

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Житомирський державний університет імені Івана Франка

Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням

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Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням: Навчальний посібник з англійської мови для здобувачів вищих навчальних закладів /**Укладачі:** О.С. Михайлова, О.В. Вознюк, О.С. Гуманкова, К.В. Гаращук, О.Є. Кравець, О.А. Зимовець. – Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2026. – 280 с.

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Навчальний посібник побудовано на лексичному і граматичному матеріалі, що охоплює нормативну граматику англійської мови і лексичний мінімум в межах суспільної та особистої сфер (тексти стосуються побутової, країнознавчої та загально-наукової). У кожній темі для опрацювання пропонується матеріал з фонетики, граматики, лексики, на якому відпрацьовуються відповідні навички мовлення, а також завдання, спрямовані на розвиток умінь читання, говоріння й письма.

Навчальний посібник містить додатковий теоретичний матеріал: правила читання, словотворення, граматичний коментар та практичний матеріал: тексти для домашнього читання, граматичні вправи та граматичні тести для самоперевірки знань, завдання для самоконтролю та матеріал для самостійного опрацювання.

З метою ефективнішого навчання англійської мови особливу увагу у навчальному посібнику приділено забезпеченню комунікативності навчальної діяльності здобувачів.

Даний посібник призначений для навчання англійської мови здобувачів денної та заочної форми навчання зі спеціальностей «А2 Дошкільна освіта», «А3 Початкова освіта», «В5 Музичне мистецтво», «В6 Перформативні мистецтва», «В2 Дизайн», «А2 Середня освіта\Середня освіта (Технології)» немовних спеціальностей і розрахований на використання у вищих закладах освіти.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Сучасні соціально-економічні та освітні умови зумовлюють необхідність підготовки висококваліфікованих фахівців для різних галузей господарства, здатних ефективно здійснювати професійно орієнтоване міжкультурне спілкування. Володіння щонайменше однією іноземною мовою, зокрема англійською, сьогодні є невід'ємною складовою професійної компетентності майбутнього спеціаліста.

Входження України до Болонського процесу суттєво актуалізувало потребу у володінні іноземними мовами, оскільки саме за цієї умови стає можливим забезпечення академічної мобільності, інтеграції у європейський освітній простір, а також активної співпраці у сферах освіти, науки, культури, торгівлі та промисловості. Представлений навчальний посібник з іноземної мови покликаний певною мірою сприяти реалізації цих завдань.

Даний навчальний посібник створений на кафедрі англійської мови з методиками викладання в дошкільній та початковій освіті Навчально-наукового інституту педагогіки Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка та призначається для здобувачів вищих педагогічних університетів.

Навчальний посібник призначений для навчання англійської мови здобувачів денної та заочної форми навчання зі спеціальностей «А2 Дошкільна освіта», «А3 Початкова освіта», «В5 Музичне мистецтво», «В6 Перформативні мистецтва», «В2 Дизайн», «А2 Середня освіта\Середня освіта (Технології)» педагогічних спеціальностей і розрахований на використання у вищих закладах освіти. Його створення зумовлене новими вимогами до іншомовної підготовки здобувачів, що впливають із положень Загальноєвропейських рекомендацій з мовної освіти та національної типової програми з англійської мови спеціального вжитку.

Програма з англійської мови спеціального вжитку має багатоаспектний і модульний характер та передбачає поетапне формування іншомовної комунікативної компетентності: **Модуль 1** – повсякденна комунікація; **Модуль 2** – упровадження професійно орієнтованої комунікації; **Модуль 3** – професійна комунікація та міжкультурна свідомість; **Модуль 4** – сприймання автентичних матеріалів і професійна взаємодія.

Даний посібник спрямований на реалізацію завдань **першого модуля**, який має вирівнювальний характер і передбачає формування базової англійської академічної компетентності з елементами спеціалізації. Основна увага приділяється інтеграції мовленнєвих умінь та розвитку комунікативної компетентності здобувачів.

Зміст посібника розроблено таким чином, щоб допомогти здобувачам оволодіти англійською мовою на рівні B2, що необхідно для освітньо-професійного рівня бакалавра. Він охоплює професійний і академічний зміст, ситуативний зміст, який наближено до реального життя та прагматичний зміст: практичні та корисні вміння та навички, включаючи вміння використовувати інформаційно-комунікаційні технології. Структура змісту – модульна. Даний модуль розроблено у відповідності до вимог стандартів з вивчення іноземних мов.

Навчальний матеріал організовано за принципом поступового ускладнення – від простого до складнішого – та подано за тематичним принципом. Мовленнєва діяльність контекстуалізується в **особистій і суспільній сферах спілкування**, що відображено у тематиці розділів посібника. Кожен тематичний цикл містить лексичний і граматичний матеріал, вправи для розвитку навичок говоріння, читання та письма. Початкові розділи також включають фонетичні вправи, спрямовані на корекцію вимовних навичок здобувачів.

З огляду на різний стартовий рівень володіння англійською мовою, правила та інструкції до вправ у початкових розділах подано українською мовою; у подальших розділах поступово здійснюється перехід до англійської мови. Граматичний матеріал викладено за класичною схемою: правило – приклади – вправи, що створює умови для самостійного повторення та закріплення знань.

Посібник побудовано на засадах комунікативного підходу. Він містить різноманітні комунікативні завдання: рольові ігри, роботу в парах і групах, мовні ігри, проекти, презентації та дискусії, що моделюють реальні ситуації спілкування в особистій, публічній та освітній сферах. Такий підхід забезпечує можливість для індивідуалізації навчання та професійної творчості викладача.

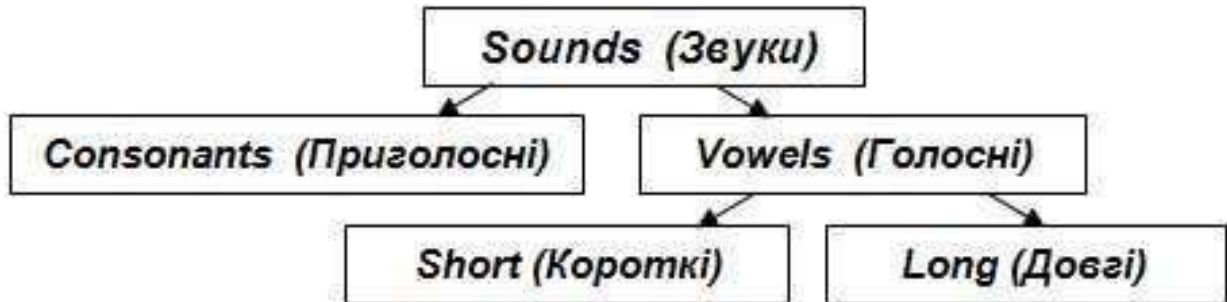
Укладачі сподіваються, що посібник стане ефективним засобом формування іншомовної комунікативної компетентності здобувачів та будуть вдячні за конструктивні зауваження і пропозиції щодо його вдосконалення.

ПРАВИЛА ЧИТАННЯ

Голосні бувають довгі і короткі.

Довжина звуку має велике значення, адже від неї часто залежить значення слова. Тому, якщо Ви хочете, щоб Вас розуміли, то важливо вимовляти звуки правильно.

Для відображення звуків на письмі англійці вигадали транскрипцію.



Існують певні правила її написання:

- Всі звуки завжди пишуться в прямих дужках «/ /».
- Якщо звук довгий, то після нього ставиться двокрапка / : /.
- Всі звуки позначаються в транскрипції **друкованими літерами**.
- Якщо слово складається з декількох складів, то **наголос ставлять перед ударним складом**. В українській мові ми б написали: /перó /, а в англійській - /пе'ро/, позначаючи, що наголос падає на останній склад - «ро».

ЧИТАННЯ ГОЛОСНИХ

В англійській мові усі слова як і в українській діляться на склади. Слова поділяються за принципом поділу в українській мові.

Наприклад. **name - na|me** (в англійській мові)

мама – ма|ма (в українській мові)

Склади бувають двох типів: закриті (map, an) та відкриті (my, fly, ca|ke).

Залежно від типу складу голосні в англійській мові читаються по різному.

Таблиця читання голосних літер у відкритому та закритому складі.

| Літери | Назва літери українською мовою | Закритий склад | укр. мовою | Відкритий склад | укр. Мовою |
|--------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| a | ей | [æ] | e | [eɪ] | Ей |
| e | і | [e] | e | [i:] | і |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---|-------|----|
| i | ай | [ɪ] | i | [aɪ] | ай |
| o | оу | [o] | o | [ou] | оу |
| u | ю | [ʌ] | a | [ju:] | ю |
| y | вай | [i] | i | [aɪ] | ай |

Наприклад:

| Читання слів | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Закритий склад | укр. мовою | Відкритий склад | укр. мовою |
| cat | кет | cake | кейк |
| ten | тен | he | хі |
| big | біг | nine | найн |
| not | нот | nose | ноус |

ЧИТАННЯ ПРИГОЛОСНИХ БУКВОСПОЛУЧЕНЬ

Деякі сполучення приголосних букв читаються як один звук.

| Букво- сполучення | Звук у словах | Назва українською мовою | Приклади слів |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| sh | [ʃ] | ш | She, fish, shop, dish, ship |
| ch | [tʃ] | ч | Chess, such, rich, much |
| th | [ð] | з | This, that, then, the |
| th | [θ] | с | Thin, thick, Math |
| ck | [k] | к | Black, neck, thick |
| ng, nk | [ŋ] | н | Sing, ring, pink, drink |
| wh | [w] | в | what, when, where |
| wh | [h] перед о | х | who, whose, whole |

Літера с перед е, і, у читаємо як [s], в інших випадках як [k].

Наприклад:

nice, pencil, dance, cent.

СПОЛУЧЕННЯ ГОЛОСНИХ ТА ПРИГОЛОСНИХ ЛІТЕР ЧИТАЮТЬСЯ ПО РІЗНОМУ

| Буквосполучення | Звук | Українською мовою | Наприклад |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| er, or, ent в кінці слів | [ə] | е | river, winter, student |
| ar, ath | [a:] | а: | car, smart |
| or, ore, al | [o:] | о: | corn, lord, core, more, ball, tall |
| ee, ea, ie | [i:] | і: | see, sea, bee |
| oo, ou, ue, ui, u | [u:] | у: | rude, blue, glue |
| ir, ur, er, wor | [ɜ:] | е: | girl, turn, term, her |
| ay, ey, ai, eigh | [ei] | ей | stay, they, rain, eight |
| ind, igh | [ai] | ай | right |
| oy, oi | [oi] | ой | boy |
| ew, ue | [ju:] | ю | new |
| ow, ou | [au] | ау | bow, brown |
| ow, old | [ou] | оу | hold |
| g | [dʒ] перед голосними е, і, у | дж | giraffe |
| j | [dʒ] | дж | jump |

Літера е в кінці дво- та багатоскладових слів пишеться, але не читається.

Наприклад: nice, name, come, some, like, make.

a

[eɪ]

name

Kate

game

take

plane

make

plate

snake

a

[æ]

am

can

Ann

cat

ant

Sam

and

Dan

stand

Pam

a

< [æ]
[eɪ]

Ann

Kate

and

name

dad

game

stand

take

ant

make

o

< [ɒ]
[əʊ]

on

go

not

no

stop

close

box

open

Tom

home

o

[ɒ]

on

ox

box

doll

dog

not

Rob

Bob

Ron

Tom

or

[ɔ:]

for

port

fork

horse

short

morning

corn

form

e

[i:]

he

she

we

me

Pete

Steve

e

[e]

ten

hen

pen

pet

bed

red

Ted

Fred

seven

pencil

i

[aɪ]

hi

fine

five

like

nine

nice

i

[ɪ]

is

Tim

it

Bill

in

Vic

his

Liz

sit

Nick

y

[aɪ]

my

try

fly

type

sky

skype

cry

style

y

[ɪ]

teddy

Willy

very

Vicky

happy

Kitty

many

Betty

funny

Tracy

u

[ju:]

ppupil
student
ttune
ttube
cube

u

[ʌ]

mum **j**ump
run **u**ncle
fun **d**rum
sun **p**lum

ar

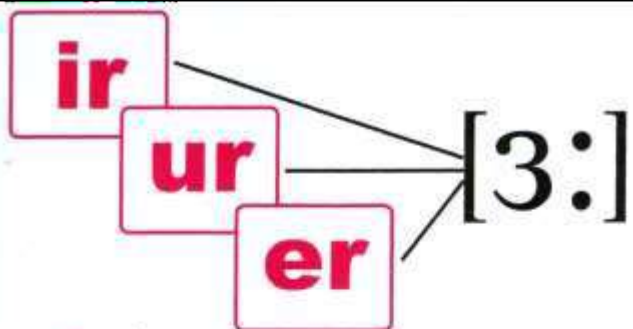
[ɑ:]

car **s**mart
star **h**ard
park **m**ark
dark **M**arch
farm **b**ark

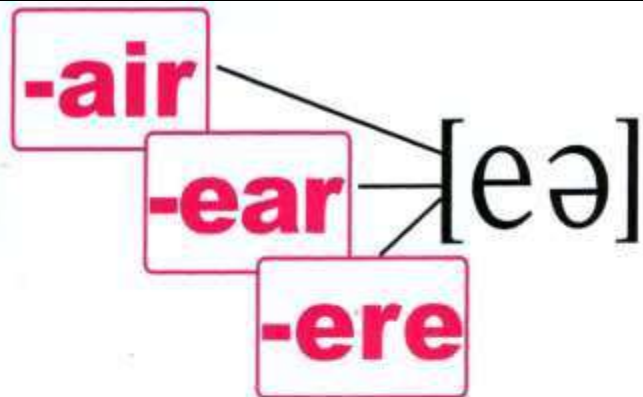
ck

[k]

duck **V**icky
sock **J**ack
pick **b**lack
Nick **p**ack



girl turn
bird hurt
skirt curl
first her
birthday term



air pair
fair bear
hair pear
chair where



talk
walk
chalk
My robot can walk.
My doll can talk.



ball
small
tall
wall
call

ea [i:]

sea **tea**
season **speak**
clean **read**
please **teacher**

ee [i:]

tree
green
see
sweet
street

ea [e]

head
bread
ready
sweater
thread

-er [ə]

ruler
player
computer
sister
brother

ay

ey

[eɪ]

-ear

[ɪə]

day

lay

ear

way

pay

hear

play

they

clear

stay

grey

dear

near

oo

[u]

[u:]

oy

[ɔɪ]

book

school

boy

look

room

toy

good

soon

joy

foot

spoon

enjoy

Roy

-ow [əʊ]

show
grow
slow
window
follow

ou [aʊ]
ow

out **now**
mouse **how**
house **clown**
cloud **down**
round **brown**

c [s]

face **city**
Grace **pencil**
nice **Tracy**
place **bicycle**

ch [tʃ]

teacher
children
chair
much
chin

g

[g]

bag

goose

girl

go

gift

g

[dʒ]

page **giraffe**

age **gym**

cage **strange**

j

[dʒ]

jam **Jack**

jump **jug**

jellyfish **jet**

jungle **June**

ng

[ŋ]

sing **long**

song **king**

morning **ring**

evening **strong**

ph

[f]

photo

phone

dolphin

elephant

sh

[ʃ]

shelf

she

ship

shop

fish

th

[ð]

the mother

they father

this brother

th

[θ]

thin three

thick mouth

think thank

wh [w]

what
white
where
when
why

wh [h]

who
whose
whom
Who is this?
Whose hat is this?

x [ks]

ox **six**
box **ax**
fox **Max**

y [j]

yes
yet
yak
you
yellow

Приклади правил читання голосних у закритому складі

| [i] - [i] | [e] - [e] | [ʊ] - [o] | [æ] - [e] | [ʌ] - [a] |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| pin | pen | stop | hat | bus |
| it | Ben | not | has | cup |
| big | men | on | plan | but |
| pig | lend | pot | map | cut |
| pink | Ted | cock | bag | mum |
| miss | red | shop | cap | fun |
| Bill | leg | clock | bad | drum |
| bit | hen | mob | man | gun |

Приклади правил читання глосних у відкритому складі

| [ai] - [ай] | [i:] - [i:] | [oo] - [оу] | [ei] - [ей] | [ju] - [йу] |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Mike | Pete | no | skate | mute |
| kite | he | hello | plate | duke |
| time | me | shone | Jane | cute |
| type | Steve | nose | date | pupil |
| by | tree | bone | name | Sue |
| my | be | stone | page | tube |
| bye | bede | zone | take | fume |
| like | we | go | race | use |

Приклади на основні правила читання

| [a:] - [а:] | [ɔ:] - [о:] | [ɜ:] - [е:] | [i:] - [i:] | [i:] - [i:] |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| arm | corn | girl | bee | eat |
| car | for | bird | see | meat |
| dark | form | first | feet | seat |
| bark | fork | shirt | deep | clean |
| far | born | skirt | meet | leaf |
| park | horn | turn | sleep | lead |
| mark | storm | term | sweet | mead |
| farm | sport | firm | greet | speak |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| [ʊ]-[y] | [aʊ]-[ay] | [aʊ]-[ay] | [əʊ]-[oy] | [k]-[κ] |
| book | out | brown | window | can |
| hook | sound | cow | follow | cap |
| look | cloud | now | pillow | cat |
| took | ground | down | narrow | cab |
| room | shout | how | yellow | camp |
| broom | loud | bow | row | caw |
| good | round | clown | sow | cake |
| wood | pound | town | snow | came |
| [ɪŋ]-[iŋ] | [k]-[κ] | [ʃ]-[ш] | [tʃ]-[ч] | [dʒ]-[джь] |
| ring | back | brush | chess | bridge |
| sing | black | dish | chin | gym |
| sting | pick | fish | much | cage |
| morning | brick | fresh | lunch | large |
| cooking | stick | wish | bench | danger |
| English | duck | shelf | rich | page |
| spring | cock | ship | chick | gentle |
| evening | sock | shop | children | garage |
| [ð]-[з] | [θ]-[ц] | [ɔ:l]-[ол] | [eɪ]-[ей] | [ɑ:s]-[ac] |
| this | thin | tall | again | task |
| that | bath | small | claim | ask |
| the | think | all | pail | class |
| weather | both | call | paint | grass |
| with | author | ball | main | glass |
| they | theme | wall | aim | fast |
| father | thank | fall | brain | mask |
| mother | tooth | hall | chain | master |
| [eə]-[еа(p)] | [ɪə]-[ie(p)] | [aɪə]-[ae(p)] | [ɔ:-[o(p)] | [juə]-[юе(p)] |

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| bare | here | wire | store | cure |
| care | hero | tire | more | mure |
| prepare | mere | fire | story | pure |
| fare | era | mire | before | lure |
| parent | serial | dire | shore | sure |
| square | period fere | tyre | bore | purely |
| dare share | | byre lyre | sore | |
| | | | horse | |

| | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| [ɜː]-[ep] | [ʒː]-[ep] | [g]-[r] | [eɪ]-[eй] | [s]-[c] |
| term | turn | game | they | cell |
| her | turkey | Pig | grey | ceiling |
| serve | turtle | again | prey | palace |
| verb | fur | gate | whey | dance |
| verse | pure | big | rein | France |
| person | burn | gold | vein | advance |
| nerve | cure | egg | they | pencil |
| Germany | nurse | gun | grey | cent |
| [əʊ]-[oy] | [ʃn]-[шн] | [r]-[p] | [uː]-[y] | [dʒ]-[дж] |
| boat | revolution | wrong | grew | jug |
| soap | nation | wrote | screw | Jew |
| coat | action | writer | threw | Juliet |
| road | option | wrist | drew | jam |
| float | tradition | wring | flew | jumper |
| load | mention | wrong | Jew | Japan |
| boat | revolution | wrap | grew | jug |
| soap | nation | writer | screw | Jew |

| | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| [ɔ: k]-[ок] | [e]-[e] | [w]-[в] | [aɪt]-[айт] | [əʊ]-[ой] |
| talk | head | why | right | row |
| walk | bread | when | night | swallow |
| chalk | ready | what | light | throw |
| talk | feather | white | fight | sparrow |
| walk | weather | while | might | fellow |
| chalk | health | where | fight | blow |
| talk | pleasant | why | might | slow |
| walk | measure | wheat | right | yellow |

Вправи для читання

Exercise 1

b [b] , d [d] , g [g] , k [k]

o [o] , e [e] , i [ɪ] , l [l]

| | | | |
|-----|------|-----|------|
| big | egg | ill | bell |
| ill | bell | bed | egg |
| kid | dog | dog | doll |
| bed | doll | big | kid |

Exercise 2

p [p] , n [n] , s [s] , t [t]

| | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|-----|------|-------|
| pen | sit | desk | egg | doll | bed |
| pond | not | leg | dog | ill | kid |
| spend | spot | end | big | bell | spell |

Exercise 3

f [f] , m [m]

| | | | | |
|-----|------|-------|------|-----|
| sit | top | end | pond | dog |
| not | get | leg | desk | pen |
| pot | milk | bed | doll | kid |
| let | film | spend | bell | leg |

Exercise 4

r [r] , h [h]

| | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| red | hill | egg | milk | let |
| rest | hen | film | net | pot |
| dress | hop | get | sit | end |
| trip | hop | pond | not | ill |

Exercise 5

w [w]

| | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| well | lip | trip | hen | film |
| wet | kiss | hill | hop | leg |
| west | still | dress | red | spend |
| twig | him | hot | rest | kid |

Exercise 6

a [æ]

| | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| bag | still | not | film | trip |
| flat | wet | let | pot | rest |
| glad | lip | ill | pond | hen |
| man | him | milk | net | hot |
| mat | hill | dress | frost | red |

Exercise 7

c [k]

| | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| can | gas | end | in | man |
| cap | hand | it | leg | hot |
| cat | flag | get | film | kid |
| cab | bag | dog | desk | spend |
| camp | stamp | hill | on | big |

Exercise 8

u [ʌ]

| | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|
| cup | gun | still | can | till | pen |
| cut | hut | belt | spell | red | milk |
| club | hunt | top | ten | pot | best |
| bus | drum | frog | cap | sit | hop |
| but | dust | tell | kiss | bell | trip |
| fun | run | frost | twig | doll | wet |

Exercise 9

ng [ŋ]

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|------|-----|------|
| long | ring | must | can | till |
| song | bring | plum | cap | belt |
| strong | sing | sun | mat | top |
| gong | spring | plus | bag | frog |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| ten | kiss | pot | pen | trip |
| tell | twig | sit | milk | wet |
| frost | still | bell | best | hill |
| spell | red | doll | hop | west |

Exercise 10

ck [k]

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|------|------|-------|
| back | wing | bus | lip | send |
| black | song | cup | hen | fat |
| pick | ring | fun | cat | stand |
| brick | strong | hut | bag | get |
| stick | spring | club | tent | milk |
| trick | long | dust | flag | on |

Exercise 11

ee [i:]

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| bee | meet | cock | gong |
| see | sleep | clock | bring |
| feet | steel | sock | sing |
| deep | sweet | duck | long |
| green | greet | neck | spring |

| | | | |
|-------|------|------|--------|
| ten | drum | run | spell |
| hunt | land | but | cannot |
| back | plum | plan | doll |
| nest | till | tram | kiss |
| frost | hat | sun | cab |

Exercise 12

ea [i:]

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| eat | leaf | sleep | pick | song |
| meat | lead | street | back | ring |
| seat | meal | sweep | trick | long |
| clean | speak | deep | black | strong |

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| man | net | plus | lamp | desk |
| cut | hill | glad | gun | kid |
| rag | sand | cup | bad | men |
| dust | club | tell | end | trip |

Exercise 13

sh [ʃ]

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| brush | wish | mean | bee | kick |
| dish | shelf | read | see | stick |
| fish | ship | weak | feet | clock |
| fresh | shop | tea | steel | brick |

| | | | | |
|------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| flag | ring | song | spring | stamp |
| top | stand | wing | sad | run |
| mat | left | sock | sun | frog |
| bus | cup | must | swim | can |

Exercise 14

ch [tʃ]

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| chess | bench | brush | clean | sweet |
| chin | rich | fresh | meat | week |
| much | chick | fish | eat | meet |
| lunch | children | dish | seat | greet |

| | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|
| back | from | get | pick | tram |
| bring | camp | drum | tap | fun |
| plum | sell | cock | best | flat |
| hat | pot | rest | well | belt |

Exercise 15

ar [ɑ:]

| | | | | |
|------|------|----------|-------|-------|
| arm | far | bench | shop | speak |
| car | park | rich | ship | lead |
| dark | mark | chick | shelf | leaf |
| barm | farm | children | wish | meal |

| | | | | |
|-------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| green | tent | street | egg | bag |
| fish | deep | trip | doll | nest |
| fat | hunt | meet | wing | run |
| stop | west | but | spring | spend |

Exercise 16

or [ɔ:]

| | | | | |
|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| corn | born | dark | chin | fresh |
| for | horn | arm | chess | fish |
| form | storm | far | much | dish |
| fork | sport | park | lunch | brush |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| tea | gong | wet | cat | kiss |
| neck | weak | plus | steel | tree |
| greet | dust | read | sun | long |
| trick | sleep | silk | mean | plan |

Exercise 17

oo [u]

| | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| book | room | corn | car | rich |
| hook | broom | form | barm | chess |
| look | good | short | mark | chick |
| took | wood | horn | farm | bench |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| sweep | shelf | bee | pen | week |
| bed | meat | ship | clean | pond |
| cat | ring | sweet | shop | seat |
| big | brick | leg | tree | wish |
| bag | bus | hand | cup | gun |

Exercise 18

ir [ə:]

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| girl | book | for | dark | chess |
| bird | look | fork | arm | much |
| first | wood | storm | far | lunch |
| shirt | broom | horn | park | chin |

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| skirt | good | sport | mark | bench |
| song | strong | speak | black | desk |
| clock | meet | kick | deal | land |
| read | cut | rag | club | bring |
| feet | leaf | meal | green | stand |

Exercise 19

nk [ŋk]

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| ink | shirt | book | born | arm |
| pink | bird | room | short | farm |
| bank | first | hook | form | car |
| tank | skirt | cook | corn | garden |
| trunk | girl | brook | storm | farm |

| | | | | |
|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| cap | duck | fresh | shelf | street |
| chin | seat | lead | tea | bee |
| must | fish | sock | gas | drum |
| see | bench | plum | wing | dress |
| long | spring | sing | end | cannot |

Exercise 20

th [ð], th [θ]

| | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| this | thin | rank | skirt | good |
| that | thick | bank | shirt | wood |
| them | three | rink | first | took |
| then | think | drink | bird | brook |
| with | third | tank | girl | look |

| | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| arm | born | meat | form | storm |
| carpet | car | horn | park | mark |
| red | weak | bring | hop | tree |
| rich | ring | neck | mean | greet |
| hick | dish | plus | wish | song |
| sleep | let | mark | sad | it |
| song | chick | in | hut | brush |

Exercise 21

ou [au], ow [au]

| | | | | |
|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| count | brown | then | fifth | drink |
| sound | cow | with | teeth | pink |
| cloud | now | this | thick | |
| trunk | | | | |
| ground | down | them | third | rank |
| shout | how | that | three | ink |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| girl | tell | dark | children | stick |
| but | first | sport | ship | sweet |
| hen | sit | shirt | dog | hot |
| lunch | clean | twig | eat | brook |
| shop | storm | steel | skirt | run |
| for | cook | back | farm | bird |

Exercise 22

ay ,ai [eɪ], ey [eɪ]

| | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|
| day | they | how | sound | thin |
| gay | grey | now | ground | thick |
| may | hey | clown | cloud | this |
| pay | prey | brown | shout | with |
| paint | slay | cow | count | that |

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| bank | bird | hunt | arm | room |
| form | bus | car | book | skirt |
| frost | tank | bench | shelf | fork |
| hook | horn | read | chess | fish |
| week | can | pick | feet | leaf |
| cock | cannot | on | still | lip |

Exercise 23

o [ou]

| | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| go | hey | town | blouse | then |
| no | they | clown | trousers | them |
| bone | grey | brown | shout | fifth |
| home | pay | how | cloud | teeth |
| nose | day | cow | count | three |
| rose | paint | now | house | third |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-------|----------|-------|--------|
| pink | strong | deep | trick | has | paint | brick | trousers | how | ink |
| barn | frost | brush | leaves | pot | blouse | bee | lunch | then | |
| wish | garden | broom | man | storm | dark | | | | |
| meal | short | shirt | took | chin | this | town | pay | first | fish |
| long | first | gun | much | cat | bank | fifth | book | drum | seat |
| cab | rank | dust | meet | stocking | form | car | three | sport | spring |
| | | | | | hook | bench | shirt | doll | spell |

Exercise 24

e [i:]

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| he | stove | play | cow | ground |
| she | note | gay | now | sound |
| we | sofa | may | how | shout |
| these | home | prey | town | blouse |
| Pete | nose | sley | clown | trousers |
| me | rose | they | brown | count |
| thin | girl | sing | camp | carpet |
| drink | thick | speak | duck | good |
| rich | corn | trunk | | look |
| fun | | | | |
| fresh | sun | chick | that | horn |
| sweep | mark | green | bird | with |
| black | dish | think | lead | wing |

Exercise 25

i [ai]

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| name | she | no | grey | house |
| game | we | go | hey | cloud |
| Kate | he | bone | sley | count |
| skate | Pete | stove | paint | now |
| cake | me | rose | day | clown |
| make | these | nose | pay | brown |
| men | ring | chess | park | plus |
| fifteen | neck | kitten | mat | from |
| tea | shop | net | brook | glad |
| ship | storm | cap | hot | cup |
| children | skirt | cheese | clock | song |
| wood | weak | must | little | farm |

Exercise 26

i [ai]

| | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| nine | bathe | we | note | they |
| fine | plate | she | sofa | prey |
| I | table | he | home | pray |
| five | basin | me | rose | gay |
| Mike | Kate | Pete | stove | may |
| wide | make | these | bone | grey |

Exercise 27

u [u:] , [ju:]

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| blue | I | cake | no | ground |
| glue | fine | name | nose | sound |
| truenine | skate | go | shout | |
| pupil | five | he | paint | cow |
| student | wide | we | day | now |
| tulip | Mike | me | pay | clown |
| third | cook | meet | with | garden |
| rank | clean | storm | street | cut |
| for | much | thin | chick | sock |
| hut | gong | girl | him | broom |
| see | plum | bad | top | bird |
| brush | tank | far | shelf | them |

СЛОВОТВОРЕННЯ

1. Афіксація (affixation = prefix and suffix)

national (національний) – international (інтернаціональний) – native (рідний) – nation (нація) – nationality (національність) – transnational – (транснаціональний) – to nationalize (націоналізувати) – to denationalize (денаціоналізувати) – nationwide (all-nation) (всенациональний)

to read (читати) – reader (читач) – reading (читання) – to reread (перечитувати)

very – variant (варіант) – variation (варіація) – variety (variety show – варьете) – to vary (варіювати) – various (різноманітний) – variegation (строкатість) – to variegate (робити різнобічним) – variegated (строкатий)

intensive (інтенсивний) – intense (інтенсивний) – intensely (напружено, інтенсивно) – intensity (інтенсивність) – intension (напруга) – intention (намір, інтенція) – intensification (інтенсифікація) – to intensify (підсилювати) – intension (напруга) – tense (напружений) – tension (напруга) – tensely (напружено) – tenseness (напруженість) – tangible (відчутний, матеріальний) – pretense (претензія, удавання, відмовка) – pretension (претензія) – pretentious (претенціозний) – pretentiousness (претенціозність)

to teach (вчити) – teacher (-s) (вчитель) – teaching (навчання) –

to preach (проповідувати) – a preacher (проповідник) – preaching (проповідь)

form (форма) – to inform (інформувати) – information (інформація) – informative (інформативний) – informatively (інформативно) – to be informed (бути проінформованим) – uniform (universal form) (уніформа, форма – одяг)

port (порт) – to import (імпортувати) – import (імпорт) – important (важливий) – unimportant (неважливий) – to export (експортувати) – export (експорт)

war (війна) – postwar (післявоєнний) – prewar (довоєнний) – warrior (воїн)

2. Словоскладання (compounding)

hair + to cut (волосся + різати) = **a haircut** – стрижка
driving + license (процес їзди + ліцензія) = **a driving license** – водійські права (водійська ліцензія)

baby + to sit (дитина + сидіти) = **to babysit** – наглядати за дитиною

brain + to wash (мозок + мити) = **to brainwash** – промивати мозки (маніпулювати)

brain + drain (мозок + дренаж) = **a braindrain** – витік мізків

well + dressed (добре + одягнений) = **well-dressed** – гарно одягнений

green + eye (зелений + око) = **green-eyed** – зеленоокий

every + where (кожний + де) = **everywhere** – всюди

any + time (будь-який + час) = **anytime** – в будь який час

some + body (хтось + тіло) = **somebody** – хтось

forget + me + not (забувати + мене + ні) = **forget-me-not** – небазудка

broad + to cast (широкий + кидати, "кастинг" – підбір акторів) = **to broadcast** (транслявати = широко кидати)

white + wash (білий + мити) = **to whitewash** (білити)

black + mail (чорний + пошта) = **to blackmail** (шантажувати – *blackmail* – чорна пошта)

girl + friend (дівчина + друг) = **girlfriend** (подруга)

hand + book (рука + книжка) = **handbook** (довідник)

birth + day (народження + дей) = **birthday** (день народження)

bed + room (ліжка + кімната) = **bedroom** (спальня кімната)

news + paper (новини + папір) = **newspaper** (газета)

to watch + man (дивитися + людина) = **watchman** (сторож)

water-way (водний шлях)

editor-in-chief (головний редактор)

mother-in-law (свекруха, тобто "мама у законі")

passer-by (перехожий) – to pass (проходити, передавати) – passage (прохід) – a passer (перехожий) – by (біля)

kind-hearted (добросердечний)

dark-green (темно-зелений)

short-sighted (короткозорий)

first-class (першокласний)

whenever (будь-коли)

however (однак)

whatever (що завгодно)

nowhere (ніде)

everyone (всі, кожен)

nothing (нічого) – nothingness (ніщо)

3. Конверсія (conversion) – наголос не змінюється

an email – to email (имейл – писати ایمейл)

a host – to host (хазяїн – приймати гостей) *This host hosts the guests*

a name – to name (імя – називати)

to call – a call (звонити – дзвоник)

to visit – a visit (відвідувати – візит)

to date – a date (зустрічатися – побачення)

to empty – empty (спустошувати – порожній)

dry – to dry (сухий – сушити)
clean – to clean (чистий – мити)
final – a final (фінальний – фінал)
rich – the rich (багатий – багатії)
water – to water (вода – поливати)
objective – an objective (об'єктивний – мета) – *aim, target, purpose, goal*
table – to table (стіл – ставити на стіл... *to table a resolution – подати резолюцію*)
to answer – an answer (відповідати – відповідь)
to hand – a hand (вручати – рука)
to order – an order (наказувати – наказ)
to walk – a walk (гуляти – прогулянка)
to work – a work (працювати – робота)
to check – a check (check, cheque) (перевіряти – чек, перевірка)
to test – a test (тестувати – тест)
to free – free (звільняти – вільний)
original – an original (оригінальний – оригінал)
intellectual – an intellectual (інтелектуальний – інтелект)
international – the International (інтернаціональний – інтернаціонал)
professional – a professional (професіональний – професіонал)
military – a military (військовий – військовослужбовець)

4. Конверсія (conversion) – Зміна наголосу (change of emphasis)

to permit [pə'mɪt] – **a permit** ['pɜ:mit] (дозволяти – дозвіл)
to export [ek'spɔ:t] – **an export** ['ekspɔ:t] (експортувати – експорт)
to present [pri'zent] – **a present** ['prez(ə)nt] (презентувати, дарити – дарунок, презент)
to progress [prɒ'gres] – **a progress** ['prɒugres] (розвиватися, прогресувати – розвиток, прогрес)
to accent [ək'sent] – **an accent** ['æksent] (акцентувати, акцент)
to transport [træn'spɔ:rt] – **a transport** ['trænsɔ:rt] (перевозити, транспортувати – перевезення, транспорт)
to transfer [træns'fɜ:] – **a transfer** ['trænsfɜ:] (переміщувати – переміщення, трансфер)
to contract [kən, trækt] – **a contract** ['kɔ:n, trækt] (заключати договір – договір)
to produce [prə'du:s] – **a produce** ['prədu:s] (виготовляти – продукція)
to escort [e'skɔ:rt] – **an escort** ['eskɔ:rt] (супроводжувати – супровід)
to subject [səb'dʒekt] – **a subject** ['səbdʒekt] (підкорюватися – підлеглий)
to object [əb'dʒekt] – **an object** ['ɔ:bdʒekt] (заперечувати – об'єкт)

to discount [dɪs'kaʊnt] – **a discount** ['dɪskaʊnt] (давати скидку – скидка, дисконт)

to desert [dɪ'zɜ:t] – **a desert** ['dezət] (спустошувати – пустеля)

moral ['mɔ:rəl] – **a morale** [mə'ra:l] (мораль – моральний стан) – **morality**

5. Чергування звуків і літер (alternation of sounds and letters)

to advise [əd'vaɪz] – **an advice** [əd'vaɪs] (давати пораду – порада)

to live [lɪv] – **a life** [laɪf] (жити – життя)

to believe [bɪ'li:v] – **a belief** [bɪ'li:f] (вірити – віра)

to use [ju:z] – **a use** [ju:s] (використовувати – використання)

to excuse [ɪk'skju:z] – **an excuse** [ɪk'skju:s] (вибачати – вибачення)

to descend [dɪ'send] – **a descent** [dɪ'sent] (спускатися – спуск)

to shelve [ʃelv] – **a shelf** [ʃelf] (ставити на полицю – полиця)

to choose [tʃu:z] – **a choice** [tʃɔɪs] (вибирати – вибір)

to lose [lu:z] – **a loss** [lɒs] (втрачати – втрата)

to breathe [bri:ð] – **a breath** [breθ] (дихати – дихання)

to prove [pru:v] – **a proof** [pru:f] (доводити – доказ)

to sit [sɪt] – **a seat** [si:t] (сидіти – сидіння)

to tell [tel] – **a tale** [teɪl] (розповідати – розповідь)

to sing [sɪŋ] – **a song** [sɒŋ] (співати – пісня)

to feed [fi:d] – **a food** [fu:d] (годувати – їжа)

to bleed [bli:d] – **a blood** [blʌd] (кровоточити – кров)

to shoot [ʃu:t] – **a shot** [ʃɒt] (стріляти – постріл)

to dig [dɪg] – **a ditch** [dɪtʃ] (рити – траншея)

to practise ['præktɪs] – **a practice** ['præktɪs] (практикувати – практика)

to license ['laɪsəns] – **a licence** ['laɪsəns] (ліцензувати – ліцензія)

to fill [fɪl] – **full** [fʊl] (наповнювати – повний)

a house ['haʊs] – **houses** ['haʊzɪz] (будинок – будинки)

6. Скорочення (reduction)

Air + plane = airplane → plane

Tele + phone = telephone → phone

advertisement → ad

examination → exam

universal form → uniform

A military man → a military

April → Apr.

gasoline → gas

gymnasium → gym

influenza → flu

laboratory → lab

mathematics → math

memorandum → memo

photograph → photo

public house → pub

7. Аббревіатура (abbreviations)

NASA → **N**ational **A**eronautics and **S**pace **A**dministration

UFO → **u**nidentified **f**lying **o**bject

USA → the **U**nited **S**tates of **A**merica

Laser → **l**ight **a**mplification by **s**timulated **e**mission of **r**adiation

Radar → **r**adio **d**etection and **r**anging

BBC → **B**ritish **B**roadcasting **C**orporation

VIP → **v**ery **i**mportant **p**erson

PIN → **p**ersonal **i**dentification **n**umber

8. Телескопія (telescoping)

television + broadcast = a telecast

science + fiction = a sci-fi

helicopter + lift = to helilift

sea + laboratory = a sea-lab

9. Змішення (blending)

blog: web + log

motel: motor + hotel

smog: smoke + fog

webinar: web + seminar

10. Запозичення (borrowing)

algebra – Arabic

cherub – Hebrew

galore – Irish

murder – French

pizza – Italian

11. Епонімія (eponyms)

Joseph Ignace Guillotin → *guillotine*

Candido Jacuzzi → *jacuzzi*

Franz Anton Mesmer → *mesmerize*

12. Приклади

My grandmother bottled (verb) the juice and canned (verb) the pickles.

My grandmother put the juice in a bottle (noun) and the pickles in a can (noun).

She microwaved (verb) her lunch.

She heated her lunch in the microwave (noun).

The doctor eyed (verb) my swollen eye (noun).

The guard alerted (verb) the general to the attack (noun).

The enemy attacked (verb) before an alert (noun) could be sounded.

Sometimes one just needs a good cry (noun).

The baby cried (verb) all night.

We need to increase (verb) our productivity to see an increase (noun) in profits.

МОДУЛЬ 1.

I AM A STUDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF PEDAGOGICS.

Тема1. MEETING PEOPLE. MY FAMILY. ABOUT MYSELF

1. Practise the sounds:

Mother, father, daughter, brother, son, uncle, aunt, grandfather, grandmother, granddaughter, grandson

2. Write out the words where you hear the sounds:

[ɔ:], [ɑ:], [ʌ], [ð]

Mother, father, daughter, brother, son, uncle, aunt, grandfather, grandmother, granddaughter, grandson, cousin

3. Match the sound with the vowels:

| | |
|-----------|------|
| Mother | [ɔ:] |
| Father | [ɑ:] |
| Daughter | [ʌ] |
| Son Uncle | [ð] |
| Aunt | |
| Cousin | |

4. Listen to the jazz-chant and choose the words belonging to the topic “My Family”.

Do You Know Nelly?

Do you know Nelly?

Nelly who?

Nelly McDoogul.

Of course I do.

Do you know-her little sister?

Yes, of course I do. I know her sister, and her brother and her father too.

Do you know her older brother?

Yes, of course I do. I know her older brother, Bunny and her younger sister, Sue.

Do you know her Uncle Richard?

Yes, of course I do. I know her aunts and her uncles and her cousins too.

Do you know her husband Billy?

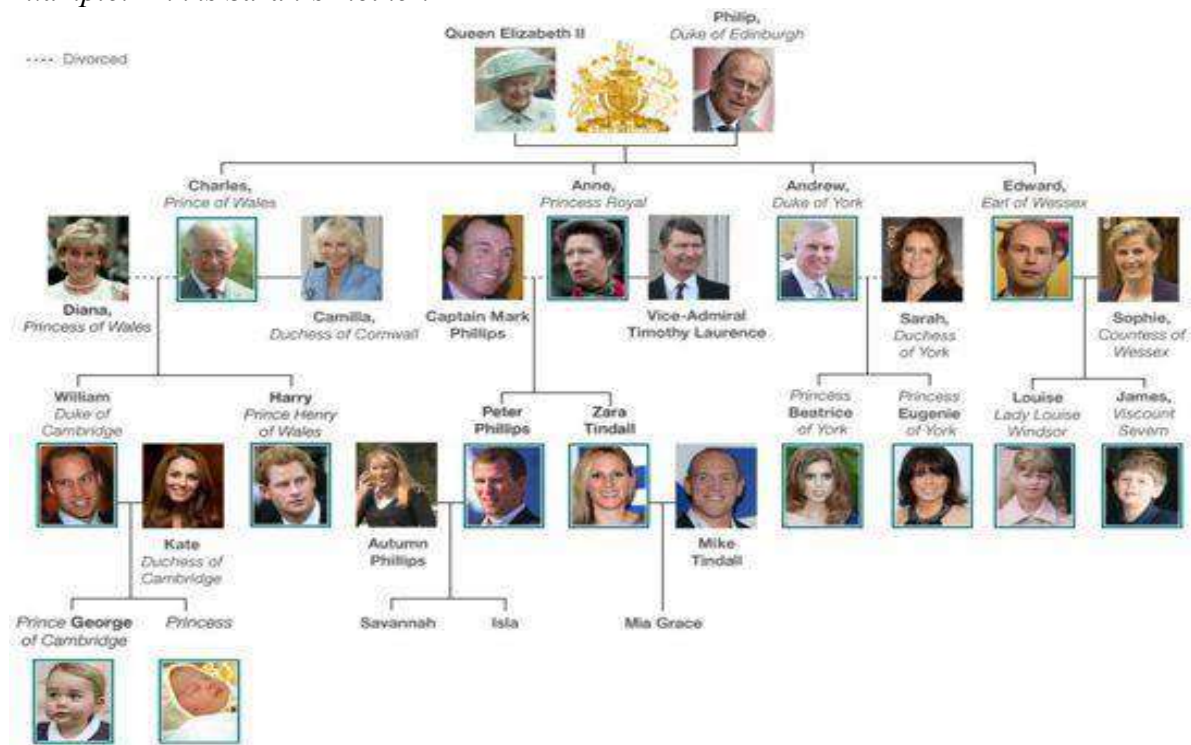
Yes, of course I do. I know her husband and his brother and his mother too.

5. Read this jazz-chant in pairs and pay attention to intonation.

6. Make up your own jazz-chant by analogy this one.

7. Look at these pictures and photos. What are we going to speak about today?
8. Look at this family tree and say about the relations between these people.

Example: Ann is Sarah's mother.



9. Do the matching:

- A father
- A daughter
- A man
- An uncle
- A sister
- A nickname
- A granddad
- Many children
- A dad

- an only child
- a grandma
- a brother
- a woman
- a mum
- a mother
- a son
- an aunt
- a real name

TEXT-BASED VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. to begin with | 11. to cut a long story short |
| 2. to be a bread-maker | 12. to get on |
| 3. to overtime | 13. easy-going |
| 4. to rely on | 14. to tell the truth |
| 5. every-day chores | 15. endless stories |
| 6. a helping hand | 16. to be neither old nor young |
| 7. generation gap | 17. to be in a habit of helping smb. |
| 8. to retire | 18. to admit |
| 9. to follow smb's advice | 19. the latest |
| 10. to look similar to | 20. an elegant and an intelligent woman |

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

A. Content Anticipation

1. You've probably heard people say, "Ideal parents". What parents would children call "Ideal"?

2. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Give your reasons? Begin your answer with:

I think parents must....., To my opinion parents must not....., My parents always me.

- Parents must give their children more love.
- Parents must talk to their children more often.
- Parents must try to understand their children.
- Parents must give their children more freedom.

B. Language Anticipation

1. Match the given Ukrainian words with their English equivalents:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. мати | |
| 2. брат | a) husband |
| 3. батько | b) sister |
| 4. тітка | c) relative |
| 5. сестра | d) wife |
| 6. дядько | e) niece |
| 7. племінник | f) uncle |
| 8. племінниця | g) twins |
| 9. близнюки | h) nephew |
| 10. сирота | i) brother |
| 11. дружина | j) aunt |
| 12. двоюрідний брат | k) orphan |
| 13. родич | l) mother |
| 14. чоловік | m) cousin |
| | n) father |

1. In each line choose one word that doesn't belong to the group and explain why you think so:

- 1) Father, mother, sister, brother, cousin

1. uncle's 2. husband's 3. father's

4. brother's

5. My father has a brother, his daughter is my ... niece.

1. father's 2. uncle's

3. brother's 4. grandmother's

6. My ... parents are my grandparents.

1. niece's 2. brother's 3. sister's

4. friend's

5. mother's

7. My ... children are my grandchildren.

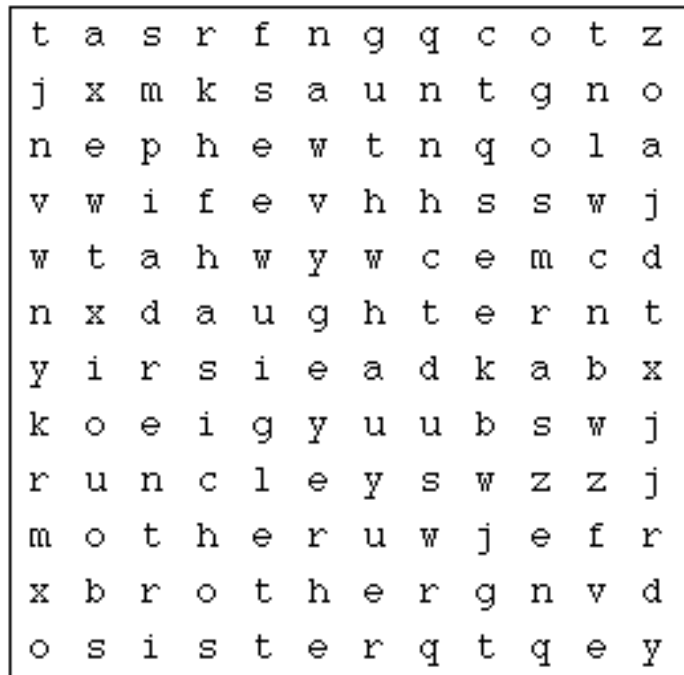
1. mother's

2. daughter's

3. father's

3. Find words connected with family. They go vertically and horizontally.

Family Members



aunt
brother
daughter

father
husband
mother

nephew
niece

sister
son

uncle
wife

C. Prediction

You are going to read about a typical Ukrainian family. What information, do you think, you can get from the text about:

- parents – and – children relationships;
- family problems;
- family traditions.

Text Reading My Family

Let me introduce myself. I am Helen Petrenko. I am 16. I was born in Zhytomyr on December 19, 1995. I have been living in this town since my childhood.

Now I am going to show you my family album. There is a photo from my family album. This is one of the latest photos. My whole family is in it. There are four of us. We are a friendly family. We are getting on all right. My parents are in the centre. To begin with, I am going to talk about my father. He is neither old nor young and works as a businessman at the office. He is a handsome man with dark hair just beginning to go grey. As he is a bread-maker in the family, he often works overtime. He is sociable, sincere and reliable. He is fond of going to the country on week-ends, because he enjoys working in the garden. I can rely on him in any situation.

My mother is a few years younger than my father. She looks slim and pretty on the photo, so she is. She is an elegant and an intelligent woman. She loves my father and the whole family. She does a lot for us. Shopping and cooking for the family are among her every-day chores. She is a university teacher and is respected both by her students and colleagues. She always has a lot of work to do both at the University and about the house. I must admit she is a very understanding person and often is the first to give a helping hand in a difficult situation. I am in a habit of helping her about the house.

In front of my parents sits my grandmother, my mother's mother. I do not have other grandparents. She is retired on pension now. To tell you the truth, I do not feel the generation gap between us. She would listen to my endless stories about my friends and my university life. I do not always follow her advice, but I must admit, my granny is a wise person and an easy-going one. They say, I look similar to her. Maybe, that's why I'm sitting near her. Here 4 of us are smiling and merry.

To cut a long story short, we are a united and friendly family.

ACTIVE READING ACTIVITIES

A. Comprehension Check

1. Read the text and say which of the following statements are true/false:

- a) The text is about a typical English family.
- b) The father is neither old nor young and works as a businessman at the office.
- c) The father is not a bread-maker in the family, that's why he is always at home.
- d) The father's hobby is working in the garden.
- e) The mother is a few years older than the father.
- f) Shopping and cooking for the family are among the mother's every-day chores.

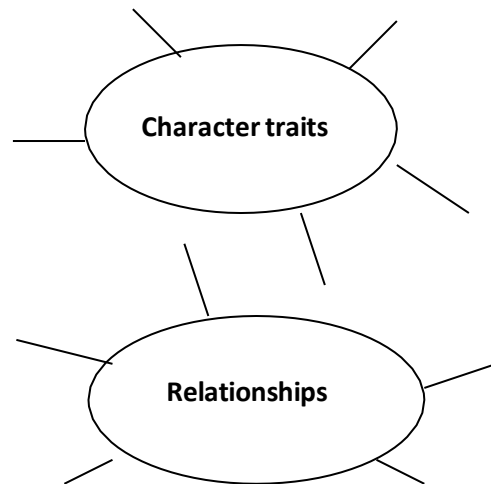
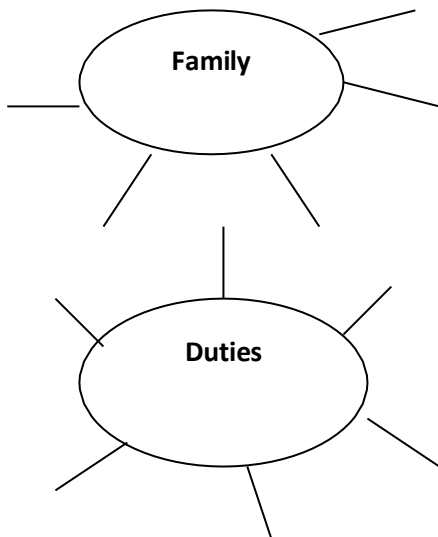
- g) The mother works as a teacher at a nursery school.
- h) Helen is in a habit of helping her mother about the house.
- i) Helen has a grandmother and a grandfather.
- j) Helen's grandmother is a kind woman, she always listens to her endless stories about her friends and her university life.
- k) The Petrenkos are a united and friendly family.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the first name of the author?
2. What is her surname?
3. How old is she?
4. When is her birthday?
5. Is her family large?
6. How many members are there in the family?
7. Has she got any brothers or sisters?
8. What are her parents?
9. Where do they work?
10. Do they have much in common?
11. Does Helen spend a lot of time with her family?
12. What sort of things do they do together?
13. Do you go out with your parents?
14. Who does shopping and cooking in the family?
15. What is her father's hobby?
16. How does her father look like?
17. What sort of person is her mother?
18. Where does her mother work?
19. Does Helen have a grandmother or a grandfather?
20. Can you describe Helen's grandmother?
21. What family is it?

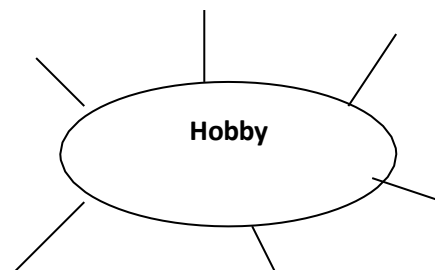
B. Language Focus

1. Fill out the word forks with the suitable words from the text:



2. Give the definition of:

- a family
- a mother
- a father
- a friendly family



- a united family
- a pensioner
- a family reunion
- an educated person

3. What will you say if:

- your father works from 9 to five days a week;
- the family members gather together
- the mother doesn't work and looks after the children
- your friends father has married another woman and s/he has new brothers
- your mother works overtime and runs the house;
- your grandparents are retired.

4. Ask your fellow students:

- if she/he has a family of her/his own;
- if she/he has children;
- if she/he is a student;
- if her/his family large;
- how old is she/he;
- if she/he has a sister or a brother;
- if her/his sister or brother is younger or elder
- what her/his parents are
- where her/his parents work;
- if she/he has any other relatives;
- what she/he is fond of.

5. Insert prepositions and postpositions where necessary:

My family is not large. We are four ... the family. My mother works ... school. She is a teacher ... English. My father is an engineer. He works ... a plant. My parents are fond ... sports. My sister is 22. She is two years elder ... me. My sister is good ... winter sports. I always help my mother ... the house. The father is fond ... going ... the country ... week-ends. I can rely ... my sister ... any situation. I like ... watch TV or listen ... the music. My mother looks slim and pretty ... the photo. Shopping and cooking ... the family are ... my mother's every-day chores. She always has a lot ... work ... do ... the University. My elder is the first ... give a helping hand ... a difficult

situation. The granny is retired ... pension. I do not feel the generation gap ... me and my granny. I look similar ... my granny. ... cut a long story short, we are a united and friendly family.

C. Content Focus

1. Read out of the text about:

- Helen's family album;
- Helen's mother;
- Helen's father;
- Helen's granny;
- family relations;
- character traits.

2. Complete the following sentences using the information from the text:

1. We are
2. To begin with
3. The father is a handsome man ...
4. He is a bread-maker in the family and ...
5. He is fond of ...
6. The mother does a lot for us ...
7. Shopping and cooking for the family ...
8. The mother is a very understanding person ...
9. To tell you the truth ...
10. I must admit ...

3. Match the statements on the left to their logical continuation on the right:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. We are a friendly family and | a) with dark hair just beginning to go grey. |
| 2. He is neither old nor young and | b) going to the country on week-ends |
| 3. To tell you the truth | c) she is a very understanding person. |
| 4. He is a handsome man | d) he often works overtime. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 5. I must admit | e) about my friends and my university life. |
| 6. She always has a lot of work | f) is respected both by her students and colleagues. |
| 7. He is a bread-maker in the family | g) I do not feel the generation gap between us. |
| 8. She would listen to my endless stories | h) getting on all right. |
| 9. She is a university teacher and | i) to do both at the University and about the house. |
| 10. He is fond of | j) works as a businessman at the office. |
| 11. She would listen | k) we are a united and friendly family. |
| 12. To cut a long story short | l) to my endless stories about my friends and my university life. |

POST-READING ACTIVITIES

A. Present

Task Speak about one of the following items:

- The united and friendly family.
- All members of the family are friends.
- The relations between different generations of the family
- The attitude of Ukrainian to the family institution.
- The lifestyle of an average Ukrainian family.

B. Conversation

1. Pair up with your friend and discuss the Family Tree of the Royal Family at Page
2. Pair up with your friends and insert the missing part of the dialogue.

A Family Photo

- Oh, what a beautiful photo is on your table! Is it your family?
- _____
- You are sitting near your father, so it is easy to notice that you are very much alike.
- _____

- Do you work together with your father?

-

- You are a very united family. Is your mother also a businesswoman?

-

- And who is sitting next to your mother? Is it your grandmother?

-

- Do you have a grandfather?

-

C. Group Discussion

1. Debate on the following:

Parents are an example for their children.

2. Speak about yourself.

WRITTEN FOLLOW-UP

Imagine you have a pen-friend in Great Britain. Write a letter to your British friend about your grandparents.

Describe your family using the vocabulary from the Unit.

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

There are a lot of social problems in every family, such as violence, divorce, alcohol etc. What is your personal attitude to them and what is necessary to do to avoid them?

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Teacher Panel

Suppose you are school teachers in whose class there are many children from single-parent families and a certain number of unattended children. Consider possible ways of stimulating your school students' respectful attitude to their parents and other family members. Get ready to give advice to the parents as to how to keep their children busy.

B. Collaborative Planning

Plan several English language extra-curricular activities to involve children who are often left unattended.

ON YOUR OWN

A.

Culture Comparison Profile

Draw a parallel between Ukrainian and British cultures in Home and family- making basing it on what you have read and learned.

| Comparison items | Ukraine | Great Britain |
|--|---------|---------------|
| 1. The size of an average family | | |
| 2. The number of children of an average family | | |
| 3. Parents' social position | | |
| 4. Parents' attendance of their children | | |
| 5. Children's life in the family | | |
| 6. Family traditions | | |
| 7. Family relationships | | |
| 8. The present day changes | | |

B.

Challenging Yourself

Use different materials you have access to and find out more about:

1. The family celebration of a child's birth in Great Britain;
2. The activities unattended children can be involved in Great Britain;
3. Adolescent delinquency in Great Britain.

Tema.2 APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER

Warming-up activities

What colour are your eyes? If you could change your eye colour, what would it be? No watching try to say what colour are your group mate's eyes?

Tune in

1. Practice the following sounds

[ð] without, them, this, that, brother, mother, father, then.

[θ] think, path, teeth, bathroom, faith, nothing, throw, breathless.

2. Say these tongue twisters out loud to practice the sound

1. Thor is the god of Thunder.

2. Thelma and Theo have bad breath.

3. Nothing is worth thousands of deaths.

Text-based Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Appearance | Harsh Generous Intelligent |
| Deceptive | Stubborn Impolite Selfish |
| Differ Modest | Boring Arrogant Obedient |
| Well-built | Sociable |
| Confident | |
| Feature | |
| Hypocritical | |
| Cunning | |
| Stingy | |

Pre-reading Activities

A. Content Anticipation

1. People say “You never get a second chance to make a first impression”. What do you think it means?

2. Discuss the following statements:

All cats are grey in the dark Beauty is in

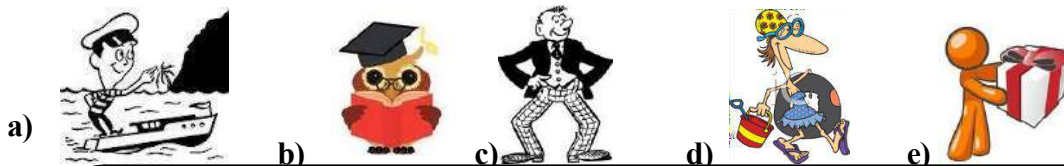
the eye of the beholder Still waters run

deep

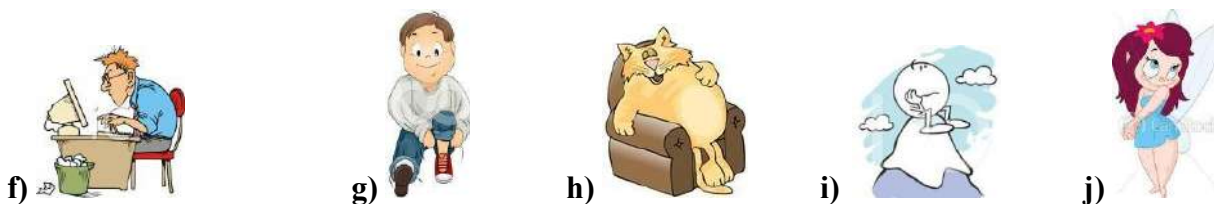
B. Language Anticipation

- 1. Pair up with your friend and make a list of positive character traits.
- 2. Fill in the table with the adjectives that go along with the given nouns.

| | |
|------------|--|
| Face | |
| Hair | |
| Smile | |
| Eyes | |
| Complexion | |
| Lips | |
| Forehead | |
| Nose | |
| Cheeks | |
| Eyebrows | |
| Eyelashes | |



3. Draw the lines from the picture to the adjectives:
independent generous moody
confident shy easy-going lazy clever adventurous
hard-working



C. Prediction

You are going to read about people's appearance and character. What information, do you think, you can get from this text?

Text Reading Appearances are deceptive

The attitude to a person depends on many things: behaviour, abilities, mind, manners, and, of course, character and appearance. They say we should never judge the person by the appearance, because appearances can be deceptive and I totally agree with that.

Practically everyone has met at least one person whose character and appearance differ radically. But there are still so many stereotypes. When we watch movies or read books we expect protagonists to be tall, well-built and handsome. They supposed to have bright eyes, a straight nose, high forehead, and thick brown hair and, of course, they are also brave, strong-willed and confident. Heroines should be beautiful slender young ladies with delicate features, blue eyes under thick eyelashes, plump lips and long fair hair. Antiheroes should be weak and small, with pale skin, small close-set eyes and an ugly face. They are also hypocritical, cunning, stingy and harsh.

In the real world kind, generous and intelligent people do not necessarily have good looks and similarly, stupid, stubborn, impolite and selfish persons are not necessarily unattractive.

My first impressions about my best friend Anna were far from my opinion about her now. At first she seemed to me so boring, obedient and even arrogant and I didn't like her at all, but when we began to communicate closer I understood I was mistaken. It is easy to get along with her. People find her sociable and easy-going. Nobody can call Anna selfish, greedy or ill-bred. She is a kind, modest and good-tempered person of a romantic nature. That's why now I never make any conclusions about a person when I meet him or her for the first time. I prefer to get to know more about a person and only then to draw my conclusion. It's better to stay neutral until the moment when you can say for sure that you know this or that person pretty well to say he or she is a person who deserves (or doesn't deserve) faith, understanding or attention.

Active Reading Activities

A. Comprehension Check

1. *Say whatever the statements are true or falls*
 - 1) There are still many stereotypes about appearance and character.
 - 2) We expect main book or movie characters to be boring and arrogant.
 - 3) In the real world there is a little difference between person's appearance and character.
 - 4) People find Anna kind and easy-going.
 - 5) Anna is a selfish and greedy person.
2. *Choose the right answer*
 - 1) We should never judge the person by the _____.
 - a. character;
 - b. appearance;
 - c. behaviour.
 - 2) Leading characters are usually _____.

- a. handsome and brave;
 - b. unattractive and greedy;
 - c. ugly and selfish.
- 3) Antiheroes are usually _____.
- a. handsome and brave;
 - b. modest and shy;
 - c. ugly and weak.
- 4) At first Anna seemed to be _____.
- a. modest and shy;
 - b. kind and sociable;
 - c. boring and arrogant.
- 5) The first impressions about Anna were _____.
- a. positive;
 - b. negative;
 - c. neutral.
- 6) It's better to stay _____ before making any conclusions about a person.
- a. positive;
 - b. negative;
 - c. neutral.

B. Language Focus

1. *Match these characteristics with the correct definitions*

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. honest 2. selfish 3. serious 4. lazy 5. talkative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. talks a lot b. tells the truth c. doesn't like working d. thinks deeply about things e. is interested only in him/herself |
|--|--|

2. *Match the characteristics with their opposites.*

| | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. friendly 2. generous 3. polite 4. clever 5. kind | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. stupid b. impolite c. unkind d. greedy e. unfriendly |
|---|---|

3. *Group positive and negative character traits from the text.*

| Positive | Negative |
|----------|----------|
| | |

C. Content Focus

1. Find in text and continue the English equivalents of the following sentences:

- 1) Коли ми дивимося текст або читаємо книжку....
- 2) Спочатку вона мені здалася такою нудною,
- 3) Краще залишатися нейтральним до того моменту, коли...
- 4) Кажуть, що ми не повинні судити про людину....
- 5) Ставлення до особистості залежить від.....

Post-reading Activities

A. Presentation

Expand the following statements giving the description of an imaginary person.

- b. He looks like a bear.
- c. She looks like a wild flower.
- d. Sue is as pretty as a picture.

B. Conversation

Describe your friends / groupmates / some famous people. The others will try to guess who you are describing.

C. Group discussion

Do you think people's idea of beauty is different in different cultures? Do you think the idea of beauty will be different in 2500?

Written Follow-up

Use your imagination and describe Cleopatra appearance. Do you think our perception of the ideal face and figure has changes with the centuries? What makes you think so?

Personality Development

Try to analyze your own positive and negative character traits. What other character traits would you like to develop and why?

Professional Development

A. Teacher Panel

As a future teacher try to imagine the possible ways of developing pupils' positive character traits.

B. Collaborative Planning

Plan several English Language Activities to motivate your pupils to develop their positive character traits.

On your own Dialogue

Pre-Reading Activities

What do you think what kind of questions do people ask during a job interview?

Job Interview Interviewer: Good afternoon, please have a seat.

Kate: Thank you.

Interviewer: How did you like it at the previous job?

Kate: Overall, I liked it a lot. The people were great and my boss was supportive and understanding.

Interviewer: I see. How about some other characteristics? How else could you describe yourself?

Kate: I think I'm a reliable and responsible person. I'm almost never late. If I promise something I try to keep my promises.

Interviewer: What other positive traits do you have?

Kate: I have a good sense of humour and I am sociable and easy-going person. People can talk to me about different topics.

Interviewer: Do you have any negative character traits? If yes, could you please list them?

Kate: I think all humans have some good and bad traits and I'm no exception. I can be impatient sometimes. I get very excited at first but it's very hard for me to finish things that I start. I also have high expectations. I sometimes expect too much from other people and I want them to be perfect, which is impossible, of course.

Interviewer: I see. It's good that you realize that. How do you try to improve your character traits?

Kate: I just remind myself about them from time to time and try to finish what I've started. I also try to judge people less strictly.

Interviewer: Well, thank you for your time. We'll be making a selection in a couple of days and will call you one way or the other.

Kate: Thank you for seeing me. Have a pleasant day.

Comprehension Check

1. Complete the dialogue

- Good afternoon! _____.
- _____.
- How could you describe yourself?
- _____.
- What about negative traits?
- _____.
- I see. _____?
- _____.
- Well, thank you for your time. _____.
- _____.

2. Make up your own dialogue by analogy.

Tema 3. THE PLACE WHERE I LIVE

TUNE IN

1. **Review the sounds [æ] and [ei]. Find words that contain each sound?**

1. Our town has a famous mansion that tourists admire every day.
2. The town's market is a great place to buy local goods.
3. The main landmark of my native town is a grand statue in the park.
4. People often celebrate holidays at the town's main square.

2. **please take your smartphones. Scan the QR code you see on the board and complete it using the learningapps web resource: <https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pyiookj5t24>**



Nice work! Incidentally, which city are you most interested in visiting, and why?



3. Scan the QR code or follow the web link <https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pyiookj5t24> and match the pictures with the names of the cities



Scan the QR code or follow the web link <https://learningapps.org/display?v=piy1a1v6k24> Find the words in the table



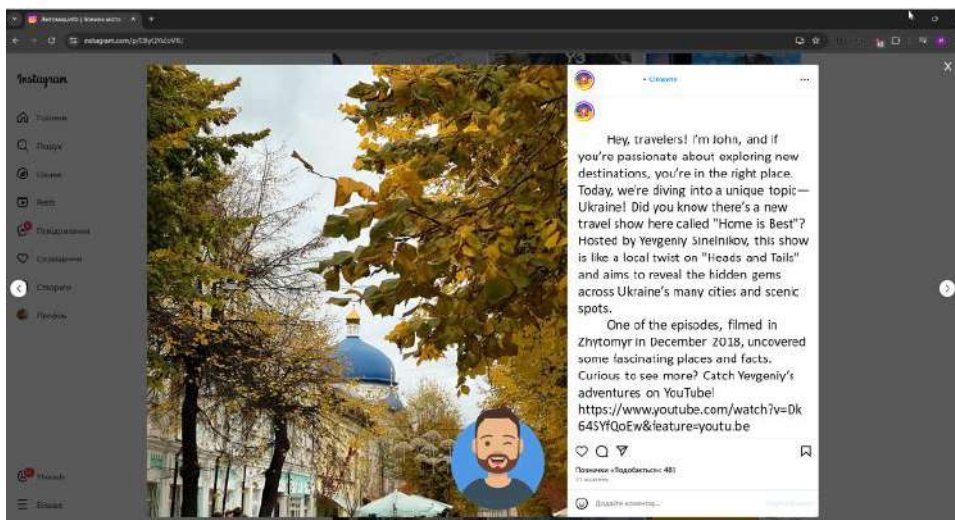
4. let's move on. Find the words in the table <https://learningapps.org/display?v=piy1a1v6k24>

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P | M | Q | Y | U | N | I | F | H | A | H | P | D | E | C | V | Q | |
| C | U | D | H | N | J | J | Z | L | C | I | N | E | M | A | Y | J | S |
| R | S | N | W | Z | G | W | R | B | A | N | K | T | T | L | F | V | L |
| R | E | S | T | A | U | R | A | N | T | H | E | A | T | R | E | R | D |
| G | U | C | P | Y | F | W | U | S | H | O | P | N | T | U | I | X | V |
| F | M | H | B | N | H | O | U | S | E | S | K | T | Z | L | T | D | S |
| H | K | O | K | A | H | A | I | R | D | R | E | S | S | E | R | ' | S |
| F | Y | O | V | T | O | C | H | U | R | C | H | M | Y | P | C | B | J |
| B | X | L | I | F | O | U | N | T | A | I | N | E | C | M | W | O | A |
| J | I | V | Q | X | H | O | T | E | L | I | B | R | A | R | Y | D | O |

1. _____
2. Сибирь _____
3. Москва _____
4. Голень _____
5. Ресторан _____
6. Театр _____
7. Водя _____
8. Украина _____
9. Парусник _____
10. Библиотека _____
11. Буденко _____
12. Ботаник _____
13. Кинотеатр _____
14. Музей _____
- Школа _____



5. Take a look at the webpage and the photo. Which social network is this? Whose Instagram profile do you think it is?



6. **Read the text articles again and answer the following True or False questions.**

1. The show "Home is Best" was inspired by the global travel format of "Heads and Tails."
2. Yevgeniy Sinelnikov's show "Home is Best" aims to showcase popular tourist spots in Ukraine.
3. The episode filmed in Zhytomyr was the first one released in the "Home is Best" series.
4. The main goal of "Home is Best" is to promote the best-known cities of Ukraine to international tourists.
5. Yevgeniy Sinelnikov's episodes of "Home is Best" can be found on both YouTube and a local Ukrainian television network.

6. **Take a look at the photos (Ads 1). What do you think this Instagram page will focus on? Read the text and match each landmark to its orresponding photo.**

Zhytomyr

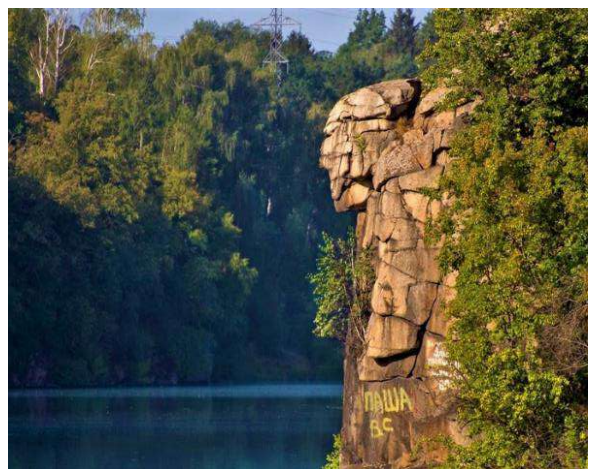
As a proud lover of my hometown, I'd like to share some insights about it. Zhytomyr, an administrative



center in central Ukraine, lies along the Teteriv River and has a population of about 290,000 people. It's an ancient city, founded in the 9th century, with its history starting at Zamkova Hora. According to legend, it was once home to the Slav tribe of Zhytyches. The name Zhytomyr comes from "Zhyto" (meaning "rye") and "Myr" (meaning "peace").

This city, rich in history, intriguing landmarks, and unique landscapes, attracts more and more tourists each year. Some come to enjoy its natural beauty, while others are captivated by its cultural and historical attractions.

Zhytomyr takes pride in its architecture, cathedrals, and churches. The must-see spot is the Cathedral of the Transfiguration, a majestic symbol of the city built in the 19th century. Its stunning beauty and towering height of 53 meters (170 feet) make it truly impressive. Another remarkable site is Saint Sophia Catholic Church, a masterpiece of 18th-century architecture, combining Baroque and Late Chatsky's



Zhytomyr is a major cultural center in Ukraine with many points of interest. Visitors can explore the Museum of Local History, the Museum of Nature, the Korolenko and Korolyov Memorial Museums, and the Museum of Fire Service. Among these, the Museum of Cosmonautics, named after Sergiy Korolyov, is a top destination for international visitors.

Sergiy Pavlovych Korolyov, born in Zhytomyr in 1907, was the founder of practical cosmonautics and designed the first space rocket. The museum's exhibitions are divided into two sections. One includes Korolyov's personal items, documents, and furniture, housed in his childhood home. The other section, the "Space" pavilion opened in 1991, displays original space vehicles, spacesuits, and other equipment, including a technological model of the Soyuz spacecraft and the Lunokhod-2 model. One of its most prized exhibits is a capsule of lunar soil gifted by NASA.



For entertainment, visitors can enjoy the Ivan Kocherga Drama Theatre, the Philharmonic Society, local cinemas, the Yuri Gagarin Park, or the hydropark.



A must-see natural monument is Chatsky's Head, an unusual rock formation towering 30 meters above the Teteriv River. According to legend, it's named after a Polish nobleman, Chatsky, who leaped from it while being pursued by Cossacks.

Zhytomyr is a charming city where residents are fortunate to enjoy a rich cultural heritage while being surrounded by stunning natural beauty.

7. Read the text articles carefully again. Complete the table.

| Landmarks | Date of foundation | Characteristic features |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| the Cathedral of the Transfiguration | 19th century | Its towers are 53 meters (170 feet) high. |
| | the 18th century | |
| | | It displays original space vehicles, spacesuits, and other equipment, including a technological model of the Soyuz spacecraft and the Lunokhod-2 model |
| Chatsky's Head | | |

Answer the questions:

- When was the city of Zhytomyr founded, and what legend is associated with its origin?
- What does the name "Zhytomyr" mean, and how did it originate?
- What natural and cultural landmarks attract tourists to Zhytomyr?

4. What architectural landmarks are there in Zhytomyr, and which ones are considered must-visit spots?
5. What are the unique features of the Cathedral of the Transfiguration, and why is it seen as a symbol of the city?
6. Who was Sergiy Pavlovych Korolyov, and why is he important in the context of Zhytomyr's history?
7. What are some of the exhibits found in the Museum of Cosmonautics, and why is it popular with international visitors?
8. What does the "Space" pavilion in the Museum of Cosmonautics display, and what are its most prized exhibits?
9. How can visitors enjoy Zhytomyr's cultural life, and what entertainment options are available in the city?
10. What is the story behind Chatsky's Head, and why is it a notable natural monument?

8. *Work in pairs. Using the web link https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attractions-g298050-Activities-Zhytomyr_Zhytomyr_Oblast.html or QR code, find more information about the sights of Zhytomyr and name 5 new places.*



9. *Complete the sentence*

- Here are some interesting things I've learned about my city: ...
- Living in my city has its perks. I would recommend visiting because ...
- However, there are some aspects of my city I don't enjoy, so I wouldn't necessarily suggest coming here because ...
- Living here is exciting because ...; however, sometimes it makes me feel uneasy because ...
- Here are some creative suggestions I have to make my city more well-known:

10. **Now, I suggest you work in pairs. Using the web link or QR code, find more information about the sights of Zhytomyr and name 5 new places. https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attractions-g298050-Activities-Zhytomyr_Zhytomyr_Oblast.html**



Tema 4. MY FLAT

TUNE IN

1. Practise the sounds:

Kitchen, bedroom, sitting room, dining room, living room, bathroom

2. Write out the words where you hear the sounds:

[u:], [ə], [ŋ], [θ]

Kitchen, bedroom, sitting room, dining room, living room, bathroom

3. Match the sound with the vowels:

| | |
|--------------|------|
| kitchen | [u:] |
| bedroom | |
| sitting room | [ə] |
| dining room | |
| living room | [ŋ] |
| bathroom | [θ] |

4. Read the proverbs and pay attention to the sounds.

1. East or West, home is best.
2. Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad.
3. There's no place like home.
4. Home is home, though it be never so homely.
5. Englishman's home is his castle.

5. Match the following proverbs and their meanings:

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. East or West, home is best. | a) Home is the best, the most pleasant place. |
| 2. Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad. | b) An Englishman can do as he likes in his own home and nobody may enter it without his permission. |
| 3. There's no place like home. | c) Your home (house) is where you are likely to be happiest, especially in comparison with other places you may be at the time. |

| | |
|--|---|
| 4. Home is home, though it be never so homely. | d) Everything is better when at home. |
| 5. Englishman's home is his castle. | e) Home is always dear to everybody whatever it can be. |

1. Choose one of the proverb you like and explain it.

TEXT-BASED VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. flat/apartment | 11. a house-warming party |
| 2. to be situated | 12. bedroom |
| 3. floor/storey | 13. sitting room/living room |
| 4. building | 14. to face/ to look south |
| 5. block of flats | 15. modern conveniences |
| 6. to the right (left) of | 16. in the left(right)-hand corner |
| 7. between | 17. to move to / into a new flat |
| 8. among | 18. a build-in wardrobe |
| 9. furniture | 19. to paper the walls |
| 10. to turn on/off/ to switch on/off | 20. well-furnished room |

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

A. Content Anticipation

You've probably heard people say, "My Home Is My Castle". Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Give your reasons?

Begin your answer with:

I think, To my opinion, My home always me.

B. Language Anticipation

1. Use the right word from those given in brackets:

- There is a ... in my study room, (table, kitchen, desk)
- Is there any ...in that room? (cooker, furniture, fridge)
- There is no ...in the house, it is cold in winter. (mirror, fireplace, telephone)
- Is there ... in your kitchen? (hot water, garage, computer)
- There is no balcony in my..... (garden, room, bathroom)
- There are two large in the sitting room. (TV sets, wardrobes, windows)
- Is there a.....in your sitting room? (bath, desk, TV set)

8. We have a table and some in the dining room. (chairs, bookshelves, beds)
9. Have you got any bookshelves in your ? (kitchen, garden, study room)
10. They have no ... on Sunday. (visitors, teachers, students)
11. They have two ... near the fireplace. (beds, armchairs, tables)
12. ... the sofa he has a bookcase. (under, to the right of, over)

2. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative:

There is a round table in the middle of the room. 2. There are many flowers on the windows. 3. It is a modern two-storeyed cottage. 4. There is a study in our flat. 5. I have a room of my own. 6. There are many fruit-trees in our garden. 7. We must go home now. 8. Pete lives on the third floor. 9. The furniture in my room is modern and quite new. 10. On the right you can see a standard-lamp. 11. There is a settee in the corner of the room. 12. There are many Russian and English books in the bookcase. 13. The floor is covered with a beautiful thick carpet. 14. There are all modern conveniences in my aunt's flat. 15. The clock on the wall is five minutes slow.

3. Complete the following sentences.

1. In front of the house ... 2. I live in a flat. We have three rooms. They are 3. In the middle of the room 4. On the walls 5. On the left 6. To the right of the TV-set ... 7. Next to the sofa ... 8. Next to the door 9. In the kitchen.... 10. In the bathroom ... 11. In the study 12. Next to the ... there is 13. There is ... between and 14. To the right of the ... 15. In the sitting-room ... 16. Opposite the fireplace 17. Under the window 18. In the chest of drawers 19. In the sideboard ... 20. At the back of the house

4. Form compounds from the nouns given; give word combinations with the same nouns, use them in sentences of your own:

Table, floor, room, lamp, set, machine

5. Give antonyms:

Ceiling; to switch off the light; in front of; to turn on the gas, richly-furnished room, the top floor, entrance, inconvenient

6. Give synonyms or synonymous expressions:

Flat, curtains; sideboard; mirror; to switch on the light; corridor; drawing-room; stove; sink; rug; lift

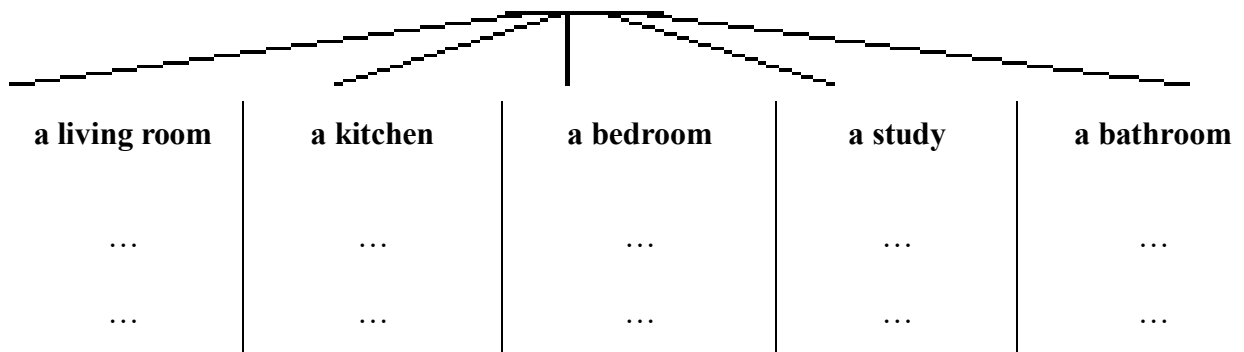
7. Express the following in one word.

1. A large comfortable chair; 2. A table at which one reads, writes or does business; 3. A small seat with no back; 4. A covering for a bed; 5. A piece of linen for wiping the lips; 6. A covering for a pillow; 7. A covering for a blanket; 8. A sheet of cloth hung up as a covering at a window or door; 9. A cloth, usually of white linen, spread on a table at meal time; 10. A small room used for storing clothes, dishes.

8. Furnish your room using the following words:

A sideboard, a piano, a bookcase, a small table, a TV set, a tape-recorder, a writing table, chairs, arm-chairs, bookshelves, , refrigerator, staircase, wardrobe, floor, yard, mirror, gas, arm-chair, wallpaper, drawer, wash-basin, stove, table-cloth, cupboard, sofa, bedding, looking-glass, fence, dish, bookstand, water-closet, window-sill, television-set, dressing table, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine, chute, broom, divan-bed, fireplace, hallstand, blinds, tea-set, mat, bucket, chest-of-drawers, floor lamp and so on.

A FLAT



9. Find words connected with family. They go vertically and horizontally.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| h | o | u | s | e | b | r | k | e | y |
| t | t | s | o | f | a | r | o | s | w |
| a | s | h | e | e | t | d | o | o | r |
| b | b | r | u | s | h | b | d | a | m |
| l | o | i | s | s | i | n | k | p | a |
| e | t | c | h | a | i | r | u | s | t |
| z | t | c | l | w | e | l | j | t | c |
| x | l | c | a | r | p | e | t | o | h |
| q | e | m | i | r | r | o | r | v | e |
| f | r | i | d | g | e | b | i | e | s |

C. Prediction

You are going to read about a typical Ukrainian home. What information, do you think, you can get from the text about:

- modern conveniences;
- rooms;
- orchard and garden.

Text Reading My Flat

Our flat is situated in the centre of the city. We live in a new nine-storeyed building in Shevchenko Street. As there are nine storeys in the building, it has a lift. Our flat is on the second floor. There are all modern conveniences, such as electricity, gas, central heating, cold and hot running water and a chute in our building.

There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, a toilet, a hall, a balcony in our flat. The living-room is the largest room in the flat. On the right there is a table with four chairs round it. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. At the opposite wall there is cupboard, a bookcase, and a wardrobe. In the corner of the

room there is a new colour TV set on the little table. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs. There is thick carpet on the floor.

The bedroom is small but cosy. At the right wall there is a big bed. At the opposite wall there is a dressing-table. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe. There is also a thick carpet on the floor and blue curtains on the window.

Our next room is the study. There is not much furniture in it. It has a desk with drawers to keep papers in. There is a telephone on the desk. A desk-armchair is standing before the desk. To the right there is a bookcase. A small table with a tape-recorder is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa. The walls in this room are light-green.

The kitchen is light and big. In the left-hand corner there is a gas-stove. In the right corner there is a sink. There is a built-in refrigerator in the kitchen. There is a number of shelves, a cupboard, a kitchen-table and four stools round it. We like our flat very much.

ACTIVE READING ACTIVITIES

C. Comprehension Check

3. Read the text and say which of the following statements are true/false:

- a) The text is about a typical English home.
- b) Our flat is situated in Shevchenko Street.
- c) There are all modern conveniences, such as electricity, gas, central heating, cold and hot running water and a chute in our flat.
- d) The bedroom is big but cosy.
- e) At the opposite hall there is cupboard, a bookcase, and a wardrobe.
- f) There is much furniture in the study.
- g) In the bedroom we have a built-in wardrobe.
- h) There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, a toilet, a hall, a balcony in our building.
- i) There are nine storeys in the building, it has a lift.
- j) The kitchen is light and big.
- k) There is a number of shelves, a cupboard, a kitchen-table and four stools round it.

4. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you have a flat or a private house?
 2. How many rooms are there in your flat (house)?
 3. Do you live in a many- storied building?
 4. What floor is your flat on?
 5. What modern conveniences are there in your flat?
 6. What furniture is there in your living-room?
 7. Have you a room of your own?
 8. Is it large (warm, light, cosy)?
 9. What pieces of furniture are there in your room?
1. Where is the bedroom? (to the right of)
 2. Where is the wardrobe? (at the wall)
 3. Where are the chairs? (round the table)
 4. Where is the sofa? (at the opposite wall)
 5. Where are the bookshelves? (above the table)

5. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

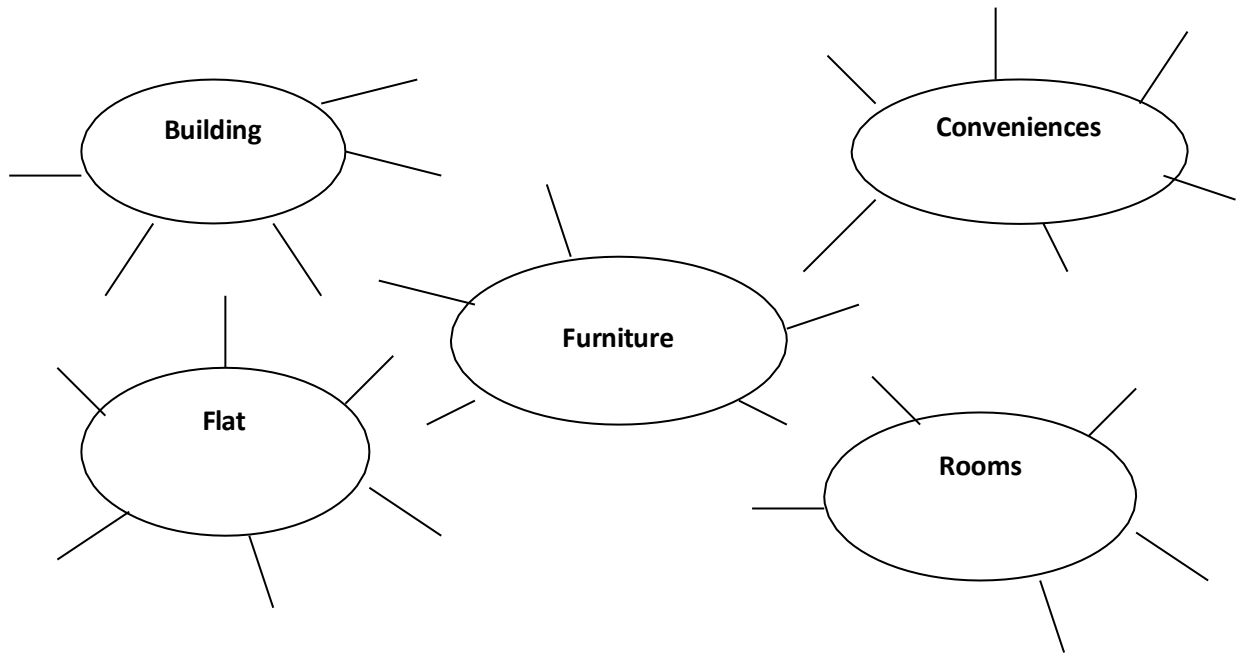
1. It is very convenient to live on the top floor. 2. It takes me about two hours to get home. 3. You have a four-room flat. 4. There are no modern conveniences in your flat. 5. You live in the center of the city.

D.

Language Focus

6.

Fill out the word forks with the suitable words from the text:



7.

Give the definition of:

- a. a house
- b. a flat
- c. a housewarming party
- d. modern conveniences
- e. a room
- f. a study
- g. a nursery
- h. furniture

8.

What will you say if:

- a. your family have moved to a new flat;
- b. your flat is big and cosy;
- c. the mother doesn't work and looks after the children;
- d. your friends father has married another woman and s/he has new brothers;

- e. your mother works overtime and runs the house;
- f. your grandparents are retired.

9. Ask your fellow students:

- what place she (he) is from;
- if her parents have a house;
- how many rooms there are in their house;
- if there is a garden near the house;
- if there are modern conveniences in the house;
- if she (he) has a flat;
- how many rooms there are in the flat;
- what they are;
- what furniture there is in the bedroom, study, living room, dining room;
- if they have their meals in the kitchen or in the dining-room;
- if she (he) has a room of her (his) own; what furniture there is in her (his) room.

1. Fill in the blanks with prepositions and post-verbal adverbs wherever necessary:

My sister is married. She has a family...her own. They all live ... her husband's parents. They live ... Shevchenko street. Their house is... a five- storeyed building. Their flat is... the third floor. There are all modern conveniences ... the flat. There is not much furniture ... the living room. A square table is ... the middle ...the room. There are six chain ... the table ... the right-hand corner there is a small table ... a TV set ... it. ... it there is a piano, ... the opposite wall there is a sideboard where we keep dishes and glassware. There is a beautiful carpet ... the floor ...the wall there are some pictures and my grandmother's portrait. My friends have moved ... a new flat. Now they live rather far ... the centre... the city. They live ... a nine storied building. There is a lift ... the house. Their flat is ... the sixth floor.

2. Translate the following sentences into English:

В центрі міста, отримати нову квартиру, переїхати на іншу квартиру, сучасні зручності, багатоповерховий будинок, на першому поверсі, кухня, ванна кімната, шафа для одягу, біля протилежної стіни, по центру, ліворуч, праворуч, шафа для посуду.

Наша сім'я переїхала на нову квартиру в центрі міста. В ній є всі сучасні зручності: водопровід, центральне опалення, телефон, Звичайно, газ, електроенергія та інше. В квартирі є три кімнати, кухня, вітальня, туалет, ванна кімната. В кухні стоїть газова плита,

холодильник, раковина, шафа для посуду, стіл та декілька табуретів навколо нього. Ми використовуємо кухню, також, як столову. Одна з кімнат – це вітальня, інша – спальня моїх батьків і третя – моя кімната. В вітальні стоїть меблева стінка, біля протилежної стіни стоїть софа, стіл з чотирма стільцями, в кутку стоїть телевізор на маленькому столику, на стіні висить декілька картин. В спальні моїх батьків стоїть велике ліжко по центру, праворуч від нього стоїть шафа для одягу та сервант, напроти стоїть софа та туалетний столик. На підлозі лежить великий товстий килим. Телефон знаходиться у вітальні. Наша квартира велика, зручна та затишна, вона нам дуже подобається.

E. Content Focus

3. Read out of the text about:

- a. location of the flat;
- b. building;
- c. furniture;
- d. a study;
- e. kitchen;
- f. bedroom;
- g. living-room;
- h. modern conveniences.

4. Complete the following sentences using the information from the text:

1. I like my flat because
2. There are all modern conveniences in the flat
3. My flat consists of
4. Our flat is small, but
5. The best place for the bookshelves
6. There is..... in our flat.
7. The living-room isin the flat.
8. Our next room is
9. The kitchen is
10. There is a number of and round it.

5. Furnish your room using the following words:

A sideboard, a piano, a bookcase, a small table, a TV set, a tape-recorder, a writing table, chairs, arm-chairs, bookshelves.

POST-READING ACTIVITIES

D. Presentation Speak about one of the following item:

- A newly married couple is planning how to arrange the furniture in their new flat.
- You are buying furniture for your dining-room.
- You have moved into a new flat and you show your friend round the flat.
- You want to rent a room. Have a talk with a landlady.

E. Conversation

1. Pair up with your friends and insert the missing part of the dialogue.

_____, have you already moved to a new flat?

Is it far from the centre of the city?

What floor is your flat on?

Is there a lift in the house?

How many rooms are there in your flat?

Do you have a telephone?

Are there all modern conveniences in the flat?

Thank you very much.

F. Group Discussion

1. Debate on the following:

A man without a home is a bird without a nest

2. Speak about the house of your dream.

WRITTEN FOLLOW-UP

Imagine you have a pen-friend in Great Britain. Write a letter to your British friend about your favourite room.

Describe your flat using the vocabulary from the Unit.

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Nowadays there are a lot of just married couple cannot rent a flat or a house not to mention to buy it. What is your personal attitude to this problem and what is necessary to do to avoid it.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

C. Teacher Panel

Suppose you are school teachers in whose class there are many children whose parents rent flats or houses. Consider possible ways of stimulating your school students' attitude to education. Get ready to give advice to the children as to how to avoid such situation in their future.

ON YOUR OWN

C. Culture Comparison Profile

Draw a parallel between Ukrainian and British cultures in Home and family-making basing it on what you have read and learned.

| Comparison items | Ukraine | Great Britain |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. The size of an average house/flat | | |
| 2. Types of gardens | | |
| 3. The living conditions | | |
| 4. Types of houses | | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| 5. The most popular and favourite place for all the family | | |
|--|--|--|

D. Challenging Yourself

Use different materials you have access to and find out more about:

- a. Inside a typical English house;
- b. The cost of houses in Great Britain;
- c. Types of houses in Great Britain.

Tema 5. MY WORKING DAY

There are different parts of a day. What are they? Let's name them.



dawn



afternoon



day



morning



evening



sunset



night



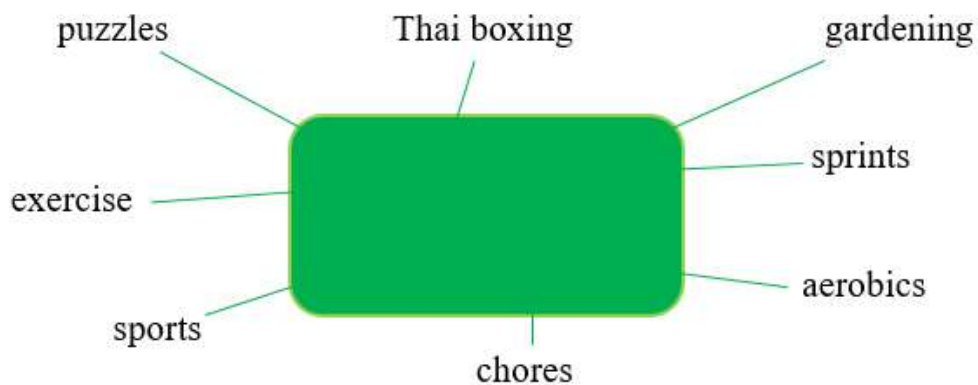
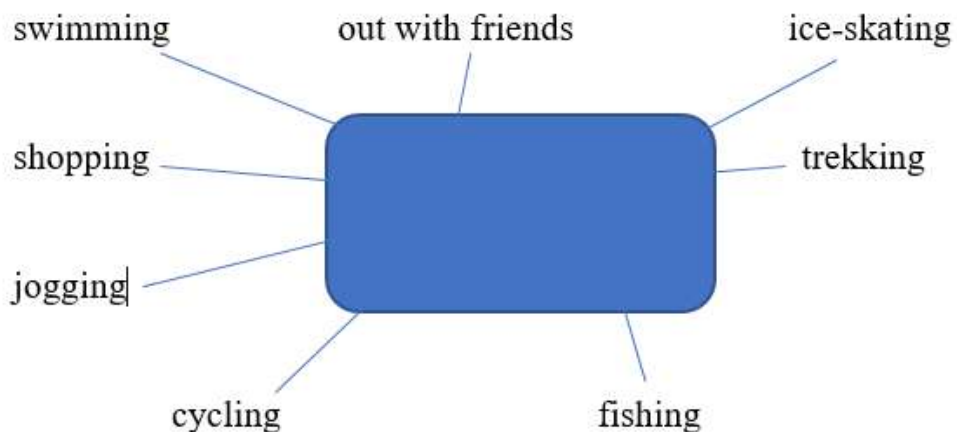
noon

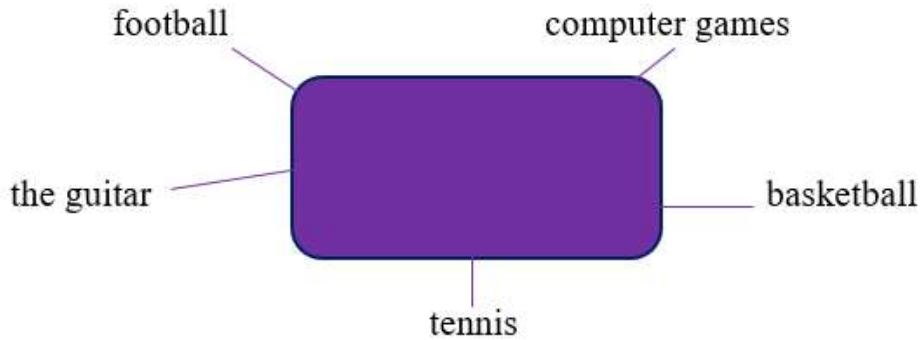
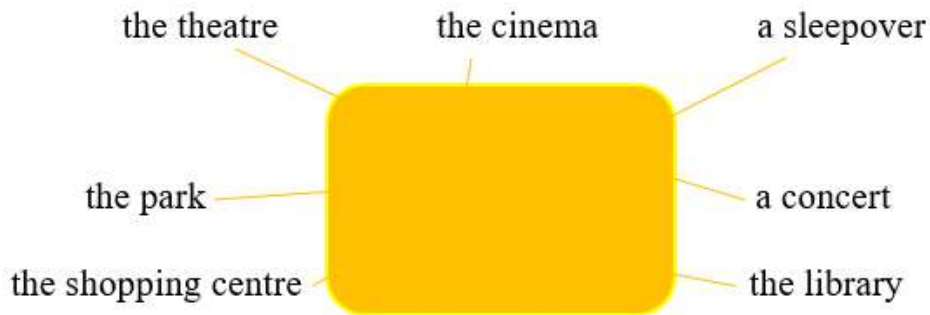
- *What's your favorite and why?*

Ex: I like sunset the best, because it is time when the working is over and I have some free time which I

can spend doing whatever I like. Also I like to drawing the picture of evening sky. They are marvelous.

To guess them free time activity where we put do, play, go, go to.





Let's guide you into 3 group. Write down as more as you can activities which we do (1 minute).

morning

day

evening

Find out game

Find out who's a heavy sleeper in your group and likes to sit up late hours?

Find out who is an early riser in your group? When do your group-mates usually get up?

Find out when do your group-mates usually leave for studying? How much time does it take them to get to the university?

Find out if your group-mates try to do their best to study get our university?

Find out if it is common with your group-mates to take a nap during their working day?

Find out if your group-mates have a habit to look through their notes before the lessons?

Find out if your group-mates get to the University on foot or by bus?

Find out when do your group-mates get off study? Where do they usually go? How they already enrolled into different clubs?

What we

do

- do our best
- do smb a favour
- do some work

make

- friends
- tea
- bed

do an experiment
do the shopping
do the dishes
do the vacuuming

mistake
a change
make progress
a choice damage
a decision

Look at the pictures and say what people are doing right now. Where, do you think, these young people are?

What do you think these students are studying or discussing?

How do the students seem to be feeling in this photo? Why do you think that?



Some Good Rules

1. Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
2. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
3. After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile.
4. Lost time is never found again.
5. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.
6. The early bird catches the worm.

Text A. An Englishman's Diary

(after Stephanie Andrews)

An Englishman's day - and who can describe it better than an Englishman's wife? It begins when he sits down to breakfast with his morning newspaper.

As he looks through the headlines there is nothing he likes better than his favourite breakfast of cornflakes with milk and sugar (porridge if he lives in the North), fried bacon and eggs, marmalade on toast and tea (with milk, of course) or coffee.

He in fact gets such a meal if there is enough money in the family to buy it. After breakfast, except on Saturdays and Sundays which are holidays, he goes to

work by train, tube, bus, car, motor scooter, motor bike or walks there. He leaves home at 7:30.

At offices or factories there is a tea or coffee break at eleven. Then at mid- day everything

stops for lunch. Most offices and shops close for an hour from one to two. Englishmen are fond of good plain food, and they usually want to know what they eat. They like beefsteaks, chops, roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, fried fish and chipped potatoes.

There are usually two courses in the mid-day meal - a meat course with a lot of vegetables, a sweet dish, perhaps fruit pudding and custard with tea or coffee to finish.

Then back to work again with another break in the middle of the afternoon, once again for tea or coffee, sometimes with a cake or biscuit.

The working day finishes at any time between four and six. When an Englishman gets home he likes to inspect his garden before the evening meal: tea, high tea, dinner or supper. When his evening meal is over, the Englishman may do a little gardening and then have a walk to the "local" (the nearest beerhouse) for a "quick one" (a drink, alcoholic, of course!). There are a lot of people at the "local" and he can play darts, dominoes, billiards or discuss the weather, the local events or the current situation. But if the Englishman stays at home, he may listen to the radio, watch television, talk or read.

Then at any time between 10 and 12 he has his "nightcap" -- a drink with a snack - and then off to bed ready for tomorrow.

Text B. A Student's Day

Paul: What time do you get up on week days?

Bob: I generally get up at seven o'clock.

Paul: Why so early?

Bob: Because I have a lot of things to do before I leave for the University.

Paul: Do you do your morning exercises regularly?

Bob: Yes, that's what I begin with as a rule. Then comes the usual procedure of making my bed, washing and so on.

Paul: Do you take a bath every morning?

Bob: No, I don't. As a matter of fact, I hardly ever take a bath in the morning. I prefer taking a shower. Then I clean my teeth, comb my hair and get dressed. *Paul:* Who makes your breakfast for you?

Bob: If my mother is not up yet I make my breakfast myself. If my mother is up, she does. After breakfast I usually help Mother to clean up.

Paul: Good for you! That's what I call a model young man. And when do you leave home?

Bob: Generally, at half past eight, as it takes me about twenty minutes to get to the University.

Paul: Do you walk to the University or do you take a trolley-bus?

Bob: I always take a trolley-bus in the morning. But after classes I sometimes walk home.

Paul: You go home right after classes, don't you?

Bob: Sometimes I do, and sometimes I don't. If I can prepare for the next day's classes at home, I go straight home. If I haven't got the necessary books and journals at home, I go to the library.

Language exercises:

1. a) answer the following questions:

Text A: 1. How does an Englishman's day begin? 2. What is his favourite breakfast? 3. When does he in fact get such a breakfast? 4. When does he leave home in the morning? 5. How does he get to his place of work? 6. How many breaks does he have during the working day? What are they for? 7. What does an Englishman usually have for his mid-day meal? 8. What food are the English fond of? 9. At what time does an Englishman finish work? 10. What does he like to do when he comes home from work? 11. What sort of meal does he get in the evening?

12. What does an Englishman usually do in the evening? 13. What is a "local"? Why do people like to go there? 14. How does an Englishman's day end?

Text B: 1. When does Bob usually get up on weekdays? 2. Why does he get up so early? 3. What does he do after he gets up? 4. Bob takes a bath every morning, doesn't he? 5. Who makes breakfast for him? 6. Does Bob help his mother to clean up after breakfast? 7. At what time does he leave home? 8. How long does it take him to get to the University? 9. Does he walk to the University or does he take a trolley-bus? 10. He goes home right after classes, doesn't he?

b) pick out words and phrases from Text A, and group them under the following headings:

1. Meals. 2. Dishes. 3. Games. 4. Pastimes.

c) find the English for:

Text A: ранкова газета; переглядати газетні заголовки; крім субот" і неділі; їхати на роботу; йти пішки; у другій половині дня; десь, між чотирма і шістьма; робочий день; говорити про погоду; обговорюючи події.

Text B: вставати о сьомій годині ранку; мати багато справ; робити зарядку; як правило; заправляти постіль; приймати ванну (душ); чистити зуби; причісуватись; відразу після занять; йти прямо додому.

2. Read the dialogue:

- Hello, Pat. You didn't phone me yesterday.
- No, I didn't. I was very tired last night. -Why?
- I had such a busy day.
- Did you? What did you do?
- I woke up at 6 and went to the station to meet my mother-in-law.
- Why didn't your husband do that?
- He went to Paris on business.
- I see.
- Then we had breakfast. I left her at home and went to my office. I was 15 minutes late because I was in a hurry and a policeman stopped me. So it took me an hour to get to my work.
- Oh, my! I hope you didn't have much work at the office.
- Yes, I did. We had a long meeting in the morning, then I had a lot of visitors, and at the end of the working day I wrote some business letters.
- Did your daughter cook dinner for you?
- No, she didn't. She was busy at the University and came home very late.
- Poor thing! I hope you are not so busy tomorrow.

3. Match the following proverbs and their meanings:

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. | a) The person who gets up early to work will be successful. |
| 2. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. | b) To take a stroll is the best thing to do after having a meal. |
| 3. After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile. | c) Carry out a task or duty as soon as you can, preferably today. If you leave it till tomorrow, it may never be done. |
| 4. Lost time is never found again. | d) Early rising makes a man sound in a body and mind, and rich. |
| 5. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening. | e) The person who gets up early to work will be more successful than the one who gets up late and works late in the evening. |
| 6. The early bird catches the worm. | f) Do everything in time. |

4. Fill in the correct prepositions in the passage.

Every weekday morning in Dick's life is the same. He wakes up ... 7 o'clock, gets ... bed, gets dressed and goes downstairs. He sits down at the table ... his breakfast and reads his newspaper. Then he leaves the house, walks down the road to the bus stop, and goes ... work ... bus the bus, he always sits in the same seat, ... the back. He gets off the bus outside his office and arrives ... work just as the clock strikes 9 o'clock. He never changes-he's been doing this years.

Is every weekday morning (evening) of yours the same? What do you do every morning (evening)?

5. Complete the following description with for, during, by, until, at, in or on.

Eleanor is a nurse who works the night shift. How does she manage?

Well I finish work (1) ... 6.30 a.m. Then I go home, have a bath and try to be in bed (2) ... half past eight. (3) ... the same time as I'm getting ready for bed, Jeffrey, my husband, and our five-year-old daughter, Elaine, are getting up. Jeffrey takes her to nursery school. I usually sleep (4) ... about 3 o'clock (5) the afternoon. I have to be at the school (6) ... 3.30, to collect Elaine. We come home and I play with her, and try to get some housework done (7) the same time. When my husband comes home, we eat. If I'm lucky, I can relax (8) ... an hour before putting Elaine to bed.

Then I do some housework that didn't get done (9) ... the day. I allow plenty of time to get to the hospital' because if from not there (10) ... time, another nurse will have to go on working (11) ... I arrive. I'm often very tired (12) ... the time I finish, but I don't really mind. There's a special atmosphere in the hospital (13) ... night. And the hours suit us, (14) ... the moment, anyway.

I may want to work days when Elaine goes to a different school. Perhaps I'll be ready for a change (15) then.

6. Look at Paul's list of things to do. Describe his working day making use of the following time-table:

| Things to do | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 7.00 | wake up & get up |
| 7.00-7.30 | wash & get dressed |
| 7.30-8.00 | have breakfast, wash the dishes |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 8.05 | <i>leave home for the University</i> |
| 8.20 | <i>come to the University</i> |
| 8.30-14.40 | <i>have classes</i> |
| 11.20-11.50 | <i>have lunch at the University canteen</i> |
| 14.40-15.30 | <i>go home from the University</i> |
| 16.00-16.40 | <i>have dinner & wash up</i> |
| 16.40-18.00 | <i>have a rest</i> |
| 18.00-18.30 | <i>do housework</i> |
| 18.30-20.30 | <i>do homework</i> |
| 20.30-23.00 | <i>go for a walk</i> |
| 23.00-24.00 | <i>watch TV or look through the journals or newspapers</i> |
| 24.00 | <i>wash & go to bed</i> |

7. Use the right prepositions or adverbs:

(From "Shannon's Way" by A. Cronin)

Every morning regularly, ...ten o'clock, when her lecture was ..., Jean came ...the room, where I was already ...work. Her careful, accurate work was of great help ...me. She prepared hundreds ...slides which it was necessary to examine. She was very careful and never made a mistake. Her presence stimulated me greatly....one o'clock we had lunch ...the laboratory. ...the seventh day, as we worked silently, I heard a step and; turned ... Professor Challis stood ...the doorway. "I thought I'd look in, Robert, to see how you were getting on." I rose at once and introduced him ...Jean. He bowed ... her in his old-fashioned manner. I understood that he liked her. ...that he came regularly to visit us, often ...the lunch hour. He sat ...a chair watching us with his bright eyes. He often told us ... his life as a young student ...Paris, ...the Sorbonne, where he worked under the great Duclaux.

8. Give the four forms of the following verbs:

sit, be, get, buy, go, leave, stop, know, eat, come, do, have, play, read, drink, begin, make, take, write.

9. Use the verbs in the Past Indefinite Tense:

A. 1. She works at an office. 2. She usually walks to the University. 3. I like my work. 4. My brother finishes school this year. 5. We want to buy a new house,

6. Every morning I look into the mirror, wash, shave and comb my hair. 7. Every day at 9 o'clock I open the door of my shop. 8. She shows her family album to her new friends.

B. 1. He gets up at six every morning, goes out, runs around the house three times for exercise, comes back, makes himself breakfast and has it. 2. His wife gets up at 8 o'clock, does her hair, has a cup of coffee, and takes the dog for a walk in the park.

10. Make these statements negative. Use the model:

Model: I worked on Saturday. -- I didn't work on Saturday.

1. I got up very early. 2. I made breakfast. 3. I left the house at seven. 4. I came on time. 5. I saw her in the office. 6. Jane married Sam. 7. I passed my exam in English. 8. She showed me her new flat. 9. I did morning exercises today. 10. I liked my new boss.

11. Make up questions and give short answers. Use the model:

Model: He came home at 6. -- Did he come home at 6?

-- Yes, he did.

-- No, he didn't.

1. I visited my friends in Scotland. 2. I learned French at school. 3. He got a new job. 4. We moved to a new flat last month. 5. She needed money. 6. We liked his new car. 7. Their working day began at 9. 8. They sang their favourite songs. 9. The conference finished at 5. 10. He went to his club at night.

12. Complete the questions:

1. ... did the alarm clock ring?
2. ... did you go after classes yesterday?
3. ... did he do when he came home from work?
4. ... did it take you to get here?
5. ... did we go to the cinema last?
6. ... did you spend your weekend?
7. ... did you have your lunch today?
8. ... didn't she come on time?
9. ... did you meet you at the station?
10. ... woke you up in the morning?

13. Use the verbs in the Past Indefinite Tense:

I (to get up) very late yesterday. I (to look) out of the window and (to see) that the weather

(to be) bad. So I (to think) for some time and (to decide) that I (to have) time to myself. Suddenly the telephone (to ring). I (to come) up to the telephone and (to take) the receiver. My Friend Nick (to call). He (to say) that it (to be) his day off and (to invite) me to his place. I (to spend) the whole day, there. First we (to talk) about our problems; then we (to watch) TV, there (to be) an interesting American film which we (to like), then we (to have) tea in the kitchen and (to talk) again. We (to listen) to some music and when I (to look) at the watch I (to see) that it (to be) 8 in the evening. I (to think) I must be off and (to say) goodbye to Nick. When I (to come) home my parents (to ask) me "You (to have) a good time?" "Yes," I (to answer), "I certainly (to do)." But I (to be) sorry, I (not to write) a single page on that day.

14. Translate into English:

1. Коли ви зазвичай встаєте вранці? - Рівно о 7. 2. По неділях я часто ходжу в кіно чи театр. 3. Увечері читаю книги, дивлюся фільми чи слухаю музику. 4. Ми вечеряємо, як правило, о 7 годині. 5. Коли я приходжу додому, я йду у ванну, відкриваю кран, мою руки та витираю їх рушником. 6. Вам треба провітрити спальню та підмісти підлогу. 7. Як ви добираєтеся до університету? - автобусом. Але іноді доводиться йти пішки. 8. Давай підемо у парк! - Із задоволенням. 9. Скільки часу у тебе йде на те, щоб дістатися роботи? - Біля півгодини. 10. Що ти збираєшся робити? - Я збираюся писати доповідь. 11. Я зазвичай ходжу в університет пішки, тому що він знаходиться неподалік нашого будинку. 12. Ви часто буваєте у театрі? - Ні, рідко. 13. Що ви робите вечорами? - Зазвичай буваємо вдома. Раз чи два на тиждень ми ходимо на ковзанку, зустрічаємося з друзями та ходимо у кіно чи в театр. 14. Щоденно Том робить ранкову зарядку. 15. Після занять Марія зазвичай виконує домашнє завдання. Іноді вона ходить до бібліотеки, де читає книги та переглядає газети та журнали. 16. Ви лягаєте спати рано чи пізно? - Мені доводиться засиджуватися пізно. 17. Ви завжди приходите на заняття? - Так. 18. Як ви проводите вільний час? - Із друзями, іноді з рідними.

15. Read the text

A student wakes up early in the morning to the sound of an alarm clock. If he wakes up on time and doesn't oversleep, he manages to make his bed and take a shower. Then he washes his face, brushes his teeth, and dries himself with a towel.

To get to the university, the student usually takes a bus. Sometimes, if the weather allows, he decides to walk.

In the first half of the day, he has classes in various subjects, such as Humanities or Sciences. These can be lectures, practical classes, lab work, or seminars. The student is usually very busy all week, so he constantly has a lot to do.

When classes are over, the student returns home. He sets the table and washes the dishes after dinner. Then, to relax a bit, he may socialize with friends. After that, the student sits down to study: he

reviews his notes and goes over the lecture material. Finally, after a long day, he lies down and falls asleep.

16. The text has some expressions with have/take/do + noun. Can you think of three for each verb?

have _____

take _____

do _____

17. Look at Mr. Green's activities for the week and complete the chart

| | Mon | Tues | Wed | Thurs | Fri | How often |
|-------------------------|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|-----------|
| Answer urgent messages | + | + | + | + | + | always |
| Have a look at the post | + | + | + | + | + | |
| Lunch in cafeteria | + | + | - | + | + | |
| Business lunch | - | - | + | - | - | |
| Attend meetings | + | + | + | + | - | |
| Visit branches | + | + | - | + | - | |
| Leave before seven | - | - | - | - | - | |

18. Let's divide you into 4 group. Here the pictures of different people and word-combinations about their working day. Using the text about try to tell in groups about their working day.

Ex: Look at the picture.

It is Tom. Tom is a teenager.

He is a student of...

His working day starts at...



Lily



Emily



William

19. Proverbs. Comment on the proverbs.

Early bird catches the worm.

The early birds drink the dew, and the late ones pour the slime.

Early does not bow to late.

The earlier you start, the earlier you finish...

20. *Read the story and answer the questions:*

All's Well That Ends Well

It was about midnight when the letter arrived (приходити). It dropped through the letterbox at John's feet. John was about (збирався) to lock (закривати) the door for the night. He opened the door and looked outside; there was nobody anywhere about. He closed the door slowly and looked at the letter. Yes, the letter was for him. He opened it. Inside there was a single sheet of paper, and on it were the words, "In ten minutes you will be dead" (Через 10 хвилин ти помреш), John hurried to the telephone, lifted the receiver and dialed 999. There was no answer. He tried again, then he realized the phone didn't work. Was there any connection between the useless phone and the letter?

He decided to go to the call box down the road. John opened the door and listened for a few seconds. All was quiet. He looked once more at the letter. At that moment the doorbell rang and somebody touched him on the shoulder...

"John, John!" someone said, "It's time to get up." John turned over in bed and saw his wife looking at him. "That's the last time I eat much before I go to bed," he said.

Questions:

1. When did the letter arrive?
2. What did John do?
3. What did the letter say?
4. Did the phone work?
5. Where did he decide to go?
6. Was there anybody outside?
7. Whom did John see at his bed?
8. Why is the story called "All Is Well That Ends Well"?

21. *Read the story and retell it:*

A Day Off Work

Last Wednesday morning Bill rang Mr. Thomson, his boss, at the office and said that he was not well. "All right," said his boss. "You may stay in bed today if you are not well." Mr. Thomson liked Bill very much. At lunch time he bought some fruit and took it to Bill. Bill thanked him and said he would be able to come the next day.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Thomson locked his office door and switched on his portable TV set. He wanted to watch an important international football match. It was England against Brazil. Both teams (команда) were playing well. It was very-exciting. At 3.20 England scored a goal (забити гол). Mr. Thomson jumped out of his chair. He was very excited. He was smiling happily. When suddenly the cameraman focused on the crowd, Mr. Thomson stopped smiling and looked very angry. Bill's face was there on the screen. He didn't look ill at all.

1). Describe the next morning at the office. Use the words: to praise , to punish), to fire, to shout at, to discuss.

Тема 6. ZHYTOMYR IVAN FRANKO STATE UNIVERSITY. THE INSTITUTE OF PEDAGOGICS

Warming-up Activities

Look at the pictures and say what people in them are doing right now. Where, do you think, these young people are?



Tune In

1. Practice the following sounds:

[ju:] student, university, computer, extra-curricular, institute, graduate, you, few

[v] room, classroom, book, good, put, could, cool, blue, scoop

2. Read the sentences and tick the sounds used in the underlined words.

e.g. Mary looks like her cousin. [ju:] or [v]

- It's a very good dress. [ju:] or [v]
- Our university is very big. [ju:] or [v]
- I often go to the swimming-pool on weekends. [ju:] or [v]
- Jack always puts his CDs on the shelf. [ju:] or [v]
- Oh! This baby is so cute! [ju:] or [v]

- I'm going to download my new video on YouTube. [ju:] _ or [v] _

3. Practice reading a tongue twister as fast as possible. How many sounds [ju:] and [v] are there?

Would you use university books if you could?

Word bank

- to consist of
- a director
- a dean
- a department
- a library
- a reading room
- a laboratory
- a computer classroom
- a cafeteria
- a canteen
- a faculty
- staff
- to study at day department
- to study at correspondence department
- to study by correspondence
- a full time student
- a part-time student
- to take a test (a credit, an exam)
- to pass a test (a credit, an exam)
- extra-curricular activities

Lead-in (Pre-reading Activities)

A. Content Anticipation

1. Answer the questions:

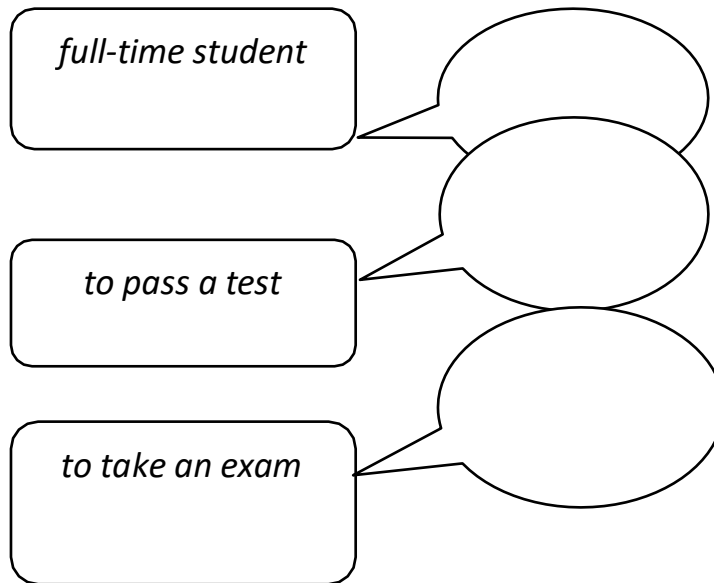
- What school did you study at?
- What subjects did you have at school?
- Which were your three favourite subjects?
- Were you a member of any school club?

2. Tick the statements that, in your opinion, are true.

- Every university consists of several buildings.
- There must be at least three faculties in the university.
- The head of the faculty is a headmaster.
- Students have to take exams once a year.
- Part-time students study by correspondence.

B. Language Anticipation

1. In pairs, write associations which come to your mind when you hear or read the following words. Write your ideas in the speech bubbles.



2. Read the definitions of “faculty” in British English and American English. Which of them correspond to the Ukrainian meaning of this word.

Br. E.: A faculty is a group of university departments aimed at a major division of knowledge.

e.g. *the Faculty of Arts the law*

faculty

Am. E.: A faculty is the teaching or research staff of a group of university departments, or of a university or college.

e.g. *There are no women on the faculty.*

C. Prediction

You are going to read a university brochure presenting information about Zhytomyr State University. What, do you think, it is going to be about? Write down 3 guesses.

1.

2.

3.

Text Reading Zhytomyr State University

Welcome to Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University!

This university is one of the oldest in Ukraine. It was founded more than 90 years ago. Today the university consists of 5 buildings. All of them are located in the centre of the town.

There are 3 institutes and 6 faculties at the university. The institutes include Educational and Research Institutes of Foreign Philology, Pedagogics, Philology and Journalism. The head of the institute is a director. The faculties of the university are the Faculty of History, the Faculty of Pre-university Preparation and Post-graduate Education, the Faculty of Natural Science, the Faculty of Social Psychology, the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics, the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport. The head of the faculty is a dean. Each faculty has some departments, the total number of which reaches 13.

The university trains qualified teachers of literature and languages, history, chemistry, biology, art, music, choreography and physical education. Students of this university are also trained to be kindergarten, primary and secondary school teachers, journalists, interpreters, programmers and other specialists.

Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University gives students an opportunity to acquire knowledge at day departments or at correspondence (extra-mural) departments. The students of the day departments are full-time students. Part-time students study by correspondence. They come to the university several times a year to attend lectures and seminars and then to take tests, credits and, finally, exams.

Our university has much to offer to support study and research. There are a few libraries with a number of reading rooms, where students and teachers can work on a wide range of periodicals, monographs, reference books, etc. There are also different laboratories, centres and computer classrooms, equipped with modern devices. Dining locations consist of 4 cafeterias and a university canteen, where breakfast, lunch and dinner are available through most of the year. Every student also has an access to specialized offices that address their needs from medical attention to discount cinema or concert tickets.

So, what do you think? Would you like to study here?

Active Reading

A.

Comprehension Check

1. Which of your ideas from the prediction task were mentioned in the text?

2. Choose the right word:

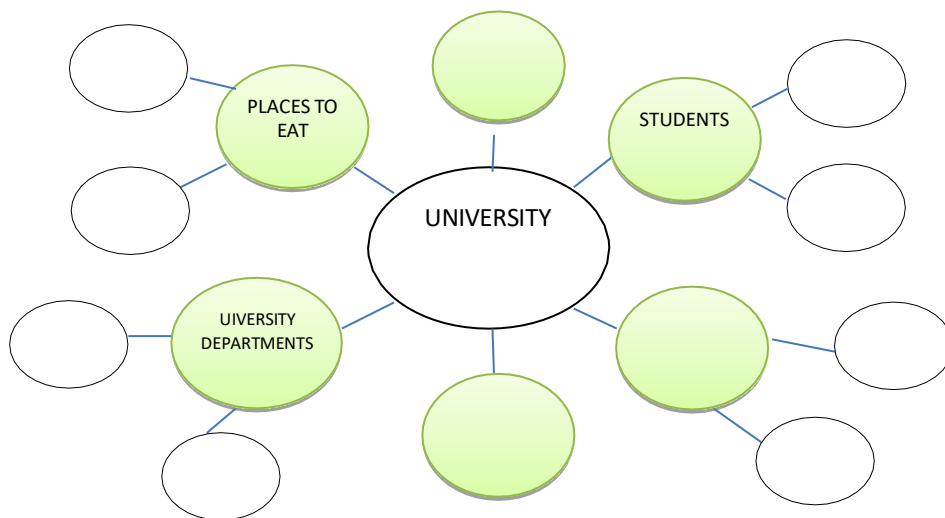
- The head of the institute is
 - a) a director
 - b) a dean
 - c) headmaster
- The head of the faculty is
 - a) a head of the department
 - b) a dean
 - c) a director

- The students of the day departments are
 - a) day students
 - b) part-time students
 - c) full-time students
- The students who study by correspondence are
 - a) part-time students
 - b) correspondence students
 - c) full-time students
- University students must take credits and exams
 - a) once a year
 - b) twice a year
 - c) four times a year
- Students and teachers can have lunch or dinner in a university
 - a) canteen
 - b) fast-food restaurant
 - c) cafeteria
- Scientific work, sport and artistic activity are kinds of
 - a) hobbies
 - b) extra-curricular activities
 - c) students' daily routine

B.

Language Focus

1. Complete a mind map, using the words from the word bank.



2. Complete the sentences in a guided way. Use the words from the box.

e.g. Miss Maria works at the university. She is an English teacher.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| full-time | to consist of | to take |
| | a test | |
| reading room | | dean |
| | pass exams | part-time |

1. Olga is a _____ student. She _____.
2. Let's go to the _____. We _____.
3. _____ students don't go to the lectures every day. They _____.
4. Zhytomyr State University _____ 5 buildings. They _____.
5. We are going _____ in English next week. We must _____.
6. The _____ of our faculty is a good person. He is _____.
7. Students usually _____ two times a year. They _____.

C. Content Focus

1. Read and say what information from the brochure is related to:

- the age of Zhytomyr State University
- the location of the university
- the institutes of the university
- the university faculties
- the staff
- free-time activities

2. What do these numbers refer to:

90, 13, 5, 3, 6, 4.

3. Support the following statements with the facts from the text.

- Zhytomyr State University consists of several buildings.

- There many faculties at the university.
- The university trains teachers of different subjects.
- Students can study full time or come to the university several times a year.
- There are many places at the university, where students can get ready for lessons, credits or exams.

Post-reading activities

A. Presentation

1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of being a part-time student. Begin with:

- On the plus side...
- On the minus side ...

2. Study the information about University of California in terms of:

- location
- teaching staff
- academic programmes
- credits and exams

University of California

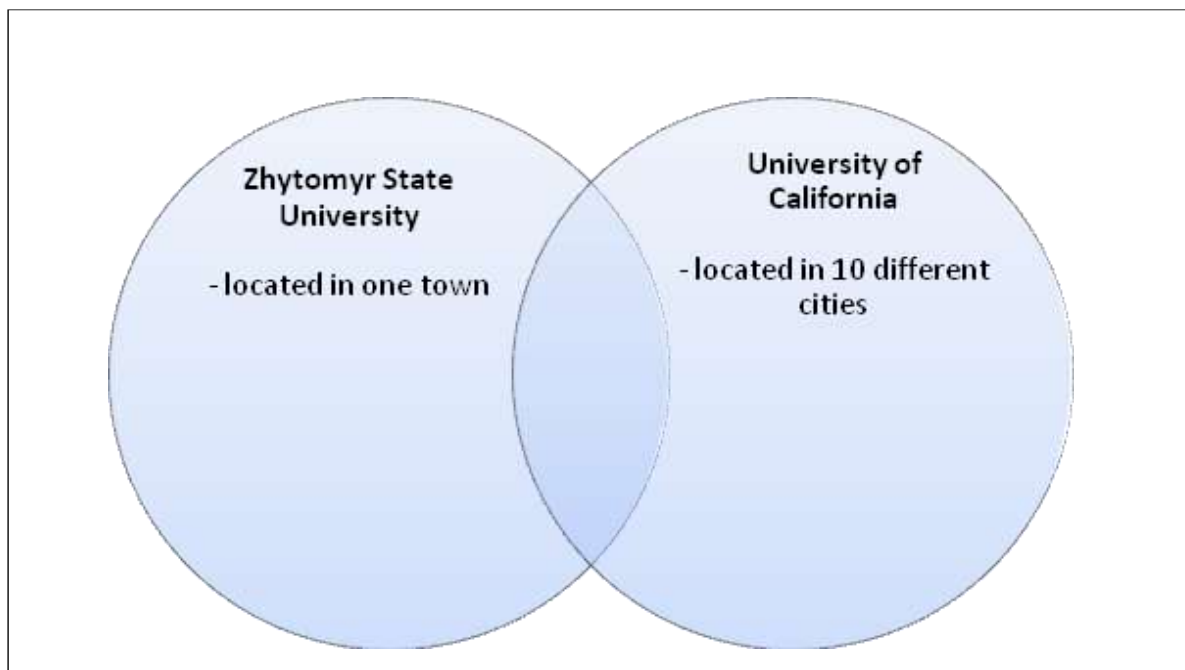
The University of California(UC) is a public university system in the U.S.A. It consists of individual UC campuses located in Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Merced, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz. The UC family includes more than 234,000 students, more than 1.6 million living alumni, and more than 207,000 faculty and staff, among which are well-known professors and researchers.

Academic study areas on University of California campuses include more than 150 disciplines, one of the broadest ranges of study of any university in the world. Students can get education in engineering and computer science, physical and biological sciences, arts and humanities, and social sciences.

Students learn compulsory subjects and choose many courses themselves. By the end of each course they have to take credits or exams.

* **Read more:** <http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/welcome.html>

3. Compare the information about the University of California and Zhytomyr State University according to the criteria from the previous task. Fill in the Venn diagram.B.



Dialogue Pre-reading Activities

Preview of content

What are you going to do after classes?

After classes students usually have some free time when they can do what they like most of all. The university staff of Zhytomyr State University encourages students' extra-curricular activities such as scientific work, sport and artistic activity. Many young people attend sport and scientific societies, dancing and singing clubs, take part in concerts, exhibitions and creativity workshops.

And what do you like to do in your free time? Do you like playing sports? Why or why not? Did you attend any school clubs?

Nowadays, university students have a lot of choices for on-campus extra- curricular activities.

Vic and Mary are trying to decide what to do this term.

— Hello, Vic! What's up?

— Hi, Mary! I'm fine, thank you. What about you?

— I'm okay, thanks. I'm just trying to figure out what to do after classes.

— Oh really? I'm doing the same thing. I have a brochure about extracurricular activities that the university offers. Let's have a look at it together.

— With pleasure.

— So, what do you think about scientific work? There are some scientific clubs here.

— To tell the truth, I don't like science very much.

— Me neither. I enjoy music, you know. Besides, I can play the piano.

— Oh, I remember! You are also a great singer. Look, here's a singing club. I'm sure you'll fit in

perfectly.

— I guess so. Then I should check whether I can join the club.

— Of course! Don't miss the chance.

— But we still have to find something for you. By the way, do you still do sports?

— Not really. Unfortunately, I don't have enough time for that.

— Look at this page. There are many sports clubs you can join on campus. They offer basketball, football, volleyball, gymnastics, athletics, aerobics, swimming, table tennis, chess, powerlifting and much more. They all sound interesting, don't they?

— Aerobics sounds great. But we have to study hard this term. I'm not sure I'll have enough time.

— It says here that they meet only four or five times a month. You'll still have time to study.

— That's true. I think I'll go and see what it's like.

— Okay, then it's decided.

— Thanks for your help!

— Thank you too.

Comprehension Check

1. In pairs, complete the dialogue.

- Hi, _____!

- Hi, _____!

- What are you going to do after classes?

- Oh, _____.

- I have a _____. Let's _____.

- _____.

- I enjoy _____. I think I _____.

- Of course! _____.

- And what about you?

- _____ is great! Unfortunately, _____.

- It says here _____.

- True! _____.

- Ok. _____.

2. Make up your own dialogue by analogy.

Written Follow-up

Suppose you are going to enter Zhytomyr State University. Write a 10- sentence

paragraph, explaining why you would like to study there.

Personality Development

What are the pluses and minuses of entering the university? What makes you think so?

How would you contribute to your university socially? In what extra- curricular activities would you participate?

Professional Development

A. Teacher Panel

Suppose you are a primary school teacher. Suggest some ideas, how to encourage young learners to enter a university when they grow older. Add some ideas about the perspectives of getting education in Ukraine and abroad.

B. Collaborative Planning

Plan several English-language extra-curricular activities for pupils devoted to the necessity to get higher education after finishing school.

On Your Own

| <i>Comparison Items</i> | <i>Taras Shevchenko National University</i> | <i>University of Oxford</i> |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Location | Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine | Oxford, England, United Kingdom. |
| Year of foundation | 1834 | 1096 |
| Structure | fifteen <u>faculties (academic departments)</u> and five institutes | 38 colleges and a full range of academic departments which are organized into four Divisions |
| Divisions | <u>Humanities, Mathematical, Physical & Life Sciences, Social Sciences, Military, Sciences</u> | <u>Humanities, Mathematical, Physical & Life Sciences, Medical Sciences, Social, Sciences</u> |
| Campus | the main building can be found at Vladimirska Street, whilst a number of humanities departments are located in different parts of the city | it does not have a main campus; instead, colleges, departments, accommodation, and other facilities are scattered throughout the city centre |
| Academic Year | runs from September to June; two semesters | runs from October to June; three eight week terms, Michaelmas (autumn), Hilary (spring), and Trinity (summer) |

A. Culture Comparison Profile

Draw a parallel between British and Ukrainian universities basing it on the information from the fact file.

B. Challenging Yourself

Use the resources available to find some information about The Open University.

Тема.6 I STUDY ENGLISH. AT THE ENGLISH LESSON

Warming-up Activities

Look at the pictures and say what people in them are doing right now. Where, do you think, these young people are?



e.g. *A girl is playing chess right now.*

Tune In

1. Read the following words and practice the sounds [ɔ:], [3:], [p]:

| | |
|------|---|
| [ɔ:] | more, blackboard, audio, recordings, extraordinary, because, four, warm, walk, fork |
| [3:] | fur, turn, university, homework, person, certain, burn, bird, girl |
| [p] | group, primary, professor, Peter, shop, pen, puppy, properly, previous, play, pear, cap, pepper, Paris, apple |

2. Read the sentences and underline the words with sounds [ɔ:], [3:], [p].

- 1) My groupmates don't like to write on the blackboard.
- 2) Peter Parker hates working late.

- 3) Professor Pinkerd plays the piano perfectly.
- 4) He never uses forks when he eats sweet peppers.
- 5) A woman wore her fur-coat and turned around the corner.
- 6) I'd like to work at the university.
- 7) Mr. Sherman always wears dirty shirts.

3. Practice the tongue twister and memorize it.

Paul, please, pause for proper applause.

4. Rearrange the words to make up a tongue twister and read it aloud:

Poppy, apples, puts, pears, her, peppers, pockets, and, into.

Word bank

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| • a fresher | • to be present |
| • an instructor | • to be a must |
| • a mark | • twice a week |
| • a group register | • at the same time |
| • a blackboard | • at the very beginning |
| • an exercise | • after that |
| • extraordinary | • once more |
| • a test | • during |
| • to master English | • from time to time |
| • to be absent | |

Lead-in (Pre-reading Activities)

A. Content Anticipation



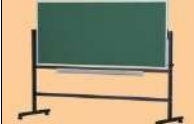



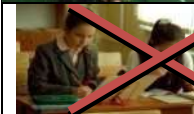

1. Answer the questions:

- What were your favourite lessons at school?
- How often did you have English?
- What was your English teacher's name?
- What did you do during the English lesson?

2. Look at the pictures and say what activities are appropriate at the English lesson.



B. Language Anticipation
1. Match the words to the pictures that illustrate them.

| | | |
|---|--|------------------|
|  | | a fresher |
|  | | an instructor |
|  | | to be absent |
|  | | to be present |
|  | | a group register |
|  | | a mark |
|  | | a blackboard |
|  | | a test |

2. Choose from the box the opposites to the following words and word-combinations.

an instructor- _____ to be present - _____
from time to time - _____ extraordinary - _____
a fresher - _____ at the very beginning - _____

| | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| a student | | usual |
| | at the end | |
| to be absent | | a graduate |
| | often | |

C. Prediction

Max has a blog about his university life. You are going to read a part of this blog, where he tells about his English lessons. Try to predict what Max does

- _____ at the beginning of the lesson
- _____ during the lesson
- _____ at the end of the lesson

Text Reading

Hi, everybody! This is Max again. As you know, I am a fresher at Educational and Research Institute of Pedagogics of Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University. My groupmates and I are going to become primary school teachers, whose main task is to teach young learners the whole curriculum, including the English language. That is why we have to master English at a high level.

We usually have English classes twice a week. Our teacher, Miss Tetyana, is a good instructor as well as a very good person. She is strict and demanding, but at the same time she has a big heart and a great sense of humour.

At a certain time Miss Tetyana enters the classroom and the lesson starts. At the very beginning the teacher asks who is absent and who is present at the lesson and makes notes in the group register. After that we get down to checking homework. If the tasks are done correctly, the teacher gives us good marks. If there is some trouble with the assignment, she explains the material once more and helps us to do everything properly.

Then, the main part of our English class usually begins. Speaking English during the lesson is a must. As a rule, Miss Tetyana explains us the new material or we train the previous one. During the lesson we often do oral exercises, write different stuff on the blackboard and in our exercise-books, listen to some audio recordings, watch video fragments and communicate with each other. From time to time we also do tasks on a multi-touch frame, which is extremely exciting.

Sometimes the teacher has something extraordinary for us to do. For example, we enjoy learning English through singing songs or playing games. Though I'm not a kid any more, I like such things a lot.

We often write tests which are the most official part of learning the language. Frankly speaking, I think tests of any kind are boring, but we have to accept them the way they are, because we can't do without some serious things, too.

At the end of the lesson Miss Tetyana gives us homework and puts marks.

Then, we all say good-bye to our teacher and leave the classroom.

I enjoy learning English a lot and always look forward to the next lesson.

And what is special about your English classes?

Active Reading

A. Comprehension Check

Read the ideas from Max's blog and correct them if wrong?

- 1) Max and his groupmates have to master English at a high level, because as primary school teachers they must teach it to kids.
- 2) English lessons take place once a week.
- 3) At the beginning of the lesson the teacher never asks who is absent and who is present.
- 4) After checking homework, the teacher explains new material or gives different tasks to train the previous one.
- 5) Everybody must speak English during the lesson.
- 6) Students sometimes communicate with each other in English or listen to audio recordings.
- 7) Max thinks that tests are boring, but necessary.
- 8) At the end of the lesson the teacher gives homework, says good-bye and goes home.

B. Language Focus

1. Guess the words from their definitions.

- a) This is something you get for doing or not doing your homework. _____
- b) This is a thing used for writing on it with chalk. _____
- c) This is a person who is new at the university. _____
- d) This is a state when somebody is not at the lesson. _____
- e) This is a person who explains you things you need to know. _____

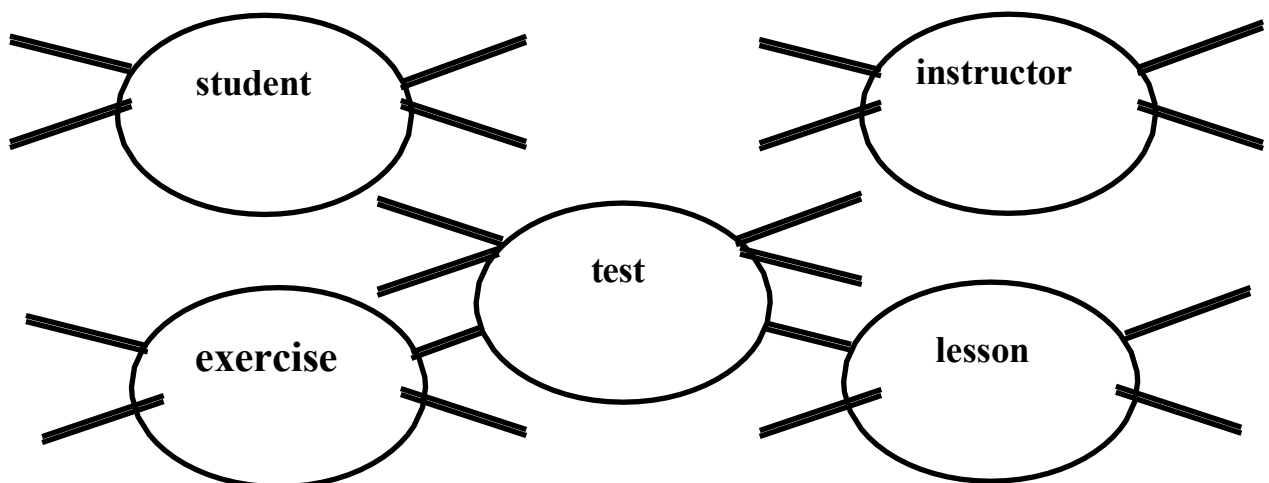
- f) This is a thing a teacher puts your marks into. _____
- g) This is an oral or written task done by students at the lesson. _____
- h) This is how you call something unusual. _____
- i) This is a set of questions, exercises, or practical activities check students' level of knowledge. _____

2. Fill in the gaps in the lesson rules, using the words from the box. Mind singular and plural forms of the nouns.

to be present to be absent
a group register
a mark the blackboard
an exercise a test during the lesson

- 1. Students must _____ at every English lesson.
- 2. Those who _____ usually get extra tasks to do.
- 3. Students must clean _____ before the lesson.
- 4. The teacher puts all the _____ into the _____.
- 5. _____ students do different _____ or write _____.

3. Work with a dictionary and find adjectives which can describe the following nouns. Fill in the word-roses below.



C. Content Focus

1. Put questions to the given answers. The questions must be related to the text.

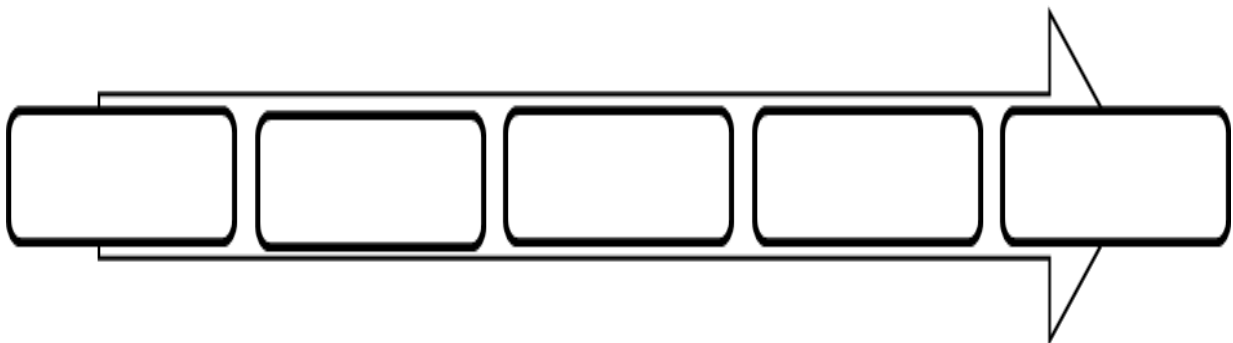
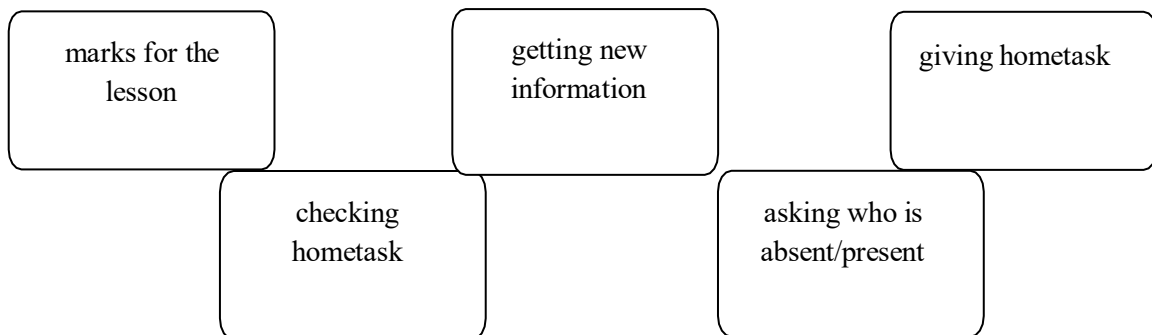
a) - _____ ?

- My groupmates and I.

- b) - _____?
 - Twice a week.
- c) - _____?
 - Miss Tetyana.
- d) - _____?
 - Who is absent and who is present.
- e) - _____?
 - We do oral exercises, write on the blackboard, listen to audio recordings, watch video fragments and communicate with each other.
- f) - _____?
 - Because they are boring.

2. **Fill in the lesson procedure, arranging the lesson parts in a logical order.**

Lesson parts:



Post-reading activities

A. Presentation
1. Say what you, personally, like (+) or don't like (--) about Max's English lesson. **Put the information in the chart:**

| + | -- |
|---|----|
| | |

2. Express your opinion on:

- taking tests in English
- speaking only English during the lesson

B. Dialogue

Pre-reading Activities

Answer the following questions:

- 1) How many times a week do you have English lessons?
- 2) Do you sometimes miss your English classes?
- 3) Why are you sometimes absent from your lessons?
- 4) What do you usually do when you miss a lesson?

What Were You Doing Yesterday?

Maria missed her English class, because she got sick. Now she's calling her groupmate Alexandra to find out what was going on at the lesson.

- Hi, Alex. It's Maria.
- Hi, Maria. Are you feeling better?
- A bit better, thank you. I'm calling you to find out homework in English. By the way, what were you doing at the lesson yesterday?
- At the beginning we were checking homework and Miss Tetyana was putting marks into the group register. For the next 20 minutes we were writing a short grammar test.
- Was it difficult?
- Actually, it was. And the teacher said that even those, who were absent, had to write it any way.
- What a pity!
- I'm sure you will cope with it easily.
- Were you doing anything else at the lesson?
- Yes, after writing the test, we were making dialogues and then role- playing them in pairs.
- I see. And what was the homework?
- We have to do all the exercises on Page 20 in writing. Besides, the teacher told us to search the Internet for some information about British traditional food.
- It's much work to do.
- That's true. But it's interesting.
- I agree. Thanks for your help.

- No problem. I hope you'll get well soon.
- Thank you. Good-bye.
- Bye-bye.

Comprehension Check

1. Fill in the gaps in the conversation:

- Hi, _____. It's _____.
- Hi, _____.
- What did you do yesterday?
- At the beginning _____. Then _____.
- Was it _____?
- _____.
- What a _____! Were you _____?
- Yes, we were _____.
- I see. And what _____?
- We have to do _____.
- Thanks _____.
- _____.
- Good-bye.
- _____.

2. Imagine you missed your English lesson. Strike a conversation with your friend, in which you'd like to find out the homework.

Written Follow-up

Suppose you are writing your own blog about your English lessons. Write a 10-sentence description of one of the last one.

Personality Development

Think about your English lessons at the university. Make notes of what you like about them and what you would like to change.

Professional Development

C. Teacher Panel

Suppose you are a primary school teacher. Suggest some ideas, how to encourage young learners to learn English. Think of the advantages the knowledge of the foreign language can give.

D. Collaborative Planning

Plan several English-language extra-curricular activities for pupils devoted to the necessity of learning English.

On Your Own

C. Culture Comparison Profile

D. Challenging Yourself

Use the resources available to find some information about.

ТЕМАТИЧНА ЛЕКСИКА

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Family ['fæməli] – сім'я</p> <p>Relative, relation ['relətiv , ri'leɪʃən] – родич;</p> <p>Parents ['peərənts] – батьки</p> <p>Mother (mom, mum, мама, mamma, mummy, ma) ['mʌðə, mɒm, mʌm, mə'mɑː, mʌmi, mɑː] – мати (мама)</p> <p>Father (dad, daddy, папа, па) ['fɑːðə, dæd, 'dædi, pə'pɑː, pɑː] – батько (папа)</p> <p>Wife ['waɪf] – дружина</p> <p>Husband ['hʌzbənd] – чоловік;</p> <p>Spouse ['spaʊz] – чоловік\дружина</p> <p>Child, children ['tʃaɪld, 'tʃɪldrən] – дитина, діти</p> <p>Daughter ['dɔːtə] – донька</p> <p>Son [sʌn] – син</p> <p>Sister ['sɪstə] – сестра</p> <p>Brother ['brʌðə] – брат</p> <p>Only child ['əʊnli tʃaɪld] – єдина дитина</p> <p>Twin ['twɪn] – близнюк Twins ['twɪnz] – близнюки</p> <p>Twin brother ['twɪn 'brʌðə] – брат- близнюк</p> <p>Twin sister ['twɪn 'sɪstə] – сестра- близнючка</p> <p>Identical twins [aɪ'dentɪkəl twɪnz] – однойцеві близнюки</p> <p>Triplets ['trɪpləts] – трійнята</p> | <p>Grandparents ['grænpɛərənts] – бабуся й дідусь</p> <p>Grandmother (grandma, granny, grandmamma) ['græn ,mʌðə, 'grænmaː, 'græni, 'grænmə ,mɑː] – бабуся</p> <p>Grandfather (grandpa, granddad, grandpapa, gran- dad) ['grænfɑːðə, grænpaː, 'grændæd, 'grænpə ,pɑː , grændæd] – дідусь</p> <p>Grandchildren ['græntʃɪldrən] – онуки</p> <p>Granddaughter ['grænddaʊtətər] – онука</p> <p>Grandson ['grænsʌn] – онук</p> <p>Great-grandmother ['greɪt 'græn ,mʌðə] – прабабуся</p> <p>Great-grandfather ['greɪt 'grænd ,fɑːðə] – прадідусь</p> <p>Great-grandparents ['greɪt 'grænpɛərənts] – прабабуся й прадідусь</p> <p>Great-grandchildren ['greɪt 'græntʃɪldrən] – правнуки</p> <p>Aunt [ɑːnt] – тітка</p> <p>Uncle ['ʌŋkəl] – дядько</p> <p>Godfather ['gɒdfɑːðə] – хресний батько</p> |
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“MEETING PEOPLE. MY FAMILY. ABOUT MYSELF”

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| Mother-in-law (husband's mother) ['mʌðərɪn,lɔ: 'hæzbændz 'mʌðə] – свекруха | Godmother ['gɒdmʌðə] – хресна мати |
| Father-in-law (husband's father) ['fɑ:ðərɪn,lɔ: 'hæzbændz 'fɑ:ðə] – свекор | Stepfather ['stepfɑ:ðə] – вітчим |
| Mother-in-law (wife's mother) ['mʌðərɪn,lɔ: waɪfs 'mʌðə] – теща | Stepmother ['stepmʌðə] – мачуха |
| Father-in-law (wife's father) ['fɑ:ðərɪn,lɔ: waɪfs 'fɑ:ðə] – тесть | Stepbrother ['step ,brʌðə] – зведений брат |
| Daughter-in-law ['dɔ:tərɪn,lɔ:] – невістка | Stepsister ['stepsɪstə] – зведена сестра |
| Son-in-law ['sʌnɪn,lɔ:] – зять | Half-brother ['hɑ:f ,brʌðə] – брат по одному із батьків |
| Brother-in-law ['brʌðərɪn,lɔ:] – свояк | Half-sister ['hɑ:f sɪstə] – сестра по одному із сестер |
| Sister-in-law ['sɪstərɪn,lɔ:] – своячениця | Adopted child [ə 'dɒptɪd tʃaɪld] – прийомна дитина |
| Marital status ['mæɪrɪtəl 'steɪtəs] – сімейне положення | Foster family ['fɒstə 'fæməli] – прийомна сім'я |
| Single ['sɪŋɡəl] – холостий, неодружений, незаміжня | Foster parents ['fɒstə 'peərənts] – прийомні батьки |
| Married ['mæɪrɪd] – одружений, заміжня | Foster child ['fɒstə tʃaɪld] – прийомна дитина |
| Marriage ['mæɪrɪdʒ] – шлюб | Single-parent family ['sɪŋɡəl 'peərənt 'fæməli] – неповна сім'я |
| Engagement [ɪn 'geɪdʒmənt] – заручини | The kin, the folks [ðə kɪn, ðə fəʊks] – рідня |
| Engaged [ɪn 'geɪdʒd] – заручений | Niece [ni:s] – племінниця |
| Divorce [dɪ'vɔ:s] – розлучення | Nephew ['nevju:] – племінник |
| Divorced [dɪ'vɔ:st] – розлучений | Cousin (male) ['kʌzən meɪl] – двоюрідний брат |
| Ex-husband ['eks 'hæzbənd] – колишній чоловік | Cousin (female) ['kʌzən 'fi:meɪl] – двоюрідна сестра |
| Ex-wife ['eks waɪf] – колишня дружина | In-laws ['ɪn lɔ:z] – рідня зі сторони чоловіка чи жінки |
| Widow ['wɪdəʊ] – вдова Widower ['wɪdəʊə] – вдівець | Wedding ['wedɪŋ] – весілля Bride [braɪd] – наречена Groom [gru:m] – наречений |
| Girlfriend ['gɜ:lfrɛnd] – подруга Boyfriend ['bɔɪfrɛnd] – товариш | Honeymoon ['hʌnɪmu:n] – медовий місяць |

“APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER”

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| <p>Appearance [ə'piərə(ə)n(t)s] – зовнішність</p> <p>Thin [θɪn] – худий</p> <p>Fat [fæt] – товстий</p> <p>Tall [tɔ:l] – високий</p> <p>Short [ʃɔ:t] – невисокий</p> <p>Weak [wi:k] – слабкий</p> <p>Strong [strɒŋ] – сильний</p> <p>Slim [slɪm] – стрункий</p> <p>Plump [plʌmp] – повний</p> <p>Skinny ['skɪni] – худий</p> <p>Old [əʊld] – старий</p> <p>Young [jʌŋ] – молодий</p> <p>Hairy ['heəri] – волосатий</p> <p>Bald [bɔ:ld] – лисий</p> <p>Curly ['kɜ:li] – кучерявий</p> <p>Straight [streɪt] – пряме</p> <p>Pretty ['prɪti] – гарна</p> <p>Handsome ['hændsəm] – гарний</p> <p>Clever ['klevə] – розумний</p> <p>Talented ['tæləntɪd] – талановитий</p> <p>Active ['æktɪv] – активний</p> <p>Creative [kri'eɪtɪv] – творчий</p> <p>Energetic [ˌenə'dʒetɪk] – енергійний</p> <p>Stupid ['stju:pɪd] – дурний</p> <p>Considerate [kən'sɪdərət] – уважний</p> <p>Cruel ['kru:əl] – жорстокий</p> <p>Unkind [ʌn'kaɪnd] – злий</p> <p>Polite [pə'laɪt] – ввічливий</p> <p>Rude [ru:d] – грубий</p> <p>Kind [kaɪnd] – добрий</p> <p>Tactful ['tæktf(ə)l] – тактовний</p> <p>Generous ['dʒenərəs] – щедрий</p> <p>Greedy ['gri:di] – жадібний</p> | <p>to be easy on the eye – бути приємним на вигляд, милувати око</p> <p>to be drop-dead gorgeous – бути неймовірно красивим</p> <p>eye candy – щось або хтось дуже приємний для ока</p> <p>to be not just a pretty face – мати не лише гарну зовнішність, а й розум</p> <p>to be dressed up like a dog's dinner – бути надто розцяцькованим, дуже пишно одягненим</p> <p>to be done up to the nines – бути дуже елегантно / бездоганно одягненим</p> <p>to be dressed to kill – бути розкішно, ефектно одягненим</p> <p>pretty as a picture – красивий, як із картинки</p> <p>to look like a million dollars – виглядати чудово, на всі сто</p> <p>thin on the top – лисіти, мати рідке волосся на маківці</p> <p>to put on one's glad rags – одягати святковий, найкращий одяг</p> <p>to be down-at-heel – мати бідний, занедбаний вигляд</p> <p>a middle-aged spread – живіт, який з'являється з віком</p> <p>butter wouldn't melt in one's mouth – прикидатися дуже скромним / невинним</p> <p>five o'clock shadow – щетина на обличчі (яка з'являється до вечора)</p> <p>to have a face only a mother could love – бути негарним</p> <p>to look the part – виглядати відповідно до</p> |
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| Rich [rɪtʃ] – багатий | ролі |
| Poor [pʊə] – бідний | the spitting image of somebody – точна копія, як дві краплі води |
| Height (зріст) | to cut a dash – виглядати ефектно, привертати увагу |
| middle height / medium height / average height – середнього зросту | not a hair out of place – бездоганний вигляд a face that would stop a clock – дуже негарне обличчя |
| Hair (волосся) | Body (Тіло) |
| Brown – коричневе | arm — рука |
| Blond – світле | back — спина |
| Dark – темне | belly — живіт |
| Fair – світле | belly button — пупок |
| Chestnut brown – каштанове | breast — груди |
| Gray – сіре | buttocks — сідниці |
| Eyes (очі) | calves — ікри |
| Blue – блакитні | chest — грудна клітка |
| Light-blue – світло-блакитні | foot — ступня |
| Grayish-blue – сіро-блакитні | hip — стегно |
| Dark-gray – темно-сірі | knee — коліно |
| Eyes with long lashes – очі з довгими віями | leg — нога |
| Expressive – виразні | neck — шия |
| Age (вік) | shoulder — плече |
| Young – молодий | waist — талія |
| Teenager – підліток | Head and face (Голова й обличчя) |
| Middle-aged – середнього віку | cheek — щока |
| Old – старий | cheekbones — скули |
| Особливості зовнішності | chin — підборіддя |
| Dimple – ямочка (на щоці чи підборідді) | ear — вухо |
| Freckle – веснянка | earlobe — мочка вуха |
| Mole – родимка | eye — око |
| Scar – шрам | eyebrow / brow — брова |
| Wrinkle – зморшка | eyelid / lid — повіка |
| Bags / dark circles – мішки / кола під очима | eyelash / lash — вія |
| Chubby cheeks – пухкі щоки | forehead — лоб |
| Muffin top – жирова складка | hair — волосся |
| Фразеологізми | |

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| Face to face – наодинці | head — голова |
| Head over heels in love – бути сильно закоханим | lip — губа |
| Lip service – порожні обіцянки | mouth — рот |
| To be all ears – слухати дуже уважно | nose — ніс |
| To give a hand – допомагати | tongue — язик |
| To have a finger in every pie – у кожній бочці затичка | tooth — зуб |
| To keep fingers crossed – тримати кулаки | skin — шкіра |
| | stomach — шлунок |
| | To turn a blind eye — закривати очі на щось, не помічати очевидного |
| | To not put a foot wrong — не помилятися, не робити жодної помилки |

“THE PLACE WHERE I LIVE”

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| Furniture ['fɜ:nɪtʃə] – меблі | Heating and utilities |
| A piece of furniture – предмет меблів | Central heating – центральне опалення |
| A piece of news – новина | Stove – піч, кухонна плита |
| A piece of advice – порада | Gas stove – газова плита |
| A piece of art – витвір мистецтва | Running water – водопровід, проточна вода |
| To move to / into a new flat – переїжджати на нову квартиру | Sink – раковина (на кухні) |
| A house-warming party – новосілля | Furniture |
| House / Home – будинок, житло | To furnish – меблювати, обставляти |
| To keep the house – вести господарство | Furnished – мебльований |
| Entrance – вхід | Well-furnished – добре мебльований |
| Exit – вихід | Badly-furnished / poorly-furnished – погано мебльований |
| Staircase – сходи | Table (round, square) – стіл (круглий, квадратний) |
| Veranda – веранда | Writing table – письмовий стіл |
| Cellar – підвал, льох | Dinner table – обідній стіл |
| Attic – горище, мансарда | Kitchen table – кухонний стіл |
| Porch – ганок, під'їзд | Dressing table – туалетний столик |
| Balcony – балкон | Bedside / night table – тумбочка біля ліжка |
| Wall – стіна | |

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| Wallpaper – шпалери | Drawer – висувна шухляда |
| Ceiling – стеля | Chair – стілець |
| Floor – підлога | Armchair – крісло |
| Window sill – підвіконня | Stool – табурет |
| To face – виходити на (сторону) | Cushion – диванна подушка |
| To look south (north) – бути зверненим на південь (північ) | Bookcase – книжкова шафа |
| Blind – жалюзі | Bookstand – книжкова підставка |
| Curtain – штора, завіса | Bookshelf – книжкова полиця |
| To draw / to pull the curtain – зашторювати, закривати штори | Piano – піаніно |
| Rooms | Looking-glass / mirror – дзеркало |
| Hall – | Cupboard – буфет, шафа для посуду |
| 1. зал, велика кімната | Wardrobe – шафа для одягу |
| 2. хол, передпокій | Lighting |
| Corridor – коридор | Lamp – лампа |
| Living room – вітальня, спільна кімната | Desk (reading) lamp – настільна лампа |
| Sitting room – вітальня | Bedside lamp – лампа біля ліжка |
| Bedroom – спальня | Chandelier – люстра |
| Study – кабінет | Floor lamp – торшер |
| Nursery – дитяча | Textiles |
| Dining room – їдальня | Carpet – килим |
| Store room – кладова | Mat – килимок, циновка |
| Kitchen – кухня | Rug – невеликий килимок |
| Bathroom – ванна кімната | Bedding |
| Water closet (W.C.) – туалет | Bedding – постільні речі |
| Conveniences (pl.) – зручності | Mattress – матрац |
| Convenient – зручний | Sheet – простирадло |
| Building and utilities | Blanket – ковдра |
| Lift (American: elevator) – ліфт | Duvet cover / blanket cover – підковдра |
| To take / to use a lift – підніматися ліфтом | Pillow – подушка |
| Chute – сміттепровід | Pillowcase – наволочка |
| Electricity – електрика | Bedsread – покривало |
| To turn on / to switch on the light – вмикати світло | Table items |
| Antonym: | Tablecloth – скатертина |
| To turn off / to switch off the light – вимикати | Napkin – серветка |
| | Oilcloth – клейонка |
| | Dinner set / tea set – обідній (чайний) сервіз |
| | Dish – страва тарілка, миска |

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| світло | dishes (pl.) – посуд |
| Gas – газ | Household items |
| Flat (American: apartment) – квартира | Bucket – відро |
| Example: | Broom – віник |
| The flat is well-planned (cosy, comfortable). | Useful examples and prepositions |
| To be situated – розташовуватися | Example: |
| Floor and buildings | Between the windows there is a little table. |
| Floor – | Між вікнами є маленький столик. |
| 1. підлога | Among – серед (багатьох предметів) |
| Example: The floor of my room is brown. | Example: |
| 2. поверх | Among my books there are many English books in the original. |
| Example: We live on the second floor. | Серед моїх книг є багато англійських книг в оригіналі. |
| Storey – поверх | Built-in wardrobe – вбудована шафа для одягу |
| Building – будівля | In Shevchenko Street (Avenue) – на вулиці |
| Block of flats – багатоквартирний будинок | (проспекті) Шевченка |
| Block of flats – багатоквартирний будинок | To the right (left) of – праворуч (ліворуч) від |
| Five-storey building – п'ятиповерхова будівля | Example: |
| Many-storey / multi-storey building – багатоповерхова будівля | To the right of the dining table there is a sideboard. |
| Skyscraper – хмарочос | On the right (left) – праворуч (ліворуч) |
| | Example: |
| | On the right there is a desk. |
| | Between – між (двома предметами) |

“MY WORKING DAY”

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| Meal/ to have a meal | їжа, їсти |
| to leave (left) | 1) іти, їхати, відправлятися 2) залишати |
| to stay | 1) залишатися 2) зупинятися, проживати, гостювати десь |
| to watch TV (television) | дивитись телевізор |
| to sit down to breakfast | сідати снідати |
| to look through a newspaper (book, letter, documents, etc) | переглядати газету (книгу, лист, документи тощо) |
| to be fond of smb/smth (doing smth) | любити кого-н./що-н. |
| to do the/one's gardening (shopping, cooking, etc) | займатися садом (робити покупки, готувати їжу, тощо) |
| to be off (home, to bed, to work, etc) | відправлятись (домой, спати, на роботу тощо) |
| to have a lot of things to do | мати багато справ |
| to do one's (homework, lessons, translation, task, exercises) | виконувати домашнє завдання, робити уроки, переклад, завдання, вправи |
| to do one's morning exercises | робити зарядку |
| to make breakfast (tea, coffee, some salad, etc) | готувати сніданок (заварювати чай, кофе, готувати салат тощо) |
| usual | звичайний |
| usually; as usual | звичайно; як зазвичай |
| to prefer (coffee to tea) | надавати перевагу (кофе чаю) |
| to clean up | прибирати, наводити порядок |
| to comb one's hair | розчісуватись |
| to get up | вставати, прокидатись |
| to take smb. some time to do smth. | відібрати (вимагати) у когось якусь кількість часу на що-небудь |
| to walk, to go on foot | ходити пішки |

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| a walk | прогулянка |
| a week-end | кінець тижня |
| to last | продовжуватись |
| at last (finally) | нарешті |
| an hour | час |
| to receive (to get) | отримувати |
| to dress (to get dressed) | одягатись |
| to arrive (in/at) | приїздити |
| to work hard at smth. | наполегливо працювати над чимось |
| to leave (left) | залишати, їхати |
| to return (to give back) | повертатись |
| How long...? | як довго... ? скільки часу... ? |
| What time...? | коли..., о котрій..., о котрій годині...? |
| to stop smth. (doing smth) | переставати щось робити |
| as a rule | як правило |
| generally | зазвичай, як правило |
| to have dinner/to dine (supper, breakfast, lunch) | обідати (вечеряти, снідати) |
| to eat (ate, eaten) | їсти |
| to go to bed | йти спати |
| to be late for... | запізнюватись |
| seldom, rarely | рідко |
| to turn on (off) the light (gas, water, electricity, TV-set, radip, tape- | включати (вимикати) світло (газ, воду, електрику, телевізор, відеомагнітофон, |

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| recorder, lamp, etc.) Syn. switch on | лампу тощо) |
| to wash\ to have a wash | митися |
| to wash up | мити посуд |
| to dry (oneself) on (with) a towel | витиратися рушником |
| to brush one's clothes (shoes, teeth) | чистити (щіткою) одяг (чоботи, зуби) |
| to put smth. on | одягатись |
| to take smth. off | роздягатись |
| to be over | закінчуватись |
| to be through with smth. | закінчити що-небудь |
| to repair | ремонтувати |
| to be sure of smth. | бути впевненим у чомусь |
| to have a look at smth. | подивитися на щось |
| spare time | вільний час |
| to be short of time, to be pressed for time | мати мало часу |

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| <p style="text-align: center;">Higher Education Vocabulary</p> <p>Higher education – вища освіта To make a career – будувати кар'єру Faculty – факультет Bachelor's degree – ступінь бакалавра Master's degree – ступінь магістра Dormitory (сокр. dorm) – гуртожиток Freshman – першокурсник Sophomore – другокурсник Semester – семестр To enroll in the course – записатися на курс / вивчати предмет Compulsory – обов'язковий Optional – необов'язковий Elective course – факультативний курс Scholarship – стипендія</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">University Administration and Staff</p> <p>Rector (President) ['rɛktə ('prezɪdənt)] – ректор Vice-rector [vaɪs-'rɛktə] – проректор Dean [di:n] – декан Assistant dean [ə'sɪstənt di:n] – заступник декана Full professor [fʊl prə'fɛsə] – професор Associate professor [ə'səʊʃɪt prə'fɛsə] – доцент Assistant professor [ə'sɪstənt prə'fɛsə] – старший викладач Instructor [ɪn'strʌktə] – викладач Assistant secretary [ə'sɪstənt 'sekɹətəri] – лаборант кафедри Tutor ['tju:tə] – куратор</p> |
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| <p>To graduate from – закінчувати, випускатися</p> <p>Graduate (разг. grad) – випускник</p> <p>Internship – стажування</p> <p>Dream job – робота мрії</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Levels of study</p> <p>Undergraduate level (course) [ˌʌndə'grædʒoʊt 'levl (kɔ:s)] – рівень бакалавра</p> <p>Graduate level (course) [ˈgrædʒoʊt 'levl (kɔ:s)] – рівень спеціаліста / магістра</p> <p>Postgraduate level (course) [ˌpəʊst'grædʒoʊt 'levl (kɔ:s)] – аспірантура</p> <p>Senior doctorate level (course) ['si:njə 'dɒktərɪt 'levl (kɔ:s)] – докторантура</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Academic projects and theses</p> <p>A third-year project [ə θɜ:d-jɪə 'prɒdʒekt] – курсова робота третього курсу</p> <p>Bachelor's thesis [ˈbæʃəlɪz 'θi:sɪs] – бакалаврська робота</p> <p>Master's thesis [ˈmɑ:stəz 'θi:sɪs] – магістерська робота</p> <p>A PhD dissertation [ə PhD ˌdɪsə(:)'teɪʃən] – кандидатська дисертація</p> <p>A senior doctoral dissertation [ə 'si:njə 'dɒktərəl ˌdɪsə(:)'teɪʃən] – докторська дисертація</p> <p style="text-align: center;">University admission and classes</p> <p>To apply to university [tu: ə'plai tu: ˌju:ni'vɜ:sɪti] – вступати до університету</p> <p>To take competition entrance examinations [tu: teɪk ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃən 'entrəns ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃənz] – скласти вступні / конкурсні іспити</p> <p>To admit / accept to university [tu: əd'mɪt / ək'sept tu: ˌju:ni'vɜ:sɪti] – зарахувати до університету</p> <p>To have class (lectures, classes, seminars) [tu: hæv klɑ:s ('lektʃəz, 'klɑ:sɪz, 'semɪnɑ:z)] – мати заняття (лекції, практичні, семінари)</p> <p>Leave of absence [li:v ɒv 'æbsəns] – академічна відпустка</p> <p>Tutorial [tju(:)'tɜ:riəl] – консультація</p> <p>Grade [greɪd] – оцінка</p> <p>Grade point average (GPA) [greɪd pɔɪnt 'ævərɪdʒ (dʒi:-pi:-eɪ)] – середній бал успішності</p> | <p>Senate ['senɪt] – вчена рада університету</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Departments and Boards</p> <p>Department / School [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt / sku:l] – факультет</p> <p>School board [sku:l bɔ:d] – рада факультету</p> <p>Department board [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt bɔ:d] – рада кафедри</p> <p>Head of (the) department [hed ɒv (ði:) dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] – завідувач кафедри</p> <p>Department meeting [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt 'mi:tɪŋ] – засідання кафедри</p> <p>Department [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] – відділення</p> <p>Full-time department [fʊl-taɪm dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] – денне відділення (стаціонар)</p> <p>Part-time department [pɑ:t-taɪm dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] – заочне відділення</p> <p>Evening courses ['i:vnɪŋ 'kɔ:sɪz] – вечірні курси</p> <p>Correspondence department [ˌkɒrɪs'pɒndəns dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] – заочне відділення</p> <p>Distant learning department [ˈdɪstənt 'lɜ:nɪŋ dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] – відділення дистанційного навчання</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Faculty, Staff, and Researchers</p> <p>Faculty ['fækəlti] – факультет, викладацький склад</p> <p>Staff [stɑ:f] – штат, персонал</p> <p>Research institute [rɪ'sɜ:ʃ 'ɪnstɪtju:t] – науково-дослідний інститут</p> <p>Researcher [rɪ'sɜ:ʃə] – науковець</p> <p>Scientist ['saɪəntɪst] – вчений у галузі природничих наук</p> <p>Scholar ['skɒlə] – вчений у галузі гуманітарних наук</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Academic Year and Sessions</p> <p>Academic year [ˌækə'demɪk jɪə] – навчальний рік</p> <p>Session ['seʃən] – навчальна сесія / навчальний рік</p> <p>Term [tɜ:m] – семестр</p> <p>Mid-session exam(inations) [mɪd-'seʃən ɪg,zæm (ɪ'neɪʃənz)] – зимова чи весняна екзаменаційна сесія</p> <p>Session exam(inations) ['seʃən ɪg,zæm (ɪ'neɪʃənz)] – літня екзаменаційна сесія</p> <p>Christmas vacation ['krɪsməs və'keɪʃən] – різдвяні канікули</p> |
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| <p>Graduate from university [ˈgrædʒəʊt frəm ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsɪti] – закінчити університет</p> <p>To cram for a test – зубрити</p> <p>Example: to cram for my biology – готуватися дуже старанно до біології</p> <p>To cover most of my costs – покрити більшість витрат</p> <p>To get caught up – потрапити в складну ситуацію</p> <p>To catch up with her – наздогнати її</p> | <p>Easter vacation [ˈiːstə vəˈkeɪʃən] – пасхальні канікули</p> <p>Summer vacation [ˈsʌmə vəˈkeɪʃən] – літні канікули</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Other Useful Verbs</p> <p>To commute – їздити на навчання / роботу і назад</p> <p>To cut class – пропускати заняття</p> |
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“I STUDY ENGLISH. AT THE ENGLISH LESSON”

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| <p style="text-align: center;">Language and Learning</p> <p>Language – мова</p> <p>Foreign language – іноземна мова</p> <p>Learn a language – вчити мову</p> <p>Learn English – вчити англійську</p> <p>Study grammar (rules) – вивчати правила граматики</p> <p>Learn words – вчити слова</p> <p>Learn by heart – вчити напам’ять</p> <p>English lesson – урок англійської мови</p> <p>English teacher – вчитель англійської мови</p> <p>Difficult language to learn – складна мова</p> <p>Easy language to learn – легка мова</p> <p>Speak English (German, French) – говорити англійською (німецькою, французькою)</p> <p>Translate from English into Ukrainian – перекладати з англійської на українську</p> <p>May I go out? – Чи можу я вийти?</p> <p>Who is absent? – Хто відсутній?</p> <p>Here you are! – Ось, будь ласка</p> <p>Who wants to read? – Хто хоче читати?</p> <p>Sorry, I’m late. – Вибачте, я запізнився</p> <p>Can you say it again, please? – Чи не могли б ви повторити, будь ласка?</p> <p>Copy into your notebooks! – Записуйте у зошити</p> <p>How do you say ... in English? – Як сказати ... англійською?</p> <p>I’ve finished! – Я закінчив(ла)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Parts of Speech</p> <p>Parts of speech – частини мови</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Skills and Practice</p> <p>Understand English well – добре розуміти англійську</p> <p>Read texts in English – читати тексти англійською</p> <p>Read fast – читати швидко</p> <p>Write English words without mistakes – писати англійські слова без помилок</p> <p>Recite English poems – розповідати англійські вірші напам’ять</p> <p>Retell English texts – переказувати англійські тексти</p> <p>Knowledge – знання</p> <p>Reading – читання</p> <p>Writing poems – написання віршів</p> <p>Doing crosswords – розгадування кросвордів</p> <p>Doing puzzles – збирати пазли</p> <p>Did you like today’s lesson? – Чи сподобався вам урок сьогодні?</p> <p>What was the most interesting? – Що було найцікавішим?</p> <p>What was difficult? – Що було складним?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Testing and Preparation</p> <p>Testing – тестування</p> <p>Coach – тренер</p> <p>Test – контрольна робота</p> <p>Preparation – підготовка</p> <p>Draft – черновик</p> |
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| <p>A noun – іменник (a desk, a fish, a computer ...)</p> <p>A pronoun – займенник (I, she, he, your, us ...)</p> <p>A verb – дієслово (to say, to swim, to go ...)</p> <p>A preposition – прийменник (in, on, under, between ...)</p> <p>An adjective – прикметник (green, small, popular ...)</p> | <p>To cope with – справлятися (з чимось)</p> <p>Requirements – вимоги</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Activities and Speaking</p> <p>Speak English – розмовляти англійською</p> <p>Make up dialogues and stories – складати діалоги та історії</p> <p>Learn grammar – вивчати граматику</p> <p>Study British culture – вивчати британську культуру</p> <p>Read and listen to different stories and dialogues – читати та слухати різні історії та діалоги</p> <p>Do exercises – виконувати вправи</p> <p>Play games – грати в ігри</p> <p>Voluntary work – волонтерська робота</p> <p>Who is on duty today? – Хто черговий сьогодні?</p> <p>Who is absent today? – Хто відсутній сьогодні?</p> <p>What is the date today? – Яке сьогодні число?</p> <p>What day is it today? – Який сьогодні день?</p> <p>What is the weather like today? – Яка сьогодні погода?</p> <p>Technical and Language Support</p> <p>Technical equipment – технічне обладнання</p> <p>Interpreter – перекладач</p> <p>Native speaker – носій мови</p> <p>Oral practice – практика усного мовлення</p> <p>Improve – вдосконалювати, покращувати</p> |
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ТЕСТИ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВІРКИ ЛЕКСИКИ

Topic 1 “MEETING PEOPLE. MY FAMILY. ABOUT MYSELF”

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which word is the opposite of “old”?

A. handsome

- B. young
- C. slim
- D. friendly

2. Which family member is your mother's mother?

- A. aunt
- B. grandmother
- C. cousin
- D. niece

3. A person who works very much after normal hours works...

- A. overtime
- B. in time
- C. free time
- D. free day

4. A person in your family who gives money support is called a...

- A. baby-maker
- B. bread-maker
- C. house-maker
- D. bread-keeper

5. "Generation gap" means a difference between...

- A. countries
- B. ages
- C. holidays
- D. jobs

6. Who is your aunt's son?

- A. nephew
- B. cousin
- C. grandson
- D. brother

7. A "retired" person...

- A. studies at school
- B. is not working anymore
- C. starts a new job
- D. is a student

8. Choose the word connected with character.

- A. handsome
- B. sister
- C. easy-going

D. garden

9. Which word is a daily home activity?

A. skiing

B. cooking

C. studying

D. driving

10. Which of these means “to help someone”?

A. to cut a story

B. to get on

C. to give a helping hand

D. to admit

11. “To rely on somebody” means...

A. to say hello

B. to trust someone

C. to study hard

D. to play together

12. Your sister’s daughter is your...

A. aunt

B. niece

C. mother-in-law

D. grandmother

13. Your uncle’s daughter is your...

A. cousin

B. niece

C. aunt

D. sister

14. A grandmother is usually...

A. a friend

B. retired

C. a manager

D. young

15. Which is a personality trait?

A. plump

B. tall

C. honest

D. sister

16. A person who studies at university is a...

- A. teacher
- B. student
- C. librarian
- D. worker

17. “To tell the truth” is used when you want to...

- A. tell a joke
- B. start a story
- C. be honest
- D. finish a letter

18. Your brother’s wife is your...

- A. sister-in-law
- B. daughter
- C. step-mother
- D. niece

19. Which activity is a weekend hobby in the text?

- A. going to school
- B. working in the garden
- C. shopping every day
- D. watching cartoons

20. The phrase “neither old nor young” means...

- A. very young
- B. middle-aged
- C. a child
- D. a teenager

21. A family with good relationships is...

- A. noisy
- B. funny
- C. united
- D. hungry

22. Which job appears in the text?

- A. pilot
- B. businessman
- C. accountant
- D. mechanic

23. Who works at the University?

- A. father
- B. grandmother

C. mother

D. cousin

24. A person who gives advice is...

A. easy-going

B. similar

C. helpful

D. retired

25. The phrase “to cut a long story short” means...

A. to begin speaking

B. to finish quickly

C. to tell jokes

D. to be angry

ANSWER KEYS

№ Correct answer

1 B

2 B

3 A

4 B

5 B

6 B

7 B

8 C

9 B

10 C

11 B

12 B

13 A

14 B

15 C

16 B

17 C

18 A

№ Correct answer

19 B

20 B

21 C

22 B

23 C

24 C

25 B

Topic 2 “APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER”

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which word describes someone who is not short?

- A. lazy
- B. boring
- C. tall
- D. modest

2. “Appearances are deceptive” means...

- A. appearance shows everything
- B. appearance can give a wrong impression
- C. people always look nice
- D. appearance never matters

3. A person who thinks he is better than others is...

- A. generous
- B. arrogant
- C. modest
- D. obedient

4. Which adjective refers to body shape?

- A. well-built
- B. generous
- C. stubborn
- D. obedient

5. The opposite of “kind” is...

- A. stubborn
- B. selfish
- C. boring

D. obedient

6. A person who likes talking with people is...

A. sociable

B. lazy

C. harsh

D. stingy

7. Which adjective describes a person who follows rules?

A. confident

B. obedient

C. boring

D. intelligent

8. Which adjective is positive in the text?

A. hypocritical

B. stingy

C. generous

D. harsh

9. "Stubborn" means a person who...

A. changes opinions easily

B. never changes opinions

C. always smiles

D. never thinks

10. "Plump lips" refers to...

A. eyes

B. hair

C. mouth

D. cheeks

11. A person who thinks deeply and understands things well is...

A. intelligent

B. boring

C. harsh

D. selfish

12. A person who talks too much can be called...

A. handsome

B. talkative

C. modest

D. shy

13. Antiheroes in films are usually...

- A. brave and strong
- B. ugly and weak
- C. beautiful and modest
- D. shy and happy

14. Which adjective describes someone not polite?

- A. obedient
- B. impolite
- C. easy-going
- D. sociable

15. “Thick eyelashes” are on your...

- A. forehead
- B. eyes
- C. hair
- D. cheeks

16. “Modest” means...

- A. thinking you are very important
- B. not talking too much about yourself
- C. talking about yourself a lot
- D. never helping anyone

17. Which word describes someone who never gives money?

- A. harsh
- B. stingy
- C. generous
- D. sociable

18. Which trait is connected with the personality, not appearance?

- A. eyes
- B. forehead
- C. sociable
- D. nose

19. A person who likes other people and is friendly is...

- A. shy
- B. sociable
- C. obedient
- D. plump

20. Which means “difficult to work with”?

- A. easy-going
- B. well-built

C. harsh

D. confident

21. A person who is confident...

A. is afraid of people

B. believes in himself

C. never speaks

D. never smiles

22. When we “judge people by appearance”, we only look at...

A. hobbies

B. looks

C. character

D. family

23. In the beginning, Anna seemed...

A. kind and sociable

B. boring and arrogant

C. funny and clever

D. confident and generous

24. The author later understood that Anna is...

A. selfish

B. greedy

C. sociable

D. harsh

25. The text suggests we should first...

A. make quick conclusions

B. know a person better

C. talk only about appearance

D. ignore people

ANSWER KEYS

№ Correct answer

1 C

2 B

3 B

4 A

5 B

№ Correct answer

6 A

7 B

8 C

9 B

10 C

11 A

12 B

13 B

14 B

15 B

16 B

17 B

18 C

19 B

20 C

21 B

22 B

23 B

24 C

25 B

Topic 3 “THE PLACE WHERE I LIVE”

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A block of flats is...

- A. a small house
- B. a building with many apartments
- C. a country house
- D. a shop

2. “To be situated” means...

- A. to buy a house
- B. to be located

- C. to close a door
- D. to build a house

3. A nine-storeyed building has...

- A. nine streets
- B. nine houses
- C. nine floors
- D. nine rooms

4. A sitting room is also called...

- A. bedroom
- B. living room
- C. kitchen
- D. garage

5. Modern conveniences do NOT include...

- A. electricity
- B. gas
- C. central heating
- D. dictionary

6. A wardrobe is used for...

- A. cooking
- B. washing
- C. keeping clothes
- D. writing

7. A “built-in wardrobe” means...

- A. separate
- B. inside the wall
- C. in the garden
- D. very small

8. Which room is usually the biggest?

- A. hall
- B. living room
- C. kitchen
- D. balcony

9. A kitchen usually has...

- A. sofa
- B. pillow
- C. gas-stove
- D. desk

10. A house-warming party is...

- A. a party when someone buys a car
- B. a party in winter
- C. a party in a new home
- D. a birthday party

11. Which item belongs to the living room?

- A. bed
- B. cupboard
- C. sink
- D. washing machine

12. A flat and an apartment are...

- A. the same
- B. opposite
- C. a car and a house
- D. a school and a room

13. A carpet is usually on the...

- A. wall
- B. floor
- C. ceiling
- D. table

14. A balcony is usually...

- A. outside
- B. underground
- C. in the kitchen
- D. behind the bed

15. To “move into a new flat” means...

- A. repair the flat
- B. start living there
- C. sell the flat
- D. paint the walls

16. The bathroom usually has...

- A. desk
- B. sink
- C. sofa
- D. chair

17. A study room is used for...

- A. sleeping

- B. cooking
- C. working or writing
- D. relaxing

18. Central heating is used for...

- A. cleaning
- B. heating the house
- C. cooling water
- D. closing doors

19. A “well-furnished room” means the room...

- A. has no furniture
- B. has enough furniture
- C. has only 1 chair
- D. is empty

20. “To the right of” means...

- A. behind
- B. next on the right side
- C. under
- D. between kitchen and bathroom

21. Electricity, gas and water are...

- A. buildings
- B. modern conveniences
- C. rooms
- D. furniture

22. A cupboard is used for...

- A. books
- B. clothes
- C. dishes
- D. tools

23. A balcony is usually attached to...

- A. a garden
- B. a room
- C. a car
- D. a streetlight

24. A chute in a building is used for...

- A. washing floors
- B. throwing rubbish
- C. heating rooms

D. cooking food

25. “There is a lift in the building” means...

A. you must walk to all floors

B. you can go upstairs by elevator

C. the building is very old

D. there is no electricity

ANSWER KEYS

№ Correct answer

1 B

2 B

3 C

4 B

5 D

6 C

7 B

8 B

9 C

10 C

11 B

12 A

13 B

14 A

15 B

16 B

17 C

18 B

19 B

20 B

21 B

22 C

23 B

24 B

No Correct answer

25 B

Topic 4 “MY WORKING DAY”

Multiple Choice Questions

1. When does an Englishman usually leave home for work?

- A. at eleven
- B. at 7:30
- C. at midnight
- D. at 5:30

2. English breakfast often includes...

- A. rice and fruit
- B. meat soup
- C. fried bacon and eggs
- D. pasta and cheese

3. “Tube” in London means...

- A. a bicycle
- B. an underground train
- C. a newspaper
- D. a shop

4. At 11 o’clock English workers usually have...

- A. lunch
- B. dinner
- C. breakfast
- D. tea or coffee break

5. The mid-day meal is usually called...

- A. supper
- B. dinner
- C. lunch
- D. breakfast

6. Yorkshire pudding is usually eaten with...

- A. beef
- B. fish
- C. fruit
- D. cereal

7. A “quick one” at the “local” means...

- A. a quick walk
- B. a quick drink
- C. a quick game
- D. a quick nap

8. A “local” is...

- A. a local park
- B. a local school
- C. a local beerhouse
- D. a local shop

9. Bob usually gets up...

- A. at seven
- B. at midnight
- C. at lunchtime
- D. very late

10. Bob’s morning exercise is done...

- A. in the evening
- B. before washing
- C. before he gets up
- D. right after he gets up

11. “To make one’s bed” means...

- A. change the room
- B. wash the bed
- C. arrange the bed after sleep
- D. buy a new bed

12. Bob prefers taking...

- A. a bath
- B. a shower
- C. a taxi
- D. a day off

13. If Bob’s mother is not up, breakfast is made...

- A. by Bob
- B. by his friend
- C. in the canteen
- D. by his teacher

14. Bob goes to University...

- A. always on foot

- B. always by train
- C. by trolley-bus
- D. by plane

15. If Bob cannot prepare at home, he goes...

- A. to the cinema
- B. to the library
- C. to the swimming pool
- D. to the park

16. "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today" means...

- A. do things later
- B. do things today
- C. wait for tomorrow
- D. sleep more

17. "The early bird catches the worm" means...

- A. birds eat worms
- B. people should sleep longer
- C. early workers succeed
- D. you should go to bed late

18. "Lost time is never found again" means...

- A. you can buy time
- B. time never matters
- C. wasted time cannot return
- D. time is cheap

19. A "nightcap" in the text is...

- A. a sleeping pill
- B. a drink before bed
- C. a hat
- D. a cup of water

20. A weekday means...

- A. Saturday and Sunday
- B. holiday
- C. Monday to Friday
- D. only Monday

21. A shower is usually taken...

- A. to get dressed
- B. to clean the room
- C. to wash the body

D. to make breakfast

22. A trolley-bus is a kind of...

A. plane

B. boat

C. electric bus

D. taxi

23. A break at work means...

A. working harder

B. a short rest

C. finishing early

D. sleeping at work

24. Dinner or supper usually happens...

A. in the morning

B. at midday

C. in the evening

D. late at night

25. A person's "working day" describes...

A. free time

B. job and daily routine

C. only holidays

D. weekends only

ANSWER KEYS

№ Correct answer

1 B

2 C

3 B

4 D

5 C

6 A

7 B

8 C

9 A

10 D

11 C

№ Correct answer

12 B

13 A

14 C

15 B

16 B

17 C

18 C

19 B

20 C

21 C

22 C

23 B

24 C

25 B

**Topic 5 “ZHYTOMYR IVAN FRANKO STATE UNIVERSITY. THE INSTITUTE OF
PEDAGOGICS”**

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University was founded more than...

- A. 20 years ago
- B. 50 years ago
- C. 90 years ago
- D. 150 years ago

2. The university consists of...

- A. 2 buildings
- B. 3 buildings
- C. 5 buildings
- D. 10 buildings

3. The head of an institute is called a...

- A. teacher
- B. dean
- C. director

D. manager

4. The head of a faculty is called a...

A. director

B. dean

C. professor

D. headmaster

5. Students who study at day departments are...

A. part-time students

B. full-time students

C. distance students

D. visiting students

6. Part-time students usually study...

A. every day

B. at night only

C. by correspondence

D. in another country

7. Part-time students come to the university to take...

A. only lectures

B. only sports

C. tests and exams

D. holidays

8. A faculty consists of several...

A. bus stops

B. departments

C. cities

D. dormitories

9. The university trains future...

A. cooks and engineers

B. teachers and journalists

C. pilots and drivers

D. nurses only

10. A dean is the head of...

A. a classroom

B. a faculty

C. an institute

D. a canteen

11. A director is the head of...

- A. a department
- B. a faculty
- C. an institute
- D. a library

12. “Extra-curricular activities” mean activities...

- A. only during exams
- B. outside regular classes
- C. in the canteen
- D. only at home

13. A cafeteria is a place where students...

- A. buy books
- B. eat and drink
- C. sleep
- D. study physics

14. Libraries offer...

- A. clothes
- B. reading rooms
- C. football fields
- D. hotel rooms

15. Students can get help at special offices that give...

- A. discount tickets
- B. cars
- C. houses
- D. clothes

16. Full-time students study...

- A. at weekends only
- B. by correspondence
- C. every day
- D. only in summer

17. A computer classroom has...

- A. beds
- B. computers
- C. carpets
- D. gardens

18. The university is located...

- A. in the centre of the town
- B. outside Ukraine

- C. near the seaside
- D. in the mountains

19. Students can have lunch in...

- A. the library
- B. the post office
- C. the cafeteria
- D. the sports hall

20. Students take credits and exams...

- A. after every lesson
- B. several times a year
- C. only at home
- D. once in life

21. The word faculty in British English refers to...

- A. a group of university departments
- B. all students
- C. a building
- D. a sport club

22. A part-time student...

- A. studies every day
- B. never takes exams
- C. studies by correspondence
- D. has no classes

23. A university canteen is a place for...

- A. sleeping
- B. eating
- C. doing sports
- D. printing books

24. Laboratories are used for...

- A. cooking
- B. scientific work
- C. travelling
- D. shopping

25. Students can join extra-curricular activities such as...

- A. driving a car
- B. cleaning rooms
- C. sports and artistic clubs
- D. farming

ANSWER KEYS

№ Correct answer

1 C

2 C

3 C

4 B

5 B

6 C

7 C

8 B

9 B

10 B

11 C

12 B

13 B

14 B

15 A

16 C

17 B

18 A

19 C

20 B

21 A

22 C

23 B

24 B

25 C

Topic 5 “ZHYTOMYR IVAN FRANKO STATE UNIVERSITY. THE INSTITUTE OF PEDAGOGICS”

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A “fresher” is...

- A. a student in the last year
- B. a new student at university
- C. a teacher
- D. a graduate

2. “To master English” means...

- A. stop learning English
- B. learn English very well
- C. forget English
- D. translate English

3. “To be absent” means...

- A. to be in class
- B. to be late
- C. not to be at the lesson
- D. to write a test

4. A group register is used for...

- A. games
- B. names of shops
- C. notes about attendance
- D. cinema tickets

5. Miss Tetyana is an...

- A. instructor
- B. architect
- C. artist
- D. actor

6. Tests are the most _____ part of learning English.

- A. funny
- B. boring
- C. official
- D. dangerous

7. Students usually have English...

- A. every day
- B. twice a week
- C. once a year
- D. every weekend

8. At the beginning of the lesson the teacher asks...

- A. who is hungry
- B. who is absent or present

- C. who is sleeping
- D. who likes music

9. If homework is done correctly, students get...

- A. games
- B. marks
- C. books
- D. days off

10. Miss Tetyana explains the material...

- A. only once
- B. once more if necessary
- C. only at home
- D. in another language

11. Speaking English during the lesson is...

- A. a must
- B. forbidden
- C. unusual
- D. only for teachers

12. Students do oral exercises...

- A. only at home
- B. only before the lesson
- C. during the lesson
- D. in the cafeteria

13. A blackboard is used for...

- A. writing
- B. sending messages
- C. cooking
- D. reading books

14. "Extraordinary" means...

- A. usual
- B. normal
- C. unusual
- D. boring

15. A multi-touch frame is used...

- A. for sleeping
- B. for doing tasks
- C. for sports
- D. for eating

16. Max enjoys learning English because...

- A. he hates tests
- B. lessons are boring
- C. sometimes lessons include songs and games
- D. he never speaks English

17. At the end of the lesson the teacher gives...

- A. presents
- B. homework
- C. money
- D. holidays

18. Students say good-bye and...

- A. leave the classroom
- B. start again
- C. go to sleep
- D. take a bus ride

19. A mark is something a teacher gives...

- A. for doing homework
- B. every 10 minutes
- C. only in the canteen
- D. instead of lessons

20. Students sometimes listen to...

- A. music only
- B. audio recordings
- C. weather news only
- D. songs in Ukrainian only

21. If students have problems, the teacher...

- A. ignores them
- B. explains the material once more
- C. finishes the lesson
- D. leaves the room

22. A test is...

- A. a short rest
- B. a holiday
- C. a set of questions to check knowledge
- D. a computer game

23. If someone is “present”...

- A. he/she is in class

- B. he/she is ill
- C. he/she is a graduate
- D. he/she is at home

24. “During the lesson” means...

- A. before the lesson
- B. after the lesson
- C. while the lesson is happening
- D. only at home

25. The article says students must speak English...

- A. never
- B. sometimes
- C. only at the end
- D. during the lesson

ANSWER KEYS

№ Answer

- 1 B
- 2 B
- 3 C
- 4 C
- 5 A
- 6 C
- 7 B
- 8 B
- 9 B
- 10 B
- 11 A
- 12 C
- 13 A
- 14 C
- 15 B
- 16 C
- 17 B

№ Answer

18 A

19 A

20 B

21 B

22 C

23 A

24 C

25 D

ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ДОМАШНЬОГО ЧИТАННЯ

THE LADY IN ROOM 16

(Jenny Dooly)

The Old People's Home was outside the town. When they arrived, William parked at the main entrance. He went to the back of the van and pushed a big trolley of books out of it. Kathy took the smaller trolley.

"I'll go to the main room downstairs and you take your trolley round the rooms to the old people who can't get out of bed. The matron will give you the room numbers."

Just then the matron arrived.

"Hello, William. They're waiting for you ... but who's this?"

"Hello, I'm Kathy. I'm new at Helping Hand and William asked me to come here."

"Thank you for coming. They always like to meet new people from the town. This is the list of room numbers. Leave the lady in Room 16 last, because she likes to talk and feels lonely now that she has to stay in bed."

"Alright."

William pushed his trolley into the large, sunny room on the left of the hall. Kathy pushed her trolley down a narrow corridor with doors on each side. The old people were happy to meet her and asked her lots of questions. At last Kathy arrived at Room 16. She knocked on the door and when a gentle voice called "Come in" Kathy opened the door and pushed the trolley into a pretty room, which at that moment was full of sunshine. An old lady, with bright blue eyes behind round, metal framed glasses was lying in bed. Her hair was soft and white, shining in the sunlight. She smiled at Kathy. Kathy smiled back at her.

"Good afternoon. My name's Kathy Watson and I'm working at Helping Hand. I brought you some books. Do you want one?"

"I am Miss Emily. Nice to meet you. May I ask how old you are, Kathy?" "I'm nineteen."

"Now, come here and let me look at you. Yes, you do remind me of a girl I knew long ago. She was very pretty, too. But enough of that. Please come and sit down on this stool beside me as I have many things to tell you and there is very little time left."

Kathy sat down beside the old lady. She felt calm and peaceful but curious too. The old lady began to speak softly.

"I am very old now but when I was young I went to work in a big house. I worked in the basement doing the washing and ironing. Lord Hampton, the young master, lived alone, but many rich friends came to visit him and his parties were famous in the town. Hampton house was beautiful then. Bright lights shone in all the rooms. They made the wood on the furniture shine and the silver sparkle. The carpets were so thick your feet disappeared inside the wool when you walked on them ... I was lucky. The cook let me have some food after Lord Hampton's meals

came back to the kitchen, but his other servants were often cold and hungry." "How terrible!" "Lord Hampton wasn't a bad man, he just thought servants ... No, he *didn't* think about servants at all. Rich people and his work, that was all he thought about."

"Do people still work there - cleaners, gardeners and maybe the young people from Helping Hand sometimes?"

"No. The house is old and needs lots of repairs. Nobody ever goes there now."

"And Lord Hampton?"

There was no answer from Miss Emily. Her eyes were shut and there was a smile on her lips - the kind of smile children have when they are keeping a secret, thought Kathy.

"Do you want a book to read?"

"No, thank you. Come and visit me again another day, Kathy."

Kathy stood up and quietly pushed the trolley to the door. She opened it, went out of the room and back into the narrow corridor.

"What took you so long?"

"Miss Emily. She told me about the days when she was young." "Who's Miss Emily?"

"The lady in Room 16, the one the you told me to leave last." "But the lady in Room 16 is called Karen Black."

"That's strange. Maybe I got the name wrong." "Come on then, we have to get back to work."

Back at Helping Hand, Joan asked Kathy to answer the telephone for a few hours. William left to help Mr Fisher paint his house.

At 2 o'clock, everyone returned to the office. Joan gave each of them a brown envelope with their name on the front. Joan gave Kathy an envelope, too. Inside, there was a five-pound note.

"Oh! What's this?"

"You didn't think you worked today for nothing?" "Yes I did."

"Joan started Helping Hand so the young people who don't have much money could find work and at the same time help people who can't do things by themselves. You see, we help the town's people and they help us, then everyone is happy! Do you want to come to the dance here tonight?"

"Oh, I didn't see any notices about a dance. How do you know there's going to be a dance here tonight, William?"

"There's a dance here every Saturday night for the people from Helping Hand and any other young people who want to come. It's fun and you'll meet new people. So, will you come to the dance?"

"OK then, I'll come. Thank you for asking me William." "See you at 8 o'clock outside the office, then."

Tasks

- I.** Look at the title of the text and say what you think the story is about.
- II.** Look at the picture in the chapter. Describe the people in the pictures and try to guess what role they play in the story. Say what is happening in the picture.

III. Read the text and tick the correct answer:

1. The Old People's Home is
- a) round the corner b) next to the club c) outside the town
2. The lady in Room 16 ...
- a) feels lonely b) doesn't like talking c) likes to read
3. How old is Kathy?
- a) seventeen b) ninety c) nineteen
4. Miss Emily used to work in Hampton House doing:
- a) the washing up b) the washing and ironing c) the cooking
5. What does Joan give everyone?
- a) books b) envelopes c) presents

IV. Answer the questions:

1. What was in the trolleys?
2. Who gave Kathy and William the room-numbers?
3. What did Miss Emily look like?
4. What was Hampton House like in the past?
5. What is Hampton House like now?
6. Who was Karen Black?
7. Where did William invite Kathy?

V. Match the people with the job they do.

- | | | |
|-------------|----|--------------------------------------|
| 1. matron | a) | makes meals |
| 2. gardener | b) | grows flowers and cuts grass |
| 3. cook | c) | washes floors, dishes |
| 4. master | d) | works in a hospital |
| 5. cleaner | e) | controls the people who work for him |

VI. Fill in the correct words from the box

1. Put the letter in and post it.

2. There wason the wall to tell everyone what time the meeting started.
3. It's very cold, so wear.....jumper.
4. The diamonds on her ring in the light.
5. Be with the kitten.
6. The magician said "Abracadabra!" and made the rabbit
7. Are you here? I thought you had gone to school.
8. The headmaster's office is at the end of this

VI. Speak about

1. What kind of books do you think were in the trolley?
2. Would you send your parents/grandparents to live in an old people's home? Why? Why not?
3. Why do old people like Miss Emily feel lonely and need people to talk to?
4. Who do you think Miss Emily was?

THE DANCE

That evening Kathy took a long time to dress because she didn't know what to wear. She finally put on her best dress and shoes. Then she brushed her shoulder-length fair hair until it shone. A last look in the mirror showed a slim girl with happy brown eyes, her oval face framed by soft curls.

William stood at the end of the road and waited. When he saw Kathy, he hurried to meet her.

"Hello again! Ready to go?" "Yes, let's go!"

Together they went into the building. It was full of young people. Some girls were in mini-skirts and T-shirts, others in long, bright dresses. Most of the young men wore jeans, T-shirts and leather jackets. Everyone wanted to enjoy themselves. William greeted his friends, then invited Kathy to dance the moment the music started. They danced nicely together. When the music stopped, a girl with soft brown hair and shining brown eyes came near them.

"This is Sue. Sue, say hello to Kathy!"

"Hello Kathy! Nice to meet you. Come and meet the rest of the crowd."

Just then, a tall young man came forward. He held his glasses in one hand and a handkerchief in the other.

"This is John. He always cleans his glasses when he's thinking. He's terribly clever, so he cleans his glasses a lot."

"My hair falls across one eye when I'm angry."

She looked into his kind, green eyes and didn't believe he could ever actually get angry.

"Here comes Pam! You hear her before you see her, because she's always laughing."

"Are you talking about me?" "Yes."

"I hope it was something nice."

As she smiled her grey eyes shone. A young man went near her. "Hello my name's Adam."

"Glad to meet you. I'm Kathy." "Would you like to dance?" "I'd love to!"

For the rest of the evening, Kathy danced and talked to her new friends, and William enjoyed himself, too.

"Last dance." "Mydance!"

William led Kathy to the dance floor. As they were dancing Kathy took a look at her face in a mirror. Her cheeks were pink and her eyes were shining.

After the dance was over, William and Kathy went home, walking through the streets of the town which were now quiet.

"See you tomorrow then, Kathy."

"See you tomorrow, William. Bye-bye!"

Every Saturday, Kathy and William worked at Helping Hand. Kathy enjoyed doing the odd jobs around town. She even sang for a pop group because their singer was sick. And then she had to serve drinks and food to the guests at a garden party, but the name of the house was "Pine Lodge" not "Hampton House" as she had hoped.

One Saturday, she and William helped Mr. Jones build a fish pond in his garden. As it was a very hot day they decided to jump into the pond to cool off a little after so much hard work. Mr. Jones looked at them and said that he would have to put the fish in the pond the next day.

On days when there was no work to do, they played Monopoly and Scrabble and had a lot of fun together. William also taught Kathy to cycle.

One day Joan asked Kathy and William to take the van to the Old People's Home. Kathy visited the rooms on the matron's list. Number 16 was not on the list.

"Where's the lady from Room 16?"

"She's gone away. By the way, I found an envelope, with your name on it, left on the floor of Room 16. Here it is."

Kathy opened the envelope and took out the piece of paper inside. "VISIT HAMPTON" was all it said. She put the paper in her pocket.

"Was she a friend of yours?" "No, but I liked her."

Then, as there was nothing else to do in the Old People's Home, Kathy followed William out to the van.

Vocabulary Exercises

1. Explain the meaning of the following phrases. Translate them into Ukrainian:

- to brush one's shoulder-length fair hair

- framed by soft curls
- to greet somebody
- to come forward
- to fall across one eye
- to lead somebody to the dance floor
- to serve something to the guests
- on days
- to visit the rooms on the list/ to be on the list
- to take out something

2. Give the synonyms to the following words:

1. finally
2. terribly clever
3. angry
4. kind

Comprehension Check

1. State whether these sentences true or false. Correct the wrong sentences:

1. Cathy didn't get prepared for the party.
2. Cathy and William came to the dance party together.
3. Nobody invited Cathy to dance.
4. During a lot of weeks Cathy had no work to do.
5. One day Cathy and William visited the old people's home again.

2. Say who was meant under the italicized pronouns and nouns:

5. *She* finally put on *her* best dress and shoes.
6. When *he* saw Cathy *he* hurried to meet her.
7. *They* danced nicely together.
8. And when the music stopped *a girl* with soft brown hair and shining brown eyes came near *them*.
9. *He* always cleans *his* glasses when *he* is thinking.
10. *She* looked into *his* kind green eyes.
11. *A young man* went near *her*.
12. By the way *I* found an envelope with *your* name on it left on the floor of room 16.
13. Was *she* a friend of *yours*?

Answer the following questions:

1. What did the people at the party look like?

2. Who were Cathy's new acquaintances? What were their characteristic features?
3. What happened at the old people's home?

Retell the chapter.

THE INVESTIGATION

(Jenny Dooly)

Kathy woke up the next morning and saw that it was raining when she looked out of her bedroom window. She ran downstairs and across the road to William's house.

"Are you going to the old house today?"

"Yes, I'm going with John and some of the others. But you can come too, if you like."

"Yes, I do want to come with you!"

The old house looked more frightening than before. It was difficult for William and John to climb the wall because it was wet and slippery. Kathy waited at the gate and watched them walk across the garden. They went to the front door and together they pushed hard, but it wouldn't open. Then, they walked to the side of the house looking for a window to climb through. William looked for a rock to break the glass and John climbed into the house first. It was cold and dark. There was dust everywhere and mice ran across the room. The hole in the roof let the rain in onto the ruined floor. The wind made strange sounds, too. John walked further into the room just as William climbed in through the window.

"Can you see anything?"

"No. There's no table here, the room's empty. I wonder why Kathy made up that story. I think that this house makes her say funny things. She's so much different when she's away from here."

They climbed out through the window and across the garden to meet Kathy. "Well? What's it like in there? Did you see anything unusual?"

"The whole place is a mess. The floor is rotten and the walls are falling apart. The roof, as you can see, is ruined."

"Did you hear 'the voice', or see the table and chairs?"

"There was no table or chairs either. There's nothing in there. Kathy just made the whole thing up. Don't ask me why."

Without waiting for Kathy he started the motorbike and rode away down the road. The others stared at her, then walked away from her and got onto their bicycles. Kathy was now alone outside the old house. Slowly and carefully she climbed the wet wall and got into the garden. She walked up to the front door, turned the doorknob and stepped inside.

The room smelt damp. The table and chairs were not in the room. Kathy was ready to leave when she suddenly saw two armchairs on either side of the fireplace. There was a small table beside one of them. Kathy walked slowly across the room. She reached the back of the chairs and looked to see if anyone was

sitting in one of them. She was really scared as she did so, but fortunately both the chairs were empty. Suddenly, a gentle wind came into the room and made the old, torn curtains move. She turned round and called to the empty room.

"Please, let me see your face Lord Hampton!"

There was no answer. The room was silent and Kathy, even more scared now, stood quietly beside the empty chairs. After a long silence, which made Kathy more nervous, "the voice" spoke again. Kathy looked towards the sound but she could see nothing.

"Please sit down, Kathy, and make yourself comfortable."

She sat in front of the brightly burning fire and waited. She forgot about William and the others at Helping Hand.

"I have a gift for you. There's a box on the table next to you. Do open it!"

Kathy carefully opened the box. Inside, there was a small diamond heart on a chain.

"Put it on, then I must explain why the heart belongs to you." Kathy put the chain over her head. Then she sat quietly and waited.

"The voice" echoed round the room as the story began ...

Tasks

- 1. Look at the title of the text and say what you think the story is about.**
- 2. Look at the picture in the chapter. Describe the people in the pictures and try to guess what role they play in the story. Say what is happening in the picture.**

3. Read the text and put the events in the right order:

- a) William looks for a rock to break the glass.
- b) The room is empty.
- c) Kathy goes into Hampton House.
- d) A gentle wind comes into room.
- e) Kathy sees two armchairs on either side of the fireplace.
- f) Kathy goes to William's house.
- g) Kathy carefully opens the box.
- h) William rides away on his motorbike.
- i) William, Kathy and John go to Hampton House.
- j) Kathy sits in front of the brightly burning fire.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What was the weather like?

2. Why was it difficult to get into the garden?
3. Who waited outside?
4. What did John and William see in the house?
5. What did Kathy do after the others had left?
6. What was the gift?

5. Speak about

1. Why do you think Lord Hampton says “the heart belongs to you” to Kathy?
2. What’s the nicest gift you’re ever received?
3. Has anyone ever left you on your own somewhere? How did you feel?
4. Has anyone ever doubted that you were telling the truth? How did you feel?

6. Each student continues the story until the teacher says “stop”.

Then the next student continues to tell Lord Hampton’s story.

“The voice echoed round the room as the story began...”

LORD HAMPTON’S STORY

(by Jenny Dooley)

"When I was very young, I lived in a village where the people were very poor. I worked on a farm picking fruit and planting vegetables ...

Every day, at lunchtime, a young girl brought me fresh bread and some cheese to eat. She was a very pretty girl and she wore a beautiful diamond heart round her neck. This jewel was so pretty that I could not stop thinking about it. Late one night, I went to her house, sneaked in and stole the* diamond heart which was beside her on a pillow. '

The next morning, I left the village. I sold the diamond heart and I used the money to buy clothes. Then I went to work for a rich old man. I worked hard for many years and became very close to him. I often thought about the girl whose diamond heart I had stolen, but I never went back to my village to see her. One day, the old man asked me to visit him in his house. He said to me, 'I have no family. You are a good man and I want you to have my business and this house. After I die, everything I have is yours.'

Soon after he died, I inherited his money and became a very rich man. Everyone called me Lord Hampton and were afraid of me as I had become a cruel master who treated people in a terrible way. One day, the girl whose diamond heart I had stolen years before came to my house. She was cold and hungry and needed work. Now the time had come for me to help her, just as the diamond heart I

had stolen from her had helped me in

the past. After all, I owed her so much! But instead, when I saw that she did not recognise me in my fine new clothes, my cruel self made me send her down to the basement, where she had to work long, hard hours.

Every day she had to carry water from the well, boil it in huge pots and then wash my clothes in it. Then she had to hang them outside to dry and press them with the heavy iron. She worked hard all day for a bowl of soup and a piece of dry bread. Then, exhausted, she slept on the wet floor for a few hours. The only person that gave her some happiness was a kind young man who finally married her. When this happened, I felt sad for some time because I had memories from the time we were both young and poor and she cared for me so much. But my sadness quickly went away. What did I want from a poor miserable girl? My house was beautiful, I had many rich friends and there was always good food on my table; so, you can imagine my surprise, when years later, when I was an old man, the girl came to me in a dream and said : ...

'Many of your servants have died of cold and hunger. The ones who lived to be old were sent away when they could not work anymore and they, too, died of hunger. Now YOU must suffer before you can find peace. You will know when the time has come, because a young girl will come to your house. If she eats at your table and you speak to her honestly of your past cruelty and selfishness, then you will be free to leave this house and find peace.'

In the morning I found the diamond heart on the pillow beside me and I knew it had NOT been a dream! Soon, what she had told me became true. All my servants were old and tired. One by one they left but no new ones came to work for me. My beautiful house started falling apart. My rich friends no longer wanted to visit me.

For endless years I have wandered from room to room, always waiting for a young girl to come and free my soul from its suffering. Now, I can finally find peace."

There was a long sigh after "the voice" stopped speaking. Kathy felt cold and lonely as she stood in the middle of the empty room. Suddenly, the fire went out.

"Don't leave me here alone!"

Kathy cried, but there was no answer. She walked slowly across the dark room to the front door. There, she turned and looked once more at the two chairs beside the fireplace. Then she left the house. It was still raining and nobody was waiting outside the gates for her. Kathy felt lonely and sad as she walked home.

Tasks

I. Read the text and choose the correct answer:

When Lord Hampton was young he worked

- a) in a factory
- b) on a farm

c) in a greengrocer's

Lord Hampton stole

- a) a diamond brooch
- b) a diamond bracelet
- c) a diamond heart

Tick the jobs the young girl has to do in Lord Hampton's House

- a) carry water from the well
- b) dig the garden
- c) wash the clothes
- d) clean the windows

II. Answer the questions:

1. What did the young girl bring Lord Hampton to eat at the farm?
2. What did she look like?
3. What did Lord Hampton do after stealing the diamond heart?
4. How did Lord Hampton become a rich man?
5. How did he treat his servants?
6. Why didn't the young girl recognize Lord Hampton?
7. What eventually happened to the young girl?
8. Who came to Lord Hampton in a dream? What did he say to him?
9. What was on Lord Hampton's pillow in the morning?
10. Why did the house start falling apart?
11. What happened to Lord Hampton afterwards?
12. What was he waiting for?
13. How did Kathy feel as she walked home?

III. Choose words from the box. Write them next to the correct word.

| | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|
| hot | owe | pick | poor | |
| unhappy | fireplace burning | depressed | garden miserable | inherit soup |

IV. Choose the correct item

1. We wereafter walking 10 kms.

- a) exhausted b) dry c) huge
2. You must..... the water in order to make a cup of tea.
- a) dry b) hang c) boil
3. In my..... Last night I met a talking dog.
- a) dream b) soul c) cruelty
4. The thief..... and stole the money.
- a) cared for b) sneaked in c) sent away
5. He used to have a bicycle, but he doesn't have one.....
- a) any more b) instead c) honestly

V. Speak about

1. Can you think of any rich and famous people who were born in poverty?
2. What's your most treasured/valuable possession?
3. What would you do if you inherited a large amount of money?
4. What would you do, if you were Lord Hampton, when the girl had come to ask for help?

VI. Complete the story

Soon after he died, I inherited his money and

THE HELPING HAND CLUB

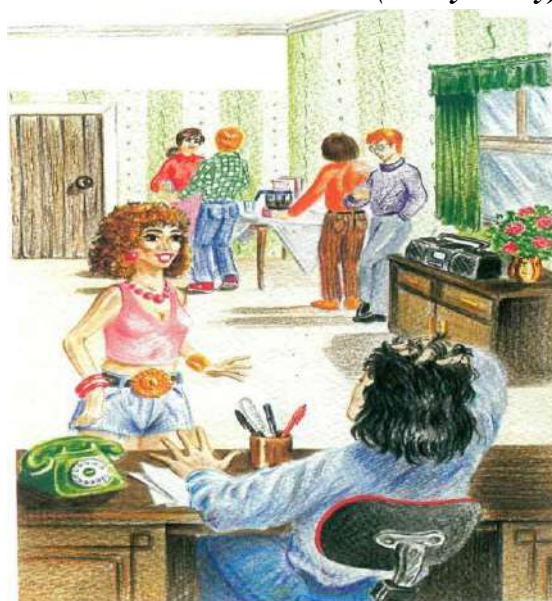
(Jenny Dooly)

William was busy as usual, in the building which was the office for Helping Hand. He worked there every Saturday morning. Today the building was full of teenagers, all waiting for someone to tell them what to do and where to go.

"Sally, Mrs Smith needs someone to collect her shopping." Sally went to the desk and took the shopping list for Mrs Smith, then with a smile on her pretty face said goodbye and walked out of the office.

"John, Mrs Jones wants you to take her dog for a walk. And be careful not to step on the dog this time." "Gary, can you babysit for the Smiths this afternoon?" "Jo, Mr Brown needs help in his garden."

The telephone never stopped ringing, but slowly, as time passed, the office became calm again. Most of the teenagers were out helping the people of the town, the rest were by the coffee



machine. Someone switched on the cassette player and William sat in his chair more comfortably and closed his eyes.

"Hello."

William opened his eyes. A lovely girl stood in front of his desk, smiling. "Hello, young lady. Who are you?" "I'm Kathy. I'm new here and I don't know anybody, so I thought perhaps I could help you."

"You said the magic word. Help is always needed round here. In fact, as soon as Joan gets back, I'm taking the Library van to the Old People's Home and I need someone to help with the small trolley. Why don't you get some coffee and meet the rest of the group?"

Suddenly the door flew open and a tall, smiling girl came in.

"Sorry I'm late. Mr. Tagg took a very long time to finish at the Foot Clinic.

He's back home now, so here I am. Any problems, William?"

"Nothing serious, but we do have a new helper. Kathy, come and meet Joan.

She's the manager here."

"William's taking me to the Old People's, Home to give out the library books - if that's alright."

"Lovely, but watch out! William is a terrible driver, so fasten your seat belt!" "Don't believe a word she says. Bye-bye everybody. See you later."

"All right, but not too much later. We have a lot of things to do, you know!"

Everyone laughed as there was really not so much to do that day. William and Kathy walked out of the office and got into the van.

"Don't worry, Kathy. I'm a safe driver, and it won't take us very long to do this job."

Kathy smiled at William and looked at the busy street outside.

"I'm not worried about your driving, but it will take us a long time as there's a lot of traffic in the streets, today."

"Alright then, let's hit the road!"

Tasks

I. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What kind of people worked for the Helping Hand Club?
2. What sort of jobs did they do?
3. What was the new girl's name?
4. Who was the manager?
5. How often did William work in the Helping Hand Club?
6. What job did they ask Sally to do in the Club?
7. Why was Kathy there?

2. Please The light. I can't see.
A switch on **B** watch out **C** give out
3. The roads are always on Saturdays because people go shopping by car.
A busy **B** magic **C** safe
4. These boxes are too big to put in the car; let's put them in the
A trolley **B** coffee machine **C** van
5. The dog was lying On the carpet in front of the fire.
A comfortably **B** alright **C** outside

Dear Ms. Rosie Dunne,

Thank you for your application to study Hotel Management with us at Boston College. We are delighted to inform you that you were successful in your application...

From: Rosie

To: Alex

Subject: Boston here I come!

I GOT IN!! Boston College, here I come!!! WAHOOO! The letter just arrived for me this morning and I am soooo excited! You'd better not move a muscle, Mr. Stewart, because I am finally coming to see you. It'll be great, even though you and I won't be studying in the same college (Harvard is far too distinguished for the likes of me!). But I think it's just as well because I don't think we can really afford to get suspended again...

E-mail or call me as soon as possible, I'd call you but Dad put a block on long-distance calls as you know. Mum and Dad are so proud, they're calling all the family to tell them. I think they're hoping I'll be the first Dunne child to go to college and actually finish the course. Dad keeps warning me not to go trying to "find myself" anywhere like Stephanie did. By the way it doesn't look like Steph is coming home any time soon, she met some chef that works at the restaurant she's waiting at and she's "in love."

The phone hasn't stopped ringing all day with congratulations! Honestly, Alex, the house is buzzing! Paul and Eileen from across the road sent over a bunch of flowers for me which was really nice. Mum's getting the house ready for a get-together tonight, just a few sandwiches and cocktail sausages. Kevin is happy I'm leaving. I'll miss him even though he never talks to me. I'll miss Mum and Dad even more but right now everyone is just so excited I've been accepted to think about the fact that I won't be living here anymore. I'll deal with it the day I wave good-bye but in the meantime we'll continue to celebrate!

Love, Rosie

PS: One of these days I can run a hotel and you can be the doctor-in-the-house who saves the lives

of the guests I poison in the restaurant, just like we always planned. Oh this will all work out wonderfully...

From: Alex To:

Rosie

Subject: Re: Boston here I come!

This is *brilliant* news! I can't wait to see you too! Harvard isn't too faraway from Boston College (well in comparison to being a whole ocean apart – can you believe Harvard accepted me? It must be the intellects' idea of a hilarious joke). I'm too excited to type – just get over here! When are you coming?

From: Rosie

To: Alex

Subject: September

I won't be over till September, just a few days before the semester starts because I have got so many things to sort out you wouldn't believe!

The debs are at the end of August – will you come over for them? Everyone would love to see you and I need someone to go with! We will have so much fun and we can annoy all our teachers, just like old times... Let me know.

From: Alex To:

Rosie Subject:

Debs

Of course I'll come home for our debs. I wouldn't miss it for the world.

Where r u??? I'm waiting at airport. Me& Dad have been here for hours. I tried ur house phone & mobile. Don't know where else 2 call. Hope everything's ok.

Hi Rosie! Just got ur text. Sent u an email explaining. Can u check email at airport?

Alex

From: Alex To:

Rosie Subject:

Sorry!

Rosie, I am so sorry. This whole day was an absolute nightmare. There was a problem with the flight. I don't know what happened, but my name wasn't in the system when I went to get my ticket. I've been here all day trying to get another flight. They're all booked because of people flying home from holidays and students returning home. I'm waiting, but so far there's nothing. This is a nightmare.

From: Rosie

To: Alex

Subject: Flight tomorrow

Dad's talking to the lady at Aer Lingus ticket desk. She says there's a flight that leaves Boston

tomorrow at 10:10a.m.It takes five hours to get here so that you will make it 3p.m.,then we're five hours ahead which will make it8p.m.We could collect you from airport and go straight to ball? Or maybe you'd prefer to go to my house first? You can't wear your tux on the plane because you'll get all crumpled. What do you think?

From: Alex To:

Rosie Subject:

Flight

Rosie, bad news. That flight is fully booked.

From: Rosie To:

Alex Subject:

Flight

Think, think, think. What can I do? It seems that we can get you here every other day except tomorrow. Somebody up there really doesn't want you to get on that plane. Maybe it's a sign?

From: Alex To:

Rosie

Subject: My fault

It's my fault, I should have double checked with the airline yesterday. Please go to the debs anyway. I know I've messed up your night. You still have the whole day to find someone else to go with you. Take loads of photos, tell everyone I was asking for them and enjoy yourself. Sorry, Rosie.

From: Rosie

To: Alex

Subject: Re: My fault

It's not your fault. I'm disappointed but let's be realistic, it's not the end of the world. I'm gonna be in Boston soon and we'll be seeing each other EVERY DAY! Make sure you get your money back for that flight. We'll have a brilliant time. I better go searching for a man now...

From: Alex To:

Rosie

Subject: Manhunt

Any luck finding a man?

From: Rosie

To: Alex

Subject: Man found

What a stupid question!! Of course I found a man.

From: Alex To:

Rosie

Subject: Mistery man

Then who is it?

From: Rosie To:

Alex

Subject: Secret man!

Brian From:

Alex To:

Rosie

Subject: Brian?

BRIAN?? BRIAN THE WHINE?? Ha ha ha ha ha ha, you're going to the debs with Brian the Whine?!!! I can't believe it! The Brian you were stuck sitting beside for all of second class, who ate fish sandwiches every day for lunch and picked his nose while you ate yours? The Brian who followed us home from school every day singing, "Rosie and Alex up a tree, K-I-S-S-I-N-G?" and made you cry and ignore me for a week? The Brian you absolutely can't stand and was the one person you hated all throughout school? And now you're going to the last school dance ever, *with Brian?*

From: Rosie

To: Alex

Subject: No, the other Brian

Yes, Alex, *that* Brian. Now may I ask that you please stop emailing me as my darling mother is tying knots in my head right now, trying to make me look half decent?

From: Alex

To: Rosie

Subject: Re: Brian

Brian, you see, is a bit of a whine. Have fun!

From: Rosie

To: Alex

Subject: Re: Brian

You know as well as I do that I can't go to the debs alone. Brian was the only person I could get last minute thanks to you. All I have to do is stand in with him for the photos so that Mum and Dad can have lovely memories of their daughter going to the debs all dressed up with a man in a tuxedo. Anyway he's not that bad! Hair's done now, have to get the rest of me ready. I'll let you know how it went tomorrow.

Rosie has logged off.

(adapted from "Where Rainbows End" by Cecilia Ahern)

2. Is it really hard for parents to let their children study in a different city/ country? Why?

3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of entering a college?

VIII. Read the following information. Compare the peculiarities of the debs in Ireland and Ukraine.

A **debs** or **grad** is a formal ball for students in their final year of secondary school in Ireland, analogous to the prom in North American schools or the school formal in Australia. "Debs ", from "débutantes", is the usual name for girls' schools, coeducational schools, and some boys' schools; "grad" (from graduation) is often used in boys' schools. Debs occur at the end of the final year of secondary school. Each secondary school will host their own ball. Most schools have the debs in the autumn after the final year, but some choose to begin the final year with the debs. Traditionally a committee is created in the school to organize the event.

Students sometimes worry about being invited or finding a date but many attend with friends or in a group, not worrying about the dating aspect. It is not uncommon for students to not go with their boyfriend/girlfriend and instead go with a friend. Whether the female asks the male, or vice versa, is irrelevant. Men are usually attired in dinner jackets with bow ties; however, some do go in ordinary casual suits. Women usually wear formal gowns or dresses adorned with a corsage given to them by their date. It is customary for men to purchase an orchid or bouquet of flowers and/or a box of chocolates.

The debs is usually held at a hotel or other large function room. The debs usually, though not always, is a formal dinner, followed by music (usually pop, dance and rock music, but occasionally traditional Irish music) and dancing. Alcohol is served. Traditionally there is a photographer present, who will take individual shots of each couple, and several throughout the night, of the dancing etc.. It is common for the event to last all night, hence attendees do not to return home until the following morning, often going for breakfast together. Sometimes the hotel will provide this. Usually people return from the Debs about 6-7a.m.

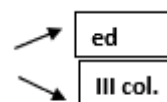
IX. Describe your last school ball in writing.

ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ДОВІДНИК

Active Voice

| | Present | Past | Future | Future-in-the-Past |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Indefinite <i>Факт, загальна характеристика</i> | V1 V(e)s (he, she, it) to be = am, is, are to have = have, has a.v. = do, does t.i. = <i>usually, sometimes, every..., often, seldom, always, never</i> | V2 ed II column a.v. → did t.i. = <i>yesterday, last ..., ... ago, in 2011</i> | (shall), will + V1 a.v. = (shall), will t.i. = <i>tomorrow, next, soon, in 3 days</i> | (should), would + V1 a.v. = (should), would Вживається у підрядних додаткових реченнях, якщо дієслово головного речення в минулому часі. e.g. My friend <u>promised</u> we <u>would meet</u> tomorrow. |
| Continuous <i>Процес, тривалість</i> | am, is, are + Ving a.v. = am, is, are t.i. = <i>now, at this moment, at present, still, Look!</i> !!! State verbs (know, want, like) | Was, were + Ving a.v. = was, were t.i. = <i>at 5 o'clock yesterday, while, from 5 to 6 yesterday, whole, when mother came</i> | (shall), will + be + Ving a.v. = (shall), will t.i. = <i>at 5 o'clock tomorrow, while, from 5 to 6 tomorrow, whole</i> | (should), would + be + Ving a.v. = (should), would |
| Perfect <i>Завершеність, результат</i> | have, has + V3 ed ← → III column a.v. = have, has t.i. = <i>ever, never, just, already, yet, this..., today, for, since, so far, lately, recently</i> | had + V3 a.v. = had t.i. = <i>by, інша минула дія</i> | (shall) will + have + V3 a.v. = (shall), will t.i. = <i>by, інша майбутня дія</i> | (should), would + have + V3 a.v. = (should), would |
| Perfect Continuous <i>Тривалість з минулого</i> | have, has + been + Ving a.v. = have, has t.i. = <i>since, for, Since when? How long?</i> | had + been + Ving a.v. = had t.i. = <i>since, for, Since when? How long?</i> | (shall), will + have + been + Ving a.v. = (shall), will t.i. = <i>since, for, Since when? How long?</i> | (should), would + have + been + Ving a.v. = (should), would |

Passive Voice = to be + V



| | Present | Past | Future | Future-in-the-Past |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Indefinite Факт, загальна характеристика | am, is, are + V3 | was, were + V3 | (shall), will + be + +V3 | (should), would + be + +V3 |
| Continuous Процес, тривалість | am, is, are + being + V3 | was, were + being + V3 | ----- | ----- |
| Perfect Завершеність, результат | have, has + been + V3 | had + been + V3 | (shall) will + have + been + V3 | (should), would + have + been + V3 |

Типи питань

- 1. Загальне питання (general)** = доп. дієсл. + підмет + присудок+ ...
 - 2. Спеціальне питання (special)** = питальне слово + доп. дієсл. + підмет + присудок+ ...
 - 3. Альтернативне питання (alternative)** = доп. дієсл. + підмет + присудок+ ... + **or** + ...
 - 4. Розділове питання (disjunctive)** =
 - стверджувальне речення, доп. дієсл. + *not* + підмет-займенник (доп. дієсл. + *not* – коротка форма)
 - заперечне речення, доп. дієсл. + підмет-займенник
- !!! Питання до підмета** = Who? \ What? + присудок у третій особі однини

Узгодження часів (Sequence of Tenses)

*** головним чином уживається при перетворенні прямої мови на непряму за умови, що присудок головного речення вжито в минулому часі:

e.g. 'I am taking the 5.30 train tomorrow evening,' said Janet ↔ Janet said she was taking the 5.30 train tomorrow evening.

Розповідні речення

Головне речення

Підрядне додаткове

Past

Пряма мова ↔ непряма мова

Present

↔ Past

Past

↔ Past Perfect

Future

↔ Future-in-the-Past

Непрямі накази

Don't make noise! ↔ The teacher ordered **not to make** noise.

Do! ↔ Smb told **to do**

Don't do! ↔ Smb told **not to do**

Непрямі питання

e.g. "Have you seen my umbrella anywhere?" asked Fiona. Fiona ↔

asked me (if) I had seen her umbrella anywhere.

- загальне\ альтернативне\ розділове =

= головне речення Past + if \ whether + підмет + присудок (узгодження часів)

- спеціальне =

= головне речення Past + питальне слово + підмет + присудок (узгодження часів)

Умовний спосіб (Conditional Mood)

e.g. I would travel round the world (if) I had a million dollars.

Три типи умовних речень

I if real condition = **shall \ will** + **V1** + () + **V1 \ Vs**

II unreal condition (Present, Future) =
= **should \ would** + **V1** + **if** + **V2**

III unreal condition (Past) =
= **should \ would** + **have** + **V3** + **if** + **had** + **V3**

Модальні дієслова (Modal Verbs)

!!! Після модальних дієслів уживається інфінітив **без частки to!!!** Заперечна частка **not** ставиться після модального дієслова. У **питальних реченнях** не вживається допоміжне дієслово, а саме модальне дієслово ставиться перед підметом.

| Present | Past | Future |
|--|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Can <i>(фізична, розумова здатність)</i> | could | will be able to |
| May <i>(дозвіл, можливість)</i> | might | will be allowed to \ permitted to |
| Must <i>(обов'язок, необхідність)</i> | had to | will have to |

Припущення, сумнів, імовірність (probability)

Present --- can \ could

may \ might + Indefinite Infinitive (V₁),

Continuous Infinitive (be + V_{ing})

must

Past --- can \ could

may \ might + Perfect Infinitive (have

+V₃), must

Future --- can\ could

may\ might

+ Indefinite Infinitive (V₁),

--- probably

~~must~~

e.g. Where could she be going? Can

he have done it?

Can he know Japanese? She may be

at school now.

I may have put it on the table. He must

be 80 years old.

There must have been thousands of people at the concert. Probably they

will not return soon.

Should, ought to

Виражають моральний обов'язок, пораду, рекомендацію

e.g. You ought to read more.

Should, ought to + V₁, \ be Ving --- дія стосується теперішнього або майбутнього (*e.g. You ought to have language practice regularly*)

Should, ought to + have +V₃ --- бажана дія не відбулася (*e.g. You should have sent her to school*)

Should not, ought not to + have +V₃ --- дія відбулася як небажана (*e.g. You should not have sent her to school*)

Should в риторичних запитаннях з питальним словом виражає здивування, обурення :
e.g. Why should I learn so much by heart?

Have to vs must

have to

(необхідно, потрібно)
обов'язок

must

(сувора необхідність,)

don't have to

(не потрібно, не обов'язково)

mustn't

(заборона)

e.g. Nurses have to wear a uniform (it's a rule).

You must work harder (I am telling you what to do -- personal opinion) You mustn't take drugs.

Teenagers don't have to go out to work.

To be to

Має форми Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite.

Виражає:

- ❖ обов'язок, що впливає з попередньої домовленості, плану, розкладу тощо
We are to meet at the theatre. He was to come at 5 p.m.
- ❖ наказ або інструкцію: *You are not to come here any more. You are to go to sleep.*

Shall

Виражає

- ❖ наказ, попередження, погрозу, обіцянку: *You shall go into the dining-room first. You shall not run away before you answer.*
- ❖ у питальних реченнях вживається з метою дістати розпорядження, вказівку чи запрошення до дії: *Shall I read? Shall we have a cup of tea?*

Will, would (узгодження часів)

Виражають:

- ❖ волю, бажання, намір: *I often write him, but he won't answer. We will help you.*
- ❖ ввічливе прохання, запрошення: *Would you help me? Will you have a cup of tea?*
- ❖ предмет (а не особа) + won't / wouldn't означає, що предмет не виконує дії, позначеної інфінітивом: *The pen won't write. The window wouldn't open.*

Need

модальне

- виражає необхідність
- вживається у питальних і заперечних реченнях
- має лише форму Present
- форми утворюються без допом. дієсл.
- не вживається **to**
- need + Perfect Infinitive – дія, в якій не

було необхідності, відбулася

e.g. *You need not trouble about that at all.*

magazine. Need we go there?

money?

You needn't have done this exercise

in a written form.

смиислове

- означає мати потребу
- вживається з **to**
- має усі часові форми
- форми утворюються з допом. дієсл.

I'll need this

Do you need any

I didn't need to do this

task in writing.

Dare

Як модальне:

- ❖ Означає сміливість або зухвалість зробити щось.
- ❖ Уживається переважно в питальних і заперечних реченнях.
- ❖ Утворює форми без допом. дієслова.
- ❖ Вживається без **to**.

e.g. *How dare you say it?*

For a while he dared not move.

Як смислове:

Означає *наважуватися*. Відмінюється за загальними правилами, вживається з **to**.

e.g. *He didn't dare to look at me.*

Neither George nor I dared to turn round.

The Infinitive

| | Active | Passive |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Indefinite (дія одночасна або майбутня відносно присудка) | to V ₁ | to be V ₃ |
| Continuous (дія одночасна з дією, вираженою присудком) | to be V _{ing} | ---- |
| Perfect (дія попередня відносно присудка) | to have V ₃ | to have been V ₃ |
| Perfect Continuous (тривала попередня дія) | to have been V _{ing} | ---- |

e.g. It was pleasant **to be driving** a car again. I hope **to see** you on Monday.

I am very sorry **to have caused** so much inconvenience.

Complex Object (об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс)

Складний додаток

e.g. I like **Helen to sing** this song. I saw **Helen cross** the street.

Complex Object = іменник (наз. відм.) \ займ. (об'єктний відм.) + (to) +
+ infinitive

!!! Вживається після груп дієслів, що виражають

- відчуття *to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice* + інфінітив **без частки to**
- бажання, намір *to want, to wish, to like, to hate*
- припущення, сподівання *to consider, to believe, to think, to expect*
- наказ, прохання *to order, to ask, to advise, (to let, to make* + інфінітив **без частки to)**

!!! Перекладається підрядним додатковим реченням.

Complex Subject
(The Subjective Infinitive Complex)

e.g. We saw him run----- → He was seen to run.

!!! Complex Subject = іменник \ займенник у наз. відм.
+ (присудок Passive)
+ інфінітив

Complex Subject вживається:

- ❖ з дієсл. *to say, to report* у Passive
- ❖ З дієсл., що позначають думку, припущення, сподівання у Passive: *to think, to know, to consider, to believe, to suppose, to expect*.
- ❖ З дієсл., що позначають відчуття у Passive: *to see, to hear, to feel, to notice, to observe, to watch*
- ❖ З дієсл., що виражають наказ, прохання, дозвіл у Passive: *to order, to ask, to request, to allow, to permit, to make, to cause, to force*.
- ❖ З дієсл. *to seem, to appear, to happen, to chance, to turn out, to prove* у Active
- ❖ Зі словосполученнями *to be sure, to be certain, to be likely, to be unlikely*

Complex Subject перекладається складнопідрядними реченнями.
Переклад починати з присудка!

e.g. *He is said to write a new novel.*

I was supposed to meet my friend at the station.

My classmates were too noisy at the concert. They were ordered to leave the hall. My brother kept silent. He seemed to be thinking about something.

We are sure to learn about the news on TV.

(see Verba grammar book: ex. 213 – 216)

The Prepositional Infinitive Complex (for-to-construction)

For-to-complex = for + іменник / займенник + to + Infinitive
у загальн. в об'єктному
відмінку відмінку

For-to-complex може виконувати різні функції в реченні:

- ❖ Підмет: *For me to see you is the happiest minute in my life.*
- ❖ Додаток: *He waited for her to speak.*
- ❖ Означення: *There is nobody here for him to play with.*
- ❖ Обставина мети або наслідку: *The teacher gave several examples for the pupils to understand the rule better.*

The Participle
(Дієприкметник)

Неособова форма дієслова, що має властивості дієслова, прикметника й прислівника.

The Participle

Present Participle (Participle I)
always Passive

Ving

Past Participle (Participle II)

V3

Український еквівалент **Participle I** – дієприкметник активного стану теперішнього часу та дієприслівник недоконаного виду:

Resting people swam in the sea. Standing passengers paid half the fee. People visited the Botanic Garden resting in the Crimea.

Український еквівалент **Participle II** перехідних дієслів – дієприкметник пасивного стану минулого часу *dressed – одягнутий*

іноді неперехідних дієслів – дієприкметник активного стану минулого часу *faded – зів'ялий*

The Participle

| Форма дієприкметника | Перехідні дієслова | | Неперехідні дієслова |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>Active Voice</i> | <i>Passive Voice</i> | <i>Active Voice</i> |
| <i>Present Participle (дія одночасна, майб.)</i> | Ving | being V3 | Ving |
| <i>Past Participle (дія попередня)</i> | ----- | V3 | V3 |
| <i>Perfect Participle (дія попередня)</i> | having V3 | having been V3 | having V3 |

e.g. *Reading English books I wrote out new words. Entering his room, he went quickly to the other door. Dressing myself as quickly as I could I went for a walk. Having given her word, she ought to keep it.*

Having been packed, the parcel was taken to the post-office. We looked at the destroyed bridge.

Frightened by the dog, the child began to cry.

the Objective Participle Complex (об'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс)

Складний дієприкметниковий додаток

e.g. I saw **Helen crossing** the street.

The Objective Participle Complex = іменник (наз. відм.) \ займ. (об'єктний відм.) + Participle

!!! **Вживається** після груп дієслів, що виражають

➤ відчуття *to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice, to observe, to smell*

!!! *I saw them play football.* (констатація факта)

I saw them playing football. (дія виражається як процес)

➤ бажання, процес мислення *to want, to wish, to like, to hate, to consider, to think, to believe* + **Past Participle only**

➤ *to have, to get* + **Past Participle only** – виражає дію а) що виконується не особою-підметом, а кимсь іншим для неї; б) якої зазнає особа-підмет:

e.g. *She had her hair done.*

Have you had a photo taken?

I must have my watch repaired.

The Subjective Participle Complex (суб'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс)

Складний дієприкметниковий підмет

!!! **Complex Participle Subject** = іменник \ займенник у наз. відм.

+ (присудок Passive)

+ Participle (переважно Present Participle)

Complex Subject вживається:

❖ з дієсловами, що виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуття *to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice, to observe, to smell* у Passive.

❖ З дієсловами *to consider, to believe, to find* іноді вживається суб'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс з Past Participle.

e.g. *A plane was heard flying high in the sky. The students were observed writing the test. The work was considered finished.*

The Absolute Participle Complex (незалежний дієприкметниковий комплекс)

The Absolute Participle Complex = іменник \ займенник у наз. відм.

+ Participle (будь-яка форма) У реченнях в основному виконує функцію

обставин.

На українську мову **перекладається** підрядним реченням, простим у складі складносурядного речення, дієприслівниковим зворотом та ін.

The Absolute Participle Complex може **вводитись** прийменником **with**.

e.g. *Weather permitting, we'll spend our day off in the forest.*

Peter coming home from Kyiv, we asked him to tell us about the exhibition. The letter being written, I went to post it.

He was standing, with his arms crossed and his head bent.

The Noun (Іменник)



!!! But:

- wife – wives, shelf – shelves, half – halves, leaf – leaves, life – lives, knife – knives;
- man – men, woman – women, foot – feet, tooth – teeth, goose – geese, mouse – mice, child – children;
- sheep, deer, swine, fish;
- phenomenon – phenomena, crisis – crises, radius – radii.

Only singular

*Silver, salt, knowledge,
news, money*

Only plural

*spectacles, jeans, goods,
clothes, contents*

the Possessive Case (присвійний відмінок)

‘s

У присвійному відмінку вживаються іменники, що позначають назви

- істот *Peter's notebook, my friend's mother*
- країн, міст *Kyiv's parks, England's foreign trade*
- небесних тіл *the sun's rays, the Moon's surface*
- час і відстань *a mile's distance, last week's salary*

!!! У словосполученнях ‘s додається до останнього слова *Foreign Minister of Poland's speech*

The Adjective (Прикметник)

the positive

degree

the comparative

degree

-er

(однокладові, деякі двоскладові)

more

(багатоскладові)

the superlative

degree

the -est

the most

!!! good – better – the best

bad – worse – the worst

old – older/ elder – the oldest/ the eldest

far – farther/ further – the farthest / the furthest

little – less – the least

many, much – more – the most

ТАБЛИЦЯ НЕПРАВИЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ

Неправильні дієслова англійської мови (irregular verbs) утворюють II-ю (минулий невизначений час, Past Indefinite) і III-ю (причастя минулого часу, Past Participle) форми не шляхом додавання закінчення –ed до інфінітиву, як у більшості англійських дієслів, а різними іншими способами.

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Переклад |
|---------------------------|--|--|---------------------|
| arise [ə'raɪz] | arose [ə'rəʊz] | arisen [ə'rizən] | виникати |
| awake [ə'weɪk] | awoke [ə'wəʊk] | awoken [ə'wəʊkən] | прокидатися |
| be [bi:] | was [wɒz]/ were [wɜ:] | been [bi:n] | бути |
| bear [beə] | bore [bɔ:r] | borne [bɔ:rn] | нести |
| beat [bi:t] | beat [bi:t] | beaten ['bi:tn] | бити |
| become [bi'kʌm] | became [bi'keɪm] | become [bi'kʌm] | ставати |
| begin [bi'gɪn] | began [bi'gæn] | begun [bi'gʌn] | починати |
| bend [bend] | bent [bent] | bent [bent] | гнути |
| bet [bet] | bet [bet] | bet [bet] | битися об заклад |
| bid [bɪd] | bade [bæd]/ bid [bɪd] | bidden ['bɪdn]/ bid [bɪd] | пропонувати |
| bind [baɪnd] | bound [baʊnd] | bound [baʊnd] | зв'язувати |
| bite [baɪt] | bit [bɪt] | bitten ['bɪtn] | кусати |

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Переклад |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| bleed [bli:d] | bled [blɛd] | bled [blɛd] | кровоточити |
| blow [bləʊ] | blew [blu:] | blown [bləʊn] | дути |
| break [breɪk] | broke [brəʊk] | broken [ˈbrəʊkən] | ламати |
| breed [bri:d] | bred [brɛd] | bred [brɛd] | розмножуватися |
| bring [brɪŋ] | brought [brɔ:t] | brought [brɔ:t] | приносити |
| broadcast [ˈbrɔ:dka:st] | broadcast [ˈbrɔ:dka:st] | broadcast [ˈbrɔ:dka:st] | транслявати |
| build [bɪld] | built [bɪlt] | built [bɪlt] | будувати |
| burn [bɜ:n] | burned [bɜ:nd]/ burnt [bɜ:nt] | burned [bɜ:nd]/ burnt [bɜ:nt] | горіти |
| burst [bɜ:st] | burst [bɜ:st] | burst [bɜ:st] | вибухати |
| buy [baɪ] | bought [bɔ:t] | bought [bɔ:t] | купувати |
| catch [kæʃ] | caught [kɔ:t] | caught [kɔ:t] | ловити |
| choose [tʃu:z] | chose [tʃəʊz] | chosen [ˈtʃəʊzn] | вибирати |
| come [kʌm] | came [keɪm] | come [kʌm] | приходити |
| cost [kɒst] | cost [kɒst] | cost [kɒst] | коштувати |

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Переклад |
|-------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| creep [kri:p] | crept [krept] | crept [krept] | повзти |
| cut [kʌt] | cut [kʌt] | cut [kʌt] | різати |
| deal [di:l] | dealt [deɪt] | dealt [deɪt] | мати справу |
| dig [dɪg] | dug [dʌg] | dug [dʌg] | копати |
| do [du:] | did [dɪd] | done [dʌn] | робити |
| draw [drɔ:] | drew [dru:] | drawn [drɔ:n] | малювати |
| dream [dri:m] | dreamed [dri:md]/ dreamt [drɛmt] | dreamed [dri:md]/ dreamt [drɛmt] | мріяти |
| drink [drɪŋk] | drank [dræŋk] | drunk [drʌŋk] | пити |
| drive [draɪv] | drove [drəʊv] | driven [ˈdrɪvən] | водити (машину) |
| eat [i:t] | ate [et] / [eɪt] | eaten [ˈi:tn] | їсти |
| fall [fɔ:l] | fell [fɛl] | fallen [ˈfɔ:lən] | падати |
| feed [fi:d] | fed [fed] | fed [fed] | годувати |
| feel [fi:l] | felt [felt] | felt [felt] | відчувати |

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Переклад |
|----------------------------|---|---|----------------|
| fight [faɪt] | fought [fɔ:t] | fought [fɔ:t] | боротися |
| find [faɪnd] | found [faʊnd] | found [faʊnd] | знаходити |
| fit [fɪt] | fit [fɪt]/ fitted [ˈfɪtɪd] | fit [fɪt]/ fitted [ˈfɪtɪd] | підходити |
| flee [fli:] | fled [fled] | fled [fled] | втікати |
| fly [flaɪ] | flew [flu:] | flown [fləʊn] | літати |
| forbid [fəˈbɪd] | forbade [fəˈbæd] | forbidden [fəˈbɪdn] | забороняти |
| forget [fəˈɡet] | forgot [fəˈɡɒt] | forgotten [fəˈɡɒtn] | забувати |
| forgive [fəˈɡɪv] | forgave [fəˈɡeɪv] | forgiven [fəˈɡɪvn] | прощати |
| freeze [fri:z] | froze [frəʊz] | frozen [ˈfrəʊzn] | замерзати |
| get [ɡet] | got [ɡɒt] | got [ɡɒt] | отримувати |
| give [ɡɪv] | gave [geɪv] | given [ˈɡɪvn] | давати |
| go [gəʊ] | went [went] | gone [ɡɒn] | йти |
| grow [grəʊ] | grew [gru:] | grown [grəʊn] | рости |
| hang [hæŋ] | hung [hʌŋ] | hung [hʌŋ] | висіти, вішати |

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Переклад |
|------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| have [hæv] | had [hæd] | had [hæd] | мати |
| hear [hiə] | heard [hɜ:d] | heard [hɜ:d] | чути |
| hide [haɪd] | hid [hɪd] | hidden [ˈhɪdn] | ховати |
| hit [hɪt] | hit [hɪt] | hit [hɪt] | вдаряти |
| hold [həʊld] | held [held] | held [held] | тримати |
| hurt [hɜ:t] | hurt [hɜ:t] | hurt [hɜ:t] | боліти, завдати болю |
| keep [ki:p] | kept [kept] | kept [kept] | зберігати |
| kneel [ni:l] | knelt [nɛlt]/ kneeled [ni:ld] | knelt [nɛlt]/ kneeled [ni:ld] | стояти на колінах |
| know [nəʊ] | knew [nju:] | known [nəʊn] | знати |
| lay [leɪ] | laid [leɪd] | laid [leɪd] | класти |
| lead [li:d] | led [led] | led [led] | вести |
| lean [li:n] | leant [lent]/ leaned [li:nd] | leant [lent]/ leaned [li:nd] | нахилиятися |
| leap [li:p] | leapt [lept]/ leaped [li:pt] | leapt [lept]/ leaped [li:pt] | стрибати |

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Переклад |
|------------------------|--|--|--------------|
| learn [lɜ:n] | learnt [lɜ:nt]/ learned [lɜ:nd] | learnt [lɜ:nt]/ learned [lɜ:nd] | вчити |
| leave [li:v] | left [left] | left [left] | залишати |
| lend [lend] | lent [lent] | lent [lent] | позичати |
| let [let] | let [let] | let [let] | дозволяти |
| lie [laɪ] | lay [leɪ] | lain [leɪn] | лежати |
| light [laɪt] | lit [lɪt]/ lighted ['laɪtɪd] | lit [lɪt]/ lighted ['laɪtɪd] | освітлювати |
| lose [lu:z] | lost [lɒst] | lost [lɒst] | втрачати |
| make [meɪk] | made [meɪd] | made [meɪd] | робити |
| mean [mi:n] | meant [ment] | meant [ment] | означати |
| meet [mi:t] | met [met] | met [met] | зустрічати |
| pay [peɪ] | paid [peɪd] | paid [peɪd] | платити |
| put [pʊt] | put [pʊt] | put [pʊt] | класти |
| read [ri:d] | read [red] | read [red] | читати |
| ride [raɪd] | rode [rəʊd] | ridden ['rɪdn] | їздити верхи |

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Переклад |
|--------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| ring [rɪŋ] | rang [ræŋ] | rung [rʌŋ] | дзвонити |
| rise [raɪz] | rose [rəʊz] | risen [ˈrɪzn] | підійматися |
| run [rʌn] | ran [ræn] | run [rʌn] | бігти |
| say [seɪ] | said [sed] | said [sed] | казати |
| see [si:] | saw [sə:] | seen [si:n] | бачити |
| sell [sel] | sold [səʊld] | sold [səʊld] | продавати |
| send [send] | sent [sent] | sent [sent] | надсилати |
| set [set] | set [set] | set [set] | встановлювати |
| shake [ʃeɪk] | shook [ʃʊk] | shaken [ˈʃeɪkən] | трясти |
| shine [ʃaɪn] | shone [ʃɒn] | shone [ʃɒn] | світити |
| shoot [ʃu:t] | shot [ʃɒt] | shot [ʃɒt] | стріляти |
| show [ʃəʊ] | showed [ʃəʊd] | shown [ʃəʊn]/ showed [ʃəʊd] | показувати |
| shrink [frɪŋk] | shrank [fræŋk]/ shrunk [frʌŋk] | shrunk [frʌŋk]/ shrunk [ˈfrʌŋkən] | скорочувати |

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Переклад |
|--------------------------|---|--|------------|
| shut [ʃʌt] | shut [ʃʌt] | shut [ʃʌt] | закривати |
| sing [sɪŋ] | sang [sæŋ] | sung [sʌŋ] | співати |
| sink [sɪŋk] | sank [sæŋk]/ sunk [sʌŋk] | sunk [sʌŋk]/ sunken ['sʌŋkən] | тонути |
| sit [sɪt] | sat [sæt] | sat [sæt] | сидіти |
| sleep [sli:p] | slept [slept] | slept [slept] | спати |
| slide [slaid] | slid [slɪd] | slid [slɪd] | ковзати |
| speak [spi:k] | spoke [spəʊk] | spoken ['spəʊkən] | говорити |
| spend [spend] | spent [spent] | spent [spent] | витрачати |
| spin [spɪn] | spun [spʌn] | spun [spʌn] | крутити |
| spit [spɪt] | spat [spæt] | spat [spæt] | плювати |
| split [split] | split [split] | split [split] | розділяти |
| spread [sprɛd] | spread [sprɛd] | spread [sprɛd] | поширювати |
| spring [sprɪŋ] | sprang [spræŋ]/ sprung [sprʌŋ] | sprung [sprʌŋ] | стрибати |
| stand [stænd] | stood [stʊd] | stood [stʊd] | стояти |

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Переклад |
|---------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| steal [sti:l] | stole [stəʊl] | stolen ['stəʊlən] | красти |
| stick [stɪk] | stuck [stʌk] | stuck [stʌk] | приклеювати |
| sting [stɪŋ] | stung [stʌŋ] | stung [stʌŋ] | жалити |
| stink [stɪŋk] | stank [stæŋk]/ stunk [stʌŋk] | stunk [stʌŋk]/ stunken ['stʌŋkən] | смердіти |
| strike [straɪk] | struck [strʌk] | struck [strʌk]/ stricken ['stri:kən] | вдаряти |
| swear [swɛə] | swore [swɔ:] | sworn [swɔ:n] | присягати |
| sweep [swi:p] | swept [swɛpt] | swept [swɛpt] | підмітати |
| swell [swɛl] | swelled [swɛld] | swollen ['swɒlən]/ swelled [swɛld] | опухати |
| swim [swɪm] | swam [swæm] | swum [swʌm] | плавати |
| swing [swɪŋ] | swung [swʌŋ] | swung [swʌŋ] | гойдатися |
| take [teɪk] | took [tʊk] | taken ['teɪkən] | брати |
| teach [ti:tʃ] | taught [tɔ:t] | taught [tɔ:t] | викладати |
| tear [teə] | tore [tɔ:] | torn [tɔ:n] | рвати |

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Переклад |
|------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| tell [tɛl] | told [təʊld] | told [təʊld] | казати |
| think [θɪŋk] | thought [θɔ:t] | thought [θɔ:t] | думати |
| throw [θrəʊ] | threw [θru:] | thrown [θrəʊn] | кидати |
| understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] | understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd] | understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd] | розуміти |
| wake [weɪk] | woke [wəʊk]/ waked ['weɪkt] | woken ['wəʊkən]/ waked ['weɪkt] | прокидатися |
| wear [weə] | wore [wɔ:] | worn [wɔ:n] | носити (одяг) |
| weave [wi:v] | wove [wəʊv]/ weaved [wi:vd] | woven ['wəʊvən]/ weaved [wi:vd] | ткати |
| weep [wi:p] | wept [wept] | wept [wept] | плакати |
| win [wɪn] | won [wʌn] | won [wʌn] | вигравати |
| wind [wɪnd] | wound [waʊnd] | wound [waʊnd] | заводити (годинник) |
| write [raɪt] | wrote [rəʊt] | written ['rɪtn] | писати |

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ

The Verb (Дієслово)

1. Use the Infinitives in brackets in the necessary tense-form.

1. We (*to meet*) twice a week.
2. I (*not understand*) your remark.
3. She (*to wind*) the watch every morning.
4. He often (*to spend*) his summer vacation at the sea-side.
5. My watch (*to go*) right. I (*to set*) it by the radio.
6. She usually (*to walk*) to the University.
7. Our teacher (*to speak*) English and French.
8. We always (*to be glad*) to see you here.
9. He usually (*to be late*) on Saturday.
10. What foreign languages your friend (*to speak*)?
11. You always (*to be welcome*) to my house.
12. I (*to know*) this men. He often (*to call on*) us.
13. It often (*to rain*) here?
14. Her marks (*to be*) always good.
15. You (*to see*) anybody in the street?
16. It (*to take*) you ten minutes if you (*to take*) a taxi.
17. You (*to catch*) the train if you (*to hurry*).
18. If you (*to be busy*) on Sunday afternoon I (*to invite*) your friend.
19. If you (*to look through*) today's newspapers you (*to see*) your picture.

2. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the Present Tense or by the Future Tense.

1. If nothing (*to happen*) I (*to be back*) on the 3rd of May.
2. If it (*to blow*) from the east, we (*to have*) rain.
3. There (*to be*) no picnic tomorrow unless the weather (*to be*) clear.
4. You will excuse me if I (*to be*) a little late.
5. Give him this message when you (*to see*) him.
6. I don't know when he (*to come*), but when he (*to come*) I shall speak to him.
7. You not (*to catch*) the train unless you (*to leave*) at once.
8. When you (*to see*) her, ask her to come.
9. If you (*to come*) today, we (*to play*) chess.
10. If I (*to see*) him again, I (*to recognize*) him.

3. Translate into English.

1. Вона не часто пише нам.
2. Він вивчає німецьку чи французьку?
3. Ми завжди зустрічаємо Новий рік удома.
4. Скільки годин на день працює твій батько?
5. Якщо завтра я звільнюся, то зателефоную.
6. Вода замерзає при 0 °С.
7. Я знаю цього чоловіка. Він часто відвідує нас протягом тижня.
8. Ви від'їжджаєте до Парижа наступного тижня.
9. Вони почекають, доки ви не повернетесь.
10. Її друг учити англійську щоранку.
11. Узимку тут рідко йде сніг.
12. Цей студент багато працює над вимовою.
13. Коли всі прийдуть, ми почнемо обговорення.
14. Сонце сходить на сході.
15. Бачите дівчину отам?
16. Поспішайте, потяг від'їжджає рівно о п'ятій.
17. Ти не оволодієш іноземною мовою, якщо не будеш багато працювати.
18. Якщо ви добре підготуєтесь, то складете іспит.
19. Він пам'ятатиме це, поки житиме.

4. Ask 5 special questions to the sentences. Make up the sentences negative.

1. He sometimes reads German magazines.
2. The students of our group often discuss economic problems.
3. He sometimes explains grammar to me.
4. The coffee beans grow well in Brazil.

5. Put the Infinitives in brackets in the necessary tense-form.

1. There (*to be*) a heavy snow in the night.
2. Yesterday the weather (*to look*) nice and I (*to leave*) my umbrella at home.
3. Last summer we (*to have*) plenty of sunny days.
4. There (*to be*) a strong wind the other day.
5. The weather (*to be*) warm and humid last autumn and we (*to go*) to the forest to pick mushrooms.
6. They (*to observe*) a rainbow in the sky after a thunderstorm yesterday.
7. In June we (*to spend*) much time outdoors.
8. It (*to snow*) hard last winter and the children often (*to make*) a snowman.
9. It (*to be*) so dark and cloudy last night. It (*to look*) like rain.
10. He not (*to ring up*) me yesterday.

6. Translate into English.

1. З ким ви були у міністерстві того дня?
2. Скільки разів на тиждень ви відвідували університет минулого року?
3. Ти був удома чи в інституті о 5 годині вечора?
4. Яким був цей чоловік? Ким він був за фахом?
5. Погода була тут холодною минулого тижня? — Ні, погода була дуже гарна.
6. Учора була неділя.
7. Книги прибули цими днями.
8. Менеджер зайшов до офісу, сів за письмовий стіл і почав проглядати пошту.
9. Він вийшов із дому, узяв таксі та поїхав до аеропорту.
10. Минулого тижня він часто заходив до нас.
11. Минулого тижня я не ходив за покупками, тому що був дуже заклопотаний.
12. Я не бачив Ганну вчора на заняттях.
13. Минулої зими випало багато снігу?
14. Петро дав нам свій номер телефону.
15. Де ви були вчора?
16. Де ви вчора обідали? Я обідав учора в ресторані.
17. Коли Колумб відкрив Америку? — Колумб відкрив Америку в 1492 році.
18. Минулої зими не було снігу.
19. Торік Боб не закінчив коледж.

7. Make the following sentences negative. Ask 5 questions to the sentences.

1. It often rained last spring.
2. Ann passed all her examinations last week.
3. It seldom snowed last winter.
4. I worked for that company last year.

8. Use the Infinitives in brackets in the necessary tense-form. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. Her cousin (*to go*) abroad next week.
2. They (*to remember*) this day forever.
3. If you (*to enter*) the University, your parents (*to be*) happy.
4. I (*to pay*) this bill next week.
5. Tomorrow we (*to have dinner*) later than usual.
6. It (*to take*) us half an hour to get to the railway station
7. It (*to rain*) tomorrow.
8. They (*to meet*) you at Kennedy Airport.

9. I (*to call up*) you as soon as I (*to buy*) tickets for the train.
10. If the day (*to be*) hot, we (*to go*) to the beach.
11. If he (*to return*) home before Friday, he (*to help*) us to make the translation.
12. If you (*to want*) to see all these places, you must stay here for a week.
13. Please, drive us to the airport if you (*to have*) time tomorrow morning.
14. As soon as you (*to come back*) from your trip, call me up.
15. They (*to go for a walk*) before they (*to go*) to bed.
16. Speak to them about it when you (*to see*) him.
17. Will you wait until he (*to come back*)?
18. Come to see me before you (*to leave*) for the south.
19. Let's wait till the green light (*to be*) on.

9. Translate into English.

1. Я думаю, що у твоєму тесті не буде багато помилок.
2. Фільм буде дуже цікавим.
3. Коли цей студент почне вивчати німецьку мову?
4. Заняття не закінчаться о другій.
5. Він думає, що вам не сподобається новий балет.
6. Ви зможете закінчити цю роботу завтра.
7. Він буде вдома о дев'ятій? — Ні.
8. Не телефонуйте мені ввечері, я буду зайнята.
9. Ми дізнаємося про результати тесту через тиждень.
10. Я передам йому вашу книжку, як тільки побачу його.
11. Я догляну дитину, поки ти спиш.
12. Я зателефоную вам до того, як прибуду до Києва.
13. Я запишу вашу адресу одразу ж, поки я її не забуду.
14. Ви не закінчите перекладу вчасно, якщо не будете посилено працювати.
15. Якщо наступної неділі буде дощ, ми залишимося вдома.
16. Якщо ви добре підготуетесь, ви складете іспит.
17. Він прийде до нас, коли не буде таким заклопотаним.
18. Він зателефонує вам, як тільки прийде додому.
19. Як довго ви будете відсутні?
20. Ви прийдете до нас, щоб познайомитися з моїми батьками?

10. Ask 5 questions to the following sentences. Make them negative.

1. My friend's family will move to a new flat in a week.
2. I shall place the furniture in my room to my liking.
3. My new apartment will have all modern conveniences.

4. They will pass all their examinations in June.

11. Use either the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous.

1. What you (*to do*) here? — I (*wait*) for a friend.
2. He (*to speak*) French? — Yes, he (*to speak*) French quite fluently.
3. Listen. Someone (*to knock*) at the door.
4. Don't go into the classroom. The students (*to write*) a dictation there.
5. She (*to write*) letters to her mother every week.
6. Ships (*to travel*) from Odessa to Batumi in three and a half days.
7. The man who (*to smoke*) a cigarette is our English teacher.
8. Let's go for a walk, it not (*to rain*).
9. Listen. The telephone (*to ring*).
10. Where is Pete? He (*to have*) his English lesson. I think that he always (*to have*) it at this time.

12. Change the following sentences using the Passive Voice.

1. This factory will produce a new equipment this year.
2. A railway line connects the village with the town.
3. A famous architect designed this theatre.
4. The student read the text aloud.
5. The teacher will correct the students' compositions.
6. The workers are unloading the steamer.
7. The director signed the letter.
8. The customs officer is counting the cases.

13. Ask questions to have the following answers.

1. The course of studies at the University lasts four, five or six years.
2. The University offers a curriculum of economic subjects.
3. Economics is a training in clear thinking.
4. Economics deals with production, distribution, exchange and consumption.
5. The key terms of economics are needs, wants and demands.

14. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the Past Continuous Tense or by the Past Simple (Active).

Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. They (*to look for*) the nearest telephone booth when I (*to meet*) them.
2. He (*to drive*) a car all the morning yesterday.
3. We (*to stay*) at the hotel when he (*to call* on) us.
4. It (*to rain*) the whole evening and they had to stay at home.

5. When I (*to leave*) home, it (*to rain*) hard.
6. The steamer (*to go*) to the North when a violent storm (*to break out*).
7. I (*to meet*) him when he (*to walk*) to the station.
8. What you (*to write*) when I (*to come in*)?
9. He (*to cycle*) along a narrow path when he (*to fall*) and (*to hurt*) himself badly.
10. When we (*to leave*) home, a strong wind (*to blow*).
11. The telegram (*to come*) just as I (*to leave*) the house for the office.
12. When I (*to come up*), he (*to get*) into a taxi.
13. It (*to snow*) at midnight.
14. What he (*to do*) at that moment?
15. They (*to look for*) the nearest cafe when they (*to meet*) their friends.
16. We were not sure that we (*to go*) in the right direction.

15. Complete the following sentences translating the words in brackets into English.

1. When the red light was switched on (вона переходила вулицю).
2. When they met him at the taxi-rank (він розмовляв із другом).
3. (Я збирався запитати одного з перехожих про найкоротший шлях до театру) when I saw an information booth.
4. (Він виходив з кімнати) when the telephone rang.
5. (Він їхав зі швидкістю 90 кілометрів за годину) when he saw a militiaman at the crossroad.
6. (Літак приземлився в аеропорту) when the thunderstorm broke out.

16. Translate into English.

1. Я поспішав на роботу, коли зустрів свого старого друга.
2. Коли задзвонив телефон, вони обговорювали це питання.
3. Коли я вийшов з кімнати, вони грали в шахи.
4. Вони сиділи за столом, коли я почав розповідати цю історію.
5. О 10-й ранку ми дивилися новини по телевізору.
6. Ми подорожували, коли отримали листа від батьків.
7. Ми ходили по магазинах, коли побачили його.
8. Він увійшов до кімнати і побачив, що батько читає газету.
9. Коли я підійшов до нього, він проглядав ранкову газету.
10. Він прокинувся. Біля його ліжка дзвонив телефон.
11. Небо було ясным, і зорі світили яскраво.
12. Поки секретар готував документи, керівник розмовляв по телефону.
13. Поки я проглядав листи, він друкував.
14. Учора в цей самий час я складав іспит з англійської мови.
15. Коли він прийшов, ми закінчували обговорення.
16. Вона постійно присікується до мене.

17. Він тільки збирався продиктувати листа, як задзвонив телефон.
18. Коли ми виїхали з Києва, ішов дощ.
19. Аварія сталася, коли ми їхали по шосе.

17. Make the sentences negative and ask 5 questions.

1. It was raining all day yesterday.
2. The students were playing tennis from 5 till 7.

18. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. I was writing a letter the whole evening.
2. They were criticizing my report at the conference.
3. He was translating this article all the week.
4. My brothers were discussing a new film when we came home.
5. They were planting trees the whole morning.
6. She was translating an article the whole evening.

19. Put the Infinitives in brackets in the Future Continuous Tense. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I (*to write*) a letter to my friend at this time tomorrow.
2. She (*to make*) her report the whole evening tomorrow.
3. Let's meet at 2 o'clock. I (*to wait for*) you at the General Post-Office.
4. The train (*to approach*) the station at 10 o'clock next morning.
5. They (*to wait for*) our call at the Call-Office from 9 till 10 o'clock tomorrow.
6. We (*to expect*) a parcel from London next week.
7. We (*to watch*) TV when you come.
8. I (*to play*) the piano at this time tomorrow.
9. I (*to take*) my English exam at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
10. I still (*to work*) at 6 o'clock.

20. Ask questions to have the following answers.

1. I shall be getting a money order at this time tomorrow.
2. He will be sending a telegram at 7 o'clock next morning.
3. She will be waiting for a call after supper.
4. We shall be answering letters all the morning.
5. They will be looking through the morning mail from 8 till 9 a. m.
6. He will be flying to London at this time tomorrow.

7. I shall be waiting for you at the Call-Office.
8. We shall be packing our things when you come.

21. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. He (*reads, will read, will be read*) letters from 9 till 10 tomorrow.
2. The boys will be looking at their collections of stamps when their mother (*will come, comes, is coming*).
3. You (*will speak, will be speaking, are speaking, speak*) over the phone when your sister comes home.
4. I (*shall write, shall be writing, am writing*) a letter when you come.

22. Make the following sentences passive. Put questions to the newly formed sentences.

1. We'll be considering these problems at this time tomorrow.
2. He'll be delivering a lecture at two o'clock the day after tomorrow.
3. You'll be translating these sentences at the lesson next week.
4. He'll be explaining this rule when you come.
5. The doctor will be examining his patients from 10 till 12 next Tuesday.

23. Translate into English the first part of the following sentences:

1. Вони вечерятимуть, *when you come back*.
2. Ви говоритимете по телефону, *when your mother comes*.
3. Вони слухатимуть музику *at this time tomorrow*.
4. Ми працюватимемо тут *all day long*.
5. Ми обговорюватимемо це питання *at 3 o'clock tomorrow*.
6. Діти вже спатимуть, *when you return*.

24. Translate into English.

1. Ми поговоримо про це на завтрашніх зборах.
2. Що ви робитимете ввечері о сьомій? — Я слухатиму новини по телевізору.
3. Вона спатиме о шостій ранку. Не телефонуйте їй.
4. Я на вас чекатиму з 5 до 6 години.
5. Що ви робитимете, коли він прийде?
6. Вона ще читатиме, коли ви прийдете.
7. Я гратиму на піаніно весь вечір.
8. Як довго ви пробудете у вашої подруги?
9. Поїзд відійде через 5 хвилин.

10. Завтра о цій порі ми проведжати мемо його на вокзал.
11. Ви все ще дивитиметесь телевізор, коли я вам зателефоную?
12. Якщо ви зателефонуете о сьомій, він у цей час дивитиметься новини по телебаченню.
13. Коли ви повернетесь, я працюватиму.
14. Якщо вони прийдуть, у нас буде ланч.
15. О восьмій вечора він працюватиме над доповіддю.
16. Завтра о цій порі Джек гратиме на скрипці.

25. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the Present Perfect Tense.

1. I already (*to see*) the film and I think it is dull.
2. Don't go to the baker's. I (*to buy*) bread.
3. The mail just (*to come*).
4. We already (*to come*) to a definite conclusion.
5. I not (*to see*) her (*yet*).
6. I (*to see*) the film twice this week.
7. I always (*to be in love*) with you.
8. I not (*to see*) my friend for a week.
9. He (*to work*) at his report since early morning.
10. She never (*to see*) that man before.
11. The students always (*to enjoy*) her classes.
12. You ever (*to be*) in the Hermitage?
13. I (*to read*) most of Mark Twain's stories.
14. You (*to do*) the sums?
15. Jane just (*to come back*) from Washington?
16. He not (*to have dinner*).
17. I not (*to see*) her lately.
18. They (*to live*) in New — York since 1985.
19. We (*to be*) good friends since we met in London in 1990.
20. You never (*to meet*) Mr. Brown

26. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the Present Perfect or the Past Simple Tense. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. At last I (*to do*) all my homework, now I shall go out.
2. The rain (*to stop*) but an icy wind is still blowing.
3. We already (*to settle*) the matter.
4. He (*to come*) a moment ago.

5. I never (*to speak*) to him.
6. They just (*to finish*) their work.
7. You (*to make*) any spelling mistakes?
8. It (*to be*) bitterly cold yesterday.
9. When you (*to meet*) him?
10. How many examinations you (*to pass*) up to now?
11. You (*to do*) all the exercises on this page?
12. We deeply (*to study*) the problem.
13. I not (*to see*) him since last June.
14. I (*to correct*) that mistake before but you (*to make*) it still.
15. Why you (*to leave*) the door open? You will catch cold sitting in the draught.
16. A week and a half (*to pass*) since I (*to arrive*) at this place, but we (*to have*) hardly a single fine day.
17. They not yet (*to come*) from the South.
18. He (*to be*) ill last week but now he (*to recover*).
19. At last I (*to translate*) the English article, now I shall have a little rest.
20. We (*to have*) a picnic yesterday but the rain (*to spoil*) the whole pleasure.

27. Translate into English.

1. Ви знаєте, що вони товаришують з дитинства?
2. На цьому тижні я телефонував йому декілька разів.
3. Я тут нова людина. Я тут усього кілька днів.
4. Він пише, що з жовтня там погана погода.
5. Чому тут так холодно? — Усю ніч було відчинене вікно.
6. Цього року мій друг закінчив школу.
7. Ми не були в них сьогодні.
8. Я не бачила її відтоді, як вона лягла в лікарню.
9. Скільки часу в них є автомобіль? — Вони купили його два роки тому.
10. Я давно не отримував листів від Смирнових.
11. Скільки нових фільмів ви подивилися з вересня?
12. Ви закінчили читати книгу? — Ні, але від 7 години я вже прочитав 100 сторінок.
13. Давайте підемо до театру разом. Ми не були в театрі цілу вічність.
14. Ти був у кінотеатрі на цьому тижні? Ні, не був.
15. Ми ніколи не бачили цієї людини.
16. Де ти був?
17. Він прочитав багато статей на цю тему останнім часом.
18. Ніхто не бачив її сьогодні.
19. Ми досягли великих успіхів у англійській мові останнім часом.

20. Вони були в Британії багато разів.

28. Ask 5 questions to the sentences.

1. My friend has just finished reading an economic article.
2. This student has translated several English poems into Ukrainian.

29. Make the following sentences passive.

1. My friend has given a very interesting book to me.
2. I have ordered a trunk call this morning.
3. They have left a message.
4. She has dialed the wrong number.
5. We have made some telephone calls today.
6. She has just finished her business talk over the telephone.

30. Put the Infinitives in brackets in the necessary tense-form.

1. The car (*to arrive*) before they (*to come*).
2. The rain (*to stop*) by the time we (*to go out*).
3. She (*to work*) hard before she (*to enter*) the University.
4. They (*to make*) great progress by that time.
5. We (*to have*) our lunch by 12 o'clock.
6. Gregory said he (*to lose*) his car keys.
7. I asked Jeff where he (*to spend*) his vacation.
8. The rain (*to stop*) before we (*to start*) our trip to Baltimore.
9. I (*to come*) to the library after Helen (*to leave*).
10. By 5 o'clock I (*to complete*) my work.
11. I (*to realize*) that I (*to take*) the wrong road.
12. The film was better than we (*to expect*).
13. We (*to translate*) an economic article by the end of the lesson.
14. The secretary (*to type*) the documents by 2 o'clock.
15. My friend (*to buy*) a new watch yesterday as he (*to lose*) his old one.
16. We (*to do*) all grammar exercises by 5 o'clock.
17. He said that he (*to prepare*) well for his examinations.
18. After he (*to translate*) all the necessary articles, he returned the dictionary to me.
19. When we (*to come*) to the station, we were told that the train already (*to leave*).
20. My watch (*to stop*) as I not (*to wind*) it up.

31. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Tense. Translate the sentences.

1. When I (*to call*) at his house, they told me that he (*to leave*) an hour ago.
2. On checking up his answers he found that he (*to do*) five examples wrong.
3. The message (*to arrive*) five minutes after he (*to leave*) the house.
4. The rain (*to stop*) but there (*to be*) still a slight drizzle in the air.
5. I (*to leave*) home at nine o'clock, but I (*not to go*) far when I remembered that I (*to forget*) to lock my door.
6. The moon not (*to rise*) yet and only two stars (*to shine*) in the dark blue sky.
7. I (*to be surprised*) what progress she (*to make*) since our last meeting.
8. I not yet (*to fall asleep*) when I (*to hear*) the sound of the bell.
9. He (*to learn*) French before he (*to enter*) the University.
10. Suddenly he (*to remember*) that he (*not to ring*) her up in the morning.

32. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the Past Simple or the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect Tense. Translate the sentences.

1. The train not yet (*to arrive*), but a lot of people (*to stand*) on the platform.
2. When I (*to leave*) home the snow already (*to stop*), but an icy wind still (*to blow*).
3. The pain already (*to go*) but the child still (*to cry*).
4. When we (*to leave*) home a strong wind (*to blow*).
5. He (*to be back*) two months before I (*to see*) him.
6. When I (*to come*) he already (*to read*) the book and (*to watch*) TV.
7. When I (*to get up*) my mother (*to prepare*) breakfast and (*to wait*) for me.
8. She already (*to leave*) the house when he (*to phone*).

33. Translate into English.

1. Ми прибули із запізненням на 5 хвилин. Поїзд уже відійшов.
2. У кімнаті було страшне безладдя. Хтось у ній побував.
3. Ми не змогли відповісти на ваш факс одразу. На той час ми ще не прийняли остаточного рішення.
4. Я не пішов з вами обідати, тому що встиг щось перехопити в кафе і не хотів їсти.
5. Він подумав, що бачив цю людину раніше.
6. Я спізнився на поїзд, оскільки зустрів друга.
7. Коли вона вийшла з магазину, згадала, що не купила цукру.
8. Його годинник зупинився, тому що вона його впустила з рук.
9. Джеку довелося йти додому пішки, оскільки він загубив усі гроші.
10. Він не був голодним, бо щось перехопив в університеті.
11. Студенти переклали статтю, коли пролунав дзвоник.
12. До восьмої він прийняв душ і поснідав.
13. Коли вона нарешті знайшла свою парасольку, дощ уже вщух.
14. Вона отримала погану оцінку, тому що не вивчила тексту напам'ять.

15. Ми вже закінчили свою роботу, коли прийшов наш викладач.
16. Оскільки я пропустив лекцію, попросив старосту нашої групи пояснити мені новий матеріал.
17. Вона вивчила діалог до третьої.
18. Ми перекладали першу главу до п'ятої.
19. Я згадав номер телефону, коли вийшов з дому.
20. Того дня він дуже втомився: у той день він прочитав 4 лекції.

34. Put the Infinitives in brackets in the necessary tense-form. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. The students (*to read*) many economic articles by the end of this term.
2. I haven't translated all the sentences concerning the topic «Market Economy» yet but I (*to translate*) them before the bell rings.
3. She hasn't given a final answer yet, but she (*to give*) it before you return.
4. He hasn't done this translation yet, but he (*to do*) it by the time fixed.
5. We (*to finish*) our talk about the types of economic systems by 2 o'clock.
6. I (*to do*) the work by Friday.
7. He (*to repair*) his car by Saturday.
8. You (*to return*) before we begin the meeting?
9. We (*to learn*) a lot by that time.
10. I not (*to finish*) reading the article by the time you return.
11. We (*to pass*) our exams by the end of June.
12. By the end of next year I (*to be*) here twenty-five years.
13. By the end of the term I (*to read*) all the necessary books on the list.
14. By half past seven we (*to have*) supper.
15. By the end of the year I (*to read*) this English book in the original.
16. I hope you not (*to forget*) all the Future Perfect Tense by the next lesson.

35. Translate into English.

1. Я напишу доповідь на цю тему до кінця місяця.
2. Він зробить цей прилад до того часу, як ви прийдете.
3. Я житиму там уже місяць, коли ви приїдете.
4. Я поверну вам словник після того, як перекладу статтю.
5. Тримай словник, поки не перекладеш статтю.
6. Я вивчу діалог напам'ять до наступного уроку.
7. Я вже прочитаю 1 розділ підручника, коли ви прийдете.
8. До того часу ви мене забудете.

9. Я подзвоню тобі, коли закінчу переклад тексту.
10. Ми поговоримо про це, коли вип'ємо по чашці чаю.
11. Я повернусь через 2 години. Сподіваюсь, що до цього часу ви закінчите переклад.
12. До червня наступного року він закінчить роботу над своєю дисертацією.
13. До якого часу ви закінчите обговорення цієї статті?
14. Я впевнений, що до того часу, як я повернуся з Європи, ви вже одужаєте.
15. До від'їзду з Києва він побачить усіх своїх старих друзів.
16. Я впевнений, що до вересня ви витримаєте іспит з водіння.
17. Я боюсь, що до завтра ви вже забудете всі правила.
18. До того часу, коли ми туди потрапимо, лекція вже закінчиться.
19. Я сподіваюсь, що до кінця наступного тижня я закінчу читати цю книжку.
20. Ми вже пообідаємо, коли ви прийдете.

36. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. I don't understand this sentence. What _____?
A. does mean this word B. does this word mean
C. means this word
2. John _____ tennis once or twice a week.
A. is playing usually B. is usually playing C. usually plays
D. plays usually
3. How _____ now? Better than before?
A. you are feeling B. do you feel C. are you feeling
4. It was a boring weekend _____ anything.
A. I didn't B. I don't do C. I didn't do
5. Tom _____ his hand when he was cooking the dinner.
A. burnt B. don't have C. has burnt
6. Everything is going well. We _____ any problems so far.
A. didn't have B. don't have C. haven't had
7. Linda has lost her passport again. It's the second time this _____.
A. has happened B. happens C. happened
8. You're out of breath _____.
A. are you running B. Have you run C. have you been running
9. We are good friends. We _____ each other for a long time
A. know B. have known C. have been knowing D. Knew

10. Sally has been working here _____.

- A. for six months B. since six months C. six months ago

11. The Chinese _____ printing.

- A. *invented* B. *has invented* C. *had invented*

12. Ian _____ in Scotland for ten years. Now he lives in London.

- A. *lived* B. *has lived* C. *has been living*

13. The man sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because he _____ before.

- A. *hasn't flown* B. *didn't fly* C. *hadn't flown*

D. *Wasn't flying*

14. _____ a car when they were living in London?

- A. *Had they* B. *Did they have* C. *Were they having*

D. *Have they had*

15. _____ tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.

- A. *I'm not working* B. *I don't work* C. *I won't work*

16. That bag looks heavy _____ you with it.

- A. *I'm helping* B. *I help* C. *I'll help*

17. I think the weather _____ be nice later.

- A. *will* B. *shall* C. *is going to*

18. «Ann is in hospital.» «Yes, I know _____ her tomorrow.»

- A. *I visit* B. *I'm going to visit*

C. *I'll visit*

19. We're late. The film _____ by the time we get to the cinema.

- A. *will already started* B. *will be already started*

C. *will already have started*

20. Don't worry _____ late tonight.

- A. *If I'm* B. *when I'm* C. *when I'll be*

D. *If I'll be*

37. Change the following sentences from active to passive constructions.

1. Somebody calls the president every day.

2. John is calling the other members.

3. Martha was delivering the documents to the department.
4. The other members have repealed the amendment.
5. The delegates had received the information before they left.
6. The teacher should buy the supplies for this class.
7. Somebody will call Mr. Watson tonight.
8. The fire has caused considerable damage.
9. The company was developing a new procedure when their bankruptcy hearings began.
10. John will have received the papers by tomorrow.
11. The manager should sign these contracts today.
12. The company has ordered some new equipment.
13. The company had ordered some new equipment before the strike began.
14. The committee is considering several new proposals.
15. The tornado destroyed thirty houses.
16. Hurricanes destroy a great deal of property each year.
17. They gave him an invitation card to the party.
18. They pay him regularly.
19. They told me an interesting story yesterday.
20. They granted the firm a long term credit.

Revision of Tenses

38. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Please don't make so much noise. I (*study*).
2. Before you (*leave*), don't forget to shut the windows.
3. Everyone (*be*) very surprised if he (*pass*) the examination.
4. You (*watch*) television when I phoned you?
5. What you (*do*) at this time yesterday?
6. You (*be*) ever to London?
7. I (*play*) tennis a lot last year but I (*not play*) this year.
8. It (*rain*) for two hours.
9. How long you (*learn*) English?
10. We (*not*) (*discuss*) this question yet but we (*discuss*) by the time you (*come*).

39. Translate into English.

1. Я не знаю студента, який розмовляє з деканом.
2. Ми щойно зробили доповідь на тему «Економічні ринки».
3. Коли делегація прибула до Києва?
4. Я думаю, він візьме участь у науковій конференції.
5. Він зателефонує мені, як тільки отримає телеграму.

6. Наступного тижня ми вивчатимемо тему «Попит і пропозиція».
7. Ця фірма експортує комп'ютери з 1982 року.
8. Усіх студентів буде проекзаменовано до 5-ї години.
9. Багато цікавої інформації друкується в журналі «Економіст».
10. Він керує цією компанією 2 роки.
11. Він чекав годину, аж поки прийшов директор.
12. В економічній теорії відношення попиту та ціни виражене законом попиту.
13. За останні кілька років безробіття значно зросло.
14. Він ще не склав заліку з англійської мови. Він складатиме його завтра о 10 год.
15. Вона не телефонувала вам учора, бо загубила номер вашого телефону.
16. Документи будуть надруковані та підписані, коли ви прийдете.
17. Товари будуть доставлені, коли ви отримаєте нашу телеграму.
18. Ця наукова конференція закінчиться через 2 дні.
19. Я не хочу показувати вам мою роботу, оскільки її ще не закінчено. Як тільки я закінчу, покажу її вам.
20. Нова лінія метро будується біля нашого офісу.

40. Write passive sentences.

1. They cancelled all flights because of fog.

All _____

2. People don't use this road very often. _____

3. Somebody accused me of stealing money.

I _____

4. How do people learn languages?

How _____

41. Write questions using the passive. Some are present and some are past.

Ask about the telephone. (*when /invent?*) _____

Ask about glass. (*how/make?*) How _____

Ask about Australia. (*when/discover?*) _____

Ask about silver. (*what/use for?*) _____

Ask about television. (*when/invent?*) _____

42. Translate into English.

1. Де продаються книжки та журнали іноземними мовами?
2. Коли було отримано ці документи?
3. Які питання йому задали?

4. Цю статтю було обговорено на конференції.
5. Мені розповіли про це вчора.
6. Вашу дитину доглянуть.
7. Йому запропонували цікаву роботу.
8. Я піду туди, якщо мене запросять.
9. Цей журнал виходить раз на тиждень.
10. Про цю подію багато говорять.
11. Ці документи факсом не передаються.
12. Контракт буде підписано, якщо нам дадуть знижки (a good discount).
13. Як правило, товари доставляються своєчасно.
14. Мене зустріли керівники цієї компанії.
15. Кофе імпортують із Бразилії.
16. Під час війни всі документи було загублено.
17. Їх запросили взяти участь у конференції.
18. Я думаю, що про цю книжку багато говоритимуть.
19. Ким було написано цю статтю?
20. Його завжди любили та поважали.

43. Put the verb into the correct form, active or passive.

1. Water _____ (*cover*) most of the Earth's surface.
2. Most of the Earth's surface _____ (*cover*) by water.
3. The park gates _____ (*lock*) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
4. The letter _____ (*post*) a week ago and it _____ (*arrive*) yesterday.
5. Ron's parents _____ (*die*) when he was very young. He and his sister _____ (*bring*) up by their grandparents.
6. While I was on holiday, my camera _____ (*steal*) from my hotel room.
7. While I was on holiday, my camera _____ (*disappear*) from my hotel room.
8. The company is not independent. It _____ (*own*) by a much larger company.
9. I saw an accident last night. Somebody _____ (*call*) an ambulance but nobody _____ (*injure*) so the ambulance _____ (*not/need*).

44. Translate into English.

1. Що будеється біля інституту?
2. Наш проект зараз розглядається.
3. У цю мить обговорювалось дуже цікаве питання, і всі уважно слухали.
4. Коли я ввійшов до аудиторії, екзаменували останнього студента.
5. Нас там зараз чекають.

6. Документи ще не готові. Їх зараз підписують.
7. Це питання обговорюватиметься о 5.
8. Що відбувається в бібліотеці? Там обговорюються нові статті.
9. Яку роботу він зараз виконує?
10. Цей лист друкували, коли я ввійшов.
11. Які товари зараз пакують?
12. Його зараз дуже уважно слухають.
13. Цю дорогу зараз ремонтують.
14. Вона завжди нервує, коли на неї дивляться.
15. Цю книжку зараз перекладають українською.
16. На якій вулиці будується новий офіс фірми?
17. Нового президента фірми зараз обирають на зборах.
18. Цю людину зараз розшукує поліція.
19. Це правило пояснювали, коли вона ввійшла.
20. Цю кімнату зараз прибирають.

Passive revision

45. Put the verb in the correct form.

1. The event (*report*) by the newspapers before they arrived home.
2. After the accident he (*to take*) home immediately.
3. The letter (*to type*) by the typist when I came in.
4. I am sure that this work (*to complete*) by the end of the month.
5. Many new houses (*to build*) in our town lately.
6. We think that the ship (*to charter*) next week.
7. The goods not (*to examine*) yet at the custom-house. When they (*to examine*)?
8. The question which (*to discuss*) now at the conference is very important.
9. The contract (*to type*) before the director comes to the office.
10. Important scientific work (*to carry on*) by that institute.
11. All the students (*to examine*) by 5.
12. The documents not (*to sign*) yet by the manager. They (*to check*) now.
13. She (*to frighten*) by a loud noise in the street.
14. My watch (*to make*) of steel.
15. When I arrived at the port all the cases (*to pack*).
16. The letter (*to write*) in ink.
17. Scientific articles (*to publish*) in this magazine.
18. The book (*to recommend*) to us by our teacher.

19. You (*to ask*) about it?
20. The steamer (to unload) tomorrow.

46. Translate into English.

1. Не зачиняйте вікно. Його щойно відчинили.
2. Ви збираєтесь перекласти цю статтю? Її ще не переклали.
3. Він сказав, що з ним іще не розмовляли.
4. Чому на ці листи ще не відповіли?
5. Йому розповіли ці новини перед тим, як він поїхав.
6. Як довго зводять цей будинок?
7. Усі документи будуть підписані до 6-ї.
8. Мені щойно запропонували цікаву роботу.
9. Я не знав, що його не запросили на конференцію.
10. Їй продиктували його адресу декілька разів, перш ніж вона записала її.
11. Він сказав, що ніколи не був там, але йому багато розповідали про це місце.
12. Коли він повернеться, усе в кімнаті буде зроблено.
13. Контракт щойно було підписано.
14. Мені щойно сказали, що треба робити.
15. Вона зрозуміла, що її багаж украли.
16. Усі погодилися, що конференцію було добре організовано.
17. Його ім'я буде відомо кожному до кінця місяця.
18. Її давно не бачили.
19. Я зрозумів, що заблукав (*to be lost*).
20. Останнім часом багато уваги приділяється вивченню економіки.

47. Put the words in brackets in the correct order.

1. (*when/was/built/this house*) _____
2. (*how/cheese/is/made*) _____
3. (*when/invented/the computer/was*) _____
4. (*why/Sue/working/isn't/today*) _____
5. (*what time/coming/your friends/are*) _____
6. (*why/was/cancelled/the concert*) _____
7. (*where/your mother/was/born*) _____
8. (*why/you/to the party/didn't/come*) _____

9. (how/ the accident/did/happen) _____

10. (why/this machine/doesn't/work) _____

48. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the correct tense-forms.

1. She (*to speak*) English quite fluently.
 2. My brother (*to smoke*) a great deal.
 3. The system of capitalism (*to begin*) with the industrial revolution.
 4. During the pastoral stage man (*to begin*) to domesticate animals and wild grain for his own use.
 5. He (*to deliver*) a lecture from 5 to 6 tomorrow.
 6. The student (*to make*) notes during the lecture at this time tomorrow.
 7. You (*to have*) breakfast yet? — Yes, I (*to have*) it at 8.00
 8. Your sister (*to finish*) school? — Yes, she has. — When she (*to finish*) it?
 9. She (*to pass*) all her exams by July 1.
 10. The plane (*to leave*) by the time they come to the airport.
 11. They (*to offer*) him an interesting job in a month.
 12. I (*to graduate*) from the institute in four years.
 13. Where is the child? We (*to look for*) him everywhere.
 14. The professor (*to examine*) my friend now.
 15. The student (*to work*) in the laboratory at that time.
 16. They (*to write*) a test at 10 a. m. yesterday.
- We discovered that he (*to spend*) all the morning on playing tennis
17. My mother (*to buy*) all necessary goods by the time we arrived.
 18. He looked through the catalogues which they (*to send*) us.
 19. They informed us that they (*to pay*) for the goods.

49. Make the following sentences negative and ask questions about the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. *My friend* pays much attention to the English spelling.
2. An economic term «land» means the «*gifts of nature*» or natural resources not created by human efforts.
3. Personal and corporation taxes were introduced in Canada *during the First World War*.
4. From the beginning Oxford was designed not for *aristocrats*, *but for English commoners*.
5. This delegation visited our *University* some days ago.
6. Her father taught *her* to understand and love mathematics.

7. The problem of the budgetary system in Ukraine will have been discussed at the seminar *by the time he comes*.
8. They will have completed *the construction of our University building* by the time you graduate from it.
9. The students will have the English credit test *at the beginning of June*.
10. Average consumers will buy more of the same *goods* at relatively lower prices.
11. The teacher is showing us *the picture* of London now.
12. *The students* are writing a text now. Don't disturb them.
13. We shall be listening *to the text* over the tape-recorder at 9 tomorrow.
14. You will be having a seminar *when I come*.
15. *I* have just told you the answer.
16. *John and Richard* have just gone away.
17. We had translated the *first part* of the book by the end of the month.
18. The doctor had examined ten *patients* by 5 p.m.
19. The students had many *lectures* and seminars last term.
20. Oleg had three *lectures* last Monday.

50. Give passive transforms of the following sentences:

1. The University trains the students of various specialities.
2. The students speak about the new laboratory very much.
3. She is typing a business letter now.
She will send this letter in the afternoon
4. The professor is examining my friend now.
5. She will make no mistakes.
6. They took care of their library last year.
7. They installed the new tape-recorders in the language laboratory last month.
8. She has written a letter to her pen friend.
9. We have learnt a lot of English words lately.
10. Everybody had finished the work by the appointed time.
11. We had revised all examination topics by the time of the exam.
12. The engineers will have solved many problems by October.
13. He was explaining his point of view for some minutes.
14. All the students of the group must read this book.
15. You can do this work immediately.
16. The secretary will have typed the letter by Wednesday.
17. He was copying that document from 5 till 7 yesterday.

51. Translate into English.

1. Хто ваш друг? Чим він займається?
2. Я вивчав англійську мову в школі. А ви також вивчали її в школі, чи не так?
3. Де студенти вашої групи? Вони пишуть диктант у 37 аудиторії.
4. Петре, ти виконав домашню вправу? Так, я написав вправу, але я маю прочитати один текст.
5. Ти колись був у Лондоні? — Ні, я не був у Лондоні. Але мій брат був там торік улітку.
6. Коли в тебе буде вихідний? Що ти робитимеш у свій вихідний?
7. Мій друг складе іспит успішно, якщо він працюватиме наполегливо.
8. Завтра о цій порі я працюватиму в садку.
9. Я чекатиму на тебе завтра рівно о четвертій.
10. Які газети ви читали, коли ми прийшли в бібліотеку? Я читала «News from Ukraine».
11. Що вона робила, коли ви прийшли до неї? - Вона читала якусь книжку.
12. Я обідав, коли ви мені зателефонували. Я вже пообідав, коли ви мені зателефонували.
13. Вона поспішала додому, коли я її зустрів.
14. Коли я зайшов до нього, він хворів уже кілька днів. Коли я зайшов до нього, він був хворий.
15. Я розмовляв з нею про це перед тим, як зателефонувати тобі.

52. Put the Infinitives in brackets in the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. The teacher (*to explain*) these rules to the students for 40 minutes.
2. My younger sister (*to sleep*) for 3 hours.
3. It (*to rain*) since morning.
4. I (*to learn*) English since my childhood.
5. She (*to wait for*) us for an hour.
6. He (*to study*) at the University for two years.
7. They (*to discuss*) the plan of the work since morning.
8. It (*to show*) for 3 hours.
9. The doctor (*to examine*) the patients for an hour.
10. She (*to watch*) TV since five o'clock.
11. The student (*to do*) these exercises for two hours.
12. They (*to discuss*) this problem for an hour.
13. She (*to live*) in Kiev for 5 years.
14. He (*to suffer*) from a toothache all day long.
15. We (*to listen*) to music the whole evening.
16. They (*to look for*) the textbook for 20 minutes.
17. We (*to write*) the composition since the beginning of this lesson.

18. I (*to read*) a lot lately.
19. She (*to prepare*) for her examination since early morning.
20. It (*to be*) very cold lately.

53. Translate into English.

1. Я зберігаю цю статтю для вас із січня.
2. Фірма рекламує нову модель з березня.
3. Я не бачив вас цілу вічність. Що ви робили останнім часом?
4. Я намагаюсь пояснити тобі свій план уже цілу годину, але ти мене не слухаєш.
5. Я допомагаю цьому лікарю протягом 5 років, ось чому я добре знаю цю роботу.
6. Як давно ви вивчаєте англійську?
7. Як давно ви на нього чекаєте?
8. Він готується до іспиту з понеділка, він стомився.
9. Його брат викладає в нашому університеті з 1990 р.
10. Дощить уже протягом двох тижнів.
11. Що ви робили протягом останніх двох місяців?
12. Скільки часу ви живете тут?
13. Він страждає на цю хворобу вже кілька років.
14. Він каже, що він багато подорожував останнім часом.
15. Я пропоную їм допомогу вже цілий тиждень.
16. Який він гарний оратор! Ми слухаємо вже протягом двох годин з великою увагою.
17. Він збирає марки з дитинства.
18. Він живе в Києві з тих пір, як його батьки переїхали туди в 1990 р.
19. Ми обговорюємо зранку наші плани на літо.
20. Я знаю його з дитинства. Він мій найкращий друг.

54. Put the Infinitives in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. They (*to talk*) for 20 minutes when his mother (*to enter*) the room.
2. We (*to discuss*) the problem for an hour when the dean (*to enter*).
3. The teacher (*to explain*) this rule for 15 minutes when the bell (*to ring*).
4. It (*to snow*) for 3 hours when we (*to leave*) the house.
5. He (*to sleep*) for some time when I (*to come*) home.
6. I (*to walk*) for about two hours until at last I (*to come*) to the forest.
7. He (*to look at*) him for a long time, till at last he (*to begin*) to speak.
8. The child (*to sleep*) for more than an hour when we (*to return*) home.
9. We (*to wait*) for our friend for 15 minutes when at last he (*to come*).
10. I (*to walk*) for about an hour when I (*to see*) a little house not far from the river.

11. He (*to work*) for two hours when you (*to ring up*) him.
12. The students (*to play*) football for two hours when it (*to begin*) to rain.
13. It (*to snow*) for several hours before we (*to leave*) the University.
14. He (*to play*) the piano for an hour by that time.
15. We (*to look for*) the magazine for more than an hour when at last we (*to find*) it under the table.
16. We (*to play*) chess for 20 minutes when the monitor of our group (*to enter*) the room.

55. Translate into English.

1. Ми розмовляли вже 20 хвилин, коли він зненацька втрутився.
2. До того часу вона говорила по телефону вже півгодини.
3. Його батьки жили в Києві вже 2 роки до того часу, поки він не поїхав.
4. Я спала вже 2 години, коли зателефонував мій друг.
5. Я перекладав статтю вже годину, коли задзвонив дзвоник.
6. Ми шукали ключ 20 хвилин, коли, нарешті, знайшли його на книжковій полиці.
7. Телефон дзвонив уже кілька хвилин, коли він узяв трубку.
8. До нашого приїзду 2 дні був великий снігопад.
9. Я роками намагався знайти його, але не зміг.
10. Нарешті ми знайшли стежку, яку шукали зранку.
11. Вона виконувала вправи вже більше години, коли я приїхав.
12. Елен закрила журнал, який читала протягом усього ранку, і подивилась на годинник.
13. О 9 годині він ще писав доповідь. Він писав її вже 3 години.
14. З листа він дізнався, що його друг живе в Парижі вже 5 років.
15. Ми каталися на ковзанах уже 20 хвилин, коли він нарешті прийшов.
16. Ганна кашляла протягом двох місяців, а нові ліки вилікували її за тиждень.
17. Коли він прийшов, ми вже годину перекладали з англійської на українську.
18. До 1999 наш викладач пропрацював в університеті вже 10 років.
19. Ми обговорювали наші плани на літо вже дві години, коли прийшов наш друг.
20. Я перекладав статтю вже дві години, коли староста нашої групи зайшов до мене.

Sequence of Tenses

56. Report these statements in indirect speech using the necessary verbs:

1. He said: «I don't know what Fred is doing».
2. He said, «I work 14 hours a day».
3. He said, «You can come and stay with me if you are in London».
4. He said, «Bill passed his examination».
5. He said, «Jane and Bill are going to get married».

6. He said, «I want to be rich and famous».
7. He said, «I'll be here next week».
8. He said, «I am going to give up my job».
9. He said, «I bought a new car».
10. He said, «I've been playing tennis a lot recently».

57. Translate into English.

1. Я гадав, що товари будуть доставлені літаком.
2. Секретар сказав, що всі документи будуть підписані директором.
3. Директор сказав, що це питання не буде розглянуте, поки ми не отримаємо відповідь з Лондона.
4. Він пояснив, що фірма експортує комп'ютери з 1985 р.
5. Ми не знали, що він хворіє.
6. Я гадав, що він чекає на мене в бібліотеці.
7. Нам сказали, що ми можемо зробити доповідь наступного тижня.
8. Ми написали представникам фірми, що замовимо в них це обладнання, якщо вони знизять ціну.
9. Ми пояснили, що зможемо написати доповідь тільки після того, як отримаємо всі необхідні матеріали.
10. Я знав, що всі фінансові документи підписуються директором і головним бухгалтером.
11. Я гадав, що результати тестування ще не відомі.
12. Я не знав, що вони ще не зробили цієї роботи.
13. Йому сказали, що це питання зараз обговорюється.
14. Він спитав, чи є в мене вільна година.
15. Він спитав, яке питання обговорювалось, коли він прийшов.
16. Я знав, що він зробить цікаву доповідь, якщо добре підготується.
17. Я чув учора, що його послали в Лондон.
18. Чи знав ти, що він уже поїхав?
19. Я знав, що він дуже цікавиться цим питанням.
20. Він сказав, що не піде додому, поки роботу не буде закінчено.

58. Translate into English.

1. Він сказав, що любить проводити свою відпустку в Криму і збирається поїхати туди цього літа.
2. Він сказав, що його друзі прийшли в аеропорт провести його.
3. Він не мав певності, що йому буде цікаво поїхати туди.

4. Коли вони прийшли в аеропорт, літак уже приземлився.
5. Я пригадав номер його телефону, коли вже вийшов з дому.
6. Він сказав, що любить подорожувати.
7. Він запитав, які книжки я люблю читати.
8. Йому було цікаво, де вони збираються провести вихідні.
9. Ми запитали їх, чи йдуть вони з нами.
10. Вони попросили зателефонувати їм і сказати, коли починається фільм.
11. Вона бажала знати, де вони зустрінуться.
12. Він поцікавився, чому його не запросили на конференцію.
13. Вона попросила їх прийти трохи раніше.
14. Він спитав, чи я був коли-небудь у Лондоні.
15. Він спитав у мене, де я провів відпустку.
16. Він спитав, що я буду робити, якщо буде дощ.
17. Я спитав її, коли починається лекція.
18. Я не знав, де він працює.
19. Я не думав, що він зробить цю роботу своєчасно.
20. Він спитав, хто братиме участь у конференції.

59. Refer the following sentences to the past starting with «He said (that)...»

1. He says he has just come back from London.
2. He says he spent a whole month here.
3. He says he has taken a lot of photos while travelling.
4. She says she has never been to England.
5. She says she will go there soon.

60. Make the questions with «I wonder».

1. Where will you go for a holiday?
2. Where do you enjoy spending your holiday?
3. What books are you fond of?
4. How many foreign languages do you know?
5. Do you often go to the theatre?
6. Do you have many friends in England?
7. Who invited you to take part in the conference?
8. Why did you decide to become an economist?
9. Can you play tennis?
10. What can I do for you?

61. Translate into English.

1. Невже вони не знали, що ми вже закінчили роботу?
2. Вона вирішила, що поїде туди, коли закінчить інститут.
3. Вони повідомили, що конференція розпочнеться о десятій.
4. Він сказав, що автобус щойно прибув і відійде до Києва о десятій.
5. Ваш товариш сказав мені, у чому справа, і я думаю, що зможу вам допомогти.
6. Він вирішив, що вони все ще обговорюють це питання.
7. Мій товариш пообіцяв дістати кілька книжок з цього питання, як тільки я почну працювати над статтею.
8. Ми вирішили, що ви вільні і зможете допомогти нам.
9. Він сказав, що зможе провідати її, якщо ми дамо йому її адресу.
10. Коли ми зустрілися, він сказав, що телефонував мені напередодні.
11. Вона сказала, що рада мене бачити.
12. Він спитав мене, чи я був у Лондоні.
13. Він спитав мене, де я був і що робив.
14. Ти знав, що він поїхав у відрядження?
15. Чому ви не сказали, що ми мусимо зробити цю роботу?
16. Він спитав мене, де я працюю.
17. Ми не могли ввійти до залу, бо професор читав лекцію.
18. Він спитав, хто зробив доповідь.
19. Він сказав, що його товариш у лікарні, і він збирається відвідати його.
20. Він був здивований тим, що вона не зробила цієї роботи.

62. Make questions.

1. Somebody gave me the key. Who _____
2. Something happened. What _____
3. Diane told me something. _____
4. This book belongs to somebody _____
5. Somebody lives in that house _____
6. I fell over something. _____
7. Something fell on the floor. _____
8. This word means something. _____
9. I borrowed the money from somebody. _____
10. I'm worried about something. _____

63. Complete these sentences with a preposition if a preposition is necessary.

1. What time do you expect to arrive _____ London?
2. What time do you usually arrive _____ home in the evening?
3. It's a strange feeling when you first arrive _____ a foreign country.
4. Our flight was delayed. We had to wait _____ the airport for four hours.
5. She was injured in a road accident a few days ago. She is still _____ hospital.

Modal verbs

64. Translate the sentences.

1. In order to live people must have food and clothing, housing and other material means of life.
2. The students must take the examinations in Mathematics this session.
3. In the process of their life people have to enter into the production relations.
4. Did you have to explain that notion to him again?
5. We shall have to get this article.
6. He is to make his report at the next seminar.
7. The lectures are to be illustrated by the documentary films.
8. The students were to come for the consultation at 5.
9. Your friend was ill during the term, you ought to help him to prepare for the exams.
10. They were taught to solve such problems, so they ought to know how to do it.
11. You should do your home assignments regularly.
12. He should refresh his knowledge of Political Economy.
13. We have plenty of time, we needn't worry.
14. Peter needn't worry, he knows the subject well enough to pass his exam well.

65. Replace «can» by its equivalents using Past and Future.

1. I cannot understand their language.
2. He can solve the problems of such difficulty.
3. Can you do anything to help him?

66. Replace «may» by its equivalents using Past and Future.

1. I may come in and take a seat, I suppose.
2. You may ask any question and get an answer.
3. May I come here once more?

67. Put the modal verbs before the notional ones. Translate the sentences.

1. They take their examinations in winter (*be*).

2. We help our friend with Political Economy, as he has missed some lectures and doesn't understand some problems (*should*).
3. The students read some additional material on the subject (*have*).
4. We meet and discuss the problems we are interested in (*must*).
5. You make a report at the next seminar (*be*).
6. They speak at the seminars (*have*).

68. Replace the auxiliary verb by the modal one. Translate the sentences.

1. The students will attend the phonetic study twice a week (*should*).
2. I shall improve my knowledge of English (*have*).
3. We don't go to the gym every day (*needn't*).
4. He didn't come home late (*ought*).
5. We shall go to the museum next week (*be*).
6. They will study the chapter about the mode of production at the next lesson (*must*).
7. The students don't miss lectures (*mustn't*).
8. You don't use the dictionary while translating such easy texts (*needn't*).

69. Translate into English.

1. Чи ви можете перекласти цього ділового листа?
2. Чи можу я скористатися вашим словником?
3. Він має працювати у своєму офісі сьогодні.
4. На іспиті студентам дозволили користуватися словником.
5. Чи потрібна вам наша допомога?
6. Ти повинен знати цей вірш напам'ять.
7. Він має бути на конференції о п'ятій.

70. Choose the correct form.

1. The fire spread through the building quickly but everybody _____.
 - a. was able to escape
 - b. could escape
2. The phone is ringing. It _____ be Jim.
 - a. might
 - b. can
 - c. could
3. I've lost one of my gloves. I _____ it somewhere.
 - a. must drop
 - b. must have dropped
 - c. must be dropping

4. Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It _____ rain.

- a. may
- b. might
- c. can
- d. could

5. What was wrong with you? When _____ go to hospital?

- a. had you to
- b. did you have to
- c. must you

6. There's plenty of time. You _____ hurry.

- a. don't have to
- b. mustn't
- c. needn't

7. It was a great party last night. You _____ come. Why didn't you come?

- a. must have
- b. should have
- c. ought to have
- d. had to

8. Ann will leave tomorrow. What time exactly _____ to leave?

- a. does she have
- b. did she have
- c. must she

9. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I _____ work late.

- a. must
- b. had to
- c. will have to

10. We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We _____ take it to the garage.

- a. must
- b. had to
- c. were to

71. Complete the sentences with «must, mustn't or needn't».

1. Do you want me to wait for you? No, it's O.K. You _____ want.

2. You gave me a letter to post. I _____ forget to post it.
3. You _____ come if you don't want.
4. We have enough food at home so we _____ go shopping to day.
5. «What sort of house do you want to buy?» «Well, it _____ be big but it _____ have a nice.
6. This book is very valuable. You _____ look after it very carefully and you _____ lose it.

72. Translate into English.

1. Я можу читати англійською, але не можу писати.
2. Він не міг зробити це минулого тижня, але він зможе зробити це в понеділок.
3. Хто може допомогти мені? — Я.
4. Чи можу я задати вам запитання?
5. Що я можу зробити для вас?
6. Цей товар користується попитом. Вам не доводиться рекламувати його.
7. Ми повинні замикати сейф рівно о сьомій.
8. Не треба хвилюватись. Ми зможемо вирішити це питання.
9. Можливо, він знає про все, але не хоче нам розповідати.
10. Де він? Мабуть, поїхав у відрядження.
11. Можливо, піде дощ, але, хто зна, завтра, можливо, погода буде гарна.
12. Я телефонував йому декілька разів, але ніхто не відповідає. Можливо, він ще не повернувся.
13. Не може бути, щоб вони зараз чекали на нас.
14. Не може бути, щоб вона була в офісі вчора.
15. Він має бути там завтра.
16. Не може бути, щоб ви помилились.
17. Він повинен бути на конференції о сьомій.
18. Вам слід розказати нам правду.
19. Вам не слід було згадувати про це.
20. Я змушений був узяти таксі, тому що я мав бути там рівно о п'ятій.

The Infinitive

73. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. It was a great pleasure for us to receive your letter.
2. We would welcome the opportunity to cooperate with you.
3. We would like to receive your catalogues periodically.
4. May I have the pleasure of inviting you to visit our firm?
5. We would like to continue this trend with an educational exchange among educators of our two countries.

6. He seems to have translated the works of many American authors.
7. Our graduates want to work at many different enterprises of the city.
8. He seems to have worked at Georgetown University in Washington according to the Program of the Ukrainian-American scientific exchange.
9. Our University seems to prepare economists for many branches of industry.
10. I heard him mention your name.

74. State the function of the Infinitive.

1. You study at the University to become qualified specialists.
2. The problem to be solved was of great importance.
3. To master English is necessary to work hard.
4. We are very glad to have listened to the professor's lecture.
5. The students have a lot of work to do.
6. The dean was the first to speak.
7. We consider him to be the best student of our University.

75. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the translation of the Complex Object.

1. They wanted us to visit their firm.
2. We know him to be a doctor of science, a professor, the head of our foreign language department.
3. We know him to have graduated from the University two years ago.
4. We think our students to be more eager to learn English.
5. The teacher considers him to be a good student.
6. We know him to be one of the best experts in American literature of the 20th century.

76. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the translation of the Complex Subject.

1. The lecture was said to be interesting.
2. The members of the committee are reported to come to an agreement.
3. Our University is considered to be the best of the city.
4. A computer center is expected to be installed at our University.
5. Our students seem to know English well.
6. They seem to be waiting for us.
7. They are lucky to complete the research in time.
8. He seems to know English well.

77. Express the thought by one sentence using the Complex Subject according to the model:

Model: They are supposed to study English.

1. They will take part in the research; we are sure of it.
2. The new method is a success; we know it.
3. Our delegation arrived at 9; we did not expect.

78. Translate the following sentences into English using the Infinitive:

1. На приїзд американської делегації очікують у середу.
2. Кажуть, що він працював у Джорджтаунському університеті у Вашингтоні.
3. Він, здається, добре володіє англійською.
4. Відомо, що вона вивчала три іноземні мови.
5. Він радий, що навчається в нашому університеті.
6. Я радий, що мене посилають на цю конференцію.
7. Ми сподіваємося, що наша волейбольна команда виграє матч.
8. Дощ примусив мене залишитися тут.
9. Ми помітили, що він встав і вийшов з кімнати.
10. Він досить досвідчений, щоб виконати це завдання.

79. You have to read a sentence and then write another sentence with the same meaning.

1. It is said that many people are homeless after the floods.

Many people are said _____

2. It is known that the Prime Minister is in favour of the new law.

The Prime Minister _____

3. It is expected that the government will lose the election.

The government _____

4. It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over the wall.

The prisoner _____

5. It is believed that the thieves got in through the kitchen window.

The thieves _____

6. It is alleged that he drove through the town at 90 miles an hour.

He _____

7. It is reported that two people were seriously injured in the accident.

Two people _____

8. It is said that three men were arrested after the explosion.

Three men _____

80. Translate into English.

1. Я хочу, щоб ви проглянули ці документи.
2. Ми не сподівались, що вони погодяться з ними.
3. Батько хотів, щоб його син став економістом.
4. Спочатку я не помітив, що хтось сидить біля столу.
5. Що змусило вас зробити це?
6. Вони змусили свого сина стати лікарем, хоча він хотів стати економістом.
7. Ніщо не могло змусити його йти за цими порадами.
8. Він першим зрозумів це.
9. Здається, він багато прочитав про це. Він дуже добре знає предмет.
10. Ви чули, що він уже приїхав?

Participle I

81. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Money existing in the modern world has various uses.
2. All modern people selling and buying things use money.
3. You received your additional information sent yesterday.
4. Entering the hall, I heard a talk about goods and services.
5. The decisions adopted at the plant meeting are supported by the majority of the workers.
6. They had their room equipped.
7. The man making a report about money and economic relations is our dean.
8. They had their information sent by telex.
9. We had our terms (умови) agreed.
10. When translating this text, John came across some new words concerning the topic «Economy».

82. Choose the right form of the Participles.

1. The agricultural machines (*made, making*) at this factory are exported to several countries.
2. We had (*bought, buying*) equipment on a barter basis with this firm.
3. They had these machines (*exported, exporting*) to several countries.
4. The collective farmers were using many kinds of agricultural machines (*made, making*) abroad.
5. We looked for a factory (*built, building*) by the workers not long ago.
6. I was reading a book about different kinds of industry (*printed, printing*) in our town.
7. He bought a ring (*made, making*) at our plant.
8. The man (*made, making*) the report «American Currency» is our teacher.

83. Translate into English.

1. Ми чули, як декан економічного факультету робив доповідь.

2. Я бачила, як моя сестра робила повторне замовлення.
3. Погодившись на ваші умови, ми повернулися додому.
4. Обговоривши всі питання, вони сиділи мовчки.
5. Коли я зайшла до кімнати, я почула, що вони розмовляли про принципи співробітництва.
6. Оскільки ми користувалися послугами банку, нам треба було негайно йти.
7. Прочитавши статтю про економічну ситуацію в Україні, вона зробила нотатки.
8. Узявши книгу, я вийшов з кімнати.
9. Через те що лист було написано олівцем, його було важко читати.
10. Завод, що будується в нашому місті, випускатиме легкові автомобілі.
11. Не отримавши від нього відповіді, він вирішив написати йому ще.
12. Під час доповіді я помітив юнака, який уважно слухав професора.
13. Він поїхав, не обговоривши це питання зі мною.
14. Добре його знаючи, я порекомендував його як кваліфікованого фахівця.
15. Ви відремонтували вашу машину?
16. Я бачив, як робітники пакували товари.
17. Ми спостерігали, як вони ремонтували машину.
18. Вона розповідала щось, усміхаючись.
19. Почуваючи себе погано, він вирішив залишитися вдома.
20. Як звати людину, що розмовляє по телефону?

84. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition and the Gerund.

1. I have no intention ... (*to stay*) here any longer.
2. She insisted ... (*to help*) me.
3. Are you fond ... (*to play*) chess?
4. He has had very much experience ... (*to teach*).
5. There is no possibility ... (*to find*) his address.
6. There is little chance ... (*to see*) her today.
7. We have the pleasure ... (*to send*) you our catalogues.
8. I think ... (*to go*) to the south in summer.
9. He is afraid ... (*to catch*) cold.
10. I am proud ... (*to have*) such a son.
11. The rain prevented me ... (*to come*).
12. He is engaged ... (*to write*) a book.

85. Translate the following sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. He went on asking about the flora and fauna of Ukraine.
2. Revising grammar is necessary for students.
3. My hobby is learning Ukrainian poems by heart.

4. Are you pleased at being a student of Kyiv University?
5. After reading the article about the natural resources of Ukraine. I made a short summary of it.
6. Your coming to the Crimea is very desirable.
7. We insist upon your staying in this ancient Ukrainian city.
8. I remember his having been interested in the history of Ukraine.
9. Trey spoke about their travelling to the south of Ukraine.

86. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. У мене немає надії побачити його невдовзі.
2. Ідея провести канікули на Волзі належить моєму братові.
3. Я не можу перекласти цього документа, не подивившись кількох слів у словнику.
4. Я думаю поїхати туди восени.
5. Я запишу номер вашого телефону, бо боюся забути його.
6. Прийшовши додому, я відразу почав працювати.
7. Я подякував йому за те, що він купив мені такі цікаві книжки.
8. Не варто виконувати цю роботу зараз.
9. Я повинен закінчити цю роботу раніше, ніж піду додому.
10. Я вдячний вам за те, що ви так швидко відповіли на мій лист.

87. Use the correct form.

1. Do you mind _____ (*travel*) such a long way to work every day?
2. Ann loves _____ (*cook*) but she hates _____ (*wash*) up.
3. I can't stand people _____ (*tell*) me what to do when I'm driving.
4. I don't like that house. I would hate _____ (*live*) there.
5. Do you like _____ (*drive*)?
6. When I have to catch a train, I'm always worried about missing it. So I like _____ (*get*) to the station in plenty of timey had much difficulty ... (*to find*) the house.
7. I very much enjoy _____ (*listen*) to classical music.
8. I would love _____ (*come*) to your wedding but it isn't possible.
9. Sometimes I'd like _____ (*learn*) to play the guitar.

88. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. After a long time we eventually succeeded _____ a flat. (*find*)
2. I've been thinking _____ for a new job. (*look*)
3. His parents didn't approve _____ his _____ out so late. (*stay*)
4. I wonder what prevented him _____ to the party. (*come*)
5. I'm getting hungry. I'm looking forward _____ dinner. (*have*)

6. I don't feel _____ today. (*study*)
7. Forgive me _____ you but I must ask you a question. (*interrupt*)
8. The arrested man was suspected _____ into a house. (*break*)
9. Have you ever thought _____ married? (*get*)
10. I've always dreamed _____ on a small island in the Pacific. (*live*)
11. The cold water didn't stop her _____ a swim. (*have*)
12. Have you ever been accused _____ a crime? (*commit*)
13. She apologized _____ so rude to me. (*be*)
14. We have decided _____ a new car. (*buy*)

89. Translate into English.

1. У нього була хибна звичка забувати все, що він хотів зробити.
2. Його друзі сподівалися, що він прийде вчасно.
3. Тобі слід працювати замість того, щоб марнувати час.
4. Я не міг не думати про це.
5. Я отримую задоволення, слухаючи музику.
6. Я хочу уникнути помилок.
7. Мій друг кинув курити.
8. Мені соромно, що я сказав це.
9. Він пишається тим, що зробив таку важливу роботу.
10. Ви ніколи не розмовлятимете добре англійською, не вивчивши граматики.

Conditional Sentences (Умовні речення)

90. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. If I were offered the job I think I _____ (*take*) it.
2. I'm sure Tom will lend you some money. I would be very surprised if he _____ (*refuse*)
3. Many people would be out of work if that factory _____ (*close*) down.
4. If she sold her car, she _____ (*not/get*) much money for it.
5. They're expecting us. They would be disappointed if we _____ (*not/come*).
6. Would George be angry if I _____ (*take*) his bicycle without asking?
7. Ann gave me this ring. She _____ (*be*) terribly upset if I lost it.
8. If someone _____ (*walk*) in here with a gun, I'd be very frightened.
9. What would happen if you _____ (*not/go*) to work tomorrow?
10. I'm sure she _____ (*understand*) if you explained the situation to her.

91. Make questions.

1. Perhaps one day a millionaire will ask you to marry him/her.

What would you do if _____

2. Perhaps one day you will lose your passport in a foreign country.

What _____

3. Perhaps one day somebody will throw an egg at you.

What _____

4. Perhaps one day your car will be stolen.

What _____

5. Perhaps one day somebody will park his car on your foot.

What _____

92. Translate into English.

1. Якби в мене вчора не боліла голова, я б також поїхав з вами на екскурсію.
2. Ви б почувалися краще, якби більше бували на свіжому повітрі.
3. Ми виграли б учорашній матч, якби наші два найкращі футболісти взяли в ньому участь.
4. Куди б ви пішли, якби були зараз вільні?
5. Якби у вас була карта Європи, то я б тоді показала, де знаходиться це місце.
6. Якби ти одяглася тепліше, ти б не застудилася.
7. Якби ми вийшли з дому раніше, ми б не запізнилися на поїзд.
8. Якби я знав її номер телефону, я б зателефонував їй.
9. Якби ви лягли спати раніше, ви б не були таким стомленим.
10. Якби я була на твоєму місці, я б не виходила за нього заміж.
11. Ми б купили цей будинок, якби він був більшим.
12. Ми б пішли на прогулянку, якби не дощ.
13. Ти б не зробив цієї помилки, якби звернув увагу на мої слова.
14. На вашому місці я б давно розповів йому про це.
15. Якби справа не була такою важливою, я б залишився вдома.
16. Коли б я був на вашому місці, я б давно зробив це.
17. Якби не хвороба, він ніколи б не кинув курити.

Зв'язок «There is (are)»

93. Put in «there is/was» or «it is/was». Some sentences are questions (is there...?) and some are negative (isn't, wasn't).

1. «_____ a bank near here?» Yes, _____ one in Hill street.
2. When we got to the cinema, _____ a queue outside. _____ a very long queue, so we decided not to wait.
3. I couldn't see anything. _____ complete dark.
4. _____ trouble at the club last night. They had to call the police.
5. How far _____ from Milan to Rome?
6. _____ Ann's birthday yesterday. We had a party.
7. I wanted to visit the museum but _____ enough time.
8. A few days ago _____ a storm. _____ a lot of damage.
9. _____ a beautiful day yesterday. We had a picnic.
10. _____ an accident in King Street but _____ very serious.

94. Read the first sentence and write then a sentence beginning with «There...»

1. The soup is very salty. There _____ in the soup.
2. The box was empty. _____ in the box.
3. The shops were very crowded. _____.
4. I like this town _____.

95. Translate into English.

1. Чи є комп'ютер у вашому офісі?
2. Скільки студентів в аудиторії?
3. У цьому районі є кілька банків.
4. Зараз немає часу перекладати цю статтю.
5. Чи є цікаві статті в цьому журналі? Так, є одна.
6. Зараз у парку багато людей.
7. У цій кімнаті нема телефону.
8. Скільки текстів було в цьому підручнику? Там було декілька текстів.
9. На дошці немає крейди.
10. Біля вікна стояли стіл та шість стільців.

11. Поряд з міністерством є школа. Школа розташована поряд з міністерством.
12. У цій статті багато нових слів. Нові слова на шостій сторінці.
13. У місті кілька парків. Парки розташовані у центрі міста.
14. Біля будинку стояли люди. Люди стояли біля будинку.
15. В аудиторії багато студентів. Студенти в аудиторії.
16. Посеред кімнати стояли великий стіл та два крісла.

The Noun (Іменник)

96. Choose the correct form.

1. Call an ambulance. There's been _____
A. accident B. an accident C. some accident
2. «Where are you going?» I'm going to buy _____
A. a bread B. some bread C. a loaf of bread
3. Sandra works at a big hospital. She's _____
A. nurse B. a nurse C. the nurse
4. She works six days _____ week.
A. in B. for C. a D. the
5. There are millions of stars in _____
A. space B. a space C. the space
6. Every day _____ begins at 9 and finishes at 3.
A. school B. a school C. the school
7. _____ a problem in most big cities.
A. Crime is B. The crime is C. The crimes are
8. When _____ invented?
*A. was telephone B. were telephones C. was the telephone
D. were the telephones*
9. We visited _____
*A. Canada and United States B. the Canada and the United States
C. Canada and the United States D. the Canada and United States*
10. What time _____ on television?
A. is the news B. are the news C. is news

97. Translate into English.

1. Він завжди дає корисні поради.
2. Скільки в тебе грошей? Віддай мені ці гроші. - Гроші на столі.
3. Усі новини, про які ми дізналися вчора, були дуже важливі.
4. Це така несподівана новина!
5. Мені дуже подобається ваш годинник. Де ви купили його?
6. Її волосся дуже гарне.
7. Твій одяг брудний. Скинь його.
8. Ваших знань недостатньо, щоб зробити цю роботу.
9. Мене дивують успіхи, які ти зробив за останній час.
10. Товар щойно прибув на вокзал.
11. Поліція шукає його скрізь.
12. Зміст листа був несподіваним.
13. О котрій годині останні новини?
14. Ви їсте багато фруктів?
15. Морква багата на вітаміни.
16. Де ви купили ваш одяг? Він мені дуже подобається.
17. Він — гарна людина. Вони — приємні люди.
18. Який вид транспорту вам подобається?
19. Є багато різних видів транспорту.
20. Ці новини цікаві.

98. Choose the correct preposition.

1. I'll be at home _____ Friday morning. You can phone me then.
A. at B. on C. in
2. I'm going away _____ the end of January.
A. at B. on C. in
3. When we were in Italy, we spent a few days _____ Venice.
A. at B. on C. in
4. Our flat is _____ the second floor of the building.
A. at B. on C. in
5. I saw Jack _____ a concert last Saturday.

A. at B. on C. in

The Pronoun (Займенник)

99. Choose the correct form of the pronoun.

1. I go to school with (*he, him*) every day.
2. I see (*she, her, herself*) at the institute every day.
3. She speaks to (*we, us, ourselves*) every morning.
4. Isn't (*she, her*) a nice person?
5. (*He, him*) is going to New York on vacation.
6. (*Yours, your, you*) record is interesting and (*me, mine, my*) is too.
7. I hurt (*mine, my, myself*) leg.
8. John bought (*he, himself, herself*) a new coat.
9. (*We, us, our*) friends are going camping over the weekend.
10. Mr. Jones cut (*his, he, himself, herself*) shaving.
11. We like (*our, ours*) new car very much.
12. (*She, her*) and John gave the money to the boy.
13. The dog bit (*she, her, herself*) on the leg.
14. John (*he, his, himself*) went to the meeting.
15. You'll stick (*you, your, yourself*) with the pins if you are not careful.
16. Mary and (*I, me, mine, my*) would rather go to the movie.
17. Everyone has to do (*their, his, our*) research.
18. Just between you and (*I, me, my*), I don't like this food.
19. Monday is a holiday for (*we, our, us*) teachers.
20. (*Her, hers, herself*) car doesn't go as fast as (*our, ours, we, ourselves*).

100. Translate into English

1. Він задав мені кілька запитань.
2. Чи маєте ви якісь цікаві статті?
3. Кожен студент може відповісти на це запитання.
4. Дехто з моїх друзів добре розмовляє англійською.
5. У нас обмаль часу.
6. Мені не подобається його кімната. Мені подобається її кімната. Вона не велика, але зручна.
7. Я знаю ваш телефон, але не знаю вашої адреси.
8. Мій одяг готовий. Візьми його.
9. Давайте приєднаємося до них.
10. Я зроблю це сам.

11. Хто брав мій підручник?
12. Чи є там хтось? — Нікого нема.
13. Ви ходили кудись учора?
14. Хто з вас має взяти участь в обговоренні цього питання?
15. Ви мусите зробити все, щоб допомогти йому.
16. Де гроші? Я не можу ніде їх знайти.
17. Вона дуже багато розповідає про себе.
18. Вони самі побудували цей будинок.
19. Вони побудували цей будинок для себе.
20. Він поводитья як дитина.

101. Complete these sentences with a preposition if a preposition is necessary:

1. I am tired. I am going _____ bed.
2. What time do you come _____ home?
3. I must go _____ the bank to change some money.
4. He has just returned _____ France after two years in England.
5. Can you meet me _____ the station?
6. He has just returned _____ France after two years in England.
7. Can you meet me _____ the station?

The Adjective (Прикметник)

102. Use the comparative form of the following adjectives or adverbs.

1. This jacket is too small. I need a (*large*) one.
2. You are making too much noise. Can you be a bit (*quiet*)?
3. You are late. I expected you to be here (*early*.)
4. You hardly ever write to me. Why don't you write a bit (*often*).
5. It's a pity you live so far away. I wish you lived (*near*).
6. Sorry I'm late. It took me (*long*) to get here than I had expected.
7. She looks about 20, but in fact she is much (*old*) than she looks.
8. Health and happiness are (*important*) than money.
9. It is (*warm*) today than it was yesterday.
10. There were (a lot of) people in the bus.

103. Write questions using the superlative degree.

- 1.(What / large / city in your country?)
- 2.(Who / famous singer in your country?)

3.(What / popular sport in your country?)

4.(Which / nice / room in your flat?)

5.(Who / tall / student in your group?)

104. Translate into English.

1. Цей будинок не такий високий, як той.
2. Він не такий енергійний, як його брат.
3. Її робота не така цікава, як моя.
4. Його книга не така цікава, як моя.
5. Його кімната гірша за нашу.
6. Волга довша за Дніпро.
7. Сьогодні так само холодно, як і вчора.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ТЕСТИ

Choose the correct answer:

1. ... coffee is very expensive at the moment.
a) The b) A c) --- d) These
2. ... Smiths have a son and a daughter.
a) --- b) The c) A d) This
3. ... is dangerous to work in the road.
a) There b) Here c) It d) Those
4. Tell him not to forget ... ticket.
a) his b) he c) hers d) him
5. Parents will be back ... Monday.
a) on b) in c) at d) to
6. ... my opinion, thinking about it makes you tired.
a) In b) At c) To d) Under
7. It is ... good book.
a) a b) the c) an d) ---
8. What is ... lunch today?
a) for b) in c) on d) since
9. Mark Twain ... in 1835.
a) is being born b) were born c) is born d) was born
10. The concert ... at 7.30.
a) begins b) will be beginning c) is beginning d) begin
11. She always ... out on Sundays.
a) go b) goes c) goes d) to go
12. The boys often ... the bus.
a) miss b) misses c) to miss d) mises
13. Her baby always ...
a) cry b) to cry c) cries d) crys
14. Alex ... her work late.
a) finish b) finishes c) finishes d) to finish

15. My cousin ... in this school.
a) study b) studies c) studyes d) to study
16. Some people seldom ... meat.
a) eat b) eats c) to eat d) eates
17. Paul often ... in this hotel.
a) stay b) stais c) stays d) to stay
18. Casey ... football at the weekend.
a) plays b) play c) plais d) to play
19. Cats ... mice.
a) catch b) to catch c) catches d) catches
20. Alice ... sweets.
a) to love b) love c) loves d) is loving
21. Sally ... hard at the moment.
a) works b) work c) to work d) is working
22. Right now Tom and Nick ... on the beach.
a) are lieingb) lie c) to lie d) are lying
23. Carol ... with a kitten.
a) plais b) is playing c) play c) to play
24. Look! The students ... the test.
a) write b) to write c) are writing d) is writing
25. Don't phone him now! He ... !
a) is working b) works c) work d) to work
26. Lisa ... her breakfast at the moment.
a) has b) have c) haves d) is having
27. It's eleven o'clock. Her child
a) is sleeping b) are sleeping c) sleeps d) sleep
28. Listen! Somebody ... the piano.
a) play b) is playing c) plays d) to play
29. They ... for a bus right now.
a) wait b) are waiting c) to wait d) waiting
30. My mother ... the flat now.
a) is cleaning b) cleans c) cleanes d) to clean
31. Look! She ... an apple.
a) eat b) eats c) eating d) is eating
32. John ... a letter at the moment.
a) write b) writes c) is writing d) writing
33. I ... my key. I can't open the door.
a) look forb) looking for c) am looking for d) am look for
34. Look at Philip! He
a) daydream b) daydreams c) is daydreaming d) is daydream
35. Why ... you ... ?
a) Do ... hurry b) are ... hurring c) are ... hurrying d) are ... hurry
36. Turn the music down. I ... to concentrate.
a) am trying b) try c) to try d) trying
37. Sandy ... in the garden.
a) still works b) is still working c) still is working d) is still work
38. Put your coat on. It ... colder!
a) gets b) get c) to get d) is getting
39. ... you ... anything on Sunday?

- a) Do ... do b) are ... doing c) is ... doing d) is ... doing
40. I'm glad that the sun ... again today.
a) shine b) is shining c) shines d) to shine
41. Today Frenk ... late.
a) is working b) work c) works d) to work
42. I ... Biology and Maths this semester.
a) take b) am taking c) takes d) to take
43. He ... a new book this year.
a) writes b) is writing c) write d) to write
44. Right now Lisa ... a shower.
a) has b) have c) is having d) have
45. Today my friend ... from New York.
a) is coming b) come c) comes d) to come
46. Why ... you ... here? It is my place.
a) do ... sit b) are ... sitting c) are sitting d) is ... sitting
47. The prices on oil ... in the world right now.
a) rises b) are rising c) rise d) to rise
48. David ... on Sundays.
a) usually rests b) usually rest c) is usually resting d) are usually resting
49. They ... to the cinema twice a month.
a) go b) goes c) are going d) going
50. Sue ... the piano at the moment.
a) is playing b) play c) plays d) to play
51. Don't bother him. He ... the news.
a) watches b) is watching c) watch d) to watch
52. The bus ... here.
a) is stopping b) stops c) stop d) to stop
53. ... you ... to the party tonight?
a) Do ... come b) are ... coming c) do... coming d) is ... coming
54. The boys ... in the gym.
a) still train b) are still training c) still training d) is still training
55. Ed ... strong tea.
a) never drinks b) is never drinking c) never drink d) are never drinking
56. What is that noise? Why ... the dog ...?
a) does ... bark b) is ... barking c) do ... bark d) are ... barking
57. Alex is busy. He ... for a test.
a) is studying b) studies c) study d) to study
58. Someone ... for you. Who is it?
a) is waiting b) waiting c) wait d) waits
59. Kate says she ... the book to read.
a) gives b) give c) will give d) to give
60. He ... this work next week.
a) finishes b) finish c) will finish d) to finish
61. Many birds ... to the South in autumn.
a) will fly b) fly c) flies d) to fly
62. The train ... at 7 o'clock.
a) will leave b) leaves c) leave c) is leaving

63. ... you sing at the concert?
a) do b) does c) is d) will
64. Sue ... from the University next July.
a) graduates b) will graduate c) graduate d) to graduate
65. Don't tease the dog! It ... you.
a) will bite b) bite c) bites to bite
66. Sam ... early in the morning.
a) leaves b) leave c) to leave d) is leaving
67. How about meeting for a cup of coffee? I can't. ... at 7.
a) I will meet b) I am meeting c) I meet d) I will be meeting
68. ... a camera next month.
a) I buy b) I bought c) I will buy d) I will be buying
69. They ... this school next year.
a) built b) to build c) have built d) will build
70. What ... you ... on Sunday afternoon.
a) do ... do b) are ... doing c) is ... doing d) does ... do
71. When you ... your picture, will you show it to me?
a) will finish b) finish c) finishes d) to finish
72. Can you help me with my car? I think I ... it.
a) will do b) do c) does d) to do
73. What are your plans for your holidays? I ... to go to the sea.
a) plan b) am planning c) plans d) to plan
74. Ed has to be at the airport. He ... the 6 o'clock plane.
a) is flying b) will fly c) fly d) flies
75. We'll have a party if they
a) will come b) come c) comes d) are coming
76. You look terrible. You should see a doctor. – I know I ... Dr. Brown later.
a) will meet b) am meeting c) meet d) to meet
77. Kate says she ... go to the concert.
a) will b) are c) be d) is
78. John ... busy now.
a) is b) are c) to be d) will be
79. Yesterday she ... to find her key.
a) tries b) try c) tried d) was trying
80. They ... to Paris last year.
a) are b) were c) have been d) is
81. Jim and Sue ... at school yesterday.
a) didn't be b) was not c) were not d) have been
82. In the evening Sally ... a cup of tea.
a) drink b) dranked c) drank d) was drinking
83. Rick ... a student last year.
a) didn't was b) didn't were c) was not d) were not
84. ... he ... your letter?
a) does ... answer b) did ... answer c) was not d) were not
85. It ... cold yesterday.
a) not was b) didn't be c) was not d) were not
86. We ... in that hotel last year.
a) stayed b) stood c) staid d) were staying
87. ... you ... your books to class yesterday.

- a) Do ... bring b) did ... brought c) did ... bring d) does ... bring
88. Where ... they ... last week?
- a) did ... played b) did ... play c) did ... plaid d) do ... play
89. ...at home yesterday?
- a) Be Helen b) Did Helen be c) Was Helen d) Were Helen
90. You ... in London on Sunday?
- a) was not b) didn't be c) were not d) haven't been
91. When I opened a package, I ... a surprise.
- a) finded b) found c) was finding d) finds
92. He ... the test from 2 till 3.
- a) wrote b) writed c) was writing d) written
93. The secretary ... a lot of letters yesterday.
- a) answered b) was answering c) were answering d) answer
94. The students ... busily, when we came up to them.
- a) was talking b) talked c) were talking d) talking
95. ... you ... to see your friend when she was ill?
- a) Were ... going b) Did ... go c) Was ... going d) do ... go
96. When we met him, he ... us.
- a) was not recognizing b) did recognize c) didn't recognize d) doesn't recognize
97. The children ... when she came.
- a) was still sleeping b) still slept c) still sleeping d) were still sleeping
98. Why ... Peter ... a doctor on Wednesday?
- a) wasn't ... seeing b) didn't see c) didn't ... saw d) were not seeing
99. The sun ... brightly the whole day yesterday.
- a) shone b) is shining c) was shining d) shines
100. Linda sleeps well, but last night she ... at all.
- a) wasn't sleeping b) didn't slept c) isn't sleeping d) didn't sleep
101. Anna ... the table when she broke a plate.
- a) laid b) was laying c) is laying d) laided
102. He ... while he was eating.
- a) read b) reads c) was reading d) is reading
103. They ... together for three years.
- a) are working b) work c) works d) have been working
104. Welcome to the party! ... you ... my brother?
- a) Are ... meeting b) Have ... met c) Have ... meet d) Have ... been meeting
105. I ... the opportunity to travel extensively.
- a) am never having b) have never had c) have had never d) had never had
106. Alex usually sits here. But today he ... in the first row.
- a) sits b) sit c) is sitting d) has sitting
107. Ann, put some lotion on your face! You ... on the sun too long.
- a) have been lying b) have lain c) lain d) are lying
108. You ... terrible these days! Go and see your doctor.
- a) are looking b) has been looking c) look d) is looking
109. Look through the window! It ... !
- a) have snowed b) is snowing c) have been snowing d) was snowing
110. I ... this person since I first met her.
- a) am disliking b) have disliked c) disliked d) have been disliking

111. Listen to them! What ... they ... about?
a) have ... been speaking b) have ... spoke c) are ... speaking d) were... speaking
112. This is the first time I ... snow.
a) am seeing b) was seeing c) seen d) see
113. Sue went to India five years ago, but she ... anywhere since then.
a) isn't going b) hasn't gone c) hasn't been going d) wasn't going
114. Sit down at the table! I ... just ... the dinner.
a) am ... cooking b) have ... cooked c) have ... been cooking d) was ... cooking
115. All the kitchen was covered with flour. My sister ... a cake.
a) had been making b) was making c) made d) is making
116. We thought they ... each other for many years.
a) knew b) had known c) know d) had been known
117. She was very nervous while she ... for the doctor.
a) was waiting b) waited c) waits d) had been waiting
118. Alex ... in his office for 2 hours when his client phoned him.
a) was working b) had worked c) had been working d) worked
119. When I opened the door, I understood that somebody ... in the room.
a) smoked b) had been smoking c) had smoked d) smoke
120. Jane said that she ... her work yet.
a) didn't finish b) wasn't finishing c) had not finished d) weren't finishing
121. I was angry with my roommate. He ... the door open.
a) always left b) left always c) was always leaving d) had always left
122. As soon as I saw her, she ... waving me.
a) was starting b) started c) had started d) were starting
123. Last Friday I ... him in the park.
a) saw b) was seeing c) seen d) had seen
124. We ... the meet by the dinner.
a) cook b) will cook c) will have cooked d) will be cooking
125. If nobody bothers me, I ... translation by eight.
a) will do b) will have done c) do d) done
126. He ... all the documents before we contact him.
a) looks through b) will look through c) will have looked through d) looked
127. The children ... the game when their parents come.
a) will finish b) finish c) will have finished d) finishes
128. As soon as he ... , he will solve all the problems.
a) will arrive b) will have arrived c) arrives d) arrive
129. Don't touch the socket! You ... yourself.
a) electrocute b) will electrocute c) electrocutes d) will have electrocuted
130. Tony is sure he ... with a parachute.
a) never jumps b) will have never jumped c) will never jump d) never will jump
131. Who ... the room by the mother's coming?
a) will have cleaned b) cleans c) will clean d) clean
132. What is the weather forecast? ... tomorrow?
a) Will it have rained b) It is rain c) Will it rain d) It will rain
133. When Ed ... it, he will be glad!
a) will hear b) hears c) hear d) will have heard
134. We ... five lessons on Friday.
a) have had b) had had c) had d) were having
135. ... to India?

- a) Were you b) Have you been c) was you d) had you been
 136. I can't find my key. I think I ... it.
 a) have lost b) lost c) had lost d) lose
 137. Look! He ... a goal.
 a) scored b) has scored c) scores d) had scored
 138. They ... us since last month.
 a) didn't see b) don't see c) haven't seen d) hadn't seen
 139. ... this film last month?
 a) Have you seen b) Did you see c) Were you seeing d) Do you see
 140. What countries ... Brian ...?
 a) has ... visited b) did ... visited c) did ... visit d) had ... visited
 141. Ed ... the room while I will be cooking the dinner.
 a) will clean b) is cleaning c) will be cleaning d) cleans
 142. She ... at seven in the evening.
 a) will come b) comes c) will be coming d) is coming
 143. What ... you ... at this time tomorrow?
 a) will ... be doing b) will ... do c) is ... doing d) will ... doing
 144. Rich ... home soon.
 a) will be coming b) will come c) comes d) is coming
 145. They ... English lesson from nine to ten.
 a) will be having b) have c) will have d) are having
 146. If you come at five, he ... in the office.
 a) will work b) will be working c) works d) work
 147. How can we recognize her? – She ... a white coat.
 a) will be wearing b) wears c) will wear d) is wearing
 148. If they need anything, I ... in my office.
 a) will be being b) will be c) am d) will have been
 149. We ... to study in September.
 a) will begin b) will have begun c) will be beginning d) begin
 150. Next summer at this time Liza ... on the beach.
 a) will lie b) will have lain c) lie d) will be lying
 151. He ... until he finishes his work.
 a) won't come b) won't have come c) won't be coming d) comes
 152. If you surf the net, you ... the necessary information.
 a) will be finding b) will have found c) will find d) finds
 153. Next year at this time we ... exactly what we are doing now.
 a) will be doing b) will do c) will have done d) do
 154. I think he ... this hotel when he arrives.
 a) will have stayed b) will stay c) will be staying d) stays
 155. I hope that tomorrow morning the sun ... brightly.
 a) will shine b) will be shining c) will have shone d) shines
 156. A secretary is a person who ... letters.
 a) is typing b) types c) has typed d) typed
 157. I ... my homework at the moment.
 a) do b) did c) am doing d) had done
 158. I ... my bed yet.
 a) haven't made b) didn't make c) hadn't made d) won't make

159. If you ... to Paris you will see Eiffel Tower.
 a) will go b) went c) are going d) go
160. I ... a camera next month.
 a) I've bought b) I bought c) I will buy d) I will be buying
161. While he was watching TV his wife ... dinner.
 a) was cooking b) is cooking c) cooks d) cooked
162. She said that she ... him at the party.
 a) will see b) saw c) have seen d) had seen
163. He ... the book. You may take it.
 a) has read b) is reading c) will read d) had read
164. This time tomorrow I ... an exam.
 a) will take b) took c) will be taking d) will have taken
165. They ... school three years ago.
 a) finish b) finished c) will finish d) have finished
166. When we return, our granny ... the table for dinner.
 a) will be setting b) will have set c) will be set d) will set
167. When ... they ... us to the party.
 a) will ... be inviting b) will ... invite c) will ... have invite d) will... inviting
168. I ... for you at seven in the café.
 a) will be waiting b) will have waited c) will wait d) wait
169. What ... you ... at seven tomorrow?
 a) will ... have done b) will ... be doing c) will ... do d) will ... doing
170. The sun ... by the time we wake up.
 a) will rise b) will have risen c) will be rising d) rise
171. She said she ... him in Kyiv last year.
 a) saw b) have seen c) had seen d) see
172. We ... an English test yesterday.
 a) wrote b) have written c) had written d) write
173. Greg often ... to the cinema at weekends.
 a) is going b) go c) goes d) is go
174. He ... his friend right now.
 a) phones b) is phoning c) phone d) is phone
175. Tomorrow I ... the train to Pompeii to see the Roman sights.
 a) taking b) am taking c) take d) takes
176. Jason usually ... jeans and a T-shirt.
 a) wears b) is wearing c) is wear d) wear
177. We ... London next week.
 a) leaving b) leave c) are leave d) are leaving
178. We can't play tennis because it
 a) is raining b) rains c) raining d) rain
179. Cindy and Jason ... the bus to school every morning.
 a) are catching b) catches c) is catching d) catch
180. I ... some ice cream at the moment.
 a) eat b) eating c) am eating d) am eat
181. Tom ... to university next year.
 a) will go b) goes c) is go d) is going
182. I rarely ... to the gym.
 a) goes b) go c) am going d) am go
183. Sam ... some chocolate chip cookies. Don't they smell well.

- a) had just baked b) has just baked c) just baked d) just bake
184. Although they ... to Spain twice this year, they are going again next month.
a) went b) have been c) have gone d) gone
185. That green dress ... Marie perfectly.
a) fits b) fitting c) is fitting d) fit
186. My friend, ... parents come home from Mexico, is a film director.
a) whom b) whose c) which d) who
187. ... you manage to finish all your work last night?
a) Have b) Did c) Had d) Do
188. My grandparents have ... living in the same neighborhood for fifty years.
a) being b) be c) been d) were
189. She ... a very good job and earns a lot of money.
a) has got b) had c) is having d) has had
190. We ... plans for our trip to Australia when you called last night.
a) had made b) were making c) made d) making
191. Is this the man ... asked you where you live?
a) which b) whom c) whose d) who
192. My husband ... a special dinner tonight for our anniversary.
a) is cooking b) was cooking c) cooks d) cook
193. Peter is very rich. He ... three limousines.
a) owns b) is owning c) has owned d) owned
194. I ... Italy! But one day I'll go there.
a) never was in b) have never been to c) have never gone to d) has never been
195. The children ... cartoons when father came.
a) have watched b) watched c) were watching d) watch
196. They ... in Liverpool since 2005.
a) were living b) lived c) have been living d) had lived
197. Angie ... abroad for four years now.
a) lived b) has been living c) lives d) has lived
198. Where's the old lady who lives next door? – She ... to Italy to visit her son.
a) has gone b) has been c) was going d) goes
199. Jane always ... home at seven o'clock in the morning.
a) has left b) leaves c) is leaving d) left
200. Dad ... dinner while mom was reading magazine.
a) had cooked b) is cooking c) was cooking d) cooked
201. Please be quiet! I ... !
a) work b) have worked c) worked d) am working
202. Do you like the new restaurant? – Yes, I ... three several times already.
a) Went b) go c) have been d) was
203. They ... in America for ten days.
a) was living b) have lived c) are living d) lived
204. They ... to the theatre for ages.
a) have been b) aren't going c) haven't been d) was not
205. Peggy never ... to the supermarket on Sunday.
a) goes b) is going c) has gone d) go
206. Jessica is very caring, so she always ... care of other people.
a) is taking b) takes c) take d) took

207. Annette ... two sisters and a brother.
a) has b) is having c) have d) had
208. ... she wear a uniform at work?
a) Are b) Is c) do d) does
209. These shirts ... me any more. Why don't you buy some new ones?
a) doesn't fit b) don't fit c) isn't fitting d) haven't fit
210. I enjoy travelling by train but I ... travelling by plane.
a) like b) hate c) likes d) liked
211. This roast chicken ... delicious!
a) Taste b) is tasting c) tastes d) has tasted
212. You ... very pretty today! – Thanks.
a) are looking b) look c) looks d) looked
213. When ... she leaving for Boston? – On the 15th of July.
a) does b) has c) is d) have
214. Are you ... anything at the weekend? – No, I am not.
a) do b) does c) doing d) done
215. Whose house ... it?
a) Were b) was c) has been d) had been
216. The Earth moves ... the Sun.
a) around b) among c) about d) across
217. Where ... he yesterday?
a) was b) is c) were d) had been
218. My son ... learning German next year.
a) will start b) will be starting c) started d) start
219. Jane usually goes to college ... bus.
a) At b) in c) by d) with
220. She ... very early yesterday.
a) wake up b) woke up c) will wake up d) would wake up
221. Her clothes ... quite new.
a) is b) are c) has d) have
222. Ann ... a lot of books since last week.
a) Reads b) read c) had read d) has read
223. Susan has ... cat called Jack.
a) a b) an c) the d) ---
224. This question is ... now.
a) discussing b) be discussed c) being discussed d) discussed
225. Bill wanted to know when Peter ... come with us.
a) could b) will be able c) can d) may
226. If you ... hard now, you would make progress.
a) have worked b) had worked c) work d) worked
227. Nobody noticed him ... the room.
a) to enter b) enter c) to have entered d) to have been entered
228. How ... of you to bring flowers today.
a) good b) better c) well d) best
229. Listen! They ... good French.
a) speak b) are speaking c) will speak d) were speaking
230. ... Chicago is on ... Lake Michigan.
a) -, the b) -, - c) -, a d) The, the
231. Our house is ... building in the town.

- a) older b) old c) the oldest d) an old
232. In Ukraine, kids go to primary school ... the age of 6.
a) in b) at c) on d) of
233. ... Declaration of Independence was drawn in 1776.
a) A b) An c) The d) –
234. I ... just ... my home work. Now I can watch TV.
a) have... finished b) was ... finishing c) had ... finished d) have been ... finishing
235. The concert ... at 7.30 p.m.
a) begins b) is beginning c) will be beginning d) begin
236. I thought that the film ... interesting.
a) would be b) will be c) is d) has been
237. No news is ... news.
a) the better b) better c) well d) good
238. Who ... here two years ago?
a) live b) lived c) will live d) had lived
239. ... your son at school now?
a) Is b) Was c) Were d) Has been
240. What's ... river in the world?
a) the longest b) the longer c) a long d) longer
241. I ... the flowers every day.
a) am watering b) am watered c) was watering d) water
242. Coffee beans ... in South America, Asia and Africa.
a) is growing b) is grown c) grows d) are grown
243. There are ... things I'd like to say.
a) not many b) too much c) not much d) much
244. My parents have been living here ... 1985.
a) since b) from c) during d) by
245. A number of reporters ... at the conference yesterday.
a) was b) were c) has d) have
246. ... Smiths are now in ... Washington, ... capital of ... USA.
a) -, -, a, - b) -, -, the, the c) The, -, the, - d) The, -, the, the
247. I see you ... for somebody.
a) wait b) will wait c) waited d) are waiting
248. Tom ... English at the last meeting.
a) speak b) spoke c) has spoken d) were speaking
249. ... you in Lviv last month?
a) Are b) Was c) Were d) Have been
250. Yesterday we got an invitation ... the party.
a) at b) for c) to d) on
251. Edith is than Mary.
a) more pretty c) more prettier
b) prettier d) the prettiest
252. I to the cinema since last year.
a) didn't go c) haven't been
b) don't go d) hasn't been
253. in the class like their English teacher.
a) Everyone c) All the students

- b) All students
254. "..... bag is this?" "It's John's".
a) Which
b) Whose
255. Who was the woman ?
a) spoke to you
b) that you were speaking to
256. Look, children! Your uncle has you a bag of sweets.
a) carried
b) taken
257. There isn't a good restaurant in this town.
a) anywhere
b) somewhere
258. I having lunch when she knocked at the door.
a) was still
b) still was
259. I'm going out to the garden to pick some beans it isn't raining.
a) for
b) so
260. Simon is too busy see her now.
a) for
b) to
261. There wasn't anything interesting on the news, ?
a) wasn't it
b) was there
262. Run downstairs. Your sister ... for you.
a) wait
b) is waiting
263. We ... holidays last year.
a) didn't have
b) haven't had
264. Have you ever been ... Scotland?
a) to
b) at
265. ... snowing hard.
a) There is
b) It is
266. A bus driver is a person ... drives a bus.
a) which
b) than
267. Trafalgar Square is ... London.
a) under
b) in
268. Do you know ... here?
a) somebody
b) nobody
269. Do you really need so ... sugar?
a) much
b) a lot of
- d) Everybody
c) What
d) When
c) that you spoke
d) who you spoke
c) brought
d) bought
c) nowhere
d) everywhere
c) was yet
d) yet was
c) while
d) when
c) that
d) when
c) wasn't there
d) was it not
c) waits
d) waited
c) wasn't having
d) don't have
c) in
d) into
c) It has
d) I need
c) who
d) whose
c) to
d) at
c) something
d) anybody
c) many
d) lots

270. ... he speak English?
 a) Do c) Have
 b) Does d) Is
271. I like ... tennis very much.
 a) playing c) play
 b) played d) to playing
272. She can ... well.
 a) to sing c) sing
 b) singing d) sang
273. Is it warm?
 a) No, it is black. c) No, it is hard.
 b) No, it is cold. d) No. it is high.
274. We rest ... Sunday.
 a) on c) at
 b) in d) for
275. I always...in the park.
 a) is walking c) walking
 b) walks d) walk
276. We usually....poems but this week we....novels.
 a) got ready c) read
 b) reading d) are reading
277. Where....now?
 a) you walk c) are you walking
 b) do you walk d) is you walking
278. Why...atthemoment?
 a) do you play c) are you playing
 b) are you play d) is you walking
279. I... my teacher two days ago.
 a) met c) did met
 b) meted d) have met
280. When...to the theatre last time?
 a) did you go c) were you going
 b) have you gone d) are you going
281. There....some coffee at home.
 a) is c) isn't
 b) are d) aren't
282. There....any fish in the lake.
 a) is c) isn't
 b) are d) aren't
283. Are there...sweets at home?
 a) some c) much
 b) any d) more
284. She bought the housebelonged to my relatives.
 a) which c) where
 b) who d) when
285. Whereyou from?
 a) are c) come

- b) do
286. She ... in Spain.
a) does live
b) is live
- d) go
c) lives
d) live
287.listeningtomusic?
a) are you like
b) you like
- c) do you like
d) is you like
288. What ... your favourite season?
a) does
b) do
- c) is
d) are
289. Who.....youveryoften?
a) do visit
b) does visit
- c) visited
d) visits
290. He isstudent in our group.
a) more talented
b) talented
- c) less talented
d) the most talented
291. Ijustmyteacher.
a) have seen
b)saw
- c) has seen
d) did see
292.toItaly?
a) did you ever travel
b) were you ever
- c) have you ever been
d) has you ever been
293. This film is.....than that one.
a) the interestingest
b) interestinger
- c) the most interesting
d) more interesting
294. Whatyet?
a) didn't you do
b) haven't you done
- c) weren't you doing
d) wasn't you doing
295. What _____ last weekend?
a) did you do
b) you did
- c) did you
d) you did do
296. While I was working in the garden I _____ my back.
a) was hurting
b) hurt
- c) have hurt
d) hurts
297. Jane is back from holiday now. She _____ to Italy.
a) has gone
b) has been
- c) is been
d) was
298. Tom would read if he _____ more time.
a) will have
b) would have had
- c) would have
d) had
299. Jane suggested _____ a car.
a) me to buy
b) that I buy
- c) me buy
d) that I should buy
300. Thesehouses....lastcentury.
a) did built
b) were built
- c) was built.
d) are built.
301. The weather is today.
a) cold
b) coldes
- c) coldier
d) coldiest

302. You are the pupil in our class.
 a) worse c) bad
 b) worst d) worst
303. madenonoise
 a) difference b) movement c) sound d) sense
304. a silly idea
 a) good b) strange c) new d) foolish
305. to imitate
 a) to ignore b) to copy c) to draw
306. to select
 a) to display b) to choose c) to discover
307. to weep
 a) to fasten b) to cry c) to rub
308. There a table in the room.
 a) do c) is
 b) does d) are
309. Therefour chairs round the table.
 a) do c) is
 b) does d) are
310. Therea sofa by the wall.
 a) do c) is
 b) does d) are
311. Therea refrigerator in the kitchen.
 a) do c) is
 b) does d) are
312. Theresome plates on the table.
 a) do c) is
 b) does d) are
313. Therea cooker in the kitchen.
 a) do c) is
 b) does d) are
314. I ____ four sisters.
 a) do c) have
 b) does d) has
315. My father's brother ____ my uncle.
 a) do c) is
 b) does d) are
316. Where ____ you from?
 a) do c) is
 b) does d) are
317. ____ you go to the country?
 a) do c) is
 b) does d) are
318. How often do you play tennis?
 a) On Tuesday b) For two hours c) Almost every day d) With John
319. Where do you usually eat lunch?

- a) Sandwich b) With c) At d) In the cafeteria
Jane 12:00
320. How many hours a day do you watch TV?
a) About two hours b) In my living room c) I watch the news d) On Tuesday
321. What is your busiest day of the week?
a) In the morning b) Every day c) Tuesday d) Last week
322. What do you like to drink?
a) Coffee b) Saturday evening c) Two d) With my friends
323. What did you eat last night?
a) At six b) Spaghetti c) With my family d) At home
324. Where's Mike?
a) At school b) At eight c) For three hours d) No, he isn't
325. Where do you do your homework?
a) With John b) In the evening c) Every day d) At home
326. a) My friend don't goes to the theatre a lot.
b) My friend goes to the theatre a lot.
c) My friend not goes to the theatre a lot.
d) My friend doesn't goes to the theatre a lot.
327. a) My sister never eats meat.
b) My sister doesn't never eats meat.
c) My sister don't never eats meat.
d) My sister does never eats meat.
328. a) What doesn't you like to do?
b) What don't you likes to do?
c) What do you like to do?
d) What doesn't you likes to do?
329. a) Why are you crying?
b) Why aren't you cry?
c) Why is you crying?
d) Why are you cry?
330. a) The boy is playing in the yard, isn't he?
b) The boy is playing in the yard, aren't he?
c) The boy is playing in the yard, doesn't he?
d) The boy is playing in the yard, will he?
331. Have you _____ been to London?
a) yet b) already c) ever d) never
332. I haven't read a book _____.
a) yet b) already c) ever d) never
333. She has _____ eaten tomatoes.
a) yet b) already c) ever d) never
334. Mike has _____ gone.
a) yet b) already c) ever d) never
335. I'm sure I made ___ mistakes on the exam.
a) some b) any
336. That is very kind of you because I don't have ___ money.
a) some b) any
337. My friend didn't make ___ mistakes on the exam.
a) some b) any

20. It was _____ (terror) to lose the key.
21. It was _____ (necessity) for him to pass the credit.
22. It was very _____ (danger) to swim in that river.
23. The husband has never _____ (refuse) his wife.
24. You shouldn't worry about the things which are of no _____ (important).
25. Have you ever _____ (to read) Bulgakov.
26. As soon as the papers are _____ (to sign) we will leave the office.
27. English is _____ (to speak) in the USA too.
28. Jane was _____ (to bring) up in a village.
29. The contact was _____ (to cancel) last week.
30. Great Britain is very _____ (beauty) .
31. They _____ (to live) in Kyiv two years ago .
32. I won't be through with my work before the weekend, I _____ (to be) afraid.
33. If you _____ (to stop) in Zhytomyr, put up at the Zhytomyr hotel in the centre of the city.
34. The old men _____ (to group) of the last evening to gossip over village politics.
35. We roamed about Kyiv for three hours, and then, it being too late to go to the theatre, we _____ (to decide) to go back to Zhytomyr.
36. Peeling potatoes _____ (to turn) out to be a trying job.
37. There has _____ (to be) a lively interest in the elections in the last two weeks.
38. For some years he scraped a _____ (to live) as a tutor.
39. I've never _____ (to see) so much disorder anywhere.
40. He _____ (to be) a hard nut to crack. (a proverb)
41. If she _____ (to make) you do what she wants, it means that she winds you round her little finger.
42. There _____ (to be) no accounting for tastes. (a proverb)
43. After supper everyone _____ (to be) in a better mood, so their spirits rose.
44. We picked out all the odds and ends and _____ (to add) them to the soup.
45. You've _____ (to miss) the whole point; please, speak to the point.
46. Where _____ (to be) a minute ago?
47. Has he _____ (to make) a point of pretending not to notice me?
48. But with all her education, learning _____ (to have) never been her strong point.
49. At the unexpected question everything got _____ (to mix) up in my head.
50. The students usually _____ (to mix) up the words "tale" and "tail".

Restore the sentence from the given words and word combinations

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | 3. | 5. backpacking |
| do | strangers | is |
| you | with | of |
| some | travellers | form |
| must | need | travel |
| self-examination | socialize | a |
| serious | to | 6. |
| 2. | 4. | have |
| this | extremes | also |
| popular | they | motorcyclists |
| is | like | round-the-world |
| trail | just | tackled |
| tourists | not | journeys. |
| with | do | |

7.
I
quickly
packed
suitcase
my
8.
to
success
a
is
meet
a
backpacker
here
9.
I
tourism
believe
important
that
is
10.
experience
Paul
Traynor
journalist
is
with
a
11.
Nefta
a
to
us
trail
has
brought
12.
area
Khaosan Road
is
very
the
famous
13.
India

young
into
people
trail
followed
the
14.
travel
backpacking
is
a
low-cost
form
of
15.
Eastern
Europe
is
a
destination
popular
16.
destination
Western
backpacker
Europe
very
is
a
popular
17.
backpacking
stops
permits
numerous
18.
ill
get
is
you
not
exciting
it
if
19.
you
tired

can
are
fall
you
ill
if
20.
you
the
may
at
out
camp
seaside
21.
difference
big
a
make
time
can
22
food
rich
avoid
of
eating
lot
a
23
exercise
your
body
have
needs
to
24.
trap
many
this
tourists
into
fall
25.
movies
the
produce

studios
longer
no
26.
several
categories
creative
people
divided
are
into
27.
means
CEO
the
chief
officer
executive
28.
light
this
begins
phase
green
the
with
29.
film
of
they
the
the
are
authors
30.
distribution
film
the
is
for
ready
31.
a
hero
be
aware
that
movies
all

have
32.
is
there
a
in
hiring
stuntmen
there
sense
33.
themselves
studios
movies
exhibit
34.
Jones
Indiana
an
is
movie
adventure
35.
his
evident
lack
of
wit
was
36.
profession
my
I
knew
I
that
felt
37.
say
but
they
to
nothing
have
38.
at
the
beginning
it

was
horrible
39.
genre
this
I
like
films
to
shoot
in
40.
you
realize
must
important
is
this
that
41.
film
differs
this
all
from
others
the
42.
words
her
a
had
effect
powerful
43.
Louisa
acted
as
director
the
her
asked
44.
I
never
have
had
with
contracts

| | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| this | 47. | of |
| channel | the | 49. |
| 45. | teacher | Tommy |
| father | on | laughter |
| knows | the | screamed |
| my | was | with |
| teacher | screen | even |
| my | 48. | 50. |
| 46. | this | is |
| things | part | not |
| those | Maggie | lesson |
| happen | most | finished |
| can | hated | yet |
| sometimes | all | the |

ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОКОНТРОЛЮ

1. Поставити дієслова в дужках у *Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous*.

1. We (to pack up) our things for two hours when it (to be) time to go to the station.
2. I (to write) a letter when you came in.
3. Last year we often (to visit) picture galleries and museums.
4. They (to discuss) the new film when I (to enter) the room.
5. She already (to finish) her work by the first of June.
6. It (to snow) all day when she left home.
7. I (to wait) for my friend about an hour when he (to come) home at last.
8. We (to play) chess when our neighbour knocked at the door.
9. The pupils (to write) a difficult dictation when the director (to come) into the classroom.
10. Yesterday I (to see) an interesting film on TV.

2. Перекласти речення українською мовою.

1. My friend met me at the station.
2. She often visits her old granny.
3. Will they have planted the trees by the beginning of spring?
4. I have just read the letter.
5. Our students are discussing an interesting subject.
6. She had cleaned the yard by 10 o'clock.
7. He writes many detective stories.
8. I shall buy this English book tomorrow.

9. She was writing an exercise when I came in.

10. Is he watering the flowers now?

3. Перекласти речення українською мовою.

1. This beautiful sonata was written by my class-mate.

2. Two important experiments will have been finished by me by Monday.

3. The flat is always cleaned by her on Fridays.

4. My little sister will be taken by our parents to the Crimea in summer.

5. I have just been asked by our English teacher.

6. She was given a nice present by Mary.

7. The young man will be offered a good position by the manager next week.

8. My friend is being asked by the English teacher now.

9. An English article was being translated by me at that time yesterday.

10. The sick man was prescribed a new medicine by the doctor.

We shall be given some money by our parents for this enjoyable trip.

4. Поставити дієслова в дужках у Present Perfect Progressive tense.

1. I (make) cakes. That is why my hands are all covered with flour.

2. Her phone (ring) for ten minutes. I wonder why she doesn't answer it.

3. He (overwork). That is why he looks so tired.

4. There is sawdust in your hair.

I'm not surprised. I (cut) down a tree.

5. Have you seen my bag anywhere? I (look) for it for ages.

6. What you (do)?

I (work) in the laboratory.

7. He (study) Russian for two years and doesn't even know the alphabet yet.

8. How long you (wait for me)? I (wait) about half an hour.

9. It (rain) for two days now. There'll be a flood soon.

10. We (argue) about this for two hours now. Perhaps we should stop!

11. I (bathe). That's why my hair is all wet.

12. You (drive) all day. Let me drive now.

13. How long you (wear) glasses?

14. The petrol gauge (say) «Empty» for quite a long time now. Don't you think we should get some petrol?

15. I'm sorry for keeping you waiting. I (try) to make a telephone call to Rome.

16. You (not eat) enough lately. That's why you feel irritable.

17. He (speak) for an hour now. I expect he'll soon be finished.

18. That helicopter (fly) round the house for the last hour; do you think it's taking photographs?

5. Поставити дієслова у Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous.

1. We (to pack up) our things for two hours when it (to be) time to go to the station.
2. I (to write) a letter when you came in.
3. Last year we often (to visit) picture galleries and museums.
4. They (to discuss) the new film when I (to enter) the room.
5. She already (to finish) her work by the first of June.
6. It (to snow) all day when she left home.
7. I (to wait) for my friend about an hour when he (to come) home at last.
8. We (to play) chess when our neighbour knocked at the door.
9. The pupils (to write) a difficult dictation when the director (to come) into the classroom.
10. Yesterday I (to see) an interesting film on TV.



ЗАВДАННЯ № 1

I. Use the Infinitives in brackets in the necessary tense-form.

20. We (to meet) twice a week.
21. I (not understand) your remark.
22. She (to wind) the watch every morning.
23. He often (to spend) his summer vacation at the sea-side.
24. My watch (to go) right. I (to set) it by the radio.
25. She usually (to walk) to the University.
26. Our teacher (to speak) English and French.
27. We always (to be glad) to see you here.
28. He usually (to be late) on Saturday.
29. What foreign languages your friend (to speak)?
30. You always (to be welcome) to my house.
31. I (to know) this man. He often (to call on) us.
32. It often (to rain) here?
33. Her marks (to be) always good.
34. You (to see) anybody in the street?
35. It (to take) you ten minutes if you (to take) a taxi.
36. You (to catch) the train if you (to hurry).
37. If you (to be busy) on Sunday afternoon I (to invite) your friend.
38. If you (to look through) today's newspapers you (to see) your picture.

II. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the present tense or by the future tense.

1. If nothing (*to happen*) I (*to be back*) on the 3rd of May.
2. If it (*to blow*) from the east, we (*to have*) rain.
3. There (*to be*) no picnic tomorrow unless the weather (*to be*) clear.
4. You will excuse me if I (*to be*) a little late.
5. Give him this message when you (*to see*) him.
6. I don't know when he (*to come*), but when he (*to come*) I shall speak to him.
7. You not (*to catch*) the train unless you (*to leave*) at once.
8. When you (*to see*) her, ask her to come.
9. If you (*to come*) today, we (*to play*) chess.
10. If I (*to see*) him again, I (*to recognize*) him.

III. Translate into English.

1. Вона не часто пише нам.
2. Він вивчає німецьку чи французьку?
3. Ми завжди зустрічаємо Новий рік удома.
4. Скільки годин на день працює твій батько?
5. Якщо завтра я звільнюся, я зателефоную.
6. Вода замерзає при 0 °С.
7. Я знаю цього чоловіка. Він часто відвідує нас протягом тижня.
8. Ви від'їжджаєте до Парижа наступного тижня.
9. Вони почекають, доки ви не повернетесь.
10. Її друг учить англійську щоранку.
11. Узимку тут рідко йде сніг.
12. Цей студент багато працює над вимовою.
13. Коли всі прийдуть, ми почнемо обговорення.
14. Сонце сходить на сході.
15. Бачите дівчину отам?
16. Поспішайте, потяг від'їжджає рівно о п'ятій.
17. Ти не оволодієш іноземною мовою, якщо не будеш багато працювати.
18. Якщо ви добре підготуєтесь, ви складете іспит.
19. Він пам'ятатиме це, поки житиме.

IV. Ask 5 special questions to the sentences. Make up the sentences negative.

1. He sometimes read German magazines.
2. He sometimes explain grammar to me.
3. The coffee beans grow well in Brazil.



ЗАВДАННЯ № 2

I. Put the Infinitives in brackets in the necessary tense-form.

1. There (*to be*) a heavy snow in the night.
2. Yesterday the weather (*to look*) nice and I (*to leave*) my umbrella at home.
3. Last summer we (*to have*) plenty of sunny days.
4. There (*to be*) a strong wind the other day.
5. The weather (*to be*) warm and humid last autumn and we (*to go*) to the forest to pick mushrooms.
6. They (*to observe*) a rainbow in the sky after a thunderstorm yesterday.
7. In June we (*to spend*) much time outdoors.
8. It (*to snow*) hard last winter and the children often (*to make*) a snowman.
9. It (*to be*) so dark and cloudy last night. It (*to look*) like rain.
10. He not (*to ring up*) me yesterday.

II. Translate into English.

1. З ким ви були у міністерстві того дня?
2. Скільки разів на тиждень ви відвідували університет минулого року?
3. Ти був удома чи в інституті о 5 годині вечора?
4. Яким був цей чоловік? Ким він був за фахом?
5. Погода була тут холодною минулого тижня? — Ні, погода була дуже гарна.
6. Учора була неділя.
7. Книги прибули цими днями.
8. Менеджер зайшов до офісу, сів за письмовий стіл і почав проглядати пошту.
9. Він вийшов із дому, узяв таксі та поїхав до аеропорту.
10. Минулого тижня він часто заходив до нас.
11. Минулого тижня я не ходив за покупками, тому що був дуже заклопотаний.
12. Я не бачив Ганну вчора на заняттях.
13. Минулої зими випало багато снігу?
14. Петро дав нам свій номер телефону.
15. Де ви були вчора?
16. Де ви вчора обідали? Я обідав учора в ресторані.
17. Коли Колумб відкрив Америку? — Колумб відкрив Америку в 1492 році.
18. Торішньої зими не було снігу.
19. Торік Боб не закінчив коледж.

III. Make the following sentences negative. Ask 5 questions to the sentences.

1. It often rained last spring.
2. Ann passed all her examinations last week.
3. It seldom snowed last winter.
4. I worked for that company last year.



ЗАВДАННЯ № 3

I. Use the Infinitives in brackets in the necessary tense-form. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. Her cousin (*to go*) abroad next week.
2. They (*to remember*) this day forever.
3. If you (*to enter*) the University, your parents (*to be*) happy.
4. I (*to pay*) this bill next week.
5. Tomorrow we (*to have dinner*) later than usual.
6. It (*to take*) us half an hour to get to the railway station
7. It (*to rain*) tomorrow.
8. They (*to meet*) you at Kennedy Airport.
9. I (*to call up*) you as soon as I (*to buy*) tickets for the train.
10. If the day (*to be*) hot, we (*to go*) to the beach.
11. If he (*to return*) home before Friday, he (*to help*) us to make the translation.
12. If you (*to want*) to see all these places, you must stay here for a week.
13. Please, drive us to the airport if you (*to have*) time tomorrow morning.
14. As soon as you (*to come back*) from your trip, call me up.
15. They (*to go for a walk*) before they (*to go*) to bed.
16. Speak to them about it when you (*to see*) him.
17. Will you wait until he (*to come back*)?
18. Come to see me before you (*to leave*) for the south.
19. Let's wait till the green light (*to be*) on.

II. Translate into English.

1. Я думаю, що у твоєму тесті не буде багато помилок.
2. Фільм буде дуже цікавим.
3. Коли цей студент почне вивчати німецьку мову?
4. Заняття не закінчатся о другій.
5. Він думає, що вам не сподобається новий балет.

6. Ви зможете закінчити цю роботу завтра.
7. Він буде вдома о дев'ятій? — Ні.
8. Не телефонуйте мені ввечері, я буду зайнята.
9. Ми дізнаємося про результати тесту через тиждень.
10. Я передам йому вашу книжку, як тільки побачу його.
11. Я догляну дитину, поки ти спиш.
12. Я зателефоную вам до того як прибуду до Києва.
13. Я запишу вашу адресу одразу ж, поки я її не забув.
14. Ви не закінчите перекладу вчасно, якщо не будете посилено працювати.
15. Якщо наступної неділі буде дощ, ми залишимося вдома.
16. Якщо ви добре підготуетесь, ви складете іспит.
17. Він прийде до нас, коли не буде таким заклопотаним.
18. Він зателефонує вам, як тільки прийде додому.
19. Як довго ви будете відсутні?
20. Ви прийдете до нас, щоб познайомитися з моїми батьками?

III. Ask 5 questions to the following sentences. Make them negative.

1. My friend's family will move to a new flat in a week.
2. I shall place the furniture in my room to my liking.
3. My new apartment will have all modern conveniences.
4. They will pass all their examinations in June.



ЗАВДАННЯ № 4

I. Use either the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous.

1. What you (*to do*) here? — I (*wait*) for a friend.
2. He (*to speak*) French? — Yes, he (*to speak*) French quite fluently.
3. Listen. Someone (*to knock*) at the door.
4. Don't go into the classroom. The students (*to write*) a dictation there.
5. She (*to write*) letters to her mother every week.
6. Ships (*to travel*) from Odessa to Batumi in three and a half days.
7. The man who (*to smoke*) a cigarette is our English teacher.
8. Let's go for a walk, it not (*to rain*).
9. Listen. The telephone (*to ring*).

10. Where is Pete? He (*to have*) his English lesson. I think that he always (*to have*) it at this time.



ЗАВДАННЯ № 5

I. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the Past Continuous Tense or by the Past Simple (Active). Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. They (*to look for*) the nearest telephone booth when I (*to meet*) them.
2. He (*to drive*) a car all the morning yesterday.
3. We (*to stay*) at the hotel when he (*to call on*) us.
4. It (*to rain*) the whole evening and they had to stay at home.
5. When I (*to leave*) home, it (*to rain*) hard.
6. The steamer (*to go*) to the North when a violent storm (*to break out*).
7. I (*to meet*) him when he (*to walk*) to the station.
8. What you (*to write*) when I (*to come in*)?
9. He (*to cycle*) along a narrow path when he (*to fall*) and (*to hurt*) himself badly.
10. When we (*to leave*) home, a strong wind (*to blow*).
11. The telegram (*to come*) just as I (*to leave*) the house for the office.
12. When I (*to come up*), he (*to get*) into a taxi.
13. It (*to snow*) at midnight.
14. What he (*to do*) at that moment?
15. They (*to look for*) the nearest cafe when they (*to meet*) their friends.
16. We were not sure that we (*to go*) in the right direction.

II. Complete the following sentences translating the words in brackets into English.

1. When the red light switched on (вона переходила вулицю).
2. When they met him at the taxi-rank (він розмовляв із другом).
3. (Я збирався запитати одного з перехожих про найкоротший шлях до театру) when I saw an information booth.
4. (Він виходив з кімнати) when the telephone rang.
5. (Він їхав зі швидкістю 90 кілометрів за годину) when he saw a militiaman at the crossroad.
6. (Літак приземлився в аеропорту) when the thunderstorm broke out.

III. Translate into English.

1. Я поспішав на роботу, коли зустрів свого старого друга.
2. Коли задзвонив телефон, вони обговорювали це питання.

3. Коли я вийшов з кімнати, вони грали в шахи.
4. Вони сиділи за столом, коли я почав розповідати цю історію.
5. О 10-й ранку ми дивилися новини по TV.
6. Ми подорожували, коли отримали листа від батьків.
7. Ми ходили по магазинах, коли побачили його.
8. Він увійшов до кімнати і побачив, що батько читає газету.
9. Коли я підійшов до нього, він проглядав ранкову газету.
10. Він прокинувся. Біля його ліжка дзвонив телефон.
11. Небо було ясным, і зорі світили яскраво.
12. Поки секретар готував документи, керівник розмовляв по телефону.
13. Поки я проглядав листи, він друкував.
14. Учора в цей самий час я складав іспит з англійської мови.
15. Коли він прийшов, ми закінчували обговорення.
16. Вона постійно присікується до мене.
17. Він тільки збирався продиктувати листа, як задзвонив телефон.
18. Коли ми виїхали з Києва, ішов дощ.

IV. Make the sentences negative and ask 5 questions.

1. It was raining all day yesterday.
2. The students were playing tennis from 5 till 7.



ЗАВДАННЯ № 6

I. Put the Infinitives in brackets in the Future Continuous Tense. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I (*to write*) a letter to my friend at this time tomorrow.
2. She (*to make*) her report the whole evening tomorrow.
3. Let's meet at 2 o'clock. I (*to wait for*) you at the General Post-Office.
4. The train (*to approach*) the station at 10 o'clock next morning.
5. They (*to wait for*) our call at the Call-Office from 9 till 10 o'clock tomorrow.
6. We (*to expect*) a parcel from London next week.
7. We (*to watch*) TV when you come.
8. I (*to play*) the piano at this time tomorrow.
9. I (*to take*) my English exam at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
10. I still (*to work*) at 6 o'clock.

II. Ask questions to have the following answers.

1. I shall be getting a money order at this time tomorrow.
2. He will be sending a telegram at 7 o'clock next morning.
3. She will be waiting for a call after supper.
4. We shall be answering letters all the morning.
5. They will be looking through the morning mail from 8 till 9 a. m.
6. He will be flying to London at this time tomorrow.
7. I shall be waiting for you at the Call-Office.
8. We shall be packing our things when you come.

III. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. He (*reads, will read, will be read*) letters from 9 till 10 tomorrow.
2. The boys will be looking at their collections of stamps when their mother (*will come, comes, is coming*).
3. You (*will speak, will be speaking, are speaking, speak*) over the phone when your sister comes home.
4. I (*shall write, shall be writing, am writing*) a letter when you come.

IV. Make the following sentences passive. Put questions to the newly formed sentences.

1. We'll be considering these problems at this time tomorrow.
2. He'll be delivering a lecture at two o'clock the day after tomorrow.
3. You'll be translating these sentences at the lesson next week.
4. He'll be explaining this rule when you come.
5. The doctor will be examining his patients from 10 till 12 next Tuesday.

V. Translate into English the first part of the following sentences:

1. Вони вечерятимуть, *when you come back*.
2. Ви говоритимете по телефону, *when your mother comes*.
3. Вони слухатимуть музику *at this time tomorrow*.
4. Ми працюватимемо тут *all day long*.
5. Ми обговорюватимемо це питання *at 3 o'clock tomorrow*.
6. Діти вже спатимуть, *when you return*.

VI. Translate into English.

1. Ми поговоримо про це на завтрашніх зборах.
2. Що ви робитимете ввечері о сьомій? — Я слухатиму новини по телебаченню.
3. Вона спатиме о шостій ранку. Не телефонуйте їй.

4. Я на вас чекатиму з 5 до 6 години.
5. Що ви робитимете, коли він прийде?
6. Вона ще читатиме, коли ви прийдете.
7. Я гратиму на піаніно весь вечір.
8. Як довго ви пробудете у вашої подруги?
9. Поїзд відійде через 5 хвилин.
10. Завтра о цій порі ми проведжати́мо його на вокзал.
11. Ви все ще дивитиме́тесь TV, коли я вам зателефоную?
12. Якщо ви зателефонує́те о сьомій, він у цей час дивитиме́ться новини по телебаченню.
13. Коли ви поверне́тесь, я працювати́му.
14. Якщо вони прийдуть, у нас буде ланч.
15. О восьмій вечора він працювати́ме над доповіддю.
16. Завтра о цій порі Джек грати́ме на скрипці.



ЗАВДАННЯ № 7

I. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the Present Perfect Tense.

1. I already (*to see*) the film and I think it is dull.
2. Don't go to the baker's. I (*to buy*) bread.
3. The mail just (*to come*).
4. We already (*to come*) to a definite conclusion.
5. I not (*to see*) her (*yet*).
6. I (*to see*) the film twice this week.
7. I always (*to be in love*) with you.
8. I not (*to see*) my friend for a week.
9. He (*to work*) at his report since early morning.
10. She never (*to see*) that man before.
11. The students always (*to enjoy*) her classes.
12. You ever (*to be*) in the Hermitage?
13. I (*to read*) most of Mark Twain's stories.
14. You (*to do*) the sums?
15. Jane just (*to come back*) from Washington?
16. He not (*to have dinner*).
17. I not (*to see*) her lately.
18. They (*to live*) in New — York since 1985.
19. We (*to be*) good friends since we met in London in 1990.

20. You never (*to meet*) Mr. Brown

II. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the Present Perfect or the Past Simple Tense.

Translate into Ukrainian.

1. At last I (*to do*) all my homework, now I shall go out.
2. The rain (*to stop*) but an icy wind is still blowing.
3. We already (*to settle*) the matter.
4. He (*to come*) a moment ago.
5. I never (*to speak*) to him.
6. They just (*to finish*) their work.
7. You (*to make*) any spelling mistakes?
8. It (*to be*) bitterly cold yesterday.
9. When you (*to meet*) him?
10. How many examinations you (*to pass*) up to now?
11. You (*to do*) all the exercises on this page?
12. We deeply (*to study*) the problem.
13. I not (*to see*) him since last June.
14. I (*to correct*) that mistake before but you (*to make*) it still.
15. Why you (*to leave*) the door open? You will catch cold sitting in the draught.
16. A week and a half (*to pass*) since I (*to arrive*) at this place, but we (*to have*) hardly a single fine day.
17. They not yet (*to come*) from the South.
18. He (*to be*) ill last week but now he (*to recover*).
19. At last I (*to translate*) the English article, now I shall have a little rest.
20. We (*to have*) a picnic yesterday but the rain (*to spoil*) the whole pleasure.

III. Translate into English.

1. Ви знаєте, що вони товаришують з дитинства?
2. На цьому тижні я телефонував йому декілька разів.
3. Я тут нова людина. Я тут усього кілька днів.
4. Він пише, що з жовтня там погана погода.
5. Чому тут так холодно? — Усю ніч було відчинене вікно.
6. Цього року мій друг закінчив школу.
7. Ми не були в них сьогодні.
8. Я не бачила її відтоді, як вона лягла в лікарню.
9. Скільки часу в них є автомобіль? — Вони купили його два роки тому.
10. Я давно не отримувал листів від Смирнових.
11. Скільки нових фільмів ви подивилися з вересня?

12. Ви закінчили читати книгу? — Ні, але від 7 години я вже прочитав 100 сторінок.
13. Давайте підемо до театру разом. Ми не були в театрі цілу вічність.
14. Ти був у кінотеатрі на цьому тижні? Ні, не був.
15. Ми ніколи не бачили цієї людини.
16. Де ти був?
17. Він прочитав багато статей на цю тему останнім часом.
18. Ніхто не бачив її сьогодні.
19. Ми досягли великих успіхів у англійській мові останнім часом.
20. Вони були в Британії багато разів.



ЗАВДАННЯ № 8

I. Put the Infinitives in brackets in the necessary tense-form.

1. The car (*to arrive*) before they (*to come*).
2. The rain (*to stop*) by the time we (*to go out*).
3. She (*to work*) hard before she (*to enter*) the University.
4. They (*to make*) great progress by that time.
5. We (*to have*) our lunch by 12 o'clock.
6. Gregory said he (*to lose*) his car keys.
7. I asked Jeff where he (*to spend*) his vacation.
8. The rain (*to stop*) before we (*to start*) our trip to Baltimore.
9. I (*to come*) to the library after Helen (*to leave*).
10. By 5 o'clock I (*to complete*) my work.
11. I (*to realize*) that I (*to take*) the wrong road.
12. The film was better than we (*to expect*).
13. We (*to translate*) an economic article by the end of the lesson.
14. The secretary (*to type*) the documents by 2 o'clock.
15. My friend (*to buy*) a new watch yesterday as he (*to lose*) his old one.
16. We (*to do*) all grammar exercises by 5 o'clock.
17. He said that he (*to prepare*) well for his examinations.
18. After he (*to translate*) all the necessary articles, he returned the dictionary to me.
19. When we (*to come*) to the station, we were told that the train already (*to leave*).
20. My watch (*to stop*) as I not (*to wind*) it up.

II. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Tense. Translate the sentences.

1. When I (*to call*) at his house, they told me that he (*to leave*) an hour ago.
2. On checking up his answers he found that he (*to do*) five examples wrong.
3. The message (*to arrive*) five minutes after he (*to leave*) the house.
4. The rain (*to stop*) but there (*to be*) still a slight drizzle in the air.
5. I (*to leave*) home at nine o'clock, but I (*not to go*) far when I remembered that I (*to forget*) to lock my door.
6. The moon not (*to rise*) yet and only two stars (*to shine*) in the dark blue sky.
7. I (*to be surprised*) what progress she (*to make*) since our last meeting.
8. I not yet (*to fall asleep*) when I (*to hear*) the sound of the bell.
9. He (*to learn*) French before he (*to enter*) the University.
10. Suddenly he (*to remember*) that he (*not to ring*) her up in the morning.

III. Replace the Infinitives in brackets by the Past Simple or the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect Tense. Translate the sentences.

1. The train not yet (*to arrive*), but a lot of people (*to stand*) on the platform.
2. When I (*to leave*) home the snow already (*to stop*), but an icy wind still (*to blow*).
3. The pain already (*to go*) but the child still (*to cry*).
4. When we (*to leave*) home a strong wind (*to blow*).
5. He (*to be back*) two months before I (*to see*) him.
6. When I (*to come*) he already (*to read*) the book and (*to watch*) TV.
7. When I (*to get up*) my mother (*to prepare*) breakfast and (*to wait*) for me.
8. She already (*to leave*) the house when he (*to phone*).

IV. Translate into English.

1. Ми прибули із запізненням на 5 хвилин. Поїзд уже відійшов.
2. У кімнаті було страшне безладдя. Хтось у ній побував.
3. Ми не змогли відповісти на ваш факс одразу. На той час ми ще не прийняли остаточного рішення.
4. Я не пішов з вами обідати, тому що встиг щось перехопити в кафе і не хотів їсти.
5. Він подумав, що бачив цю людину раніше.
6. Я спізнився на поїзд, оскільки зустрів друга.
7. Коли вона вийшла з магазину, вона згадала, що не купила цукру.
8. Його годинник зупинився, тому що вона його впустила з рук.
9. Джеку довелося йти додому пішки, оскільки він загубив усі гроші.
10. Він не був голодним, бо щось перехопив в університеті.

11. Студенти переклали статтю, коли пролунав дзвоник.
12. До восьмої він прийняв душ і поснідав.
13. Коли вона нарешті знайшла свою парасольку, дощ уже вщух.
14. Вона отримала погану оцінку, тому що не вивчила тексту напам'ять.
15. Ми вже закінчили свою роботу, коли прийшов наш викладач.
16. Оскільки я пропустив лекцію, я попросив старосту нашої групи пояснити мені новий матеріал.
17. Вона вивчила діалог до третьої.
18. Ми перекладали першу главу до п'ятої.
19. Я згадав номер телефону, коли вийшов з дому.
20. Того дня він дуже втопився: у той день він прочитав 4 лекції.



ЗАВДАННЯ № 9

I. Put the Infinitives in brackets in the necessary tense-form. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. The students (*to read*) many economic articles by the end of this term.
2. I haven't translated all the sentences concerning the topic «Theatre» yet but I (*to translate*) them before the bell rings.
3. She hasn't given a final answer yet, but she (*to give*) it before you return.
4. He hasn't done this translation yet, but he (*to do*) it by the time fixed.
5. We (*to finish*) our talk about the types of economic systems by 2 o'clock.
6. I (*to do*) the work by Friday.
7. He (*to repair*) his car by Saturday.
8. You (*to return*) before we begin the meeting?
9. We (*to learn*) a lot by that time.
10. I not (*to finish*) reading the article by the time you return.
11. We (*to pass*) our exams by the end of June.
12. By the end of next year I (*to be*) here twenty-five years.
13. By the end of the term I (*to read*) all the necessary books on the list.
14. By half past seven we (*to have*) supper.
15. By the end of the year I (*to read*) this English book in the original.
16. I hope you not (*to forget*) all the Future Perfect Tense by the next lesson.

II. Translate into English.

1. Я напишу доповідь на цю тему до кінця місяця.

2. Він зробить цей прилад до того часу, як ви прийдете.
3. Я житиму там уже місяць, коли ви прийдете.
4. Я поверну вам словник після того, як перекладу статтю.
5. Тримай словник, поки не перекладеш статтю.
6. Я вивчу діалог напам'ять до наступного уроку.
7. Я вже прочитаю 1 розділ підручника, коли ви прийдете.
8. До того часу ви мене забудете.
9. Я подзвоню тобі, коли закінчу переклад тексту.
10. Ми поговоримо про це, коли вип'ємо по чашці чаю.
11. Я повернусь через 2 години. Сподіваюсь, що до цього часу ви закінчите переклад.
12. До червня наступного року він закінчить роботу над своєю дисертацією.
13. До якого часу ви закінчите обговорення цієї статті?
14. Я впевнений, що до того часу, як я повернуся з Європи, ви вже одужаєте.
15. До від'їзду з Києва він побачить усіх своїх старих друзів.
16. Я впевнений, що до вересня ви витримаєте іспит з водіння.
17. Я боюсь, що до завтра ви вже забудете всі правила.
18. До того часу, коли ми туди потрапимо, лекція вже закінчиться.
19. Я сподіваюсь, що до кінця наступного тижня я закінчу читати цю книжку.
20. Ми вже пообідаємо, коли ви прийдете.



ЗАВДАННЯ № 10

I. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. I don't understand this sentence. What _____?
A. does mean this word B. does this word mean
means this word
2. John _____ tennis once or twice a week.
A. is playing usually B. is usually playing C. usually plays
D. plays usually
3. How _____ now? Better than before?
A. you are feeling B. do you feel C. are you feeling
4. It was a boring weekend _____ anything.
A. I didn't B. I don't do C. I didn't do
5. Tom _____ his hand when he was cooking the dinner.
A. burnt B. don't have C. has burnt
6. Everything is going well. We _____ any problems so far.

A. didn't have B. don't have C. haven't had

7. Linda has lost her passport again. It's the second time this _____

A. has happened B. Happens C. Happened

8. You're out of breath _____?

A. are you running B. Have you run C. have you been running

9. We are good friends. We _____ each other for a long time

A. know B. have known C. have been knowing D. Knew

10. Sally has been working here _____.

A. for six months B. since six months C. six months ago

11. The Chinese _____ printing.

A. invented B. has invented C. had invented

12. Ian _____ in Scotland for ten years. Now he lives in London.

A. lived B. has lived C. has been living

13. The man sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because he _____ before.

A. hasn't flown B. didn't fly C. hadn't flown

14. Wasn't flying _____ a car when they were living in London?

A. Had they B. Did they have C. Were they having

15. Have they had _____ tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.

A. I'm not working B. I don't work C. I won't work

16. That bag looks heavy _____ you with it.

A. I'm helping B. I help C. I'll help

17. I think the weather _____ be nice later.

A. will B. shall C. is going to

18. «Ann is in hospital.» «Yes, I know _____ her tomorrow.»

A. I visit B. I'm going to visit C. I'll visit

19. We're late. The film _____ by the time we get to the cinema.

A. will already started B. will be already started C. will already have started

20. Don't worry _____ late tonight.

A. If I'm B. when I'm C. when I'll be D. If I'll be

Тема: Спілкування у родині

Here you can find some questions you can ask your partner during conversation about my family:

1. How big is your family?
2. Do you live with your parents?
3. Do you live with your grandparents?
4. Are you the oldest or the youngest among your brothers and sisters? (if you have any)
5. Are you married?
6. Do you have children? If so, how many? How old are they?
7. What is the best number of children to have?
8. Have you or has anyone from your family adopted a child?
9. What do you think about adopting a child?
10. Should people adopt children from other countries?
11. How did you get your name?
12. Were you named after any member of your family?
13. How do you get along with your parents?
14. How do you get along with your brothers or sister? (if you have any)
15. How do you get along with your grandparents?
16. How often do you visit your grandparents?
17. Does your father work?
18. Does your mother work?
19. Does your wife/husband work? (if you have any)
20. Who is the breadwinner in your family?
21. Who does the housework in your family?
22. Did/do you help your parents with the housework?
23. Should children help with the housework?
24. Were your parents strict ?
25. Are you strict to your children? (if you have any)
26. How should we discipline children?
27. How many aunts and uncles do you have?
28. Do you often meet your aunts and uncles? When?
29. How many cousins do you have?
30. Do you often meet your cousins? When?
31. How many in-laws do you have? (if you have any)
32. Do you get along well with your in-laws?
33. How important is family in your country?

34. Describe a typical family unit in your country. Has it changed over years?

The family relationships

The family is very important as a unit in our society. Nothing else but family can be an emotional center of people's life, can be a transmitter of culture and raising children. Every mother feels great affection for her children and tries to bring them up in a proper way.

Understanding between the members of the family and consideration for others are very important in family relationship. Tenderness, warm-heartedness and respect must always be present in the family to make it friendly. A lot of activities help members of the family to be on friendly terms: discussing all the family plans together, going on trips hikes together, visiting museums, theaters, exhibitions and exchanging opinions about them, sharing the same joys and sorrows.

If you think of the others in the family you show your love and attention in everyday life, you can hurt them if you are selfish, not sincere and rude. It is very important to visit relatives on holidays, on birthdays, on anniversaries and develop close relationship. We feel more affection for our relatives when we are parted from them. The proverb says, "Absence makes the heart grow fonder". When the family is friendly, everybody has the warmed feelings of returning home where dear relatives are waiting for them.

There are different opinions on how children should be treated if they disobey their parents, break the rules, do forbidden things, don't keep their words or promises. Some people think that parents should be patient, kind and understanding. The rules and children's behaviors are discussed in such families. But others believe that children ought always to obey the parents and if they won't they should be punished. From my point of view, such principles won't do a lot of good. Fear and punishment will lead to selfishness, cruelty and lies. But "love and kindness will save the world".

We are the family of two. I live with my mother. We don't have such problems as misunderstanding between the members of the family. I think that it is due to the age of my parents and their character. My mother is 40 years old. She is a kind, clever and responsible woman. My mother always ready to give me necessary information, moral support and a good advice.

It is common knowledge that there is no place like a home. We are dedicated to our homes, we give them much love, care and enthusiasm. A man's house is his castle. I like my home and I want to tell you more about it.

I live in Kuprijanov st. in the center of our city. We moved into this flat several years ago. Now it is a place where I feel it ease and enjoy every minute of my stay there. We have a washing-machine, a vacuum cleaner, a refrigerator, a freezer, hand-mixer, computer and other things which I consider to be quite necessary as they make our life easier and help to solve a lot of problems in the shortest possible time.

We have 2 rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. When you drop into our flat you come into a lobby, where you can take off your coat, shoes and hat. I'm very happy to have a room for myself, where I

feel quite and comfortable. It is a place where I can relax, read a book and listen to music. There are yellow blinds and a writing table, a sofa, a bookcase where my favorite books are situated.

There are a lot of things in my room which can tell about myself, about my friends and relatives. You can find frames with photos of my parents and best friends on the walls, little pictures. They remind me happy moments of my life and that is why are very dear for me.

You may be surprised, but the most popular and favorite place with all of us is the kitchen. Every Sunday my mother makes a cake and we gather together, discuss our problems and make plans for the next week.

I can tell a lot about my home, but to make a long story short I can say, that speaking about my home, I don't mean a flat as it is, I mean people, who are dear to me, who love me and are always waiting for me. That is why, wherever I were I would always hurry home.

Тема: Мій учбовий заклад

1. Where do you work and study?
2. Whom does your technical school train?
3. Can you describe the building of your technical school?
4. Where is it situated?
5. What departments does your technical school run?
6. Are you an extra-mural or a part-time student?
7. What year student are you?
8. What is your future speciality?
9. Why have you chosen it?
10. How long does the course of training last?
11. How many students are there in your group?
12. Do you have practice?
13. How many times a year do you take exams and tests?
14. How often do you attend classes?
15. When do your classes begin?
16. How many periods do you have a day?
17. Is it difficult to study at technical school?
18. What subjects do you like most?
19. In what subjects will you take exams this term?
20. Are you going to continue your education?

Тема: Вдале складання іспитів

Good Luck Messages for Exams:

For sons, daughters, friends, colleagues, boyfriends, girlfriends and besties – this post is a lovely hotpot of inspirational quotes and motivational notes crafted for anyone who is preparing for a test. If you know someone who's buckling under the pressure of an exam, write something sweet on a card or post something encouraging on their Facebook. Do whatever it takes to help soothe the pre-exam jitters, nervousness and stress. Even something as silly as a funny text will go a long way. After all, it doesn't matter whether it is a small school exam or something as important as the SAT, GMAT or the Bar. At the end of the day there is no greater motivation than knowing that your friends and loved ones believe in you and want you to do well.

- 1) The best way to motivate yourself is to stop stressing about what'll happen when things go wrong and start thinking about how awesome life will be when they go right.
- 2) Exams are like ex-boyfriends and ex-girlfriends. Their thoughts harass you until late at night, turn your life upside down and cut you off from the rest of the world. All you can do is get over them as quickly as you can.
- 3) As your girlfriend, it is my responsibility to wish you good luck for your exams with a hug and reward you with a sweet kiss if you do well. Here's a hug and I hope that you earn your kisses.
- 4) The easiest way to do well in your exams is to treat them like a giant punching bag. Use all the strength of your memory and punch the daylight of your tests.
- 5) Everyone knows you are the best student out there. All you need to do is work hard and revise with care.
- 6) Let your hard work propel you to a speed so fast that good luck has no choice but to ride with a winner like you.
- 7) Nothing can stop you from doing your best, nothing can pull you down – as long as you start studying hard and stop fooling around
- 8) Don't let shabby grades smear your beautiful personality.
- 9) If you hate any of your teachers for giving you detention, this is your chance to get back them by scoring well and earning their admiration.
- 10) If the stress of an exam is bringing you down, just think of studying hard as falling on a trampoline. The harder you fall, the higher you will rise.
- 11) Luck is for the lazy, success is for those who work hard.
- 12) Exams don't test your knowledge as much as they test your state of mind. Be relaxed and calm down, I am sure you will do fine.
- 13) Luck is a funny thing because sometimes it can be good and sometimes it can be bad. So take matters in your own hand, study hard and stop relying on something so fickle.

- 14) These exams are your opportunity at proving your worth to everyone around you. Grab it and do your best, don't let it pass through.
- 15) An exam is not just about finishing just another paper. It is a chance to do well and silence your naysayers.
- 16) Good grades are life's way of saying that there is a bright future in store for you.
- 17) Do you want to know a secret way to get your parents to stop nagging, grounding and advising you throughout the year? Just do well in your exams.
- 18) Luck chooses its recipients very carefully and it only comes to those who believe in themselves and those who are prepared to win. So be confident and don't let the stress of your exams get under your skin
- 19) Every exam is a step on the ladder of your life. Do well so that you have something rock solid to hold it all together.
- 20) Hundreds and thousands of people in the world give exams every day. Surely, something so common and ordinary can't be too difficult
- 21) Bad grades like your exes. Best forgotten, because you know that you can do much better.
- 22) Make the most of your exams because it is the only time your parents won't mind if you stay up all night at the pretext of studying.
- 23) You have the sharpest memory anyone has ever got, so ace your exams by giving it your best shot
- 24) Do you worry about losing before you start playing ball with your friends? Then why worry about failing before you even start giving your exams
- 25) Good luck strikes when you least expect it too. Guess what, it just struck you with this message.
- 26) Nothing can come in-between you and your destiny, if you grab hold of every opportunity. Nothing can come in-between you and your fate, if you strive to be great. Nothing can come in-between you and success, if you give it your best shot and nothing less.
- 27) Being successful in exams and tests is a simple two step process – believe in yourself and back it up with plain old hard work.
- 28) Stop feigning nervousness before exams just so that you can get your friends to pamper you and reassure you that you are brilliant.
- 29) Passing your exams with good grades will gradually make a strong foundation which will help you create rainbows even when you face severe storms in life.
- 30) Don't let these puny exams get in the way of your big dreams and ambitions. Save all the stress for bigger things in life.
- 31) Instead of stressing out and jinxing yourself for the worst, just focus of studying hard and beating everyone to come first.
- 32) If you don't believe in yourself when you write your exams, how do you expect the examiner to? Have faith in yourself not just because it is the right thing to do, but because you are the best.

33) Better grades can get you a better job, better car, and a better life. Exams are worth the trouble after all.

34) In life, it is impossible to be 100% sure of whether you will pass or fail. But working hard is a sure shot way to increase your chances of doing well.

35) I am not going to wish you good luck. Awesome students like you never need luck to be by their sides – they create their own destiny. Go for it.

36) An exam is not only a test of your academic knowledge, it is a test of your calmness, stability and courage

37) The real motive of exams is not to test your knowledge, but a way to remind you how brilliant and intelligent you really are. Ace your exams and prove your worth.

38) Make sure you remember everything you study but don't forget the most important thing – luck favors those who give it their best shot.

39) Studying hard is the best form of luck that you can ever have. So what are you waiting for?

40) Exams may be compulsory but stressing out about it is a choice that isn't. Good luck.

Тема: Прийняття рішення. Make up your Mind

Make up your Mind

Every person at the age of 14 to 16 has to make an extremely stressful decision, to choose his or her own career. You might be wondering what the difference is between a career and a job. Basically a job is something you do, but don't expect to continue doing forever. A career is what you hope to do for a long time or even for your entire working life. Choosing a career is a difficult and challenging task: the decision once taken will influence your future life. There are, of course, a lot of examples when people have changed their career paths in their twenties, thirties and even forties but, of course, it is better to make the right choice at the very beginning. The earlier you decide on what profession is interesting and rewarding for you, the more you can achieve during your lifetime. Choosing a career is a challenging task indeed. It is all about finding the perfect match between your personality, interests, and skills. On the one hand, modern society, with its hundreds of professions and jobs, presents a vast range of future job opportunities. Industry and business, farming, science and education, medicine, service, arts and journalism are just a few professional fields a young person can specialize in. On the other hand, modern society with its crises, unemployment and inflation, makes a poor choice of profession a really bad mistake. You can choose a profession you really like, and face problems when looking for a job. Or you can find a job you like, but it will be underpaid. Besides, a young person's parents usually have their own ideas of what career path to choose. Some parents are more democratic and let the child determine his future by himself. Some are oppressive and overprotective and try to force the child to make this or that career choice. In this

case, they often try to compensate for their own dreams which have failed and the chances they have missed. Sometimes they see their child is gifted in some field and try to persuade him to choose this profession irrespective of the fact if he likes it or not.

In spite of all the problems mentioned above, the choice has to be made. To make it easier for the young people, there is some professional advice. It's best for the young man to start this process as early as possible, ideally in the tenth form. You should determine if you would like to continue in higher education, or to learn a trade and look for a job. It's up to the person to decide, but you should remember that to get more chances, you should strive for higher education which enables you to be qualified for skilled labour. You should determine what you might like to study or major in at college. You might like to try some of these career assessment tests to help with this step. You will surely also get suggestions from family, friends, and high school teachers and guidance counsellors. You also have to consider the demand for a particular career in the labour market. Choosing a career where there are limited job opportunities can greatly increase the challenges you will face.

Тема: Причини конфліктів в сім'ї

Everyone has family conflict. There could be a number of causes, ranging from lack of communication to differences in values. There's things you can do to stop the situation getting worse as well as good ways to talk about it. Sometimes you might just need to agree to disagree to be able to move forward. However, if you don't feel safe or can't resolve it on your own, get help.

This can help if:

- You're fighting with your parents/guardian
- You want to know how to ease tension
- You want to learn the best way to approach conflict

What causes conflict?

Everyone disagrees with each other sometimes and occasional tension or arguments are part of family life. However, ongoing family conflict like arguments and tension can be stressful and overwhelming.

Common reasons people fight or argue with parents, guardians or carers are:

- When your own **opinions and values are different**.
- **Misunderstanding** each other, jumping to the wrong conclusions, or a lack of communication.
- **Wanting more independence** than they're willing to give you.
- Feeling that you're being **treated like a kid** or having them not respect your right to privacy.
- **Changes in your family** caused by separation, divorce, a new baby, moving house or even stuff like moving from a new country.

- **Expectations and pressure.** You might feel pressure or high expectations from them about your friends, career/job, exams, chores, or even your hairstyle or the clothes you wear.

What you can do

- **Getting a different perspective** can help you understand why there is conflict and work out the things that you might be able to do to improve the situation.
- **Count to 10 before responding.** It might sound stupid, but walking away and counting to 10 gives you time to cool off, let anger go and come back with a more effective response.
- **Get some space.** Although it doesn't fix the conflict, it can be good to get some head space and avoid more arguments. Try exercising or chilling out with your mates.

Talking it out

Sitting down and talking about the situation usually looks stressful and impossible. But it will ease the tension if they see you are taking a 'mature' step – and you look better if you're the first to do it. It's the best way of sorting through issues and coming to an arrangement that works for all of you.

- Try and find a time when no one is angry, upset, stressed or tired and somewhere you can sit without being interrupted.
- Be willing to compromise and have a number of options you're willing to accept.
- Don't make it personal. Try and avoid being sarcastic and making personal comments.
- Be honest.
- Listen to what they have to say and accept that their point of view might be as valid as yours.
- Once a compromise is agreed, stick to it - this could even mean writing a contract that you both promise to stick to.
- If talking to them seems impossible, maybe send an email or write a letter, explaining how you feel.

Agreeing to disagree

If you just can't find a way to compromise and get past family conflict, you might find you have to 'agree to disagree'. You can have your own opinions, based on your own experience, beliefs and values - whether or not you accept your parents', guardians' or carers' views is up to you.

If you don't feel safe

If you are concerned for your safety or feel like you're in danger, go to our [emergency help section](#) to find out who can help. Remember that you don't have to solve this conflict on your own. There are a number of services that can talk you through the best approach to your situation and help you work out a solution.

Тема: Сімейні цінності

Family Values are universal, built upon common principles found in nearly every culture in the world. Identifying our values clearly can help guide us to becoming the people we want to be. Our values tell others what kind of people we are, and can help them understand our behavior. Each value provides specific encouragement and direction. Together, they help us realize individual happiness and collective peace.

Individuality

We're happy with who we are. We honor those who work to secure freedom to express our individuality. We respect others by accepting their race, religion, culture, opinions, hobbies or other interests as valuable to them. As we develop and express our various talents we enrich each other's lives as well as our own. Wouldn't life be boring if we were all the same?

Integrity

Integrity means being the same person inside and out, all the time. Whether in public or in private, we keep our commitments, accept responsibility for our own actions, and are honest and fair with everyone. And yes, it means always telling the truth and being good, just because it is the right thing to do. We know that personal integrity is required to earn another's trust, and is therefore the basis of all human relationships.

Industry

Only through hard work and dedication can we realize our goals and dreams. We are diligent in our work, using all our talents and always doing our best, no matter what the task. We expect fair compensation for our labors but avoid excess. We strive to be self-sufficient, never expecting others to do for us what we can do for ourselves.

Knowledge

The joy of learning can last a lifetime. Seeking knowledge begins with asking questions, then pursuing the answers with energy and creativity. We learn when we can accept the answers, even if they are not what we expect. The freedom and understanding gained by knowing the truth are our rewards for the pursuit of knowledge.

Compassion

All of us have needed help at some time in our lives. As well, our success always comes with the help of others. So we freely give our time, talents and resources to those who are in need without reservation or expectation. We patiently seek to understand the needs of others, and offer our assistance whenever we can without waiting for someone else to help.

Family

We all belong to a family. Our family bonds gives us identity; a way to recognize ourselves with a culture and heritage all our own. We support each other, depend on each other, respect each other and comfort each other. We are also members of larger families; our community, the human family, and the family of life on Earth. We accept the responsibilities of being a part of these families, only

receiving what we need so that others may have their share, and helping to strengthen the family through our service.

Optimism

Life is full of promise. We have goals that motivate us, and look to the future with a sense of purpose, knowing that we can make a difference. Though our individual influence may be small, it will spread from our family to others, and to future generations. Our purpose is to work together to bring about personal fulfillment in our lives and peace in the world.

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