

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Донбаська державна машинобудівна академія (ДДМА)
мовної підготовки
(кафедри)

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ
СТУДЕНТІВ
з дисципліни англійська мова
освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень-бакалавр
для студентів 1 курсу немовних факультетів

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САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА

Самостійна робота включає виконання студентами завдань за темами навчальної програми, а також опрацювання літературних джерел і роботу в інформаційній мережі Інтернет. Матеріал розраховано на 20 розділів (units). Кожен розділ передбачає вивчення розмовної теми, тренувальні вправи з метою закріплення базової лексики, творче завдання, граматичні вправи. Перевірка засвоєння матеріалу – підсумковий тест. Для поглиблення знань рекомендується література. На вивчення матеріалів кожної теми достатньо 1,5—2 години самостійної роботи.

Unit 1 About myself. Articles

Unit 2 I'm a student. Nouns. Pronouns

Unit 3 About my friend. Numerals

Unit 4. Healthy way of life Prepositions and conjunctions

Unit 5. Sport in my life. . Adjectives and adverbs

Unit 6. Hobbies. Types of questions

Unit 7. Travelling. Present Simple

Unit 8. Jobs and professions. Past Simple

Unit 9. Money in our life. Future Simple

Unit 10. The media. Present Continuous

Unit 11. Culture in human life. Past Continuous

Unit 12. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Future Continuous

Unit 13. The USA. Present Perfect

Unit 14. London. Past Perfect

Unit 15. Higher education in Great Britain and the USA. Future Perfect

Unit 16. Cambridge and Oxford. Modal verbs

Unit 17 Scientific and technological progress. Passive Voice

Unit 18 Computers in our life. The Infinitive

Unit 19. Ecology. The Participle

Unit 20. Tolerance and justice. The Gerund

Студенти повинні володіти такими навичками та вміннями:

Усне мовлення – правильно вимовляти звуки і правильно інтонувати підготовлене повідомлення; розуміти на слух англ. мовлення викладача й диктора в межах вивченої тематики; переказувати прочитаний та прослуханий текст; вести діалог на задану тему в межах вивченого лексико-граматичного матеріалу; робити в нормально темпі самостійне повідомлення з вивченої теми.

Читання – читати вголос з правильною вимовою та інтонацією вивчені й незнайомі тексти відповідної складності; читати про себе й розуміти нові тексти, які містять до 5% нових слів, про значення яких можна здогадатись; відповідати на запитання за змістом прочитаних текстів; ставити запитання до тексту.

Письмо – писати диктанти із знайомими та новими словами, які відповідають вивченим правилам орфографії (300 друкованих знаків за 30 хвилин з триразовим читанням тексту: ознайомче читання всього тексту, читання фразами для фіксації, контрольне читання; перекладати письмово з рідної мови на іноземну короткі речення, побудовані на вивченому лексичному й граматичному матеріалі; ставити запитання і відповідати на них письмово.

Мета навчального курсу іноземної мови в немовному вузі з урахуванням потреб фахівця – сформувати практичне володіння іноземною мовою як допоміжним засобом письмового та усного спілкування в галузі професійної діяльності.

Практичне володіння мовою в межах матеріалу, передбаченого програмою, означає мовну діяльність, що досягається шляхом виконання наступних завдань:

- сформувати вміння читати оригінальну літературу для одержання необхідної інформації;
- брати участь в усному спілкуванні мовою в обсязі матеріалу, передбаченого програмою;
- навчити читати і розуміти без словника нескладні тексти загальнонаукового характеру та нескладні оригінальні тексти, що відповідають за складністю вивченому матеріалу та містять не більше 3-4% незнайомих слів;
- виробити у студентів навички та вміння анутовання та реферування текстів іноземною мовою;

- навчити розуміти на слух іноземну мову, що містить вивчений матеріал;
- досягти швидкості читання вголос – не менше 400 друк. зн. за хвилину.

До кінця навчального року студенти повинні оволодіти наступними навичками та вміннями:

1. Читати і перекладати без словника нескладні оригінальні тексти, що відповідають по труднощам вивченому матеріалу та містять не більше 3-4% незнайомих слів.

2. Читати і перекладати за допомогою словника нескладні оригінальні тексти, що містять 5-6% незнайомих слів.

3. Вести бесіду і робити короткі повідомлення за проробленими текстами та розмовними темами.

4. Розуміти на слух іноземну мову, яка містить вивчений матеріал.

5. Швидкість читання вголос - не менше 400 друк. зн. за хвилину.

Викладений вище перелік знань, навичок та вмінь володіння іноземною мовою забезпечує можливість розробки засобів поточного й підсумкового контролю. Використовуються наступні види контролю:

- перевірка домашніх завдань;
- лексичні тести та вправи;
- тести та вправи з перевірки розуміння прочитаного матеріалу;
- тести з аудіювання;
- підсумкові контрольні завдання з лексики та розуміння текстів, написання творів, есе.

Література:

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Unit 1 About myself. Articles

I. 1. Read the text and be ready to discuss it

My biography

So, let me introduce myself. My name is Pavel, my surname is Demidoff. I'm 19 years old man. As you might have already understood, I'm a student.

I study at the Donbass State Engineering Academy. People say that I'm very respectful, sociable, flexible and caring. I hope that all these characteristics can help me to become a good specialist. I'm absolutely sure, that when I complete my degree, I might get the opportunity to start a stable and fantastic career .

I grew up in a happy family. I had an elder brother and two little sisters and this brightened my childhood, as we were always together. It helped me to learn how to communicate and collaborate with people even if I don't want to do it. My parents

had perfect stable careers and this provided us with more opportunities to get everything we wanted: expensive toys, new gadgets, brand clothes and travelling. When I was younger I played piano and my parents wanted me to become a great pianist.

As for my interests, I devote much time to coin collecting. Moreover, some years ago I started to write a fantasy novel in George Martin's style. I suppose that when I finish it, the novel becomes a bestseller of a year. I also like computer games and good rock music.

I'm very sociable, that's why I have a lot of friends and a lovely girlfriend. It would be a mistake to say that I'm the life and the sole of the party, but my friends try to stay in touch with me anytime and share their secrets with me. I'm a smart and a handsome young man and people like me. I highly appreciate this and always give feedback.

2. Find the following phrases in the text and translate them into Ukrainian:

I'm absolutely sure, I might get the opportunity, this brightened my childhood, to communicate and collaborate with people, perfect stable careers, this provided us, to devote much time to, a bestseller of a year, to stay in touch with me

3. Find the following phrases in the text and translate them into English:

Як ви вже зрозуміли, в мене може бути можливість, цілком впевнений, скрасило моє дитинство, спілкуватися та взаємодіяти з людьми, присвячувати час, люблю комп'ютерні ігри, розумна та красива людина

4. Translate into English:

1. Мене звуть... 2. Мені ... років 3. Моя сім'я не велика (велика) 4. Я маю сестру. Вона молодша (старша) за мене. 5. Мої батьки працюють. 6. Я навчаюсь у ДДМА. 7. Я працюю секретарем, 8. Ми живемо в багатоквартирному будинку. 9. У нашій квартирі 4-5 (...) кімнат. 10. Моєму двоюрідному братові 20 років. 11. Я не одружена. 12. Мої бабуся з дідусем часто відвідують нас.

5. Complete these sentences:

Hi, my name's

I'm from.....(country)

I live in.....(city)

I'm ... years old.

My birthday is on






I'm a student at

My favorite subject is

My favorite sport is

6. Answer the questions in the square

All About You!
Answer the question in the square.
Use full sentences!

START	1 What's your name?	All About You! Answer the question in the square. Use full sentences!				23 Do you like art?	24 GO AHEAD 3	25 Do you play a musical instrument?	Can you run 1km without stopping?	27 Do you like to swim?	28 Have you traveled to another country?
	2 How old are you?				22 TRADE PLACES			26		29 FREE	
	3 GO AHEAD 1	4 How tall are you?	5 Do you have a pet?		21 Do you like science? 		33	32	31 Do you like to dance?	30 How many hours a day do you watch TV?	
		6 What's your shoe size?			20 GO BACK 3		34	35	36		
10 Do you own an mp3 player?	9 Where are you from?	8 GO BACK 2	7 Do you like sports?		Are you quiet or loud? 19			35 How many people are in your family? 	FINISH	41 What job do you want when you're older?	
11 What are your hobbies?				 18 Do you like classical music?		36 Do you want children in the future?					
12 FREE	13 What does your name mean?	14 What TV programs do you like?	15 Do you ride a bike?	16 TRADE PLACES	17 Do you like history?	37	38	39	40 FREE		

II. Write down an essay:

Childhood is the safest period of human life.

Articles

III. Вправа 1. Доберіть артикль.

This is ...tree. ... tree is green. 2. I can see three ... boys. ...boys are playing. 3. My friend has no ... bicycle. 4. Our ... room is large. 5. We wrote ... dictation yesterday. ... dictation was long. 6. She has two ... daughters and one ... son. Her son is ... pupil. 7. My ... brother's ... friend has no ... dog. 8. This ... pencil is broken. Give me that pencil, please.

Вправа 2. Доберіть артикль.

... Neva flows into ... Gulf of ... Finland. 2. ... Pacific Ocean is very deep. 3. ... Urals are not very high. 4. ... Kazbek is ... highest peak of ... Caucasus. 5. ... Alps are covered with ... snow. 6. ... Shetland Islands are situated to ... north of ... Great Britain. 7. ... USA is ... largest country in ... America. 8. ... Crimea is washed by ... Black Sea. 9. ... Lake Baikal is ... deepest lake in ... world. 10. ... Paris is ... capital of ... France. 11. Lomonosov was born in ... small village on ... shore of ... White Sea. 12. Gogol was born in ... Ukraine in 1809. 13. ... Caucasus separates ... Black Sea from ... Caspian Sea. 14. ... Europe and ... America are separated by ... Atlantic Ocean. 15. ... Baltic Sea is stormy in winter. 16. There are many small islands in ... Pacific Ocean. 17. ... North Sea separates ... British Isles from ... Europe. 18. ... Balkans are old mountains. 19. ... Nile flows across ... north-eastern part of ... Africa to ... Mediterranean Sea. 20. Which are ... highest mountains in ... Russia?

Вправа 3. Доберіть артикль.

Once there lived ... king. His name was Midas. He had ... little daughter. They lived in ... beautiful palace with ... wonderful garden around it. Now ... king was very fond of ... gold. He loved ... gold more than anything else in ... world. One day, when ... king was looking at his gold, ... young man appeared before him. «You are ... very rich man, Midas,» said ... young man. «Yes,» said ... king, «but I would like to be richer. I would like to have ... golden touch. I want everything that I touch to turn into ... gold.» ... young man was ... magician, and he gave ... king ... golden touch which he wanted to have. ... king was very happy. He touched ... table, and ... table became gold. He went into ... garden. There were ... beautiful roses in ...

garden. He touched ... roses, and they also became gold. ... king's daughter, who loved ... roses very much, saw it and began to cry. «Don't cry, ... dear daughter,» said ... king and touched his daughter's head. ... next moment ... girl turned into ... beautiful gold statue.

Вправа 4. Доберіть артикль.

Robert Burns, son of ... small farmer in Ayrshire, was born on ... 25th of ... January, 1759. His parents were poor, so that Burns could not get a good education. He worked hard as ... ploughboy. He was fond of reading and always had ... ballad-book before him at ... dinner. After ... death of his father Robert and his brother and sisters took over ... farm together. Working in ... fields Burns wrote many wonderful songs. However, things became so bad on ... farm, that ... poet decided to go to ... Jamaica hoping to get ... job on ... plantation there. Luckily, some friends helped Burns to publish ... book of poems. ... book was noticed and praised highly. In 1786 Burns went to ... Edinburgh, and his book of poems unlocked ... doors of ... rich Edinburgh houses to a peasant with such a wonderful talent. In 1788 he married Jean Armour and spent ... peaceful and happy year. ... rest of his life-story is ... tale of ... poet's hard-ships. ... hard life ruined ... poet's health, and on ... 21st of ... July, 1796 he died at ... age of thirty-seven.

IV. Write down the test

Answer the following questions:

1. Your family is large, isn't it?
2. How old are you?
3. Do you work?
4. Is it difficult to combine work and study?
5. What educational establishment do you study at?
6. Where do your parents work?

7. How many sisters or brothers have you?

8. Where do your grandparents live?

9. What street do you live in?

10. Are you married?

Доберіть артикль, якщо це потрібно.

a) a c) an b) the d) –

1. I'd like to have ... hamburger for ... breakfast.

2. Pushkin is ... outstanding Russian poet.

3. Can you play ... piano?

4. Thomas Banks is ... last person I want to see.

5. My favourite subject at school is ... History.

6. Tom is going to take ... his fishing-rod.

7. The rent is 50 dollars ... week.

8. We often go to ... theatre and to ... cinema.

9. Yesterday Dad came home at 8 o'clock, we had ... dinner and then watched ... TV. We went to ... bed at 11 p. m.

10. What ... pity they haven't come.

11. I can't find ... letter which I received this morning.

12. – By ... way, have you heard anything from Tom lately? – ... last year he entered ... Oxford University.

13. ... President is going to open ... new hospital in ... capital ... next month.

14. Are you going to ... country on ... Saturday?

15. Dad came to ... school to see my teacher yesterday.
16. – Could you tell me ... time, please? – It's ... quarter past four.
17. To tell ... truth, I didn't expect to see you.
18. ... earth goes round ... sun.
19. ... life is hard in that climate.
20. What ... lovely song! 21. It took me one and ... half hours to get there.

Unit 2. I'm a student. Nouns. Pronouns

1.1. Read the text and choose the best answer to complete the sentences

Education in Ukraine

Ukraine produces the fourth largest number of academic graduates in Europe. There is nearly 100% literacy in Ukraine. 11 years of schooling is mandatory. As a rule schooling begins at the age of 6. The Ukrainian education system is organised into five levels preschool, primary, secondary, higher and postgraduate education. Schools receive 50% of their funding from the city budget and 50% from the national Government budget. Primary and secondary education is divided into “younger”, “middle” and “senior” schools. The objective of general schooling is to give younger students knowledge of the arts and sciences, and teach them how to use it practically. The middle school curriculum includes classes in the Ukrainian language, Ukrainian literature, a foreign language, world literature, Ukrainian history, world history, geography, algebra, geometry, biology, chemistry, physics, physical education, music and art. At some schools students also take environment and civics classes. Potential graduates are scheduled to undergo external independent testing after the final state examination, in the following subjects: Ukrainian language and literature, history of Ukraine, mathematics, biology, physics, chemistry, geography and a foreign language. The results of the testing have the same status as entrance examinations to institutions of higher education.

Higher education is either state funded or private. Students studying at state expense receive a standard scholarship if their average marks at the end-of-term

exams and tests are at least 4 (according to the 5-point grade system). There are two degrees conferred by Ukrainian universities: Bachelor's Degree (4 years) and Master's Degree (5-6th year). These degrees are introduced in accordance with Bologna process in which Ukraine is taking part. Historically, Specialist's Degree (usually 5 years) is still also granted. Upon obtaining a Master's degree or a Specialist, a student may enter a university or a scientific institute to pursue postgraduate education. The first level of postgraduate education results in the Candidate of Sciences. Candidates must pass three qualifying exams (in the field of specialty, a foreign language and in Philosophy), publish at least three scientific articles, write a dissertation and defend it. This Degree is roughly equivalent to the Ph.D. in the United States. After graduation a student may continue postgraduate education for a Doctor of Sciences Degree.

1. The objective of schooling is _____

A to learn two or three foreign languages

B to give younger students knowledge of the arts and sciences

C to give younger students knowledge of a foreign language

2. Higher education may be _____

A state funded or private

B funded from the city budget

C funded by different enterprises

3. Candidates of Sciences must pass exams _____

A in different subjects

B in Philosophy, a foreign language and in the field of specialty

C in the subjects on their own choice

2. Translate the following phrases into Ukrainian:

to train, highly qualified, term, to attend, to consist of, to deal with, equipment, to be fond of

3. Match the following words and the translations:

1. graduate from

А вища освіта

2. preschool

В аспірантура

3.primary education	С стіпендія
4.secondary education	Д вступні іспити
5.higher education	Е піддаватися, переносити
6.postgraduate education	Ф навчальний план
7.curriculum	Г дошкільна освіта
8.to undergo	Н початкове навчання
9.scholarship	І середня освіта
10.entrance examinations	Ж закінчити ВНЗ

4. Fill in the gaps with the words below:

Origin, increase, official, to denote, to study, most, branch, appear, thorough.

1.The contacts between people _____ and it is very important _____ foreign languages nowadays.2.English is one of the five _____ languages of the United Nations Organization.3.The first and the _____ important problem is the vocabulary.4.Scientists and technologists use many ordinary words _____ new technological meanings.5.With the development of science and technology new words _____ in the languages.6.Each _____ of science and technology has its own terminology. 7. A learner must acquire a _____ knowledge of everyday literary English. 8. Many words with Latin _____ are international.

II. Make a presentation

One day from our student's life

Nouns. Pronouns

III. Вправа 1. Доберіть необхідний зворотній займенник

- 1 . He is quit right, I agree with ... completely.
- 2 . I looked at ... in the mirror and left the house in a very good mood.
- 3 . “Who is it?” — “It’s ... may I come in?”
- 4 . Mr. Lloyds is very fat ... weighs over a hundred kilos?
- 5 introduced his wife to the guests.
- 6 . Where shall ... meet, Bob?
- 7 . James took the book and opened
- 8 . We don’t dress ... for dinner here.
- 9 . I taught ... to play the guitar.
- 10 . Selfish people only care about ...

Вправа 2. Вставити “some”, “any” or “no”.

- 1 . He does his homework without ... difficulty.
- 2 . This yeas all the apples are red, we are going out this morning to pick ...
- 3 . I'd like ... water, please.
- 4 . There weren't ... tomatoes left.
- 5 . I won't go with you. I have ... free time.
- 6 . There aren't ... students at the moment.
- 7 . Sorry, I have ... matches.
- 8 . Do you have ... money?
- 9 . The box was empty. There was apples in it.
- 10 . Pour me ... milk, please.

Вправа 3. Закінчить речення , вживаючи (my, your, his, her, our, their).

- 1 . I left ... car in the garage.
- 2 . Mary hung ... coat on the peg.
- 3 . Jack had ... hair cut.
- 4 . Neil and David ate ... supper.
- 5 . I hope you enjoy ... holiday.
- 6 . We'll invite you round to ... house sometime and complete these by addig a possessive with own.
- 7 . You must make up ... own mind.
- 8 . The children had to cook ... own supper.
- 9 . Bill borrowed Jenny's car ... own can was being repaired.
- 10 . I'll bring ... own sheets and towels.
- 11 . Every dog had ... own special basket to sleep in.
- 12 . You should do ... own washing up.

Вправа 4. Вправа 2. Утворить форми множини іменників.

Place, library, language, dress, fly, watch, clock, country, eye, bus, bush, party, ray, thief, company, Negro, mass, leaf, wolf, glass, key, fox, half, life, day, play, factory, city, colony, roof, month, opportunity, journey, shelf, hero. Man, woman, tooth, foot, goose, child, mouse. Postman, son-in-law, editor-in-chief, fisherman, schoolgirl, sister-in-law, text-book, pocket-knife, passer-by, statesman.

Вправа 5. Утворить форми присвійного відмінку іменників.

1. The new club of the workers. 2. The poems of Lermontov. 3. The clothes of the boys. 4. The walls of the room. 5. The plays of Shakespeare. 6. The voice of his sister. 7. The orders of the Commander-in-Chief. 8. The pages of the book. 9. The watch of my friend Peter. 10. The birthday of my daughter Helen. 11. The parents of all the other boys. 12. The boats of the fishermen. 13. The opinion of the lawyer. 14. The signature of Mr. Brown. 15. The offer of the seller. 16. The conclusions of the expert.

IV. Write down the test

Answer the following questions:

1. What is your future speciality?
2. Where do you study at?
3. Are you a first-year student?
4. Are you a day-time student?
5. Have you a computing centre at your academy? What do you do there?
6. How many students are there in your group?
7. Are you a monitor of your group?
8. When does the academic year begin?
9. Do you attend lectures every day? Why?
10. When do you usually take your exams?

Доберіть іменник у необхідній формі.

1. We are

a) engineer's; b) engineers'; c) engineers ; d) engineer.

2. The are on the table.

a) matches'; b) matches; c) match; d) match's.

3. My name is Mary.

a) sister; b) sisters; c) sisters'; d) sister's.

4. My flats are light and comfortable.

a) friend's; b) friends'; c) friend; d) friends.

5. They are

a) brother's; b) brothers'; c) brothers; d) brother.

6 2 children are the students.

a) Mary's; b) Mary; c) Marys'; d) Maries.

7. What kind of is this ?

a) classroom's; b) classrooms'; c) classroom; d) classrooms.

8. The in my room are yellow.

a) wall; b) walls; c) wall's; d) walls'.

9. Does your wife speak Spanish well?

a) friend; b) friends; c) friends'; d) friend's.

10. This is white.

a) cup's; b) cups'; c) cup; d) cups.

11. What are your names ?

a) son's; b) son; c) sons'; d) sons.

12. Are these pupils ?

a) boy and girl; b) boys and girls; c) boy's and girl's; d) boys' and girls'.

13. This is his sister.

a) girl's; b) girls'; c) girl; d) girls.

14. Those books are our ones.

a) student; b) student's; c) students'; d) students.

Дайте вірну відповідь (a, b, c або d)

1. I don't want to see you and I will not write to you...!

a) either; b) nor; c) neither; d) or.

2. I didn't realize Mary was a friend of....

a) her; b) she's; a) she; b) hers.

3. You know, I don't like fish very much do I. I hate the very smell of it!

a) neither; b)so; c) and; d) too.

4. I have to buy a new pair of shoes. My oldan absolute write-off.

a) ones are; b) ones is; c) one is; d) one are.

5. A small number of people decided to leave, but... remained seated.

a) another; b) the other; c) other; d) the others.

6. Alice watched her old cat teaching her kittens to wash....

a) themselves; b) them; c) they; d) their.

7. The entire village took part in searching the boy but he was to be found.

a) anywhere; b) somewhere; c) everywhere; d) nowhere.

Unit 3 About my friend. Numerals

I. 1.Read the text and be ready to discuss it

Friendship

One of the most valuable things in life is friendship. It is extremely important for people to have someone, who they can trust. It isn't difficult to find friends, but not everyone can stay for a lifelong period. Those, who stay, become the closest people for us. Usually people meet, get acquainted, communicate and as a result become friends. However, only time can show, whether the friendship is strong or not.

For me friendship is not only communication, but support, understanding and sympathy. If your friends are real, they never betray you, they never leave you in trouble, they always listen to your problems and try to help when needed.

I have lots of good friends, but two of them are the best. Their names are Louisa and Cathy. I can always rely on them and share my thoughts with them. We spend lots of time together. I simply can't imagine life without these people. They make my life brighter and more interesting. When I'm bored, I can always phone my friends and ask them to come over. Sometimes we go to the cinema, sometimes to the theatre or to the museum. For me they are a part of my family. I fully trust them and I know that they would do anything for me. For example, Louisa has once saved my life. When we were both eleven, we went to swim in the lake. While we were swimming, I had a leg cramp. Nobody noticed that I couldn't swim to the shore, but Louisa did and she helped me to get out. Such things can happen to anyone, so we always try to be caring and attentive to each other.

I know that it's not easy to find a real friendship. I have met lots of false friends as well. So, now I try to appreciate the relations I have with my true friends.

2. Find the following phrases in the text and translate them into Ukrainian:

Extremely important, a lifelong period, get acquainted, support, betray, rely on, share thoughts with, a leg cramp, false friends

3. Make the sentences complete using the verbs

forgive;betray;last; refuse; replace; obey; value..

1. A friend is a person who understands and_____.
2. A false friend is a person who_____.
3. Friendship is a thing that_____ forever.
4. The girls invited Kate to join them but she_____.
5. Nothing can_____ a best friend.
6. Pete's younger sister doesn't_____ his orders.
7. If you_____ my friendship, please, do what I say.

4. Answer the questions to find out if you are a good friend

1. How many friends do you have?
2. Do you let your friend copy your homework if he (she) hasn't done it?
3. Do you always buy a present for your friend if he (she) has a birthday?
4. Do you share your lunch with your friend if he (she) has forgotten it?
5. Do you call your friend if he (she) is absent from school?
6. Will you help your friend if he (she) gets a bad mark in some subject?
7. Will you talk to your friend if he (she) calls you when you are watching your favourite TV programme?

5. Do the questionnaire and test yourself to find out if it is easy to be a good friend

1. Your friend wants to borrow your new computer but you don't want to give it to anyone. What do you say?

a) Sorry, but I don't want to give it to anyone.

b) Yes, of course.

c) Buy your own computer

2. Your friend made a new acquaintance and tries to introduce his new friend to you/
You'll:

a) Do it easily.

b) Pretend you feel good, but feel jealous

c) You are at home and feel tied

3. Your friend phones and asks you to go out. You'll:

a) Go out easily

b) Explain that you're tied and say "no"

c) Explain that you're tied and invite him to come to your place

4. You are very busy at the moment. Your friend phones and tells she needs your help. You'll:

a) Hurry up to your friend

b) Explain that you are busy but in an hour or two you'll visit her

c) Make an excuse and explain that you don't like when somebody interrupts you in a work that is important to you

What is your score?

1 a) 1 b) 2 c) 0

2 a) 2 b) 1 c) 0

3 a) 0 b) 2 c) 1

4 a) 2 b) 1 c) 0

6-8 You are a real friend. You are kind and helpful

3-5 You can be a good friend, but try to be less selfish

0-2 Oh, no! You are too selfish! If you want to have a real friend you should be more kind and helpful to others.

II. Write down a letter:

Listening to the radio programme you heard different people discussing the topic of friendship between teens. You have decided to write a letter to the editor of the programme. In your letter

- describe what kind of friend you prefer and why
- say what can cause a friendship to go wrong
- argue whether it is better to have a wide circle of friends or a few close friends

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not use your real name or any other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

Numerals

III. Вправа 1. Прочитайте такі числівники.

3, 13, 30, 4, 14, 40, 5, 15, 50, 8, 18, 80, 12, 100, 226, 705, 1000, 4568, 6008, 75 137, 425 712, 1 306 527, 2 032 678.

Вправа 2. Перекладіть англійською мовою.

12 січня 1946 р. 23 березня 1949 р. 31 березня 1950 р. 25 травня 1900 р. 22 вересня 1948 р. 20 серпня 1950 р. 21 грудня 1946 р. 11 жовтня 1951 р.

Вправа 3. Прочитайте такі числівники.

Five, sixth, eleven, sixteen, million, forty-five, thousand, seventeenth, three, twenty-one, thirty, seventy-two, hundred, 3 million, tenth, fifth, eighth.

Вправа 4. Перекладіть такі словосполучення з порядковими числівниками.

Друга вправа, тринадцятий поверх, двадцять шоста сторінка, п'яте питання, одинадцятий місяць, сорок другий день, третя версія, триста тридцять шоста кімната, восьмий тиждень, сорок перший урок, четверта лікарня, сімнадцятий текст, вісімдесят восьмий параграф, вісімсот перша квартира, тридцятий день народження, сьомий день тижня, одинадцятий місяць, другий семестр.

Вправа 5. Перекладіть наступні речення англійською мовою.

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

IV. Write down the test

Answer the following questions:

1. When did you meet your friend?
2. What is your friend's name?
3. How old is your friend?
4. How does your friend look like?
5. How does your friend like to spend his free time?
6. Why do you like your friend?

Дайте вірну відповідь

1. ____bird is singing in the sky.
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) First
 - d) Hundred
2. Here you can see _____men working on the project.
 - a) one
 - b) second
 - c) two
 - d) first
3. About 7 _____live on the Earth.

a) billions people

b) billion of people

c) billion people

d) billion peoples

5. He is _____ who comes to me with an apology.

a) five

b) fifth

c) feefth

d) the fifth

6. It's my _____ chance to get acquainted with her.

a) the second

b) second

c) two

d) twoth

7. — How old is Kate? — Kate is _____.

a) forth

b) fourth

c) four

d) the fourth

8. This method is _____ more efficient.

a) twice

b) the second

c) two

d) twoth

9. _____ were stolen from the jewelry shop.

a) twenty one product

b) twenty one products

c) twenty ones products

d) twenties ones products

10. -Take this pen. — Thank you. But I'd rather take another_____.

a) two

b) one

c) ones

d) first

11. Rock music was very popular in_____.

seventy

seventees

seven tens

the seventies

12. The diameter of this tube is_____.

four and twenty five mm.

four point twenty five mm.

four on twenty five mm.

four comma twenty five mm.

13. (2/3) of this song are played in a jazz style.

two thirds

two third

two thrice

second third

14. _____would be enough.

Fifteen percents

Fifteen percent

Fifteens percents

Fiftin percent

15. The length of this thread is three kilometers_____three hundred_____sixty meters.

..., and

and, and

and,

.....,

16. _____, I'd like to tell you about the important things.

The first of all

One of all

First of all

Firstly

17. Fortnight is _____ weeks.

one

two

three

four

18. _____in Africa are starving.

Thousands children

Thousands of children

Thousands childrens

Thousands childs

19. I'm having an appointment on_____of June.

the twelfth

the twelvth

twelve

the twelfth

20. Last summer, I dropped a _____ that actually looked like the number two!

deuce

twoth

two

second

21. _____ upon a time a little cat traveled to the forest.

One

The first

Once

Onely

22. Look! There are three _____ people in the street.

hundreds

hundred of

hundred

hundreds of

23. If you haven't managed to do it from the second attempt, then do it _____.

third

three

threeth

thrice

24. Do you believe in love at _____ sight?

the first

first

one

ones

25. Please could you buy a _____ eggs for me.

one

first

dozen

two

Unit 4. Healthy way of life Prepositions and conjunctions

I. 1. Read the text and be ready to discuss it

Healthy life expectancy is shorter in the UK than abroad

People in the UK enjoy fewer years of good health before they die than the citizens of most comparable European countries as well as Australia and Canada, a major report shows. The health secretary, Jeremy Hunt, said Britain's performance was "shocking" compared with that of other countries, and called for action to turn it around by local health commissioners, who are about to take up their new responsibilities.

The UK ranked 12th out of 19 countries of similar affluence in 2010 in terms of healthy life expectancy at birth, according to a detailed analysis from the Global Burden of Disease data collected by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) in Seattle. While life expectancy has improved by 4.2 years in the UK over the two decades, other countries have improved faster. In 2010, Spain topped the league. Its people could expect 70.9 years of healthy life – before disease and disability began to take a toll. Second came Italy, with 70.2 years and third was Australia, on 70.1 years. In the UK, we can expect 68.6 healthy years of life.

Hunt said the UK was a long way behind its global counterparts and called for action by local health commissioners to tackle the five big killers – cancer, heart disease, stroke, respiratory and liver diseases. He will on Tuesday announce a strategy to tackle cardiovascular disease, which he says could save 30,000 lives a year. "Despite real progress in cutting deaths, we remain a poor relative to our global cousins on many measures of health, something I want to change," he said. But the problem is only in part to do with hospital care – much of it is about the way we live. Our diet, our drinking and continuing smoking habits all play a part, according to one of the report's authors, Prof John Newton, chief knowledge officer of Public Health England, which assumes its responsibilities on 1 April.

It must be worth looking to see how Italy and Greece (at 11th, just ahead of the UK) can do better than us in spite of their economic and political problems, he said. It was not difficult to get fresh fruit and olive oil in the UK. "It is more the propensity not to stuff yourself with all the wrong things, which we are rather good at," he said. Drinking and drug use have been the main issues behind the worsening of the UK's ranking in early deaths among adults aged 20-54. In 2010, drugs were the sixth leading cause of death in this age group and alcohol was 18th – up from 32nd and 43rd place respectively 20 years earlier. As people live longer, disability is becoming an ever-bigger issue. In 2010, mental and behavioural disorders (mainly depression, anxiety, drug and alcohol use, schizophrenia and bipolar disorder), and musculoskeletal disorders (mainly lower back pain and falls) were responsible for more than half of all years lived with disability in the UK. (<http://www.theguardian.com/society/2013/mar/05/healthy-life-expectancy-shorter-than-abroad>)



1. Say if the sentences are True or false. Quote the evidence from the text.

a. Life expectancy has improved in the UK at the same rate as in other countries.

b. Hospital care is to blame for the citizen's poor health.

c. People in the UK couldn't get healthy food easily.

2. Answer the questions about the text in your own words.

a. How does the way people live affect their health?

b. Why does Hunt say Britain's performance was "shocking"?

3. Find words in the text that mean the same as

surprising face

incapacity important

4. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

1. We live longer, so our health will be worse. The longer, the

2. People's life can improve, but they have to change their eating habits.

If

3. "You'd better go to the gym, Paul" Pam advised

4. We've made progress in cutting deaths, but the numbers of deaths is still high.

Even though

5. Write an essay (100-120 words) on the topic:

What can we do to have a healthy life?

Вправа 1 Вставте прийменники on, in, into у речення.

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

Вправа 2 Вставте прийменники of або to в речення.

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

Вправа 3 Вставте прийменники by або with в речення.

1. The boat was carried ... the waves into the sea.
2. The boy cut his finger ... a knife.
3. The teacher was pleased ... our work at the lesson.
4. America was discovered ... Christopher Columbus.
5. 'Hamlet' was written ... William Shakespeare.
6. We eat soup ... spoon.
7. We were shocked ... the news.
8. He was taken to the hospital ... the ambulance.
9. She wrote her letter ... the red pencil. Isn't it strange?
10. He was treated ... very effective drugs.

Вправа 4 Вставте прийменники, де необхідно

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

... us and didn't answer ... our questions.

14. At the end ... the street she turned ... the corner, walked ... the bus-stop and began waiting ... the bus.

15. Don't laugh ... your smaller brother!

Вправа 5. Вставте сурядні сполучники в пропозиції: and, but, or.

1. He play football ... he doesn't skate.

2. He can't ski ... skate.

3. Do you like plums ... cherries?

4. My brother is too small. He can't read ... write.

5. I lost my book. ... Richard found it.

6. Newton was a great man ... he was absent-minded (розсіяне).

7. George knocked at the door ... nobody opened him.

8. I can visit my grandparents tomorrow at the weekends.

9. Sink ... swim.

10. To be ... not be?

Вправа 6. Складіть складнопідрядні речення, використовуючи праву і ліву колонки таблиці і союзи so і because.

1. I ate all the cakes	a) have a party
2. It was my birthday last Monday	b) not be hungry
3. I drank all the juice	c) be tired
4. I went to bed early	d) be hungry
5. The film was boring	e) be thirsty
6. I put my raincoat on	f) be rainy
7. I've had my dinner	g) not watch it to the end

IV. Write down the test

Answer the following questions:

1. Do you think you have a healthy life style?
2. Do you pay much attention to what you eat?
3. What is your attitude to smoking?
4. How many hours of sleep do you need daily?
5. Do you try to go to bed and get up at certain hours every day?
6. Do you often find yourself under stress?
7. Is there any connection between the person's style of life and the duration of his life?

У кожному питанні виберіть правильний варіант відповіді.

1. It's supposed to be a clear and beautiful evening tonight. We don't need a tent. We can just sleep ____ the stars.
 - a) on
 - b) in
 - c) under
 - d) out
2. ____ of respect for your mother, I'm going to leave now before I get angry and say something I will certainly regret.

a) on

b) in

c) under

d) out

3. Norman is ____ a lot of pressure at work. He's responsible for planning the upcoming seminar as well as his regular duties.

a) on

b) in

c) under

d) out

4. Simon is ____ a lot of stress at the moment. His wife left and he just lost his job.

a) on

b) in

c) under

d) out

5. I went to the store ____ foot yesterday. I really like taking short walks once in a while.

a) on

b) in

c) under

d) out

6. What are you ____ such a hurry for? You need to slow down because people make a lot of mistakes when they rush.

a) on

b) in

c) under

d) out

7. I couldn't get a hold of Sharon last week. I called her but her phone line isn't ____ use anymore. It's been disconnected. She probably moved and will call soon.

a) on

b) in

c) under

d) out

8. ___all likelihood, I will not retire this year but I do want you to know that I will probably do so in the next five years.

a) on

b) in

c) under

d) out

9. As his big brother, you owe it to him to keep him ___your protection during his first year of high school.

a) on

b) in

c) under

d) out

10. I go jogging ___a regular basis. I usually go jogging every morning before work. I like routines, and I like to keep in shape.

a) on

b) in

c) under

d) out

У кожному питанні виберіть правильний варіант відповіді.

1. You have two dinner choices tonight. You can have either pasta ___steak. It's your choice.

a) nor

b) or

c) if

d) so

2. Do you want tea ___coffee?

a) if

b) so

c) since

d) or

3. The band plays on Fridays ___Saturdays.

a) yet

b) for

c) and

d) so

4. I'm learning French ___it's really difficult.

- a) and
b) before
c) nor
d) or
5. My car runs well_____it's economical. I don't spend much money on gas.
a) and
b) until
c) nor
d) or
6. I quit my job_____my boss is mean and unfair.
a) if
b) because
c) nor
d) or
7. Neither the students_____the teachers were happy about the new school program.
a) since
b) but
c) nor
d) if
8. Both Kim_____Leslie were happy about the new car.
a) but
b) if
c) or
d) and
9. I felt sick,_____I went home for the day.
a) so
b) if
c) or
d) nor
10. It's raining,_____the sun is shining. How strange!
a) if
b) but
c) until
d) or

Unit 5. Sport in my life. Adjectives and adverbs

I. 1. Complete the table

Personality	Sport	Person	Place
A	motor racing		
B Cathy Freeman			Track
C Michael Phelps		swimmer	
D		football player	pitch
E		boxer	
F Mariya Sharapova			tennis court

Answer keys: a) racing driver, race track; b) athletics, athlete; c) swimming, swimming pool; d) football, pitch; e) box, boxing ring; f) tennis, tennis player.

2. At the beginning of our lesson we've mentioned some names of sports. Let's find out if they are exciting or dangerous. Let's compare and name advantages and disadvantages in these sports.

Advantage	Disadvantage
Motor racing	
It's driving in a high speed	... driving in a high speed is a main cause of traffic accident. High speed is the shortest way of life.
Athletics	
Running can improve our health because it develops our muscles, heart..	... because runners can get displacement and break legs, feet..
Swimming	
Being in water reduce load for our body, especially for our skeleton	...it's difficult to be in water for a long time, the person can be sick.
Football	
Playing with the whole team takes a lot of time spending on it thinking of each step and way to win	This play takes a lot of time there are many injuries and fractures of bones (especially legs and feet)
Box	
It's a real fight among two strong sportsmen. It's enjoyable to watch at knockdown.	There are many kicks on all body and head. It's dangerous for brain.
Tennis	
This sport combines running and strength. You can train outdoors	This play takes a lot of time and it's a big working load for training. It's big load for heart, brain...

3. Answer the questions:

- Why do people go in for different kinds of sport?
- What sports are the most dangerous (popular, rare)?
- Are all kinds of sports healthy?

4. Match the words with their definitions:

Key words: *Collarbone, Short-sighted, Realize, Record, Disqualified, Qualify, Parashuting, Blazing, Loser, Competitor, Mountaineering, Windsurfing, Jaw, Marathon*

Term	Definition
	– describes someone who can only clearly see objects that are close to him.
	– a bone between your shoulder and neck on each side of your body.
	– the lower part of your face which moves when you open your mouth.
	– to successfully finish a training course so that you are able to do a job; to have or achieve the necessary skills.
	– to stop someone from being in a competition or doing something because they are unsuitable or they have done something wrong.
	– to understand a situation, sometimes suddenly.
	– very bright and hot or powerful;
	– a person, team or company that is competing against others;
	– a running race of slightly over 26 miles (42, 195 kilometers)
	– a person or team that doesn't win a game or competition;
	– a sport where someone jumps out of an aircraft wearing a parachute on their back, especially as a sport or a military job.
	- the sport or activity of climbing mountains;
	– a sport in which you sail across water by standing on a board and holding onto a large sail;
	– the best or fasten over done.

II. Make a presentation

Sport in my life.

Adjectives and adverbs

III. Вправа 1. Виконайте вправу, використовуючи ступені порівняння прикметників.

Sue's car isn't very big. She wants a bigger car.

This house isn't very modern. I prefer more modern houses.

1. You're not very tall. Your brother is 2. Bill doesn't work very hard. I work 3. My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is. 4. Jill's idea wasn't very good. My idea was 5. These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are 6. My case isn't very heavy. Your case is 7. I'm not very interested in art. I'm.....in history. 8. t isn't very warm today. It was ... yesterday. 9. These tomatoes don't taste very good. The other ones tasted 10. Britain isn't very big. France is..... 11. London isn't very beautiful. Paris is..... 12. This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a ... one? 13. People today aren't very polite. In the past they were

Вправа 2. Виконайте вправу, використовуючи вищий ступінь порівняння прикметників.

1. This building is very old. It's the oldest building ... in the town. 2. It was a very happy day. It was ... of my life. 3. It's a very good film. It's ... I've ever seen. 4. She's a very popular singer. She's ... in our country. 5. It was a very bad mistake. It was ... I've ever made. 6. It's a very pretty village. It's ... I've ever seen. 7. It was a very cold day. It was ... of the year. 8. He's a very interesting person. He's I've ever met.

Вправа 3. Виконайте вправу, використовуючи необхідний ступінь порівняння прикметників.

1. The Trans-Siberian railway is (long) in the world. 2. The twenty-second of December is the (short) day of the year. 3. Iron is (useful) of all metals. 4. The Neva is (wide) and (deep) than the Moskva River. 5. Elbrus is the (high) peak in the Caucasian mountains. 6. His plan is (practical) than yours. 7. His plan is (practical) of all. 8. This room is (small) than all the rooms in the house. 9. London is the (large) city in England. 10. Silver is (heavy) than copper. 11. Our house is (low) than yours. 12. This exercise is (good) than the last one. 13. My cigarettes are (bad) than yours. 14. Yesterday was the (hot) day we have had this summer. 15. When the war ended, the reconstruction of Moscow was resumed on a (large) scale than before. 16. The Battle of Stalingrad was the (great) battle of all times.

Вправа 4 Вкажіть правильний варіант відповіді.

1. It is wide/widely known that healthy eating habits prolong our life.
2. I think high/highly of my German teacher.
3. I can dive deep/deeply.
4. I can hard/hardly breathe.
5. This steak smells good /well..

Вправа 5. Напишіть ступені порівняння.

1. Jim speaks English (fluently)_____now than last year.
2. Sandy greeted me (politely)_____of all.
3. Milla посміхнулася (happily)_____than before.
4. Alise dances (gracefully)_____of all.
5. Could you write (clearly)_____?
5. The Nile is (трохи довше) than the Amazon.

IV. Write down the test

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the most popular game in your country (in Britain, the USA)?
2. What sport games can be played all the year round?
3. What summer (winter) sports do you prefer?
4. What outstanding sportsmen of our country do you know?
5. Where were the first (last) Olympic Games held?

1. Доберіть необхідний ступінь порівняння прикметників.

1. She speaks in a (голосніше) voice than the last time.
a) the loudest; b) more loud; c) louder; d) loud.
2. They leave (найшвидший) way they can.
a) quick; b) quicker; c) more quick; d) the quickest.

3. A whale is (довше) than a dolphin.
a) longer; b) more long; c) long; d) the longest.
4. The three musicians play on (нова) stage.
a) new; b) newer; c) the newest; d) more new.
5. Is it (дешевше) to go there by car or by train ?
a) more cheaper; b) the cheapest; c) cheaper; d) cheap.
6. This is (найбільша) problem she has ever had.
a) great; b) more great; c) the greatest; d) greater.
7. Do you know that the Dead Sea is a (соляне) sea ?
a) salty; b) saltier; c) the saltiest; d) more salty.
8. My case isn't very (важкий).
a) heavier; b) the heaviest; c) heavy; d) the most heavy.
9. Your case is (важче).
a) heavy; b) heavier; c) the most heavy; d) more heaviest.
10. The weather was not very good yesterday, but it`s (краще) today.
a) good; b) the best; c) better; d) goodder.
11. Of the two skirts, that one is the (найкраща).
a) smart; b) smartest; c) smarter; d) most smarter.
12. I`m not so (сильний) as a horse.
a) stronger; b) strongest; c) strong; d) the most strong.
13. China has got (найбільше) population in the world.
a) larger; b) more largest; c) the largest; d) large.
14. Of the three girls, this one is the (найсимпатичніша).
a) pretty; b) more pretty; c) prettiest; d) prettier.

Unit 6. Hobbies. Types of questions

I. 1. Read the text and be ready to discuss it

As a rule, in their free time people like to entertain or amuse themselves.

They can arrange a party or go out, for example, go to a disco or some club. Generally they do it to have fun or to have a good time.

When people have nothing to do they easily get bored. As a rule, boredom is an awful state which can lead to depression. That is why it is necessary to get yourself occupied.

Nowadays the most common activity to get rid of boredom is surfing the Internet. This mass media offers a lot of opportunities for entertainment. Socializing in social networks is the most popular activity not only for the young but also for the grown-ups. Using the Internet helps you to kill your time browsing, sharing your pictures in Instagram or chatting with «friends». Gossips or «yellow press» (tabloids) do you more harm than good as they make your brain work in the wrong direction.

Well, sometimes concerned parents try to make their children be occupied all time. That is why schoolchildren don't have much free time. But if they have, they usually spend it indoors playing computer games or chatting in the net. They can do it for hours.

Some years ago people had a lot of hobbies. Have a look at the list of hobbies of your parents.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What is the most popular hobby nowadays?
2. What do you enjoy doing in your free time?
3. Do you prefer spending your free time with your friends or alone? Why?
4. What would you do if you had more free time?

3 Fill in the blanks:

1. Embroidery is an excellent way to fill ... time.
2. Playing computer games is the most ... young people.
3. Everyone can
4. When I was a boy, I ... toy soldiers.
5. My grandparents ... gardening.

6. Any hobby can
7. He ... carving wood or stone.
8. Some years ago she ... sewing and knitting.
9. I
10. This activity
11. If you have a hobby, you .
12. My parents made me ... hang-gliding as they thought it was too dangerous.

Keywords: spent all day (all his free time), never be a waste of time, choose an occupation according to his tastes, used to collect , leisure, find making models very entertaining, got interested in , popular pastime with , are never bored, give up, improves my mood, take pleasure in

4. Find the right word:

1. Recently he has decide to (start, take up, take)_____photography as a hobby.
2. I'm afraid Julia haven't the patience for (doing, making, getting)_____a model.
3. My parents made me (give up, take up, go off)_____base-jumping as they thought it was too dangerous.
4. Embroidery is an excellent way to fill my (idle, freedom, leisure) _____ time.
5. Parachuting is a dangerous (vocation, calling, occupation)_____.
6. Kate enjoyed (riding, going by, sitting on)_____the horse but found it hard to get off.
7. Our school teacher wanted to (stimulate, assure, encourage)_____us to become interested in a variety of different hobbies.
8. They_____all day swimming and sunbathing at the beach. (used, spent, occupied)
9. Some years ago she got interested_____sewing and knitting. (in, at, of)
10. Johnny very much likes putting together the pieces of a _____(puzzle, crossword, mosaic).

11. Kate goes jogging every morning to keep _____ (exercised, trained, fit).
12. I'm afraid I don't find volleyball _____ (interested, very interesting, of any interest).
13. Collecting matchbox labels is Brenda's favourite _____ (leisure, business, pastime).
14. People get bored when I talk about my stamp _____ (album, collection, collecting).
15. Bring your racket and I will meet you at the tennis _____ (field, gym, court).
16. She _____ aerobics (goes in for, trains, takes).
17. Have you ever _____ in winter sports? (played, done, taken part)
18. Clare has been keen (on, at, about) _____ flower arranging since she was ten years old.
19. Playing computer games is the most popular hobby (among, with, about) _____ young people.

II. Write down an essay:

Do you believe that the best rest is the change of activities?

Types of questions

Вправа 1. Утворіть від наведених нижче речень питальну форму.

You live in a big house. 2. He reads much. 3. He worked much yesterday. 4. She will take this book from the library tomorrow. 5. My brother studied English last year. 6. My friends will go to the canteen in 2 hours. 7. Ann and Nick came to Moscow last year.

Вправа 2. Запишіть замість крапок необхідні питальні слова who або what.

1. ... says that? 2. ... do you say? 3. ... do you study? 4. ... studies well? 5. ...do you like? 6. ... wants to take this pen? 7. ... opens the window?

Вправа 3. Доберіть питання, до яких наведені нижче речення є відповідями.

1. No, there were no mistakes in his dictation. 2. Yes, the Volga is a wide river. 3. No, the museum is not on this side of the street. 4. No, he doesn't remember the meaning of that word. 5. He lives here. 6. No, the answer was wrong.

Вправа 4. Поставте питання до всіх членів речення.

1. The boy studies well. 2. My brother traveled by bus last summer. 3. We like our dinner. 4. I shall listen to the radio. 5. Ann reads a book in the library. 6. We go to the Institute every day. 7. They will see this film next week.

Вправа 5. Доповніть наведені нижче речення, утворюючи розділові питання.

1. You will travel by train, ...? 2. They are not in town, ...? 3. We shall see you tomorrow, ... ? 4. You don't know her, ... ?

Вправа 6. Утворіть із загальних питань альтернативні.

1. Did you get up at 7 o'clock yesterday?(8) 2. Is the door red? (green) 3. Do you watch TV every day? (go to the library) 4. Do you like folk music? (rock) 5. Will you go to the south? (your friend) 6. Is it 1000 miles from your town to Kiev? (700) 7. Did you watch a comedy last week? (thriller)

IV. Write down the test

Answer the following questions:

1. Do you like making things?
2. Do you spend most of your free time playing computer games?
3. What do you do in your free time?
4. What kinds of hobby do you know?
5. What can be collected?

Підберіть питальне слово.

How How often (2) How well What What colour When, Where Who Why

1 did you spend your summer holidays? — In the country.

2 is your new ball? — It's red and white.

3. did you go there in June? — Because my parents had their holidays in June.

4 was with you? — My grandparents were

5 did they make friends? — When they were ten.

6 do you go to the mountains? — We go there every summer.

7 can you play the game? — Very well.

8 do little children like to do? — They like to play hide-and-seek.

9 do you have parties? — Once a month.

10 do you spell your last name (прізвище)? Be-L-O-V.

Напишіть питання до пропозицій, починаючи зі слова в дужках.

My sister eats sweets every day. (Who)

He won't go to the country this summer (Will)

We were advised to come. (What?)

I haven't seen Peter since Saturday. (Since when?)

They are planning to have a holiday soon. (They)

She made a beautiful dress for herself last week. (What?)

Everybody was waiting at the door to the museum. (Was)

By the end of the year he had read about twenty books. (How many)

He is followed by his friend everywhere. (By whom?)

He didn't know how he could help his friend. (Why?)

Unit 7. Travelling. Present Simple

I. 1. Translate into Ukrainian:

to arrive	to visit	information desk	suitcase
to leave	cancellation	luggage или baggage	cancelled
to depart	customs	map	delayed
to travel	delay	passport control	

2. Translate into English:

На велосипеде, на корабле, на автобусе, на машине, на пароме, на мотоцикле, на самолёте, на поезде, пешком

3. Are these statements true or false in your experience?

1. Trains are more reliable than buses.
2. Train fares are more expensive than bus fares.
3. Train journeys are more interesting than air flights.
4. Railway stations are nicer places than airports.
5. You get to the place you are going faster by car than by train.

4. Fill in the blanks:

Выраз	Переклад
1. Travelling broadens mind.	

2. Travelling is an important part of our life.	
3. It brings new impressions and makes life brighter.	
4. Travelling lets us discover the world and to see different countries, their experience cultures and traditions.	
5. Travelling is a pleasant experience and useful.	

- a) Подорожі – важлива частина нашого життя.
- b) Подорожі дозволяють нам пізнати світ і побачити різні країни, вивчити їх культуру і традиції.
- c) Це приносить нові враження і робить життя яскравішим.
- d) Подорож – це задоволення і приємний досвід.
- e) Подорожі розширюють кругозір.

II. Write down an essay:

Travelling is a very nice activity.

Present Simple

III. Вправа 1. Виберіть правильну форму дієслова з поданих нижче та підставте його у речення:

do(es) - cause(s) - close(s) - open(s) - wake(s) up - speak(s) - take(s) - live(s) - play(s) - drink(s)

1. Mike football very well.
2. I never coffee.

3. The gym at 8:00 in the morning.
4. It at 10:00 P.M.
5. Bad driving can many accidents.
6. My grandparents in a small flat.
7. The Olympic Games place every four years.
8. They are good pupils. They always their homework.
9. Her students a little French.
10. I always early in the morning.

Вправа 2. Поставте дієслова в дужках в правильну форму:

1. Mila (not/drink) tea very often.
2. What time (the banks/close) in USA?
3. Where (Amanda/come) from?
4. It (take) me an hour and a half to get to work.
5. Jim (not/wake) up early on Saturdays.

Вправа 3. Підставте дієслова у речення. В деяких випадках, вам потрібно буде зробити заперечну форму у реченні:

eat - rise - write – turn – tell

1. The earth around the Moon.
2. The sun in the west.
3. Vegetarians fruits.
4. A liar is someone who the truth.
5. A novelist novels.

Вправа 4. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Present Simple .

1. What time Andrea usually (to get) up?
2. When she (to catch) the bus?
3. She (to take) a shower in the morning?
4. She (to go) home for lunch?
5. When she (to go) swimming?

6. How she (to get) to the pool?
7. What she (to do) on Saturday evenings?

IV. Write down the test

Answer the following questions:

1. Are you fond of travelling?
2. Men have travelled ever since they first appeared on earth. Why do people travel?
3. Why do people take a camera with them ? What do they usually photograph ?
4. What do we see and learn while travelling?
5. How do different people spend their holidays?
6. What ways of travelling do you know ? What are their advantages and disadvantages?
7. What places have you visited?
8. Have you ever taken a holiday cruise along the Black Sea coast or down the Volga ?
9. Some people prefer to travel on their own and hate travelling in a group. What about you ?
10. What countries would you like to visit?

Заповніть текст запропонованими дієслова в Present Simple.

Be, go, live, walk, have, be, collect

Steve's granddad (1)_____at the seaside. He (2)_____a nice small house. His house (3)_____near the beach. Every day he (4)_____to the beach. He (5)_____on the beach and (6)_____things there. His hobby (7)_____beachcombing.

Задайте питання. Використовуючи do або does.

1. Yan / speak English / in the camp / every day?

2. he / play / board games?
3. Nick / eat / Polish food / in the camp?
4. they / go hiking?
5. children / go / on a trip / every day?
6. Nick / have / English classes / every afternoon?
7. they / sometimes / sit / by the fire / or / round the Christmas tree?

Unit 8. Jobs and professions. Past Simple

1. 1. Match the following words.

Name _____ Date _____

Career Words

Read each sentence and write the correct word on the line. Choose from the careers in the box.

1. This person helps uphold the laws. _____
2. This person drives trucks that carry things we need. _____
3. This person cleans and fixes your teeth. _____
4. This person works in a school and helps people learn. _____
5. This person helps grow the food we eat. _____
6. This person works with numbers and helps people do their tax returns. _____
7. This person works in an office and may type or use a computer. _____
8. This person takes care of animals when they are sick or hurt. _____
9. This person puts wiring in houses and other buildings. _____
10. This person works in a hospital or a doctor's office. _____

teacher	veterinarian
dentist	nurse
farmer	accountant
secretary	truck driver
electrician	police officer

2. Match the following words and their definition:

1. A hairdresser
2. A vet
3. A carpenter
4. A cook
5. A pilot
6. A stewardess
7. A militiaman
8. A racing driver
9. A nurse
10. A nursery school teacher
11. A waiter
12. A clown
13. A farmer
14. A postman
15. A banker
16. A builder

1. a) teaches small children
2. b) flies airplanes.
3. c) looks after air passengers.
4. d) serves people food.
5. e) makes things of wood.
6. f) cuts people's hair.
7. g) drives fast cars.
8. h) looks after sick people.
9. i) regulates traffic.
10. j) works on a farm.
11. k) cures sick animals.
12. l) makes people laugh.
13. m) makes food.
14. n) builds houses.
15. o) counts money
16. p) brings letters.

3. Write down the test

1. Я займаю цю посаду вже 10 років.

- a) I've resigned this position for 10 years.
- b) I've applied this position for 10 years.
- c) I've held this position for 10 years.
- d) I've taken this position for 10 years.

2. Результат праці

- a) A labour shortage.
- b) Casual employment.
- c) Fruits of your labour.
- d) Paperwork.

3. We hire casual labour in summer.

- a) Влітку ми наймаємо низькооплачуваних працівників.
- b) Влітку ми наймаємо тимчасових працівників.
- c) Влітку ми наймаємо некваліфікованих працівників.

d) Влітку ми наймаємо працівники для фізичної праці.

4. Ця професія - не її покликання

a) She doesn't have a occupation for this profession.

b) She doesn't have a vocation for this profession.

c) She doesn't have a labour for this profession.

d) She doesn't have a call for this profession.

5. Скільки часу у тебе забирає дорога на роботу?

a) How much time does it take you to get to labour?

b) How much time does it take you to get to work?

c) How much time does it take you to get to employment?

d) How much time does it take you to get to job?

6. Трудовий договір

a) An employment agreement

b) A work agreement

c) A labour agreement

d) A job agreement

7. Застосування насильства є недопустимим

a) The labour of violence is intolerable.

b) The calling of violence is intolerable.

c) The employment of violence is intolerable.

d) The occupation of violence is intolerable.

8. Моя тимчасова діяльність пов'язана з гуманітарними науками.

a) My current occupation is connected to the humanities.

b) My current employment is connected to the humanities.

c) My current calling is connected to the humanities.

d) My current vocation is connected to the humanities.

9. I need to fill that post.

a) Я змушений передати комусь цю посаду.

b) Я змушений залишити цю посаду.

c) Я змушений подати заявку на цю посаду.

d) Я змушений найняти когось на цю посаду.

II. Make a presentation

My future profession

Past Simple

III. Вправа 1. 1. Постав дієслово у Past Simple

1. He always goes to work by car. Yesterday he _____ to work by bus.

2. They always get up early. This morning they _____ up late.

3. Bill often loses his key. He _____ one last Saturday.

4. I write a letter to Jane every week. Last week I _____ two letters.

5. She meets her friends every evening. She _____ them yesterday evening, too.

6. I usually read two newspapers every day. I _____ only a newspaper yesterday.

7. They come to my house every Friday. Last Friday they _____, too.

8. We usually go to the cinema on Sunday. We _____ to the cinema last Sunday, too.

9. Tom always has a shower in the morning. Tom _____ a shower this morning, too.

10. They buy a new car every year. Last year they _____ a new car, too.

11. I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I _____ two oranges.

12. We usually do our shopping on Monday. We _____ our shopping last Monday, too

13. Ann often takes photos. Last weekend she _____ some photos.

14. We leave at 8.30 every morning. But yesterday we _____ at 8.00.

Вправа 2 Розкрий дужки, уживаючи подані в них дієлова в Present Simple або Past Simple.

1. In the morning my grandfather always ... (to look) through fresh newspapers. But yesterday he ... (to listen) to news, because there ... (to be) no fresh newspapers at home.
2. As a rule, Denys and Bohdan ... (to play) tennis on Sundays, but last Sunday they ... (to play) volleyball with us, for a change.
3. In the evening, Granny often ... (to talk) on the phone to her numerous friends, but yesterday I ... (to answer) their calls, because Granny ... (to be) out.
4. As a rule, my elder brother always ... (to work) in the Internet in the evening, but last night he ... (to help) our mother about the house, for a change.
5. My Mum usually (to cook) dinner on Sundays. But last Sunday she ... (to be) very busy with her work. So, Dad ... (to cook) dinner for us. We ... (to help) him. He ... (to look) funny in Mum's apron. We ... (to laugh) a lot.

Вправа 3 Переклади речення, використовуючи Past Simple.

1. Торік моя старша сестра дуже часто говорила по телефону зі своїми численними друзями.
2. Учора ввечері я допомагав мамі готувати вечерю.
3. Після вечері ми дивилися телевізор.
4. Вони жили в селі минулим літом.
5. Торік мій пес був дуже маленьким. Він часто гавкав на котів і машини.
6. Учора ми грали в футбол у шкільному дворі.
7. Учителька ставила нам дуже багато цікавих запитань на уроці.
8. Ми відповідали на всі її запитання.
9. Учителька часто хвалила нас на уроці.
Мені дуже сподобався цей урок.

Вправа 4. Заповніть пропуски.

1. Yesterday he (to wash)_____his face at a quarter past seven.
2. I (to work)_____at school 3 years ago.
3. We (to study)_____at university in 1998.
4. My mother (not to like)_____milk in her childhood.
5. Our children (to play)_____football last year
6. You (to like) your school? _____
7. You (to work) at the hospital last week? _____
8. We (not to rest)_____yesterday
9. My friend (to live)_____in America 2 years ago.
10. You (to live) in this house last year? _____
11. Where you (to study)? _____
12. Your mother (to cook) supper yesterday? _____
13. I (not to cook)_____my breakfast.
14. You (to prepare) your homework? _____
- 15.I (to help)_____my Granny at the garden.

Вправа 5. Заповніть пропуски, вживаючи Present або Past Simple.

1. His sister (to study) English every day.
2. She (to study) English two years ago.
3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - No, IYesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest).
4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.
5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.
6. My brother (to wash) his face every morning.
7. Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven.
8. I (not to have) history lessons every day.
9. We (not to rest) yesterday.
10. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday.

IV. Write down the test

Part 1.

1. I don't like my ... It's not well-paid. What is more, it's exhausting and boring.

a) work b) job c) employment d) occupation

2. I go to ... every day, including Saturday.

a) work b) job c) employment d) occupation

3. You must write your name, age and ... on the application form.

a) work b) job c) employment d) occupation

4. Have you finished your ... for today?

a) work b) job c) employment d) occupation

5. All high school graduates must be provided with equal career and ... opportunities.

a) work b) job c) employment d) occupation

6. Your ... is badly done. Come to me after you redo it.

a) work b) job c) employment d) occupation

7. I haven't been able to find a ... for the last three months.

a) work b) job c) employment d) occupation

8. If you can't find a job, apply to the state ... office.

a) work b) job c) employment d) occupation

9. She is a tour guide by ...

a) work b) job c) employment d) occupation

10. My present ... doesn't satisfy me financially, so I'm going to quit.

a) work b) job c) employment d) occupation

Part 2

1. _____ a good time last night?

A) Did you have

B) Were you having

C) Will you have

D) Are you having

2. Where _____ on holidays?

A) you go

B) do you go

C) do you going

D) are you go

3. We all _____ a terrible shock.

A) were getting

B) gets

C) getting

D) got

4. I _____ lots of books every year.

A) will read

B) am reading

C) read

D) am going to read

5. I _____ a new flat a few months ago.

A) bought

B) have been buying

C) have bought

D) buy

6. Nurses _____ after people in hospital.

A) looks

B) is looking

C) will look

D) look

7. _____ to go out tonight?

A) Do you want

B) Are you wanting

C) Is you want

D) Would you want

8. He _____ some new shoes last month.

A) bought

B) buying

C) buy

D) buys

9. I _____ four languages.

A) am speaking

B) speak

C) speaks

D) am speak

10. Every morning Tessa _____ at 7.30.

A) is getting up

B) got up

C) get up

D) gets up

11. The sun _____ in the day time.

A) shine

B) shone

C) is shining

D) shines

12. I _____ a very good program on TV last night.

A) was seeing

B) see

C) am seeing

D) saw

13. In Britain people _____ on the right.

A) are driving

B) drives

C) drive

D) drove

14. Jack's a policeman but he _____ a uniform.

A) doesn't wear

B) isn't wearing

C) no wear

D) wears

15. How many children _____?

A) are you having

B) do you have

C) do you have got

D) are you have

16. We _____ to have a cup of coffee.

A) decided

B) were deciding

C) decides

D) will deciding

17. How _____ your finger?

A) are you cutting

B) were you cutting

C) did you cut

D) you cut

18. I _____ the champion last week.

A) saw

B) have seen

C) see

D) seen

19. The Flash's concert _____ fantastic 3 years ago.

A) was

B) has been

C) have been

D) are

20. A: _____ you _____ Jane last month?

B: No, I _____.

A) * / saw / didn't

B) Did / see / didn't

C) Did / saw / didn't

D) Did / see / did

Unit 9. Money in our life. Future Simple

I. 1. Read the text and be ready to discuss it

It's Not Having What You Want. It's Wanting What You've Got

“Wealth consists not in having great possessions but in having few wants” is one of my favorite quotes. Having few wants is probably the best insurance against greediness because it's human nature to keep wanting more, and the more you have, the more you want.

It's a simple psychological process: you have the basics (shelter, food, clothes) and are fairly happy, although you do worry about dealing with emergency situations; you become wealthier, and you enjoy the extra luxuries very much for a few months, but then it becomes your new “normal.” Now, surrounded by wealthier people, you look around, and you feel unhappy. They have more than you. You want more. But when you get more, you're unhappy again.

It's a never-ending cycle and this is what explains why so many ultra-wealthy celebrities keep doing commercials. They have so much, but they always want more. They never get to a point where, if offered a million dollars for doing a commercial, they simply say, "You know what? No, thank you. I have enough."

2. Answer the questions:

-Do you agree with the following statement?

-What role does money play in your life?

- What is money?

-What is wealth?

-How do people spend their money?

3. Translate into Ukrainian:

To give up, to give back, to take up a lot of time, to take over, ATM, trolley, to give in , receipt, till , to take back , barcode, bank statement, changing room , cheque, customer, scale, cashier , bill -

4. Translate into English:

Готівка , кредитна картка , давати гроші в позику , позичати гроші , банкнота , монета , залишати чайові , заробляти гроші , вкладати гроші в , оплачувати рахунки , власність / володіння , вартувати чогось , ідея, що принесе гроші , винаходити / винахідник , друкарська компанія , досить новий , риси, властивості

Keywords: fairly new , credit card , to borrow, coin , to earn money , to pay the bills, to be worth something , to invent/ an inventor , features , printing company , money-making idea , possessions , to invest money in , to tip, note , to lend , cash , fairly new

5. Translate into English:

1. Мне нужны деньги.
2. Могу я занять у тебя немного денег?
3. Джек проигрывает много денег в казино каждую неделю.
4. Я откладываю немного денег с зарплаты (from my salary).
5. Она зарабатывает много денег.
6. Не давай Джону денег, он их никогда не отдает.
7. Я трачу много денег на одежду.
8. Том выиграл 100 фунтов в лотерею (on the lottery).

II. Write down an essay:

“Money does not buy happiness.”

Future Simple

III. Вправа 1. Утворіть форми дієслова to be в Present, Past або Future Indefinite.

1. My father ... a teacher.
2. He ... a pupil 20 years ago.
3. I ... a doctor when I grow up.
4. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow.
5. She ... at school tomorrow.
6. ... you ... at home tomorrow?
7. ... your father at work yesterday?
8. My sister... ill last week.
9. She ... not ill now.
10. Yesterday we ... at the theatre.
11. Where ... your mother now? - She ... in the kitchen.
12. Where ... you yesterday? - I... at the cinema.
13. When I come home tomorrow, all my family... at home.
14. ... your little sister in bed now? - Yes, she....
15. ...you ...at school tomorrow? - Yes, I... .
16. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress.
17. My friend ... in Moscow now.
18. He ... in St. Petersburg tomorrow.
19. Where ... your books now? - They ... in my bag.

Вправа 2. Замість крапок запишіть дієслово to have у відповідній формі.

1. You ... late supper yesterday.
2. You ... very good seats at the theatre next time.
3. He ...three lessons today.
4. .. he a book on mathematics last year?
5. My friend an English lesson tomorrow.
6. They ... a long talk about it 2 days ago.

7. My mother.... a big birthday party last year. 8. We ... a lot of work to do in some days. 9. Our students always ... discussions after such lectures. 10. My sisters usually ... much homework. 11. My parents ... a car next year. 12. She ... dinner in the new restaurant every Saturday.

Вправа 3. Утворіть форми майбутнього часу, використовуючи дієслова, надані у дужках.

1. I (know) the result in a week. 2. You (be) in Rome tonight. 3. You (have) time to help me tomorrow? 4. It (matter) if I don't come home till morning? 5. You (be) able to drive after lessons. 6. Do you think that he (recognize) me? 7. Unless he runs he (not catch) the train. 8. He (lend) it to you if you ask him. 9. I hope I (find) it. 10. If petrol pump attendants go on strike we (not have) any petrol. 11. He (believe) whatever you tell him. 12. I (remember) this day all my life. 13. Perhaps he (arrive) in time for lunch. 14. If he works well I (pay) him £10. 15. I wonder how many of us still (be) here next year. 16. If you think it over you (see) that I am right. 17. If you learn another language you (get) a better job. 18. I am sure that you (like) our new house. 19. Newspaper announcement: The President (drive) along High Street in an open carriage. 20. He (mind) if I bring my dog? 21. You (need) a visa if you are going to Spain. 22. You (feel) better if you've had a meal. 23. He (be) offended if you don't invite him. 24. She (have) £1000 a year when she is twenty-one. 25. If you put any more polish on that floor someone (slip) on it. 26. I wonder if he (succeed). 27. Papers (not be) delivered on the Bank Holiday. 28. I hope he (remember) to buy wine. 29. If you leave your roller skates on the path someone (fall) over them. 30. Announcement: Mrs Pitt (present) the prizes. 31. If you want twenty cigarettes you (have) to give me more money. 32. Notice: The management (not be) responsible for articles left on the seats. 33. If I drop this it (explode). The Future Simple is not used in time clauses, the Present Simple tense being used instead.

Вправа 4. Доберіть необхідну часову форму дієслова, розкриваючи дужки.

1. I shan't buy tomatoes till the price (come) down. 2. Stay here till the lights (turn) green. 3. When it (get) cold I'll light the fire. 4. The lift (not start) until you press that button. 5. She'll have to behave better when she (go) to school. 6. When you look at yourself in the glass you (see) what I mean. 7. He (be) here before you go. 8. I (lend) you my cassette recorder whenever you want it. 9. He (wake) up when we turn the lights on. 10. He (ring) us up when he arrives in England? 11. He will wash up before he (go) to bed. 12. I won't come to London till the bus strike (be) over. 13. I (give) the children their dinner before he (come) home. 14. They will be astonished when they (see) how slowly he works. 15. I'll pay you when I (get) my cheque. 16. I (go) on doing it until he tells me to stop. 16. I'll buy that house when I (have) enough money. 17. You (fall) rapidly through the air till your parachute opens. 18. We'll have to stay here till the tide (go) out. 19. When the Queen (arrive) the audience will stand up. 20. When the fog (lift) we'll be able to see where we are. 21. The refrigerator (go on) making that noise till we have it repaired. 22. As soon as the holidays begin this beach (become) very crowded. 23. The car (not move) till you take the brake off. 24. The alarm bell (go on) ringing till you press this button. 25. As soon as she (learn) to type I'll get her a job. 26. Look before you (leap). 27. We (have) to stay on this desert island till we can repair our boat. 28. Don't count on a salary increase before you actually (get) it. 29. When winter (begin) the swallows will fly away to a warmer country. 30. We can't make any decision till he (arrive) here.

IV. Write down the test :

Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the text below.

banks beads buy coins
 currency depositing earn exchange rate
 goods investments money paper bills
 savings accounts sell shells value
 change

Money

Money is what people use to things. People spend money on and services. Many people save part of their money by it in a bank. People money by performing services. They also earn money from , including government bonds, and from . can be anything that people agree to accept in exchange for the things they or the work they do. Ancient peoples used such varied things as , , and cattle as money. Today, most nations use metal coins and . Different countries' and bills look different and have different names.

A person can his money for the money of any country according to the .

Usually, such rates are set by the central of a country. The of a country's may change, depending on the economic and political conditions in that country.

1. Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. The Sun in the East.

a) rise; b) will rise; c) rises; d) rose.

2. My friend to me very often last year.

a) write; b) wrote; c) writes; d) written.

3. Bad students never hard.

a) works; b) work; c) worked; d) will worked.

4. There a lot of people at the lecture tomorrow.

a) are; b) were; c) be; d) will be.

5. They London next summer.
a) visit; b) will visit; c) visits; d) visited.
6. I my English exam the day before yesterday.
a) taken; b) takes; c) take; d) took.
7. My little sister to school every day.
a) go; b) goes; c) will go; d) went.
8. It often in winter.
a) snow; b) snowed; c) snows; d) will snow.
9. We haven't got any money so we on holiday this year.
a) don't go; b) doesn't go; c) won't go; d) will go.
10. Mary him about her plans last Monday.
a) tell; b) told; c) tells; d) will tell.
11. Benny fruit.
a) like; b) will like; c) liked; d) likes.
12. Tom Moscow two days ago.
a) leave; b) left; c) leaves; d) leaved.
13. When did Mary you up ?
a) rings; b) ringed; c) ring; d) rang.
14. Mother always in the morning.
a) cooked; b) will cook; c) cook; d) cooks.

2. Замість крапок доберіть потрібні допоміжні дієслова.

1 she always get up at 7 ?

a) do; b) does; c) will; d) did.

2. Cuckoos build nests.

a) don't; b) doesn't; c) didn't; d) won't.

3. They receive letters yesterday.

a) didn't; b) don't; c) doesn't; d) won't.

4. He usually come home at 9 o'clock.

a) doesn't; b) don't; c) didn't; d) won't.

5. When the lecture begin next week ?

a) do; b) does; c) will; d) shall.

6. ... they usually speak English at the lessons?

a) does; b) do; c) did; d) will do.

7. He know the right answer at the previous lesson.

a) doesn't; b) don't; c) didn't; d) won't.

8. He spend all his money on books last time.

a) don't; b) didn't; c) won't; d) doesn't.

9.....he often meet his friends ?

a) do; b) did; c) does; d) will do.

10. How old you be next summer ?

a) does; b) shall; c) will; d) do.

11. Whenyou see Mary last ?

a) does; b) will do; c) do; d) did.

12..... you usually have dinner at 6 o'clock ?

a) do; b) does; c) is; d) was.

13. What he do during the lesson every time ?

a) do; b) does; c) will do; d) did.

14. ... you be at home tomorrow ?

a) will; b) shall; c) are; d) were.

15. What you do every morning ?

a) does; b) do; c) did; d) will do.

Unit 10. The media. Present Continuous

I. Read the text

"In the world of information and communication".

The mass media play an important part in our lives. Newspapers, radio and especially TV inform us of what is going on in this world and give us wonderful possibilities for education and entertainment. They also influence the way we see the world and shape our views.

Of course, not all newspapers and TV programmes report the events objectively, but serious journalists and TV reporters try to be fair and provide us with reliable information.

It is true that the world today is full of dramatic events and most news seems to be bad news. But people aren't interested in ordinary events. That is why there are so many programmes and articles about natural disasters, plane crashes, wars, murders and robberies. Good news doesn't usually make headlines. Bad news does.

Some people say that journalists are given too much freedom. They often intrude on people's private lives. They follow celebrities and print sensational stories about them which are untrue or half-true. They take photos of them in their most intimate moments. The question is - should this be allowed?

The main source of news for millions of people is television. People like TV news because they can see everything with their own eyes. And that's an important

advantage. Seeing, as we know, is believing. Besides, it's much more difficult for politicians to lie in front of the cameras than on the pages of newspapers.

Still, many people prefer the radio. It's good to listen to in the car, or in the open air, or when you do something about the house.

Newspapers don't react to events as quickly as TV, but they usually provide us with extra detail, comment and background information.

The Internet has recently become another important source of information. Its main advantage is that news appears on the screen as soon as things happen in real life and you don't have to wait for news time on TV.

2. Read and write only from 1-3 missing words in these gaps where necessary.

1. Newspapers, radio and especially TV inform us of what is going on in this world and give us wonderful possibilities for . They also influence the way we see the world and shape our views.

2. Besides, it's much more difficult for politicians to lie in front of the cameras than on the .

3. Its main advantage is that news appears on the screen as soon as things happen in real life and you don't have to wait for on TV.

3. Say is it true or not:

1. Mass media is only the news.

True

False

2. Outdoor media includes billboards and signs.

True

False

3. Digital media comprises both Internet and mobile mass communication.

True

False

4. Broadcast media transmitted their information using newspaper, books and comics.

True

False

5. Newspapers belong to mass media.

True

False

4. Match the word combinations with their translation.

1. to broadcast TV program

дивитися телевізійну програму

транслювати телепрограму

читати програму телепередач

Запитання 2

2. to be a TV addict

бути телеглядачем

бути телеведучим

бути залежним від телебачення

Запитання 3

3. to influence people's opinion

збагачувати знання людей

впливати на думку людей

прислухатися до думки людей

Запитання 4

facts or details about somebody or something

the Mass Media

television

information

Запитання 5

a famous person

a reporter

a celebrity

a writer

Запитання 6

a set of printed sheets of paper published every day or every week

information

newspapers

television

Запитання 7

sources of information and news such as newspapers, magazines, radio and television, that reach and influence large numbers of people

radio

television

mass media

Запитання 8

..... is a newspaper with small pages and short articles, a lot of pictures and stories about famous people.

tabloid

television

news

Запитання 9

People can see everything with their own eyes, and this is...

an important advantage of TV

an important advantage of radio

an important advantage of headlines

Запитання 10

People like to watch TV news because TV is

untrue or half-true

the main source of news

wonderful

Запитання 11

The most common types of media are...

television, radio and Internet

books, magazines, newspapers

billboards, flyers, bulletins

letters, announcements, encyclopedies

II. Make a report:

Mass media: good or bad?

Present Continuous

III. Вправа 1 Добери відповідне дієслово

1. Jane ... (not/work) now. 2. It ... (snow) and ... (freeze). 3. We (not/watch) TV. 4. Somebody ... (sing). 5. Where you ... (go)? 6. The wind (not/blow) now. 7. I (not/listen) radio! 8. Ann ... (have) a shower. 9. Be quiet, I... (work). 10. What ...the children ...(do) today? 11. Why ...you ... (look at) me? 12. We ...(not/have) dinner, we ... (play) computer games. 13. Jim ... (wait) for a bus at the moment. 14. Good bye, I ... (leave)! 15. Why ... Peter ... (laugh)? 16. The sun ... (shine). 17. What time ...you ... (come)? 18. Paul ... (sit) in his room.

Вправа 2 Добери відповідне дієслово

Present continuous or present simple

1....you ... (speak) English? 2. My sister ... (work) as a dentist. 3. Where ...he ... (go) now? 4. I ...(not/see) her very often. 5. What...you... (do) at the moment ? Answer: I ... (have) a bath. 6. He ...usually ... (not/work) at the weekends. 7. Sue really ... (like) chocolate, and she ... (prefer) with nuts. 8. What ...she ... (do) today? 9. What time ...your school ... (finish) on Fridays?

Вправа 3 Виправ помилки

1. She always arriving early.
2. This food cost a lot of money.
3. What do you doing now?
4. Carol is liking to go to the cinema.
5. Tony is have a shower now.
6. I am cooking dinner every day.
7. What does you do? I am a teacher.
8. I go out tonight.
9. How often is it snowing here?
10. Where is your parents live?'

Вправа 4. Побудуйте питання, використовуючи часів Present Simple або Present Continuous. Дайте відповіді.

- 1 you | often | wear | jeans?
- 2 you | wear | jeans now?
- 3 it | rain | now?
- 4 it | often | rain | in your country?
- 5 you | study | English every day?
- 6 you | study | English at the moment?

Вправа 5. Використовуйте дієслова в дужках у формі Present Continuous або Present Simple

1. The river _____ (flow) very fast today — faster than usual.
2. You _____ (always to complain) that waiters are rude!
3. I _____ (walk) to school every day. I _____ (take, not) the bus.
- 4 You _____ (always to borrow) money!

- 5 That's worrying because the number of people without job _____ (increase).
- 6 Robert is a vegetarian. He _____ (eat, not) meat.
- 7 _____ (you, cook) your own dinner every day?
- 8 Holidays abroad _____ (become) increasingly popular.
- 9 Are you in a hurry? — No, I _____ (walk) quickly because i'm cold.
- 10 Where's your father? — He _____ (be) in the bathroom. He _____ (shave).
- 11 The neighbours forever _____ (slam) doors and _____ (shout) during the night.
- 12 My sister _____ (to take) part in the competitions almost every weekend.

IV. Write down the test :

Добери відповідне слово.

1. We understand ... TV is very important in our life.
a) that; b) what; c) because.
2. Newspapers are referred to as ...
a) mass media; b) press; c) the press.
3. ... newspaper is published every day of the week except Sunday.
a) an every day; b) a regular; c) a daily.
4. Television, radio, newspaper, and magazines are called ...
a) multimedia; b) mass medium; c) mass media.
5. I hate TV ...
a) commercials; b) announcements; c) advertisements.
6. These programmes are each watched by around 19 million ... every week.
a) watchers; b) spectators; c) viewers.

7. A ... newspaper gives detailed accounts of world events, as well as reports on business, culture, and society.

a) serious; b) quality; c) official.

8. A ... is a newspaper that has small pages, short articles, and lots of photographs.

a) broadsheet; b) tabloid; c) leaflet.

9. ... is the total number of copies of a particular newspaper that are printed at one time.

a) an issue; b) a collection; c) an edition.

10. A ... is a humorous drawing or a series of drawings in a newspaper or magazine.

a) caricature; b) cartoon; c) comic.

11. We didn't like new ..., but when the film went on, we got more interested.

a) film; b) programme; c) serial.

12. He left the house after he had listened to the ... news.

a) latest; b) later; c) latter.

13. A newspaper editor decides what ... should be printed.

a) facts; b) news; c) articles.

14. In this article the scientist told us about the countries ... he had been.

a) where; b) what;. c) when.

15. How many TV stations are there in Britain?

a) three; b) two; c) four.

Добери відповідне дієслово

1. "Excuse me, (you / to speak) English?"

a) do you speak b) are you speaking

2. "Where's Andrew?" - "I (to know)."

a) don't know b) am not knowing

3. What (you / to laugh at)?

a) do you laugh at b) are you laughing at

4. "Where (you / to come from)?" - "Russia".

a) do you come from b) are you coming from

5. Anna is a good golf player but she (to play) very often.

a) doesn't play b) isn't playing

6. I am sorry but I (not to understand). Can you speak louder?

a) don't understand b) am not understanding

7. Listen! Someone (to sing).

a) sings b) is singing

8. You can turn the TV off. I (not to watch) it.

a) don't watch b) am not watching

9. I usually (to leave) my house at 8 p.m.

a) is leaving b) leave

10. Misha is tired. He (to want) to go home now.

a) wants b) is wanting

Unit 11. Culture in human life. Past Continuous

1. 1. Complete the sentences.

The 25th of December is	a) New Year's Day
The first Monday after May 1 is	b) Guy Fawkes' Night
The 1st of January is	c) Summer Bank Holiday
The last Monday in August is	d) April fool's Day
The 14th of February is	e) Christmas Day
The 26th of December is	f) Hallowe'en
The 5th of November is	g) May Day
The 1st of April is	h) St. Valentine's Day
The last Monday in May is	i) Spring Bank Holiday
The 31st of October is	j) Boxing Day

2. Match.

Hallowe'en	a) joke
Easter	b) heart
May Day	c) visit friends
Guy Fawkes' Night	d) kilt
Christmas	e) pumpkin
April fool's Day	f) bonfires
St. Valentine's Day	g) Hogmanay
The Highland Games	h) carols
Boxing Day	i) maypole
New Year	j) egg

3. Guess the holiday and cross out the odd word.

- 1) Fir tree, pantomime, Santa Claus, pumpkin, stockings, coloured lights and decorations, cards
- 2) Shrove Tuesday, Maundy Thursday, maypole, making pancakes, going to church, egg-rolling, an ancient symbol of new life
- 3) Trafalgar Square, first footing, Hogmanay, fir tree, Morris dance
- 4) "Penny for a guy", "trick or treat", jack-o'-lanterns, ghosts, horrible faces, pumpkin

- 5) Joke, tricks, a pint of pigeon's milk, laugh, autumn
- 6) Love, flowers, summer, cards, winter
- 7) Gunpowder Plot, bonfires, the Houses of Parliament, "Penny for a guy", jack-o'-lanterns
- 8) Jump, witches, kilts, toss, bagpipes, Scotland
- 9) Garlands of flowers, ribbons, Morris dance, the maypole, egg-rolling

4. Complete the sentences with words traditionally associated with Christmas.

apples cards charity holly Germany

carols evergreens a cracker Eve Rome

mistletoe pudding presents/gifts chimney candles

- 1) The tradition of singing_____, or Christmas songs, at Christmas is older than Christmas itself.
- 2) According to popular custom, any girl or woman caught standing under the _____ may be kissed without her permission.
- 3) Long before Christianity was introduced,_____ were worshipped as symbols of undying life, and used in magical rituals.
- 4) Just before Christmas dinner people often pull_____. It usually makes a sharp noise and releases a toy and a piece of paper with a joke.
- 5) Traditionally people decorate their trees on Christmas_____— that's December 24.
- 6) A traditional Christmas_____ usually has a piece of holly on the top.
- 7) On Christmas Day everyone gives and receives_____.
- 8) Christmas trees are often decorated with_____ symbolizing Christ as "Light of the World".
- 9) Christmas_____ often show the pictures of Nativity.
- 10) The_____, with its green leaves and red berries, is often used to make attractive Christmas wreaths.
- 11) The celebration of Christ's birth on December 25 began in_____ in the fourth century.
- 12) The Christmas tree came originally from_____.

- 13) Santa Claus visits houses by climbing down the _____.
- 14) Carol-singers usually collect money for _____.
- 15) In medieval Germany an evergreen hung with _____ was part of a traditional Christmas performance.

5. True or false (T/F)?

1. All holidays in GB are movable.
2. A female first-foot is thought to be a disaster.
3. Royal Eisteddfod is a singing and dancing competition.
4. The banks don't close on the public holidays in GB.
5. In Britain a lot of people make New Year Resolutions on the evening of December 31st.
6. At Easter people organize bonfires
7. Children dress up as witches on Guy Fawkes' Night.
8. On the Queen's official birthday, there is a traditional ceremony called the Lord Mayor's Show.
9. Oxford Street and Regent Street always have beautiful decorations at the New Year and Christmas.
10. Hallowe'en is a public holiday.
11. "Auld Lang Syne" is sung not only on New Year's Eve and at the close of reunions but also at many other social gatherings.
12. Morris is often danced round the Maypole
13. Hogmanay is celebrated in March.
14. The Queen's real birthday is on April 21st.
15. In England, they do not celebrate the New Year as widely as Christmas.
16. The spectacular ceremony of Changing the Guard takes place at Buckingham Palace.
17. The ceremony of the keys takes place every morning.
18. "The Englishman's home isn't his castle" is the saying known all over the world.
19. Gardening is one of the most popular hobbies in the country.
20. Animals in GB are not only loved but protected by law.

II. Make a presentation:

Culture and traditions in Ukraine

Past Continuous

III. Вправа 1. Запиши дієслово в Past Progressive.

1. Richard (work) on his computer at 9 o'clock yesterday.
2. Lucy and Tom (have) dinner.
3. I (read) an article in the newspaper.
4. The children (watch) a film on TV at that time.
5. Paula (chat) on the phone with a friend.
6. When I came into the living room, the cats (sit) on the table.
7. I could tell by his eyes that he (lie) to me.
8. We (play) Monopoly when our neighbours rang at the door.
9. Helen (listen) to the radio when she heard a strange noise in the garden.
10. I (prepare) dinner yesterday when I noticed that the cooker (work/not) .

Побудуй питальні речення

1. (what/do/you) yesterday at six?
2. (Jane/practise) the piano when you came home?
3. (who/talk/to you) when I saw you last night?
4. (what/discuss/they) when she went over to them?
5. (type/she) a message when you interrupted her?

Вправа 2. Добери відповідне дієслово (Past Simple or Past Continuous) t

1. The film was rubbish, so we left / were leaving the cinema and went / were going to the cybercafé.

2. I *didn't like* / *wasn't liking* the program we *watched* / *were watching*, so I turned / was turning off the TV.
3. Dave *rang* / *was ringing* me while I *did* / *was doing* my homework.
4. As I *fell* / *was falling* asleep, I *heard*/ *was hearing* a strange noise.
5. I *dropped* / *was dropping* my keys while I *ran* / *was running* for the bus.
6. The competition judges *didn't know* / *weren't knowing* whose food they *tasted* / *were tasting*.

Вправа 3. Добери відповідне дієслово

Decide / get / give / go / happen / not hurt / play / try / want

1. Last weekend Ben and I visited that new leisure center that everyone is talking about. We 1) _____ to the ice-skating rink first. Ben slipped a few times while he 2) _____ to do acrobatic tricks, but luckily he 3) _____ himself. After that, we went to the main hall to see what 4) _____ there. On one side of the hall a rock band 5) _____ while on the other side some skateboarders 6) _____ a display. The Skateboarders were fantastic so we 7) _____ to stay and watch them.

After the exhibition, we both 8) _____ to go to the shops inside the center. But it was nearly rush hour and the shops 9) _____ really crowded so we 10) _____ to the multiplex cinema to see The Illusionist. What a fantastic film!

Вправа 4. Закінчи речення

1. He _____ (climb) down the side of a building	a) while I _____ (have) a shower.
2. The sun _____ (shine) brightly	b) the band _____ (play) my favourite song.
3. The hot water tank _____ (explode)	c) when suddenly the rope _____ (break).
4. When we _____ (get) to the concert	d) and _____ (take up) sculpture instead.
5. I _____ (not know) that my friends	e) _____ (prepare) a surprise party for me.
6. While you _____ (lie) on the beach	f) when I _____ (get up) this

7. Last year, Simon _____ (give up) morning painting	g) we _____ (study) for our exams!
--	------------------------------------

Вправа 5. Добери відповідне дієслово (Past Simple or Past Continuous)

1. An amazing display of traditional-style canoes _____ last week in Portland (to begin).
2. Last month, we _____ the most amazing opportunity to head down to Nashville (to have).
3. These ladies _____ an apartment when they _____ both _____ English in Jakarta, Indonesia (to share, to teach).
4. Last year we _____ too tired even to make quality home design (to be).
5. While the tourists _____ at the beach, animators _____ coffee in the bar (to dance, to have).
6. Last time there _____ a snowfall in November in 2016 (to be).
7. A Qatari sheikh _____ more than £1 billion on his art collection last year (to spend).
8. The hot-blooded and furious Tybalt _____ a grudge against Romeo (to bear).
9. While we _____ to a dive site we _____ the advantages of Utila, the smallest and most unspoiled of the Bay Islands of Honduras (to boat, to discuss).
10. In the late 1600s, the British _____ all non-English ships from trading with colonies (to forbid).
11. We _____ busy building our new country house that year (to be).
12. Our friend's dog _____ us as we _____ around the neighborhood (to follow, to walk).
13. The student _____ up the escalator while it _____ (to run, to move).

IV. Write down the test

Answer the following questions:

1. How do you celebrate the holidays?

2. Which are most important?
3. Does your family have any traditional foods and/or eating habits?
4. Do you observe certain religious customs? If so, how?
5. What kind of music does your family listen to?
6. Is there anything else that your family does that is different or special?

Добери відповідне дієслово

I ___ to be a pilot when I was young.

A was wanting B wanted C was wanted

2 The train ___ on time yesterday.

A arrived B was arrive C was arriving

3 Why ___ for so long yesterday?

A did the baby cry B did the baby crying C was the baby crying

4 We were in a difficult situation. We ___ what to do.

A didn't know B were not knowing C not know

5 He usually meets his sister on Fridays but he ___ her last Friday.

A wasn't visiting B didn't visit C weren't visiting

6 What ___ at 6 p.m. yesterday?

A did you do B were you doing C was you doing

7 Where ___ when I met you yesterday?

A were you going B did you going C did you went

8 Kate ___ along the country road when her car broke down.

A was driving B drove C was drive

9 The firm went bankrupt and I ___ my job.

- A was losing B losing C lost
- 10 I felt sick yesterday. I ____ something rotten.
A was eating B ate C were eating
- 11 Which exams ____ at school?
A did you took B were you taking C did you take
- 12 We ____ climbing in the mountains last summer.
A went B were going C did go
- 13 Kelly ____ near the river at 4 p.m. yesterday.
A were sunbathing B was sunbathing C sunbathed
- 14 The bike is ok now. My dad ____ it yesterday.
A repaired B were repairing C was repair
- 15 The editor of the magazine ____ to print the article.
A wasn't allowing B weren't allowing C didn't allow
- 16 Darrel couldn't find his old hat. His sister ____ it away long time ago.
A was throwing B throwed C threw
- 17 Greg ____ in a test when his teacher noticed it.
A was cheating B cheated C was cheat
- 18 I ____ for the way out of the centre but couldn't find it.
A looked B was looking C were looking
- 19 Titanic ____ in the Atlantic many years ago.
A was sinking B sinked C sank
- 20 When ____ lobsters?
A did you last eat B was you last eating C did you last eating
- 21 My grandma ____ apple trees while she lived in the country.

- A were planting B was planting C planted
- 22 Agatha Christie ____ a lot of detective stories.
- A wrote B were writing C was writing
- 23 Why is the dog so hungry? I ____ it yesterday night.
- A wasn't feeding B didn't fed C didn't feed
- 24 At the time Jack returned home from England his father ____ in the Baltic Sea.
- A sailed B were sailing C was sailing
- 25 Madonna ____ popular when she was young.
- A was becoming B became C was become

Unit 12. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Future Continuous

I. 1. Read the text and be ready to discuss it

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles and consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The capital of England and the UK is London, the capital of Wales is Cardiff, the capital of Scotland is Edinburgh and the capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

The English Channel and the Straits of Dover separate Great Britain from the continent. The territory of the UK is about 244,000 sq.km. The population is about 60 mln. About 80 % of the population is urban.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy and the Queen is the head of the state. But the monarchy is a mere formality. In practice the country is governed by the elected government with a Prime Minister at the head.

There are three main political parties in the in the UK: Labour, Conservative and Liberal Democrats.

Great Britain is not rich in natural resources. Many of Britain's most valuable and accessible deposits have been worked out. The absence of high-grade iron ore,

manganese, chrome, nickel and many other rare metals has always made the British economy greatly dependent on imported raw materials. There are significant amounts of coal, zinc, copper, lead and tin. Many non-metallic minerals are found in Britain: clay, chalk, sand and gravel, limestone, slate, dolomite, gypsum, common salt, rock salt and others.

With the discovery of oil and natural gas in the North Sea the country has become self-sufficient in energy.

In spite of the lack of some important raw materials and problems connected with the balance trade deficit, the UK is one of the most highly industrialized countries in the world.

2. Match the words on the left to those on the right. Make 10 word partnerships and translate them into Russian.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. urban | a. formality |
| 2. constitutional | b. resources |
| 3. rare | c. government |
| 4. significant | d. deposits |
| 5. natural | e. population |
| 6. elected | f. monarchy |
| 7. mere | g. materials |
| 8. valuable | h. salt |
| 9. raw | i. amounts |
| 10. rock | j. metals |

3. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following Russian collocations.

1. состоит из четырёх частей; 2. конституционная монархия; 3. простая формальность; 4. страной управляет; 5. самые ценные и доступные залежи уже выработаны; 6. имеются значительные запасы; 7. страна стала обеспечивать

себя энергией; 8. несмотря на недостаток сырья; 9. дефицит торгового баланса; 10. делали экономику зависимой от ввозимого сырья.

4. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence.

1. Many ...deposits in Britain have been worked out.

a) rural b) industrial c) valuable d) expensive

2. Such... metals as manganese and nickel are absent in Britain.

a) pure b) rare c) mere d) black

3. The deposits of lead and copper are ...

a) little b) small c) rare d) significant

4. British economy depends on imported ...

a) raw materials b) rock salt c) common salt d) brown coal

5. About 80% of the population in Britain is

a) rural b) urban c) young d) old

5. Complete the sentences.

1. The head of the state is ...

2. In reality the country is governed by ...

3. ... separates Great Britain from the continent.

4. The economy of Great Britain is dependent on ...

5. The country has become self-sufficient in energy with

6. ... have been worked out.

6. Say whether the following statements are true or false.

1. About 80% of the population of the UK is rural.

2. The UK is rich in natural resources.

3. The British economy is greatly dependent on imported raw materials.

4. The amounts of coal and zinc are small.

5. Great Britain is not self-sufficient in energy.

6. The UK is governed by the Queen.

II. Make a report about the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Future Continuous

III. Вправа 1. Вправа 10. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Future Continuous Active.

1. This time next month I (sit) on a beach. 2. When you arrive I probably (pick) fruit. 3. When we reach England it very likely (rain). 4. In a few days' time we (fly) over the Pyrenees. 5. I'll call for her at eight. No, don't; she still (have) breakfast then. 6. I (wait) for you when you come out. 7. When you next see me I (wear) my new dress. 8. My son will be in the sixth form next year. That means that old Dr Adder (teach) him mathematics. 9. You (do) geometry next term. 10. I'll look out for you at the parade. Do, but I (wear) uniform so you may find it hard to recognize me. 11. We have to do night duty here. I (do) mine next week. 12. In a hundred years' time people (go) to Mars for their holidays. 13. He (use) the car this afternoon. 14. I'll come at three o'clock. Good, I (expect) you. 15. They are pulling down all the old houses in this street. I expect they (pull) down mine in a few years' time. 16. I'd like to see your new flat. Well, come tomorrow, but it (not look) its best, for the painters still (work) on it. 17. Stand there, they (change) the guard in a minute and you'll get a good view. 18. You'd better go back now, your mother (wonder) where you are. 19. In fifty years' time we (live) entirely of pills. 20. What do you think the children (do) when we get home? I expect they (have) their supper. 21. It won't be easy to get out of the country. The police (watch) all the ports.

Вправа 2. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Future Simple або Future Continuous Active.

1. You've just missed the last train! Never mind, I (walk). 2. I'll ring you tomorrow at six. No, don't ring at six; I (bath) the baby then. Ring later. 3. Mother: Your face is dirty. Child: All right, I (wash) it. 4. Will you have lunch with me on the 24th? I'd love to, but I'm afraid I (do) my exam then. 5. I (work) for Mr. Pitt next week as his own secretary will be away. 6. You (have) something to drink, won't you? 7. Why did you take his razor? He (look) for it everywhere tomorrow. 8. I hope you'll do well in the race tomorrow. I (think) of you. 9. Notice on board ship: In the event of an emergency all passengers (assemble) on the boat deck. 10. I don't feel well enough to

go to the station to meet him. I (meet) him for you. But how I (recognize) him? He's small and fair, and he (wear) a black and white school cap. 11. I (leave) these flowers at the hospital for you. I (go) there anyway to visit my cousin. 12. You ought to try to get a ticket for the Spectators' Gallery next week; they (debate) international fishing rights. 13. You've left the light on. Oh, so I have. I (go) and turn it off. 14. I've just been appointed assistant at the local library. Then you (work) under my sister. She is head librarian there. 15. I want to post this letter but I don't want to go out in the rain. I (post) it for you. I (go) out anyway as I have to take the dog for a walk. 16. Today is Guy Fawkes' Day; this evening people (let) off fireworks and (make) bonfires in the streets. 17. Wages have gone up, so I suppose prices (go up) too. 18. It is nearly autumn; soon the leaves (change) colour. 19. Mother (on phone): My son has just burnt his hand very badly. Doctor: I (come) at once. 20. Customer in restaurant: Waiter, this plate is dirty. Waiter: I'm sorry, sir, I (bring) you another. 21. In a few years' time we all (live) in houses heated by solar energy. 22. It's beginning to get dark; the streetlights (go on) in a few minutes. 23. We (not play) poker at the party tonight; our hostess doesn't approve of cards. 24. Let's wait here; the swing bridge (open) in a minute to let that ship through. 25. Guest: May I use your phone to ring for a taxi? Hostess: Oh, there's no need for that; my son (drive) you home. 26. Come on deck; we (enter) harbour in a few minutes. 27. Before you leave the office you (hand) the keys of the safe to Mr. Pitt. Do you understand? Yes, sir. 28. Are you nearly ready? Our guests (arrive) any minute. 29. Loudspeaker announcement: The ship (leave) in a few minutes and all persons not traveling are asked to go ashore. 30. Now that the parking regulations have become stricter, more people (use) public transport and (leave) their cars at home. 31. I've got rats in my basement and I don't know how to get rid of them. I (bring) my dog round whenever you like. He (catch) them for you.

Вправа 3. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Continuous Active.

1. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English exercise. 2. Your friend (to do) his homework now? 3. Look! The baby (to sleep). 4. My father (not to sleep) now.

He (to work) in the garden. 5. What your sister (to do) now? – She (to wash) her face and hands. 6. What you (to do) at 4 o'clock yesterday? – I (to feed) my cat. 7. We (to play) badminton from 9 till 11 yesterday. 8. When my father (to come) home yesterday, my mother (to make) supper. 9. Nick (to sleep) at 11 o'clock yesterday. 10. He (to repair) his bicycle the whole day yesterday. 11. I (to do) my homework at 6 o'clock tomorrow. 12. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper. 13. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening. 14. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening.

IV. Write down the test

Part I.

1. Which one is the official name of the country?
 - a) England
 - b) Great Britain
 - c) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
2. What channel separates the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the continent?
 - a) North Channel
 - b) English Channel
 - c) St. George's Channel
3. What seas is the UK washed by?
 - a) North Sea
 - b) Irish Sea
 - c) Caribbean Sea
4. How many countries does the UK consist of?
 - a) 3
 - b) 4
 - c) 2
5. Match the country of the UK and its capital:
 1. England
 2. Wales
 3. Northern Ireland
 4. Scotland
 1. Belfast
 2. Edinburgh
 3. London
 4. Cardiff
6. Which is the highest mountain in the UK?
 - a) Cape Horn

- b) Ben Nevis
 - c) Everest
7. What are the most important rivers for the UK?
- a) the Thames
 - b) the Ohio
 - c) the Severn
8. Who rules Britain officially?
- a) the Queen
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) the King
9. How many chambers does the British Parliament have?
- a) 3
 - b) 5
 - c) 2
1. The capital of the UK is:
- a) Dublin
 - b) London
 - c) Newcastle
2. Who rebuilt St. Paul's Cathedral?
- a) Edward the Confessor
 - b) Lord Mayor
 - c) Sir Christopher Wren
3. Traditionally London is divided into ... parts.
- a) 6
 - b) 4
 - c) 3
4. The Tower has served as ...
- a) citadel
 - b) palace
 - c) prison
14. What is Buckingham Palace famous for?
- a) It is the biggest museum in London
 - b) It is the Queen's official London residence.
 - c) There are memorials to Wellington and Nelson.
15. Match the name of the famous English writer and his work:
- 1) J. Swift
 - 2) R. Burns
 - 3) J. London
 - 4) G. Chaucer
- a) "The Canterbury Tales"
 - b) "Martin Eden"
 - c) "My heart's in the Highlands"
 - d) "Gulliver's Travels"
16. What holiday do the English celebrate on October, 31?
- a) Boxing day

- b) Halloween
 - c) Thanksgiving day
17. For breakfast Englishman always have ...
- a) porridge
 - b) haggis
 - c) omelet
18. Who sits in the British Parliament on a wool-sack covered with red cloth?
- a) the Queen
 - b) the Lord-Chancellor
 - c) Prime Minister
19. According to the tradition the faces of Big Ben are light when ...
- a) New Year comes
 - b) the weather changes
 - c) the Parliament works
20. What park is the most famous in London?
- a) Kensington Gardens
 - b) St. Jame's Park
 - c) Hyde Park

Part II. Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. Tom a friend in Liverpool this weekend.
a) was visiting; b) is visiting; c) visits; d) visited.
2. My friend never basketball before.
a) playing; b) play; c) has played; d) is playing.
3. What do you do while you for your flight ?
a) are waiting; b) were waiting; c) wait; d) waited.
4. Jane home when the wind blew her hat off.
a) walked; b) was walking; c) walks; d) is walking.
5. Marry this text at this time.
a) will translate; b) is translating; c) will be translating; d) be translating.
6. What you when I phoned you yesterday ?
a) was*** doing; b) were*** doing; c) is***doing; d) are***doing.
7. On Sundays they dinner at a restaurant.
a) have; b) were having; c) are having; d) had.
8. It is 5 o` clock. She tea.
a) has; b) is having; c) have; d) had.
9. They hamburgers and chips.
a) are liking; b) like; c) likes; d) liked.
10. They their work at 11 and came home.
a) finish; b) finished; c) were finishing; d) are finishing.
11. John a picture when the teacher entered the room.
a) painted; b) paints; c) was painting; d) is painting.
12. The boys a game of football at the moment.
a) have; b) are having; c) having; d) had.
13. Tom tennis at 8 o`clock tomorrow.

- a) is playing; b) was playing; c) will play; d) will be playing.
14. Mr. Drill to the airport when it started raining.
a) was driving; b) were driving; c) drive; d) is driving.
15. What you now, Nick ?
a) is***doing; b) was***doing; c) are***doing; d) were***doing.
16. She potatoes when she cut her finger.
a) is chopping; b) was chopping; c) chopping; d) chopped.
17. He always the grass on Sundays.
a) cut; b) cuts; c) was cutting; d) is cutting.
18. Where you usually in the evening ?
a) do***go; b) are***going; c) are***go; d) do***going.
19. The students a dictation at 9 tomorrow.
a) will be writing; b) will write; c) be writing; d) are writing.
20. We photographs at 5 o'clock yesterday.
a) are taking; b) taking; c) were taking; d) took.

Unit 13. The USA. Present Perfect

I. 1. Read the text and be ready to discuss it

The United States of America were founded on July 14th, 1776, when thirteen English colonies decided that they could no longer regard themselves as subjects to the British Crown.

In 1783 the War of Independence ended in favour of the colonists. The USA has increased its power. The original thirteen States have grown to fifty. The development of the USA was hindered by a civil war between the Northern and Southern States in the 1860s. The civil war ended in 1865.

The United States lies in the central part of the North American continent with the Atlantic Ocean to the East, the Pacific to the West, Canada to the North, and Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico to the South.

The USA is a republic of semiautonomous states, each with its own governer, capital and legislative body.

The federal government is headed by the President and a Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

2. Answer the questions:

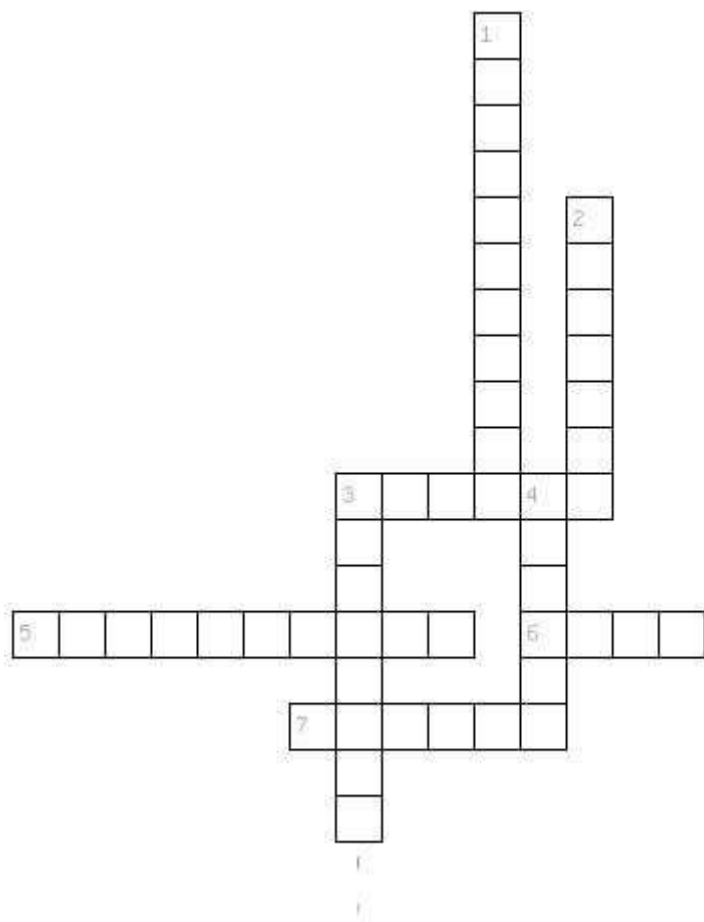
- 1) When were the United States of America founded?
- 2) When have the original thirteen States grown to fifty?
- 3) What was the development of the U. S. hindered by?
- 4) When did the civil war end?

- 5) What is the geographic position of the U.S.?
- 6) What kind of republic is the U. S.?
- 7) What can you say about the federal government of the U. S.?

3. Translate into English:

1. были основаны в, 2. субъекты Британской короны, 3. война за независимость,
4. препятствовать, 5. гражданская война, 6. полуавтономные штаты,
7. законодательные органы, 8. федеральное правительство.

4. Do a crossword.



DOWN

- 1/ The longest river in the USA.
- 2/ One of the largest city in the USA.
- 3/ The USA borders on it in the South.
- 4/ The USA borders on it in the North.

ACROSS

3/ The highest mountain in the USA.

5/ The _____ of the country is about 324 million people.

6/ The _____ of the country is about 9,400,000 km².

7/ The most northern state of the USA.

5. Do you think this statements are true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
2. The capital of the USA is EDINBURG.
3. The Great Lakes are in the north-east of the country.
4. The USA consists of 13 big states and 50 small states.
5. The national flag of the USA is also called UNION JACK.
6. The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle.
7. Independence Day is a national public holiday.
8. Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.
9. Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the USA.
10. English is the most commonly spoken language in the US, followed by Spanish.
11. The first man to walk on the moon was American George Washington.
12. The most popular sports in the US are American football, baseball and basketball.

II. Write down an essay:

The United States of America is considered to be a country of unlimited opportunities.

Present Perfect

III. Вправа 1. Напишіть речення у Present Perfect:

1. They / play / tennis -

2. She / speak / English -

3. I / write / a novel -

4. I and my father / not / wash / the car -

5. Chris/ not / meet / his friends -

Вправа 2. Напишіть питання у Present Perfect:

1. She / finish / her homework -
2. They / visit / their friend-
3. The maid / clean / the room -
4. Mike / drive / the van -
5. You / ever / write / a novel -

Вправа 3. Поставте дієслова у правильну форму Present Perfect чи Past Simple:

1. He (not / work) today.
2. I (buy) a new car yesterday.
3. She (not / see) her parents for a long time.
4. She (tell) us an interesting story yesterday.
5. We (not / plan) our holiday yet.

Вправа 4. Користуючись опорними словами, а також словами for та since складіть речення у Present Perfect Simple.

1. Kate/be/in bed/a long time.
2. She / not eat / anything / this morning.
3. She / not see / her friends / a week.
4. She / stay / at home / Tuesday.
5. She / have / a red nose / three days.

6. She / not play / basketball / last weekend.

7. She / not do / any school work / Monday.

Вправа 5. Розкрийте дужки, ставлячи дієслова у правильному часі (Present Perfect або Past Perfect).

1. My sister is so upset: she (to lose) the key to the front door.
2. By the 1st of September all the children (to return) from the country.
3. Columbus (not to know) that he (to discover) America.
4. He (to discuss) this problem with a lot of people before he (to take decision).
5. I never (to be) to Greece.
6. She is very happy: her son (to finish) school.
7. I (not to dance) for ages.
8. My friend was so scared yesterday: his little brother (to fall) from the roof and (to broke) his leg.
9. Your mother (to return) from work? Can I speak to her?
10. I (to buy) a lovely fashionable dress. Now I shall look smart at the party.
11. He (to learn) English before he (to go) to the USA.
12. You ever (to be) to NASA?

IV. Write down the test

Answer the questions.

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. Which are the highest mountain ranges?
3. Where are the Great Lakes situated?
4. Which are the largest rivers?
5. The most populated city in the US is NYC, isn't it?

Добери відповідне дієслово

1. The soap opera star Jessica Bilges ... of cancer. She ... only 65.

a) had died / was being

b) has died / was

2. She ... to play tennis since she ... her arm.

a) hasn't been able / broke

b) has been able / broke

3. This is the first time I ... Jack ashamed.

a) saw

b) have seen

4. It won't be the first time she ... me down.

a) let

b) has let

5. After she ... hospital, she had a long holiday.

a) left

b) has left

6. After Sam ..., he will be spending 5 months abroad.

a) left

b) has left

7. I'll contact you the minute I ... my exam results.

a) got

b) have got

8. I ... a lot this week, but I have to give the book back this week, so I am determined to read it till the end.

a) have read

b) read

9. I ... to the dentist yesterday.

a) have gone

b) went

10. I ... three lectures today and I still have two more later this afternoon.

a) have had

b) had

11. My friends ... in Spain last year.

a) have been to

b) were

12. I ... Prague, but I'd love to go!

a) haven't ever been to

b) wasn't in

13. Since I ... to drive I ... much more independent.

a) was able / have feel

b) have been able / have felt

14. By the time Sarah ... to work, the meeting had finished.

a) have got

b) got

15. I recognized her the moment I ... her laugh.

a) have heard

b) heard

16. Finally! We ... our homework! We are free!

a) did

b) have done

17. We ... the pizza. It will be delivered soon.

a) have already ordered

b) ordered already

18. I can't wait! We ... the pizza two hours ago!

a) have ordered

b) ordered

19. Joe ... to America in 1999.

a) went

b) have been

20. I ... dancing!

a) always loved

b) have always loved

Unit 14. London. Past Perfect

I. 1. Match the title and the paragraph. Complete the table.

- A. Westminster Abbey
- B. Big Ben
- C. Great Fire
- D. Tower of London
- E. Londinium

1. In the Romans times it was a small fortress over the river Thames. Some years later it became a trade centre where people could change and buy goods: clothes, shoes, furniture, food and many other things. There was only one bridge over the river. It looked very strange as there were houses and shops on it.
2. It started on the 2nd of September in Pudding Lane, near London bridge. At night a servant woke up to find the house aflame. At that time most of the houses were made of wood and it didn't take long for the fire to spread. People fought the fire by damaging the houses which were next to the inflamed one. But the time was lost and about 80% of the city was destroyed.
3. It is one of the greatest symbols of Britain. It consists of several buildings but the main building is the White Tower. William the Conqueror built it to live in it as he was afraid of the English. It was a fortress, a palace, a prison, a king's Zoo and now it is a museum.
4. It was built after the Great Fire of London by the famous English architect. It took him 35 years to build it. It was built in the place of an old burnt church. It is a beautiful building with many columns and towers. In one of its towers there is one of the largest bells in the world.
5. It is one of the oldest churches in London. It is more than one hundred years old. There are many monuments and statues there. All English kings and queens are crowned and many of them are buried here. Not only kings and queens but some of famous and important people of their century are buried there.

2. Translate into Ukrainian:

Delight the eye, be named after, the most famous, amazing, masterpiece, impressive clock, clock tower, the world-known clock, to be named after, to allow to

do sth, to represent famous people, of a good quality, mistake smb for smb, to be free, to be famous for smth., be located, cableway, landmark.

3. Answer the questions:

1. What river is in the centre of London?
2. How many bridges are there over the Thames?
3. How many people live in London?
4. What square is in the centre of London?
5. What is the name of the theatre which is situated in the centre of the former fruit and vegetable market?
6. What is the main church in London?
7. What street is the main shopping centre?

4. Do you agree with the statement?

1. "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford". (Samuel Johnson) – Когда человек устал от Лондона, он устал от жизни; потому что в Лондоне есть все, что может предложить жизнь

2. "How can you ever be late for anything in London? They have a huge clock right in the middle of the town". (Jimmy Kimmel) – Как можно опоздать на что-то в Лондоне? Ведь там есть огромные часы прямо посреди города

3. "A city like London was always going to be a paradox". (China Mieville) – Такой город, как Лондон, всегда был парадоксом.

II. Make a presentation:

London, its history and places of interest

Past Perfect

III. Вправа 1. Добери відповідну форму дієслова

1. The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we (build)___.
2. He (not / be)___ to Cape Town before 1997.

3. When she went out to play, she (do / already)___her homework.
4. My brother ate all of the cake that our mum (make)___.
5. The doctor took off the plaster that he (put on)___six weeks before.
6. The waiter brought a drink that I (not / order)___.
7. I could not remember the poem we (learn)___the week before.
8. The children collected the chestnuts that (fall)___from the tree.
9. (he / phone)___Angie before he went to see her in London?
10. She (not / ride)___a horse before that day.

Вправа 2. Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. They began talking about the meeting that (take place) the day before. 2. By eight o'clock John (lock) the rooms. 3. They seemed not to understand what Nelly (say). 4. He thought that the travelers (to get off) at one of the stations. 5. The weather which (to be) good up to then changed. 6. He asked her how she (spend) her holidays. 7. He said he (have) a tiring day. 8. It was many years since I last (see) her. 9. When he (come) to see me I (to look through) all the newspapers. 10. By that time the train (to pass) the Volga river. 11. I told him that I (never, smoke). 12. I (not yet, do) half the work when he came.

Вправа 3. Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова. Past Simple або Past Perfect:

1. The schoolchildren (to have / just) lunch by the time I (to come) in.
2. I (to stay) at home because I (to see / already) the performance
3. When the twins (to arrive) at the party, the girls (to go / already) home.
4. The owner of the house (to find out) that the tenant (to pay) his wife.

5. I (to be exhausted) as I (to be) at work all night.
6. He (to eat) an apple before he (to get) a phone call from her.
7. This house (to be) very quiet because everyone (to go) to bed.
8. The girl (to show) her teacher the article which her mother (to translate) .
9. My son (to see) a car which (to break down) .
10. I (to be good at) chess as I (to play) it before.

Вправа 4. Доберіть правильне речення:

1.
 - a) He wasn't convinced that she had committed the crime.
 - b) He didn't convinced that she had committed the crime.
 - c) He wasn't convinced that she had commit the crime.
2.
 - a) By the time the plane had been arrived, we had been at the airport for half an hour.
 - b) By the time the plane arrived, we had been at the airport for half an hour.
 - c) By the time the plane had arrived, we were at the airport for half an hour.
3.
 - a) When Dad had got back the babysitter had left.
 - b) When Dad got back the babysitter had left.
 - c) When Dad got back the babysitter would had left.
4.
 - a) Kate's brother had taken his final exam by the time she left school.
 - b) Kate's brother took his final exam by the time she left school.

- c) Kate's brother had taken his final exam by the time she had left school.
- 5 a) Did David sack Jane before she had been had a chance to explain the situation?
- b) Had David sacked Jane before she had a chance to explain the situation?
- c) Did David sack Jane before she had had a chance to explain the situation?
6. a) The old lady on the plane had been too nervous as she hadn't flown before.
- b) The old lady on the plane was too nervous as she hadn't flown before.
- c) The old lady on the plane was too nervous as she didn't fly before.
7. a) He hadn't join the course as he didn't prepared his CV.
- b) He didn't join the course as he hadn't prepared his CV.
- c) He didn't joined the course as he hadn't prepared his CV.
8. a) We were sure we had made a big mistake.
- b) We had been sure we had made a big mistake.
- c) We did sure we had made a big mistake.
9. a) Unfortunately, the flat was dirty because they didn't cleaned it for weeks.
- b) Unfortunately, the flat was dirty because they hadn't cleaned it for weeks.
- c) Unfortunately, the flat had been dirty because they hadn't cleaned it for weeks.
10. a) Ben bought a new telephone as he had broken his old one.
- b) Ben had bought a new telephone as he had broken his old one.

c) Ben bought a new telephone as he broken his old one.

IV. Write down the test

Part I.

1. The British government works in ...

- a. the Houses of Parliament;
- b. Buckingham Palace;
- c. 10, Downing Street.

2. You can see the column with a statue of Nelson in ...

- a. Piccadilly Circus;
- b. Hyde Park;
- c. Trafalgar Square.

3. Big Ben is the name of ...

- a. the clock;
- b. the tower;
- c. the bell inside the clock.

4. The Tower of London is ... now.

- a. a prison;
- b. a museum;
- c. a fortress.

5. The capital of Great Britain is ...

- a. Paris;
- b. London;
- c. Cardiff.

6. Sir Christopher Wren built ...

- a. St Paul's Cathedral;

b. The Tower of London;

c. Westminster Abbey.

7. *Many English kings and queens are buried in ...*

a. St. Paul's Cathedral;

b. Westminster Abbey;

c. The Tower of London.

Part II.

1. I thought that Mrs. Fowler ... us everything.

a) was told

b) told

c) had told

2. He ... in the house he ... for himself near the Devon coast.

a) lived...had built

b) had lived...built

c) lived...built

d) had lived...had built

3. The telephone on his table ... and he ... it up.

a) rang...picked

b) had rung...had picked

c) had rung...picked

d) rang...had picked

4. He ... the bill and

a) paid...had left

b) paid...left

c) had paid...had

d) had paid...left

5. She ... on her coat and ... for a walk.

a) put...went

b) had put...had gone

c) had put...went

d) put...had gone

6. I was late because I ... in a jam.

a) had stuck

b) had stick

c) stick

7. We went out after it ... raining.

a) be stopped

b) had been stopped

c) had stopped

8. I thanked him for what he ... for me.

a) did

b) had been done

9. The house he ... was of a modern design.

a) had been built

b) built

c) was built

10. My mother was worried because I ... in touch with her for a long time.

a) wasn't

b) hadn't been

c) haven't been

Unit 15. Higher education in Great Britain and the USA. Future Perfect

I. 1. Read the text and be ready to discuss it

Pupils going on to higher education or professional training usually take «A» level examinations in two or three subjects. Universities accept students mainly on the basis of their «A» level results, although they may interview them as well. In 1971 the Open University was started, where these formal qualifications are not necessary. Nearly a quarter of all adult part-time students follow its degree courses on radio and television.

There are forty-seven universities in Britain and thirty former polytechnics (now also universities), plus 350 colleges and institutes of higher education (some of which train teachers).

Undergraduate courses normally take three years of full-time study, although a number of subjects take longer, including medicine, architecture and foreign languages (where courses include a year abroad). They lead in most cases to a Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science. There are various postgraduate degrees, including Master and Doctor of Philosophy. The last two are awarded for research in arts or sciences.

Degrees are awarded either by the institution itself, or by the Council for National Academic Awards, particularly in vocational areas. Students of law, architecture and some other professions can take qualifications awarded by their own professional bodies instead of degrees.

At present, students who have been accepted by universities or other institutions of higher education receive a grant from their local authority, which covers the cost of the course, and may cover living expenses. Parents with higher incomes are expected to make a contribution. Until 1990 the grant did not have to be paid back, but now a system of loans has been introduced.

The most famous universities are Oxford and Cambridge, called «Oxbridge». They are famous for their academic excellence.

2. Find the following phrases in the text and translate them into Ukrainian:

Higher education, to go on to higher education, professional training, to take one's «A» level examinations in , to accept students , on the basis of «A» level results, to interview smb., the Open University, formal qualifications, an adult student, a part-time student, to follow a degree course, a former polytechnic, an undergraduate course, to take... years, full-time study, a Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science, a postgraduate degree, Master of Philosophy, to be awarded for smth., research in Arts or Sciences, the Council for National Academic Awards, a vocational area, to take qualifications, a professional body, to receive a grant, a local authority, to cover the cost of smth., living expenses, to make a contribution, to pay smth. back, to introduce a system of loans, to be famous for academic excellence

3. Answer the questions:

1. What is necessary to go on to higher education?
2. What types of higher educational establishments are there in the UK?
3. What courses of study are offered by higher education establishments?
4. What is the procedure of awarding degrees?
5. What are the conditions of receiving grants?
6. What are the Oxbridge universities famous for?

4. Translate into English:

1. В университеты принимают студентов в соответствии с результатами сдачи ими экзаменов продвинутого уровня.
2. В открытом университете не нужны формальные результаты; курс обучения предполагает получение степени.
3. В открытом университете учатся взрослые студенты-вечерники и заочники.
4. Вузы Великобритании подразделяются на следующие типы: университеты (в том числе бывшие политехнические институты), колледжи и институты.
5. Обучение на дневном отделении обычно длится три года и более.
6. Обучение студентов обычно приводит к получению степени бакалавра гуманитарных или естественных наук.
7. Степень магистра присуждается за исследования в области гуманитарных или естественных наук.
8. Экзамены на присуждение степеней сдаются в вузе, Национальном совете по присуждению ученых степеней или в профессиональных органах.

9. Студенты получают стипендии от местных органов власти, которые обязательно покрывают стоимость обучения и иногда - стоимость проживания.
10. Была введена система займов, и сейчас студенты должны вернуть стипендию.
11. Университеты Оксбриджа известны великолепным качеством обучения

II. Write down a letter:

Higher education in Great Britain and the USA.

Future Perfect

III. Вправа 1. Вставте дієслово в часі Future Perfect.

1. I _____ a Londoner for five and a half years by next September. (be)
2. By Tuesday Jill _____ these novels by o'henry. (finish)
3. Next year is and Fred Kate' 10th s wedding anniversary. They _____ happily married for ten years. (be)
4. Molly thinks the film _____ by the time she gets to Fred's. (to start)
5. They _____ the plans by then. (to finish)
6. Before his holiday Tom _____ all his money. (to spend)
7. The train _____ by the time the couple get to the station. (to leave)
8. I _____ dinner by then. (cook)
9. I _____ my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home. (finish)
10. Fernando _____ his operation by August and should be much fitter. (have)
11. Before Lisa arrives, I _____ dinner. (finish)
12. Johnny _____ this document by 7pm o'clock this afternoon. (translate)
13. Helen _____ this awesome doll by her daughter's birthday. (make)
14. Steven _____ his lesson by tomorrow. (not/learn)

15. This test is so arduous, that I _____ it in a day's time. (not/complete)
16. You _____ over half a thousand words when you finish this English book (learn).
17. The commission _____ to a definite decision in a month. (come)
18. I won't see Molly on the 1st of August since I _____ to the South by that time. (go)

Вправа 2. Дайте відповідь, використовуючи Future Perfect Tense та слова в дужках.

Example: Will Jill be busy at 6pm? (finish essay) Oh, no, Jilly will have finished her essay by that time.

1. Will the couple be at their hotel on Monday? (move to the old beach house)
2. Will be the committee discussing the project at 2 o'clock? (make a decision)
3. Will the pupils be writing their test at ten? (finish)
4. Will mike's niece still be a pupil next autumn? (finish school)
5. Will Greg still remember Molly in ten years? (forget)
6. Will Greg be at home on Tuesday? (leave for China)

Вправа 3. Складіть пропозиції в часі Future Perfect.

1. have / Jill / she / perfected / will / from / her / by the time / Japanese / comes / Tokyo.
2. promotion /Melody / have / By December / will / her / received.
3. gets home / Helen's / cleaned / By the time / relatives / she / will / the house / have.
4. to communicate / Steven / he / learned / Will / have / well / Chinese / before / enough / flies to Beijing?
5. finishes / have / By the time / twenty / taken / Jillian's father / that course / he / will / online tests.

Вправа 4. Translate into English using Future Perfect.

1. Майкл закінчить цей звіт до завтра.

2. Студенти його дороблять до третьої години по полудні.
3. До червня ми здамо сесію.
4. Будівельники побудують школу до початку вересня.
5. Я напишу заяву до того часу, як приїде секретар.
6. Поїзд піде, поки ми доберемося до станції.
7. Зоя переведе цю доповідь до понеділка.
8. До ночі Меган переведе цю довгу статтю.
9. Стівен вже поїде в Париж, коли Моллі повернеться з Конго.
10. Зора не дочитає цю ідіотську книжку до кінця року.

IV. Write down the test

Match the words with their definitions.

Find antonyms to the expressions in the left column.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. compulsory education 2. full-time education 3. state schools 4. addition 5. abolition 6. fee-paying 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) part-time education b) public schools c) voluntary education d) free of charge e) acceptance f) subtraction
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Find synonyms to the expressions in the left column.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to reprimand 2. punishment 3. schedule 4. non-selective comprehensive schools 5. ethos 6. yearly 7. to withdraw from classes 8. to be entitled 9. lecturer 10. Faculty of Divinity 11. to keep 12. independent school 13. coeducational 14. be awarded for 15. educationalist 16. varsity 17. to achieve 18. facility 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) be conferred for b) annual c) bias d) private school e) curriculum f) penalty g) to attain h) to retain i) academic j) teaching both male and female students at the same institution k) to be endowed l) mixed-ability comprehensive school m) Faculty of Theology n) to tell sb. off o) instructor p) building q) get rid of classes r) a university
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Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. My parents for this company since 1993.
a) worked; b) were working; c) had worked; d) have worked.
2. The bus before I reached the bus station.
a) left; b) leaves; c) had left; d) has left.
3. As soon as they breakfast, they ran out to play.
a) had finished; b) finished; c) has finished; d) finish.
4. My brother school 3 years ago.
a) leaves; b) had left; c) left; d) has left.
5. John in the school team for two years.
a) played; b) had played; c) has played; d) was playing.
6. In a fortnight`s time we our exam.
a) had taken; b) will have taken; c) shall have taken; d) have taken.
7. He this book by tomorrow evening.
a) will have finished; b) will finish; c) will be finishing; d) has finished.
8. you already the plants ?
a) have ***watered; b) had ***watered; c) were*** watered; d) will have*** watered.
9. By the end of the next year I here for 25 years.
a) have been; b) shall have been; c) will have been; d) shall be.
10. He never to Paris.
a) has***been; b) had***been; c) was***been; d) will***have been.
11. After the stewardess lunch to the passengers, they calmed down.
a) served; b) was served; c) had served; d) has served.
12. I`ll still be here next summer, but Tom
13. They a new car since January.
a) had had; b) have had; c) were having; d) are having.
14. Yesterday afternoon it still when I got home.
a) was***raining; b) has***raining; c) were raining; d) had***rained.

Unit 16. Cambridge and Oxford. Modal verbs

I. 1. Match topics A - G with texts 1-6.

- A. DIFFERENT SUBJECTS 5
- B. MANY STUDENTS 1
- C. TWO SECTIONS 3
- D. DIFFERING OPINIONS 2
- E. USEFUL FACTS 6
- F. IMPORTANT LESSON
- G. EASIER ANSWERS 4

1. Oxford University has been a centre of learning for over 900 years. Today, there are over 16,000 people studying at Oxford, but they are not all British. About 4,000 of them come from other countries. In fact, there are currently students from over 130 countries studying there. Every student at Oxford is a member of a 'college'. There are 39 main colleges, and each college is in a different part of the town.

2. What's the best age for a child to learn how to read? Some people believe that children should learn at as young an age as possible. Because of this, some parents start teaching their children when they are about three years old. Other people believe it's better for a teacher at school to teach a class of children how to read, so many children don't learn to read until they are five or six years old.

3. In most countries, you are only allowed to drive a car on a public road if you have a driving licence. You usually have to pass a driving test in order to get the licence. In European countries, this test is in two parts. The first part is a 'theory' test. You have to answer questions about road safety. The second part is a 'practical' test. You are in a car with an examiner, who tells you where to drive and asks you to do various things, such as parking or reversing around a corner

4. When was Mozart born? What's the capital of Nigeria? Before the Internet, if we wanted to find out the answers to these questions, we'd have to look them up in reference books, such as encyclopaedias. If we couldn't find the information in books at home, we'd have to go to a public library. This kind of research would often take a very long time. Now, however, as long as you have a computer connected to the Internet, you can find the answers to questions like these in seconds.

5. Although people sometimes confuse astronomy and astrology, they are completely different. Astronomy is the scientific study of the universe. Astronomers study stars, planets and other things in space, such as comets, and record their findings scientifically. Astrology, which is based on the belief that the position of the planets affects human behaviour, is not a science. It is astrologers who write horoscopes in magazines, telling us what they think is going to happen to us in the future.

6. A guide book can be extremely helpful when you're visiting a place for the first time. Guide books provide loads of practical information, such as the opening times and entrance fees of the main attractions, and often recommend sights to visit and places to stay. They can also provide interesting information about the history of the place and famous people who lived there.

2. Match the words with their definitions:

1) a degree	1) teaching, instruction
2) examination	2) the area of the University, its buildings and surroundings
3) a term	3) the certificate awarded by a university to a student who has completed a course of study
4) tuition	4) a number of questions set to measure one's knowledge
5) University	5) Oxford and Cambridge
6) Bachelor's Degree	6) a higher educational establishment
7) to be educated	7) a semester
8) campus	8) the lowest degree awarded by the University
9) Oxbridge	9) to get profound knowledge

3. Translate into Ukrainian:

To apply one's knowledge in practice; profound knowledge; to carry on research work; to study at a higher school, to be a full-time student, a schedule, a tutorial system, the tuition, a tutor, to enter, to graduate from, a graduate, a certificate, an academic year.

4. Answer the questions:

1. What chief areas is the educational system in Great Britain divided into?
2. Why is the 11 plus examination important?
3. What is the higher education represented by?

4. What do Oxford and Cambridge differ from all other universities in?
5. How is teaching carried out?
6. What is the tutorial system? Who is a tutor?
7. What is the typical academic programme for the university students composed of?
8. What does a “schedule” mean?
9. What do the exams require?
10. How long does the course of study last?
11. What is the difference of the Open University from all the other Universities?
12. Whom do we call a Bachelor of Science?

II. Make a presentation **Cambridge and Oxford**

Modal verbs

III. Вправа 1. Утворіть від наведених нижче речень питальну та заперечну форму.

1. We must pass the exam in physics. 2. He must learn the new words regularly. 3. They can continue their studies at the college. 4. She can play tennis after work. 5. My brother couldn't translate this text without a dictionary. 6. The tourists may attend the sitting of the Parliament. 7. The weather may change soon. 8. He might take books from his father's library.

Вправа 2. Замініть модальні дієслова еквівалентами. Перекладіть речення.

1. His parents can help him in his studies. 2. I could meet you at the metro station. 3. All the students must read this text again. 4. Everybody must begin the work in time. 5. They may continue the experiment. 6. You may keep this book as long as you need it. 7. You must try to find out all the essential facts connected with his work. 8. The team of experts can study the present situation in the country. 9. Could you speak English a year ago?

Вправа 3. Замініть модальні дієслова спочатку формами минулого часу, а потім – формами майбутнього часу.

1. Our secretary must reserve accommodation for foreign businessmen. 2. Can you speak English well? 3. The manager of the firm can't receive you now. 4. You may go home earlier today if you like. 5. At supermarkets you can buy not only food, but ready – made clothes, toys and other goods. 6. You may visit your sick friend today. 7. You must not cross the street on the red light.

Вправа 4. Перекладіть речення та поясніть вживання модальних дієслів та їх еквівалентів.

1. When Sophia asked professor Chebyshev for advice he said: 'You should ask for special permission to take examinations but I am not sure that you will be allowed to do it. 2. 'The examinations are to be held at the very beginning of next month,' said Sophia. 'Shall I be able to get the permission by that time?' 3. 'You may go abroad, but to do it you must get married,' said the professor. 4. 'You should discuss this problem with your family,' he added. 5. So strong was Sophia's wish to go on with her studies that her parents had to let her get married and go abroad. 6. When the Kovalevskys arrived in Berlin, they learned that women were not permitted to take examinations there either. 7. The only possible way out for her was to read privately, which she did. 'I shall have to work very hard to cover the University course in four years,» said she. 8. During the four years she stayed in Berlin Sophia Kovalevskaya was able not only to cover the University course, but also to write three dissertations. 9. 'In consideration of these dissertations they ought to let me make my Doctorate,» she thought. 10. It was the University of Gottingen that granted her a degree of Ph. D. for the paper 'On the Theory of Partial Differential Equations'. Their opinion was that the author of such a remarkable work should be granted a degree. 11. Moreover, they informed the young scientist that she needn't take oral examinations, as she had been excused from them. 12. It was then that the Kovalevskys decided to return to Russia, as Sophia hoped that with her Ph. D. she would be permitted to work at the University

Вправа 5. Замініть модальні дієслова еквівалентами

1. According to her father's plans Sophia (must) get a sound education. 2. As there were no teachers in Palibino Sophia's father (must) invite an experienced teacher from St. Petersburg. 3. To cover the school programme Sophia's teacher (must) instruct her in languages, arithmetic, grammar, literature, geography and history. 4. Sophia (can) speak and write French quite well since her childhood. 5. Sophia was a very capable pupil. She (can) write excellent compositions and solve complicated problems in mathematics as well. 6. Her teacher didn't expect that at the age of twelve Sophia (can) suggest a new solution for the determination of the ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference. 7. At the age of sixteen Sophia asked her father for permission to go on with her studies in St. Petersburg. 'You (must) take private lessons, as women (may not) attend lectures at the University,' he said. 8. He told her that women (must) obtain special permission from the University authorities. 9. Sophia did get that permission, but still she (may not) take examinations. 10. 'I (must) go abroad to complete my education,' decided Sophia.

IV. Write down the test:

Part I.

1. The Examination Board have recently changed the for the Diploma in History.

- a) brochure
- b) compendium
- c) programme
- d) syllabus

2. It should be that students are expected to attend classes regularly.

- a) marked
- b) noted
- c) perceived
- d) reminded

3. The Headmaster is preparing the..... for next term.

- a) brochure
- b) catalogue
- c) pamphlet
- d) timetable

4. During their first teacher-training year, the students often visit local schools to lessons.

- a) examine
- b) inspect
- c) investigate
- d) observe

5. The schoolis worn on the boys' caps.

- a) badge
- b) figure
- c) label
- d) sign

6. Mr Wellbred went to a school whichgood manners and self-discipline.

- a) blossomed
- b) cultivated
- c) harvested
- d) planted

7. There was a(n) against the College's new syllabuses.

- a) bang
- b) outcry
- c) scream
- d) whistle

8. The tutorial system at Oxford and Cambridge is the.....of many universities.

- a) envy
- b) jealousy
- c) regret
- d) sorrow

9. Miss Undecided was not sure which profession to enter, but finally.....for medicine.

- a) accepted
- b) chose
- c) opted
- d) selected

10. Comprehensive schools..... for all levels of ability.

- a) cater
- b) cope
- c) look
- d) watch

11. Secondary schools offer a wide..... of subjects.

- a) field
- b) list
- c) range
- d) type

12. If you want to attend a course, you should study the college for full particulars of enrolment.

- a) programme
- b) prospects

c) prospectus

d) syllabus

Part II.

1. *Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.*

1. I tell stories, never could.

a) can; b) can't; c) may; d) have to.

2. He swim since childhood.

a) can; b) could; c) should; d) has been able to.

3 I take Pete`s bag ?

a) can; b) shall; c) may; d) must.

4. I do a lot of work yesterday.

a) had to; b) have to; c) must; d) was able to.

5. You make notes in the books.

a) don't have to; b) aren't to; c) mustn't ; d) needn't.

6. His sister cook very well.

a) is able to; b) may; c) has to; d) can.

7 it be done before tomorrow ?

a) can; b) may; c) must; d) should.

8. Nobody do it without your help.

a) couldn't; b) can; c) should; d) can't.

9. My mother was unwell, and I go to the chemist`s.

a) must; b) have to; c) could; d) had to.

10. He neither move nor speak.

a) couldn't; b) could; c) might; d) had to.

11. If you have done your homework, you go for a walk.

a) may; b) can; c) must; d) have to.

12. I give you my book for a couple of days after I have read it.

a) can; b) may; c) shall be able to; d) have to.

13. We discuss the matter not later than tomorrow.

a) had to; b) must; c) can; d) are able to.

14. He wait at the station till it stopped raining.
a) will have to; b) wasn't able to; c) had to; d) might.

Unit 17 Scientific and technological progress. Passive Voice

I. 1. Read the text and be ready to discuss it

The basis of scientific and technical progress of today is new informational technology which is very different from all the previous technologies. Thanks to up-to-date software and robots new informational technologies can make many processes much faster and transmit information more quickly. It is important today because the quantity of information grows rapidly. New informational society has its peculiarities. Firstly, more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. Secondly, more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. And finally, information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy. These processes affect social structures and values.

It becomes important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification. IT can first lead to unemployment, but later create even more workplaces especially for highly qualified professionals. While the hardest work can be performed by robots and routine calculations by computers, in the future people with the most creative mind and numerous fresh ideas will get better career chances.

On one hand technology development gives more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises. But on the other hand there is a danger of total control of private life unless special laws are enforced by the government.

Another danger is «intellectual terrorism» when computer viruses block important programs.

There are other directions of technical and scientific progress of today. One of them is the development of new ecologically clean sources of energy using sun, gravitation, winds or rain. New kind of transports and new agricultural methods

that do not harm our nature are being developed today. Breakthroughs in science have led to creation of artificial viruses for new medicines and products, body organs for transplantation and productive soils for growing vegetables and crops. Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life.

All these innovations may have influence on our life, social relations and globally on our Earth. The influence can be very different: from psychological and health problems of children who spend too much time online to an opportunity to prevent genetic diseases for future generations. But the most difficult problems the humanity faces are global problems. The first and foremost is ecological problem: pollution of air, water and soil, exhaustion of natural resources. Renewable natural resources such as oxygen, forests, flora and fauna do not have enough time to regenerate. This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things that has not been properly studied by scientists yet. Other crucial problems include wars, epidemics, and demographic problems. The only way to solve them is to work globally and in cooperation with other countries. And here the humanity should find a way to use new technologies for the common good. The solution of these problems cannot be postponed because otherwise people will have fewer chances to survive on this planet.

2. Choose the sentences which were used in the text.

-Information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy

-Information and IT become goods and finish playing important part in the country's economy

3. Answer the questions :

1. Why is IT progress different from other progresses?
2. What are the peculiarities of information society?
3. What is the role of information in this society?
4. According to the text who will have better career chances in the near future and why?
5. What are the possible dangers of wide access to information?
6. What ecologically clean sources of energy do you know?

7. How can scientific innovations influence our everyday life?
8. What are the key problems that humanity faces today?
9. How can these problems be solved?
10. What ecological problems are mentioned in the text?
11. What are the benefits of the scientific and technical progress?
12. What are the drawbacks of the scientific and technical progress?
13. Find in the text synonyms to the words «new», «fast», «important» and «to send». Can you think of other synonyms to these words?

4. Translate the words and use them in your own sentences

Access, affect, breakthrough, calculation, common good, crops, crucial, database, development, to enforce, to face, genetic, to harm, to lead, otherwise, postpone, properly, quantity, rapidly, to regenerate, renewable natural resources, software, to solve a problem, solution, source, survive, transmit, unemployment, up-to-date, values.

II. Write down an essay:

Scientific and technological progress.

Passive Voice

III. Вправа 1. Визначте час та стан дієслова-присудка.

1. The books were taken from the central library.
2. An interesting problem was discussed at the lecture.
3. The newspapers are usually brought in the morning.
4. When was the Moscow University founded?
5. All the work will be done by automatic machinery.
6. The experiments will be completed by the end of the week.
7. He was asked many questions at the exam.

Вправа 2. Утворіть питання до всіх членів речення.

1. The students are asked many questions at the lessons.
2. She is often visited by her friends.
3. The students of our group will be shown a new film tomorrow.
4. Your letter was answered yesterday.

Вправа 3. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present, Past або Future Indefinite Passive.

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 3. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 4. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 5. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 6. This work (to do) tomorrow. 7. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 8. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 9. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. 10. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 11. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 12. My question (to answer) yesterday. 13. Hockey (to play) in winter. 14. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 15. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 16. His new book (to finish) next year. 17. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 18. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.

Вправа 4. Перетворіть наведені нижче речення у Passive Voice.

1. A marble pavilion protects the house. 2. The boys will paint the roof of the house. 3. Her daughters gave her three dishes as a birthday present. 4. Our mother tells us children stories every evening. 5. A boy showed her the way. 6. They will send us a box of fruit. 7. Five or six small children followed them. 8. We shall do the translation in the evening.

Вправа 5. Визначте час та стан дієслова-присудка. Перекладіть наведені нижче речення.

1. When I came to Baku in 1962 the first metro line was being built. 2. What questions are being discussed now? 3. They are organizing this kind of work at their laboratory. 4. He was being told the news when I entered the room. 5. I can't understand what he is saying. 6. Professor N. was being listened to with great attention. 7. Who is being examined now? 8. I don't know what books he is reading. 9. The experiments were still being made in some laboratories when the new term began. 10. Can you tell me, who is sitting next to you? 11. All the way home he was being followed by a strange-looking man. 12. A new deep-level tunnel was being completed in London. 13. Numerous questions are being considered by the commission.

Вправа 6. Перетворіть наступні речення у Passive Voice.

1. You should open the wine about three hours before you use it. 2. Previous climbers had cut steps in the ice. 3. Somebody had cleaned my shoes and brushed my suit. 4. We use this room only on special occasions. 5. You must not hammer nails into the walls without permission. 6. Someone switched on a light and opened the door. 7. Somebody had slashed the picture with a knife. 8. They are pulling down the old theatre. 9. Why didn't they mend the roof before it fell in? 10. The librarian said that they were starting a new system because people were not returning books. 11. The police asked each of us about his movements on the night of the crime. 12. People must not leave bicycles in the hall. 13. Members may keep the book for three weeks. After that they must return them. 14. The burglars had cut an enormous hole in the steel door. 15. Someone has already told him about it. 16. They rang the church bells as a flood warning. 17. No one can do anything unless someone gives us more information. 18. People are spending far more money on food now than they spent ten years ago. 19. They will say nothing more about the matter if someone returns the stolen gun. 20. It is high time someone told him to stop behaving like a child. 21. A thief stole my dog and brought him back only when I offered £20 reward for him. 22. The judge gave him two weeks in which to pay the fine. 23. They make these artificial flowers of silk.

IV. Write down the test:

Answer the questions:

1. The technical revolution has changed our life very much, hasn't it?
2. What were the predecessors of computer age?
3. Do computers make our life easier and simple? In what way?
4. Computers influence our free time too, don't they?
5. Can you get music and video on the internet? What other information can you get there?
6. What devices became compatible with computer during the last years?
7. Can you communicate with your friends on the Internet?
8. Do you like such communication or you prefer real one?
9. In what way do computer 18 games influence the people?
10. Do electronic devices take all our free time? Is man a slave of the devices which were designed to make him stronger?
11. Does the author suggest a way out?
12. What is the way out in your opinion?

1. Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. English in different parts of the world.

a) has been spoken; b) is spoken; c) is being spoken; d) will be spoken.

2. The letter just

a) has***been sent; b) is***sent; c) was***sent; d) is***being sent.

3. I often to their parties.

a) invite; b) have***been invited; c) am***invited; d) was***been invited.

4. By three o'clock everything

a) was prepared; b) has been prepared; c) had been prepared; d) is prepared.

5. I to his friends at the party.

a) shall be introduced; b) will have been introduced; c) am introduced; d) have introduced.

6. Tennis from four till five.

a) is being played; b) was played; c) was being played; d) had been played.

7. The article yet.

a) hasn't been translated; b) haven't been translated; c) hadn't been translated d) isn't translated.

8. The house in 1950.

a) had been built; b) was being built; c) was building; d) was built.

9. By the middle of autumn all the trees

a) had been planted; b) was planted; c) were planted; d) have been planted.

10. The clock now.

a) is repaired; b) is being repaired; c) are being repaired; d) has been repaired.

11. The story already.

a) is forgotten; b) has forgotten; c) has been forgotten; d) had been forgotten.

12. Milk for making butter.

a) uses; b) is used; c) is using; d) is being used.

13. When I came, the article still

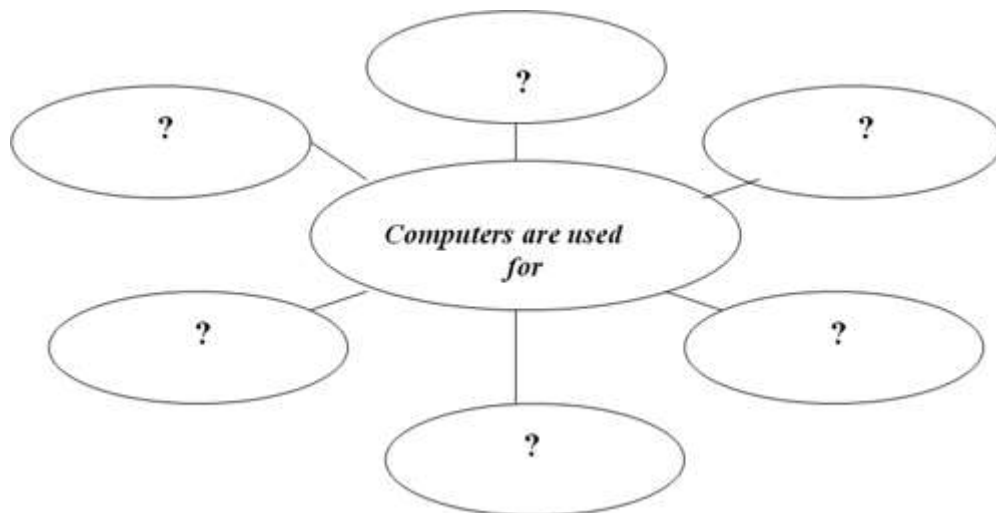
a) was***translating; b) was***translated; c) was***being translated; d) had been translated.

14. The new film at the lesson.

a) shall be spoken about; b) will be spoken about; c) will have been spoken about; d) will be speaking about.

Unit 18 Computers in our life. The Infinitive

I. 1. Fill in the mind map.



- searching for information
- typing and keeping information
- listening to music
- reading books
- downloading information
- watching films
- printing documents
- using e-mail
- chatting with friends and relatives
- using social networks...

2. Complete the text by choosing one word for each gap. One of the words is used twice.

totally * such * means * with * more * themselves *
actually

For me, computers are a (1)_____ to an end, nothing (2)_____. I don't find them interesting in (3)_____. They enable me to do things that I need to do, (4)_____ as sending emails or checking information on websites to help me (5)_____ my homework or connected to one of my hobbies. But (6)

_____ my sister the situation is (7)_____different. It's like you can't believe we're (8)_____related. She is obsessed with computers. I don't understand, but that's the truth.

3. A computer quiz. Answer the questions. Use the words in the box:

access * crash * database * E-mail * floppy disk (diskette) *
hard disk * hardware * laptop * multimedia * software *
the Internet * virtual reality (VR) * virus * web site *
* World Wide Web *

1. What computer system makes it possible to send letters very quickly?
2. What system allows computer users around the world to send and to obtain information?
3. What programs provide colorful pictures and sound?
4. What is the name of a computer-created "world", which seems almost completely real?
5. What is a special term, which means "to obtain stored information from a computer's memory"?
6. What do we call a disk on which a large quantity of information can be stored?
7. What do you call a sudden, unexpected computer failure?
8. What is the term for the electrical or electronic components of a computer?
9. What do we call a large collection of data that is stored in a computer system?
10. What is the term for a set of instructions secretly put into a computer that destroys the information stored in it and stops it from working normally?
11. Where on the Internet can you look for information about products and services offered by a company or organization?
12. What is WWW?
13. What store of information can you easily put into your pocket?
14. What do we call a set of computer programs to control the operation of a computer?
15. What kind of computer can you use on the plane?

II. Make a presentation
Computers in our life

The Infinitive

III. Вправа 1. Перекладіть речення рідною мовою, звертаючи увагу на форму інфінітиву.

1. I am awfully glad to have met you. 2. I do not like to be interrupted. 3. Which is more pleasant : to give or to be given presents? 4. I hope to see you on Monday. 5. I am sorry to have kept you waiting. 6. I am happy to have been living in Kiev for 25 years. 7. She didn't want to be found. 8. He is sorry to have said it. 9. He seems to be reading now. 10. I want to be sent to England. 11. We were sorry to have missed the train. 12. I am sorry not to have been informed about it. 13. We are happy to have helped him. 14. I am happy to have been examined yesterday. 15. He asked me to wait. 16. She began to talk.

Вправа 2. Розкрийте дужки, добираючи необхідну форму інфінітива.

1. He seems (to read) a lot. 2. He seems (to read) now. 3. He seems (to read) since morning. 4. I want (to take) you to the concert. 5. I want (to take) to the concert by my father. 6. She hoped (to help) her friends. 7. She hoped (to help) by her friends. 8. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday. 9. I am sorry (to break) your pen. 10. He is glad (to see) all his friends here. 11. He was happy (to praise) by everybody.

Вправа 3. Перекладіть речення рідною мовою , звертаючи увагу на форму та функції інфінітива.

1. Our task is to test this device. 2. The device to be tested is in our laboratory. 3. To live is to work and study. 4. We have to master our speciality at the Academy. 5. He helped me to translate this difficult paper. 6. To achieve better results we must repeat the experiment. 7. This device is used to measure the electric energy. 8. We made a list of the things to be taken. 9. To earn a living, he became a salesman. 10. To know everything is to know nothing. 11. Show me the text to be translated today. 12. Popov was the first to invent the radio. 13. Every time my friend is the last to come.

Вправа 3. Перекладіть речення.

1. I didn't know them to have taken part in that expedition. 2. We know him to be right. 3. I think our engineers to be working on this project now. 4. I suppose them to have been sent abroad. 5. Our manager considers this contract to be signed as soon as possible. 6. They believed the article to have been translated before. 7. Mother thought her son to have done his homework. 8. We expect him to understand our problem. 9. I expect him to have done my work. 10. We consider them to be completing their research work. 11. We suppose the engineers to begin their research in a few days. 12. I believe her to be speaking to the manager in the office now.

Вправа 1. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс. 1. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists. 2. She is believed to be a good translator. 3. Clyde was expected to arrive at the weekend. 4. Becky and Tom were supposed to have stayed at the hotel. 5. The number of the unemployed is reported to be increasing with every year. 6. Many new text-books are expected to be published soon. 7. He is known to speak several foreign languages. 8. These devices are considered to be very effective. 9. You are supposed to graduate in four years. 10. This device was known to have been designed in our laboratory. 11. His invention is thought to be of great importance. 12. The new plant is reported to go into operation next year. 13. For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible. 14. The poem is believed to have been written by Byron.

Вправа 4. Перекладіть речення.

1. I didn't know them to have taken part in that expedition. 2. We know him to be right. 3. I think our engineers to be working on this project now. 4. I suppose them to have been sent abroad. 5. Our manager considers this contract to be signed as soon as possible. 6. They believed the article to have been translated before. 7. Mother thought her son to have done his homework. 8. We expect him to understand our problem. 9. I expect him to have done my work. 10. We consider them to be completing their research work. 11. We suppose the engineers to begin their research in a few days. 12. I believe her to be speaking to the manager in the office now.

Вправа 5. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на суб'єктний інфінітивний комплекс.

1. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists. 2. She is believed to be a good translator. 3. Clyde was expected to arrive at the weekend. 4. Becky and Tom were supposed to have stayed at the hotel. 5. The number of the unemployed is reported to be increasing with every year. 6. Many new text-books are expected to be published soon. 7. He is known to speak several foreign languages. 8. These devices are considered to be very effective. 9. You are supposed to graduate in four years. 10. This device was known to have been designed in our laboratory. 11. His invention is thought to be of great importance. 12. The new plant is reported to go into operation next year. 13. For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible. 14. The poem is believed to have been written by Byron.

IV. Write down the test:

What Can Computers Do?

1. Computers and microchips_____part of our everyday lives.
2. We read magazines which_____on computer, we buy things with the help of computer; we pay bills prepared by computers.
3. Just_a phone number involves the use of a sophisticated computer system.
4. In the past, life without computers was much___than it is today.
5. The first computers were able to multiply long numbers, but they_do anything else.
6. Nobody_stories about robots and space travel, but now computers are able to do almost all difficult jobs.
7. What makes your computer such a miraculous device? It is a personal communicator that_you to interact with other computers and with people around the world. And you can even use your PC to relax with computer games.

Keywords: BECOME PRODUCE DIAL DIFFICULT NOT CAN BELIEVE ENABLE

1. Доберіть потрібну форму іфінитива

1. I would like you ... his invitation.

- a) accept
- b) to accept

2. Teachers make me ... homework well.

- a) to do
- b) do

3. Please, let me ... the news and then we'll go out.

- a) watch
- b) to watch

4. I used ... a lot when I was younger.

- a) to smoke
- b) smoke

5. I think, we'd better ... of here.

- a) to get
- b) get

6. So, why not ... there right away?

- a) to go
- b) go

7. May I ... in? – Yes, please.

- a) come
- b) to come

8. It is better ... sure than sorry.

- a) be
- b) to be

9. It is up to you ... all these rules.

- a) learn
- b) to learn

10. We decided ... extra risks.

a) not to take

b) to not take

c) not take

11. They want (to take) to the concert by their father.

12. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.

13. This plant is known (to produce) tractors.

14. He wants his son (to become) a lawyer.

15. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.

16. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris

17. You had better (to call) our distributors at once.

18. We are happy (to invite) to the party.

19. That firm is reported (to conduct) negotiations for the purchase of sugar.

20. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.

Unit 19. Ecology. The Participle

I. 1. Match the words with their definitions:

acid rain	to keep from harm
carcinogen	the contamination of the environment, esp. by industrial waste products and chemicals like pesticides
climate change	dangerous substances that need careful disposal (eg. toxic or nuclear waste)
developing country	a gas in the atmosphere that stops heat from escaping into space
domestic waste (<i>also household waste</i>)	higher air and sea temperatures partly caused by man-made increases in greenhouse-gas levels
eco-community <i>or</i> ecovillage	to add chemicals or organic material to

	soil so that plants grow better
global warming	a community with environmentally-friendly buildings, clean technology and renewable energy like solar and wind
fertilize	a substance that has been linked to causing one or more types of cancer
hazardous waste	rain that contains harmful chemicals that collect in the atmosphere when fossil fuels are burned
pollution	global changes in temperature, wind patterns, rainfall, etc. mainly caused by the burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil
protect	a poor nation that's gradually becoming richer and more advanced
greenhouse gas	rubbish or garbage from a house or apartment

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

The Problem of Environmental Protection in Great Britain

Environmental protection is an international issue of great importance and Great Britain pays much attention to it. There are nearly 500 000 protected buildings and 7000 conservation areas of architecture of historical interest in Britain. The Government supports the work of the voluntary sector in preserving the national heritage.

Total emissions of smoke in the air have fallen by 85 per cent since 1960. Most petrol stations in Britain stock unleaded petrol. The Government is committed to the control of gases emission, which damage the ozone layer.

They also contribute to the greenhouse effect, which leads to global warming and a rise in sea levels. Britain stresses the need for studying the science of climate change.

Green belts are areas where land should be left open and free from urban sprawl. The Government attaches great importance to their protection. National parks cover 9 per cent of the total land area of England and Wales. The National Rivers Authority protects island waters in England and Wales.

In Scotland the River purification authorities are responsible for water pollution control. Great Britain takes care of it's environment for themselves and next generations.

Questions:

1. What is an international issue of great importance?
2. What are green belts?
3. Who is responsible for water pollution control in Scotland?
4. What is the total emission of smoke in the air?
5. Is it easy to buy unleaded petrol in Britain?

3. Fill in the blanks:

waste, pollution, protect, factory, recycled, emissions, damage, environmentalists

1. During the last hundred years we have done great.....to the environment.
2. There's a large chemical.....in our town which has polluted the river twice in the last year.
3. The Government is very worried about the..... of our rivers and beaches.
4. A lot of household.....like bottles and newspapers can be.....and used again.
- 5 are furious with the American Government for delaying measures which will reduce greenhouse gas.....
6. There are lots of things we can all do to.....the environment.

4. Make up phrases and use them in a sentence

1. unleaded
 2. public
 3. recycling
 4. bottle
 5. environmentally
 6. renewable
-
- a. bank
 - b. friendly
 - c. energy
 - d. point
 - e. transport
 - f. petrol

II. Make a presentation:

Global problems of ecology

The Participle

III. Вправа 1. Перекладіть рідною мовою, звертаючи увагу на вживання Present Participle (Participle I)

1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my teacher. 3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle. 4. Entering the room, she turned on the light. 5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun. 6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 7. Hearing the sounds of music we stopped talking. 8. She went into the room, leaving the door open.

Вправа 2. Замість підрядних речень використайте Participle I. 1. All the people who live in this house are students. 2. The woman who is speaking now is our secretary. 3. The apparatus that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory is quite new. 4. The young man who helps the professor in his experiments studies at an evening school for laboratory workers. 5. People who take books from the library must return them in time. 6. There are many pupils in our class who take part in all kinds of extracurricular activities.

Вправа 2. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Participle або Perfect Participle.

1. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 2. (to do) his homework, he went for a walk. 3. (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends. 4. (to sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends. 5. (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea. 6. (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee. 7. (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article. 8. (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily. 9. (to talk) to her neighbour in the street, she did not notice how a thief stole her money. 10. (to read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf. 11. (to buy) some juice and cakes, we went home. 12. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm.

Вправа 3. Доберіть необхідну форму дієприкметника.

1. a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil. b) Everything (writing, written) here is quite right. 2. a) The house (surrounding,

surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful. b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high. 3. a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table? b) The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy. 4. a) The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister. b) The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean. 5. Do you know the girl (playing, played) in the garden? 6. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting. 7. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds. 8. The (losing, lost) book was found at last. 9. (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann. 10. Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more. 11. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year. 12. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before. 13. (Taking, taken) the girl by the hand, she led her across the street. 14. It was not easy to find the (losing, lost) stamp. 15. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday. 16. Look at the beautiful flowers (gathering, gathered) by the children. 17. His hat (blowing, blown) off by the wind was lying in the middle of the street. 18. «How do you like the film?» he asked, (turning, turned) towards me. 19. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us. 20. I think that the boy (standing, stood) there is his brother.

Вправа 4. Перекладіть рідною мовою, звертаючи увагу на вживання дієприкметників.

1. Our engineer has used the recommended method. 2. The house built in this street is very high. 3. We know Byron as the author of many lyrical poems devoted to nature and love. 4. The report followed by the discussion showed the importance of this problem. 5. A word spoken in time may have very important results. 6. The dictionary was used by the students at every lesson. 7. The heat reduced is equal to the work done to produce it. 8. The device constructed by this young engineer is of great importance for our work. 9. The amount of the heat produced depended upon the quality of the fuel used. 10. The car has already done 200 miles today. 11. This new motor will be used in our laboratory. 12. The two problems of fuel used were widely discussed at the conference. 13. If dropped directly above the target the bomb will never damage it. 14. If placed in different localities the weight of the body is

different. 15. The newly built houses are very fine. 16. The translation written by this young man has no mistakes. 17. When asked he did not answer.

IV. Write down the test:

Part I.

1. Many factories _____ harmful pollutants into the atmosphere.

- minimize
- donate
- emit

2. You can _____ plastic bags again and again until they get holes in them.

- reuse
- resume
- reduce

3. Americans _____ many products that are sold with excess packaging.

- consume
- protect
- pollute

4. Burning fossil fuels can cause _____ to fall from the clouds.

- smog
- carbon footprints
- acid rain

5. You can _____ organic household waste by having a compost bin in the garden.

- protect
- recycle
- fertilize

6. Instead of throwing away old clothes, _____ them to organizations that help poor people.

- consume
- donate
- emit

7. The company is _____ an ancient forest in order to sell the wood.

- clear-cutting
- reducing
- recycling

8. Which is an example of climate change?

- reforestation
- global warming
- air pollution

9. Environmentalists understand the importance of _____ forests and wetlands.

- minimizing
- banning
- preserving

10. We will _____ if the government supports fossil fuel companies instead of tackling global warming.

- prevent
- protest
- protect

11. Energy-efficient vehicles and appliances use

- no energy
- more energy
- less energy

12. Regulations only stop factories from _____ the environment if they're enforced.

- protecting
- consuming
- polluting

13. We should _____ pollutants that seriously damage our health or the environment.

- emit
- use up
- ban

14. Which can cause serious health or environmental problems?

- hazardous waste
- domestic waste
- recycled waste

15. If you're working for a reforestation project you're probably _____ trees.

- planting
- clearcutting
- poisoning

16. The protection and preservation of natural resources and the environment is called

- contamination
- conservation
- protectionism

17. To stop global warming we have to use _____ energy like solar and wind.

- self-sufficient
- fossil-fuel
- renewable

18. Gases that stop heat from escaping into space are called _____ gases.

- green
- greenhouse
- zero-emission

19. The place in which a plant, animal, bird or fish normally lives is its

- habitat
- food chain
- eco-community

20. We're going to live in an environmentally-friendly

- ecosystem
- ecovillage
- habitat

Part II.

1 He was sitting in an armchair a magazine.

- a) reading b) read c) having read d) being read

2 Mary is not..... in learning English.

- a) interesting b) have been interesting c) interested d) have interested

3. The man for you outside called you yesterday.

- a) be wait b) waiting c) waits d) was waiting

4football he is returning home.

- a) was played b) played c) having played d) playing

5his homework he went to bed.

- a) did b) having done c) has done d) does

6. Look at the man the street.

- a) crossing b) crossed c) is crossed d) was crossing

7. I see himat me.

- a) looking b) looked c) look d) been looking

8. The museum was justlast year.

- a) oppened b) is opening c) opening d) opened

9. My pencil is ...

- a) broken b) break c) broke d) breaking

10. As for me I don't likepeople near my house!

- a) walks b) is walking c) to walk d) walking

11. Nancy and Mark,their hands, sat down at the table.

- a) washed b) washing c) have washed d) having washed

12. The boy,..... in the yard, is my brother.

a) playing b) is playing c) played

Unit 20. Tolerance and justice. The Gerund

1.1. Use in the correct order:

1. Tolerance can be shown in many ways, not only in agreeing with things that contradict your vision of life. For example, one person can disagree with others on any issues, but at the same time respect their opinion and treat with dignity. In this case he or she shows tolerance. It means that disagreement doesn't always apply to intolerance.

2. In my opinion, children should be taught tolerance from the very young age. If everyone was at least partially tolerant, the world would be a much better place to live in.

3. Tolerance is an important quality that helps us to put up with differences. It helps people to be patient and understanding to those who have different views, standards of living, religion, race, nationality, etc. Perhaps, it's the only virtue that holds back from global conflicts.

4. Tolerance is a highly useful quality indeed. Intolerance, on the contrary, can lead to many horrible acts. For example, Cain killed Abel because he couldn't bear that his elder brother was important in the eye of God. This is only one of many example of intolerance in the course of history and mythology.

5. Unfortunately, not everyone is tolerant in this world. Tolerance is often one-sided. While you show respect and understanding of other people's vision of life, they can ignore yours and try to reassure you that you are on the wrong side. Usually ill-mannered people behave in such a way. I think that tolerance is necessary in any civilized society. However, it would be wrong to believe that all people can achieve compromise on any debated issue. Accepting different points of view is a learned attribute. It takes to time and commitment to develop this skill.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words and expressions from the list:

model; statehood; debate; delegates; independence; constitution; Founding Fathers; experience; a draft document; the legislative body; the outstanding leaders

1. The basis of the American ... and the supreme law of the land is the... 2. The American Constitution has served as the...for a number of other constitutions around the world. 3. After intense ... and six years of ...with an earlier federal union ... emerged in 1787. 4. In 1776 the 17 British colonies declared their... from England. 5. In February 1787 the Continental Congress... of the republic issued a call for the states to send ...to Philadelphia. 6. The 55 delegates who drafted the Constitution, included most of the ...or... of the new nation.

3 Match the following verb phrases with their Ukrainian equivalents:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. supreme law | 1. форма управління |
| 2. political stability | 2. війна за незалежність |
| 3. economic growth | 3. головні цілі |
| 4. social progress | 4. законодавчий орган |
| 5. Central instrument | 5. загальний добробут |
| 6. constitution in force | 6. політична стабільність |
| 7. war for independence | 7. економічне зростання |
| 8. perpetual union | 8. головний інструмент |
| 9. legislative body | 9. вищий закон |
| 10. declaration of independence | 10. преамбула конституції |
| 11. form of government | 11. соціальний прогрес |
| 12. Founding Fathers | 12. чинна конституція |
| 13. Central objectives | 13. декларація про |
| незалежність | |
| 14. preamble to the Constitution | 14. вічний союз |
| 15. general welfare | 15. батьки-засновники |

4. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. to provide the basis
2. to serve as the model

3. to declare independence
4. to break out the war
5. to draft a compact
6. to issue a call
7. to sign a compact
8. to adopt a document
9. to amend the articles
10. to construct a charter
11. to form a union
12. to establish a justice
13. to issue tranquility

II. Write down an essay:

If everyone was at least partially tolerant, the world would be a much better place to live in.

The Gerund

III. Вправа 1. Перекладіть рідною мовою, звертаючи увагу на герундій.

1. Have you finished writing? 2. Taking a cold shower in the morning is very useful. 3. I like skiing, but my sister prefers skating. 4. She likes sitting in the sun. 5. It looks like raining. 6. My watch wants repairing. 7. Thank you for coming. 8. I had the pleasure of dancing with her the whole evening. 9. Let's go boating. 10. He talked without stopping. 11. Some people can walk all day without feeling tired. 12. Iron is found by digging in the earth. 13. Jane was fond of reading.

Вправа 2. Перекладіть рідною мовою, звертаючи увагу на форми герундія.

1. Thank you for having helped me. 2. Can you remember having seen this man before? 3. After being corrected by the teacher, the students' papers were returned to them. 4. I understand perfectly your wishing to start the work at once. 5. She is interested in collecting stamps. 6. He has no right to come without being invited. 7. He likes talking to me. 8. She is fond of painting. 9. He likes driving a car, but he dislikes being driven. 10. The watch was still going in spite of having been

dropped on the floor. 11. I remember having shown her the letter. 12. He likes being invited by his friend.

Вправа 3. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи герундій.

1. My watch keeps (stop). 2. I suggested (go) by sea. 3. The taxi-driver tried to stop in time, but he couldn't avoid (hit) the old woman. 4. Please, go on (write). 5. It's no use (wait). 6. The book is worth (read). 7. When I came he was busy (write) a letter to his friend. 8. I didn't feel like (work) so I suggested (spend) the day in the country. 9. Where is Ann? – She is busy (do) her homework. 10. He insisted on (help) me. 11. You should clean your teeth before (go) to bed. 12. After (walk) for three hours we decided to have a rest. 13. Would you mind (come) again in a day or two? 14. I don't mind (do) this exercise. 15. She stopped (visit) us. 16. I'm very sorry for (be) late. 17. The shoes need (repair).

Вправа 4. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи герундій у активному або пасивному стані.

1. Why do you avoid (to speak) to me? 2. She tried to avoid (to speak) to. 3. The doctor insisted on (to send) the sick man to hospital. 4. The child insisted on (to send) home at once. 5. He had a strange habit of (to interfere) in other people's business. 6. I was angry at (to interrupt) every other moment. 7. He was always ready for (to help) people. 8. He was very glad of (to help) in his difficulty. 9. The problem is not worth (to discuss).

Вправа 5. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи необхідну форму герундія.

1. You never mentioned (to be) to Greece. 2. I don't remember ever (to meet) your sister. 3. I don't remember (to ask) this question by anybody. 4. The cat was punished for (to break) the cup. 5. The cat was afraid of (to punish) and hid itself under the sofa. 6. I am quite serious in (to say) that I don't want to go abroad. 7. She confessed to (to forget) to send the letter. 8. The old man could not stand (to tell) what he should do. 9. This monument is worth (to see). 10. After (to examine) thoroughly by the examination commission, the student was given a satisfactory mark. 11. She reproached me for (not to write) to her. 12. After (to look) through and (to mark) the students' papers, the teacher handed them back. 13. This job is not worth (to take).

14. These clothes want (to wash). 15. David was very glad of (to find) his aunt.

Вправа 6. Перекладіть рідною мовою, вживаючи комплекс з герундієм.

1. I have no idea of his leaving London. 2. His being invited to take part in this conference is natural. 3. The engineer told us about his having been invited to the research institute. 4. She did not object to my doing the room. 5. I understand your wishing to start the work at once. 6. I object to his being sent there. 7. I am surprised at their having lost the game. 8. They insisted on my taking part in the competition. 9. I enjoy her playing. 10. Forgive my saying it.

IV. Write down the test

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the principle source of constitutional law?
2. What is the central institution of private (civil) law?
3. What does criminal law define?
4. Why has the monarchy survived in Britain?
5. Do you think that society is becoming more violent?
6. What is the possible reason for this violence?

1. Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. I was tired of to write or to read.
a) to pretend; b) pretending; c) to have been pretending; d) having pretended.
2. He didn't seem what she said.
a) hearing; b) to hear; c) to have heard; d) having heard.
3. She never minded alone at the cottage.
a) having been; b) to be; c) being; d) to have been.
4. They both paused to the voices on the stairs.

a) to have listened; b) being listened; c) to be listening; d) listening.

5. You are pretty good at your mouth shut.

a) keeping; b) being kept; c) to have kept; d) to keep.

6. His wife was in the bath. He could hear the water

a) running; b) to run; c) having run; d) to be running.

7. He saw John himself a cup of coffee.

a) to pour; b) to have been pouring; c) pour; d) to have poured.

8. Pardon me for you with my personal affairs.

a) to be troubling; b) troubling; c) to have troubled; d) being troubled.

9. «Joe», — Alice said, «do have a sandwich». «They are here

a) eating; b) to eat; c) to be eaten; d) to have been eaten.

10. Hurry up! There is no time

a) to lose; b) to have been lost; c) losing; d) having lost.

11. There was the sound of the piano

a) to play; b) to be played; c) to have been played; d) being played.

12. He is nowhere

a) found; b) finding; c) to be found; d) to have found.

13. He hardly looked at her while

a) talking; b) to be talking; c) to talk; d) to have been talking.

14 angry wouldn't help.

a) been; b) being; c) having been; d) to have been.