know) your new assistant? I (know) him for two years. What he (do) before he (come) here? I think he (be) abroad.
20. I (not see) your aunt recently. She (not be) out of her house since she (buy) her colour TV.
21. The plumber (be) here yet? Yes, but he only (stay) for an hour. What he (do) in that time? He (turn) off the water and (empty) the tank.
22. Where you (be)? I (be) out in a yacht. You (enjoy) it? Yes, very much. We (take) part in a race. You (win)? No, we (come) in last.
23. How long that horrible monument (be) there? It (be) there six months, lots of people (write) to the Town Council asking them to take it away but so far nothing (be) done.
24. I just (be) to the film "War and Peace." You (see) it? No, I ____ . Is it like the book? I (not read) the book. I (read) it when I (be) at school. When Tolstoy (write) it? He (write) it in 1868. He (write) anything else?
25. Hannibal (bring) elephants across the Alps. Why he (do) that? He (want) to use them in battle.
26. Where you (be)? I (be) to the dentist. He (take) out your bad tooth? Yes, he ____ . It (hurt)? Yes, horribly.
27. She (say) that she'd phone me this morning, but it is now 12.30 and she (not phone) yet.

28. I just (receive) a letter saying that we (not pay) this quarter's electricity bill. I (not give) you the money for that last week? Yes, you ___ but I'm afraid I (spend) it on something else.
29. How long you (be) out of work? I'm not out of work now. I just (start) a new job. How you (find) the job? I (answer) an advertisement in the paper.
30. You (finish) checking the accounts? No, not quite. I (do) about half so far.
31. I (cut) my hand rather badly. Have you a bandage? I'll get you one. How it (happen)? I was chopping some wood and the axe (slip).
32. How you (get) that scar? I (get) it in a car accident a year ago.
33. You (meet) my brother at the lecture yesterday? Yes, I ____. We (have) coffee together afterwards.
34. He (lose) his job last month and since then he (be) out of work.
35. Why he (lose) his job? He (be) very rude to Mr. Pitt.
36. What are all those people looking at? There (be) an accident. You (see) what (happen)? Yes, a motor-cycle (run) into a lorry.
37. I (phone) you twice yesterday and (get) no answer.

4.



Використайте Past Indefinite або Present Perfect замість інфінітиву в дужках

1. It is half past eight and you (not to do) your morning exercises yet.
2. I (to get up) with a headache today and (to decide) to walk to my office instead of taking a bus. Now I am feeling much better.
3. You (to meet) any interesting people at the holiday camp?
4. She (not to have) a holiday for two years.
5. You (to enjoy) Mary's singing?
6. Where you (to buy) these lovely gloves?
7. Where she (to go)? Maybe she is in the lab? — No, I just (to be) there. It's locked.
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9. I am sorry. What you (to say) Mr. Hartley?
10. His face seems familiar to me. When and where I (to see) him?
11. I hear you just (to get) married. When the ceremony (to take place)?
12. Old George (not to be) here for years!
13. You (to read) "The Man of Property"? — I (to begin) the book last week and just (to finish) it.
14. A few months ago they (to pull) down some old houses in our street and (to begin) to build a new block of flats.
15. Do you remember my name, or you (to forget) it?
16. When I (to call) on him I (to find) that he (to be) out.
17. His first question to the new student (to be): "Where you (to come) from?"

5.



Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, звертаючи увагу на часи Past Indefinite та Present Perfect

1. Він жив у Лондоні п'ять років, коли був маленьким. Він там народився.

2. Він живе в Лондоні п'ять років. Його родина переїхала туди з Манчестера.
3. Це Люся? Як вона вирісла!
4. Скільки часу ви в Москві? — Близько шести місяців; я приїхала в квітні.
5. Я знаю Джорджа все своє життя. Він чудовий хлопчина. Велике спасибі за інформацію, яку ви мені дали. До побачення!
6. “О”, — вигукнула вона, виглядаючи з вікна, — “я ніколи не бачила таких гарних озер”.
7. Я сьогодні зробив багато і завтра зможу відпочити.
8. Переклад я зробив сьогодні в читальній залі; там добрі словники. Деякі з них надійшли з Англії. Привіт, Генрієта! Я не бачив тебе більше року.
9. Він кумедний хлопчина. Я буду сумувати без нього, коли він поїде.
10. Ми зустрінемося завтра після того, як ти закінчиш працювати.
11. Студент, якого ви бачили вчора в бібліотеці, знов прийшов сьогодні.
12. Тобі сподобалася п'єса? Кажуть, декорації чудові.
13. Я не бачила його з минулого понеділка.
14. Я з ним сьогодні не розмовляла. — А ти його бачила? — Так, я його зустріла на вулиці.

ТЕМА 11: МИСТЕЦТВО У НАШОМУ ЖИТТІ

Заняття 6

ВИДИ ЖИВОПISУ

		Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
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KINDS OF ART

Art is the process or product of specially arranging elements in a way to affect the senses or emotions. It includes human activities, creations, and modes of expression, including music, literature, theatre, film, photography, sculpture, and paintings.

Traditionally, the term art was used to refer to any skill or mastery. Leo Tolstoy identified art as a use of indirect means to communicate from one person to another. “Art is a lie that makes us realize the truth”, said Pablo Picasso, one of famous modern painters. Viewing different kinds of art allows you to see what type of person you are. Creating art and viewing art are also great ways to understand yourself.

Art is such a vast term including even dancing and acting and all sorts of “performing”. In painting there are many styles as portrait, still life (натюрморт), scenery (пейзаж, краєвід), oil (картини маслом), crayon (малювання кольоровим олівцем), pastel (пастель), graphics and even chaos could be an art!

The visual arts are art forms that create works which are in nature, such as ceramics, drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, printmaking, modern visual arts (photography, video, and filmmaking), design and crafts. Also included within the visual arts are the applied arts (прикладне мистецтво) such as industrial design, graphic design, fashion design, interior design, experimental art and decorative art.

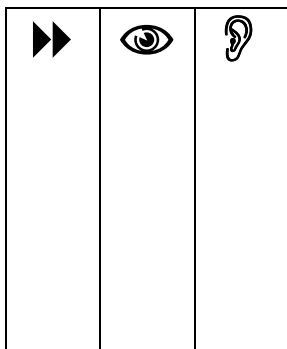
? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What does art represent?
2. What does art include?
3. How can a person communicate with the help of art?
4. Why is art a lie?
5. What do the visual arts include?
6. What style of paintings do you like most?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Живопис, скульптура, мистецтво, фотографія, театральне мистецтво, експериментальна робота, включати/об'єднувати, ремесла, гравюри, сучасний, графіка, створювати, огляд, промисловий дизайн, проектування,

візуальне мистецтво, широкий/неосягнений, портрет, натюрморт, пейзаж/краєвід, картина маслом.



Прочитайте інформацію «Різні стилі живопису» та знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою: відчувати, точно, тварини, окремих, геометричні форми, яскраві фарби, враження, сміливі кольори, пейзаж, штрих, зливатися, повсякденний, зухвалий і яскравий стиль, натхнений, реклама, натюрморт, плоский, вимір, мрія/видіння/сон, загадковий, сколихнути.

Додатковий текст

Різні стилі живопису

Назва течії	Характерні особливості	Представники
Abstract	Abstract artists felt that paintings did not have to show only things that were recognizable. In their paintings they did not try to show people, animals, or places exactly as they appeared in the real world. They mainly used color and shape in their paintings to show emotions. Some Abstract art is also called Non-objective art. In non-objective art, you do not see specific objects. It is not painted to look like something specific.	Sonia Delaney Jackson Pollock
Cubism	Cubism is modern art made up mostly of paintings. The paintings are not supposed to look real. The artist uses geometric shapes to show what he is trying to paint. Early cubists used mainly grays, browns, greens, and yellows. After 1914, Cubists started to use brighter colors. Cubism was the beginning of the Abstract and Non-objective art styles.	Pablo Picasso Marc Chagall
Expressionism	In Expressionist Art, the artist tries to express certain feelings about some thing. The artists that painted in this style were more concerned with having their paintings express a feeling than in making the painting look exactly like what they were painting.	Marc Chagall Wassily Kaminski Ludwig Kirchner
Impressionism	Impressionism was developed in France during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These pieces of art were painted	Claude Monet Pierre Augusta Renoir

	as if someone just took a quick look at the subject of the painting. The paintings were usually in bold colors and did not have a lot of detail. The paintings in this style were usually outdoor scenes like landscapes. The pictures were painted to look like they were shimmering (мерехтливий)	
Pointillism	In Pointillism, the artist uses small dots or strokes of paint to make up the pictures. From far away, these dots blend together to form the picture and give the impression of different colors as they blend together.	Paul Seurat Paul Signac
Pop Art	Pop art can be any every day item that is drawn in a brash and colorful way. Pop Art is short for Popular Art. It is inspired by comic strips, advertising, and popular entertainment.	Andy Warhol Roy Lichtenstein
Postimpressionism	Postimpressionism began in the 19th century. It was mainly still lifes and landscapes. The postimpressionists liked to use lots of colors and shadows.	Henri de Toulouse Lautrec Vincent Van Gogh Paul Gauguin Paul Cezanne
Primitivism	Primitive Art looks like art that is done by a child. Usually the picture is painted very simply, and the subjects are "flat", or two-dimensional	Paul Klee Henri Matisse
Realism	Realism is a type of art that shows things exactly as they appear in life. It began in the 18th century, but the greatest Realist era was in the mid-19th century. Most Realists were from France, but there were some famous American painters who were Realists also.	Henri de Toulouse Lautrec Leonardo Da Vinci
Surrealism	Surrealists paintings were generally based on dreams. Their paintings were filled with familiar objects which were painted to look strange or mysterious. They hoped their odd paintings would make people look at things in a different way and change the way they felt about things. They thought that their paintings might stir up feelings in the back of people's minds.	Salvador Dali Henri Rousseau

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

ПОРІВНЯННЯ ЧАСІВ PRESENT PERFECT ТА PAST PERFECT

1.		Заповніть речення, використовуючи дієслова у дужках
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MODEL: Most of my friends were no longer there. They had left (leave) – Past Perfect.

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 recognize Mrs. Johnson. She...(change) a lot.
5. Bill no longer had his car. He ... (sell) it.

2.		Заповніть речення, використовуючи дієслово в дужках
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MODEL: Mr. and Mrs. Davis were in an aeroplane. They were very nervous as the plane took off because they (fly) had never flown before. – Past Perfect

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.		Складіть речення, використовуючи слова в дужках
-----------	---	--

MODEL: I wasn't hungry. (I/just/have/lunch) I had just had lunch! – Past Perfect

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, (he/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 дієслово у потрібній формі, <i>past perfect</i> (I had done) або <i>past simple</i> (I did)
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MODEL: “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.



5. Використайте теперішній доконаний час та минулий доконаний час

MODEL: Я не голодний. Я вже поїв. – I am not hungry. I have already had dinner.(Present Perfect)

Я не був голодним. Я вже поїв. – I was not hungry. I had already had dinner.
(Past Perfect)

1. Я запізнююсь. Вечірка вже почалася.
2. Ми запізнювалися. Вечірка вже почалася, коли (by the time) ми туди прийшли.
3. Коли настав (fall) вечір Джек пішов гуляти (go out).
4. Коли він приїхав в аеропорт літак вже улетів (already, leave).
5. Коли вона повернулася до дому він вже пішов на роботу.
6. Він прийшов в кімнату, коли я вже зайшов туди.
7. Коли моя подруга позвонила, я пригадала, що не віддала їй компакт-диск.
8. Чому ти не подарував їй квіти?
9. Вчора він отримав листа, в якому прочитав, що його бабуся виграла 1 000 000 гривень.
10. Чому діти не сплять? Що трапилось?
11. Яку мову він вивчав до того як вступив в університет іноземних мов?

ТЕМА 9: МИСТЕЦТВО У НАШОМУ ЖИТТІ

Заняття 7

ВИДАТНІ МИТЦІ СВІТУ

		Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
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VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890

Nobody has ever painted cornfields or sunflowers like Van Gogh. His paintings are full of colour and sunlight. Today his paintings are worth millions of pounds but in his lifetime he only sold one.

Van Gogh was born in Holland in 1853. He did not start painting until he was twenty-seven, ten years before he died. Before becoming a painter, he was a teacher, an art dealer and a church preacher.


In 1886 he left Holland and joined his younger brother, Theo, who was working in Paris at the time. After living there for two years, he moved to the warmer climate of Arles in the south France. Here he painted some of his most famous pictures.

However, Van Gogh was mentally ill. During one of his fits of madness he attacked his friend, the artist Paul Gauguin. In another fit of madness, Van Gogh cut off part of his own ear. Eventually he went into a mental hospital but he did not get any better.




Finally, on Sunday 27th July 1890, in the small village of Auvers, north of Paris, Vincent Van Gogh took a gun, went into a cornfield and shot himself. When his brother Theo arrived, he said: "I hope I did it properly." Thirty-six hours later Van Gogh died in his brother's arms. His last words were "*La tristesse durera*". (The sadness will continue.)

? Дайте відповіді на питання.


1. How many paintings did he sell in his lifetime?
2. How old was he when he started painting?
3. What jobs did he have before becoming a painter?
4. Where did he paint his most famous pictures?
5. What was wrong with him?
6. How did he die?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Кукурудзяне поле, соняшник, сонячне світло, бути вартим мільонів, проповідник, бути душевно хворим, напад божевілля, нападати, відрізати, застрелитися.

			Знайдіть у тексті слова які функціонують як іменники та дієслова (work – to work).
---	---	---	---



ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ЧАСІВ CONTINUOUS TA PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. 	Напишіть речення, вживаючи вірний час
--	--

A group of people were staying in a hotel. One evening the fire alarm rang.


MODEL: (Don/have/a bath) Don was having a bath. – Past Continuous

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 ...
5. (Bill/have a smoke with John)...
6. (Mary/look through the window)...
7. (Peter/talk to his wife about clothes)...

2. 		Використайте ці дієслова в реченнях <i>get, become, change, rise, improve, fall, increase</i>
--	---	---

MODEL: The population of the world is rising very fast. – Present Continuous

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.

3. 	Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи вірний час
--	---

MODEL: Please don't make so much noise. I (study) am studying.- Present Continuous

1. Let's go out now. It ... (not/rain) any more.
2. Listen to those people. What language ...? (they/speak)....
3. Please be quiet. I..... (try) to concentrate.
4. Look! It(snow).
5. Why ...(you/look) at me like that? Have I said something wrong?
6. You(make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
7. Excuse me, I....(look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?
8. (in the cinema) It's a good film, isn't it? (you/enjoy) it?
9. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They(shout) at each other again.
10. Why ...(you/wear) your coat today? It's very warm.

11. I ... (not/work) this week. I'm on holiday.

12. I want to lose weight. I... (not/eat) anything today.

4.



Утворіть правильну форму Present Continuous (am/is/are doing) або Present Perfect Continuous (have/has been doing), використовуючи дієслова в дужках

Several students live together in a flat. Gina is in charge of buying the food. Read her conversation with Kate.

GINA: Kate, (I look into) _____ the fridge. There is a lot of food. Is it you, Kate? (you do) _____ it?. It looks as if someone (do) _____ a lot of cooking.

KATE: No. (I not use) _____ the kitchen much. (I eat) _____ at the student cafeteria.

GINA: Well, what about Vera and Julie? (they entertain) _____ their friends here? I'm sure I've heard them talking to friends late at night.

KATE: Well, I think (Vera discuss) _____ politics with her friends during the student elections. But I'm almost sure (she not cook) _____. You know how she hates cooking. And as for Julie, (she stay) _____ out late with her friends most nights.

GINA: Anyway, (we spend) _____ a lot of money on food recently.

KATE: Well, it isn't surprising, is it? (Prices go up) _____.

5.



Використайте теперішній, минулий та перфектний продовжений час

MODEL: I am writing a letter now. – Present Continuous

I was writing a letter yesterday at 6. – Past Continuous

I have already been writing a letter for 2 hours. – Present Perfect Continuous

A.

1. My wife (to be) in her room now. She (to sit) in the armchair and (to read) an interesting book. I (to want) to read it too.

2. Where is Nick? He (to play) tennis. He (to play) tennis since 10.

3. What they (to do) the whole day last Sunday? – They (to fish) in the country.

4. Why didn't he go to work? – He (to be) ill. He (to stay) in bed all day.

5. Yesterday it (to be) a typical summer day, the sun (to shine) brightly, the wind (to blow) and the sky (to be) cloudless since morning.

6. It (to rain) now and I (to watch) TV for 3 hours.

7. They (to live) in Kyiv for 10 years.

8. How long he (to watch) TV?

ТЕМА 9: МИСТЕЦТВО У НАШОМУ ЖИТТІ

Заняття 8

МІЙ УЛЮБЛЕНИЙ ВИТВІР МИСТЕЦТВА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

GAINSBOROUGH'S LANDSCAPES

As a landscape painter Gainsborough was influenced in his early years by Dutch seventeenth century pictures seen in East Anglia; and the landscape backgrounds in his Ipswich period portraits are all in that tradition. But during his Bath period he saw paintings by Rubens and thereafter that influence is apparent in his landscape compositions.

The landscapes of Gainsborough's maturity have spontaneity deriving from the light rapid movement of his brush; but they are not rapid sketches from nature, he never painted out-of-doors; he painted his landscapes in his studio from his drawings, and from the scenes which he constructed in a kind of model theatre, where he took bits of cork and vegetables and so on and moved them about, and moved the light about, till he had arranged a composition. It is possible that some of his preliminary black and white chalk landscape drawings were done out-of-doors; but the majority were done in the studio from memory when he returned from his walk or ride; and some of the finest of the drawings, the "Horses by a Shed," for example, resulted perhaps from a combination of the two procedures — a rough pencil note made on the spot and reconsidered in terms of composition with the aid of his candle and the model theatre after dinner. At his highest level he went far beyond the current formulae and achieved a degree of integrated three-dimensional arrangement.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. Who is Gainsborough?
2. What do you know about him?
3. Why did Gainsborough paint landscapes?
4. Where and how did he draw his paintings?
5. What are his most famous masterpieces?



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

Пейзаж, впливати, зрілість, швидкий рух, пензель, поєднання, твердий олівець, на вищому рівні, досягати рівня, тривимірний.



Прочитайте розповідь про улюблену картину «Місто мрій» та поставте наступні еквіваленти слів англійською мовою в тексті:

картина, митець, відвідувати, згадування/алюзія, скрипаль, сюрреалізм, делікатний, подорожувати,

			МИСТЕЦТВО, РИСУНОК, ПОЕЗІЯ, АКВАРЕЛІ, ВПЛИВ, ВІДОБРАЖАТИ, СОН/МРІЯ/ВИДІННЯ
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MY FAVOURITE PAINTING

A few years ago I was ___ a professional conference in Los Angeles. There's a lot to do in Los Angeles – so on the final day of the conference I decided to play some hooky, jump in a cab, and make my way to The Getty Museum where I could experience my favorite ___ in the world – Dream City by Paul Klee. A Swiss-born ___ and graphic artist whose personal, often gently humorous works are mixed with ___ to dreams, music, and ___, Paul Klee, b. Dec. 18, 1879, d. June 29, 1940, is difficult to classify.

Primitive art, ___, cubism, and children's art all seem blended into his small-scale, ___ paintings, ___, and drawings. Klee grew up in a musical family and was himself a ___. After much hesitation he chose to study ___ not music, and he attended the Munich Academy in 1900. There his teacher was the popular symbolist and society painter Franz von Stuck. Klee later ___ Italy (1901-02), responding enthusiastically to Early Christian and Byzantine art.

Klee's early works are mostly etchings (гравюри) and pen-and-ink ___. These combine satirical, grotesque, and surreal elements and reveal the ___ of Francisco de Goya and James Ensor, both of whom Klee admired. His painting "Dream City" shows unreal, small and big, illuminating and shining houses with strange duplicated moon, with no men but as if all is seen in ___. The colours are light green, white and blue ___. Klee's emotions and spectators like to sit at it and dreamingly try to remember their dream city. I adore such paintings.



ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЗАСОБИ ВИРАЖЕННЯ МАЙБУТНЬОГО ЧАСУ

1.




Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Future Simple (I/he/we will do)

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. 14. Dr. Setton (to call) me tomorrow afternoon and (to say) to me: "Stop worrying! Your blood analysis is excellent," He is a very good doctor.

2. 		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Continuous (am/is/are doing), Present Simple (do/does) або Future Simple (I/we will do)
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1. I (to play) chess tomorrow. 2. I (not to play) chess tomorrow. 3. You (to play) chess tomorrow? 4. He (to play) chess every day. 5. He (not to play) chess every day. 6. He (to play) chess every day? 7. They (to play) chess now. 8. They (not to play) chess now. 9. They (to play) chess now? 10. Nick (to go) to the park now. 11. Nick (to go) to school every day. 12. Nick (to go) to school tomorrow. 13. I (to miss) your excellent cooking! 14. You ever (to buy) presents? 15. You (to think) it (to be) easy or difficult to choose the right presents for people? 16. What present (to receive) your mother for her next birthday? 17. A. The weather (to be) unpredictable these days. B. Well, maybe it (to be) warm and sunny. A. It (to get) cold, and look at those clouds. I (to think) it (to be) cold and damp. B. You (to be) right. It (to get) cold. My feet (to freeze). You (to know), it might snow. A. You never (to know). They (say) fog (to cover) the area early tomorrow morning. It (to clear) and (to become) sunny by noon. So it might be beautiful this afternoons, too. B. You (to kid)? I (to freeze). Where (to be) the bus? We (to wait) for the bus now. We always (to wait) for the bus. And tomorrow we (to wait) for the bus, too.

3. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі. Не забувайте вживати теперішній час замість майбутнього в підрядних реченнях часу і умови після сполучників <i>if, when, as soon as, before, after, till (until)</i>
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MODEL: I *will go* (to go) for a walk tomorrow if the weater *is* (to be) fine.

will go – Future Simple, *is* – Present Simple

1. Before you (to cross) the park, you will come to a supermarket. 2. When you (to cross) the park, you will see the hospital. 3. If you (to translate) this article into Ukrainian, I shall use it in my report. 4. If she (to be) in Poltava now, she will meet you at the railway station. 5. If you (not to hurry), you will miss the train. 6. If it (to rain), we shan't go to the country. 7. When my friend (to come) to Kyiv, we shall go to the museum. 8. What will you be doing when he (to come) to your place? 9. Don't forget to pay for your dinner before you (to leave) the canteen. 10. I shall be able to translate this article if you (to give) me a dictionary. 11. You will have to work hard at home if you (to miss) the lesson. 12. Where will you go when you (to come) to London? 13. The child won't be healthy if you (not to give) him much fruit. 14. I shan't have dinner before mother (to come) home. 15. What will you do if you (not to finish) your homework tonight? 16. What will he do if his TV set (to break)?

4. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple або Future Simple. (Усі речення стосуються майбутнього часу)
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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). 3. 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 don't ask me a difficult question!

5.



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

1. Don't go out: it (to rain) heavily. 2. Take your raincoat with you. I am afraid it (to rain) in the evening and you (to get) wet through if you (not to put) on your raincoat. 3. Every spring birds (to come) to our garden and (to sing) in the trees. 4. Listen! Somebody (to sing) in the next room. 5. It usually (not to snow) at this time of the year. 6. What the weather (to be) like now? It (to snow)? — No, it 7. We (to go) out of town to ski on Sunday? — Yes, we ... if it (to snow) this week and if there (to be) a lot of snow everywhere. 8. What you (to do) tomorrow? — We (to go) out of town if the weather (not to change) for the worse. You (to come) with us? — With pleasure if only I (not to have) too much work to do at home. 9. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow). 10. The weather (to be) fine today. It (to be) warm, the sun (to shine) brightly. A soft wind (to blow). Small white clouds (to sail) in the sky. 11. If we (to have) televisions at our supermarket, they (to inform) customers about things in the store. 12. If we (to play) music, it (to produce) the right atmosphere. 13. If we (to put) in cameras, they (to stop) people stealing things. 14. If we (to employ) more assistants, they (to help) our customers.

6.



Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple або Future Simple

1. Він зробить справи 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 в бібліотеку сьогодні ввечері. 4. Якщо він не піде в бібліотеку, він буде вдома. 5. Ми будемо вдома завтра. 6. Якщо ми будемо вдома завтра, ми подивимося цю програму по телевізору. 7. Її не буде завтра вдома. 8. Якщо її не буде завтра вдома, залиште їй записку. 9. Завтра погода буде гарна. 10. Якщо завтра погода буде гарна, ми поїдемо за місто. 11. Коли вона приходить у школу, вона знімає пальто. 12. Коли вона прийде в школу, вона зніме пальто. 13. Як тільки він згадує цю кумедну сцену(funny scene), 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 в Париж наступного тижня.

ТЕМА 10: КІНО. ТЕАТР. МУЗИКА

Заняття 1

ПОХІД В КІНО

		Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
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GOING TO THE CINEMA

Wendy: What are you doing tonight, Michelle?

Michelle: I'm staying home. There's a good horror movie on TV.

Wendy: What is it?

Michelle: "The Blood of Frankenstein."

Wendy: Oh, I've seen it. It's really frightening.

Michelle: Frightening? I think horror movies are amusing.

Wendy: Amusing? Horror movies?

Michelle: Yes. I went with Anne to see Dracula II last week. I was very amused. I laughed from beginning to end.

Wendy: What about Anne?

Michelle: Oh, she was terrified. She was under the seat.

GOING TO THE MOVIES

— Shall we go to movies tonight?

— That would be delightful. I haven't seen any films for many weeks.

— There are several movies in the neighbourhood which show the latest pictures.

— Let's consult the newspapers to see what movies are being shown in the town.

— A splendid idea.

— At the nearest cinema house they show a film of the year.

— My wife and I have already seen it. We enjoyed it immensely.

— Here is a good programme. They show two main pictures, a French film and an American. I don't think you have seen them.

— I have seen neither of them. Shall we be able to obtain seats? That movie house is always full.

— Seats are not reserved at that movie house, but I am sure we shall be able to get in. Shall we buy balcony seats, if stall seats are not available?

— Please don't. I hate seeing a film from the balcony. It is too far from the screen. I wear glasses.

— Ok. The movie starts in ten minutes. There are many comfortable seats in the foyer. We can wait there and enjoy a cigarette in the meantime.




— Now, that we have seen both films. What do you think of the films?

— In the French film the actors spoke with a slight French accent. The acting was faultless, but the action developed very slowly. Don't you agree with me?



— Yes, I do. I like more the American film. The plot was very interesting. The camera work was excellent.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What is Michelle doing tonight?
2. What movie is there on TV?
3. What movie did she see last week?
4. Was Ann terrified? Why?
5. What are the two men are going to do tonight?
6. How many films are there in the programme?
7. What seat did they chose?
8. What do they discuss after seeing the films?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Залишатися вдома, фільм жахів, лякати, розважальний, сміятися, це було б чудово, по сусідству, останні фільми, чудова ідея, фільм року, насолоджуватися, замовляти місця, місця в партері, носити окуляри, зручне місце, легкий акцент, бездоганна гра, погоджуватися, сюжет, чудова операторська робота.

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у наступному тексті англійською мовою: поселення, вистава/кіносеанс, широкоекранний, художній фільм, звуковий фільм, німий фільм, кіноглядач, перекус/закуска, кіножурнал/хронікальний фільм, мультиплікаційний фільм, три-вимірний/розмірність, комерційна реклама
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CINEMA

There are cinemas everywhere. They are in large cities and small towns, in villages and settlements. Now there are many widescreen, 3-D (dimention) and even 4-D cinemas.

Films may be feature or documentary, sound and silent. Feature films are usually sound. Thereare also colour films. Animated cartoons are popular too. As a rule, before the show of the first item is generally the newsreel or commersials. Finally comes the main picture or movie on the programme.

Cinema performances go on 24 hours a day and you can go there even at night. When buying tickets you must say which seats you want.

People who are fond of seeing movies regularly or often are called cinema-goers. Nowadays cinema-goers go to see movies with their friends or in big companies to share impressions. Every modern cinema has many halls with different movies on and popcorn-stalls where people may buy snacks and drinks to eat and drink during the performance.

**ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
ВЖИВАННЯ ТА УТВОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ PERFECT
ТА PERFECT CONTINUOUS**


1. 	Поставте дієслова в дужках в Present Perfect (I/you/we have done, he/she has done)
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MODEL: I (I, do) *have already done* the exercise. – Present Perfect

1. (I, meet)...Ann's husband. I met him at the party last week.
2. (I, finish).....my work. I finished it two hours ago.
3. Mrs. Parker travels to China frequently. (she, fly).....there many times.
4. Bob and Jane are old friends. (they, know).....each other for a long time.
5. I don't like this weather. (it, be).....cold and cloudy for the last three days.
6. Your English is getting better. (you, learn)a lot of English since you came here.
7. My wife and I came here two months ago. (we, be).....in this city for two months.
8. Tom can go to bed now. (he, finish)his homework.

2. 	 Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, використовуючи Present Perfect
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1. Я живу тут з травня.
2. Подивись! Джон знайшов сто доларів.
3. Хочеш піти сьогодні на концерт? – Ні, я його вже бачив.
4. Минулого тиждня Мері купила нове пальто.
5. Пирога більше нема. Я його з'їв.
6. Він мій старий друг. Я його знаю 10 років.
7. Коли ви останній раз грали в теніс?
8. Ми живемо в Києві двадцять років.
9. Коли вони останній раз тебе відвідували?
10. Я не можу знайти свою книгу, тому що хтось її забрав.

3. 	Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, використовуючи Present Perfect (I/you/we have done, he/she has done) або Past Perfect (I/you/we/he/she had done)
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1. Я не голодний. Я вже поїв.
2. Я не був голодним. Я вже поїв.
3. Я запізнююсь. Вечірка вже почалася.
4. Ми запізнювалися. Вечірка вже почалася, коли (by the time) ми туди прийшли.
5. Коли настав (fall) вечір Джек пішов гуляти (go out).
6. Коли він приїхав в аеропорт літак вже улетів (already, leave).
7. Коли вона повернулася до дому він вже пішов на роботу.
8. Він прийшов в кімнату, коли я вже зайшов туди.

4.



Використайте майбутній доконаний/перфектний час

1. I **will have left** for London by noon.
2. When I do come again, I hope your English **will have improved**.
3. Коли я повернуся сподіваюсь ти прочитаєш цю статтю.
4. До вечора він вже купить всім подарунки.

5.



Використайте доконані/перфектні часи

1. Я десь бачив це обличчя.
2. Цього року він часто бачив це ім'я в газетах.
3. Я намагаюся додзвонитися до нього протягом двадцяти хвилин.
4. Вона вивчає англійську мову півроку і вже вивчила багато нових слів та виразів.
5. Він знову не відвідає уроки.
6. У вас знову втомлений вигляд. Ви знову погано спали.
7. Я шукаю його з самого ранку але досі не знайшов.
8. Де ви були весь цей час?
9. Я ніколи не бачив його таким сердитим.
10. Я роблю переклад цієї статті більше години і переклав тільки п'ять рядків.

ТЕМА 10: КІНО. ТЕАТР. МУЗИКА

Заняття 2

МІЙ УЛЮБЛЕНИЙ ФІЛЬМ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MY FAVOURITE FILM

ANTZ

Director: Eric Darnell.

What kind of life do you have when you are one of a billion ants living underground? This is the topic of this new production from the Steven Spielberg studios. Z, the “hero” of the film, is a male ant, unhappy with his life. He would rather give orders than obey them. One day he meets Princess Bala and falls head over heels in love. But trouble is not far away. Will Z conquer his princess? Will he beat his rivals?

Our young critics say, Nancy(17): “This is a great film. Really exciting! Don’t be put off by the fact that it is animation: it doesn’t mean it is just for kids. You simply have to see this brilliant movie. Full marks!”

Alex(17): “Very good film and the computer animation is good. But it’s for kids. Take your little brother or sister. Otherwise save your pocket money to see something more appropriate for your age.”

THE X-FILES

Director: Rob Bowman. Starring: David Duchovny and Gillian Anderson.

A new virus threatens the Earth. Two agents, Mulder and Scully, have to save the planet. Their investigation is made more difficult by traitors within the FBI and false clues. Extra-terrestrials, a believable plot and horrible villains are the ingredients in this new film based on the TV series.

Natalie(17): “The movie is quite entertaining but do films have to be so scary and violent to be good? The plot is unoriginal, but if you liked the TV series, you will like the film; it’s the same but on a big screen.”

Alex(17): “The film is very exciting. Duchovny and Anderson are first-rate actors — and here they are at their best. The terrific story will keep you glued to your seat. But be warned: if you are scared easily, you will probably have nightmares for weeks. This film really gets my vote.”

THE TITANIC




Director: James Cameron. Starring: Leonardo Di Caprio and Kate Winslet.

Jack and Rose are two young lovers who find one another on the maiden voyage of the “unsinkable” R.M.S. Titanic. But when the doomed luxury liner collides with an iceberg in the frigid North Atlantic, their passionate love affair becomes a thrilling race for survival. It’s a tale of forbidden love and courage in the face of disaster that triumphs as a true cinematic masterpiece.




Jane (17): “The film is spectacular and I wish all my friends could see it. The film won 11 Oscars and to my mind it deserves every one of them. It sailed into the hearts of all the moviegoers around the world.”

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. A few years ago going to the cinema was more popular than it is now. Can you explain why many people prefer to watch films on TV?
2. Can you call yourself a cinemaimovie-goer? When did you last go to the cinema? What film did you see? Why did you choose that film? Did you like it? What was your impression of the film?
3. Do you have a favourite film? If yes, how many times have you seen it? What makes you see it again and again?
4. Do you have favourite movie stars? What attracts you in them? Do you like to read about their life in media? Do you think it is necessary to discuss their personal affairs in public?
5. Do you think cinema and television compete as rivals or coexist peacefully? Some people say that in the nearest future there will be no cinema and theatre, only television, do you agree?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Мураха, кіностудія, бути незадоволеним життям, давати накази, виконувати накази, закохатися по самі вуха, завоювати, суперник, відштовхнути, комп'ютерна анімація, економити гроші, погожувати, розслідування, позаземна істота, злодій, розважальний, жорстокий, серіал, першокласний актор, кошмар, закохані, перша подорож, приречений, зіштовхнутися, пристрастний, вижити, заборонене кохання, видовищний, заслужувати.

			Прочитайте текст та напишіть 10 запитань до підмету за зразком: He loves movies – Who loves movies? – He does.
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УЛЮБЛЕНИЙ ФІЛЬМ

Every day films of different kinds are shown on TV: touching melodramas, entertaining comedies, frightening horror, exciting action films, unforgettable thrillers, true-to-life historical films, educational documentaries. They are so various that can suit different tastes. Some films grab our attention from the very first moment, some seem to be a drag. It's up to you to decide to watch the film or not. I'm sure that a good film is a relaxation and a means of entertainment.

I prefer thrilling films with the happy end. I'm supposed to say about the film « Appolo 13 ». The central characters are Jim Lovell, Tom Hanks and Ken Mattingly. Good action, pleasing photography, special effects make the film a

real blockbuster. The plot is clever and the acting is brilliant. It's a kind of science fiction films.

After three days in space three Apollo astronauts including Jim Lovell have nearly reached the moon. In Houston, astronaut Ken Mattingly considered himself the unluckiest man on the earth. Two days before fly, he was left out of the Apollo 13 crew for medical reasons. So Mattingly was in Mission Control when Jim Lovell sent this terrifying message to Houston. The spaceship had problems. Something had gone horribly wrong and power and guidance systems were down. The crew faced a horrifying reality – their spaceship, lost miles away in space, might never return to the Earth. For three days, world watched in anxious silence, without knowing whether the men of Apollo 13 would come alive. But this film has a happy end – the spaceship landed to the Earth and three men were safe and sound. There is no dull moment in the film. So, the film is definitely worth seeing.

Films teach us tell wrong from right, to defend those who are in danger, to be kind and patient, to find other way in life, to believe in love and friendship. They make us either laugh or cry, feel calm or nervous, happy or miserable.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЧАС PRESENT PERFECT

1.



Поставте дієслова в дужках в час Present Perfect (I/you/we have done, he/she has done)

1. Where you (be)? I (be) to the dentist.
2. You (have) breakfast. Yes, I _____
3. The post (come)? Yes, it _____
4. You (see) my watch anywhere? No, I'm afraid I _____
5. Someone (wind) the clock? Yes, Tom _____
6. I (not finish) my letter yet.
7. He just (go) out.
8. Someone (take) my bicycle.
9. You (hear) from her lately? No, I _____
10. The cat (steal) the fish.
11. You (explain) the exercise? Yes, I _____
12. There aren't any buses because the drivers (go) on strike.
13. You (have) enough to eat? Yes, I (have) plenty, thank you.
14. Charles (pass) his exam? Yes, he _____
15. How many bottles the milkman (leave)? He (leave) six.
16. I (live) here for ten years.
17. How long you (know) Mr. Pitt? I (know) him for ten years.
18. Would you like some coffee? I just (make) some.
19. Mary (water) the tomatoes? Yes, I think she _____
20. You (not make) a mistake? No, I'm sure I _____
21. Why you (not mend) the fuse? I (not have) time.

22. You (dive) from the ten-metre board yet? No, I ____
23. You ever (leave) a restaurant without paying the bill? No, I _____
24. I (ask) him to dinner several times.
25. You ever (ride) a camel?
26. I (buy) a new carpet. Come and look at it.
27. I often (see) him but I never (speak) to him.
28. You ever (eat) caviar? No, I ____
29. We just (hear) the most extraordinary news.
30. The police (recapture) the prisoners who escaped yesterday.
31. I (not pay) the telephone bill yet.

2. 		Використайте потрібний час
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1. Since 1901 many famous scientists (win) Nobel Prizes for Physics, Chemistry and Medicine.
2. In this century scientists (invent) many new electronic devices, such as radio, television and computers.
3. Doctors (learn) how to cure many diseases during the last hundred years.
4. Medical associations (spend) millions of dollars on research into cancer, but it is still a major cause of death.
5. Medical experts (have) enough information to cure diseases by the use of antibiotics only since the Second World War.
6. In the twentieth century we (learn) how to use nuclear energy in many different ways.
7. For instance, many countries (build) nuclear power stations which they use to provide electricity. The Russians and the Americans (put) several spacecraft into orbit around Mars in the last twenty years.
8. Since 1969 astronauts (travel) to the moon several times.
9. My goodness, young John (grow). He's six inches taller than last year!
10. She (wear) glasses since she was 18 years old.
11. Mr. Jones is angry because some boy just (throw) a ball through his window.
12. You (choose) Mary's present yet? No. I don't know what to get her.
13. You (meet) Peter Campbell? Yes, we (see) each other for years.
14. Where are the matches? I suppose mother (hide) them; she doesn't want the children to find them.
15. You ever (see) a giraffe? Yes, but only in the zoo.

3. 	Вставте в речення та текст FOR або SINCE
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- A. We have been in England ____ four months.
 I haven't seen him ____ last Friday.
 Mrs. Brown has been busy ____ she came back from her holiday.
 We have had a lot of rain _____ three months now.
 I haven't seen much sunshine ____ I left Greece.

I have been waiting for you here ___ four o'clock.

We haven't seen her ___ she went to Birmingham.

B. Joe Bloggs does not like work. He has been at Mr. Carter's factory ___ five years, ___ he left school, but ___ most of this time he has done very little work. When he was seventeen he hurt his hand on a machine because he wasn't careful and ___ then he has only been at work ___ two or three days each week.

"I can't work ___ five days a week ___ I hurt my hand," he says.

One day Mr. Carter found him sitting in the canteen in the middle of the afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs?" He asked.

"___ lunch-time," said Bloggs.

"It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing ___ three hours," said the Manager angrily.

"It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up ___ I hurt my hand."

The Manager looked at him ___ a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.

"Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.

"Go back to work," said the Manager. "And if I hear anything bad about you next month you'll have to leave the factory."

4.



Вставте в речення FOR або SINCE

1. I've been up ___ hours. I've been working o'clock.
2. Let's go to the pictures; I haven't seen a good film ___ ages.
3. This play has been on ___ a fortnight, _____ the end of April.
4. He's been ill ___ the beginning of this month.
5. It's been raining ___ Monday. It's been cold ___ ten days.
6. People have been talking about it ___ I was a child.
7. The newspapers have been full of the murder case _____ weeks.
8. Gardening has been my hobby _____ many years.
9. We've lived in this house ___ 1995.
10. This country house has been in the same family _____ over two hundred years.

5.



Використайте необхідні прислівники

1. I have seen him (just)
2. Have you spoken to her about it (ever)?
3. I have been to the laboratory (already). Nick isn't there
4. We have been there before (never).
5. They haven't finished breakfast (yet).
6. Have you made the beds, Ann (already)?
7. Mary and Edward have left (just).
8. She hasn't finished doing the room (yet).

9. I have finished my translation and now I am free (just).
10. She has seen the sea (never) and wants to go to the Crimea this summer.
11. When does your train leave? Have you packed your bags (yet)?
12. Have you been to England (ever)?
13. The bell has gone (just).
14. I have seen him looking so pale (never).
15. If you have seen the film you must remember this scene (ever).

ТЕМА 12: КІНО. ТЕАТР. МУЗИКА

Заняття 3

ГОЛІВУД – ЦЕНТР СВІТОВОЇ КІНОІНДУСТРІЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

BEHIND THE HOLLYWOOD CAMERA

A lot of people are needed to make a film, as well as the actors and actresses. They are all the other people whose names appear at the beginning or end of a film. Some of them have strange-sounding jobs like ‘Best Boy’ or ‘Key Grip’. Let’s look at just some of them.

Producer — the person who chooses which film to make, who gets the money needed to make it, and who takes care of all the business problems.

Director – the person who decides how to ‘shoot’ (or film) each scene, and who controls all the actors and other people who are helping to make the film. The director is the one who shouts ‘Action!’ when he or she is ready. One piece of film which is filmed without stopping the camera is called a ‘take’.

Screenwriter — the person who writes the screenplay or script of a film. Sometimes many screenwriters are employed before a director is happy with a screenplay. And when a book is made into a film, it is not usually the writer of the book who writes the screenplay. A screenwriter is usually given this job.

Editor – the person who ‘cuts’ and then puts together the film after the filming has finished, and makes it into the final movie.

Set Designer — the person who arranges the furniture and scenery needed in the film. The designer often plans by making models of the scenery before working on the final set.

Wardrobe Designer — the person who designs or chooses the clothes that the actors wear in the film. These are often got from special companies who keep every kind of film and theatre clothes that you can think of.

Gaffer — the lights and lighting chief in the studio.

Best Boy — the Gaffer’s assistant.

Key Grip— the person who moves the camera around.

Boom Operator — the person who moves the microphone above the heads of the actors when they are speaking.

FILM FACTS

- In the film, Cleopatra, made in 1963, 26,000 costumes were used. But 32,000 were used to make the film Quo Vadis in 1951.
- Warner Brothers paid \$5 million to American writer, Tom Wolfe, to make the film of his book, Bonfire, starring Tom Hanks, Melanie Griffith and Bruce Willis.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. Who do we need to make a film?
2. What are the differences between the duties of a producer and a director?
3. What's a "take"?
4. What do writers and screenwriters do?
5. What does "to cut a film" mean?
6. What do designers do?

▶▶	👁️	👂	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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З'являтися, продюсер, режисер, сценарист, редактор, дістати гроші, вирішувати проблеми, знімати фільм, сценарій, декорація, освітлення, костюм, сценограф.

▶▶	👁️	👂	Прочитайте текст та напишіть 10 розділових запитань за зразком: He <u>loves</u> movies – He loves movies, doesn't he? He <u>does not love</u> movies. – He doesn't love movies, does he?
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HOLLYWOOD


Hollywood is a neighborhood in Los Angeles, California - situated west-northwest of Downtown Los Angeles. Due to its fame and cultural identity (індивідуальність) as the historical center of movie studios and movie stars, the word "Hollywood" is often used as a synonym to American cinema, and is often used to refer to the greater Los Angeles area in general. The nicknames StarStruck Town and Tinseltown (мішуря) refer to Hollywood and its movie industry. Today, much of the movie industry has moved to neighborhood, but significant industries, such as editing, effects, props (реквізит), post-production and lighting companies remain in Hollywood, as does Paramount Pictures.

Many historic Hollywood theaters are used as concert stages to premiere major theatrical releases (реліз/випуск) and host the Academy Awards. It is a popular destination (місце призначення) for nightlife, tourism, and is home to the Hollywood Walk of Fame (Голлівудська алея слави).

Now the district of Hollywood has official borders (межа/кордон). The population of the district, including Los Feliz, as of the 2000 census (перепис населення) was 123,436 and the median (середній) household income was \$33,409 in 1999.

As a portion of the city of Los Angeles, Hollywood does not have its own municipal government, but does have an official (чиновник/службовець), appointed by the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce (торгова палата), who serves as an honorary "Mayor of Hollywood" for ceremonial purposes only. Johnny Grant held this position for decades, until his death on January 9, 2008.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЧАС PAST PERFECT

1. 	Використайте минулий доконаний час (I had done) та минулий неозначений час (I did)
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MODEL: When he (come)... home, his mother (cook)...supper. – When he came home, his mother had cooked supper (Past Simple and Past Perfect)



1. His smile (be)something she never (see)before.
2. Jane (be)on her way to meet her mother whom she (not see)for many years.
3. Mr. Brown (just, finish)reading the letter when the telephone on his desk (ring)
4. I (keep)silence for a little while, thinking of what he (tell)me.
5. When the police (arrive)..., the car (go) ...away.
6. George (finish)...doing his homework by 10.
7. When she (come)... to the station, the train (leave)...
8. My friend (study)... English before he (enter)... the university.

2. 	Допишіть власне закінчення речень, використавуючи Past Perfect
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1. I saw Tom yesterday but.....
2. It rained a lot last week but.....
3. We ate a lot yesterday but we.....
4. It snowed a lot last winter but it.....
5. I played tennis a lot last year but.....
6. She worked hard last term but.....
7. I watched television yesterday evening.....
8. My favourite football team won a lot of matches last season but they.....

3. 	Прочитайте ситуацію і закінчить речення, використавуючи Past Perfect (I had done)
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1. Ron is phoning Jill again. He has already phoned her twice this evening.....
2. You're late again. You've already been late once this week.
3. The car has broken down. It has already broken down twice this month.....
4. Ann has just finished drinking a cup of tea. She has already had four cups this morning.....

4. 		Використайте минулий доконаний час (I had done) та минулий неозначений час (I did). Всі речення у минулому.
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MODEL: We (be) sure she (tell) ...him the truth that day. – We were sure she had told him the truth that day. (Past Simple and Past Perfect)

1. I (not know)... that she (change)... her address.
2. I (see)... that the child (catch)... a cold.
3. Mary (see)... that her son (receive)...her letter.
4. The rain (stop)... already, when we (start).
5. When we (wake up).. next morning we (understand)... that somebody (steal)...the car.
6. When I (finish)... school, my elder sister (be)...a teacher for 3 years.
7. We (make)... all the arrangements when we (learn)... that he wouldn't come.
8. I (know)... her immediately

because my brother (describe)... her to me very well. 9. The militiaman (stop)... her because she (cross)... the street in the wrong place. 10. Nobody (know).. when he (come)... in because he (enter)... the house through the back door.

5. ↔		Використайте минулий доконаний час (I had done) та минулий неозначений час (I did)
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1. Він прийшов в кімнату, коли я вже зайшов туди.
2. Коли настав (fall) вечір Джек пішов гуляти (go out).
3. Коли він приїхав в аеропорт літак вже улетів (already, leave).
4. Коли вона повернулася до дому він вже пішов на роботу
5. Учора, коли ми прийшли додому, вона розповіла мені все.
6. Вона пояснила, що була тоді хвора і не могла приїхати.

ТЕМА 12: КІНО. ТЕАТР. МУЗИКА

Заняття 4

ВИДИ ТЕАТРУ

		Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
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THEATRE


Theatre is that branch of the performing arts concerned with acting out stories in front of an audience using combinations of speech, gesture, music, dance, sound and spectacle — indeed any one or more elements of the other performing arts. In addition to the standard narrative dialogue style, theatre takes such forms as opera, ballet, mime, kabuki, classical Indian dance, Chinese opera, mummers' plays, and pantomime.

However, theatre is more than just what one sees on stage. Theatre involves an entire world behind the scenes that creates the costumes, sets and lighting to make the overall effect interesting. There is a particularly long tradition of political theatre, intended to educate audiences on contemporary issues and encourage social change. Various creeds (віросповідання), Catholicism for instance, have built upon the entertainment value of theatre and created (for example) passion plays, mystery plays and morality plays.

The most recognisable figures in theatre are the playwrights and actors, but theatre is a highly collaborative endeavour. Plays are usually produced by a production team that commonly includes a director, scenic or set designer, lighting designer, costume designer, sound designer, dramaturg, stage manager, and production manager. The artistic staff are assisted by technical theatre personnel who handle the creation and execution of the production.




? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What does "theatre" mean?
2. What elements does theatre consist of?
3. What forms does theatre take?
4. What elements does theatre involve?
5. What people create theatre?
6. Why isn't it easy to produce a play?
7. Have you ever tried to organise a theatrical performance?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Пов'язаний з, видовище/спектакль, оповідання/розповідь/повість, перед глядачами, фіглярство, сучасний, питання/справи, поєднувати, за лаштунками, декорації, освітлення, мати намір, вірування, духовний, цінність, каталізатор/прискорювач процесу, внесок, драматург, прагнення,

зображення, зачарований, використовувати уяву, вплив, послідовний, надати єдину можливість, посередник.

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою: вільний, вистава, наперед, каса, партер, денна вистава, балкон, бельетаж, дорогий, диригент, бінокль, стояти в черзі
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THEATRE

There are theatres in every town and city. Theatres are very much the same in Kyiv as anywhere else.

Being free in the evening you can go to some evening performance. If you've decided to go to a play it is better to book seats beforehand at the box-office of the theatre itself or at one of the agencies. As for young people or students they usually queue for a seat in the gallery, but older theatre-goers prefer to have a good seat in the stalls and they rent opera-glasses. Going to the theatre many people prefer to sit as near to the stage as possible. On Sundays a lot of people, especially with children, prefer matinee to evening performances.

The best seats are in the stalls, in the dress circle, and in the upper circle. Then comes the pit and last of all the gallery. Boxes, of course, are the most expensive. Most theatres and music halls have good orchestras, with popular conductors.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ЧАСОВИХ ФОРМ

1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у належному часу
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1. You already (to feed) your baby? — I (to feed) it an hour ago. My baby (to sleep) now. It (to sleep) for half an hour.
2. They always (to go) to the country in summer? — Yes, as a rule. But they (to spend) their holiday at the seaside next summer if they (to get) enough money.
3. As the day (to be) sunny last Sunday, we (to decide) to go to the country. We (to get) to our place by ten o'clock. We (to enjoy) ourselves the whole day.
4. What your father (to do) at the moment? - He (to have) breakfast. As a rule he (to have) breakfast so late on Sundays.
5. We (to see) them last week, but we (not to see) them since then.
6. She (to be) a typist for our firm since 1997. She (to work) here for three years. But now she (to want) to change her job.
7. This year he (to write) a book which (to describe) all his life.
8. They (to walk) a long way when she (to begin) to insist on a taxi.
9. Last night he (to be) furious because someone (to drive) into his car while it (to be) parked.

10. I (to tell) you a million times (not to take) my sweater! Why you (to wear) it now? If you (to put) it on again we (to quarrel).
11. They (to decide) to go to Spain. Because their friends often (to tell) them about their glorious holiday there.
12. His brilliant intellect (to win) him an international reputation.
13. Nick already (to get) tickets for the concert? — He (to have) the tickets but nobody to go with him.
14. My friend (to ask) me to explain him new rule because he (not to understand) it.
15. He was sure that she (to invite) him to her birthday party which (to take) place in a week.

2.



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

1. Don't go out: it (to rain) heavily. 2. Take your raincoat with you. I am afraid it (to rain) in the evening and you (to get) wet through if you (not to put) on your raincoat. 3. Every spring birds (to come) to our garden and (to sing) in the trees.
4. Listen! Somebody (to sing) in the next room. 5. It usually (not to snow) at this time of the year. 6. What the weather (to be) like now? It (to snow)? — No, it
7. We (to go) out of town to ski on Sunday? — Yes, we ... if it (to snow) this week and if there (to be) a lot of snow everywhere.

3.



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

1. What you (to do) tomorrow? — We (to go) out of town if the weather (not to change) for the worse. You (to come) with us? — With pleasure if only I (not to have) too much work to do at home. 2. It (to be) cold in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow). 3. The weather (to be) fine today. It (to be) warm, the sun (to shine) brightly. A soft wind (to blow). Small white clouds (to sail) in the sky. 4. If we (to have) televisions at our supermarket, they (to inform) customers about things in the store. 5. If we (to play) music, it (to produce) the right atmosphere. 6. If we (to put) in cameras, they (to stop) people stealing things. 7. If we (to employ) more assistants, they (to help) our customers.

4.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібному часу

1. Cora (to want) to have a dog. She says "If I (to have) a dog, I (to have) a friend". When she (to come) from school in the afternoon, she (to decide) to ask her mother to let her to have a dog. 2. He (not to sleep) that night. He (to think) till the morning: his head (to be) full of thoughts. When the morning (to come) he (to take) decision at last. 3. After we (to say) good-bye to the old man we (to go) out of the house. It (not to be) anybody in the street. The sun (to shine) brightly in the sky. 4. "I (to clean) my room and (to put) everything in its place",

she said. “You see, now I (to go) away”. 5. When I (to look) at my friend, I (to see) that he (to smile) from ear to ear. He (to read) a funny story. 6. My parents (to look) at me as I (to come) in. “Where you (to be)?” exclaimed my mother. “We (to wait) for you since five o’clock”. She (to be) very angry with me. 7. It (to be) a nice party last night. Everybody (to dance) and (to be) happy. My friend (to bring) great music. 8. If he (not to have) the money tomorrow, they (to give) this puppy to another boy and he never (to see) him again. 9. Last night John (to be) at his sports club. He (to think) he (to recognize) a girl who (to come) into the gym. “I (to think) I (to see) you somewhere before,” he said. 10. Yesterday my father (to want) to telephone his old friend. They (not to see) each other for ages. My father (to think) that he (to forget) his telephone number. 11. Two hours ago we (to speak) in my room. We (to hope) that nobody (to hear) our conversation. 12. Right now he (to need) to improve his social English for his job.

5.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібному часу

John: Hi, Beth! I (to try) to get in touch with you all week. First I (to phone) you on Monday evening. It (to be) about seven o’clock.

Beth: Oh, I already (to leave) for a walk with Ann.

John: Then on Tuesday evening I (to phone) you at eight o’clock. You parents (to tell) me, you (to go) to, the cinema.

Beth: Yes, I (not to be) at home. At that time I (to leave) for the cinema. I (to see) a very interesting film. I (to return) home by ten o’clock

John: I (to try) again on Wednesday at about ten o’clock in the evening but nobody (to answer).

Beth: I (to go) to bed by that time. I (to sleep) when you (to phone) me.

John: I (to phone) you on Thursday and on Friday. And I (to phone) you today in the morning. You (to avoid) me?

Beth: Don’t think so. I (not to try) to avoid you. I (to be) at the library this morning. I (to work) there since eight o’clock. I just (to come) home.

ТЕМА 12: КІНО. ТЕАТР. МУЗИКА

Заняття 5

МІЙ ВІЗИТ В ТЕАТР



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MY VISIT TO THE THEATRE

To begin with I'd like to say that the theatre is a great means of promoting culture among people. It's often called "the Temple of Art" (Храм мистецтва) because it educates, relaxes, entertains and shows us how wonderful the world around us is. There is a great variety of theatres in Kyiv and the most difficult things for the theatre-goers is to decide which theatre to go to. Some theatres are more popular with the public than others that's why it's almost impossible to get tickets when a good play is on.




I'll never forget my first visit to the National Opera House in Kyiv. My friend and I wanted to see the famous ballet the Swan Lake by P.E. Chaikovsky, the great Russian composer. We bought the tickets in advance. It was an evening performance and we came half an hour before the show. We bought a play bill and find out what the cast was. We were glad to know that the leading parts were acted by the talented young dancers. Than my friend and I took our seats in stalls not far from the stage. Though it wasn't the first night but there was a full audience at the theatre. Soon the lights went down and the curtain went up. As soon as the music started the public cheered enthusiastically and began to applaud.

The dancing was excellent. The costumes were fine and the scenery and the music were brilliant. The ballet seemed to me as the beautiful fairy tale and the atmosphere was really magical. I couldn't take my eyes off the stage. I was especially charmed by the "Small Swans' dance". When the curtain fell at the end of the performance there was a storm of applause. The dancers were presented with flowers. The performance was a great success with the public. In a word my first visit to the Opera House gave me unforgettable impressions!

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. Why is theatre often called "the Temple of Art"?
2. What theatre did the author visit?
3. What performance did they want to see?
4. What did they buy in advance?
5. Why did they buy a play bill?
6. Was it the first night?
7. Was it a full house or not?

8. The setting and dancing were excellent, weren't they?
9. What dance was the most charming?
10. Why was the performance success?
11. Do you like going to the theatre?"
12. When did you go to the theatre?
13. What was the last play about?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Засіб, наперед, театрал, спонукання/просування, «Лебедине озеро», розважати/бавити, різноманіття, виховувати, розслаблювати/зменшувати, театр опери та балету, сцена, не відводити очей від сцени, вітати з ентузіазмом, декорація, бути зачарований, враження.

Додатковий текст.

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

STYLES OF THEATRE

There are a variety of genres that writers, producers and directors can employ in theatre to suit a variety of tastes:

- Musical theatre: A theatrical genre in which the primary means of performance is through singing and music.
- Rock opera: Same style as opera, except that the musical form is rock music.
- Comedy: Comes from the Greek word *komos* which means celebration, revel or merrymaking. It does not necessarily mean funny, but more focuses on a problem that leads to some form of catastrophe which in the end has a happy and joyful outcome.
- Farce: A comic dramatic piece that uses highly improbable situations, stereotyped characters, extravagant exaggeration, and violent horseplay.
- Pantomime: A form of musical drama in which elements of dance, puppetry, slapstick and melodrama are combined to produce an entertaining and comic theatrical experience, often designed for children.
- Romantic comedy: A medley of clever scheming, calculated coincidence, and wondrous discovery, all of which contribute ultimately to making the events answer precisely to the hero's or heroine's wishes, with the focus on love.
- Comedy of situation: A comedy that grows out of a character's attempt to solve a problem created by a situation. The attempt is often bumbling but ends up happily.
- Comedy of manners: Witty, cerebral form of dramatic comedy that depicts and often satirises the manners and affectations of a contemporary society. A comedy of manners is concerned with social usage and the question of whether or not characters meet certain social standards.

- Commedia dell'arte: Very physical form of comedy which was created and originally performed in Italy. Commedia uses a series of stock characters and a list of events to improvise an entire play.
- Musical comedy: Comedy enacted through music, singing and dance.
- Black comedy: Comedy that tests the boundaries of good taste and moral acceptability by juxtaposing morbid or ghastly elements with comical ones.
- Melodrama: Originally, a sentimental drama with musical underscoring. Often with an unlikely plot that concerns the suffering of the good at the hands of the villains but ends happily with good triumphant. Featuring stock characters such as the noble hero, the long-suffering heroine, and the cold-blooded villain.
- Tragedy: A drama that treats in a serious and dignified style the sorrowful or terrible events encountered or caused by a heroic individual.
- Tragicomedy: A drama that has a bitter/sweet quality, containing elements of tragedy and comedy.
- Domestic drama: Drama in which the focus is on the everyday domestic lives of people and their relationships in the community that they live in.
- Fantasy: The creation of a unique landscape on a which a hero goes on a quest to find something that will defeat the powers of evil. Along the way, this hero meets a variety of weird and fantastic characters.
- Morality play: A morality play is an allegory in which the characters are abstractions of moral ideas.
- Physical theatre: Theatrical performance in which the primary means of communication is the body, through dance, mime, puppetry and movement, rather than the spoken word.
- Theatre of the Absurd: Term coined by Martin Esslin, theatre in which characters are engaged in an absurd, that is meaningless, activity or life. Related to existentialism.
- Meta-Theater: A genre of theater made popular with mostly modern audiences, although it did start back in the Elizabethan Era. Meta-Theater is when a play often completely demolishes the so called “fourth wall” and completely engages the audience. Often times about a group of actors, a director, writer and so on. It usually blurs the line between what is scripted and what goes on by accident.

This list is not only somewhat incomplete and eurocentric, but none of the genre listed are actually mutually exclusive. The richness of live theatre today is such that its practitioners can borrow from all of these elements and more, and present something that is a multi-disciplinary melange of pretty much everything.

Theatre or Theater?

The traditional spelling of this word is “theatre”, which is used in Britain and Commonwealth Countries.

In the United States “theater” has become more common, however both spellings are in wide use. The general consensus of most American style guides is to use “theater”, unless the word is part of the proper name of a performing

arts facility or company. However, both “theater” and “theatre” are widely accepted when referring to the branch of the arts.

For some people in the U.S., “theatre” denotes a branch of the performing arts, whereas “theater” refers to the building in which performances or other entertainment is presented. Among theatre professionals in the U.S., “theatre” is common for both the art and the building, and some venues are branded with “theatre”.

Awards in theatre


- European Theatre Award
- Laurence Olivier Awards (United Kingdom)
- Tony Award (USA)
- Golden Mask Award (Russia)
- Molière Award (France)
- Hans-Reinhart-Ring (Switzerland)
- Lucille Lortel Award (USA)
- Drama Desk Award (USA)

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Різноманітність, використовувати, веселощі/свято, результат, неймовірний, перебільшення, попури/мішаніна, збіг обставин, повністю/точно, дотепний, зображувати, критикувати, манерність/штучність, типовий актор, імпровізувати, припустимість, поєднувати, огидний, страшний, страждання, холоднокровний злодій, високий стиль, сумний, зіштовхнутися, сімейна драма, спільнота, пошук, перемагати зло, дивний, засіб спілкування, беззмістовний, руйнувати, залучати глядачів, руйнувати межу, випадково, запозичити, суміш, правопис, згода, позначати, театральна нагорода.



ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

ЧАС PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. 	Прочитайте ситуацію та складіть речення, використовуючи <i>Present Perfect Continuous</i> (I have been doing)
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MODEL: Tom is out of breath. (he/run) *He has been running.*


1. Ann is very tired. (she/work/hard)....
2. Bob has a black eye and Bill has a cut lip. (Bob and Bill/fight)....
3. George has just come back from the beach. He is very red. (he/lie/in the sun).....
4. Janet is hot and tired, (she/play/tennis).....
5. Ben is wet through.(he/go home, it/rain)

2. 		Поставте питання до кожного речення
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MODEL: Your friend's hands are covered in oil. (you/work/on the car?)...

Have you been working on the car?

1. You see a little boy. His eyes are red and watery. (you/cry?)....
2. You have just, arrived to meet your friend who is waiting for you. (you/wait long?)....
3. Your friend comes in. His face and hands are very dirty. (what/you/do?).....
4. The family are sitting at the dinner table. Little Tommy is entering the room with the hands dirty in chocolate. (eat/something before dinner?)

3. 	Розкажіть як довго триває дія
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MODEL: It is raining now. It began raining two hours ago. *It has been raining* for two hours.

1. Kevin is studying. He began studying three hours ago. He....for three hours.
2. I'm learning Spanish. I started learning Spanish in December. I....since December.
3. Ann is looking for a job. She began looking six months ago.....for six months.
4. Mary is working in London. She started working there on the 18th of January. She.....since 18 January.
5. George smokes. He started smoking five years ago. He.....for five years.

4. 	Поставте питання, використовуючи слова в дужках
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MODEL: It is raining. (how long) *How long has it been raining?*

1. My foot is hurting. (how long).....
2. Mike plays chess. (how long).....
3. Jim sells washing machines. (how long).....
4. Tom is living in High Street. (how long).....
5. I am working at this problem. (how long).....
6. It is raining. (since when).....
7. We were walking for hours before we saw the lake. (how long).....
8. I don't want to go out this morning. (since when).....

5. 	Перекладіть речення англійською використовуючи теперішні часи
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1. Кого ти чекаєш? - Я чекаю свою подругу. Я стою тут вже п'ятнадцять хвилин, але вона ще не прийшла.
2. Наукова сесія тільки що закінчилася. Вона продовжувалася майже два тижні.
3. Сьогодні дуже холодно. Небо закрито хмарами, йде сніг. З ранку дме холодний вітер.

4. Вона вже пошила нове плаття? - Ні. Вона все ще шиє його. Вона шиє його вже кілька тижнів, але плаття ще не готове.
5. Ти вже півгодини переписуєш цю вправу. Перестань писати і відпочинь трохи.
6. Я тільки зараз зрозумів, що його немає вдома. Де він? - Він на роботі. Він працює вже чотири години.
7. Вже сорок хвилин ми доводимо тобі, що ти неправий, але ти все ще не хочеш звернути увагу на наші зауваження.
8. Де лікар? - Він оглядає пацієнта в своєму кабінеті. Він там вже п'ять хвилин.
9. Чому ти така схвильована? - Цілий день я намагаюся додзвонитися до своїх батьків, але ніхто не відповідає. Де вони можуть бути?
10. Вони дуже стомлені. Чому? - Весь день вони важко працювали, а тепер вони хочуть відпочити.
11. Де ваша собака?! Вона розірвала мою енциклопедію!
12. Вони завжди були відданими друзями. Вони знали один одного з дитинства.
13. Чому ти так розчарована? - Мені не подобається плаття, яке я сьогодні купила. Я вже тричі приміряла його.
14. Де Пітер? - Він пішов кататися на ковзанах. – Як довго він катається? - Він тільки що пішов на ковзанку. Ти можеш наздогнати його, якщо поспішиш.
15. Бабуся скрізь шукає свої очки. Куди вона їх поклала?

ТЕМА 12: КІНО. ТЕАТР. МУЗИКА

Заняття 6

СТИЛІ У МУЗИЦІ

		Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою, обираючи улюблений стиль у музиці
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STYLES IN MUSIC

Music is truly the one universal language of mankind. Throughout the world's history many styles have been developed: classical, folk, jazz, latino, rock'n'roll, R&B.

If we start with classical music, it is necessary to know that in the mid-1700s, there was a growing interest in music due to the growth of the European middle class. Many people began to prefer a style of music that was more balanced, and this led to the classical style of music. The style was given its name because the characteristics that people preferred in music were very similar to those qualities in the art of ancient Greece and Rome. This style of music was dominant from about 1750 to 1820.

Famous People. The most famous representatives of classical music are: Wolfgang Mozart and Ludvig van Beethoven. Mozart, Austrian, one of the most famous classical composers, wrote twenty-one piano concertos. Another musician Beethoven of Germany wrote only one opera but it was about heroism and the fight for freedom. Beethoven concentrated on piano sonatas, string quartets, and symphonies.

Folk music is music which is transmitted orally or aurally (i.e. taught through performance and learned by ear rather than from printed or written material). This type of music is found in many of the world's societies and varies with each culture. Folk music is often performed by members of the community who are not trained professionals. It is thought to be closely related to life activities such as work, religion, and child caring.

The jazz movement originated in the southern city of New Orleans in the 1890's. Jazz developed as African Americans combined the energy and rhythms of African music with the sound and instruments of the western world. Some prominent forms of Jazz throughout the century have been Ragtime, Blues, Swing, Dixieland Jazz, and Boogie-Woogie. Since the second half of the 1900s, new forms and techniques of Jazz have come about. These include cool jazz, progressive jazz, and so on.

Famous People. Great performers are brass player Louis Armstrong and pianist Duke Ellington, singers Bessie Smith, Billie Holliday, Ella Fitzgerald, later dance band leaders Benny Goodman and Glenn Miller.

Rhythm and blues, which is most commonly referred to as R & B, is comprised of a variety of different but related styles. This title often combines such styles as jump blues, club blues, black rock and roll, doo wop, soul, motown, funk, disco, and rap. The term rhythm and blues was originally coined in 1949 by Jerry Wexler. The musical rhythm is clearly the most important and distinguishing element. In addition, technological changes in music took place. The invention of the electric guitar and the tape recorder were major influences on rhythm and blues.

The category of Rock music describes a group of music styles being popular since the 1950s. Rock music began in the United States and rock'n'roll became the first style of music to be directed to young people. It has been developed through mixing African American rhythm and blues with American country music.

Famous people. Rock'n'roll is famous by its wonderful representatives: Elvis Presley, later, groups like the Beatles and the Rolling Stones. In the late 1970s, a new version of rock'n'roll, called "punk rock," developed. During the next two decades, superstars emerged, like Michael Jackson and Madonna, who began filling huge stadiums for concerts.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.


1. Do you like music?
2. Is music necessary in life? Why?
3. Can you live without music?
4. What is your favourite style?
5. How often do you listen to your favourite group?
6. What popular groups or singers do you know?
7. What modern music stars do you know?
8. What musical styles are popular nowadays?
9. What do you know about the history of your music style, group or song?
10. What do you know about the life of your singer? Are you his/her fan?
11. What information can you add about your beloved music style or singer?
12. Do you visit concerts? Or concerts of your favourite group/singer?
13. Do you write music or sing yourself?
14. Do you know anybody who sings/writes music himself/herself?
15. Are words/lyrics in songs important?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Універсальна мова, по всьому світу, зростаючий інтерес, віддавати перевагу, завдяки, стародавній, композитор, концерт для фортепіано, боротьба за свободу, фортепіанні сонати, струнні квартети, симфонічні твори, передавати усно або на слух, суспільство, піклування, громада/община, відомий, сурма/сурмач, складатися, різні, блюз, клубний

блюз, чорний рок-н-рол, соул, фанк, диско, реп, бути придуманим, характерний елемент, перемішування, виникати, збирати/заповнювати.


ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ЧАСІВ PRESENT SIMPLE, CONTINUOUS AND PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple (I/we do, she/he does), Present Continuous (I am doing, she/he is doing, we/they are doing), Present Perfect (I/we have done, she/he has done) або Present Perfect Continuous (I/we have been doing, she/he has been doing)
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Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing... (write) on behalf of Midfield School. Every year, our students ...(choose) a project on an environmental problem. Then, they ...(work) to raise money to help solve this problem. We ...(recently/see) your advertisements about protecting dolphins, so, for the last few weeks, we ... (try) to learn about the dolphins that (live) in the sea near here. We (already/be) on two boat trips and (persuade) local fishermen to change their fishing nets because the ones they (use) at the moment can trap dolphins. Could you please send the children some World Wildlife Fund posters to add to the work that they (do) so far?

Yours faithfully,
J. Hopkins (Teacher)

2. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple (I/we do, she/he does), Present Continuous (I am doing, she/he is doing, we/they are doing), Present Perfect (I/we have done, she/he has done) або Present Perfect Continuous (I/we have been doing, she/he has been doing)
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Dear Sal,

You'll never guess where I (write).am writing from. I (sit).... on a bench on the shore of Lake Windermere! The air (smell).... wonderful - so clean and fresh. I (stay)... here for nearly a week now and I (expect)I'll stay for one more, as I (begin)... to fall in love with the place. Every morning I (get up).... at 7 o'clock and (go)... for a swim in the lake before breakfast. The owner of the hotel (just/tell).... me that I can borrow his boat for the afternoon. This holiday (become).... better and better as the days go by. Well, I think I (write).... enough. I (sit)... here for half an hour and now it's time for my boat trip.

See you,
Mary

3. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple (I/we do, she/he does), Present Continuous (I am doing, she/he is doing,
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	we/they are doing), Present Perfect (I/we have done, she/he has done) або Present Perfect Continuous (I/we have been doing, she/he has been doing)
--	---

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to you to apply for the position of Sports Editor at your newspaper. I (work) have been working as a reporter on "The Morning Globe" for eight years, and ... (write) about every major sporting event in England in that time. I ... (also/make) several important contacts within the sporting world such as football managers and race-horse trainers, who ... (be) of great help to me in my career. The editor of "The World" ... (recently/offer) me the post of Senior Sports Reporter, but as I ... (never/really/like) the newspaper I think I will turn it down. However, I (read) your newspaper since I was a young boy and I ... (always/admire) it. I ... (wait) for an opportunity like this to turn up all my working life. My editor ... (agree) to give me time off to attend an interview should you wish to meet me.

Yours faithfully,
Gordon Bennett

4.



	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple (I/we do, she/he does) або Present Continuous (I am doing, she/he is doing, we/they are doing) вживаючи сталі та активні дієслова
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- A: I am thinking ..(think) about visiting Jane this afternoon.
B: I wouldn't bother. I(think) she's away on holiday.
- A: Mr Jones ... (have) a telephone message from his wife.
B: Can it wait? He ... (have) a business meeting and I don't want to disturb him.
- A: The police (still/look) for fingerprints left in the room.
B: It (look) as if they won't find the criminal.
- A: I (love) breathing in clean, country air!
B: So do I. I (love) every minute of this walking trip.
- A: I (see) my boss about a pay rise this afternoon.
B: I ... (see). That's why you're wearing a suit and tie.
- A: Why ... (you/taste) the soup? Is there anything wrong with it?
B: Yes – It ... (taste) too sweet. I think I've used sugar instead of salt.
- A: Why (you/feel) the baby's forehead, Mum?
B: I think she's got a temperature. She ... (feel) rather hot.
- A: John ... (be) a very rude person, you know.
B: I know. Sheila ... (be) very rude these days too, although she's usually polite.
- A: It (look) as if it's going to rain this afternoon.
B: I know. I (look) for my umbrella to take out with me.
- A: Why ... (you/smell) the inside of your car?
B: Because it (smell) of petrol and I want to check for leaks.
- A: How much (your new baby/weigh)?
B: I don't know yet. The nurse (weigh) him at the moment.

ТЕМА 12: КІНО. ТЕАТР. МУЗИКА

Заняття 7

MUSIC IN MY LIFE



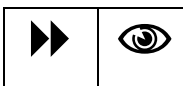
Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

МУЗИКА В МОЄМУ ЖИТТІ

Nowadays many people enjoy music as their hobby. Thanks to this fact you can make many new friends, you can exchange CDs, records, listen to music together and visit different concerts. As for me, music plays a more important role in life than good pastime. It is something, which helps me to be in good mood, understand different things and remove from tension or relax. Music brings me pleasure and delight and fills my life with great expectations of joy and happiness. It develops my imagination and fills my mind with new ideas. There are a lot of different styles of music, such as: Jazz, Pop, Rock, Classic; and new musical directions, such as: Rave, Jungle, Break Beat RAP, Hip-hop, and many others. But I can't say I like only one definite musical style and my interests range from modern to classics. At home I have a fine collection of CDs, which includes rock, electronics, jazz, folk and classics. Also I have a big collection of music, video clips and photos of different bands on my computer. I am always aware of events occurring in show business (showbiz). A great amount of the information I find in the Internet. As I'm a great listener, my mum often tells me not to listen to music too loudly. She doesn't like loud and noise music. She prefers classics. Sometimes my mother and I visit operas and concerts. My understanding of music usually depends on my mood. For example when I'm sad or feel bad, I prefer gloomy and melancholy music that can reflect spirit of the moment and express my thoughts. If I'm in a good mood I prefer rhythmical dance music, and of course in a company of good friends. My favourite singer is Madonna.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

2. Can you call music your hobby or habit?
3. Why is music the best spending of time?
4. Does music help you to relax?
5. What are positive characteristics of music?
6. What are advantages and disadvantages of listening to music?
7. Do you also enjoy different kinds of music?
8. You collect CDs, don't you?
9. What music do you prefer being in different moods?



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою: насолоджуватися, гарне проведення часу, бути

			в гарному настрої, напруга, насолода, уява, сподівання, певний музичний стиль, діапазон інтересів, музична група, знати події, відбуватися, похмурий, сумний, настрій/суть.
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Додатковий текст

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MUSIC IN BRITAIN


Music in Britain is marked by astonishing diversity for a very wide range of interests. These include opera, choral and orchestral pieces, rock and pop music, folk and jazz, military and brass bands, acoustic, and newly emerging musical collaborations such as music theatre, music video, and music with live arts.

A defining characteristic of British music in the early 90s is that music of all periods and cultures is available. In musical composition great stylistic experimentation is in vogue, with composers mixing their sources: medieval modes and minimalism, quotations from Wagner and from Debussy, Indian melodies and African rhythms. Techniques of performance are equally diverse.

“Early musicians” favour a historically-informed approach, playing on old instruments to recreate the sounds of the past; and this new sensitivity to musical style has been widely influential. Some conductors have worked successfully with modern and with period-instrumental orchestras, allowing the ideas to flow in both directions.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What is music in Britain marked by?
2. What forms does it include?
3. What are the newly emerging kinds?
4. What kinds are popular nowadays?
5. What experimentation has been made recently?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Вразлива різноманітність, визначна риса, бути доступним, бути в моді, середньовічний, цитата, ритм, мелодія, відтворити, впливовий, в обох напрямках.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

ЧАС PAST SIMPLE, CONTINUOUS AND PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. 	Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи Past Perfect Continuous (I/he/she/we/they had been doing)
--	--

The government of Pacifica started an investigation into its security services after several of its secret agents went over to its enemy, Arctica.

What went wrong? Our investigation revealed the following facts:

- 1 . Some of our agents (work) ..had been working. poorly.
- 2 . We (give away) problems in their marriage.
- 3 . The departments in our security services (cooperate)well with each other.
- 4 . Our most trusted agent in Arctica (have) conversations between our agents.
- 5 . The enemy (listen) secrets using secret listening devices.
- 6 . Our agents (receive) enough money to carry out their operations.
- 7 . We ought to have guessed that something was wrong; over a period of several months we (not/get) any useful information out of Arctica.
- 8 . The enemy (feed) ... us false information.
- 9 . For several weeks, one of our agents in Arctica (send)messages in the wrong code. We should have realised that he had been captured.
10. The conclusion: our security services (not/carry out) ... their duties efficiently.'

2.



В частині В використайте інформацію з частини А, використовуючи Past Perfect Continuous

A. Here is a list of some things that Ann did yesterday (and the times at which she did them)

8.45-9.15 - had breakfast.

9.15-10.00 - read the newspaper

10.00-12.00 - cleaned her flat

12.45-1.30 - had lunch

2.30-3.30 - washed some clothes

4.00-6.00 - watched television

B. From 8.45 to 9.15 – she had been having breakfast for 30 minutes.

From 9.15-10.00.....

From 10.00-12.00

From 12.45-1.30.....

From 2.30-3.30

From 4.00-6.00.....

3.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple (I/we did), Past Continuous (I/she/he was doing, we/they were doing), Past Perfect (I/we had done), Past Perfect Continuous (I/we had been doing)

In 1894 a steamship was sailing ..(sail) across the Atlantic Ocean from England to America. The sun (shine) and a gentle breeze (blow). The ship (sail) for three weeks and was halfway to its destination - New York. The passengers (relax) on deck when suddenly they ...(hear) a loud bang. They all (jump) up, ...(run) to the edge of the boat and ... (look) over the side. To their horror they saw that they ... (hit) some hard object which ... (tear) a hole in the side of the ship. Water ... (pour) into the steamship at an alarming speed. Fortunately another ship arrived half an hour later, just in time to save everyone on board.

4.**Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple (I/we did), Past Continuous (I/she/he was doing, we/they were doing)**

Simon was walking... (walk) home from work the other day when he ... (notice) something shining on the pavement on the other side of the road. A car ... (come) down the street, so he waited until it had driven past, then he ... (cross) over. When he (get) to the other side he saw that it was a shiny gold coin! He ... (look) around to make sure no one (look), then he (bend) down to pick it up. Imagine his surprise when he(not/can) move it! He (be) just about to give up when he (hear) a strange sound behind him. Someone (laugh) at him, but he couldn't see.... (be). Two little boys (hide) behind a hedge, laughing at anyone who tried to pick up the coin they had stuck to the pavement with glue!

4.**Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у минулому часу**

One day Mr. Bronson (to tell) me that he (to expect) a friend to come to stay with him, and a few days later Cartwright (to arrive). He (to be) an old friend of Bronson's. They (to be) at school together, and they first (to come) out to Malaya on the same ship: Bronson (to come) to Alor Lipis, and Cartwright (to choose) some rubber plantation up north. But soon he (to lose) his job and (to have) a very hard time.

At last he (to write) to Bronson, knowing that Bronson never (to refuse) to help him, and (to ask) him if he (to be able) to do something for him. The letter (to upset) Bronson at the time very much. He (to talk) the matter over with his wife and (to write) back saying that they both (to be) very glad if he (to come and to stay) with them until things (to get) better. He rather (to enjoy) helping an old friend.

Bronson (to have) to send Cartwright some money because he (not to have) ten cents in his pocket and (cannot) even pay for a railway ticket.

Bronson (to fetch) him from the station and (to tell) him that he (to be) to look upon this place as his home and stay as long as he (to like).

*(after "Footprints in the Jungle"
by S. Maugham)*

ТЕМА 10: КІНО. ТЕАТР. МУЗИКА

Заняття 8

МІЇ УЛЮБЛЕНІ СПІВАКИ, ВИКОНАВЦІ, МУЗИЧНІ ГУРТИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MICHAEL JACKSON

Michael Joseph Jackson (August 29, 1958 – June 25, 2009) was an American singer-songwriter, dancer, actor, choreographer, poet, businessman, philanthropist and record producer. Referred to as the King of Pop, he is recognized as the most successful entertainer of all time. His huge contribution to music, dance and fashion, and his personal life, made him a global figure in popular culture for over four decades. Jackson made his debut with his brothers in 1964 as the lead singer of The Jackson 5. His solo career started in 1971, and resulted in ten studio albums. Of these, the 1982 album *Thriller* became the best-selling album of all time, having sold more than 110 million copies worldwide.




Unlike many artists, Jackson did not write his songs on paper. Instead he would dictate into a sound recorder, and when recording he would sing the lyrics from memory.

He was the first African American artist to succeed in MTV and all over the world. He got 13 Guinness World Records; 15 Grammy Awards, including the Living Legend Award and the Lifetime Achievement Award; 26 American Music Awards. He popularized a number of dance techniques, such as the robot and the moonwalk.

Millions and millions of his fans were greatly shocked and depressed by the news of his death. They still love and adore his music. Everybody knows his songs and singles, such as “We are the world”, “I Just Can’t Stop Loving You”, “Remember The Time” and many others.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. Why is Michael called the King of Pop?
2. How and when did he start his career?
3. How did he write his songs?
4. What awards did Michael receive?
5. What do you think about his songs?
10. Is Michael Jackson your favourite singer or not? Why?
11. What other information can you say about Michael Jackson?
12. What do you think why he was a success?
13. Will his name remain in the history of music and how?
14. Will his name be remembered by his unique songs, lyrics, voice, moonwalk or scandals?
11. What is your favourite singer and why?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Співак, танцюрист, філантроп, відноситися/ставитися, бути успішним, внесок, мода, десятиріччя, на відміну від, звукозаписуючий пристрій, слова/вірши пісень, жива легенда, популяризувати, місячна хода, обожнювати.

		Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
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THE SCORPIONS

Known best for their 1984 anthem “Rock You Like a Hurricane” and the 1990 ballad “Wind of Change,” the German rockers “The Scorpions” have sold over 22-million records, making them one of the most successful rock bands to ever come out of Continental Europe.

Originally formed in 1969 by Rudolf Schenker, their first success came with Animal Magnetism in 1980 which went gold in the United States, and then with Klaus Meine as a soloist recorded the 1982 release Blackout, which contained the cult hit “No One Like You.” Released in 1984, the single “Rock You Like a Hurricane” has made them superstars and achieved double-platinum status. The group undertook one of their most successful world tours yet, boasting an outstanding stage show with high-energy performances.

After a two years’s period they released the hit ballad “Rhythm of Love” in 1988, which brought on another major success. In 1990, the album Crazy World was released and has become the Scorpions’ biggest-selling record: the hit ballad “Wind of Change.” Their fans sing together with them at their concerts the words of the ballad:

I follow the Moskva
Down to Gorky Park
Listening to the wind of change
An August summer night
Soldiers passing by
Listening to the wind of change.

The world is closing in
Did you ever think
That we could be so close, like brothers
The future’s in the air
I can feel it everywhere
Blowing with the wind of change.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. Have you heard songs of “The Scorpions”? Do you like them?
2. When was the group organised?
3. How did their success come?


4. What is their soloist's name?
5. When and why was the song "Wind of Change" written? Read the words.
15. What language does the group sing in? Why?
16. What is your favourite group and why?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
---	---	---	---

Гімн, ураган, платівка, виходити за межі, випустити альбом, отримувати, здійснювати, згородити.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

ЧАС FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS ТА ІНШІ МАЙБУТНІ ЧАСИ

1. 	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Future Simple (I/we will do), Future Continuous (I/she/he/we will be doing) або Present Continuous
--	--

A new millennium has begun as well as a new century, and it's bringing new developments in all areas of our lives. Where will we be working in this new era? What we ... (wear)? How we (travel, study, and relate) to our families? Let's follow Dr. Nouvella Eon on a typical day in 2115.

Dr. Eon's day begins at 7:00 am when her bedroom lights turn themselves on. Her son (wake up) soon, so Dr. E. dresses quickly. She usually works from her home office, but today she's (teach), so she (wear) a business suit. She doesn't bother to check the weather report — the high-tech material of her clothing (keep) her comfortably warm or cool.

"Hi, Mom!" Her son greets her over the home communications system. She goes to his room to say good morning. While she ... (help) Rocky get ready for his day, the household robot ... (prepare) breakfast.

"When Dad ... (be) home?" Rocky wants to know. Mr. Eon is a captain of the Mars shuttle.

"The shuttle leaves Mars at 6:00 pm today and it arrives tomorrow afternoon. He'll be here by the time you get home from school tomorrow."

"These oranges are really good,"

Rocky says at breakfast. "All Mars fruits are delicious," Nouvella replies.

"I've ordered some bananas, too. They ... (arriving) on the shuttle tomorrow." (Years ago, Earth scientists changed the atmosphere on Mars, and now farmers ... (grow) all kinds of fruits and vegetables there.)

"Don't forget your backpack," Nouvella tells Rocky as they leave. "You .(need) it to send me pictures of the zoo." Rocky's class ... (go) on a field trip today, and he ... (carry) a backpack with a built-in computer, camera, and cell phone. She ... (not worry) about his getting lost. All the children's jackets have GPDs (Global Positioning Devices), so she .. (be able) to see where he is at any time on her wristwatch computer. Nouvella ... (drive) Rocky to school and then drive to the freeway. There, she ... (connect) with a freeway guidance system,

so she ... (not actually drive) her car most of the way to the university. Instead, she ... (listen) to music and(prepare) to teach her class. Many of these changes have already begun, and we (see) others very soon. The future ... (arrive) any minute now. Are you ready for it?

2.



Знайдіть помилки. Вживаються дієслова у Future Simple (I/we will do), Future Continuous (I/she/he/we will be doing) або Present Continuous

This is flight announcement that was made on the shuttle to Mars. The captain has made 7 mistakes in the use of Future Simple and Future Continuous. Find and correct six more mistakes.

“Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. This (~~will be~~) is Captain Eon speaking. We are going to be leave the Earth’s gravity field in about five minutes. When you will hear the announcement, you’ll be able to unbuckle your seat belts and float around the cabin. Host robots take orders for dinner soon. They’ll serving from 6:30 to 7:30. The shuttle arrives on Mars tomorrow morning at 9:00. Tonight’s temperature on the planet is a mild minus 20 degrees Celsius. When you arrive tomorrow morning, the temperature is 18 degrees, but it will be feeling more like 20 degrees. Enjoy your flight.”

3.



Перекладіть речення англійською

1. Він почне працювати о дев'ятій ранку. 2. Вона піде на пенсію через рік. Вона пропрацює на нашому заводі 40 років до того часу, як вона піде на пенсію. 3. У наступному місяці вони будуть святкувати срібне весілля. До того часу вони будуть одружені вже 25 років. 4. Завтра о сьомій вечора я буду працювати над доповіддю. Коли ти прийдеш, я буду працювати вже три години. Я закінчу писати доповідь до десяти і ми підемо на прогулянку. 5. Якщо ви зателефонуйте йому в три, його не буде вдома. У цей час він буде працювати в бібліотеці. Коли ви зателефонуйте, він буде працювати там вже чотири години. 6. Не приходь до неї о п'ятій вечора. До цього часу вона ще не повернеться з тренування. У цей час вона буде їхати в автобусі додому. 7. Завтра ввечері я зустрінуся зі своїми друзями на дискотеці. Якщо я спізнюся, вони будуть танцювати вже годину. 8. Я думаю, що ввечері дідусь буде дуже втомлений. Він буде працювати в саду цілий день. 9. Ви побачите свого друга на зустрічі? - Ні, він буде у відпустці на наступному тижні. Він буде відпочивати вже два тижні, коли відбудеться зустріч. 10. Як тільки я закінчу малювати цю картину, я покажу її тобі. Я сподіваюся, що закінчу малювати її до кінця місяця.

ТЕМА 11: ЗАСОБИ МАСОВОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ

Заняття 1

ЗАСОБИ МАСОВОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ (ЗМІ) В УКРАЇНІ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

MASS MEDIA IN UKRAINE

Among the prerequisites of a modern democratic community are freedom of the press, guarantees of undeterred activities of journalists and publishers and free public access to printed matter, radio and television programmes. Ukraine's mass media include periodicals, radio, television, information agencies, press centres, press services, government departments and agencies for contacts with the press. Ukrainian media operate under Constitution, the Laws of Ukraine "On Information", "On Means of Printed Information in Ukraine", "On Radio and Television", "On Copyright and Related Rights".

The press is generally known as the "fourth estate". In various periods of its existence and depending on the political system, the mass media has always maintained certain relations with those public and political structures which were actually in control of most spheres in the life of society.

Nowadays editors and journalists are faced with the problem of keeping their publications alive, the problem of elementary survival. A number of editorial boards have found rich sponsors; others are trying to go into small on-the-side business to earn an extra buck or two to keep the edition going.

There are 50 non-government TV and radio companies, channels, studios, video-centres in Ukraine. There are 11 information agencies of different orientations in Ukraine. These agencies have correspondents and reporters who help in publishing news bulletins in Ukrainian and several other languages.

Ukrainian journalists use their professional skills and experience to raise the national media's analytical, informative, aesthetic standard to the international level. In 1994 Ukraine numbered 27 government-ran TV and radio companies, including 23 in the oblast administrative regions, 2 City, the Krym TV-and-Radio Company, and the State Television and Radio Company in Kyiv.

The Press services and centres of the President, the Verkhovna Rada, the Cabinet of Ministers and almost all political parties, public associations, societies and foundations are also constantly active.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What are the prerequisites of a modern democratic community?
2. What do the Ukrainian media operate under?
3. What does the expression "fourth estate" mean?
4. What are the problems of the Ukrainian press?
5. What do the Ukrainian mass media consist of?

6. Are there only governmental media companies in Ukraine?
 7. What do you think it means “media’s analytical, informative, aesthetic standard”?



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

Свобода преси, гарантія, вільний доступ, преса, періодичне видання, видавничий центр, діяти згідно, право на видання, “четверта влада”, існування, підтримувати зв’язки, контролювати, зіткнутися з проблемою, виживання, професійні навички, міжнародний рівень, державна компанія, сприяти.



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою. Напишіть 10 спеціальних питань до тексту

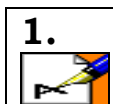
UKRAINE IN THE MEDIA WORLD

As democratic Ukraine opens itself to the world, the people receive greater access to international printed publications. The national printed press is published in Ukrainian, Russian, English, German, and many other languages. Due to mixed marriages, many Ukrainians are bilingual, generally speaking Ukrainian and Russian. Because most (62 percent) Russians and Russian-speaking people live in the eastern and southern areas, mass media in these parts of the country use Russian language, and the Ukrainian language is more often used in central and western Ukrainian media.

In the country with a very well-educated population from the Soviet era (98 percent literacy rate), the interest in printed and broadcast word among peoples of all ages remains very high.

The larger part of the printed media (72.4 percent) consists of daily newspapers. The majority of the printed and electronic mass media takes place in the capital city of Kyiv. However, 64 percent of printed media occurs at the local level in twenty-six regions.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОНЯТТЯ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ ІНФІНІТИВА



1.

Замініть частини речень інфінітивними зворотами


MODEL: The boy had many toys which he could play with. The boy had many toys to play with. – Infinitive

1. Here is something which will warm you up.
2. Here is a new brush which you will clean your teeth with.
3. Here are some more facts which will prove that your theory is correct.
4. Here is some-thing which you can rub on your hands. It will soften them.
5. Here are some screws with which you can fasten the shelves to the wall.
6. Here are some tablets which will relieve your headache.

2. 		Замініть підрядні речення інфінітивними зворотами
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MODEL: He is so old that he cannot skate. He is too old to skate.

1. She has got so fat that she cannot wear this dress now.
2. The accident was so terrible that I don't want to talk about it.
3. They were so empty-headed that they could not learn a single thing.
4. The window was so dirty that they could not see through it.
5. She was so foolish that she could not understand my explanation.
6. I have very little wool: it won't make a sweater.


3. 	Замініть частини речень інфінітивними зворотами
--	--

MODEL: I have no books which I can read. – I have no books to read.

1. Here are some articles which must be translated for tomorrow.
2. Who has a pen or a pencil to spare? I need something I could write with.
3. I have brought you a book which you can read now, but be sure and return it by Saturday.
4. Soon we found that there was another complicated problem that we were to consider.
5. The girl was quite young when both her parents died and she remained alone with two younger brothers whom she had to take care of.

4. 	Замініть частини речень інфінітивними зворотами
--	--

1. Is there anybody (who will help you)...to help you with your spelling?
2. Don't forget that she has a baby which she must take care of.
3. Have you got nothing that you want to say on this subject?
4. There was nothing that he could do except go home.
5. I have only a few minutes in which I can explain these words to you.
6. I have an examination which I must take soon, so I can't go to the theatre with you.
7. King Lear decided to have a hundred knights who would serve him after he had divided up his kingdom.

5. 	Замініть підрядні речення інфінітивними зворотами
--	--

1. The problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve it. – The problem is too difficult to be solved.
2. The box is so heavy that nobody can carry it.
3. The baby is so little that it cannot walk.
4. He is so weak that he cannot lift this weight.
5. She is so busy that she cannot talk with you.
6. She was so inatten-tive that she did not notice the mistake.
7. The rule was so difficult that they did not understand it.

ТЕМА 11: ЗАСОБИ МАСОВОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ

Заняття 2

ЗАГАЛЬНІ РИСИ ТА ІСТОРІЯ СТВОРЕННЯ ГАЗЕТ ТА ЖУРНАЛІВ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES




What Is a Newspaper

1. It's a business. It is owned by stockholders who expect to make a profit.
2. It represents readers at major functions, asking questions they'd like to ask, finding out information readers think important at political rallies, at rock concerts, at hockey games...
3. It is a watch-dog for its readers and its community. When something is wrong, newspapers investigate. Because reporters are always asking questions and digging up facts, it keeps many people honest. And newspapers help less powerful people fight against powerful people who have hurt them or been unfair to them. Newspapers print the "little guy's" story, giving him a chance to be heard.
4. Some people call newspapers the "unofficial opposition" to governments. Newspapers help keep governments honest, by reporting what government officials do and say, and investigating policies and programs, and any wrong-doings or cover-ups.
5. It is a member of the community in which it is published. What the community thinks important, right or wrong, good or bad is reflected in the pages of the local newspaper. The newspaper promotes and participates in many community projects.
6. Newspapers are "living textbooks." They are a source of information and learning. Newspapers write about history — as it happens!
7. It is a marketplace — like a shopping mall, where buyers and sellers can come together to compare prices, and to sell and to buy.
8. A newspaper is a place to find out what's happening — what's to do and see — movies, books, concerts, games, plays, events.
9. It's a place to find a job. It brings employers and workers together.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What are the names of the first newspapers?
2. What are the advantages of newspapers over the other mass media?
3. How many newspapers are there in the US?
4. What is printed in daily newspapers?
5. What are the major newspapers in the US?
6. What do weekly newspapers focus on?
7. What did magazines develop from?
8. What is the name of the first US magazine?

9. What kinds of information do magazines provide?
10. What is the difference in contents between a magazine and a newspaper?
11. What kind of magazines are there?
12. What do they deal with?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Коментувати, формувати громадську думку, поточні події, написаний вручну, переваги, зосереджуватися на, місцеві новини, щоденна газета, тижнева газета, видання, містити в собі, друкувати, розважати, в порівнянні до, корисний, аналізувати.

What Is a Newspaper? A newspaper is a publication that is issued daily or weekly and includes local and international news stories, advertisements, announcements, opinions, cartoons, sports news and television listings. It is an important method of letting the public know everything that is happening in their local area and around the world. Even with the advancements in computer technology, newspapers continue to be an important aspect of everyday life.

It is important to know the sections of the newspaper and what information each one contains. The front page has the most important stories of the day. Each story has its own “headline” and a “by-line” giving the name of the reporter who wrote the story. Every newspaper story has to answer the following questions:

5W’s and H Who? - who is the story about?

What? - what is the story about?

Where? - where does the story take place?

When? - when does the story take place?

Why? - why is this happening? (This is not always possible to answer)

How? - how this story happened.

There is a certain structure that is common of all news stories.

1. The first paragraph gives the answers to the most important of the 5 W’s and H. The second paragraph tells the rest of the 5 Ws if they were not included in the lead.

2. The rest of the paragraphs elaborates on the information given in the opening and gives more information and details.

3. Background information is included if it is giving new information to a story that had been printed previously in the newspaper. Sometimes it gives information which is necessary to understand the story.

4. A quotation or a statement about the news story is often included in order to explain the importance of the story.

5. Details are provided about the story and are organized into paragraphs. Each paragraph provides one aspect of the story and the details are arranged in order of importance.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

- Why are newspapers still important to people?
- What sections are included in a newspaper?
- What are the main questions a news story must answer?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ІНФІНІТИВ БЕЗ ЧАСТКИ TO

1. !!

Запам'ятайте випадки, у яких інфінітив вживається без частки "to"

- після модальних дієслів, крім have to, be to, ought to;
- після дієслів to let, to make;
- у складному додатку після дієслів, що виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуття (to see, to hear, to feel, etc.);
- після виразів: I would rather..., You had better.

2.



Вставте частку to перед інфінітивом де потрібно

1. I'd like ... dance.
2. She made me ... repeat my words several times.
3. I saw him ... enter the room.
4. She did not let her mother ... go away.
5. Do you like ... listen to good music?
6. Would you like ... listen to good music?
7. That funny scene made me laugh.
8. I like ... play the guitar.
9. My brother can ... speak French.
10. We had ... put on our over-coats because it was cold.
11. They wanted ... cross the river.
12. It is high time for you ... go to bed.
13. May I ... use your telephone?

3.



Вставте частку to перед інфінітивом де потрібно

1. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy.
2. I would rather ... stay at home today.
3. He did not want ... play in the yard any more.
4. Would you like ... go to England?
5. You look tired. You had better ... go home.
6. I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not ... find his telephone number.
7. It is time ... get up.

8. Let me ... help you with your homework.
9. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday.
10. I'd like ... speak to you.
11. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem.
12. What makes you ... think you are right?
13. I shall do all I can ... help you.
14. I like ... dance.

4.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму інфінітиву

Infinitive

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present	(to) repara	(to) be repaired
Present Cont.	(to) be repairing	
Perfect	(to) have repaired	(to) have been repaired
Perfect Cont.	(to) have been repairing	

MODEL: My boss expects me ...to work... (work) overtime.

- 1 The suspect claimed... (watch) TV at the time of the robbery.
- 2 Jill's teacher is worried about her as she seems ... (have) difficulty coping with her studies.
- 3 Young children often ask.... (take) to the zoo.
- 4 The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock seems (force).
- 5 "I happen.... (pass) my driving test two years ago, you know," he said.
- 6 Robert is expecting... (inherit) a large house when his grandfather dies.
- 7 "Mark appears (overtake) John on the last lap. Yes, he's passed him!"
- 8 Leslie seems (enjoy) her new job.
- 9 I'd like... (book) a return ticket to Denver, please.
- 10 Stop pretending (eat) your food - just finish it up, please.
- 10 The manager seems (get) impatient with the interviewee.

5.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму інфінітиву

A.

- 1 . She seems (to translate) scientific articles.
2. She seems (to translate) a scientific article at the moment.
3. She seems (to translate) two articles already.
4. She seems (to translate) this article since early morning.
5. Beth likes (to run) every morning before breakfast.
6. He was glad (to find) his gloves.
7. Jane is sorry (to break) a cup.

8. We were very pleased (to receive) their invitation.
9. The pupil wants (to help) by his teacher.
10. I am disappointed (to miss) him.
11. She is pleased (to meet) her friend finally.
12. I expect (to tell) the news by them.
13. She pretended (not to listen) to the teacher.
14. They are glad (to do) all the work before.
15. He is glad (to speak) with her now.

B.

1. I am glad (to work) with you.
2. I am glad (to work) with you now.
3. I am glad (to work) with you since morning.
4. We wanted (to recognize) by them at once.
5. She always wants (to talk) about him.
6. He pretended (to sleep) and (not to hear) the telephone ring.
7. They are lucky (to see) so many countries.
8. My younger sister doesn't like (to treat) like a child.
9. Ann seems (to discuss) a very important problem now.
10. This actor doesn't like (to interview) by the reporters.
11. The child didn't want (to forbid) to go for a walk.
12. The teacher wants (to tell) if the student can't attend a lecture.
13. He seemed (not to understand) what I told him.
14. She hates (to wear) a suit.
15. The policeman told him (not to drive) so fast.

ТЕМА 11: ЗАСОБИ МАСОВОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ

Заняття 3

ЗАГАЛЬНІ РИСИ ТА ІСТОРІЯ ТЕЛЕБАЧЕННЯ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

TELEVISION

Television, also called TV, is one of our most important means of communication. It brings moving pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes.

The name “Television” comes from Greek word meaning “far”, and a Latin word meaning “to see”, so the word “television” means “to see far”.

About three-fourths of the 1700 TV stations in the US are commercial stations. They sell advertising time to pay for their operating costs and to make profit. The rest are public stations, which are nonprofit organizations.

Commercial TV stations broadcast mostly entertainment programmes because they must attract larger numbers of viewers in order to sell advertising time at high prices. These programmes include light dramas called situation comedies; action-packed dramas about life of detectives, police officers, lawyers and doctors; shows featuring comedians, dancers and singers; movies; quiz shows; soap operas; cartoons. Commercial TV broadcasts also documentaries and talk shows. Documentary is dramatic, but non-fictional presentation of information. It can be programmes about people, animals in faraway places or programmes on such issues as alcoholism, drug abuse, racial prejudice. On talk shows a host interviews politicians, TV and movie stars, athletes, authors. There are also sport programmes and brief summaries of local, national and international news. Advertising is an important part of commercial TV. Commercials appear between and during most programmes. They urge viewers to buy different kinds of products – from dog food to hair spray, and from cars to insurance policies.

Public television focuses mainly on education and culture. There are programmes on wide range of subjects – from physics and literature to cooking and yoga. Public TV also broadcasts plays, ballets, symphonies as well as programmes about art and history. Public TV attracts less viewers than commercial TV.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What does the word television mean?
2. What kind of stations are there in the US?
3. Why do commercial stations broadcast mostly entertainment programmes?
4. What programmes are broadcasted on commercial TV?
5. What programmes does public TV broadcast?

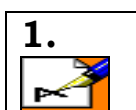
6. Which kind of TV — commercial or public — attracts more viewers? Why?
 7. Do you often watch TV?



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

Засіб комунікації, телевізійна станція, комерційна станція, державна станція, реклама, отримувати прибуток, транслювати, розвазальна телепередача, приваблювати глядачів, для того, щоб, вживання наркотиків.

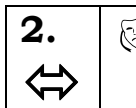
ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СЛОВСПОЛУЧЕННЯ З ІНФІНІТИВОМ



1.

Запам'ятайте словосполучення з інфінітивом

1. to cut a long story short – коротше кажучи
2. to tell (you) the truth – кажучи правду
3. to say nothing of – не кажучи вже про
4. to put it mildly – м'яко кажучи
5. to say the least of it – щонайменше
6. to begin with – почати з того, що; почнемо з того, що



2.

Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи словосполучення з інфінітивом

1. Вона почала з того, що відкрила всі вікна.
2. З моїм сусідом важко мати справу.
3. Правду кажучи, я дуже стомився.
4. Його поведінка лишає бажати кращого.
5. М'яко кажучи, ви мене здивували.
6. На цих дітей приємно дивитися.
7. Коротше кажучи, вони одружилися.
8. Найвідоміша книга Джерома – «Троє в одному човні.».
9. Вам важко догодити.
10. Щонайменше, ми були здивовані.



3.

Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи словосполучення з інфінітивом

1. М'яко кажучи, вона була нечемна.
2. Ваша робота лишає бажати кращого.
3. Правду кажучи, я не люблю бокс.
4. Вашій сестрі важко догодити.
5. Почнемо з того, що я зайнятий.

6. На нього було приємно дивитися.
7. Коротше кажучи, він не склав іспит.
8. Ми всі були раді, не кажучи вже про маму: вона сказала, що це найщасливіший день у її житті.
9. Твій твір лишає бажати кращого.
10. Це дуже дивно, щонайменше.

4. 	Запам'ятайте такі речення
--	----------------------------------

1. The book leaves much to be desired. – Книга залишає бажати кращого.
2. He is difficult to deal with. – З ним важко мати справу.
3. He is hard to please. – Йому важко догодити.
4. She is pleasant to look at. – На неї приємно дивитися.

5. 	Зверніть увагу на відсутність сполучника "щоб" перед інфінітивом у ролі обставини мети
--	---

1. To get this book, you must go to the library. Щоб одержати цю книгу, ви повинні піти в бібліотеку.
2. I have nothing to read. Мені нема чого читати.
3. She has nobody to speak with. Їй ні з ким поговорити.
4. What is to be done? Що робити?
5. Who is to blame? Хто винний?
6. I am not to blame. Я не винний.
7. To see is to believe. Бачити означає вірити.
8. He was the first (last) to come. Він прийшов першим (останнім).
9. It is out of the question to go there. Не може бути й мови про те, щоб іти туди.

6. 	Переведіть на англійську мову, замінюючи виділені частини інфінітивом
--	--

MODEL: Ось стаття, яку необхідно перекласти. Here is an article to translate.

1. Я знайшов інформацію, яку використовую в доповіді.
 2. Лікар прописав мені ліки, які необхідно приймати щодня.
 3. Ось програма, яку можна подивитися.
 4. Він приніс статтю, яку потрібно обговорити.
- Мама взяла ніж, щоб нарізати хліб.

ТЕМА 11: ЗАСОБИ МАСОВОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ

Заняття 4

ГАЗЕТИ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

NEWSPAPERS IN BRITAIN

If you get on a bus or catch a train in Britain, especially during the morning and evening “rush hour”, you’ll see a lot of people reading newspapers. The press tells us about various political views, interest and levels of education. Papers are usually divided into “quality” papers which are serious with long, informative articles and “popular” which have smaller size. They are less serious and contain more human interest stories than news.

More daily newspapers, national and regional are sold in Great Britain than in most other developed countries. There are about 175 daily papers and Sunday papers, 2000 weekly papers and about 100 papers produced by members of ethnic groups.

A lot of people buy a morning paper, an evening paper and a couple of Sunday papers. On an average day two out of three people over the age of 17 read a national morning paper, about three out of four read a Sunday paper. So it’s not surprising to learn that national newspapers have a circulation of 17.8 million copies on weekdays and 19 million on Sundays.

Newspapers are almost always financially independent of any political party. However, during general election campaigns many papers recommend their readers to vote for a particular political party. Ownership of the national London and regional daily newspapers is concentrated in the hands of large press publishing groups.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What does press tell us?
2. What kind of papers do you know?
3. “Popular” papers are usually smaller than “quality” ones, aren’t they?
4. What can be read in “quality” newspaper?
5. Who is the owner of newspapers in Britain?



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

Сісти на потяг, година-пік, різноманітний, продаватися, обіг, бути фінансово незалежним, голосувати за, знаходитися в руках.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ АКТИВНА ТА ПАСИВНА ФОРМИ ІНФІНІТИВА

1.



Порівняйте вживання Active infinitive і Passive Infinitive

1. to write – to be written
2. I am glad to help you – радий допомогти (радий, що я допомагаю)
3. I am glad to be helped – радий, що мені допомагають

2.



Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на Active Infinitive і Passive Infinitive

1. To improve your phonetics you should record yourself and analyse your speech.
2. This is the book to be read during the summer holidays.
3. To be instructed by such a good specialist was a great advantage.
4. He is very forgetful, but he doesn't like to be reminded of his duties.

3.



Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на Active Infinitive і Passive Infinitive

1. To play chess was his greatest pleasure.
2. The child did not like to be washed.
3. Isn't it natural that we like to be praised and don't like to be scolded?
4. Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents?
5. Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet.
6. To improve your phonetics you should record yourself and analyse your speech.
7. This is the book to be read during the summer holidays.
8. To be instructed by such a good specialist was a great advantage.
9. He is very forgetful, but he doesn't like to be reminded of his duties.

4.



Перепишіть речення, звертаючи увагу інфінітив з часткою to або без to

MODEL: I like *to* read books.

1. He likes ... watch television.
2. Jane couldn't ... open the door.
3. Tom works because he needs ... eat.
4. He isn't going ... answer my question.
5. You would rather not ... tell them the truth.
6. I heard him ... sing.
7. I'm planning ... visit Rome.
8. The children were not allowed ... eat an ice-cream.
9. She said she would sooner ... stay in the city.
10. I think I can't ... help you.
11. We had better ... say it at once to her.

5.



Перепишіть речення, замінюючи виділені частини інфінітивом

MODEL: He has a lot of books which he can read. He has a lot of books **to read**.

I would like to offer you the dress which you can buy.

Have you chosen the project of the house which you will build?

Is there something which you can show us?

Here is a man who will do this work.

Could you give me a book which I can read?

Jack's brought us a new film which we can see.

They have a lot of work which they must finish in time.

She has less time in which she will tell you everything.

Here is an interesting physical process which we can study.

Mother bought a lot of fruit which we can eat.

You can put on the coat which will warm you.

Our teacher gives us many rules which we must learn.

Can you give me a pen which I can write with?

Here are some proposals which we have to discuss.

Has she typed the documents which I will sign?

6.



Перекладіть на англійську мову, звертаючи увагу на зворот **To read this book was very important. It is necessary to read this book**

а) 1. Знати мову – це означає говорити і писати цією мовою. 2. Піти туди було неможливо. 3. Сказати «так» було неможливо, сказати «ні» було неввічливо. 4. Пояснити це йому було важко. 5. Допомогти їм — означає зробити це самому. 6. Відповісти на це питання було дуже важливо.

б) 1. Важко читати цю книжку без словника. 2. Було приємно поговорити з ним. 3. Важко буде пояснити це їм. 4. Приємно було знову бути вдома. 5. Було важко робити вигляд, що ти не розумієш. 6. Помилятися — легко, важче зрозуміти свою помилку. 7. Зовсім не треба вчити все напам'ять.

в) 1. Головне — щоб тебе правильно зрозуміли. 2. Вашим обов'язком буде спостерігати за температурою. 3. Моїм єдиним бажанням було дістатися додому. 4. Єдина можливість встигнути на поїзд — це знайти таксі. 5. Єдиний вихід — це розповісти їм про цей метод.

ТЕМА 11: ЗАСОБИ МАСОВОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ

Заняття 5

ТЕЛЕБАЧЕННЯ ТА РАДІО ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

TELEVISION AND WIRE BROADCASTING IN GREAT BRITAIN

In 1936, the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) launched the world's first public television service. By 1958, this service was being transmitted from 20 stations and was available to over 98 per cent of the population.

The BBC television service broadcasts a maximum of 50 hours of programmes a week. In the course of a year, the service broadcasts more than 7,000 items on a national network, made up of studio productions, outside broadcasts, films, and relays from the continent of Europe.

BBC studio productions come from the London Television Theatre at Shepherd's Bush; eight main London studios; and fully equipped regional studios at Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Bristol and Belfast. The Television Film Department of the BBC is housed at the Ealing film studios; and Television News and newsreel programmes originate from a specially equipped studio at Alexandra Palace, London.

Outside broadcasting (which during the year 1957-58 transmitted nearly 1,000 programmes, providing about 18 per cent of the total BBC television output) covers most parts of the United Kingdom with its mobile units, presenting programmes both of national and of specifically regional interest, and also brings scenes of events in Europe to viewers in the United Kingdom.

The first regular independent television (ITV) service was inaugurated in September 1955, by a programme transmission from the ITA (Independent Television Authority) London station at Beaulieu Heights, Croydon. By 1958, programmes were being transmitted for 50 hours a week.

Generally speaking, both the BBC and the ITV services provide programmes of music, drama, light entertainment, variety, and films. Broadcasts for schools are produced on five days in the week both by the BBC and by Associated-Rediffusion Ltd. under contract with the ITA. Religious broadcasting is also a feature of both services, as are programmes on the arts, children's and family programmes, interviews with outstanding personalities, investigations into matters of public interest, news reports covering international, national, and local events, and outside broadcasts, mainly of sport.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. When was the world's first public television service launched?
2. What is BBC?
3. What is the BBC's work?

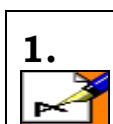
4. Where do the issues to the BBC come from?
5. What is outside broadcasting?
6. What is ITV?
7. What have you just learnt about wire broadcasting in Britain?



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

Запустити, державне телебачення, транслювати, доступний, дозволений, передача/трансляція, оснащений, введення, кінохроніка/кіножурнал, глядач, незалежне телебачення, забезпечувати, релігійні передачі, інтерв'ю з видатними людьми, розслідування, міжнародні/національні/місцеві новини, радіо (2 варіанти), діяти згідно ліцензії, створювати програми.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ВЖИВАННЯ INDEFINITE INFINITIVE І PERFECT INFINITIVE



1.

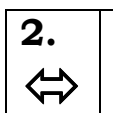
Порівняйте вживання Indefinite Infinitive і Perfect Infinitive та перекладіть речення на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на Perfect Infinitive

to write – to have written

I am glad to see you – радий бачити вас (радий, що бачу)

I am glad to have seen you – радий, що побачив

1. The child was happy to have been brought home. 2. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Rochester. 3. The children were delighted to have been brought to the circus. 4. I am sorry to have spoilt your mood. 5. Maggie was very sorry to have forgotten to feed the rabbits. 6. I am awfully glad to have met you. 7. Sorry to have placed you in this disagreeable situation. 8. I am very happy to have had the pleasure of making your acquaintance. 9. I am sorry to have kept you waiting. 10. Clyde was awfully glad to have renewed his acquaintance with Sondra. 11. Sorry not to have noticed you. 12. I am sorry to have added some more trouble by what I have told you. 13. When Clyde looked at the girl closely, he remembered to have seen her in Sondra's company. 14. I remembered to have been moved by the scene I witnessed.



2.

Замініть частини речення інфінітивними вворотами

MODEL: He is sorry that he has said it. He is sorry to have said it.

1. It is certain that it will rain if you don't take your umbrella. 2. Don't promise that you will do it, if you are not sure that you can. 3. He was happy that he was praised by everybody. 4. He was very proud that he had helped his elder brother. 5. She was sorry that she had missed the beginning of the concert. 6. I am glad that I see all my friends here. 7. I was afraid of going past that place alone. 8.

My sister will be thrilled when she is wearing a dress as lovely as that. 9. We must wait till we hear the examination results. 10. She is happy that she has found such a nice place to live in. 11. I should be delighted if I could join you. 12. He hopes that he will know everything by tomorrow.

3.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму інфінітива

A.

1. He seems (to read)..***to read*** a lot. 2. He seems (to read) now. 3. He seems (to read) since morning. 4. He seems (to read) all the books in the library. 5. We expect (to be) back in two days. 6. He expected (to help) by the teacher. 7. The children seem (to play) since morning. 8. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday. 9. She seems (to work) at this problem ever since she came here. 10. I am sorry (to break) your pen. 11. I want (to take) you to the concert. 12. I want (to take) to the concert by my father. 13. She hoped (to help) her friends. 14. She hoped (to help) by her friends. 15. I hope (to see) you soon.

B.

1. P. Picasso is known (to live, to have lived) most part of his life in France. 2. He is known (to paint, to have painted) many pictures. 3. Marion Anderson is known (to be, to have been) a great success at her concerts. 4. The composer is reported (to make, to have made) a number of changes to the original scope. 5. I happened (to meet, to have met) him at the station. 6. She seems (to like, to be liked) by the public.

4.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму інфінітива

1. They seemed (to quarrel): I could hear angry voices from behind the door. 2. They are supposed (to work) at the problem for the last two months. 3. The only sound (to hear) was the snoring of grandfather in the bedroom. 4. Her ring was believed (to lose) until she happened (to find) it during the general cleaning. It turned out (to drop) between the sofa and the wall. 5. They seemed (to wait) for ages. 6. I hate (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work. 7. He seized every opportunity (to appear) in public: he was so anxious (to talk) about. 8. Is there anything else (to tell) her? I believe she deserves (to know) the state of her sick brother. 9. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living. He wanted (to read) and not (to forget). 10. I consider myself lucky (to be) to that famous exhibition and (to see) so many wonderful paintings. 11. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris. 12. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defence lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city. 13. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell. 14. You seem (to look) for trouble. 15. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.



5.**Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи потрібну форму інфінітива**

1. Я радий, що розповів вам цю історію. 2. Я радий, що мені розповіли цю історію. 3. Я хочу познайомити вас з цією артисткою. 4. Я хочу, щоб мене познайомили з цією артисткою. 5. Я радий, що зустрів її на станції. 6. Я радий, що мене зустріли на станції. 7. Ми дуже щасливі, що запросили його на вечір. 8. Ми дуже щасливі, що нас запросили на вечір. 9. Він буде щасливий відвідати цю відому картинну галерею. 10. Він був щасливий, що відвідав цю відому картинну галерею. 11. Діти люблять, коли їм розповідають казки. 12. Я не збирався зупинятися на цій станції. 13. Я не очікував, що мене зупинять. 14. Я шкодую, що заподіяв вам стільки турбот. 15. Він не переносить, коли йому брешуть. 16. Я згадав, що вже зустрічав це слово в якійсь книжці. 17. Мені дуже шкода, що я пропустив цю цікаву лекцію. 18. Бона щаслива, що чула концерт відомого італійського диригента. 19. Бона рада, що була присутня на лекції. 20. Він дуже задоволений, що закінчив свою книгу. 21. Наші спортсмени пишаються тим, що виграли кубок. 22. Я тільки хочу, щоб мені дозволили допомогти вам. 23. Я був вдячний, що мені дали кімнату з великим вікном. 24. Він був щасливий, що повернувся додому. 25. Він був щасливий, що знову вдома. 26. Я шкодую, що перервав вас. 27. Я шкодую, що не застала вас вдома. 28. Рочестер був радий познайомитися з Джейн. 29. Рочестер був радий, що познайомився з Джейн.

ТЕМА 11: ЗАСОБИ МАСОВОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ

Заняття 6

ЗМІ У США

		<p>Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою. Зробіть план до тексту та перекажіть текст. Наприклад: А. Що означає ЗМІ для американців?</p>
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AMERICAN MASS MEDIA

A.

Mass media (that is the press, the radio and television) play an important part in the life of society. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the world and make them change their views. “After all”, say American media men, “news is not what happens – it is what you see or read about in mass media”. In other words, mass media mould public opinion.

Millions of Americans in their spare time watch TV and read newspapers. The daily paper dominates family life at breakfast, TV dominates the life of the family most of the time. The TV set is not just a piece of furniture. It is someone who is “one of the family”. It is also a habit forming drug impossible to resist. The radio is turned on most of the time, creating a permanent background noise. It does not interfere with your activities. You can listen to the radio while doing some work about the house, reading a book or driving a car.

B.

On the radio one can hear music, plays, news, and various commentary and discussions called forums. At a forum several authorities exchange views on social, economic and political problems, as well as on books of common interest. A number of sides are represented so that the listeners can hear various opinions. Such broadcasts are popular with the listeners. A peculiar feature of the American radio is soap opera. It is a sentimental serial drama dealing with domestic problems and meant for housewives. Soap opera is usually broadcast every day. Most people find soap opera boring.

C.

Various radio and TV games, such as a quiz programme on TV, also attract a large audience. During a radio panel-game listeners of the radio send questions to the studio to be answered by the members of the panel, who compete for the best results. During TV quiz programmes questions are answered by TV viewers.

D.

There is a lot of advertising on American TV and radio. Some of the TV and radio stations are owned by big corporations or individuals. The

owners can advertise whatever they choose. To advertise their goods commercial firms buy TV and radio time. So most of radio and TV time is taken up by advertisements. The firms also sponsor shows and programmes that make people buy their goods. The sponsoring firm makes a great profit on such programmes. The more people attend the show, the greater is the profit of the firm.

E.

According to some critics the cultural possibilities of American mass media are used mainly for the purpose of selling people more things than they really need. Freedom of speech, as some critics declare, allows great commercial firms to pull the rest of the people down to their own intellectual level.

But it is hardly fair to say that American mass media do not try to raise the cultural level of the people or to develop their artistic taste and with great professional skill. Radio and television bring into millions of homes are not only entertainment and news but also cultural and educational programmes. Radio stations broadcast about ten thousand hours of musical programmes weekly. Many programmes are made up almost entirely of classical music.

F.

There is a lot of education both on the radio and on television. For instance, you can take a TV course in history, political economy, management, banking and in many other subjects, or learn a foreign language by radio. Educational TV firms and programmes are shown in schools and colleges as part of the curriculum.

The opinion that all commercial programmes are of little artistic value can also be disputed.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.


1. What is the role of mass media?
2. What do Americans do at their spare time?
3. What programmes are broadcasted on the radio?
4. What is peculiar feature of the American radio?
5. What does the American television broadcast?
6. What have you learned about the American advertising?
7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the American mass media?



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою



Інформувати, повчати, розважати, змінювати точку зору, формувати громадську думку, проітстояти, вмикати радіо, заважати/втручатися, коментар, обмінюватися думками, бути популярним, особлива риса, мильна опера, бути призначеним для, змагатися, володіти, розвага, цінний приз, вірити в, свобода слова, справедливо, художній смак, цінність, сперечатися.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОНЯТТЯ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ ДІСПРИКМЕТНИКА


1. 	Використайте у реченнях, де можливо, дієприкметники замість дієслів в особовій формі. Змініть конструкцію речень, де необхідно
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MODEL: When I was writing an e-mail, I made many mistakes – *Writing* an e-mail, I made many mistakes.

1. When he was running across the yard, he fell. 2. When I was going home yesterday, I kept thinking about my friend. 3. He put on his coat, went out and looked at the cars which were passing by. 4. She closed the book, put it aside and looked at the children who were running about in the yard. 5. As the book was translated into Russian, it could be read by everybody. 6. As we were given dictionaries, we managed to translate the article easily. 7. As soon as I have done my homework, I shall go for a walk. 8. As soon as I have bought the book, I shall begin reading it.

2. 		Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму дієприкметника
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1. (to phone) the agency, he left (to say) he would be back in two hours. 2. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read. 3. (to write) his first book, he could not help worrying about the reaction of the critics. 4. (to spend) twenty years abroad, he was happy to be coming home. 5. (to be) so far away from home, he still felt himself part of the family. 6. She looked at the enormous bunch of roses with a happy smile, never (to give) such a wonderful present. 7. (not to wish) to discuss that difficult and painful problem, he changed the conversation. 8. (to translate) by a good specialist, the story preserved all the sparkling humour of the original. 9. (to approve) by the critics, the young author's story was accepted by a thick magazine. 10. (to wait) for some time in the hall, he was invited into the drawing room. 11. (to wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady. 12. They reached the oasis at last, (to walk) across the endless desert the whole day. 13. (to lie) down on the soft couch, the exhausted child fell asleep at once. 14. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse.

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

1. When he had left the house and was crossing the street, he suddenly stopped as he remembered that he had forgotten to phone his friend. 2. He looked at me and hesitated: he did not know what to say. 3. As he had long lived in those parts and knew the place very well, he easily found his way to the marketplace. 4. He has no language problems, because he has been studying English for a long time. 5. After I had written this exercise, I began to doubt whether it was

correct. 6. Take care when you cross the street. 7. Students should always be attentive while they are listening to the lecturer.

4.



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

1. There are many students who study music. 2. Don't you feel tired after you have walked so much? 3. When he arrived at the railway station, he bought a ticket, walked to the platform and boarded the train. 4. As he was promised help, he felt quieter. 5. After he was shown in, he was told to take off his coat and wait for a while. 6. Robinson started the building of the house at once and finished it before the season of rains set in. 7. He poured out a cup of coffee, sat down in an armchair and looked at the woman who was sitting opposite him.

5.



Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи потрібну форму дісприкметника

1. Артистка, яка розповідає дітям казки по радію, відома на всю країну. 2. Дитина завжди з інтересом слухає казки, які розповідає няня. 3. Розповідаючи дітям казки, вона говорить різними голосами, імітуючи героїв казок. 4. Казка, яку розповіла няня, справила на дитину велике враження. 5. Розповівши дитині казку, вона побажала їй на добраніч. 6. Моя бабуся, що розповіла мені цю казку, живе в маленькому будиночку на березі озера.

ТЕМА 11: ЗАСОБИ МАСОВОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ

Заняття 7

КОМП'ЮТЕРНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ В СУЧАСНОМУ СВІТІ. ІНТЕРНЕТ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

THE FUTURE OF CYBERSPACE

In the last thirty years, the Internet has grown dramatically. In 1983, there were only 200 computers connected to the Internet; now there are around 50 million and this growth is clearly going to continue.

Some experts are pessimistic about the future. One worry is the activities of cybercriminals. Even now, young hackers can get into the computers of banks and governments. In the future, cyberterrorists may 'attack' the world's computers, cause chaos, and make planes and trains crash.

However, many people are optimistic about the future of the Internet. Already, users can buy books, find out about holiday offers, book tickets, and get all sorts of information from the Internet.

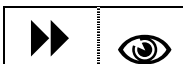
"In the next few years," says Angela Rossetto of *Cyberia* magazine, "it is clear that we are going to see an explosion of shopping on the Internet."

She also believes that, in the future, we will get entertainment from the Net and that television will probably disappear. The postal service may also disappear with the increasing use of e-mail.

Some specialists see our future in virtual reality – the use of computers with sounds and images that make you feel as if you are in a real situation. 'Personally, I think virtual reality will become part of modern life,' says Australian expert Peter Wojciechowsky. 'I see people living and working in a virtual world. We will work in virtual offices, shop in virtual supermarkets, and we will even study in virtual schools.'

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

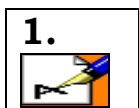
1. What does the author find?
2. What has happened to the Internet in the last 30 years?
3. What do the experts say about the Internet?
4. What could happen to the Internet in the future?
5. What is virtual reality?



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

Впливати, під'єднаний до інтернету, кіберзлочинець, спричинити хаос, cause chaos, замовляти, отримувати інформацію, вибух, зникати, віртуальна реальність.

**ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
ВЖИВАННЯ ТА УТВОРЕННЯ PRESENT PARTICIPLE
(ING – ФОРМА)**

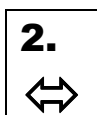


1.

Утворіть з поданих дієслів дієприкметник теперішнього часу

MODEL: to read+ing – reading – Participle I

to stop-	to cut-	to forget-
to begin-	to order-	to study-
to open-	to play-	to develop-



2.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою, використовуючи **Participle I**

1. **Seeing** that I was late I hurried.
2. Be careful while **crossing** the street.
3. **Being left** alone I went on with my work.
4. She tried to calm the **crying** child.
5. Not **knowing** what to say he kept silent.



3.

Перекладіть речення українською мовою

1. A person bringing good news is always welcome.
2. While skating yesterday he fell and hurt himself.
3. When writing a telegram we must use as few words as possible.
4. The leaves lying on the ground reminded us of autumn.
5. Being a great book-lover, he spent a lot of money on books.
6. Receiving the telegram he rang the manager up.



4.

Переробіть речення, використовуючи дієприкметник теперішнього часу

A. MODEL: The man who is standing near the captain is their new coach. – The man standing near the captain is their new coach.

1. Do you know the name of the man who is talking to Mr. Parker?
2. The sea which washes Norway in the southwest is called the North Sea.
3. The new stadium that houses forty five thousands people is a wonderful building.
4. She looked at the plane which was disappearing in the clouds.

B. MODEL: When I heard the news I phoned Peter. – Hearing the news I phoned Peter.

1. When I saw him, I felt happy.
2. When he watched the game, he enjoyed it.

3. When she spoke to Bob, she asked his advice.
4. When they drove home, they saw Mr. Bentley.
5. When they arrived at the airport, they saw their friends there.

C. MODEL: As she said so she went out of the room. – *Saying* so she went out of the room.

1. As he looked out of the window he saw his father.
2. As she felt tired she sat down in the armchair.
3. As he did not know what to do he asked his brother's advice.
4. As he failed to hit the ball he got angry.

5.



Переробіть речення, використовуючи дієприкметник теперішнього часу

A. MODEL: While they were travelling in Europe they visited Spain. – While *travelling* in Europe they visited Spain.

1. While they were sitting in the dressing-room, they did not say a word.
2. While he was looking through the newspaper, he saw a picture of his friend.
3. While he was speaking to George, he invited him to his birthday party.
4. While he was walking along the street, he met his old friend.

B. MODEL: After he had done his homework he went for a walk. – *Having done* his homework he went for a walk.

1. After they had played the first two periods they felt tired.
2. After he had had a holiday he felt better.
3. After he had made an appointment with Mr. Taylor he told the director about it.
4. After they had settled all the questions they had lunch.
5. After he had taken Ben to hospital he phoned his mother.

6.



Переробіть речення, використовуючи дієприкметник

1. (While we were crossing)..crossing.. the bridge, we saw Jane, who was talking with an old man.
2. As we were very tired, we refused to go for a walk.
3. As he thought that it would rain, he put on a rain-coat.
4. While I was going to the institute, I met one of my old friends.
5. As he was very absent-minded, he made some mistakes in the dictation.
6. When we came home, he immediately rang her up.
7. When he saw me, he came up and shook my hand.

ТЕМА 11: ЗАСОБИ МАСОВОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ

Заняття 8

РОБОТА РЕПОРТЕРА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

NEWSPAPER REPORTING

The newspaper printing is a rather unusual activity because each day the newspaper material is prepared anew. Newspaper includes editorial board work the following functions: getting the right news, writing it in the form of an article, selection of the best items for the print, and displaying the selected copy in the paper.

All these tasks are performed by journalists, editors, rewrite men, photographers and make-up editors responsible for the issue of the paper.

Thus, the newspaper reporting starts with collecting information for the paper. However, journalism does not stop here. Newspapers and magazines publish a great deal of stories, not only news items or political stories, for example, stories of humorous or some other type. Such essay-type articles may be called human interest stories. Besides, newspapers carry many items on sports, personalities of today as well as stories on science, art and technology. Rather popular are also the reports about the flights of astronauts and space research matters in general.


Human interest stories are often written in the form of an interview, or as some journalists say, a “profile” is given. It is no secret that different newspaper publications differently influence the reader, this depending on the level of the skill of the journalist himself or the type of the topic being covered.

One can often hear some reporters who have just started their career in journalism asking this question: how to conduct an interview? There are hardly any rules to that effect because each interviewee is different. In most instances, the journalist’s problem is how to get the interviewee to start talking. The opening questions, therefore, are of special importance. The reporter should not ask questions that call for only yes-or-no response. Another problem is how to keep on talking. Some interviewers take copious notes, others trust their memory and take notes only about the exact names, places, figures, and the like.

The above-mentioned profile-type stories may be characterized as “personality sketches” reading which one learns much about interesting aspects of somebody’s life. Other everyday topics covered by newspapers are stories on crime, medicine and law. Those organs of press which focus on entertainment, crime and just gossip are justly called “commercial”. These papers are published primarily for profit. Usually they have a considerable readership.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. Why is the newspaper printing an unusual activity?
2. What does the newspaper reporting start with?
3. What do newspapers and magazines publish?
4. What articles may be called human interest stories?
5. What reports are rather popular?
6. In what form are human interest stories often written?
7. What are the journalist's problems?
8. What other everyday topics do newspapers cover?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Незвичний, редакція, журналіст, фотограф, репортер, збирати інформацію, велика кількість, особистість, дослідження космосу, впливати, брати інтерв'ю, плітки, заради прибутку, коло читачів.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ВЖИВАННЯ PRESENT PARTICIPLE І PERFECT PARTICIPLE

1. 	Перекладіть речення українською мовою, використовуючи Perfect Participle I
--	---

1. Having slept two hours, he felt rested.
2. Having prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away.
3. Having heard the news, she hurried home.
4. Having seen her in the street, he called her to remind about the party.

2. 		Перекладіть речення українською мовою, використовуючи Perfect and Non-Perfect Participle
--	---	---

1. Being well-prepared, he answered readily.
2. Being badly wounded, he recovered slowly.
3. Having been shown the wrong direction, he lost the way.
4. Being in a hurry, he forgot his glasses.
5. Having sung the solo, he left the scene.
6. Being busy, he could not answer my questions.
7. I received some illustrated magazines.
8. Having told the news, she stopped speaking.
9. They showed me the book, written many years ago.
10. The articles being written by modern journalists differ from those written years ago.
11. Having received his letter, they left for Lviv.
12. While waiting for them, I was reading this newspaper.

13. The boy was reading the book making notes.
14. We study at the university founded hundred years ago.
15. She ran to the steps leading down the street.
16. Seeing them we decided to tell them the truth.
17. Having cleaned the room he went for a walk.
18. Being ill, she couldn't go to the cinema with us.
19. While being asked about that accident, the woman couldn't say anything.

3.



Напишіть речення, які починаються з – ing, not – ing або having

1. I thought they must be hungry. So I offered them something to eat. Thinking
2. She is a foreigner. So she needs a visa to stay in this country.....
3. I didn't know his address. So I couldn't contact him.
4. The man wasn't able to understand English. So he didn't know what I said.
5. A little girl didn't see the cat. She was little and the cat was jumping high on the tree.

4.



Напишіть речення, які починаються з – ing, not – ing або having

1. He has travelled a lot. So he knows a lot about other countries.
2. We had spent nearly all our money. So we couldn't afford to stay in a hotel.
3. We bought our tickets. Then we went into the theatre.
4. They had dinner. Then they continued on their journey.
5. Sue did all her shopping. Then she went for a cup of coffee.

5.



Напишіть речення, розкриваючи дужки

1. He walked down the road (to sing).
2. (to enter) the room I recognized him at once.
3. (to put) on the coat, she ran out of the house.
4. The man (to teach) math at their school studied in Odessa.
5. (to translate) into a foreign language the story lost all its charm.
6. (to come) home she found nobody there.
7. He woke up (to think) of his parents.
8. (to be) a woman of taste she always dresses well.
9. There are some people (to come) in now.

10. (to translate) seven articles, he decided to have a break.
11. You make mistake (to judge) people by their appearance.
12. (to be) very tired, she soon fell asleep.
13. The boy went in, (to carry) his case.
14. While (to discuss) this problem, we sat on the window sill.
15. (to have) dinner, he went out.
16. (to examine) by the doctor, the patient could not stop talking.

6.



Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи потрібну форму дієприкметника

1. Хлопчик, який біг мимо будинку, раптом зупинився.
2. Будучи дуже зайнятим, він не відразу почув мене.
3. Почувши кроки, він підняв голову.
4. Випивши чашку чаю, вона відчула себе краще.
5. Граючись у саду, діти не помітили, що стало темно.
6. Підійшовши до дверей, він відчинив їх.
7. Том підійшов до дівчинки, яка сміялася.
8. Він поклав на стіл зім'ятий лист.
9. Дівчинка, що плакала, була голодна.
10. Бабуся дивилася на дітей, що граються у дворі.
11. Вона любить дивитися на дітей, що граються.
12. Зробивши уроки, діти пішли гуляти.
13. Лежачи на дивані, він читав книжку.

ТЕМА 12: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

Заняття 1

ЛЮДИНА І ЗАКОН



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

LAW

Law is a system of rules a society sets to maintain order and protect harm to persons and property. Law is ancient, dating back at least to the Code of Hammurabi, written by an ancient Babylonian king around 1760 BC. Today, most countries have tens or hundreds of thousands of pages of law. Laws are enforced by the police, supported by the court and prison systems. Laws are written by legislators, such as senators or congressmen. Laws must not contradict the Constitution, a document with the most basic rules of the country.

Aside from law being a set of rules, the word also refers to the law as practiced by lawyers, who either prosecute or defend a client from an accusation of violating the law. Becoming a lawyer means attending law school and passing a bar exam. This brings the lawyer to a law license. Only lawyers with a law license are allowed to practice law.


There are many categories of law. These include contract law, property law, trust law, tort law, criminal law, constitutional law, administrative law, and international law. Each of these sets the rules for a distinct area of human activity.

Without laws, there is lawlessness, which historically has led to a general crisis in society and in the economy. Those that deny all laws are called anarchists.

Different people generally favor more or less law. There are libertarians, who prefer minimal law or government intervention into public. And there are fascists, who regulated practically everything, thinking that a disciplined nation will be a powerful nation. Historically, most fascist governments have collapsed.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What is law?
2. What is the Code of Hammurabi?
3. What powers enforce law?
4. What people write laws?
5. What is Constitution?
6. What do lawyers do?
7. What is lawlessness?
8. What are anarchists, libertarians and fascists?
9. What do you think about law? Is it necessary?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Закон, встановлювати, проводити, захищати, порядок, власність, нав'язувати/примушувати/підкріпляти, суд/судова система, законодавець, суперечити, адвокат/юрист, або...або, переслідувати в судовому порядку, захистити клієнта від звинувачення в порушенні закону, відвідувати коледж права і пройти іспит з професії, ліцензія/патент, договірне право, право власності, право довіряти, делікатне/приватне право, кримінальне/карне право, конституційне право, адміністративне право, міжнародне право, прихильно, беззаконня, криза, заперечувати, підтримувати/ставитися прони́кнення, фашистський уряд, провалитися/руйнуватися


ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

ТРЕТЯ ФОРМА ДІЄСЛОВА (PAST PARTICIPLE)

1. 	Утворіть з поданих дієслів дієприкметник минулого часу Participle II
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MODEL: to do – done – зроблено

to break-	to paint-	to forget-
to build-	to write-	to watch-
to steal-	to show-	to stop-
to play-	to develop-	to cut-
to begin-	to order-	to open-
to give-	to lie-	to choose-

2 		Перекладіть речення українською мовою
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1. On our excursion we saw a wall built a hundred years ago.
2. I read a note written in French.
3. The children watched by the nurse were playing in the garden.
4. The stolen papers were never found.
5. When shown the letter she confessed everything.

3 	Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на Past Participle
---	---

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 Kyiv 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.

4.



Прекладіть речення українською мовою

1. She showed the travellers the room reserved for them.
2. The bridge seized by the enemy the day before was re-taken by our troops.
3. Books read in childhood seem like old friends.
4. The answer received from the sellers greatly surprised us.
5. All the goods discharged from the ship will be sent to the warehouse.

5.



Переробіть речення, використовуючи дієприкметник минулого часу

MODEL: I have just read his article that was published in the “Morning Star.” – I have just read his article *published* in the “Morning Star.”

1. The new school that was built last year is one of the finest buildings in our street.
2. Did you see the letter that was signed last Thursday?
3. Did you hear the announcement that was made on the radio?
4. Did you see the article that was translated by him?

6.



Прекладіть речення англійською мовою

1. Ставши незалежною, Україна почала розвивати відносини з країнами східної і західної Європи.
2. Вони згадували чудові дні, проведені на узбережжі Чорного моря.
3. Будучи впевненою, що ніхто не подзвонить, вона вирішила піти спати.
4. Гра, яку виграла наша команда, була останньою в чемпіонаті.
5. Заплативши за квитки, ми поспішили до зали.
6. У будинку, який будують навпроти, буде великий магазин.
7. Ось теми, які зазвичай обговорюють на цих семінарах.
8. Вона щось говорила дитині, що плакав.
9. Це доповідь, яку обговорювали під час останньої зустрічі.
10. Що ти думаєш про методи, які використовуються цим лікарем?
11. Ти вже переглянув записи лекцій, прочитаних минулого року?

12. Я показала їй сукню, яка була куплена в Парижі.
13. Розповівши все, він відчув полегшення.
14. Ми говорили про методи, які використовують в сучасній американській хірургії.
15. Намагаючись привернути мою увагу, незнайомець постукав у вікно.

ТЕМА 12: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

Заняття 2

ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

KINDS OF SOCIETIES

A society is a group of people that are controlled by the bounds of cultural identity, social solidarity, and functional interdependence. Thus, the members may share some mutual concern or interest, a common objective or common characteristics.

Scientists divide human societies into ten basic categories: Hunting and Gathering, Simple Horticultural, Advanced Horticultural, Simple Agrarian, Advanced Agrarian, Industrial, Fishing, Maritime, Herding, Hybrid. This classification is based on a society's primary technology, that is the technology used by members of the society to get the basic necessities of life.

Over the course of history, most people have lived in one of six kinds of societies: Hunting and Gathering, Simple Horticultural, Advanced Horticultural, Simple Agrarian, Advanced Agrarian, Industrial. Three kinds of societies have evolved because of special environmental conditions: Fishing, Maritime and Herding. Hybrid societies have emerged as a result of the colonization by industrialized societies and nations.




Through History most of people lived in hunting and gathering societies (150,000 BC to 8,000 BC), fishing (12,000 – 10,000 BC), simple horticultural societies (10,000 – 4,000 BC), herding society (9,000 BC), advanced horticultural societies (4,000 – 3,000 BC), Simple Agrarian (3,000 BC – 1,000 AD), maritime (2,000 BC), advanced agrarian (1,000 – 1,800 AD), industrial (1,800 AD to present). The rise of technology developed directly to the rise of Agrarian Era and Industrial Era.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. How could you define a society?
2. Is it possible that the members of a society may not share any mutual concern or interest, a common objective or common characteristics?
3. How are societies divided by specialists in history?
4. According to what technology do scientists divide societies?
5. Why have Hybrid societies appeared?
6. What helped to rise Industrial era?
7. In what kind of society do we live?
8. What do you think will be next kind of society: space or robot?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Кордон/межа/границя, культурна самобутність, соціальна солідарність, взаємозалежність, взаємний інтерес, загальна мета, полювання і збирання, просте садівництво, передовий/прогресивний, аграрне суспільство, промислове суспільство, рибна ловля, морське суспільство, гібридне/змішане суспільство, оленярство, еволюціонувати, виникати.

			Прокоментуйте англійською чи українською мовою наступні цікаві висловлювання відомих людей про суспільство
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I think we risk becoming the best informed society that has ever died of ignorance. (Reuben Blades)

It is no measure of health to be well adjusted to a profoundly sick society. (Krishnamurti)

Our modern society is engaged in polishing and decorating the cage in which man is kept imprisoned. (Swami Nirmalananda)

Do not waste your time on Social Questions. What is the matter with the poor is Poverty; what is the matter with the rich is Uselessness. (George Bernard Shaw)

I think God's going to come down and pull civilization over for speeding. (Steven Wright)

There comes a time when a woman needs to stop thinking about her looks and focus her energies on raising her children. This time comes at the moment of conception. A child needs a role model, not a supermodel. (Astrid Alauda)

What is the use of a house if you haven't got a tolerable planet to put it on? (David Thoreau)



We do not have to visit a madhouse to find disordered minds; our planet is the mental institution of the universe. (Johann Wolfgang von Goete)

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ФОРМ ДІСПРИКМЕТНИКА

1. 	Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на дісприкметники
--	--

1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl. – Всі дивилися на дівчинку, що танцювала.
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.

2. 		Переробіть речення, використовуючи дієприкметники теперішнього та минулого часу
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MODEL: If a person has become tired from a long trip... (traveller, trip)

He is a tired traveller.

It is a tiring travel.

1. Mr. Allen bores us with his manner of speaking... (Mr. Allen, conversation, his listeners)
2. When a team is in the process of losing a game... (team, game)
3. The sad news has broken your heart... (heart, news)
4. If a dog has been injured by the blow... (dog, blow)
5. All the students respect professor Smith... (professor Smith, students)
6. If a compliment pleases a person... (news, person)
7. They were annoyed by his comments... (comments, they)
8. If a person has been discouraged by the news... (news, person)
9. The boy's questions puzzled his parents... (questions, parents)

3. 	Замініть виділені частини речень дієприкметниковими зворотами
--	--

1. When he had left the house and and was crossing the street ..Having left the house and grossing 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.

Поставте дієслова в дужках в дієприкметник теперішнього часу або дієприкметник минулого часу

1. It was a windy day, and the air on Little Dorrit's face soon brightened it. (to stir)
2. He took a strip of paper from his vest and gave it to the reporter. (to fold)
3. There was one bright star in the sky. (to shine)
4. He reminded you of a sheep aimlessly hither and thither. (to frighten, to run)
5. At one end was a group of beautiful women exquisitelyand..... diamonds on their heads and bosoms... (to gown, to wear)
6. Maxim stopped, and picked up a petal and gave it to me. (to fall)
7. They came to the quiet little station by a single bulb, almost in a mass of oleander and vines and palmettos. (to light, to hide)
8. She remained silent but her silence was like a question in the dark between them. (to hang)
9. With eyes he leaned back on the bench. (to close)
10. We walked down the hall and down the wide thickly stairs. (to carpet)
11. There were candles on the table. (to light)
12. There was a long line of trucks and carts on the road up the bridge. (to abandon, to lead)
13. A tall, thin man with a sharp pointed face sat at a table for dinner. (to lay)
14. The voice had something in it. (to appeal)

5.



Перекладіть на англійську мову, звертаючи увагу на дієприкметники

1. Хлопчик, який біг мимо будинку, раптом зупинився.
2. Будучи дуже зайнятим, він не відразу почув мене.
3. Почувши кроки, він підняв 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 в кімнату, дитина почала гратися.
9. Прочитавши багато книг Діккенса, він добре ознайомився з цим письменником.

ТЕМА 12: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

Заняття 3

СИСТЕМА ДЕРЖАВОТВОРЕННЯ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

A form of government (also referred to as a **system of government**) is a social institution composed of various people, institutions and their relations in regard to the governance (or government) of a state. Different forms of government have different political systems.

Types of government

Categorising forms of government gives a general idea of the power structure of the governance of a country. However, every country's system is unique, and in practice many represent a hybrid of different forms of government. The list below shows a division based on differences in political franchise (suffrage).

Autocracy - rule by one

Oligarchy - rule by minority

Democracy - rule by majority




Republic - rule by law

Anarchism - rule by no one

There is a number of political systems, which originate as socio-economic movements or parties having governmental control, so that they are considered as government in themselves. Some examples are as follows: the communist movement, Islamism and others.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What is called "a form of government"?
2. What types of government have you learned?
3. Comment on the characteristics of autocracy, oligarchy, democracy, republic and anarchism.
4. What countries are the representatives of autocracy, oligarchy, democracy, republic and anarchism?
5. Why are the communist movement and islamism considered socio-economic movements?
6. What countries are the representatives of the communist and islamist movements?
7. What political forms are in Ukraine, Russia, the USA, Canada and the UK

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
---	---	---	---

Уряд, заклад, соціальний інститут, складатися, відносно, політична система, розподіл, політична франшиза (виборче право), самодержавство, олігархія, меншість, демократія, більшість, республіка, правова держава, анархізм, виникати, соціально-економічний рух.

			Доберить значення слів англійською мовою
---	---	---	---

держава	the authorized body or organization that exercises this direction and control, or the individuals that comprise it
партия	the population of a specific area unified under a single government; nation.
влада	the ability to have authority or control over others.
уряд	the right to vote in a political election
політик	a person engaged in party politics
виборче право	a group or organization formed on the basis of common political beliefs or opinions.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОНЯТТЯ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ GERUNDІЯ

Gerund

I like <u>reading</u> books.	Я люблю <u>читати</u> книги.
<u>Reading</u> is my favourite occupation.	<u>Читання</u> є моїм улюбленим заняттям.
I can not live without <u>reading</u> books.	Я не можу жити без <u>читання</u> книг.
I remember <u>reading</u> this book.	Я пам'ятаю, як <u>читав</u> цю книгу.
I think of <u>reading</u> this book.	Я думаю <u>читати</u> цю книжку.
I like <u>reading</u> aloud	Я люблю <u>читати</u> вголос

1. 	Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на герундій
--	--

MODEL: Taking medicine is unpleasant thing. – Прийом ліків це неприємно.

1. He sat without answering.
2. Smoking is forbidden here.
3. He is fond of painting.
4. My shoes need repairing.
5. They went on talking.
6. It looks like raining.
7. The band began playing music.
9. She has a habit of interrupting people.

10. I like learning foreign languages.
11. My friend can't help speaking about this event
12. They continue their studying.
13. My parents insist on my staying there.
14. After coming home the boy had dinner.
15. We enjoyed playing tennis.
16. Her child is afraid of swimming.
17. They were informed of our arriving.
18. She is incapable of doing it.
19. He is suspected of stealing money.

2.




Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи правильну форму герундія та перекладіть на українську мову
MODEL: No (camp). – No camping

1. She does a lot of (read).
2. What he likes is (drive).
3. No (park) here.
4. We heard a lot of (shout) last night.
5. Quick (run) saved him.
6. I am not against his (come).
7. Who does (wash) in your house?
8. We did some (shop) this morning.
9. She hates (do) the washing-up.
10. (act) is an interesting profession.
11. There's no (regret) my decision.
12. Their (shout) woke people up.
13. We don't mind (invite) him.
14. Excuse me, I (be) late.
15. Try it on before (complain).
16. My friend enjoys a bit of (sing).
17. (be) late is a shame.
18. I like his (guitar play).
19. This is used for (cut) meat.
20. No (smoke) here.
21. These (draw) are expensive.
22. She has done very little (iron) today.
23. Do you like (cycle)?
24. Yesterday he had some (train).
25. (not be) late is a good habit.
26. There was (ring) of a bell.
27. Does she like (make) plans?
28. No (fish) here.
29. I can't live without (watch) TV.

3. 		Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи правильну форму герундія
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1. (to speak) without (to think) is (to shoot) without aim.
2. Do you know what is peculiar about the English rule of (to drive)?
3. I'm glad to say that the lady didn't keep us (to wait).
4. I remember (to take) to Paris when I was a very small child.
5. I strongly suspect Gerald of (to know) all about it beforehand, though he swears he didn't.
6. Excuse me for not (to write) more at the moment.
7. She never lost the power of (to form) quick decisions.
8. He had an air of (to be) master of his fate, which was his chief attraction.
9. She denied (to see) me at the concert though I'm sure I saw her in the stalls.
10. I want to thank her for (to look) after the children while I was out.

4. 	Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи правильну форму герундія
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1. He passed to the front door and out without (to see) us.
2. I enjoy (to read) poetry.
3. I don't mind (to stay) here for a little while.
4. Are you going to keep me (to wait) all day?
5. They reproached us for (not to come) to the party; they were waiting for us the whole evening.
6. He suspected her of (to give) the police information about him while the workers were on strike.
7. I sat on the doorstep thinking over my chances of (to escape) from home.
8. There is very little hope of the work (to do) in time.
9. The coat showed evident signs of (to wear) on the preceding night.
10. (to avoid) the use of the perfect gerund is quite common if there is no fear of (to misunderstand).

5. 	Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи правильну форму герундія
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1. After the accident, the injured man recovered consciousness in hospital. He remembered (cross) the road, but he didn't remember (knock down).
2. I am still thirsty in spite of (drink) four cups of tea.
3. This carpet always looks dirty, in spite of (sweep) every day.
4. He didn't return the book he had borrowed after (promise) to do so.
5. He got into the house by (climb) through a window, without (see) by anyone.
6. I think he was foolish to buy a car before (learn) how to drive it.
7. Peter is a much better chess-player than I am, and he was very surprised when I beat him yesterday for the first time. He isn't used to (beat).
8. He went to bed at 9 p.m. in spite of (sleep) all the afternoon.
9. He complained of (give) a very small room at the back of the hotel.

6.



Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи правильну форму герундія

1. The little girl didn't go near the dog; she was afraid of (bite).
2. The baby went to sleep a few minutes after (feed).
3. The little girl never gets tired of (ask) her mother questions, but her mother often gets tired of (ask) so many questions.
4. They lived in a small town for ten years and then moved without (make) friends with any of their neighbours.
5. The little boy was punished for (tell) lie by (send) to bed without his supper.
6. Mary was chosen a year ago to act in the school play. She was very pleased at (choose).
7. Jack doesn't like boxing. I don't know if he is afraid of (hurt) his opponent or of (hurt) himself.
8. He was taken to hospital unconscious after the accident. He died in hospital without (recover) consciousness.
9. I always treat people politely and I insist on (treat) politely.
10. Little boy was very hungry at eleven o'clock in spite of (eat) a big breakfast two hours earlier.
11. She didn't get out of bed until ten o'clock in spite of (wake up) at seven.

ТЕМА 12: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

Заняття 4

БОРОТЬБА З ТЕРОРИЗМОМ У СВІТІ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

TERRORISM

Terrorism is the use of terror or unpredictable violence against governments, publics or individuals to achieve a political goal. Terrorism has been used by political organizations, nationalistic and ethnic groups, revolutionaries, armies and secret police of governments themselves.

Acts of terrorism can be carried out by individuals or groups, and are sometimes sponsored by governments without declaration of war.

States that sponsor terrorism against civilians use their own combatants – such as freedom fighters, patriots, or paramilitaries.

The distinction between state violence and terrorism is that terrorism is random, and more irrational than state violence.

A *terrorist* is one who is personally involved in an act of terrorism. The term “terrorism” comes from the French 18th century word *terrorisme* (under the Terror), based on the Latin verbs *terrere* (to tremble) and *deterreere* (to frighten from).

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. Can you identify “terrorism” in your own words?
2. Who can use terrorism?
3. Who can carry out terroristic attacks?
4. How are combatants called?
5. Do states use terroristic acts?
6. What does the word “terrorism” come from?
7. What were the most horrible terroristic acts? Where?
8. Did Ukraine experience terrorism?
9. Can murder of a political leader be called a terroristic act?
10. Why do people decide to become a terrorist?



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

Систематичний терор, непередбачена жорстокість, досягнути політичної мети, таємна поліція, здійснювати терористичний акт, оголошення війни, борець за свободу, випадковий, боєць/бойова одиниця.

Додатковий текст

HISTORY OF TERRORISM

Terrorism has been practiced throughout history and throughout the world. The ancient Greek historian Xenophon (431 – 350 BC) wrote of the effectiveness of psychological warfare against enemy populations. Roman emperors Tiberius (reigned AD 14–37) and Caligula (reigned AD 37–41) used banishment, expropriation of property, and execution as means to discourage opposition to their rule.

In the 19th century, terrorism was adopted by adherents of anarchism in Western Europe, Russia, and the United States. They believed that the best way to effect political and social change was to assassinate persons in positions of power. A number of kings, presidents, prime ministers, and other government officials were killed by anarchists' guns and bombs. Russian intelligentsia, impatient with the slow pace of Tsarist reforms, transformed peasant discontent into open revolution. Anarchists like Mikhail Bakunin maintained that progress was impossible without destruction. The development of powerful, stable, and affordable explosives made them available to dissidents. Organized into secret societies like the People's Will, Russian terrorists launched a campaign of terror against the state that climaxed in 1881 when Tsar Alexander II was assassinated.

A revolutionary Irish-American group, the Fenian Brotherhood, planted explosive devices around the city of London and the British mainland in the mid 1800's, in protest to the British occupation of Ireland. This is often seen as the first act of "republican Terrorism".

The 20th century witnessed great changes in the use and practice of terrorism. Terrorism became the hallmark of a number of political movements stretching from the extreme right to the extreme left of the political spectrum. Terrorism was adopted as a state policy by such totalitarian regimes as those of Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler and the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin. In these states arrest, imprisonment, torture, and execution were applied without legal guidance or restraints.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What do you know about Roman emperors Tiberius and Caligula? What were they famous for?
2. What do you know about anarchism in the 19th century? What do you know about this period in Russia?
3. Can you give examples of totalitarian regimes in the 20th century?



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою


Кара, страта, використовувати, ритуальне вбивство, тортури, релігійна єресь, царська реформа, знищення, вибуховий пристрій, бути свідком, ув'язнення.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УТВОРЕННЯ GERUNDІЯ

GERUND

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

Active Indefinite	I like <u>inviting</u> my friends. Я люблю запрошувати своїх друзів
Passive Indefinite	I like <u>being invited</u> to the parties. Я люблю, коли мене запрошують навечірки
Active Perfect	I remember <u>having shown</u> you this letter. Я пам'ятаю, що показував тобі цього листа
Passive Perfect	I remember <u>having been shown</u> this letter. Я пам'ятаю, що мені показували цей лист

1. 	Складіть речення та перекладіть їх українською. Зверніть увагу на особливості перекладу герундія
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- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. I'd like you to stop | talking.
interrupting me.
asking me questions.
smoking here. |
| 2. Have you begun | reading the book that I gave you?
learning to skate?
looking through the text?
making notes of the lectures?
discussing the question without them? |
| 3. I don't mind | 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. |

2. 	Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи герундій
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1. My watch keeps (stop). — That's because you keep (forget) to wind it.
2. Would you mind (lend) me ten pence? I want to make a phone call.
3. I suggest (telephone) the hospitals before asking the police to look for him.
4. Why do you keep (look) back?

5. He kept (ring) up and (ask) for an explanation and she didn't know what to do about him.
6. Try to avoid (be) late. He hates to be kept (wait).
7. The taxi-driver tried to stop in time, but he couldn't avoid (hit) the old woman.
8. He offered to buy my old car, if I didn't mind (wait) a month for the money.
9. Imagine (have) to get up at 5 a.m. every day!
10. At first I enjoyed (listen) to him, but after a while I got tired of hearing the same story again and again.
11. I keep (try) to make mayonnaise but I never succeed.
12. He suggested (call) a meeting and (let) them decide the matter themselves.

3.



Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи герундій

1. Imagine (keep) a snake as a pet!
2. We suggested (sleep) in hotels but the children were anxious to camp out.
3. Please, go on (write); I don't mind waiting.
4. The baby started crying when he woke up, and went on (cry) all the morning.
5. The teacher was angry and said, "If you keep on (interrupt) me, I'll send you out of the class."
6. He didn't want to lose any more money, so he gave up (play) cards.
7. It's no use (wait).
8. Try to forget it; it isn't worth (worry) about.
9. It's no use (have) a bicycle if you don't know how to ride it
10. It's no use (try) to interrupt him. You'll have to wait till he stops talking.
11. There are people who can't help (laugh) when they see someone slip on a banana skin.
12. He refuses to take advice from anyone, so it's no use (speak) to him.
13. I intended to go to the cinema yesterday, but my friend told me the film wasn't worth (see).

4.



Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи герундій

1. What about (buy) double quantities of everything today? That will save shopping again later in the week.
2. I promised to come early, but I couldn't help (be) late.
3. When I came he was busy (write) a letter to his friend.
4. Let's go for a swim.—What about (go) for a drive instead?
5. Mr. Shaw is very busy (write) his memoirs. He is far too busy to receive callers, so you'd better just go away.
6. I didn't feel like (work) so I suggested spending the day in the country.
7. It's no use (ask) children to keep quiet. They can't help (make) a noise.
8. Let's go fishing today. There's a nice wind. What about (come) with us, Ann?

9. Why didn't you warn him? It's no use (warn) him.
10. Where is Ann? — She is busy (do) her homework.
11. Do you feel like (go) to a film or shall we stay at home?
12. There is no point in (remain) in a dangerous place if you can't do anything to help the people who have to stay there.
13. At first enjoyed listening to him but after a while I got tired of (hear) the same story again and again.

5.



Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи герундій

1. He didn't leave the house because he was afraid of (meet) someone who would recognize him.
2. You'll soon get used to (sleep) by the phone.
3. He expects me to answer by return but I have no intention of (reply) at all.
4. I am tired of (do) the same thing all the time.
5. I'm not used to (drive) on the left.
6. There was no way of (get) out of the building except by climbing down a rope.
7. Would you like me to turn down the radio a bit? — No, it's all right. I'm used to (work) with the radio on.
8. I want to catch the 7 a.m. train tomorrow. — But you are not good at (get) up early, are you?
9. My father thinks I am not capable of (earn) my own living, but I mean to show him that he is wrong.
10. I called at his house on the chance of (see) him.
11. She caught a bad cold, because she isn't used to (sleep) with her windows open.
12. I wanted to pay the bus fares, but my friend insisted on (pay).

6.



Дайте відповіді на запитання, використовуючи герундій

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?

ТЕМА 12: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

Заняття 5

СВІТОВІ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ООН (ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ ОБ'ЄДНАНИХ НАЦІЙ)



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

UNITED NATIONS



Flag of the United Nations

The **United Nations**, or **UN**, is an international organization founded in 1945. The UN is a global association of governments for cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, and social equity. It was founded by 51 states and in 2005 it consisted of 191 member states, including practically all internationally-recognized independent nations. The headquarters is in New York City, where member countries of the UN hold their regular meetings throughout each year.




The organization includes administrative bodies such as the UN General Assembly, UN Security Council, UN Economic and Social Council, UN Trusteeship Council, UN Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice. There are other UN system agencies, for example, the WHO (World Health Organisation) and UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Fund). All decisions are made by consensus.

The UN was founded at the end of World War II by the victorious world powers to prevent conflicts between nations and make future wars impossible with the help of collective security. The organization's structure still reflects the period of its founding: the United Nations Security Council includes five permanent members with veto power — the United States of America, Russia, United Kingdom, France, and People's Republic of China (which replaced the Republic of China). Ukraine as a republic of the Soviet Union was among the founders of UN in 1945.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What is UN?
2. When was it founded? After what event in history?
3. What was it organized for?
4. Why was the UN organized?
5. How many countries organized the UN? What were they?
6. How many countries does the UN include now?

7. What administrative bodies does the UN include?
8. What problems do its bodies touch?
9. The organization's structure still reflects the period of its founding, doesn't it?
10. What does it mean "veto power"?
11. Why does the UN still include the veto members?
12. How many countries have the veto power?
13. Is Ukraine a member of the UN? If yes, since when?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Організація Об'єднаних Націй, міжнародна асоціація урядів, співпраця, галузь міжнародного права і міжнародної безпеки, економічний розвиток, соціальна справедливість, міжнародно визнаний, незалежна держава, штаб-квартира/командування/головне управління, протягом, адміністративний орган, Генеральна Асамблея ООН, Рада Безпеки ООН, Економічна і Соціальна Рада Організації Об'єднаних Націй, Рада ООН з опіки, Секретаріат ООН, Міжнародний Суд, установа, ВООЗ (Всесвітня організація охорони здоров'я), ЮНІСЕФ (ООН Міжнародний дитячий фонд), консенсус, колективна безпека, постійний член, які мають право вето, засновник.

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів англійською мовою
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право вето	a group of people joined together for a common purpose or by a mutual interest. friendship or companionship
асоціація	an opinion shared by a great majority
співпраця	the right or power of one official authority or body to reject or cancel something such as a law or budget
консенсус	willingness to work together or cooperate

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

ДІЄСЛОВА, ЯКІ ВИМАГАЮТЬ ПІСЛЯ СЕБЕ ГЕРУНДІЯ

1.  **Перефразуйте речення так, щоб герундій став підметом**

MODEL: 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.

Слова та вирази, після яких використовується герундій			
to avoid	to fancy	to postpone	to be against
to admit	to finish	to put off	can't help
to appreciate	to forgive	to stop	can't avoid
to consider	to imagine	to give up	can't afford
to delay	to help (on)	to go on	to be surprised at
to deny	to mention	to suggest	to be proud of
to detect	to mind	to resent	to think of
to enjoy	to miss	to feel like	to be fond of
to explain	to pardon	to be for	to depend on
to agree to	to persist in	to be afraid of	to result in
to accuse of	to be engaged in	to consist in	to hear of
to approve of	to spend in	to complain of	to suspect of
to give up the idea of	to succeed in	to prevent from	to inform of
	It is important	It is necessary	look forward to

2.



Перекладіть речення на англійську. 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 у роботі.
9. Вибачте, що я запізнився.
10. Він почав писати вірші ще у дитинстві.



3.



Перекладіть речення, використовуючи герундій

1. Нелі запропонувала піти до Історичного музею.
2. Цю проблему треба обговорити.
3. Я пригадую, що бачила цю фотографію Британського музею в іншому журналі.
4. Хоча ми були в Лондоні всього три дні, я отримала велике задоволення від відвідання визначних місць цього величезного міста.

5. Вона боїться залишатися з дітьми. Вона не знає, що з ними робити, як їх розважати.
6. Він уникає зустрічатися зі мною після нашої сварки.
7. Вони не могли не запізнитися.
8. Їх потяг затримався через туман.
9. Лікар наполягав на тому, щоб усім дітям дали вітаміни.
10. Твоє пальто треба почистити.
11. Я пам'ятаю, що бачила лист на столі.
12. Пробачте, що я втручаюсь, але у мене для вас важлива новина.
13. Вона любить все робити без допомоги.
14. Він сказав це голосно, не дивлячись ні на кого, і було не зрозуміло, до кого він звертається.
15. Після того, як він продивився всі фотографії, Джон довго посміхався.
16. Мені прикро, що доводиться залишати вас так скоро.

4. 		Перекладіть речення, використовуючи герундій
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1. Я люблю читати гарні книги.
2. Він продовжував дивитися на годинник.
3. Уникайте робити помилки; виконуйте вправи уважно.
4. Припиніть сміятися та послухайте мене.
5. Він виглядав так кумедно, що я не міг не засміятися.
6. Коли прийшов Бен, Том продовжував працювати й не звертав уваги на товариша.
7. Тітка Поллі була впевнена, що Том вже припинив працювати і побіг на річку.
8. Цю п'єсу варто побачити, вона чудова.
9. Ці факти не варто оголошувати.
10. Він продовжував говорити, але я його не чула.

5. 	Перекладіть речення, використовуючи герундій
--	---

1. Ти любиш готувати сама чи обідати в їдальні інститута?
2. Неможна швидко одужати, не вживаючи ліки регулярно.
3. Я раджу вам перестати хвилюватися про дитину. Він вже в безпеці.
4. Усім сподобалася ідея відсвяткувати день народження Джона за містом.
5. Ми вирішили пройтися перед тим, як лягти спати.
6. Вона не звикла отримувати подарунки і була здивована, побачивши на столі чудові троянди.
7. Вам не треба було наполягати на тому, щоб вам розповіли про це.
8. Чому ви відпустили пацієнта, не помірявши йому кров'яний тиск?
9. Я думаю прийняти участь в університетських змаганнях.
10. Я люблю плавати і намагаюсь ніколи не втратити можливості купатися.
11. Після цієї неприємної сцени вона його уникала.

ТЕМА 12: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

Заняття 6

СВІТОВІ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ: ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ПІВНІЧНОАТЛАНТИЧНОГО ДОГОВОРУ (НАТО)

НАТО



The NATO flag

The **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)**, sometimes called **North Atlantic Alliance**, **Atlantic Alliance** or the **Western Alliance**, is an intergovernmental military alliance for defence and collaboration. Its work is based on the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed on 4 April 1949. Its headquarters are located in Brussels, Belgium. The organization supports the system of collective defence, because its member states agree to mutual defence in response to any attack from any aggression.

Purpose

Article V of the NATO Treaty states:




The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all.

So, such actions will include the use of armed force to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.




On 1 April 2009, membership was enlarged to 28 with the entrance of Albania and Croatia. Since the 11 September attacks, NATO has attempted to refocus itself to new challenges and has deployed troops to Afghanistan as well as trainers to Iraq.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What is NATO?
2. Is it a civil or a military organization?
3. How is it sometimes called?
4. Its work is based on the National Atlantic Treaty, isn't it?
5. When was the treaty signed?
6. Where is its headquarters?
7. Where is Belgium?
8. What does collective defence mean?
9. What is the main purpose of the organization?
10. Is the USA a member of the NATO?
11. How many member states does the Alliance include?
12. What happened on the 11th of September, 2001 and where?
13. Is Ukraine a member of the Alliance?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Договір, Північний альянс, військовий союз, оборона, співпраця, штаб квартира, підтримувати, колективна оборона, взаємна оборона, у відповідь на будь-який удар, будь-яка агресія, зазначати, збройний напад, вважати, напад, включати, застосування, сила, відновлення, підтримки безпеки, Північноатлантичний регіон, збільшити, розгортати, нові виклики, війська.

			Подивіться на склад країн-членів програми «Партнерство заради миру», перекладіть назви країн українською та обговоріть англійською мовою чому країни приєднуються до програми
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Partnership for Peace			Mediterranean Dialogue
Commonwealth of Independent States	Other Cold War Socialist Economies	Military Neutral Cold War Capitalist Economies	Algeria
Armenia	As Part of Ugoslavia	Austria	Egypt
Azerbaijan	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Finland	Israel
Belarus	Macedonia	Ireland	Jordan
Kazakhstan	Montenegro	Malta	Mauritania
Kyrgyzstan	Serbia	Sweeden	Marocco
Moldova	As part of the Soviet Union	Switzerland	Tunisia
Russia	Georgia		
Tajikistan	Turkmenistan		
Uzbekistan	Ukraine		

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОНЯТТЯ ПРО СКЛАДНИЙ ДОДАТОК (COMPLEX OBJECT)


<p>Складний додаток = іменник/займенник + інфінітив дієслова <i>I like <u>him to dance</u>.</i> – Мені подобається як <u>він танцює</u> <i>I want <u>you to give me this book</u></i> – Я хочу, щоб ти дав мені цю книжку</p> <p>Після дієслів бажання чи відчуттів: <i>to want, to wish, to like, to hate, to desire, should (would) like</i></p> <p>Після дієслів наміру: <i>to expect, to consider, to suppose, to believe, to think, to find to know, to imagine, to declare</i></p> <p><i>We know <u>him to be a kind man</u></i> – Ми знаємо його як добру людину</p> <p>Після дієслів фізичного сприйняття: <i>to see, to hear, to notice, to observe, to watch, to feel</i> <i>I noticed <u>her enter the room</u></i> – Я помітив як вона увійшла в кімнату <i>I noticed <u>her entering the room</u></i> – Я помітив її, входячи до кімнати</p>

1. 	Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на складний додаток. Після яких дієслів він вживається?
--	--



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. She has had no photographs of herself taken since her childhood.
8. Have this carpet spread on the floor.

2. 	Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на складний додаток. Після яких дієслів він вживається?
--	--

1. I want a bedroom prepared for my guest.
2. If you want things done well, do them yourselves.
3. I should very much like it to be made clear to me.
4. The traveller entered the inn and ordered supper to be prepared.
5. She had the children looked after in the evening when she went out.
6. I must have those shoes mended.
7. I must have my hair cut tomorrow.

3. 	Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на складний додаток. Після яких дієслів він вживається?
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1. Ellen had her needle threaded for her as her eyesight was getting worse and worse.
2. They had some dinner brought.
3. The planters had the trees in the jungle cut down.
4. I shall have my son taught music.
5. I shall have your taxi kept at the door.

4. 		Перифразуйте речення, вживаючи складний додаток з дієприкметником
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MODEL: He was reading in the garden. She saw him. – She saw **him reading** in the garden.

1. We noticed a man. The man was cleaning his shoes.
2. He saw two girls. The girls were dancing on the stage.
3. She watched the children. They were running and playing in the garden.
4. The cat was rubbing itself on my leg. I felt it.
5. The pupils were writing a test paper. The teacher watched them.
6. A caterpillar was crawling on my arm. I felt it.
7. I watched the sun. It was rising.
8. I heard him. He was singing an English song.
9. I can see the train. It is coming.

10. I watched the rain. It was beating down the flowers in the garden.
11. I saw a group of girls, they were eating ice-cream.
12. We noticed a group of people. They were digging potatoes in the field.
13. Didn't you see her? She was smiling at you.
14. They were talking about computers. We heard them.
15. The ship was leaving the port. He stood and looked at it.

5.



Закінчить речення, вживаючи складний додаток

1. "Fix the shelf in the kitchen," said my father to me.
2. "It will be very good if you study English," said my mother to me.
3. "Bring me some water from the river, children" said our grandmother.
4. "Collect some insects in summer," said our biology teacher to us.
5. "Don't eat the ice-cream before dinner," said our mother to us.

6.



Перепишіть речення, вживаючи складний додаток замість підрядних додаткових речень

MODEL: 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.

7.



Закінчить речення, вживаючи складний додаток

MODEL: "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 women.
4. The man said: "My son will study mathematics."
5. "Oh, father, buy me this toy, please," said the little boy.

ТЕМА 12: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

Заняття 7

СВІТОВІ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ: ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ ООН З ПИТАНЬ ОСВІТИ, НАУКИ ТА КУЛЬТУРИ (ЮНЕСКО)

UNESCO



UNESCO logo

The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**, known as **UNESCO**, is a specialized agency of the United Nations system established in 1945. Its main objective is to develop peace and security by collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms.

191 nations belong to UNESCO. The Organization is headquartered in Paris, France. UNESCO promotes five major programmes: education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture and communication and information.

One of UNESCO's missions is to make a list of World Heritage Sites. These sites are important natural or historical sites for the world community. Among 15 Ukrainian sites in UNESCO's list there are: Historic Centre of Tchernigov, 9th -13th centuries, National Steppe Biosphere Reserve "Askaniya Nowa", Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Kiev-Pechersk Lavra.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.


1. What do you know about the UN?
2. What administrative bodies is this organization divided into?
3. What are the objectives of this organization?
4. What have you learned about the NATO?
5. What purpose was this organization founded with?
6. What is UNESCO?
7. What are the aims of this organization?



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською МОВОЮ


Організація ООН з питань освіти, науки та культури (ЮНЕСКО), агенція, ціль, забезпечувати мир та безпеку, співпраця, освіта, наука, заради справедливості, законність, права людини, основні свободи, природничі науки, соціальні та людські науки, культура, комунікації, інформація, завдання, Об'єкти Всесвітньої спадщини, заповідник.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ФОРМИ СКЛАДНОГО ДОДАТКУ


1. 	Перепаразуйте речення, вживаючи складний додаток з інфiнiтивом	3
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MODEL: He dropped his bag. I saw it. – I saw **him drop** his bag.

1. The boy noticed a bird. It flew on to the bush near the window.
2. Jane saw her neighbour. He opened the door of his flat and went in.
3. I heard him. He shut the door of his room.
4. We saw that the children climbed to the tops of the trees.
5. He slipped and fell. I saw it.
6. I heard that she suddenly cried out loudly.
7. She bent and picked up something from the floor. The policeman saw it.
8. She dropped a cup of tea on the floor, her husband saw it.

2. 	Перепаразуйте речення, вживаючи складний додаток з інфiнiтивом	3
--	---	----------

1. The doctor touched the boy`s leg. The boy felt it.
2. The wounded hunter felt that the bear touched him, but he didn`t move.
3. Shall we hear it if the telephone rings?
4. The ship sailed away from the shore. They saw it.
5. Pete bought some flowers. His friends saw it.
6. I noticed that Henry went up and spoke to the stranger.
7. I saw that he opened the door and left the room.

3. 	Перекладiть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на вiдтiнки значень складного додатка залежно вiд того, чим виражена його друга частина: дiсприкетником чи iнфiнiтивом
--	---


A.

1. He felt her arm slipping through his.
1. She felt her hands tremble.
2. Now and then he could hear a car passing.
3. He felt his heart beat with the joy.
4. She could hear her father walking up and down the picture gallery.
5. We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right.
6. I felt the wind blowing through a crack in the wall.
7. We stood on the deck and watched the sun going down.
8. I heard him playing the piano in the house.

B.

1. Nobody noticed him come in and sit down.
2. She felt tears roll down her cheeks.
3. I felt Nick put down his hand on my shoulder.
4. I was so weak that I felt my knees shaking.

5. We saw them jump with the parachutes.
6. He heard a car approaching from the opposite direction.
7. I heard him tell the teacher about it.
8. At the stop she saw another girl waiting for the bus.
9. We saw some people washing clothes in the stream.
10. He went to the window and, looking through it, suddenly saw her walking down the path.
11. The people living in the north do not see the sun come out for months.

4. 	Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на відтінки значень складного додатка залежно від того, чим виражена його друга частина: дієприкметником чи інфінітивом
--	--

A.

1. Я ніколи не чув,

як вони співають.
 як він розповідає вірші.
 як вона грає на скрипці
 щоб хлопчик плакав.
 щоб вони сварилися .

2. Ти чув,

як хтось постукав у двері?
 як він вийшов з кімнати?
 як я відповів на твоє питання?
 як пішов дощ?
 як під'їхав автомобіль

3. Вона бачила,

як він допоміг вам.
 як зійшов місяць
 як хлопчик підняв очі
 як відходив поїзд
 що ти працював в саду
 що ви спостерігали за нею
 як мерехтіли зірки
 як ми перепливали річку

4. Вони спостерігали

як ми зустріли делегацію
 як пішов поїзд
 як прилетіли птахи
 як це сталося
 як полював лев
 як діти робили сніговика
 як він робив шпаківню

5. Вона не помітила,

як ти повернувся
 як він розбив вазу

6. Він відчув

як син зачинив вікно
як човен підпливла до берега.
як хлопчики билися
як вони сміялися над нею
як ви фотографували

як затремтіли її руки
що вітер став холодніше
як заболіла голова

В.

1. Ти бачив, куди поділось пальто,
2. Вчитель хоче, щоб домашнє завдання виконувалось ретельно.
3. Я хочу, щоб папери підписали негайно.
4. Він помітив, як жінка заговорила з незнайомцем.
5. Вони бачили, як ми прогулювалися вздовж берега.
6. Робочий спостерігав, як мили машини.
7. Ми бачили, як пекар випікав хліб.
8. Дівчинка почула, як курка покликала своїх курчат.
9. Ти вже помітив, як ті люди дивляться на нас?
10. Він бачив, як діти розбили скло.
11. Я не хотіла бачити, як вона вдавала хворий.
12. Я бачив, як бармен видавив сік з апельсина і налив його в склянку.
13. Ми бачили, як перевіряли наші паспорти.
14. Діти спостерігали, як мавпа їсть банан.
15. Бібліотекар побачила, як студенти зайшли в читальний зал.
16. Сусіди спостерігали, як я садив яблуні.
17. Учитель чув, як учні обговорювали недоліки нової програми.
18. Вона не хотіла бачити, як згортки заносили до кімнати.
19. Підлітки бачили, як музиканти вийшли на сцену.
20. Я спостерігав, як збирають яблука в саду.

ТЕМА 12: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

Заняття 8

СОЦІАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Each society has its problems. A social problem is a condition that at least some people in a community view as being undesirable. Everyone would agree about some social problems, such as murders and traffic deaths. Other social problems may be viewed as such by certain groups of people. Teenagers who play loud music in a public park do not view it as a problem, but some other people may consider it an undesirable social condition. Some nonsmokers view smoking as an undesirable social condition that should be banned or restricted in public buildings.

Every newspaper is filled with stories about undesirable social conditions. Examples include crime, violence, drug abuse, and environmental problems. Such social problems can be found at the local, state, national and international levels. The four examples of social problems above could possibly exist in all communities. For example, there could be a problem of increased stealing within your school or college, or throughout the school district.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.




1. What is a social problem
2. Are there many social problems?
3. What problems exist in military society?
4. What social problems exist in student society?
5. Is smoking a social problem?
6. How would you fight with smoking if you were the rector of a university?
7. Is loud music a social problem? If yes, what would you do?
8. Is bad state of education a social problem?
9. How would you change the situation with education?
10. Are environmental problems important for our society?
11. What social problems can you name except the mentioned above?
12. What steps should be made to fight with them?



Здоберіть значення еквіваленти слів у тексті
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ

Суспільство/товариство, співтовариство, небажаний, вбивство, смерть в дорожніх аваріях, підліток, забороняти, в громадських будівлях,

обмежувати, злочинність, насильство, наркоманія, екологічні проблеми, збільшувати, існувати, крадіжка/розкрадання/злочинство.

			Доберіть поняття до їх значення англійською мовою, перекладіть українською
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<i>Alcoholism</i>	the condition when someone is physically dependent on regular doses of one or more narcotics
<i>Drug Addiction</i>	power or force used to cause fear, pain, or harm to horror the family members
<i>Dependences</i>	a condition resulting from habitual overuse of alcoholic beverages, characterized by dependence on alcohol
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	the condition of being dependent on another person for help or support
<i>Teenage Pregnancy</i>	to take a risk, hoping for a good outcome, to bet or to play in casino
<i>Gambling</i>	any young person with problems in behaviour
<i>Sexual assault</i>	the act or process of migrating/moving from one country or town to the other
<i>Troubled Youth</i>	the condition of being poor or lacking the necessary means of support, or want.
<i>Migration</i>	the condition of not having a job
<i>Poverty</i>	the state of being pregnant while the mother is too young to deliver and take care of the future baby
<i>Globalization</i>	sexual physical attack
<i>Unemployment</i>	a term used to describe greater international movement of commodities, money, information, and people; and the development of technology, organizations, legal systems, and infrastructures.

Додатковий текст


Society

A society is a social group having a distinctive cultural and economic organization, having much in common such as language, dress, norms of behavior and artistic forms. It is a group of people who meet from time to time to engage in a common interest.



More broadly, a society is an economic, social or industrial infrastructure, made up of a varied collection of individuals. The word “society” may also refer to an organized association of people for religious, cultural, scientific, political, patriotic, or other purposes. A “society” may even refer to a social organism such as an ant colony. From a historical point of view, the evolution of society includes:

- Hunter-gatherer bands

- Tribal societies with some social rank and prestige. They were led by chieftains
- Civilizations, with complex social hierarchies and organized, institutional governments.
- Humanity, mankind, that upon which rest all the elements of society, including society's beliefs.
- Virtual society is a society based on online identity evolved in the information age.

▶▶			Доберить в тексті до виділених слів українською значення англійською мовою
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Вождь/отаман, суспільство, брати участь, відмінні культурні та економічні організації, віртуальні суспільства, мова, різноманітний, поведінка, відноситися, одяг, художніх форм, люди, релігійний, культурний, колонії мурашок, груп мисливців-збирачів, соціальний статус, престиж, науковий, політичний, еволюція, патріотичний, ієрархія, племінне товариство, людство, особистість, переконання суспільства, в мережі, розвиватися, епоха інформації.

▶▶			Прокоментуйте англійською чи українською мовою наступні визначення суспільства
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Society or human society is a group of people related to each other through persistent relations such as social status, roles, and social networks

A society may be a particular ethnic group, such as the Saxons; a nation state, such as Bhutan; a broader cultural group, such as a Western society.

Human societies are characterized by patterns of relationships between individuals sharing a distinctive culture and institutions.

A society is a body of individuals outlined by the bounds of functional interdependence, possibly comprising characteristics such as national or cultural identity, social solidarity, language or hierarchical organization.

By extension, society denotes the people of a region or country, sometimes even the world, taken as a whole.

The most highly organized type of social organization; consist of individuals that show varying degrees of cooperation and communication with one another.

Persons associated for some mutual object.

From the point of communication, every social structure can be seen as an interplay of discourse and dialogue. Because society, viewed in this light, is a web whose function is to produce and pass on information so that it can be stored in memories.

A society is the continuing rational relationship.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВЖИВАННЯ СКЛАДНОГО ДОДАТКУ

Complex Object може також вживатися з Past Participle (III форма дієслова) після дієслів, що виражають сприйняття за допомогою органів почуттів, і дієслів, що виражають бажання.

She wants the work finished.= She wants the work to be finished.

Вона хоче, щоб робота була закінчена.

1.



Перекладіть на англійську мову, звертаючи увагу на відтінки значень складного додатка

1. Він хоче, щоб документи відправили вчасно.
2. Вона чула, як двічі повторили її ім'я.
3. Вони хотіли, щоб квитки замовляли заздалегідь.
4. Якщо ти хочеш, щоб комп'ютер відремонтували, звернися до фахівця.
5. Я хочу, щоб ці папери підписали негайно.
6. Вона не хотіла, щоб її записи переглядали.
7. Ти бачив, як віднесли наші речі?
8. Учитель хоче, щоб домашні завдання готувалися більш ретельно.
9. Режисер хоче, щоб цей фільм подивилися скрізь.

Коли в обороті **Complex Object** з Past Participle (III форма дієслова) вживається дієслово to have, це означає, що особа сама не здійснює цю дію, а хтось інший для неї або за неї.

Він (сам) відремонтував свою машину.

He mended his car.

Він відремонтував (віддав у ремонт) свою машину.

He had his car mended.

2.



Перекладіть на англійську мову, звертаючи увагу на відтінки значень складного додатка

1. Я хочу підстригти волосся.
2. Він хоче відремонтувати автомобіль.
3. Вона збирається відремонтувати взуття.
4. Ми ще не відремонтували телевізор.
5. Вони збиралися сфотографуватися.
6. Ти відремонтував годинник?
7. Я не хочу підстригти волосся.
8. Він повинен підстригти волосся сьогодні.
9. Вони збираються зрізати дерева в саду?
10. Вона хотіла пошити нову сукню.
11. Ти звичайно тут шиєш одяг?
12. Ми повинні відремонтувати телефон негайно.

13. Ця жінка не хоче підстригати волосся, вона хоче зробити зачіску.
14. Він тільки що сфотографувався.
15. Ми не збиралися ремонтувати холодильник, але тепер змушені зробити це.

3.



Перекладіть на англійську мову, звертаючи увагу на відтінки значень складного додатка

1. Я хочу навчити своїх дітей англійській мові.
2. Коли ти збираєшся фотографуватися?
3. Ми повинні підписати наші папери завтра.
4. Чому ти не хочеш відремонтувати свій мотоцикл?
5. Де вона хоче зшити костюм?
6. Він повинен вилікувати цю хворобу.
7. Вона хоче перешити пальто.
8. Коли ви збираєтеся ремонтувати комп'ютер?
9. Чому вона зробила таку негарну зачіску?
10. Я збираюся завезти меблі в свою квартиру через три дні.
11. Де ти зазвичай підстригаєш волосся?
12. Хлопчик хотів відремонтувати велосипед у вашій майстерні.
13. Коли настелили підлогу в хаті?
14. Чому він хоче перешити штани?
15. Вона вже відремонтувала свої туфлі?
16. Хто хоче сфотографуватися?
17. Ти вже відремонтував пилосос?
18. Вона повинна зробити зачіску: вона йде на вечірку.

4.



Перекладіть на англійську мову, звертаючи увагу на відтінки значень складного додатка

1. Я бачив, як вони сідали в машину.
2. Ми хочемо, щоб нас запросили на цю конференцію.
3. Ніхто не змусить мене поїхати туди.
4. Усі батьки хочуть, щоб їхні діти вирости здоровими.
5. Вона відчула, як швидко билосся її серце.
6. Ви бачили, щоб хто-небудь входив до хати?
7. В якій перукарні ти робиш зачіску?
8. Ми не знали, що він такий сміливий.
9. Я бачив, як листоноша приніс їм телеграму.
10. Вона почула, як хтось покликав її.
11. Учитель хоче, щоб учні були уважними.

5.



Перекладіть на англійську мову, звертаючи увагу на відтінки значень складного додатка

1. Він хотів, щоб вона перестала розмовляти хоча б на хвилину.
2. Не вважайте мої слова безглуздими!

3. Він вже відремонтував душ?
4. Що може змусити його кинути курити?
5. Вони не чекали, що ви принесете їм погані новини.
6. Ми не могли бачити, як вони проходять паспортний контроль.
7. Ти бачив, як вона знайшла свої рукавички?
8. Я не можу змусити вас вірити моїм обіцянкам.
9. Я ніколи не бачив, щоб він допоміг кому-небудь.

6.



Перекладіть на англійську мову, звертаючи увагу на відтінки значень складного додатка

1. Я бачив, як він намагається все згадати.
2. Люди спостерігали, як горить будинок.
3. Ми вважаємо цю теорію помилковою.
4. Що змушує вас так поспішати?
5. Я вважаю їх слова дуже грубими.
6. Ми сподіваємося, що він стане відомим художником.
7. Всі уважно слухали, як професор робив доповідь.
8. Вони хотіли, щоб я заспівав ще одну пісню.
9. Я не вважаю, що це змусить їх залишитися в країні.
10. Ніхто не бачив, як він впав і зламав руку.
11. Чому ти не примушуєш дитини займатися суперечка тому?
12. Ми вважали, що він хворий, але ми помилилися.
13. Не дозволяйте дітям виходити на вулицю, там дуже хо холодною.
14. Ніщо не зможе змусити нас змінити наші плани.
15. Я не помітив, як він слухав нашу розмову.
16. Ми бачили, як репортери дістали камери і почали знімати.
17. Я не відчув, як хтось вкрав мій гаманець.
18. Ми бачили, як літак пролетів над містом.
19. Ми почули, як мама покликала нас.
20. Дівчинка побачила, як бабуся закрила вікно.
21. Всі почули, як він раптом заговорив гучним голосом.
22. Чому ти не любиш, коли люди розмовляють занадто голосно?

ДОДАТКОВИ ТЕКСТИ

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus

Built: About 353 B.C.

Location: In what is now southwestern Turkey

History: This enormous white marble tomb was built to hold the remains of Mausoleus (Mausollos), a provincial king in the Persian Empire, and his wife, Artemisia. Greek architects Satyrus and Pythos designed the approximately 175-foot-high tomb, and four famous Grecian sculptors added an ornamental frieze (decorated band) around its exterior.

Word of the grandeur of the finished structure spread through the ancient world, and the word "mausoleum" came to represent any large tomb.

The monument was damaged by an earthquake in the early 17th century and eventually disassembled. Only the foundation and some pieces remain. The British Museum in London has several of the mausoleum's sculptures.

The Pyramids of Egypt

Built: From about 2700 to 2500 B.C.

Location: Giza, Egypt, on west bank of Nile River near Cairo

History: The Egyptian Pyramids are the oldest and only surviving member of the ancient wonders.

Of the 10 pyramids at Giza, the first three are held in the highest regard. The first, and largest, was erected for the Pharaoh Khufu. Known as the Great Pyramid, it rises about 450 feet (having lost about 30 feet off the top over the years) and covers 17 acres.

It's believed to have taken 100,000 laborers about 20 years to build the mammoth Khufu pyramid, using an estimated 2.3 million blocks. By one theory, crews dragged or pushed limestone blocks up mud-slicked ramps to construct the royal tombs.

Many scholars think the pyramid shape was an important religious statement for the Egyptians, perhaps symbolizing the slanting rays of the sun. Some speculate the sloping sides were intended to help the soul of the king climb to the sky and join the gods.

The Pharos (Lighthouse) of Alexandria

Built: About 270 B.C.

Location: On ancient island of Pharos in harbor of Alexandria, Egypt

History: Upon its completion, the Alexandria lighthouse — commonly estimated to have been about 400 feet high — was one of the tallest structures on Earth. The Greek architect Sostratus designed it during the reign of King Ptolemy II.

The Pharos guided sailors into the city harbor for 1,500 years and was the last of the six lost wonders to disappear. Earthquakes toppled it in the 17th century A.D.

An Arab traveler made notes in 1176 that provide intricate details on the structure. From his writing, archaeologists have deduced that the lighthouse was

constructed in three stages. At the top, a mirror reflected sunlight during the day, and a fire guided sailors at night.

The structure was so famous that the word "pharos" came to mean lighthouse in French, Italian and Spanish.

In November 1996, a team of divers searching the Mediterranean Sea claimed to have found the ruins of the fabled lighthouse of Pharos.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon

Built: About 600 B.C.

Location: In Babylon near modern-day Baghdad, Iraq

History: These gardens – which may be only a fable – are said to have been laid out on a brick terrace by King Nebuchadnezzar II for one of his wives. According to the writings of a Babylonian priest, they were approximately 400 feet square and 75 feet above the ground. His account says slaves working in shifts turned screws to lift water from the nearby Euphrates River to irrigate the trees, shrubs and flowers.

The Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus

Built: About 550 B.C.

Location: In Greek city of Ephesus, on west coast of modern Turkey

History: The great Ionian city of Ephesus was chosen as the site for one of the largest and most complex temples built in ancient times. The Temple of Artemis (Diana) had a marble sanctuary and a tile-covered wooden roof.

Conceived by architect Chersiphron and his son, Mutagens, the temple's inner space featured a double row of at least 106 columns, each believed to be 40 to 60 feet high. The foundation was approximately 200 feet by 400 feet.

The original temple burned in 356 B.C. and was rebuilt on the same foundation. Fire devastated the second temple in 262 A.D., but its foundation and some debris have survived. The British Museum in London counts some of the second temple's sculptures among its treasures.

The Statue of Zeus

Built: About 457 B.C.

Location: Ancient Greek city of Olympia

History: In about 450 B.C., the city of Olympia – where the first Olympic Games were held in 776 B.C. – built a temple to honor the god Zeus.

Many considered the Doric-style temple too simple, so a lavish 40-foot statue of Zeus was commissioned for inside. Athenian sculptor Phidias created an ivory Zeus seated on a throne, draped in a gold robe. Zeus had a wreath around his head and held a figure of his messenger Nike in his right hand and a scepter in his left.

Eventually, wealthy Greeks decided to move the statue to a palace in Constantinople (present-day Istanbul, Turkey). Their effort prolonged its life, as fire later devastated the Olympia temple. However, the new location couldn't keep Zeus eternally safe: a severe fire destroyed the statue in 462 A.D. All that remains in Olympia are the temple's fallen columns and the foundation of the building.

The Colossus of Rhodes

Built: Early 200s B.C.

Location: Near harbor of Rhodes, a Greek island in Aegean Sea

History: The Greek sculptor Chares and his shop worked 17 years to build a giant bronze statue in honor of the sun god Helios. The statue, celebrating the unity of Rhodes' three city-states, is believed to have stood on a promontory overlooking the water.

At approximately 170 feet, the bronze Colossus stood almost as high as the Statue of Liberty in the United States. Interior stone blocks and iron bars supported the hollow statue. Just 56 years after it was built, a strong earthquake destroyed it.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

10. Can you name the Seven Wonders of the World?
11. What wonder is the only surviving nowadays?
12. Who was the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus built for?
13. What was the Pharos of Alexandria used for?
14. How did the Hanging Gardens of Babylon look like?
15. What happened to the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus?
16. Why was the Statue of Zeus so lavish?
17. Why was the Colossus of Rhodes built?

			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Чудеса світу, величезний, могила, решітки, оздоблювати, велич, пошкодити, фундамент, Каїр, Нил, вижити, споруджувати, фараон, гігантський, тягнути, штовхати, вчений, символізувати, промені сонця, вважати, підніматися, гавань, острів, завершення, вести моряків, зникати, відображати, шукати, казковий, цегла, священик, приблизно, храм, складний, внутрішній, відбудувати, спустошувати, скарб, Олімпійські Ігри, бог Зевс, слонова кістка, сидіти на троні, вінок, посланець, тривати, сильна пожежа, Егейське море, святкувати, півострів, єдність, підтримувати, порожній.

FROM THE HISTORY OF NEWSPAPERS

Newspaper is a publication that presents and comments on the news. Newspapers play an important role in shaping public opinion and informing people of current events.

The first newspapers were probably handwritten newssheets posted in public places. The earliest daily newssheet was “Acta Diurna” (“Daily Events”) which started in Rome in 59 B.C. The first printed newspaper was Chinese publication called “Dibao” (“Ti – pao”) started in A.D.700’s. It was printed from

carved wooden blocks. The first regularly published newspaper in Europe was “Avisa Relation” or “Zeitung”, started in Germany in 1709.

Newspapers have certain advantages over other mass media – magazines, TV and radio. Newspaper can cover more news and in much detail than TV or radio newscast can do. Magazines focus on major national and international events of the preceding week. But newspaper focuses on local news as well and provides information and comments faster than magazine can do.

There are about 1 700 daily and 7 500 weekly newspapers in the US. The circulation of some weeklies is no more than a few hundred of copies per issue and the circulation of some dailies is over a million of copies.

There are daily newspapers and weekly newspapers. Daily newspapers print world, national and local news. Many dailies are morning papers others are afternoon papers. Sunday issues of the dailies are usually larger than the weekday ones. They may include special sections on such topics as entertainment, finance and travel or Sunday magazine, a guide to TV programmes, coloured comics. The major dailies in the US are “Christian Science Monitor”, “New York Times”, “USA Today”, “Wall Street Journal”, “Washington Post”.

Weekly newspapers serve usually for smaller areas. They are printed in small communities where people know each other and are interested in activities of their friends and neighbours. Weeklies report of weddings, births, deaths and news of local business and politics. Most weeklies do not print world or national news.

Magazines

Magazine is one of the major mass media. Magazine is a collection of articles and stories. Usually magazines also contain illustrations.

The earliest magazines developed from newspapers and booksellers’ catalogs. Such catalogs first appeared during the 1700’s in France. In the 1700’s pamphlets published at regular intervals appeared in England and America. They were literary publications. One of the first British magazines “The Gentleman’s Magazine” was published from 1731 to 1917. The first American magazine was called the “American Magazine”, or “A Monthly View”.

Magazines provide information on a wide range of topics such as business, culture, hobbies, medicine, religion, science, and sports. Some magazines entertain their readers with fiction, poetry, photography or articles about TV, or movie stars.

Magazines are designed to be kept for a longer time in comparison to newspapers and that is why they are printed on a better paper and have covers. Magazines, unlike newspapers, do not focus on daily, rapidly changing events.

There are specialized magazines intended for special business, industrial and professional groups, and consumer magazines intended for general public. There are several kinds of consumer magazines.

Children’s magazines contain stories, jokes, articles on subjects especially interesting for children and instructions for making games or useful items.

Hobby magazines are for collectors of coins, stamps, and other items; people interested in certain sports or games; photography enthusiasts.

Intellectual magazines provide analysis of current cultural and political events. Many of them publish fiction and poetry as well.


Men's magazines focus on such topics as adventure, entertainment, men's fashion and sports.

Women's magazines deal with child-raising, fashion trends, romance. They offer ideas on cooking and home decorating.

Many of the monthlies with big circulations are women's magazines.

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

- What are the names of the first newspapers?
- What are the advantages of newspapers over the other mass media?
- How many newspapers are there in the US?
- What is printed in daily newspapers?
- What are the major newspapers in the US?
- What do weekly newspapers focus on?
- What did magazines develop from?
- What is the name of the first US magazine?
- What kinds of information do magazines provide?
- What is the difference in contents between a magazine and a newspaper?
- What kind of magazines are there?
- What do they deal with?

▶▶			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою
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Коментувати, формувати громадську думку, поточні події, написаний вручну, переваги, зосереджуватися на, місцеві новини, щоденна газета, тижнева газета, видання, містити в собі, друкувати, розважати, в порівнянні до, корисний, аналізувати.

LAW

Law (a loanword from Old Norse *lag*), in politics and jurisprudence, is a set of rules or norms of conduct which mandate, proscribe or permit specified relationships among people and organizations, provide methods for ensuring the impartial treatment of such people, and provide punishments for those who do not follow the established rules of conduct.

Introduction

Law is the formal regime that orders human activities and relations through systematic application of the force of a governing body and the society it rules over.

Laws may require or proscribe, or even restrict given actions, as well as empower citizens to engage in certain activities, such as entering into contracts and drafting wills. Laws may also simply mandate what procedures are to be followed in a given context; for example, the U.S. Constitution mandates how

Congress, along with the President, may create laws. A more specific example might be the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which, along with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), a regulatory body, mandates how public companies must go about making periodic disclosures to investors.

In most countries only professionals trained in the law can effectively understand and explain legal principles, draft relevant documents, and guide parties through legal disputes, whether with another private party (civil law) or with the government (often involving criminal law).

Areas of law

- Administrative law refers to the body of law which regulates bureaucratic managerial procedures and is administered by the executive branch of a government; rather than the judicial or legislative branches (if they are different in that particular jurisdiction). This body of law regulates international trade, manufacturing, pollution, taxation, and the like. This is sometimes seen as a subcategory of Civil law and sometimes called public law as it deals with regulation and public institutions.
- Canon law comprises the laws of the Anglican, Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic churches.
- Case law (precedential law) regulates, via precedents, how laws are to be understood. Case law, also called common law or judge-made law, is derived from the body of rulings made by a country's courts. In the United States, the primary source of case law relating to federal and constitutional questions is the Supreme Court of the United States. The states, each with its own final State Supreme Court, generate case law that is only binding precedent in that state, and which may be influential in other states. In countries that were once part of the British Empire the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the House of Lords are primary sources of case law, though not necessarily binding precedent, as each country has its own court of last resort.
- Case law (precedential law, not to be confused with the civil legal system, has several meanings:
 - Secular law is the legal system of a non-theocratic government, such as that which developed in England, especially during the reign of Henry II
 - Private law regulates relationships between persons and organizations including contracts and responsible behaviour such as through liability through negligence. This body of law enforces statutes or the common law by allowing a party, whose rights have been violated, to collect damages from a defendant. Where monetary damages are deemed insufficient, civil court may offer other remedies in equity; such as forbidding someone to do an act (eg; an injunction) or formally changing someone's legal status (eg; divorce). This body of law includes the law of torts in common law systems, or in civilian systems, the Law of Obligations.
- Commercial law, often considered to be part of civil law, covers business and commerce relations including sales and business entities.

- Common law is derived from Anglo-Saxon customary law, also referred to as judge-made law, as it developed over the course of many centuries in the English courts. Judges' decisions are heavily influenced, and sometimes actually bound, by precedents set by the judges in previous decisions on related matters.
- Criminal law (penal law) is the body of laws which regulate governmental sanctions (such as imprisonment and/or fines) as retaliation for crimes against the social order.
- Family law is an area of the law that deals with family-related issues and domestic relations including, but not limited to marriage, civil unions, divorce, spousal abuse, child custody and visitation, property, alimony, and child support awards, as well as child abuse issues, and adoption.
- Halakha (Jewish law) is the body of rabbinic law, custom and tradition which governs many Jewish communities.
- International law governs the relations between states, or between citizens of different states, or international organizations. Its two primary sources are customary law and treaties.
- Natural law is the law that is immanent in Nature.
- Procedural law are rules and regulations found in a legal system that regulate access to legal institutions such as the courts, including the filing of private lawsuits and regulating the treatment of defendants and convicts by the public criminal justice system. Within this field are laws regulating arrests and evidence, injunctions and pleadings. Procedural law defines the procedure by which law is to be enforced. See criminal procedure and civil procedure.
- Sharia (Islamic law) is a body of law which governs many Islamic communities.
- Space law regulates events occurring outside Earth's atmosphere. This field is in its infancy.



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

Запозичення, встановлені правила поведінки, забезпечувати, справедливе ставлення, покарання, наказувати, обмежувати, уповноважити/дати можливість, регулятивний орган, адміністративне право, мати справу з, церковне право, прецедентне право, за допомоги, загальне право, громадянське право, світське право, порушувати права, справедливість, недостатній, забороняти, судова заборона, деліктне право, комерційне право, суддя, карне право, ув'язнення, штраф, шлюбне право, розлучення, домашнє насильство, опіка, аліменти, всиновлення, міжнародне право, звичайне право, договір, процесуальне право, доказ/уліка, космічне право, траплятися.

GLOBALIZATION

Globalisation (or **globalization**) is a term used to describe the changes in societies and the world economy that result from dramatically increased international trade and cultural exchange. It describes the increase of trade and investing due to the falling of barriers and the interdependence of countries. In specifically economic contexts, it is often understood to refer almost exclusively to the effects of trade, particularly trade liberalization or "free trade".

Between 1910 and 1950, a series of political and economic upheavals dramatically reduced the volume and importance of international trade flows. But starting with WWI and continuing through WWII, when the Bretton Woods institutions were created (i.e. the IMF and the GATT), globalization trends reversed. In the post-World War II environment, fostered by international economic institutions and rebuilding programs, international trade dramatically expanded. With the 1970s, the effects of this trade became increasingly visible, both in terms of the benefits and the disruptive effects.

Although all three aspects are closely intertwined, it is useful to distinguish economic, political and cultural aspects of globalization. The other key aspect of globalization is changes in technology, particularly in transport and communications, which it is claimed are creating a global village.

Mundialization is a world movement that does not include liberalization. Mundialization includes the declaration of specified territory – a city, town, or state, for example – as world territory, with responsibilities and rights on a world scale.

Characteristics

Globalization has become identified with a number of trends, most of which may have developed since World War II. These include greater international movement of commodities, money, information, and people; and the development of technology, organizations, legal systems, and infrastructures to allow this movement. The actual existence of some of these trends is debated.

- Economically
 - Increase in international trade at a faster rate than the growth in the world economy
 - Increase in international flow of capital including foreign direct investment
 - Erosion of national sovereignty and national borders through international agreements leading to organizations like the WTO and OPEC
 - Development of global financial systems
 - Increase in the share of the world economy controlled by multinational corporations
 - Increased role of international organizations such as WTO, WIPO, IMF that deal with international transactions
 - Increase of economic practices like outsourcing, by multinational corporations
- Culturally
 - Greater international cultural exchange,

- Spreading of multiculturalism, and better individual access to cultural diversity, for example through the export of Hollywood and Bollywood movies. However, the imported culture can easily supplant the local culture, causing reduction in diversity through hybridization or even assimilation. The most prominent form of this is Westernization, but Sinicization of cultures also takes place.
- Greater international travel and tourism
- Greater immigration, including illegal immigration
- Spread of local foods such as pizza and Indian food to other countries (often adapted to local taste)
- Development of a global telecommunications infrastructure and greater transborder data flow, using such technologies as the Internet, communication satellites and telephones
- Increases in the number of standards applied globally; e.g. copyright laws and patents
- The push by many advocates for an international criminal court and international justice movements (see the International Criminal Court and International Court of Justice respectively).
- Some argue that even terrorism has undergone globalization with attacks in foreign countries that have no direct relation with the own country.

Barriers to international trade have been considerably lowered since World War II through international agreements such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Particular initiatives carried out as a result of GATT and the WTO, for which GATT is the foundation, have included:

- Promotion of free trade
 - Of goods:
 - Reduction or elimination of tariffs; construction of free trade zones with small or no tariffs
 - Reduced transportation costs, especially from development of containerization for ocean shipping.
 - Of capital: reduction or elimination of capital controls
 - Reduction, elimination, or harmonization of subsidies for local businesses
- Intellectual Property Restrictions
 - Harmonization of intellectual property laws across nations (generally speaking, with more restrictions)
 - Supranational recognition of intellectual property restrictions (e.g. patents granted by China would be recognized in the US).

? Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What does the term globalisation describe?
2. What are the economic, political and cultural aspects of globalisation?
3. What is mundialisation?
4. What are the characteristics of economical globalisation?

5. What are the aspects of cultural globalisation?
6. What is free trade?
7. What is anti-globalisation?



Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

Міжнародна торгівля, вільна торгівля, переворот, зменшувати, поширюватися, дія, що знищує, взаємопов'язані, основний аспект, поступове знищення, призводить до, мати справу з/співпрацювати, культурний обмін, витіснити, протизаконна іміграція, міжнародне кримінальне право, сперечатися, перешкода, обмеження, наднаціональний, інтелектуальна власність.

ДОДАТОК (APPENDIX)

Таблиця неправильних дієслів (Irregular Verbs)

Infinitive I ф дієслова	Past Simple II ф дієслова	Participle II III ф дієслова	Переклад
be (am, is, are)	was, were	been	бути
beat	beat	beaten	бити, калатати
become	became	become	робити, ставати
begin	began	begun	починати(ся)
bend	bent	bent, bended	згинати, гнути
bind	bound	bound	в'язати, зв'язувати
bite	bit	bitten, bit	кусати(ся), жалити
blow	blew	blown	дути
break	broke	broken	ламати(ся), розбивати(ся)
bring	brought	brought	приносити, привозити
build	built	built	будувати
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned	пекти, спалювати, засмагати (на сонці)
buy	bought	bought	купувати
catch	caught	caught	ловити
choose	chose	chosen	вибирати
come	came	come	приходити, прибувати
cost	cost	cost	коштувати
cut	cut	cut	різати, краяти
do	did	done	робити, виконувати,
draw	drew	drawn	тягти; креслити, малювати
dream	dreamed	dreamed/drea	мріяти, бачити уві сні
drink	drank	drunk	пити, пиячити
drive	drove	driven	гнати, проганяти; везти
eat	ate	eaten	їсти
fall	fell	fallen	падати, опускатися

feed	fed	fed	годувати (худобу)
feel	felt	felt	мацати; відчувати на дотик; почувати
fight	fought	fought	битися, боротися
find	found	found	знаходити
fly	flew	flown	літати
forbid	forbade forbad	forbidden	забороняти
forget	forgot	forgotten	забувати
forgive	forgave	forgiven	пробачати
forsake	forsook	forsaken	залишати, позбавлятися
freeze	froze	frozen	замирати; покриватися кригою
get	got	got	одержувати, добувати
give	gave	given	давати, віддавати
go	went	gone	ходити, їхати
grow	grew	grown	виростати, збільшуватися
hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged	вішати, висіти
have	had	had	мати, володіти, містити
hear	heard	heard	чути
hide	hid	hidden, hid	ховати
hit	hit	hit	бити
hold	held	held	тримати
hurt	hurt	hurt	пошкодити, завдати болю
keep	kept	kept	зберігати, доглядати
know	knew	known	знати
lead	led	led	вести
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned	вивчати
leave	left	left	піти, поїхати, залишати
let	let	let	пускати, дозволяти
light	lighted, lit	lighted, lit	освітлювати(ся), загоратися
lose	lost	lost	губити, втрачати
make	made	made	робити, виготовляти

mean	meant	meant	мати намір, означати
meet	met	met	зустрічати(ся)
mistake	mistook	mistaken	помилятися
pay	paid	paid	платити, звертати увагу
put	put	put	класти, ставити
read	read [red]	read [red]	читати
ride	rode	ridden	їхати верхи
ring	rang, rung	rung	дзвонити, телефонувати
rise	rose	risen	підводитися, збільшуватися
run	ran	run	бігти
say	said	said	говорити, сказати
see	saw	seen	бачити, розуміти
sell	sold	sold	продавати
send	sent	sent	посилати, передавати
set	set	set	ставити, розташовувати
shake	shook	shaken	трясти, тремтіти
shine	shone	shone	світити(ся), освітлювати
show	showed	shown	показувати
shut	shut	shut	зачиняти(ся)
sing	sang	sung	співати
sit	sat	sat	сидіти
sleep	slept	slept	спати
speak	spoke	spoken	говорити, сказати
spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled	писати (вимовляти) по буквах
spend	spent	spent	витрачати, проводити (час)
stand	stood	stood	стояти
steal	stole	stolen	красти
stick	stuck	stuck	встромляти, приклеювати
sweep	swept	swept	мести
swim	swam	swum	плавати
take	took	taken	брати, взяти

teach	taught	taught	учити, навчати, викладати
tear	tore	torn	рвати
tell	told	told	говорити, розповідати
think	thought	thought	думати
throw	threw	thrown	кидати
understand	understood	understood	розуміти
upset	upset	upset	перекидати(ся), засмучувати
wake	woke	woken	прокидатися, будити
wear	wore	worn	носити (одяг)
win	won	won	вигравати, перемогати
write	wrote	written	писати

Зведена таблиця часів активного стану дієслів

	Simple/ Indefinite	Continuous/ Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
PRESENT	I f v ?do/does? Every day, regularly, often, seldom, usually, today, always, generally, sometimes	AM IS ARE } I+ing Now , at this moment, at present (in dialogs)	HAVE/HAS + III f v Already, never, yet, ever, today, lately, recently, this week, by now (how many)	HAVE } BEEN HAS } I+ing For a month, for a long time, since 5 o'clock, how long, since when
PAST	II f v ?did+I f v? Yesterday, last year, in 1991, 3 days ago	WAS/WERE I+ing At 5 yesterday, from 5 till 6 yesterday, for 3 days last week, all day long, the whole day, when he came	HAD + III f v By 5 o'clock yesterday, before he came, by the end of the last year	HAD BEEN I+ing For 2 years, when my brother came
FUTURE	WILL + I f v Tomorrow, next year, in 2012, in 3 days	WILL BE I+ing At 5 tomorrow, from 5 to 6, for 3 days next week, all day long tomorrow, when he comes	WILL HAVE + III f v } I+ing By 5 o'clock tomorrow, when he comes, by next summer	WILL } BEEN HAVE } I+ing BEEN } I+ing For 2 hours, when you come
FUTURE in the past	WOULD I	WOULD BE I+ing	WOULD HAVE III	WOULD HAVE BEEN I+ing

Пасивний стан

	Simple / Indefinite	Continuous/ Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
PRESENT	AM IS дієслова ARE Every day, often, regularly, seldom, usually, today, always, generally, sometimes	AM being IS III ф. ієслова ARE Now, at this moment, at present (in dialogs)	HAVE/HAS been +III ф. дієслова Already, yet, never, ever, today, lately, recently, this week, by now (how many)	
PAST	WAS/WERE + III ф. дієслова Yesterday, last year, in 1991, 3 days ago	WAS/WERE being + III ф. дієслова At 5 yesterday, from 5 till 6 yesterday, for 3 days last week, all day long, the whole day, when he came	HAD BEEN + III ф. дієслова By 5 o'clock yesterday, before he came, by the end of the last year	
FUTURE	WILL BE + III ф. дієслова Tomorrow, next year, in 2012, in 3 days		WILL HAVE BEEN + III ф. дієслова By 5 o'clock tomorrow, when he comes, by next summer	
FUTURE in the past	WOULD BE + III ф. дієслова		WOULD HAVE BEEN + III ф. дієслова	

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ДЛЯ ПОДАТОК

Навчальне видання

ВИНОГРАДОВА Ірина Валентинівна

**ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС З ВИВЧЕННЯ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ
(ВІЙСЬКОВО-СПЕЦІАЛЬНОЇ МОВНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ)
ДЛЯ КУРСАНТІВ (СТУДЕНТІВ) 2 КУРСУ**

(англійська мова)

Частина 1

Навчальний посібник

Редактор *Ю.О. Хакимова*

Коректори *О.О. Коржова*

Комп'ютерне складання і верстання *С.Г. Кузора*

Підписано до друку 23.02.2006.

Формат 60x84¹/₁₆. Папір офсетний. Гарнітура «Тип Таймс».

Обл.-вид. арк. 14,03. Ум.-друк. арк. 16,39. Наклад 100 прим. Зам. № 863.

Видавничий Дім Дмитра Бураго

Свідоцтво про внесення до Державного реєстру ДК № 2212 від 13.06.2005 р.

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