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

О.О. Робак О.М. Коржова М.Б. Білан

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

Навчальний посібник

УДК 81'243(076) ББК 21.2-923 Р58

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

#### Рецензенти:

канд. філол. наук, доцент **І.І. Магушинець** канд. філол. наук **О.В. Вінарева** 

**Р58 Робак О.О., Коржова О.М., Білан М.Б.** Практичний курс з вивчення іноземної мови (військово-спеціальної мовної підготовки) для курсантів (студентів) 2 курсу (англійська мова). — К.: Видавничий Дім Дмитра Бураго, 2006. — 282 с.

ISBN 966-8188-40-3

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

УДК 81'243(076) ББК 21.2-923

- © О.О. Робак, 2006
- © О.М. Коржова, 2006
- © М.Б. Білан, концепція, структура, загальна редакція, 2006

#### **3MICT**

І. ВСТУП.	8
II. Тема 11: МИСТЕЦТВО У НАШОМУ ЖИТТІ.	
Заняття 1.	
Літературні жанри.	9
Повторення часів Indefinite в англійській мові.	10
Заняття 2.	
Мій улюблений письменник. Моя улюблена книга.	13
Повторення часів Continuous в англійській мові.	14
Заняття 3.	
Видатні письменники.	17
Повторення часів Perfect в англійській мові.	20
Заняття 4.	
Визначні пам'ятники світу.	23
Повторення часів Perfect Continuous в англійській мові.	25
Заняття 5.	
Сім чудес світу.	28
Порівняння часів Past Indefinite та Past Perfect.	31
Заняття 6.	
Види живопису.	35
Порівняння часів Present Perfect та Past Perfect.	36
Заняття 7.	
Видатні митці світу.	38
Порівняння часів Perfect Continuous та Continuous.	39
Заняття 8.	
Мій улюблений витвір мистецтва.	41
Засоби вираження майбутнього часу.	42
III. Тема 12: KIHO. ТЕАТР. МУЗИКА.	
Заняття 1.	
Похід в кіно.	45
Вживання та утворення часів Perfect та Perfect Continuous.	46
Заняття 2.	
Мій улюблений фільм.	48
Yac Present Perfect.	49
Заняття 3.	
Голівуд – центр світової кіноіндустрії.	53
Hac Past Perfect.	54
Заняття 4.	
Види театру.	56
Час Future Perfect та інші майбутні часи.	58
Заняття 5.	30
Мій візит в театр.	60
Hac Present Perfect Continuous.	63
	05
Заняття 6.	C 4
Стилі у музиці.	64
Hac Past Perfect Continuous.	65
Заняття 7.	
Музика в моєму житті.	67
Час Future Perfect Continuous та інші майбутні часи.	67

IV. Тема 13: ЗАСОБИ МАСОВОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ.	
Заняття 1.	
Засоби масової інформації (ЗМІ) в Україні.	69
Поняття та вживання інфінітива.	70
Заняття 2.	
Загальні риси та історія створення газет та журналів.	72
Інфінітив без частки <i>to</i> .	74
Заняття З.	
Загальні риси та історія телебачення.	76
Словосполучення з інфінітивом.	77
Заняття 4.	
Газети Великобританії.	79
Активна та пасивна форми інфінітива.	80
Заняття 5.	
Телебачення та радіо Великобританії.	81
Порівняння вживання Indefinite Infinitive i Perfect Infinitive.	82
Заняття 6.	_
ЗМІ у США.	85
Поняття та вживання дієприкметника.	87
Заняття 7.	
Комп'ютерні технології в сучасному світі. Інтернет.	89
Вживання та утворення Present Participle (ing – форма).	90
Заняття 8.	
Робота репортера.	92
Порівняння вживання Present Participle i Perfect Participle.	93
Заняття 9.	
Випуск новин. Моя улюблена телепрограма.	95
Третя форма дієслова (Past Participle).	96
Заняття 10.	00
Ток-шоу "Я – телеведучий".	98
Особливості перекладу форм дієприкметника.	100
V. Тема 14: МАРКЕТИНГ. РЕКЛАМА.	
Заняття 1.	100
Торгівля та маркетинг.	103
Поняття та вживання герундія.	104
Заняття 2.	107
Бізнес та фінанси.	107
Утворення герундія.	109
Заняття 3.	117
Грошова система.	112
Дієслова, які вимагають після себе герундія.	114
Заняття 4.	116
Види та засоби реклами.	116 118
Дієслова з прийменниками, після яких вживається герундій. Заняття 5.	110
	121
Економічна політика України.	121
Вирази, які вимагають після себе герундія. Заняття 6.	123
	126
Україна на зовнішньому ринку. Дієслова, після яких вживається герундій та інфінітив.	128
дієслова, після яких вживається герундій та інфінітив. Заняття 7.	120
Баняння 7. Глобалізація у світі.	131
Особливості перекладу герундія.	133
Octombocii nependugi repytigin.	133

VI. 1ема 15: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА.	
Заняття 1.	
Людина і закон.	136
Порівняння дієприкметника та герундія.	139
Заняття 2.	
Види правопорушень.	141
Порівняння герундія та віддієслівного іменника.	144
Заняття 3.	
Система державотворення.	146
Складання діалогів, використовуючи герундій.	147
Заняття 5	
Боротьба з тероризмом у світі.	150
Поняття про складний додаток (Complex Object).	152
Заняття 6.	
Світові організації (ООН, НАТО, ЮНЕСКО).	154
Форми складного додатку.	157
Заняття 7.	
Новітні світові досягнення.	159
Дієслова, після яких вживається складний додаток.	162
VII. Тема 16: ЗАХИСТ НАВКОЛИШНЬОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА.	
Заняття 1.	
Флора та фауна.	163
Поняття про умовні речення.	164
Заняття 2.	10-1
Природні ресурси.	167
Умовні речення.	168
Заняття 3.	100
Проблеми забруднення.	170
Умовні речення.	170
Заняття 4.	1/1
	174
Природні катаклізми.	
Умовні речення.	175
Заняття 5.	177
Переваги та недоліки інфраструктури.	177
Умовні речення змішаного типу.	179
VIII. Тема 17: СПОРТ	
Заняття 1.	101
Спорт у нашому житті.	181
Повторення модальних дієслів can, could, to be able to.	182
Заняття 2.	
Види спорту.	184
Повторення модальних дієслів may, might, to be allowed to.	185
Заняття 3.	
Видатні спортсмени.	187
Повторення модальних дієслів must, have to, to be to, had to.	189
Заняття 4.	
Олімпійські ігри. Історія, традиції, сучасний стан.	191
Повторення модальних дієслів need, needn't.	192
Заняття 5.	
Олімпійські види спорту.	194
Модальні дієслова must, may, might, can't у значенні припущення.	197

Заняття 6.	
Спорт в Україні.	199
Повторення модальних дієслів should, shouldn't, should have.	200
Заняття 7.	
Спорт у Великобританії та США.	203
Модальні дієслова needn't, shouldn't.	205
ІХ. Тема 18: МЕДИЦИНА. У ЛІКАРЯ.	
Заняття 1.	
У здоровому тілі здоровий дух.	207
Пасивний стан в англійській мові.	209
Заняття 2.	
Будова людського тіла.	211
Форми пасивного стану.	213
Заняття 3.	
Види травм.	215
Використання прийменників після Past Participle у пасивному стані.	216
Заняття 4.	
Шкідливі звички.	218
Використання прийменників <i>by</i> і <i>with</i> у пасивному стані.	219
Заняття 5.	
Небезпечні хвороби.	221
Вираз <i>get</i> + Past Participle.	222
Заняття 6.	
СНІД як загроза людства.	225
Переклад виразів типу it is said that	227
Заняття 7.	
Візит до лікаря.	229
Складання діалогів, використовуючи пасивний стан.	231
Х. Тема 19: ЖИТТЯ МОЛОДІ.	
Заняття 1.	
Проблеми та потреби сучасної молоді.	233
Поняття про узгодження часів та непряму мову.	235
Заняття 2.	_00
Проблеми батьків та дітей.	237
Зміна часів у непрямій мові.	238
Заняття 3.	250
Світ підлітка.	240
Дієслова to say, to tell, to ask у непрямій мові.	242
Заняття 4.	272
Студентське життя.	245
Зміна обставини часу у непрямій мові.	246
Заняття 5.	240
Участь молоді в сучасному політичному, соціальному, культурному житті	
країни.	248
Передача прохання, наказу та інше у непрямій мові.	251
Заняття 6.	231
Захоплення сучасної молоді.	253
Захоплення сучасної молоді. Питання у непрямій мові.	253 254
ХІ. Тема 20: ВИБІР ПРОФЕСІЇ.	4ر2
Заняття 1.	
Види професій.	256
Повторення артиклю.	250 257
HODIOPCIAIN UPINISHO.	/رے

Заняття 2.	
Умови, обов'язки та заробітна платня.	263
Повторення займенників.	
Заняття 3.	
Написання резюме.	268
Повторення прикметників.	270
Заняття 4.	
Інтерв'ю при прийомі на роботу.	272
Повторення прислівників.	
Заняття 5.	
Як досягти успіху в роботі.	276
Повторення прийменників та сполучників.	277
XII. Список рекомендованої літератури.	280

#### ВСТУП

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Заняття 1

#### ЛІТЕРАТУРНІ ЖАНРИ KIND AND GENRES OF BOOKS

	8-8	Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
--	-----	---

#### BOOKS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Дайте	відпов	зіді на	питання

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

# **▶ ☐** Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

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

#### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ INDEFINITE В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

# 1.

### Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, використовуючи час Indefinite

- 1. Влітку, ми завжди живемо на дачі, а взимку в місті.
- 2. Прийшла весна. Сонце святить яскраво.
- 3. Яка сьогодні чудова погода! Справжня весна.
- 4. Я люблю подорожувати за місто ранньою весною.
- 5. Літо було дуже спекотне, і всі прагнули поїхати з міста.
- 6. Іноді восени буває дуже добра погода.
- 7. Було холодне, дощове літо.

# Переробіть речення в Present Indefinite в заперечну та питальну форму

- 1. You remember her address.
- 2. He comes home at 7 o'clock.
- 3. Directors sign a lot of papers.
- 4. They receive several newspapers.
- 5. He has breakfast at 8 o'clock.
- 6. Benny likes fruit.
- 7. She lives near the metro station.
- 8. The girl plays the piano very well.
- 9. Men shave every day.
- 10.He spends all his money on books.
- 11. The last train leaves at midnight.
- 12. They speak English at the lessons.
- 13.My parents want to buy new furniture.
- 14. The girls help their mother.

- 15.On Sundays they have dinner at home.
- 16. The dog usually barks at night.
- 17. Some girls enjoy dances.
- 18. Mary looks well.
- 19.He knows the right answer.
- 20.John loves Helen.
- 21. She cuts her hair every month.
- 22. The old woman feels very cold.
- 23. They receive the *Guardian*.
- 24.Benny knocks at the door of his father's study every morning.
- 25. They want to see this film.
- 26. There are a few mistakes in your composition.
- 27.Benny often shows Mr. White his toys.
- 28. She remembers everything.
- 29. She must sign that paper.
- 30. The boy has a lot of friends to play with.
- 31.He can speak English well.
- 32.Our lessons begin at 8:30.
- 33.He likes to read newspapers after breakfast.
- 34.My cousin lives in Washington.

### **3.**

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

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



#### Поставте дієслова в дужках в час Future Indefinite

1. I (know) the result in a week. 2. You (be) in home tonight. 3. You (have) time to help me tomorrow? 4. It (matter) if I don't come home till morning? 5. You (be) able to drive after another five lessons? 6. Do you think that he (recognize) me? 7. Unless he runs he (not catch) the train. 8. He (lend) it to you if you ask him. 9. I hope I (find) it. 10. If petrol pump attendants go on strike we (not have) any petrol. 11. He (believe) whatever you tell him. 12. I (remember) this day all my life. 13. Perhaps he (arrive) in time for lunch. 14. If he works well I (pay) him \$10. 15. I wonder how many of us still (be) here next year. 16. If you think It over you (see) that I am right. 17. If you learn another language you (get) a better job. 18. I am sure that you (like) our new house. 19. Newspaper announcement: "The President (drive) along the High Street in an open carriage." 20. He (mind) if I bring my dog? 21. You (need) a visa if you are going to Spain. 22. If you open that trapdoor you (see) some steps. 23. You (feel) better when you've had a meal. 24. He (be) offended if you don't invite him. 25. She (have) \$400 a year when she is twenty-one. 26. If you put any more polish on that floor someone (slip) on it. 27. I wonder if he (succeed). 28. Papers (not be) delivered on the Bank Holiday. 29. I hope he (remember) to buy wine. 30. If you leave your skateboard on the path someone (fall) over it. 31. If they fall over it and hurt themselves they (sue) you. 32. Announcement: "Mrs. Pitt (present) the prizes." 33. If you want twenty cigarettes you (have) to give me more money. 34. Notice: "The management (not be) responsible for articles left on the seats." 35. If I drop this it (explode). 36. What your father (say) when he hears about this accident? He (not say) much but he (not lend) me the car again.

# **5**.

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

**A.** 1. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons every morning. 2. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons yesterday morning. 3. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons tomorrow morning. 4I always (to go) to the Altai Mountains to visit my relatives there. 5. I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there. 6. I (not to go) there next year because it (to cost) a lot of money and I can't afford it. 7. They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony vesterday evening? 8. Who (to take) care of the child in the future? 9. How often you (to go) to the dentist's? 10. We (not to have) very good weather, but we still (to have) a good time-during our short stay in London. 11. She (to do) all the washing in their house. 12. He even (not to know) how to use the washing machine. 13. Two years ago they (to be) rich and money (to be) never a problem. 14. You (to think) you (to be) happy in your new neighbourhood? 15. When the cabbage soup (to be) ready? 16. The customs officers at JFK airport in New York (to arrest) that young man when he (to arrive). 17.'I (to like) to get on with my friends, so I often (to do) what they (to want). 18. When (to be) your birthday? 19. When you (to get) your watch? 20. Who (to create) Mickey Mouse?

#### Заняття 2

#### МІЙ УЛЮБЛЕНИЙ ПИСЬМЕННИК. МОЯ УЛЮБЛЕНА КНИГА

B - B

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **ATHUR HALLEY (B. 1920)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Дайте відповіді на питання.
1. What professions has Arthur Halley changed before became a writer?
2. Where did he serve during World War II?
3. What was the turning-point in his life?
4. What sort of books did he write?
5. Are his novel true-to-life?
6. What are they about?
7. What Arthur Halley works have you read?
8. Did he get any awards? For what?
o. Did lie get ally awards: For what:
Працювати клерком, початок війни, Королівські Повітряні Сили,
успішно, військове звання, переламний момент, позначати, змінювати роботу, агент з продажу нерухомості, редактор, присвятити себе літературі, екранізувати, нагорода, досягнення, поглинаючий, всесвітній, завдяки, тримати читача в напрузі, надавати, точна інформація, тиск, розгортатися, основа, сучасне життя, ритм.
ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ CONTINUOUS В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ
<b>1.</b> Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи вірний час
<b>Наприклад:</b> Please don't make so much noise. I am studying.(study).
1. Let's go out now. It (not/rain) any more.

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

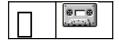
2. (Ann/write/a letter in her room) Ann
3. (George/get/ready to go out) George
4. (Carol and Denies/have/dinner) Carol and Denies
5. (Tom/make/a phone call) Tom
6.
2. Ruyanyamayma yi zica zana n nayayyay aat hacama ahanaa
Використаите ці дієслова в реченнях <i>деї, весотте, спапде</i> ,
rise, improve, fall, increase
<b>Наприклад:</b> The population of the world is rising very fast.
1. The number of people without jobs at the moment.
2. He is still ill but he better slowly.
3. These days foodmore and more expensive
4. The world Things never stay the same.
5. The cost of living Every year things are dearer.
3.
В частині В використайте інформацію з частини А
<b>A.</b> Here is a list of some things that Ann did yesterday (and the times at
which she did them)
8.45-9.15 - had breakfast
9.15-10.00 - read the newspaper
10.00-12.00 - cleaned her flat
12.45-130 - had lunch
2.30-3.30 - washed some clothes
4.00-6.00 - watched television
<b>B.</b> At 9 o'clock she
At 9.30 she
At 11 o'clock
At 1 o'clock
At 3 o'clock
At 5 o'clock
<b>4.</b>
Папишть речения, використовуючи правильнии час
Brian and Steve meet in a restaurant:
Brian: Hello, Steve. I haven't seen you for ages. What (you/
do) these days?
Steve: I (train) to be a shop manager.
Brian: Really? (you/enjoy) it?
Steve: Yes, it's quite interesting. How about you?
Brian: Well, I(not/work) at the moment, but I'm very
busy. I (build) a house.
Steve: Really? (you/do) it alone)?
Brian: No, some friends of mine (help) me.

# 5. Використайте Past Continuous або Past Simple

<b>Наприклад:</b> While Tom was cooking (cook) the dinner, the phone rang (ring).
1. George(fall) off the ladder while he(paint) the
ceiling.
2. Last night I(read) in bed when suddenly I(hear) a
scream.
3 (you/watch) television when I phoned you?
4. Ann(wait) for me when I(arrive).
5. I(not/drive) very fast when the accident
(happen).
6. I (do) the washing-
up
7. when it (slip) out of my hand.
8. Tom(not/look)
9. We(you/go) out because it(rain).
10.What(you/do) at this time yesterday?

#### Заняття З

#### ВИДАТНІ ПИСЬМЕННИКИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### THE MOST POPULAR BRITISH AND AMERICAN WRITERS

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

**GEORGE GORDON BYRON (1788-1824)** spent the first ten years of his life in Scotland which rocky coast and mountains were depicted in his poems. In 1809 he left England for two years and visited Portugal, Spain, Albania, Greece and Turkey where he started writing "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage". His romantic poems were admired by Byron's contemporaries and a new mode of thought and feeling was called "Byronism".

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

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

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

"Shirley" was published. The last novel "Vilette" came out in 1853. Charlotte Bronte died from tuberculosis in 1855.

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

MARK TWAIN was born in the state of Missouri in the USA in 1835. His father was an unsuccessful lawyer and family moved from town to town very often. Mark didn't finish secondary school and went to work at the age of 17. For two years he worked for his elder brother's newspaper both as a printer and reporter. In 1857 he became a pilot on the Mississippi river. In 1876 he wrote "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer". The book was read by everyone and translated into nearly every language in the world. It was such a success that in1884 he wrote "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn", "Tom Sawyer Abroad" and "Tom Sawyer the Detective". These books brought him world fame. Mark Twain's real name was Samuel Clemens. His characters are well-drawn, his stories are true-to-life and the plots are skillfully built up.

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

JACK LONDON was born in 1876 in San Francisco. His real name was John Griffit. His father was a poor farmer. After school Jack London sold newspapers and worked at a factory. Later he became a sailor. In 1897 he went to the Klondike as a gold miner. His first short story was published in 1898. The difficulties he met during the first years of his literary work are described in his novel "Martin Eden". During the sixteen years of his career Jack London published about fifty books: short stories, novels and essays. In his best stories he described the severe life and struggle of people against nature. The most famous are: "The Son of the Wolf", "The Call of the Wild", "Brown Wolf", "White Fang". He died at the age of forty in 1917.

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

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

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

#### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Who do you think is the most popular and widely known British/American writer?
- 2. What is your favourite British/American writer?
- 3. When did Charles Dickens begin his career?
- 4. What plays of William Shakespeare do you know? What is your favourite one?
- 5. What are the Bronte sisters famous for?
- 6. What other popular British and American writers do you know?
- 7. What could you tell about Jonathan Swift?
- 8. What British and American poets do you know?
- 9. Who are the most famous British and American novelists?

П		П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
ļШ	I∐	LJ	мовою

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

#### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ PERFECT В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

<b>1.</b> Поставте дієслова в дужках в теперішньому доконаному часі а) (I, meet)Ann's husband. I met him at the party last week.
b) (I, finish)my work. I finished it two hours ago.
c) (she, fly) Mrs. Parker travels to China frequentlythere many times.
d) (they, know) Bob and Jane are old friendseach other for a long time.
e) (it, be) I don't like this weathercold and cloudy for the last three days.
f) (you, learn) Your English is getting bettera lot of English since you
came here.
g) (we, be) My wife and I came here two months agoin this
city for two months.
h) (he, finish) Tom can go to bed nowhis homework.
2. Поставте питання та дайте на них відповідь, використовуючи теперішній доконаний час
Використайте слова many times – багато разів, several times – декілька
разів, couple of times – декілька разів, once in my lifetime – один раз в житті,
never – ніколи.
Наприклад: Have you ever been to Florida? – Yes, I have. I've been to Florida
many times. <b>Abo</b> No, I haven't. I've never been to Florida.
a) be to Europe
b) eat Chinese food
c) play baseball
d) ride a motorcycle
e) ride an elephant
f) be to France
g) be in love
h) stay up all night
i) use a computer
3. Поставте дієслова в дужках у відповідному часі
1 Have you ever been to Africa?
-Yes, I I (be) to Africa several times. In fact, I (be) in
Africa last year.
2 Oh, it is you, John. You (not be) in touch with me for a long time.
3. Я дуже радий, що ти мені подзвонив. Where you (be)all these weeks? I hope you (not be)ill?

- No, I (be) ......very well, though я був дуже зайнятий. I (ring) .....you up about two days ago. I (think) .....you (was) away; it (was) ......a Sunday afternoon.
- 4. Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed? I (finish, already) .....it. I (finish) .....my work two hours ago.
- 5. When is Jane going to call her parents and tell them about her engagement? She (call, already) ......them. She (call) .....them last night.

# 4.

## Перекладіть речення, використовуючи правильну часову форму

#### Α.

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

#### В.

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

#### C.

- 1. Лист отримали вчора.
- 2. Цей роман перекладений українською мовою.
- 3. Роботу буде завершено сьогодні.
- 4. Тебе запросили на вечір? Ще ні, але я впевнена, що мене запросять.
- 5. Він зробив все, про що його просили.
- 6. Он сделал все, о чем его просили.
- 7. Статтю напишуть наступного тижня.
- 8. Мені запропонували цікаву роботу.
- 9. Цю п'есу чудово грають в театрі імені Лесі Українки.
- 10.Вона нас завжди дуже добре приймає.
- 11.Я була засмучена його віношенням до мене.
- 12.Вона завжди була дуже рада, коли її відвідували друзі.
- 13. Якщо ти будеш переходити вулицю в цьому місті, тебе оштрафують.
- 14.Вона зрозуміла, що бумаги вкрали.
- 15.Їм порадили поїхати на південь.
- 16.Мене ніколи про це не просили.

- 17.Йому треба допомогти.
- 18. Її всюди шукали, але не знайшли.

# 5.

додаите власне закінчення речень				
1. We've been in class since/for				
2. I've had a driver's license since/for				
3. When did it last rain? Itfor ages.				
4. Коли вони останній раз тебе відвідували?				
5. When did you last eat caviar? Ifor a long time				
6. Коли ви останній раз грали в теніс?				

7. Ми живемо в Києві двадцять років.

#### Заняття 4

#### ВИЗНАЧНІ ПАМ'ЯТНИКИ СВІТУ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### TOUR EIFFEL AND TAJ MAHAL

#### TOUR EIFFEL

The Eiffel Tower was built for the International Exhibition of Paris of 1889 commemorating the centenary of the French Revolution. The Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII of England, opened the tower. Of the 700 proposals submitted in a design competition, Gustave Eiffel's was unanimously chosen. However it was not accepted by all at first, and a petition of 300 names - including those of Maupassant, Emile Zola, Charles Garnier (architect of the Opéra Garnier), and Dumas the Younger – protested its construction.

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

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

It was almost torn down in 1909, but was saved because of its antenna - used for telegraphy at that time. Beginning in 1910 it became part of the International Time Service. French radio (since 1918), and French television (since 1957) have also made use of its stature.

During its lifetime, the Eiffel Tower has also witnessed a few strange scenes, including being scaled by a mountaineer in 1954, and parachuted off of in 1984 by two Englishmen. In 1923 a journalist rode a bicycle down from the first level. Some accounts say he rode down the stairs, other accounts suggest the exterior of one of the tower's four legs which slope outward.

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

**Notes** 

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

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

#### TAJ MAHAL

Located at the city of Agra in the State of Uttar Pradesh, the Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful masterpieces of architecture in the world. Agra, situated about 200 km south of New Delhi, was the Capital of the Mughals (Moguls), the Muslim Emperors who ruled Northern India between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Mughals were the descendents of two of the most skilled warriors in history: the Turks and the Mongols. The Mughal dynasty reached its highest strength and fame during the reign of their early Emperors, Akbar, Jehangir, and Shah Jehan.

It was Shah Jehan who ordered the building of the Taj, in honor of his wife, Arjumand Banu who later became known as Mumtaz Mahal, *the Distinguished of the Palace*. Mumtaz and Shah Jehan were married in 1717 and, over the next 18 years, had 17 children together. The Empress used to accompany her husband in his military campaigns, and it was in 1730, in Burhanpur, that she gave birth to her last child, for she died in childbirth. So great was the Emperor love to his wife that he ordered the building of the most beautiful mausoleum on Earth for her.

Although it is not known for sure who planned the Taj, the name of an Indian architect of Persian descent, *Ustad* Ahmad Lahori, has been cited in many sources. As soon as construction began in 1730, masons, craftsmen, sculptors, and calligraphers were summoned from Persia, the Ottoman Empire, and Europe to work on the masterpiece. The site was chosen near the Capital, Agra on the southwest bank of the River Yamuna. The architectural complex is comprised of five main elements: the *Darwaza* or main gateway, the *Bageecha* or garden, the *Masjid* or mosque, the *Naqqar Khana* or rest house, and the *Rauza* or the Taj Mahal mausoleum. The actual Tomb is situated inside the Taj.

The unique mughal style combines elements of Persian, Central Asian, and Islamic architecture. Most impressive are the black and white chessboard marble floor, the four tall minarets (40 m high) at the corners of the structure, and the majestic dome in the middle. On closer look, the lettering of the Quran verses around the archways appears to be uniform, regardless of their height. The lettering spacing and density has been customized to give this impression to the beholder. Other illusionary effects have been accounted for in the geometry of the tomb and the tall minarets. The impressive *pietra dura* artwork includes geometric elements, plants and flowers, mostly common in Islamic architecture. The level of sophistication in artwork becomes obvious when one realizes that a 3 cm decorative element contains more than 50 inlaid gemstones.

#### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. When was the Eiffel Tower biult? And what was it built for?
- 2. Who made the design of the Tower?
- 3. What are its statistics?

- 4. Why is it so important nowadays?
- 5. What is Taj Mahal?
- 6. Where is it situated?
- 7. Who built it and for whom?
- 8. Why is Taj Mahal considered a masterpiece?

П	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
			мовою

Ейфелева Вежа, виставка, століття, Французька Революція, одностайно, заперечувати, будувати, висота, залізний, руйнувати, бути свідком, спускатися, нахил, символ Парижу, надзвичайно дорогий, замовлення, вид на Париж, знаходитися, мусульманський імператор, нащадок, воїн, правління, на честь, військова кампанія, мечеть, вражаючий, витонченість, очевидний.

# ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ PERFECT CONTINUOUS В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

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

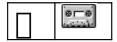
2.	П	Використайте вірний ча
П	Ш	Використаите вірний час

1. It is raining now. It began raining two hours ago.					
It has been rain for two hours.  2. Kevin is studying. He began studying three hours ago.  Hefor three hours.					
3. I'm learning Spanish. I started learning Spanish in December. Isince December.					
4. Ann is looking for a job. She began looking six months agofor six months.					
5. Mary is working in London. She started working there on 18 Januarysince 18 January.					
6. George smokes. He started smoking five years agofor five years.					
Напишіть до кожного речення дві відповіді, використовуючи Present Perfect Simple (I have done) або Present Perfect Continuous (I have been doing)					
1. Tom is reading a book. He started two hours <b>ago</b> and he is on page 53. (he/read/for two hours)					
(he/read/53 pages so far)					
tour three months ago. (she/travel/around Europe for three months)					
(she/visit/six countries so far)					
(he/play tennis since he was 11)					
(they/make/films since they left college)					
Використайте вірний час в питаннях					
1. Your friend is learning Arabic. How long? 2. Your friend is waiting for you. How long?					
3. Your friend writes books. How many books? 4. Your friend writes books. How long? 5. Your friend plays football for his country. How many times?					
<b>5.</b> Використайте Present Perfect Simple(I have done) aбо Present Perfect Continuous(I have been doing)					
<ol> <li>I</li></ol>					

3. Look! Somebody	(break) that window.
4. I(read) the b	ook you gave me but I
(not/finish) it yet.	
5. 'Sorry I'm late.' 'That's all right. I	(not/wait) long.
6. Hello! I	(clean) the windows. So far I
(clean)	five of them and there are two more to do.
7. There's a strange smell in here	(you/cook)something?
8. My brother is an actor. He	(appear) in several
films.	

#### Заняття 5

#### СІМ ЧУДЕС СВІТУ



#### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

#### The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus

Built: About 353 B.C.

**Location:** In what is now southwestern Turkey

**History:** This enormous white marble tomb was built to hold the remains of Mausolus (Mausollos), a provincial king in the Persian Empire, and his wife, Artemisia . Greek architects Satyrus and Pythius designed the approximately 175-foot-high tomb, and four famous Grecian sculptors added an ornamental frieze (decorated band) around its exterior.

Word of the grandeur of the finished structure spread though the ancient world, and the word "mausoleum" came to represent any large tomb.

The monument was damaged by an earthquake in the early 17th century and eventually disassembled. Only the foundation and some pieces remain. The British Museum in London has several of the mausoleum's sculptures.

#### The Pyramids of Egypt

**Built:** From about 2700 to 2500 B.C.

Location: Giza, Egypt, on west bank of Nile River near Cairo

**History:** The Egyptian Pyramids are the oldest and only surviving member of the ancient wonders.

Of the 10 pyramids at Giza, the first three are held in the highest regard. The first, and largest, was erected for the Pharaoh Khufu. Known as the Great Pyramid, it rises about 450 feet (having lost about 30 feet off the top over the years) and covers 17 acres.

It's believed to have taken 100,000 laborers about 20 years to build the mammoth Khufu pyramid, using an estimated 2.3 million blocks. By one theory, crews dragged or pushed limestone blocks up mud-slicked ramps to construct the royal tombs.

Many scholars think the pyramid shape was an important religious statement for the Egyptians, perhaps symbolizing the slanting rays of the sun. Some speculate the sloping sides were intended to help the soul of the king climb to the sky and join the gods.

#### The Pharos (Lighthouse) of Alexandria

Built: About 270 B.C.

Location: On ancient island of Pharos in harbor of Alexandria, Egypt

**History:** Upon its completion, the Alexandria lighthouse — commonly estimated to have been about 400 feet high — was one of the tallest structures on

Earth. The Greek architect Sostratus designed it during the reign of King Ptolemy II.

The Pharos guided sailors into the city harbor for 1,500 years and was the last of the six lost wonders to disappear. Earthquakes toppled it in the 17th century A.D.

An Arab traveler made notes in 1176 that provide intricate details on the structure. From his writing, archaeologists have deduced that the lighthouse was constructed in three stages. At the top, a mirror reflected sunlight during the day, and a fire guided sailors at night.

The structure was so famous that the word "pharos" came to mean lighthouse in French, Italian and Spanish.

In November 1996, a team of divers searching the Mediterranean Sea claimed to have found the ruins of the fabled lighthouse of Pharos.

#### The Hanging Gardens of Babylon

Built: About 600 B.C.

**Location:** In Babylon near modern-day Baghdad, Iraq

**History:** These gardens – which may be only a fable – are said to have been laid out on a brick terrace by King Nebuchadnezzar II for one of his wives. According to the writings of a Babylonian priest, they were approximately 400 feet square and 75 feet above the ground. His account says slaves working in shifts turned screws to lift water from the nearby Euphrates River to irrigate the trees, shrubs and flowers.

#### The Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus

Built: About 550 B.C.

Location: In Greek city of Ephesus, on west coast of modern Turkey

**History:** The great Ionian city of Ephesus was chosen as the site for one of the largest and most complex temples built in ancient times. The Temple of Artemis (Diana) had a marble sanctuary and a tile-covered wooden roof.

Conceived by architect Chersiphron and his son, Metagenes, the temple's inner space featured a double row of at least 106 columns, each believed to be 40 to 60 feet high. The foundation was approximately 200 feet by 400 feet.

The original temple burned in 356 B.C. and was rebuilt on the same foundation. Fire devastated the second temple in 262 A.D., but its foundation and some debris have survived. The British Museum in London counts some of the second temple's sculptures among its treasures.

#### The Statue of Zeus

Built: About 457 B.C.

**Location:** Ancient Greek city of Olympia

**History:** In about 450 B.C., the city of Olympia – where the first Olympic Games were held in 776 B.C. – built a temple to honor the god Zeus.

Many considered the Doric-style temple too simple, so a lavish 40-foot statue of Zeus was commissioned for inside. Athenian sculptor Phidias created an ivory Zeus seated on a throne, draped in a gold robe. Zeus had a wreath around his head and held a figure of his messenger Nike in his right hand, and a scepter in his left.

Eventually, wealthy Greeks decided to move the statue to a palace in Constantinople (present-day Istanbul, Turkey). Their effort prolonged its life, as fire later devastated the Olympia temple. However, the new location couldn't keep Zeus eternally safe: a severe fire destroyed the statue in 462 A.D. All that remains in Olympia are the temple's fallen columns and the foundation of the building.

#### **The Colossus of Rhodes**

Built: Early 200s B.C.

Location: Near harbor of Rhodes, a Greek island in Aegean Sea

**History:** The Greek sculptor Chares and his shop worked 17 years to build a giant bronze statue in honor of the sun god Helios. The statue, celebrating the unity of Rhodes' three city-states, is believed to have stood on a promontory overlooking the water.

At approximately 170 feet, the bronze Colossus stood almost as high as the Statue of Liberty in the United States. Interior stone blocks and iron bars supported the hollow statue. Just 56 years after it was built, a strong earthquake destroyed it.

#### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Can you name the Seven Wonders of the World?
- 2. What wonder is the only surviving nowadays?
- 3. Who was the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus built for?
- 4. What was the Pharos of Alexandria used for?
- 5. How did the Hanging Gardens of Babylon look like?
- 6. What happened to the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus?
- 7. Why was the Statue of Zeus so lavish?
- 8. Why was the Colossus of Rhodes built?

П	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
Ш	Ш	Ш	мовою

Чудеса світу, величезний, могила, рештки, оздоблювати, велич, пошкодити, фундамент, Каїр, Нил, вижити, споруджувати, фараон, гігантський, тягнути, штовхати, вчений, символізувати, промені сонця, вважати, підніматися, гавань, острів, завершення, вести моряків, зникати, відображати, шукати, казковий, цегла, священик, приблизно, храм, складний, внутрішній, відбудувати, спустошувати, скарб, Олімпійські Ігри, бог Зевс, слонова кістка, сидіти на троні, вінок, посланець, тривати, сильна пожежа, Егейське море, святкувати, півострів, єдність, підтримувати, порожній.

#### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ЧАСІВ PAST INDEFINITE TA PAST PERFECT

# 1.

# Використайте Past Indefinite aбо Present Perfect замість інфінітиву в дужках

- 1. How long you (to know) him? I (to know) him since 1975.
- 2. He (to live) in Portland for two years and then (to go) to Alaska.
- 3. When he (to arrive)? He (to arrive) at 2 o'clock.
- 4. I (to read) this book when I was at school.
- 5. I can't go with you as I (not to finish) my work.
- 6. The clock is slow. It isn't slow, it (to stop).
- 7. You (to have dinner) yet?
- 8. The performance (to begin) at 7 o'clock and (to jast) for 3 hours. We all (to enjoy) it.
- 9. The lecture just (to begin). You are a little late.
- 10.We (to miss) the tram. Now we'll have to walk.
- 11. You (to be) here before? Yes, I (to spend) my holidays here last year.
- 12. You (to see) Kitty on Monday?
- 13. Where is Tom? I (not to know). I (not to see) him today.
- 14.I (to lose) a pen. You (to see) it anywhere? 15. You ever (to try) to give up smoking?
- 15. Why you (to switch on) the light? It is not dark yet.
- 16. When it (to happen)?
- 17.He (to leave) for the Far East two years ago and I (to see) him since.
- 18. The last post (to come)?
- 19. When you (to meet) him last?

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

- 1. Він жив у Лондоні п'ять років, коли був маленьким. Він там народився.
- 2. Він живе в Лондоні п'ять років. Його родина переїхала туди з Манчестера.
- 3. Це Люся? Як вона вирісла!
- 4. Скільки часу ви в Москві? Близько шести місяців; я приїхала в квітні.
- 5. Я знаю Джорджа все своє життя. Він чудовий хлопчина. Велике спасибі за інформацію, яку ви мені дали. До побачення!
- 6. "О", вигукнула вона, виглядаючи з вікна, "я ніколи не бачила таких гарних озер".
- 7. Я сьогодні зробив багато і завтра зможу відпочити.
- 8. Переклад я зробив сьогодні в читальній залі; там добрі словники. Деякі з них надійшли з Англії. Привіт, Генрієта! Я не бачив тебе більше року.
- 9. Він кумедний хлопчина. Я буду сумувати без нього, коли він поїде.
- 10.Ми зустрінемося завтра після того, як ти закінчиш працювати.

- 11. Студент, якого ви бачили вчора в бібліотеці, знов прийшов сьогодні.
- 12. Тобі сподобалася п'єса? Кажуть, декорації чудові.
- 13.Я не бачила його з минулого понеділка.
- 14.Я з ним сьогодні не розмовляла. А ти його бачила? Так, я його зустріла на вулиці.



### Використайте Past Indefinite aбо Present Perfect замість інфінітиву в дужках

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



#### Поставте дієслова в дужках в Present Perfect або Past Indefinite

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

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

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

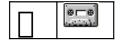
# **5.**

### Використайте Past Indefinite aбо Present Perfect замість інфінітиву в дужках

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

#### Заняття 6

#### види живопису



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **VISUAL ARTS & DESIGN IN BRITAIN**

The visual arts in Britain represent an enormous range of media from painting, sculpture, and photography to more experimental work such as live or performance art. The Arts Councils and Regional Arts Boards actively promote and encourage individual painters and sculptors, photographers and live artists and make grants enabling the public display of visual arts, especially contemporary and experimental works, and the publication of books and magazines. They support artists by purchasing their work, and through setting up fellowships and artists residencies at schools, universities and other institutions. The Government also encourages high standards of industrial design and craftsmanship through grants to the Design Council.

Many British sculptors and painters have international reputations and have received awards and accolades for their work in foreign cities. They include the late Francis Bacon, David Hockney, Lusian Freud, Eduardo Paolozzi and Elizabech Frink with new names in the live arts achieving international standing such as Andrew Logan, Bruce McClean, Gilbert and George, Lindsay Kemp and Derek Jarman.

Public funding for visual arts consists primarily of maintenance and purchase grants for the national museums and galleries, and funding through local authorities, the Museums and Galleries Commission and the area museum councils. The Arts Councils, and Regional Arts Boards also provide grants towards the cost of art education.

In London the South Bank Board maintains the Arts Council's collection of contemporary British art and organises touring exhibitions throughout the county on behalf of the Arts Council. The Council also supports a number of art and photography galleries in London, including the Hayward Gallery, Serpentine Gallery, Photographers' Gallery, and Whitechapel Art Gallery. In the regions, it supports exciting contemporary art galleries such as the Arnolfini in Bristol and the Museum of Modern Art in Oxford. Similar support in Scotland is given by the Scottish Arts Council to galleries such as the Fruitmarket in Edinburgh. The Welsh and Northern Ireland Arts Councils have galleries in Cardiff and Belfast respectively.

Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. What do visual arts represent?

- 2. What is done to promote and encourage art?
- 3. How are the artists supported?
- 4. What sculptors and painters received awards?
- 5. What does the public funding consist of?
- 6. What does the Arts Council do?

П	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
📙	Ш	🗀	мовою

Живопис, скульптура, фотографія, театральне мистецтво, експериментальна робота, сприяти, заохочувати, забеспечувати грантами/стипендіями, давати можливість, сучасні роботи, видавництво, рідтримувати, купувати, промисловий дизайн, отримувати нагороду, державна грошова допомога, виставка, від імені.

#### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ЧАСІВ PRESENT PERFECT TA PAST PERFECT

- 1. Використайте теперішній доконаний час та минулий доконаний час
- а) Я не голодний. Я вже поїв.Я не був голодним. Я вже поїв.
- b) Я запізнююсь. Вечірка вже почалася.
  - Ми запізнювалися. Вечірка вже почалася, коли (by the time) ми туди прийшли.
- 1. Коли настав (fall) вечір Джек пішов гуляти (go out).
- 2. Коли він приїхав в аеропорт літак вже улетів (already, leave).
- 3. Коли вона повернулася до дому він вже пішов на роботу.
- 4. Він прийшов в кімнату, коли я вже зайшов туди.

<b>2.</b>		Заповніть речення, використовуючи д	ієслова у дужках		
Приклад: Most of my friends were no longer there. They had left (leave).					
1. My best friend, Kevin, was no longer there. He(go) away.					
2. The local cinema was no longer open. It(close) down.					
3. Mr Jo	ohnsc	on was no longer alive. He	(die)		
4. I didn't recognize Mrs Johnson. She(change) a lot.					
5. Bill n	o lor	nger had his car. He	(sell) it		

### Заповніть речення, використовуючи дієслово в дужках

Приклад: Mr and Mrs Davis were in an aeroplane. They were very nervous as the plane took off because they (fly) had never flown before.

1. The woman was a complete stranger to me. (see) I..... before. 2. Margaret was late for work. Her boss was very surprised, (be/late) She ........ 3. Jane played tennis yesterday -at least she tried to play tennis. She wasn't very good at it because she (play)..... 4. It was Keith's first driving lesson. He was very nervous and didn't know what to do. (drive) He..... Складіть речення, використовуючи слова в дужках Приклад: I wasn't hungry. (I/just/have/lunch) I had just had lunch! 1. Tom wasn't at home when I arrived, (he/just/go/out)..... 2. We arrived at the cinema late, (the film/ already/begin)..... 3. They weren't eating when I went to see them, (they/just/finish/their dinner) 4. I invited Ann to dinner last night but she couldn't come, he/already/arrange/to do something else) ..... 5. I was very pleased to see Nora again after such a long time. (I/not/see/her for five years) ..... 5. Поставте дієслово у потрібній формі, past perfect (I had done) або past simple (I did) Приклади: "Was Tom there when you arrived?" "No, he had gone (go) home." "Was Tom there when you arrived?" "Yes, but he went (go) home soon afterwards." 1. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody.....(go) to bed 2. I felt very tired when 1 got home, so I.....(go) straight to bed. 3. Sorry I'm late. The car.....(break) down on my way here. 4. There was a car by the side of the road. It .....(break) down and the driver was trying to repair it. So we..... (stop) to see if we could

help.

## ТЕМА 11: МИСТЕЦТВО У НАШОМУ ЖИТТІ

#### Заняття 7

## ВИДАТНІ МИТЦІ СВІТУ

818	Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
-----	---

#### **VINCENT VAN GOGH 1853-1890**

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

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

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

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

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

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

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

П	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
Ш	l ∐	⊔	мовою

Кукурудзяне поле, соняшник, сонячне світло, бути вартим міліонів, проповідник, бути душевно хворим, напад божевілля, нападати, відрізати, застрелитися.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ЧАСІВ PERFECT CONTINUOUS TA CONTINUOUS

<u>1.</u>	$\lfloor  \mathbf{y_T} $	воріть правильну форму Present Perfect Continuous,
	Ви	користовуючи дієслова в дужках
Sev	veral st	udents live together in a flat. Gina is in charge of buying the food. Read
		rsation with Kate.
GINA:	Kate, (	look) the fridge . There are a lot of food. Is
it you,	Kate?	(you do) It looks as if someone
(do) _		a lot of cooking?
кате: 1	No. (I n	ot use) at the student cafeteria.
		at the student cafeteria.
		vhat about Vera and Julie? (they entertain)
		their friends here? I'm sure I've heard them talking to
friends	s late at	night.
кате: \	Well. I	think (Vera discuss) politics with her
		g the student elections. But I'm almost sure (she not cook)
		. You know how she hates cooking. And as for Julie,
(she st	ay)	out late with her friends most nights.
		y, (we spend) a lot of money on food
recentl	y.	
кате: \	Well, it	isn't surprising, is it? (Prices go up)
2.	┐	пишіть речення, вживаючи вірний час
A gro	up of p	eople were staying in a hotel. One evening the fire alarm rang.
		/a bath) Don
•		e/a letter in her room) Ann
•		et/ready to go out) George
-		l Denies/have/dinner) Carol and Denies
	m/mal	xe/a phone call) Tom
3.	(R)	Використайте ці дієслова в реченнях get, become, change,
Ó		rise, improve, fall, increase
Напр	икла,	<b>1:</b> The population of the world is rising very fast.
1. The	numb	per of people without jobs at the moment.
		ill but he better slowly.
3 The	se dat	s food more and more expensive

4. The world Things never stay the same.
5. The cost of living Every year things are dearer.
Розкрийте дужки, використовуючи вірний час
<b>Наприклад:</b> Please don't make so much noise. I am studying.(study).
1. Let's go out now. It (not/rain) any more.
2. Listen to those people. What language? (they/speak)
3. Please be quiet. I (try) to concentrate.
4. Look! It(snow).
5. Why(you/look) at me like that? Have I said something wrong?
6. You(make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
7. Excuse me, I(look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?
8. (in the cinema) It's a good film, isn't it? (you/enjoy) it?
9. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They(shout) at each other again.
10.Why(you/wear) your coat today? It's very warm.
11.I(not/work) this week. I'm on holiday.
12 I want to lose weight I (not/eat) anything today

## ТЕМА 11: МИСТЕЦТВО У НАШОМУ ЖИТТІ

#### Заняття 8

## МІЙ УЛЮБЛЕНИЙ ВИТВІР МИСТЕЦТВА

	e-e	Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
--	-----	---

### GAINSBOROUGH'S LANDSCAPES

As a landscape painter Gainsborough was influenced in his early years by Dutch seventeenth century pictures seen in East Anglia; and the landscape backgrounds in his Ipswich period portraits are all in that tradition. But during his Bath period he saw paintings by Rubens and thereafter that influence is apparent in his landscape compositions. The landscapes of Gainsborough's maturity have spontaneity deriving from the light rapid movement of his brush; but they are not rapid sketches from nature, he never painted out-of-doors; he painted his landscapes in his studio from his drawings, and from the scenes which he constructed in a kind of model theatre, where he took bits of cork and vegetables and so on and moved them about, and moved the light about, till he had arranged a composition. It is possible that some of his preliminary black and white chalk landscape drawings were done out-of-doors; but the majority were done in the studio from memory when he returned from his walk or ride; and some of the finest of the drawings, the "Horses by a Shed," for example, resulted perhaps from a combination of the two procedures — a rough pencil note made on the spot and reconsidered in terms of composition with the aid of his candle and the model theatre after dinner. At his highest level he went far beyond the current formulae and achieved a degree of integrated threedimensional arrangement.

## \_\_\_Дайте відповіді на питання.

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

П	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
Ш	Ш		мовою

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

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЗАСОБИ ВИРАЖЕННЯ МАЙБУТНЬОГО ЧАСУ

1.	
X	

## Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Future Simple

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow. 2, He (to give) me a complete examination. 3. The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination rooms. 4. I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown. 5. Dr. Setton (to Йоте) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) "hello". 6. I (to stand) on his scale so he can measure my height and my weight. 7. He (to take) my pulse. 8. Then he (to take) my blood pressure. 9. After he takes my blood pressure, he (to take) some blood for a blood analysis. 10. He (to examine) my eyes, ears, nose and throat. 11. He (to listen) to my heart with a stethoscope. 12. Then he (to take) a chest X-ray and (to do) a cardiogram (EKG). 13. After the checkup I (to go) home and (to wait) for Dr. Setton's call. 14. Dr. Setton (to call) me tomorrow afternoon and (to say) to me: "Stop worring! Your blood analysis is excellent," He is a very good doctor.

2.	П	Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Continuous, Present Simple або Future Simple
П	ΙЦ	Continuous, Present Simple abo Future Simple

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



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі. Не забувайте вживати теперешній час замість майбутнього в підрядних реченнях часу і умови після сполучників if, when, as soon as, before, after, till (until)

1. Before you (to cross) the park, you will come to a supermarket. 2. When you (to cross) the park, you will see the hospital. 3. If you (to translate) this article

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

## **4**.

## Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи дієслова y Present Simple aбо Future Simple

1. Він зробить вправи з англійської мови, якщо в нього не буде інших справ. 2. Якщо я не допоможу йому, він не напише контрольну роботу завтра. 3. Він не піде в бібліотеку сьогодні ввечері. 4. Якщо він не піде в бібліотеку, він буде вдома. 5. Ми будемо вдома завтра. 6. Якщо ми будемо вдома завтра, ми подивимося цю програму по телевізору. 7. її не буде завтра вдома. 8. Якщо її не буде завтра вдома, залиште їй записку. 9. Завтра погода буде гарна. 10. Якщо завтра погода буде гарна, ми поїдемо за місто. 11. Коли вона приходить у школу, вона знімає пальто. 12. Коли вона прийде в школу, вона зніме пальто. 13. Як тільки він згадує цю кумедну сцену, він починає сміятися. 14. Як тільки він згадає цю кумедну сцену, він почне сміятися. 15. Я прийду додому о шостій годині. 16. Коли я прийду додому, я зателефоную вам. 17. Вона зателефонує нам увечері. 18. Якщо вона зателефонує вам, попросіть її принести мені книжку. 19. Я побачу Тома завтра. 20. Як тільки я побачу Тома, я розповім йому про це. 21. Я поїду в Париж наступного тижня.

# **5.**

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

1. My grandmother is superstitious. She always says to me: "If you (to spill) salt, you should throw a little salt over your left shoulder. If you (not to do) this, you (to have) bad luck. If you break a mirror, you (to have) bad luck for seven years." 2I (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize). 3. Peter (to introduce) us to his friends as soon as we (to meet) them. 4. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come) to St. Petersburg. 5. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come). 6. You (to go) to the library with us? — No, I .... I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish). 7. Ring me up before you (to come). 8. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today. 9. If you (to ask) me a difficult question, I (to be) nervous. If I (to be) nervous, I (to make) a mistake. If I (to make) a mistake, the other students

(to laugh) at me, I (to be) embarrassed. And if I (to be) embarrassed, I (to cry). So please don't ask me a difficult question!

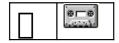
# 6.

## Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple, Present Continuous aбо Future Simple

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

#### Заняття 1

## похід в кіно



## Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### GOING TO THE CINEMA

**Wendy**: What are you doing tonight, Michelle?

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

Wendy: What is it?

Michelle: "The Blood of Frankenstein."

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

**Michelle**: Frightening? I think horror movies are amusing.

Wendy: Amusing? Horror movies?

**Michelle**: Yes. I went with Anne to see Dracula II last week. I was very amused.

I laughed from beginning to end.

**Wendy**: What about Anne?

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

### **GOING TO THE MOVIES**

- Shall we go to movies tonight?
- That would be delightful. I haven't seen any films for many weeks.
- There are several movies in the neighbourhood which show the latest pictures.
- Let's consult the newspapers to see what movies are being shown in the town.
- A splendid idea.
- At the nearest cinema house they show a film of the year.
- My wife and I have already seen it. We enjoyed it immensely.
- Here is a good programme. They show two main pictures, a French film and an American. I don't think you have seen them.
- I have seen neither of them. Shall we be able to obtain seats? That movie house is always full.
- Seats are not reserved at that movie house, but I am sure we shall be able to get in. Shall we buy balcony seats, if stall seats are not available?
- Please don't. I hate seeing a film from the balcony. It is too far from the screen. I wear glasses.
- Ok. The movie starts in ten minutes. There are many comfortable seats in the foyer. We can wait there and enjoy a cigarette in the meantime.
- Now, that we have seen both films. What do you think of the films?
- In the French film the actors spoke with a slight French accent. The acting was faultless, but the action developed very slowly. Don't you agree with me?

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

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

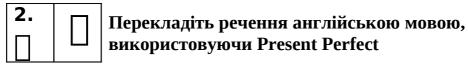
- 1. What is Michelle doing tonight?
- 2. What movie is there on TV?
- 3. What movie did she see last week?
- 4. Was Ann terrified? Why?
- 5. What are the two men are going to do tonight?
- 6. How many films are there in the programme?
- 7. What seat did they chose?
- 8. What do they discuss after seeing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

П		П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
	Ш	🗀	мовою

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

# ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВЖИВАННЯ ТА УТВОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ PERFECT TA PERFECT CONTINUOUS

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



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

# **3.**

## Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, використовуючи Present Perfect aбо Past Perfect

- 1. Я не голодний. Я вже поїв.
- 2. Я не був голодним. Я вже поїв.
- 3. Я запізнююсь. Вечірка вже почалася.
- 4. Ми запізнювалися. Вечірка вже почалася, коли (by the time) ми туди прийшли.
- 5. Коли настав (fall) вечір Джек пішов гуляти (go out).
- 6. Коли він приїхав в аеропорт літак вже улетів (already, leave).
- 7. Коли вона повернулася до дому він вже пішов на роботу.
- 8. Він прийшов в кімнату, коли я вже зайшов туди.



## Використайте майбутній доконаний час

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

#### Заняття 2

## МІЙ УЛЮБЛЕНИЙ ФІЛЬМ

	8-8
--	-----

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

### **MY FAVOURITE FILM**

#### **ANTZ**

Director: Eric Darnell.

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

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

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

#### THE X-FILES

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

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

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

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

#### THE TITANIC

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

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

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

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

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

П	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
	Ш	🗀	мовою

Мураха, кіностудія, бути незадоволеним життям, давати накази, виконувати накази, закохатися по самі вуха, завоювати, суперник, відштовхнути, комп'ютерна анімація, економити гроші, поргожувати, розслідування, позаземна істота, злодій, розважальний, жорстокий, серіал, першокласний актор, кошмар, закохані, перша подорож, приречений, зіштовхнутися, пристрасний, вижити, заборонене кохання, видовищний, заслуговувати.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЧАС PRESENT PERFECT

1.	Поставте дієслова в дужках в час Present Perfect
1. Where	you (be)? I (be) to the dentist.
2. You (h	nave) breakfast. Yes, I
3. The po	ost (come)? Yes, it
4. You (s	ee) my watch anywhere? No, I'm afraid I
5. Someo	one (wind) the clock? Yes, Tom
6. I (not f	finish) my letter yet.
7. He ius	t (go) out.

8. Someone (take) my bicycle.

9. You (hear) from her lately? No, I
10.The cat (steal) the fish.
11.You (explain) the exercise? Yes, I
12. There aren't any buses because the drivers (go) on strike.
13. You (have) enough to eat? Yes, I (have) plenty, thank you.
14.Charles (pass) his exam? Yes, he
15. How many bottles the milkman (leave)? He (leave) six.
16.I (live) here for ten years.
17. How long you (know) Mr. Pitt? I (know) him for ten years.
18. Would you like some coffee? I just (make) some.
19.Mary (water) the tomatoes? Yes, I think she
20.You (not make) a mistake? No, I'm sure I
21. Why you (not mend) the fuse? I (not have) time.
22.You (dive) from the ten-metre board yet? No, I
23. You ever (leave) a restaurant without paying the bill? No, I
24.I (ask) him to dinner several times.
25. You ever (ride) a camel?
26.I (buy) a new carpet. Come and look at it.
27.I often (see) him but I never (speak) to him.
28.You ever (eat) caviar? No, I
29.We just (hear) the most extraordinary news.
30. The police (recapture) the prisoners who escaped yesterday.
31.I (not pay) the telephone bill yet.

## 

- 1. Since 1901 many famous scientists (win) Nobel Prizes for Physics, Chemistry and Medicine.
- 2. In this century scientists (invent) many new electronic devices, such as radio, television and computers.
- 3. Doctors (learn) how to cure many diseases during the last hundred years.
- 4. Medical associations (spend) millions of dollars on research into cancer, but it is still a major cause of death.
- 5. Medical experts (have) enough information to cure diseases by the use of antibiotics only since the Second World War.
- 6. In the twentieth century we (learn) how to use nuclear energy in many different ways.
- 7. For instance, many countries (build) nuclear power stations which they use to provide electricity. The Russians and the Americans (put) several spacecraft into orbit around Mars in the last twenty years.
- 8. Since 1969 astronauts (travel) to the moon several times.
- 9. My goodness, young John (grow). He's six inches taller than last year!
- 10.She (wear) glasses since she was 18 years old.
- 11.Mr. Jones is angry because some boy just (throw) a ball through his window.

- 12. You (choose) Mary's present yet? No. I don't know what to get her.
- 13. You (meet) Peter Campbell? Yes, we (see) each other for years.
- 14. Where are the matches? I suppose mother (hide) them; she doesn't want the children to find them.
- 15. You ever (see) a giraffe? Yes, but only in the zoo.

A. We have been in England four months.  I haven't seen him last Friday.  Mrs. Brown has been busy she came back from her holiday.  We have had a lot of rain three months now.  I haven't seen much sunshine I left Greece.  I have been waiting for you here four o'clock.  We haven't seen her she went to Birmingham.  B. Joe Bloggs does not like work. He has been at Mr. Carter's factory five years, he left school, but most of this time he has done very little work. When he was seventeen he hurt his hand on a machine because he wasn't careful and then he has only been at work two or three days each week.  "I can't work five days a week I hurt my hand," he says.  One day Mr. Carter found him sitting in the canteen in the middle of the afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs" He asked.  " lunch-time," said Bloggs.  "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily.  "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand."  The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.  "Go back to work," said the Manager. "And if I hear anything bad about you
I haven't seen him last Friday.  Mrs. Brown has been busy she came back from her holiday.  We have had a lot of rain three months now.  I haven't seen much sunshine I left Greece.  I have been waiting for you here four o'clock.  We haven't seen her she went to Birmingham.  B. Joe Bloggs does not like work. He has been at Mr. Carter's factory five years, he left school, but most of this time he has done very little work.  When he was seventeen he hurt his hand on a machine because he wasn't careful and then he has only been at work two or three days each week.  "I can't work five days a week I hurt my hand," he says.  One day Mr. Carter found him sitting in the canteen in the middle of the afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs" He asked.  " lunch-time," said Bloggs.  "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily.  "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand."  The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
Mrs. Brown has been busy she came back from her holiday.  We have had a lot of rain three months now.  I haven't seen much sunshine I left Greece.  I have been waiting for you here four o'clock.  We haven't seen her she went to Birmingham.  B. Joe Bloggs does not like work. He has been at Mr. Carter's factory five years, he left school, but most of this time he has done very little work.  When he was seventeen he hurt his hand on a machine because he wasn't careful and then he has only been at work two or three days each week.  "I can't work five days a week I hurt my hand," he says.  One day Mr. Carter found him sitting in the canteen in the middle of the afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs" He asked.  " lunch-time," said Bloggs.  "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily.  "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand."  The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
We have had a lot of rain three months now.  I haven't seen much sunshine I left Greece.  I have been waiting for you here four o'clock.  We haven't seen her she went to Birmingham.  B. Joe Bloggs does not like work. He has been at Mr. Carter's factory five years, he left school, but most of this time he has done very little work. When he was seventeen he hurt his hand on a machine because he wasn't careful and then he has only been at work two or three days each week.  "I can't work five days a week I hurt my hand," he says.  One day Mr. Carter found him sitting in the canteen in the middle of the afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs" He asked.  " lunch-time," said Bloggs.  "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily.  "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand."  The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
I haven't seen much sunshine I left Greece. I have been waiting for you here four o'clock. We haven't seen her she went to Birmingham.  B. Joe Bloggs does not like work. He has been at Mr. Carter's factory five years, he left school, but most of this time he has done very little work. When he was seventeen he hurt his hand on a machine because he wasn't careful and then he has only been at work two or three days each week. "I can't work five days a week I hurt my hand," he says. One day Mr. Carter found him sitting in the canteen in the middle of the afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs" He asked. " lunch-time," said Bloggs. "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily. "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand." The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked. "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
I have been waiting for you here four o'clock.  We haven't seen her she went to Birmingham.  B. Joe Bloggs does not like work. He has been at Mr. Carter's factory five years, he left school, but most of this time he has done very little work. When he was seventeen he hurt his hand on a machine because he wasn't careful and then he has only been at work two or three days each week.  "I can't work five days a week I hurt my hand," he says.  One day Mr. Carter found him sitting in the canteen in the middle of the afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs" He asked.  " lunch-time," said Bloggs.  "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily.  "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand."  The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
We haven't seen her she went to Birmingham.  B. Joe Bloggs does not like work. He has been at Mr. Carter's factory five years, he left school, but most of this time he has done very little work. When he was seventeen he hurt his hand on a machine because he wasn't careful and then he has only been at work two or three days each week. "I can't work five days a week I hurt my hand," he says. One day Mr. Carter found him sitting in the canteen in the middle of the afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs" He asked.  " lunch-time," said Bloggs.  "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily.  "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand."  The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
B. Joe Bloggs does not like work. He has been at Mr. Carter's factory five years, he left school, but most of this time he has done very little work. When he was seventeen he hurt his hand on a machine because he wasn't careful and then he has only been at work two or three days each week. "I can't work five days a week I hurt my hand," he says. One day Mr. Carter found him sitting in the canteen in the middle of the afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs" He asked. " lunch-time," said Bloggs. "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily. "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand." The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked. "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
When he was seventeen he hurt his hand on a machine because he wasn't careful and then he has only been at work two or three days each week. "I can't work five days a week I hurt my hand," he says. One day Mr. Carter found him sitting in the canteen in the middle of the afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs" He asked. " lunch-time," said Bloggs. "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily. "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand." The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked. "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
careful and then he has only been at work two or three days each week.  "I can't work five days a week I hurt my hand," he says.  One day Mr. Carter found him sitting in the canteen in the middle of the afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs" He asked.  " lunch-time," said Bloggs.  "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily.  "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand."  The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
"I can't work five days a week I hurt my hand," he says.  One day Mr. Carter found him sitting in the canteen in the middle of the afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs" He asked.  " lunch-time," said Bloggs.  "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily.  "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand."  The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
One day Mr. Carter found him sitting in the canteen in the middle of the afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs" He asked.  " lunch-time," said Bloggs.  "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily.  "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand."  The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
afternoon. "How long have you been here, Bloggs" He asked.  " lunch-time," said Bloggs.  "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily.  "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand."  The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
" lunch-time," said Bloggs.  "It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily.  "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand."  The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
"It's now four o'clock. You've been here doing nothing three hours," said the Manager angrily.  "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand."  The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
the Manager angrily.  "It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand."  The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
"It's my hand," said Bloggs. "I can't hold my arm up I hurt my hand." The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked.  "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
The Manager looked at him a moment. "And how high, could you hold up your hand before that?" He asked. "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
your hand before that?" He asked. "Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
"Right up," said Bloggs, putting his hand high over his head Mr. Carter laughed, and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
and Bloggs saw he had made a mistake.
"Go back to work," said the Manager. "And if I hear anything bad about you
and another will be a to long other forter.
next month you'll have to leave the factory."
4.
Demonstra Postering EOD and SINCE
1. I've been up hours. I've been working o'clock.
2. Let's go to the pictures; I haven't seen a good film ages.
3. This play has been on a fortnight, the end of April.
4. He's been ill the beginning of this month.
<ul><li>5. It's been raining Monday. It's been cold ten days.</li><li>6. People have been talking about it I was a child.</li></ul>
7. The newspapers have been full of the murder case weeks.
8. Gardening has been my hobby many years.
9. We've lived in this house 1995.

10. This country house has been in the same family \_\_\_\_\_ over two hundred years.



## Використайте необхідні прислівники

- 1. I have seen him (just)
- 2. Have you spoken to her about it (ever)?
- 3. I have been to the laboratory (already). Nick isn't there
- 4. We have been there before (never).
- 5. They haven't finished breakfast (yet).
- 6. Have you made the beds, Ann (already)?
- 7. Mary and Edward have left (just).
- 8. She hasn't finished doing the room (yet).
- 9. I have finished my translation and now I am free (just).
- 10. She has seen the sea (never) and wants to go to the Crimea this summer.
- 11. When does your train leave? Have you packed your bags (yet)?
- 12. Have you been to England (ever)?
- 13. The bell has gone (just).
- 14.I have seen him looking so pale (never).
- 15.If you have seen the film you must remember this scene (ever).

#### Заняття З

## ГОЛІВУД – ЦЕНТР СВІТОВОЇ КІНОІНДУСТРІЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### BEHIND THE HOLLYWOOD CAMERA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gaffer — the lights and lighting chief in the studio.

Best Boy — the Gaffer's assistant.

Key Grip— the person who moves the camera around.

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

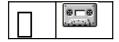
### **FILM FACTS**

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

Плажа -:
<b>□Дайте відповіді на питання.</b>
1. Who do we need to make a film?
2. What are the differences between the duties of a producer and a director?
3. What's a "take"?
4. What do writers and screenwriters do?
5. What does "to cut a film" mean?
6. What do designers do?
ПППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППП
З'являтися, дістати гроші, вирішувати проблеми, знімати фільм,
сценарій, декорація, освітлення, костюм.
ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
<b>HAC PAST PERFECT</b>
<b>1.</b> Використайте минулий доконаний час та минулий
неозначений час
a) His smile (be)before.
b) Jane (be)on her way to meet her mother whom she (not see)
for many years.
c) Mr. Brown (just, finish)reading the letter when the telephone on his
desk (ring)
f) I (keep)silence for a little while, thinking of wnat he (tell)
me.
2. Використайте минулий доконаний час та минулий
1. Він прийшов в кімнату, коли я вже зайшов туди.
2. Коли настав (fall) вечір Джек пішов гуляти (go out).
3. Коли він приїхав в аеропорт літак вже улетів (already, leave).
4. Коли вона повернулася до дому він вже пішов на роботу
<b>3.</b> Допишіть власне закінчення речень, викоритсовуючи Past
Perfect
1. I saw Tom yesterday but
2. It rained a lot last week but.
3. We ate a lot yesterday but we
4. It snowed a lot last winter but it
5. I played tennis a lot last year but
6. She worked hard last term but.

#### Заняття 4

## ВИДИ ТЕАТРУ



## Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **THEATRE**

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

#### Overview of theatre

"Drama" (literally translated, is defined as: Action) is that branch of theatre in which speech, either from written text (plays), or improvised is paramount. "Musical theatre" is a form of theatre combining music, songs, dance routines, and spoken dialogue. However, theatre is more than just what one sees on stage. Theatre involves an entire world behind the scenes that creates the costumes, sets and lighting to make the overall effect interesting. There is a particularly long tradition of political theatre, intended to educate audiences on contemporary issues and encourage social change. Various creeds, Catholicism for instance, have built upon the entertainment value of theatre and created (for example) passion plays, mystery plays and morality plays.

There is an enormous variety of philosophies, artistic processes, and theatrical approaches to creating plays and drama. Some are connected to political or spiritual ideologies, and some are based on purely "artistic" concerns. Some processes focus on a story, some on theatre as an event, some on theatre as a catalyst for social change. According to Aristotle's seminal theatrical critique *Poetics*, there are six elements necessary for theatre. They are Plot, Character, Idea, Language, Song, and Spectacle. The 17th-century Spanish writer Lope de Vega wrote that for theatre one needs "three boards, two actors, and one passion". Others notable for their contribution to theatrical philosophy are Konstantin Stanislavski, Antonin Artaud, Bertolt Brecht, Orson Welles, Peter Brook, Jerzy Grotowski.

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

## Why Live Theatre?

"Live" theatre is the opposite to a fixed performance that has been captured on film or tape. The fixed performance is set in concrete – but who says that is the best portrayal of the role or the best performance of that story that will ever be done?

The actors' delivery will be made to relate significance to the audience at that performance. The show might have a flavor that has been crafted to strike something in the audience that relates to present current events.

In a live performance the audience is entranced – their disbelief suspended. This requires the audience to further utilize their imagination and their creative abilities. The reactions to the work can have an even greater impact.

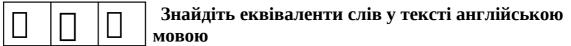
The actors can modify their performance to respond to the audience's reactions. There is an energy that flows both ways. With reference to audiences, there are sometimes "dead" houses though the performance material is good and consistent night-after-night. When feeling the presence of the "dead" audience, some gifted actors can actually raise the bar, turn up or modify the energy of the performance and even turn the house completely around!

You witness a specialized form of theatre and artistry: the story is being portrayed from beginning to end — the actor living this full arc of life in sequence over a period of perhaps two hours. The maintaining of the created role provides the audience with a unique opportunity to see the actor undergoing a sustained three dimensional experience. Some actors cannot or will not do stage plays due to the subjective emotional and physical intensity of this form of stagecraft.

The audience experiences a "Human-to-Human" event, an intimacy that is created only with this medium. Finally, when you see live theatre you will experience something that is unique . . . an interpretation or even a once-only performance that results in a brilliant act of serendipity that may never be seen again!

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What does "theatre" mean?
- 2. What elements does theatre consist of?
- 3. What is "drama"?
- 4. What does "musical theatre" mean?
- 5. What people create theatre?
- 6. What did Lope de Vega said about theatre?
- 7. What does "live" theatre mean?



Пов'язаний розповідний, маскарад, 3, перед глядачами, декорації, імпровізувати, головний, поєднувати, лаштунками, освітлення, мати намір, вірування, духовний, каталізатор/прискорювач драматург, прагнення, зображення, зачарований, процесу, внесок,

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

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЧАС FUTURE PERFECT ТА ІНШІ МАЙБУТНІ ЧАСИ

# 1.

## Використайте майбутній доконаний час

- a) I will have left for London by noon.
- b) When I do come again, I hope your English will have improved.
- с) Коли я повернуся сподіваюсь ти прочитаєш цю статтю.
- d) До вечора він вже купить всім подарунки.

# 2.

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

1. My grandmother is superstitious. She always says to me: "If you (to spill) salt, you should throw a little salt over your left shoulder. If you (not to do) this, you (to have) bad luck. If you break a mirror, you (to have) bad luck for seven years." 2I (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize). 3. Peter (to introduce) us to his friends as soon as we (to meet) them. 4. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come) to St. Petersburg. 5. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come). 6. You (to go) to the library with us? — No, I .... I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish). 7. Ring me up before you (to come). 8. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today. 9. If you (to ask) me a difficult question, I (to be) nervous. If I (to be) nervous, I (to make) a mistake. If I (to make) a mistake, the other students (to laugh) at me. If the other students (to laugh) at me, I (to be) embarrassed, And if I (to be) embarrassed, I (to cry). So please don't ask me a difficult question!

# 3.

## Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple, Present Continuous aбо Future Simple

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



## Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple, Present Continuous aбо Future Simple

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

#### Заняття 5

## МІЙ ВІЗИТ В ТЕАТР

	e⊏e
--	-----

## Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### STYLES OF THEATRE

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

- Musical theatre: A theatrical genre in which the primary means of performance is through singing and music.
- Rock opera: Same style as opera, except that the musical form is rock music.
- Comedy: Comes from the Greek word *komos* which means celebration, revel or merrymaking. It does not necessarily mean funny, but more focuses on a problem that leads to some form of catastrophe which in the end has a happy and joyful outcome.
- Farce: A comic dramatic piece that uses highly improbable situations, stereotyped characters, extravagant exaggeration, and violent horseplay.
- Pantomime: A form of musical drama in which elements of dance, puppetry, slapstick and melodrama are combined to produce an entertaining and comic theatrical experience, often designed for children.
- Romantic comedy: A medley of clever scheming, calculated coincidence, and wondrous discovery, all of which contribute ultimately to making the events answer precisely to the hero's or heroine's wishes, with the focus on love.
- Comedy of situation: A comedy that grows out of a character's attempt to solve a problem created by a situation. The attempt is often bumbling but ends up happily.
- Comedy of manners: Witty, cerebral form of dramatic comedy that depicts and often satirises the manners and affectations of a contemporary society. A comedy of manners is concerned with social usage and the question of whether or not characters meet certain social standards.
- Commedia dell'arte: Very physical form of comedy which was created and originally performed in Italy. Commedia uses a series of stock characters and a list of events to improvise an entire play.
- Musical comedy: Comedy enacted through music, singing and dance.
- Black comedy: Comedy that tests the boundaries of good taste and moral acceptability by juxtaposing morbid or ghastly elements with comical ones.
- Melodrama: Originally, a sentimental drama with musical underscoring.
   Often with an unlikely plot that concerns the suffering of the good at the hands of the villains but ends happily with good triumphant. Featuring stock

characters such as the noble hero, the long-suffering heroine, and the coldblooded villain.

- Tragedy: A drama that treats in a serious and dignified style the sorrowful or terrible events encountered or caused by a heroic individual.
- Tragicomedy: A drama that has a bitter/sweet quality, containing elements of tragedy and comedy.
- Domestic drama: Drama in which the focus is on the everyday domestic lives of people and their relationships in the community that they live in.
- Fantasy: The creation of a unique landscape on a which a hero goes on a quest to find something that will defeat the powers of evil. Along the way, this hero meets a variety of weird and fantastic characters.
- Morality play: A morality play is an allegory in which the characters are abstractions of moral ideas.
- Physical theatre: Theatrical performance in which the primary means of communication is the body, through dance, mime, puppetry and movement, rather than the spoken word.
- Theatre of the Absurd: Term coined by Martin Esslin, theatre in which characters are engaged in an absurd, that is meaningless, activity or life. Related to existentialism.
- Meta-Theater: A genre of theater made popular with mostly modern audiences, although it did start back in the Elizabethan Era. Meta-Theater is when a play often completely demolishes the so called "fourth wall" and completely engages the audience. Often times about a group of actors, a director, writer and so on. It usually blurs the line between what is scripted and what goes on by accident.

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

## Theatre or Theater?

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

In the United States "theater" has become more common, however both spellings are in wide use. The general consensus of most American style guides is to use "theater", unless the word is part of the proper name of a performing arts facility or company. However, both "theater" and "theatre" are widely accepted when referring to the branch of the arts.

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

#### Awards in theatre

European Theatre Award

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

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What does "Musical theatre" mean?
- 2. What does "Rock opera" mean?
- 3. What does "Comedy" mean?
- 4. What does "Farce" mean?
- 5. What does "Pantomime" mean?
- 6. What does "Romantic comedy" mean?
- 7. What does "Comedy of situation" mean?
- 8. What does "Comedy of manners" mean?
- 9. What does "Commedia dell'arte" mean?
- 10. What does "Musical comedy" mean?
- 11. What does "Black comedy" mean?
- 12. What does "Melodrama" mean?
- 13. What does "Tragedy" mean?
- 14. What does "Tragicomedy" mean?
- 15. What does "Domestic drama" mean?
- 16. What does "Fantasy" mean?
- 17. What does "Morality play" mean?
- 18. What does "Physical theatre" mean?
- 19. What does "Theatre of the Absurd" mean?
- 20. What does "Meta-Theater" mean?

П	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
Ш	Ш	Ш	мовою

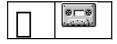
Різноманітність, використовувати, веселощі/свято, результат, неймовірний, перебільшення, попурі/мішаніна, збіг обставин, зображувати, повністю/точно, дотепний, критикувати, манерність/штучність, типовий актор, імпровізувати, припустимість, поєднувати, огидний, страшний, страждання, холоднокровний злодій,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

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЧАС PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Прочитайте ситуацію та використовуючи present p doing)	складіть речення, perfect continuous (I have been			
Приклад: Tom is out of breath. (he/ru	n) He has been running.			
1. Ann is very tired. (she/work/hard).				
<ol> <li>Bob has a black eye and Bill has a cu</li> <li>George has just come back from the</li> </ol>	<del>-</del>			
sun)	beden. He is very fear (ne/ne/in the			
4. Janet is hot and tired, (she/play/ten	nis)			
<b>2</b> .				
□ □ □ □ Поставте питання до	кожного речення			
Приклад: Your friend's hands are cov	ered in oil. (you/work/on the car?)			
Have you been working on the car?				
1. You see a little boy. His eyes are red				
2. You have just, arrived to meet your fr	iend who is waiting for you.			
(you/wait/long?)				
3. Your friend comes in. His face and h	iands are very dirty. (what/you/do?)			
<b>3.</b> Розкажіть як довго трива	є <b>дія</b>			
Приклад: It is raining now. It began ra	nining two hours ago. <i>It has been</i>			
raining for two hours.				
1. Kevin is studying. He began studying	three hours ago.			
He	for three hours.			
2. I'm learning Spanish. I started learnin	g Spanish in December.			
I	since December.			
3. Ann is looking for a job. She began looking six months ago.				
	for six months.			
4.Mary is working in London. She started working there on 18 January.				
since 18 January.				
5. George smokes. He started smoking five years ago.				
	for five years.			
Поставте питання, викор	истовуючи how long			
Приклад: It is raining. How long has it	t been raining?			
1.My foot is hurting.	How long			
2.Mike plays chess.	How			
3.Jim sells washing machines.				
4.Tom is living in High Street.				

#### Заняття 6

## СТИЛІ У МУЗИЦІ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### POP AND ROCK MUSIC

Every week there are many hundreds of hours of pop and rock music broadcasted through a large number of BBC national, local and independent radio stations. Pop and rock magazine programmes and occasional live or recorded concerts on television also promote pop and rock music which is the binding force of the youth culture of Britain and by far the most popular form of musical expression. Since the early 60s with the emergence of the Beatles, The Rolling Stones, and the Who, through the 70s with Genesis, Led Zeppelin and Pink Floyd and the 80s with Dire Straits, British bands have a major following in every corner of the globe. Reflecting the power of the industry, substantial overseas earnings come from recordings, tapes and videos, concert tours, and promotional material including clothing and books. The nature of the industry is such that major new bands are readily promoted overseas, particularly in America which shares with Britain the role of generating new rock and pop styles enjoyed worldwide.

Although pop and rock music is marked by a diversity of styles and a frequency in the evolution and disappearance of new styles, many rock stars continue to draw massive followings after careers spanning three or more decades. Phil Collins, Sting, Elton John, David Bowie, Cliff Richard, are now joined by newer popular performers such as Annie Lennox and George Michael. During the 1980s the British pop music scene has been injected with energy from a large number of highly popular black bands and singers. Rap music has, for example, been massively influential in the last five years and has been absorbed into other musical styles such as house and techno. Also the 80s saw the increasing use of music, synthesisers and modern, highly sophisticated music production techniques although guitars and drums generally continue to provide the instrumental basis and "raw" music which is not overproduced is increasingly popular.

An indoor arena with a seating capacity of 17,400 is planned for Manchester, which is bidding to stage the Olympic Games in the year 2000. The arena, which is intended for gymnastic competition during the Games, can be converted into an ice rink for staging ice hockey and ice shows and will also provide a venue for pop concerts.

### JAZZ AND FOLK

Jazz has an enthusiastic following in Britain and is played in numerous dubs and pubs as well as in arts centres. British jazz musicians such as Barbara Thompson, Stan Tracey, John Surman, Andy Sheppard and Courtney Pine have established strong international reputations. Festivals of jazz are held annually in Soho (London), Edinburgh, Glasgow, Crawley (Sussex), Brecon (Wales) and at various other towns. Jazz Services, together with the Regional Jazz Organisations, is publicly funded and provides an infrastructure on a national scale to support dubs, promoters and musicians. Jazz FM, Britain's first radio station dedicated to jazz, was launched in 1990 in the London area. It initially provided 24-hour live and recorded jazz, but in 1992 it has had to compromise and introduce a wider range of music. Places in the National Youth Jazz Orchestra are competed for heavily, testimony of the popularity of jazz among Britain's young musicians.

Folk music has had a steady following for many years in Britain and recently this musical form, previously enjoyed mainly in rural areas, has spread to larger towns and cities where folk is played in many pubs and small clubs. Folk and roots music, both home grown and transatlantic, are commercially very popular as well as artistically influential. Country and Western music, for example, is more popular than jazz in terms of sales of recordings.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is BBC?
- 2. How would you characterize rock and pop music?
- 3. What popular groups appeared in the 60s and in the 70s?
- 4. What modern music stars do you know?
- 5. What musical styles are popular nowdays?
- 6. What do you know about jazz and folk music styles?

П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
🗆	Ш	мовою

Транслювати, національна радіостанція, місцева радіостанція, міжнародна радіостанція, сила, що з'єднує, поява, відображати, значний заробіток, різноманітність стилів, приваблювати послідовників, впливовий, витончений/вдосконалений, підтримувати на національному рівні, запускати, впроваджувати, свідчення/доказ, сільська місцевість.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЧАС PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи Past Perfect Continuous

The government of Pacifica started an investigation into its secur	rity services after
several of its secret agents went over to its enemy, Arctica.	
What went wrong? Our investigation revealed the following facts	•
1. 'Some of our agents (work)	_
2. 'We (give away) problems	in her marriage.
3. 'The departments in our security services (cooperate)	
well with each other.'	
4. 'Our most trusted agent in Arctica (have)	
conversations between our agents	
5. 'The enemy (listen)	secrets to using
secret listening devices.	
6. 'Our agents (receive)	enough money to
carry out their operations.'	
7. We ought to have guessed that something was wrong; over	
months we (get) any use	eful information out
of Arctica.'	
8. 'The enemy (feed)us	false information.'
9. 'For several weeks, one of our agents in	Arctica (send)
messages in the wrong code.	We should have
realised that he had been captured.'	
10 . 'The conclusion: our security services (carry out)	
their duties efficiently.'	
<b>2.</b> В частині В використайте інформацію з части	ни А,
використовуючи Past Perfect Continuous	
<b>A.</b> Here is a list of some things that Ann did yesterday	(and the times at
which she did them)	`
8.45-9.15 - had breakfast	
9.15-10.00 - read the newspaper	
10.00-12.00 - cleaned her flat	
12.45-1.30 - had lunch	
2.30-3.30 - washed some clothes	
4.00-6.00 - watched television	
<b>B.</b> From 8.45 to 9.15	
From 9.15-10.00	
From 10.00-12.00	
From 12.45-1.30	
From 2.30-3.30	
From 4.00-6.00	••••••

#### Заняття 7

#### МУЗИКА В МОЄМУ ЖИТТІ

### **MUSIC IN BRITAIN**

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

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

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

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

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

П	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
ıШ	∐	🗀	мовою

Вразлива різноманітність, визначна риса, бути доступним, бути в моді, середньовічний, цитата, ритм, мелодія, відтворити, впливовий, в обох напрямках.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЧАС FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS ТА ІНШІ МАЙБУТНІ ЧАСИ

# 1. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, використовуючи Future Perfect Continuous

1. Наступного тижня саме в цей час я буду вже плавати в морі з самого ранку. 2. Через місяць в цей час він вже тиждень відпочиватиме. 3. Якщо

ти завтра прийдеш до мене, я вже працюватиму 5 годин. 4. Завтра в цей час ми розмовлятимемо вже годину.



## Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Future Simple

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow. 2, He (to give) me a complete examination. 3. The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination rooms. 4. I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown. 5. Dr. Setton (to Йоте) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) "hello". 6. I (to stand) on his scale so he can measure my height and my weight. 7. He (to take) my pulse. 8. Then he (to take) my blood pressure. 9. After he takes my blood pressure, he (to take) some blood for a blood analysis. 10. He (to examine) my eyes, ears, nose and throat. 11. He (to listen) to my heart with a stethoscope. 12. Then he (to take) a chest X-ray and (to do) a cardiogram (EKG). 13. After the checkup I (to go) home and (to wait) for Dr. Setton's call. 14. Dr. Setton (to call) me tomorrow afternoon and (to say) to me: "Stop worring! Your blood analysis is excellent," He is a very good doctor.



## Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в потрібному часі. Зверніть увагу на підрядні речення часу і умови та сполучники if, when, as soon as, before, after, till (until)

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

## ТЕМА 13: ЗАСОБИ МАСОВОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ

#### Заняття 1

## ЗАСОБИ МАСОВОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ (ЗМІ) В УКРАЇНІ

	e-e
--	-----

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### MASS MEDIA IN UKRAINE

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

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

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

There are 50 non-government TV and radio companies, channels, studious, video-centres in Ukraine.

There are 11 information agencies of different orientations in Ukraine. These agencies have correspondents and reporters who help in publishing news bulletins in Ukrainian and several other languages.

Ukrainian journalists use their professional skills and experience to raise the national media's analytical, informative, aesthetic standard to the international level. Professional journalists are associated in the National Press Club, a public politically non-affiliated organization.

In 1994 Ukraine numbered 27 government-ran TV and radio companies, including 23 in the oblast administrative regions, 2 City, the Krym TV-and-Radio Company, and the State Television and Radio Company in Kyiv.

The Press Centre of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of Ukraine is involved in a variety of activities aimed of facilitating the implementation of international documents in the sphere of information and data exchanges.

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

Дайте	відпо	овіді і	на	питання
	—-M	<del></del>		

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

П		П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
⊔	📙	🗀	мовою

Незмінний, свобода преси, гарантія, вільний доступ, преса, періодичне видання, видавничий центр, діяти згідно, право на видання, "четверта влада", існування, підтримувати зв'язки, Іконтролювати, зіткнутися з проблемою, виживання, професійні навички, міжнародний рівень, державна компанія, сприяти.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОНЯТТЯ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ ІНФІНІТИВА

# 1.

## Замініть частини речень інфінітивними зворотами

**Наприклад:** The boy had many toys which he could play with. The boy had many toys to play with.

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

# 2. Замініть підрядні речення інфінітивними зворотами

**Наприклад:** He is so old that he cannot skate. He is too old to skate.

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

# **3.**

## Замініть частини речень інфінітивними зворотами

- 1. Here are some articles which must be translated for tomor-row.
- 2. Who has a pen or a pencil to spare? I need something I could write with.

- 3. I have brought you a book which you can read now, but be sure and return it by Saturday.
- 4. Soon we found that there was another complicated problem that we were to consider.
- 5. The girl was quite young when both her parents died and she remained alone with two younger brothers whom she had to take care of.
- 6. I have no books which I can read.



## Замініть частини речень інфінітивними зворотами

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



## Замініть підрядні речення інфінітивними зворотами

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

## ТЕМА 13: ЗАСОБИ МАСОВОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ

#### Заняття 2

### ЗАГАЛЬНІ РИСИ ТА ІСТОРІЯ СТВОРЕННЯ ГАЗЕТ ТА ЖУРНАЛІВ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES**

Newspaper is a publication that presents and comments on the news. Newspapers play an important role in shaping public opinion and informing people of current events.

The first newspapers were probably handwritten newssheets posted in public places. The earliest daily newssheet was "Acta Diurna" ("Daily Events") which started in Rome in 59 B.C. The first printed newspaper was Chinese publication called "Dibao" ("Ti – pao") started in A.D.700's. It was printed from carved wooden blocks. The first regularly published newspaper in Europe was "Avisa Relation" or "Zeitung", started in Germany in 1709.

Newspapers have certain advantages over other mass media — magazines, TV and radio. Newspaper can cover more news and in much detail than TV or radio newscast can do. Magazines focus on major national and international events of the preceding week. But newspaper focuses on local news as well and provides information and comments faster than magazine can do.

There are about 1 700 daily and 7 500 weekly newspapers in the US. The circulation of some weeklies is no more than a few hundred of copies per issue and the circulation of some dailies is over a million of copies.

There are daily newspapers and weekly newspapers. Daily newspapers print world, national and local news. Many dailies are morning papers others are afternoon papers. Sunday issues of the dailies are usually larger than the weekday ones. They may include special sections on such topics as entertainment, finance and travel or Sunday magazine, a guide to TV programmes, coloured comics. The major dailies in the US are "Christian Science Monitor", "New York Times", "USA Today", "Wall Street Journal", "Washington Post".

Weekly newspapers serve usually for smaller areas. They are printed in small communities where people know each other and are interested in activities of their friends and neighbours. Weeklies report of weddings, births, deaths and news of local business and politics. Most weeklies do not print world or national news.

Magazine is one of the major mass media. Magazine is a collection of articles and stories. Usually magazines also contain illustrations.

The earliest magazines developed from newspapers and booksellers' catalogs. Such catalogs first appeared during the 1700's in France. In the 1700's pamphlets published at regular intervals appeared in England and America. They were literary publications. One of the first British magazines

"The Gentleman's Magazine" was published from 1731 to 1917. The first American magazine was called the "American Magazine", or "A Monthly View".

Magazines provide information on a wide range of topics such as business, culture, hobbies, medicine, religion, science, and sports. Some magazines entertain their readers with fiction, poetry, photography or articles about TV, or movie stars.

Magazines are designed to be kept for a longer time in comparison to newspapers and that is why they are printed on a better paper and have covers. Magazines, unlike newspapers, do not focus on daily, rapidly changing events.

There are specialized magazines intended for special business, industrial and professional groups, and consumer magazines intended for general public. There are several kinds of consumer magazines.

Children's magazines contain stories, jokes, articles on subjects especially interesting for children and instructions for making games or useful items.

Hobby magazines are intended for collectors of coins, stamps, and other items; people interested in certain sports or games; photography enthusiasts.

Intellectual magazines provide analysis of current cultural and political events. Many of them publish fiction and poetry as well.

Men's magazines focus on such topics as adventure, entertainment, men's fashion and sports.

Women's magazines deal with child-raising, fashion trends, romance. They offer ideas on cooking and home decorating.

Many of the monthlies with big circulations are women's magazines.

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What are the names of the first newspapers?
- 2. What are the advantages of newspapers over the other mass media?
- 3. How many newspapers are there in the US?
- 4. What is printed in daily newspapers?
- 5. What are the major newspapers in the US?
- 6. What do weekly newspapers focus on?
- 7. What did magazines develop from?
- 8. What is the name of the first US magazine?
- 9. What kinds of information do magazines provide?
- 10. What is the difference in contents between a magazine and a newspaper?
- 11. What kind of magazines are there?
- 12. What do they deal with?

П			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
ΙШ	📙	🗀	мовою

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

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ІНФІНІТИВ БЕЗ ЧАСТКИ ТО

### 1.!!

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

після модальних діеслів, крім have to, be to, ought to; після діеслів to let, to make;

у складному додатку після дієслів, що виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуття (to see, to hear, to feel, etc.); після виразів: I would rather..., You had better.

# 2. Вставте частку to перед інфінітивом де потрібно

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

### **3.**

### Вставте частку to перед інфінітивом де потрібно

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

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

#### Заняття 3

#### ЗАГАЛЬНІ РИСИ ТА ІСТОРІЯ ТЕЛЕБАЧЕННЯ

#### **TELEVISION**

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

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

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

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

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

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What does the word television mean?
- 2. What kind of stations are there in the US?
- 3. Why do commercial stations broadcast mostly entertainment programmes?

- 4. What programmes are broadcasted on commercial TV?
- 5. What programmes does public TV broadcast?
- 6. Which kind of TV commercial or public attracts more viewers?

П			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
Ш	∐	🏻	мовою

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

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СЛОВОСПОЛУЧЕННЯ З ІНФІНІТИВОМ

### **1.**

### Запам'ятайте словосполучення з інфінітивом

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

# 2. Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи словосполучення з інфінітивом

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

### **3.**

### Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи словосполучення з інфінітивом

- 1. М'яко кажучи, вона була нечемна.
- 2. Ваша робота лишає бажати кращого.
- 3. Правду кажучи, я не люблю бокс.
- 4. Вашій сестрі важко догодити.

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



### Запам'ятайте такі речення

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



### Зверніть увагу на відсутність сполучника "щоб" перед інфінітивом у ролі обставини мети

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

#### Заняття 4

### ГАЗЕТИ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мово
--

#### **NEWSPAPERS IN BRITAIN**

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

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

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

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

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

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

П	П		Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
	Ш	🗀	мовою

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

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ АКТИВНА ТА ПАСИВНА ФОРМИ ІНФІНІТИВА



### Порівняйте вживання Active infinitive i Passive Infinitive

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



### Перекладіть на англійську мову, звертаючи увагу на Active Infinitive i Passive Infinitive

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



### Перекладіть на англійську мову, звертаючи увагу на Active Infinitive i Passive Infinitive

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

#### Заняття 5

### ТЕЛЕБАЧЕННЯ ТА РАДІО ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ

### TELEVISION AND WIRE BROADCASTING IN GREAT BRITAIN

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

The BBC television service broadcasts a maximum of 50 hours of programmes a week, with permitted extensions (averaging 10 hours) for outside and other broadcasts of a special character. In the course of a year, the service broadcasts more than 7,000 items on a national network, made up of studio productions, outside broadcasts, films, and relays from the continent of Europe.

BBC studio productions come from the London Television Theatre at Shepherd's Bush; eight main London studios; and fully equipped regional studios at Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Bristol and Belfast. In addition, eight small interview studios (used mainly for short insertions into the news) have been established in London, Scotland, Wales, and in the north, midland and west of England regions. The Television Film Department of the BBC is housed at the Ealing film studios; and Television News and newsreel programmes originate from a specially equipped studio at Alexandra Palace, London. The studios at the Television Centre in London (which has been specifically designed for television purposes) will start coming into use in 1961.

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

The first regular independent television (ITV) service was inaugurated in September 1955, by a programme transmission from the ITA (Independent Television Authority) London station at Beaulieu Heights, Croydon. By 1958, programmes were being transmitted for 50 hours a week, with permitted extensions averaging a further 10 hours a week, from 7 stations in all parts of Great Britain, and approximately three-quarters of the total number of homes with television sets were able to receive ITV.

Generally speaking, both the BBC and the ITV services provide programmes of music, drama, light entertainment, variety, and films. Broadcasts for schools are produced on five days in the week both by the BBC and by Associated-Rediffusion Ltd. under contract with the ITA. Religious broadcasting is also a feature

of both services, as are programmes on the arts, children's and family programmes, interviews with outstanding personalities, investigations into matters of public interest, news reports covering international, national, and local events, and outside broadcasts, mainly of sport.

Wire broadcasting — a system whereby radio programmes are received at a central point, whence they are distributed by wire to listeners and viewers — began in the United Kingdom in 1925 as a private venture and remains in the hands of private enterprise. Wire broadcasting companies operate under licence from the Postmaster General. They are not allowed to originate programmes of their own, and their function is to distribute programmes from general broadcasting stations. A specified minimum of their programme material must be taken from BBC sources. Subscribers to wire broadcasting services must have ordinary broadcast receiving licences. At the beginning of 1958, there were 411 wire broadcasting services, of which 105 gave television service and the remainder sound-only service. The number of subscribers at that date was just over one million, including 108,019 who were receiving television services.

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. When was the world's first public television service launched?
- 2. What is BBC?
- 3. What is the BBC's work?
- 4. Where do the issues to the BBC come from?
- 5. What is outside broadcasting?
- 6. What is ITV?
- 7. What have you just learnt abour wire broadcasting in Britain?

### □ □ □ Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

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

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ВЖИВАННЯ INDEFINITE INFINITIVE I PERFECT INFINITIVE

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

to write – to have written

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

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

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

<b>2</b>	•		Замініть частини речення інфінітивними вворотами
		_	

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

1. It is certain that it will rain if you don't take your umbrella. 2. Don't promise that you will do it, if you are not sure that you can. 3. He was happy that he was praised by everybody. 4. He was very proud that he had helped his elder brother. 5. She was sorry that she had missed the beginning of the concert. 6I am glad that I see all my friends here. 7. I was afraid of going past that place alone. 8. My sister will be thrilled when she is wearing a dress as lovely as that. 9. We must wait till we hear the examination results. 10. She is happy that she has found such a nice place to live in. 11. I should be delighted if I could join you. 12. He hopes that he will know everything by tomorrow.

### **3.** Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму інфінітива

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

### 4. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму інфінітива

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

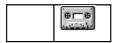
### **5.**

### Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи потрібну форму інфінітива

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

#### Заняття 6

#### ЗМІ У США



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **AMERICAN MASS MEDIA**

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

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

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

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

There is a lot of advertising on American TV and radio. Some of the TV and radio stations are owned by big corporations or individuals. The owners can advertise whatever they choose. To advertise their goods commercial firms buy TV and radio time. So most of radio and TV time is taken up by advertisements. The firms also sponsor shows and programmes that make people buy their goods. For instance, to attend a show or to take part in a quiz programme you may have to send to the studio the required number of empty cartons, boxes or wrappings (depending on what product

the sponsoring firm is selling). People are attracted by such programmes not only because they provide entertainment. A valuable prize is usually promised for the correct answer to the main question, such as a video or radio cassette-recorder or a stereo music centre and speakers. Americans are very optimistic. Their optimism makes them believe in luck and buy things which they may not need at all. The sponsoring firm makes a great profit on such programmes. The more people attend the show, the greater is the profit of the firm.

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

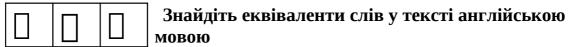
But it is hardly fair to say that American mass media do not try to raise the cultural level of the people or to develop their artistic taste and with great professional skill. Radio and television bring into millions of homes are not only entertainment and news but also cultural and educational programmes.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

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

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

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

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



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

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОНЯТТЯ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКА

# 1.

# Використайте у реченнях, де можливо, дієприкметники замість дієслів в особовій формі. Змініть конструкцію речень, де необхідно

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

#### 

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

### 3.

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

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

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

### **4.**

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

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

### **5.**

### Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи потрібну форму дієприкметника

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

#### Заняття 7

### КОМП'ЮТЕРНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ В СУЧАСНОМУ СВІТІ. ІНТЕРНЕТ

8-8	Прочитайте та
-----	---------------

### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### THE FUTURE OF CYBERSPACE

Peter Taylor finds out how computers and the Internet are going to effect our lives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

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

П		П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
🗆	l∐	Ш	мовою

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

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

1. Утворіть з поданих дієслів дієприкметник теперішнього часу

to stop- to cut- to forgetto begin- to order- to studyto open- to play- to develop-

2.	П	Перекладіть	речення	українською	мовою,
	╽╙	використовуюч	и Participle I		

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

### **3.** Переробіть речення, використовуючи дієприкметник теперішнього часу

**A. Наприклад:** The man who is standing near the captain is their new coach. — The man standing near the captain is their new coach.

- 1. Do you know the name of the man who is talking to Mr. Parker?
- 2. The sea which washes Norway in the southwest is called the North Sea.
- 3. The new stadium that houses forty five thousands people is a wonderful building.
- 4. She looked at the plane which was disappearing in the clouds.
- **В. Наприклад:** When I heard the news I phoned Peter. Hearing the news I phoned Peter.
- 1. When I saw him, I felt happy.
- 2. When he watched the game, he enjoyed it.
- 3. When she spoke to Bob, she asked his advice.
- 4. When they drove home, they saw Mr. Bentley.
- 5. When they arrived at the airport, they saw their friends there.

- **C. Наприклад:** As she said so she went out of the room. Saying so she went out of the room.
- 1. As he looked out of the window he saw his father.
- 2. As she felt tired she sat down in the armchair.
- 3. As he did not know what to do he asked his brother's advice.
- 4. As he failed to hit the ball he got angry.

### 4.

### Переробіть речення, використовуючи дієприкметник теперішнього часу

- **A. Наприклад:** While they were travelling in Europe they visited Spain. While travelling in Europe they visited Spain.
- 1. While they were sitting in the dressing-room, they did not say a word.
- 2. While he was looking through the newspaper, he saw a picture of his friend.
- 3. While he was speaking to George, he invited him to his birthday party.
- 4. While he was walking along the street, he met his old friend.
- **В. Наприклад:** After he had done his homework he went for a walk. Having done his homework he went for a walk.
- 1. After they had played the first two periods they felt tired.
- 2. After he had had a holiday he felt better.
- 3. After he had made an appointment with Mr. Taylor he told the director about it.
- 4. After they had settled all the questions they had lunch.
- 5. After he had taken Ben to hospital he phoned his mother.



### Перекладіть речення українською мовою

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



### Переробіть речення, використовуючи дієприкметник

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

#### Заняття 8

#### РОБОТА РЕПОРТЕРА

	e⊏e
--	-----

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### NEWSPAPER REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\prod_{\pi} \circ \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$
Дайте відповіді на питання.
<ul><li>1. Why is the newspaper printing an unusual activity?</li><li>2. What does the newspaper reporting start with?</li></ul>
3. What do newspapers and magazines publish?
4. What articles may be called human interest stories?
5. What reports are rather popular?
6. In what form are human interest stories often written?
7. What are the journalist's problems?
8. What other everyday topics do newspapers cover?
Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою  Незвичний, редакція, журналіст, фотограф, репортер, збирати інформацію, велика кількість, особистість, дослідження космосу, впливати, брати інтерв'ю, плітки, заради прибутку, коло читачів.
ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ВЖИВАННЯ PRESENT PARTICIPLE I PERFECT PARTICIPLE  Перекладіть речення українською мовою, використовуючи
Perfect Participle I
1. Having slept two hours he felt rested.
2. Having prescribed the medicine the doctor went away.
2. Перекладіть речення українською мовою,
Використовуючи Perfect and Non-Perfect Participle
1. Being well-prepared he answered readily.
2. Being badly wounded, he recovered slowly.
3. Having been shown the wrong direction he lost the way.
3
<b>3.</b> Напишіть речення, які починаються з – ing, not – ing або having
1. I thought they must be hungry. So I offered them something to eat.
Thinking
2. She is a foreigner. So she needs a visa to stay in this country.
3. I didn't know his address. So I couldn't contact him.
4. The man wasn't able to understand English. So he didn't know what I said.

4. Напишіть речення, які починаються з − ing, not − ing або having

1. He has travelled a lot. So he knows a lot about other countries.

2. We had spent nearly all our money. So we couldn't afford to stay in a hotel.

3. We bought our tickets. Then we went into the theatre.

4. They had dinner. Then they continued on their journey.

5. Sue did all her shopping. Then she went for a cup of coffee.

### **5.** Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи потрібну форму дієприкметника

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

#### Заняття 9

#### ВИПУСК НОВИН. МОЯ УЛЮБЛЕНА ТЕЛЕПРОГРАМА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### THE EIGHT O'CLOCK NEWS

### Good evening, and here is the Eight O'clock News

The Scottish police are looking for two climbers in the Highlands. The climbers left yesterday morning to climb Ben Nevis. It began to snow heavily yesterday afternoon. The police sent out a search party yesterday evening. They spent the night on the mountain, but they didn't find the climbers.

The Queen opened a new hospital in London today. She met all the doctors and nurses, and spoke to the first patients. The Queen wore a yellow dress, and a green hat.

... and next, football. This afternoon at Wembley Stadium, England played against Wales four to nil. The English captain broke his leg. The Welsh team played well. David Evans scored three goals for Wales.

Robert Gibbs, the great plane robber, has been caught in Montina. He was arrested in a Vanadelo night club. He is being questioned at police headquarters, and he will probably be sent back to Britain. Two British detectives left Heathrow earlier this evening, and they will help the police in Vanadelo with their inquiries. In 1978 Gibbs was sentenced to forty years in prison for his part in the Great Plane Robbery. He escaped from Parkwood Maximum Security Prison in April. Since then he has been seen in ten different countries.

The strike at Fernside Engineering in Birmingham has ended after talks between trade union leaders and management representatives. The strike began last weekend after a worker had been sacked. He had had an argument with a supervisor. Five thousand men went on strike. The worker has now been re-employed.

Vic Bostik, the lead guitarist of The Rats pop group, is dead. He was found unconscious in his Mayfair flat early in the morning. Bostik was rushed to St. Swithin's Hospital, but doctors were unable to save his life. A number of bottles, which had been found in his flat were taken away by the police.

There is no more news about the famous Lanstable painting, *Norfolk Sunset*, which was stolen last night from the National Gallery. The painting, which worth half a million pounds, was given to the gallery in 1975. It hasn't been found yet, and all airports and ports are being watched. Cars and trucks are being searched. A reward of £10,000 has been offered for information.

Jumbo, the Indian elephant which escaped from London zoo this afternoon, has been caught. Jumbo was chased across Regent's Park, and was

finally captured at a hot dog stall in Regent's Park Road. A tranquillizer gun was used and Jumbo was loaded onto a truck and was taken back to the zoo. At the zoo, he was examined by the zoo veterinary surgeon. Fortunately no damage had been done, and Jumbo will be returned to the elephant house later tonight.

Jimmy MacTavish, the Eastfield United and Scotland striker, has been transferred. The contract was signed at lunchtime. He was transferred to the American club, Miami Galaxy, for \$3,000,000. MacTavish, aged 23, was bought two years ago for a fee of £2000 from a Scottish non-league club.

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What has happened in the Highlands?
- 2. What did the Queen do?
- 3. How did the Welsh team play?
- 4. Who is Robert Gibbs?
- 5. Why has the strike started?
- 6. What happened to Vic Bostik?
- 7. What was the reward offered for?
- 8. What have you learned about the elephant?
- 9. Who is Jimmy MacTavish?

Ιп	П		Ιп	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
	Ш	Ш	Ш	мовою

Шукати, альпініст, снігопад, пошукова група, шпиталь, грати проти, зламати ногу, забити гол, грабіжник, допитувати, розслідування, страйк, профспілка, представник, бути звільненим, сперечатися, непритомний, коштувати, обшукувати, запропонувати нагороду, втікти, схопити, оглянути, шкодити, підписати контракт.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ТРЕТЯ ФОРМА ДІЄСЛОВА (PAST PARTICIPLE)

# 1. Утворіть з поданих дієслів дієприкметник минулого часу Participle II to break to paint to forget to build to write to stop

to steal-	to show-	to stop-
to play-	to develop-	to cut-
to begin-	to order-	to open-
to give-	to lie-	to choose-
	7	

# 2 Прекладіть речення українською мовою

- 1.On our excursion we saw a wall built a hundred years ago.
- 2.I read a note written in French.

- 3. The children watched by the nurse were playing in the garden.
- 4. The stolen papers were never found.
- 5. When shown the letter she confessed everything.

## 3

### Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на Past Participle

- 1. She put a plate of fried fish in front of me.
- 2. The coat bought last year is too small for me.
- 3. Nobody saw the things kept in that box.
- 4. My sister likes boiled eggs.
- 5. We stopped before a shut door.
- 6. Tied to the tree, the goat could not run away.
- 7. They saw overturned tables and chairs and pieces of broken glass all over the room.
- 8. This is a church built many years ago.
- 9. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19<sup>th</sup> century England.
- 10.A letter sent to St. Petersburg today will be there in two days.
- 11. Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.
- 12.A fish taken out of the water cannot live.
- 13.A line seen through this crystal looks double.
- 14. The word said by the student was not correct.
- 15.A word spoken in time may have very important results.



### Переробіть речення, використовуючи дієприкметник минулого часу

**Наприклад:** I have just read his article that was published in the "Morning Star." – I have just read his article published in the "Morning Star."

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



### Прекладіть речення українською мовою

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

#### Заняття 10

### ТОК-ШОУ "Я – ТЕЛЕВЕДУЧИЙ"



### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### IS EVERYTHING READY?

"This Is Your Life" used to be one of the most popular programmes on American television. Recently one of the national networks started the programme again – not reruns but all-new shows. Every week a well-known person is invited to a TV studio, without knowing that he or she will be the subject of the programme. The host greets the person with "This Is Your Life!" The person then meets friends and relatives from his or her past and present. The programme is taped before a live audience. The taping begins at 8:00. It's 6:45 now and the director is checking the preparations with her new production assistant. The subject of tonight's show will be an actor, William Paine. The host, as usual, will be Joe Campanaro.

**Director:** Let's check the arrangements. We're bringing Bill Paine here in a rented limousine. He thinks he's coming to tape a talk show appearance. The driver has been told to arrive at exactly 7:55. The programme begins at 8:00. At that time Bill will be walking to the studio. Joe will start his introduction at 8:01, and Bill will get here at 8:02. Joe will meet him at the door. Camera 4 will be there. Then he'll take him to that sofa. It'll be on Camera 3. Bill will be sitting there during the whole programme. For most of the show Joe will be sitting next to the sofa or standing on that "X". He'll be on Camera 2. The guests will come through that door, talk to Bill and Joe, and then go backstage.

**Director:** Now, is that clear?

**Production Assistant:** Yes, but — uh — there is one thing.

**Director:** Well, what is it?

**PA:** Who's going to take care of the guests before they come on?

**Director:** Stephanie is.

**PA:** And where will they be waiting?

**Director:** In Room 401 we have a guest lounge. Stephanie will be sitting there with them. They'll be watching the show on a monitor. She'll cue them two minutes before they come on.

**PA:** O.K. I think that covers everything.

#### THIS IS YOUR LIFE!

**Campanaro:** Good evening and welcome to "This Is Your life." I'm your host, Joe Campanaro. We're waiting for the subject of the world's leading actors, and he thinks he's coming here for talk show. I think I hear him now... Yes, here he is! William Paine, this is your life!

**Paine:** Oh, no! I can't believe it! Not me...

**Campanaro:** Yes, you! Come in with me now. Ladies and gentlemen; William Paine! (Applause.) Sit right over here, Bill. Let's begin at the beginning. You were born in Providence, Rhode Island on My 2, 1942. You were the youngest of six children. Your mother was a model, and your father worked at a furniture store. Of course, your name was Herman Wartski then.

**Campanaro:** Do you recognize this voice?

Voice: I remember  $\operatorname{Herm}$  —  $\operatorname{Bill}$  — when he was two. He used to  $\operatorname{cry}$  and  $\operatorname{scream}$  all day.

Paine: Rosanne!

**Campanaro:** Yes, all the way from Tokyo —we flew here to be with you tonight — your sister, Rosanne Wartski Tatsukawa.

**Paine:** Rosie, why didn't you tell me?

**Campanaro:** Yes, you haven't seen each other for 9 years. Take a seat next to him, Rosanne. You went to school in Providence and got your diploma from Whitney High School in 1960.

**Campanaro:** Do you remember this voice?

**Voice:** Herman! Stop daydreaming! I asked you a question!

Paine: Incredible! It's Mr. Theissen.

**Campanaro:** Your English teacher, Mr. Irwin Theissen. Was Bill a good student, Mr. Theissen?

**Theissen:** Well, not really. No, he was the worst in the class. But he was a great actor, even in those days. He could imitate all the teachers.

**Campanaro:** Thank you, Mr. Theissen. You can talk to BIII later. Well, you went on to the Yale School of Drama in 1962 and finished in 1966. In 1970 you went to Hollywood.

**Campanaro:** Do you know this voice? **Voice:** Say, Bill, can you ride a horse yet?

Paine: Rita!

**Campanaro:** Yes, Rita Colon, who's flown in from New York, where she's appearing in the musical 34th Street.

**Colon:** Bill, darling! It's so wonderful to see you. Hello, Joe, darling. Bill and I were in a movie together in 1974. He had to learn to ride a horse, and., well, Bill doesn't like horses very much.

**Paine:** Like them? I'm scared to death of them!

**Colon:** Anyway, poor Bill practiced for 2 weeks. Then he went to the director — it was John Galveston — and said, "What do you want me to do?" John said, "I want you to fall off the horse." Bill was furious. He said, "What?! Fall off?! I've been practicing for two weeks. I could fall off the first day — without any practice!"

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What kind of programme is "This Is Your Life"?
- 2. Who is its host?
- 3. What people are invited to take part in the programme?
- 4. What is the aim of the programme?

- 5. What is the procedure?
- 6. Who was invited to the programme?
- 7. What were they talking about?

П			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
	📙	🏻	мовою

Найпопулярніша передача, нещодавно, повтор, ведучий, записувати на плівку, перевірити приготування, кімната для гостей, провідний актор, аплодисменти, упізнати, мріяти, найгірший, копіювати, бути наляканим до смерті, впасти, роззлючений.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ФОРМ ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКА

### **1.**

### Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на дієприкметники

- 1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl.
- 2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother.
- 3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle.
- 4. Entering the room she turned on the light.
- 5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun.
- 6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers.
- 7. Hearing the sounds of music, she stopped talking.
- 8. She went into the room, leaving the door open.
- 9. Working at his desk, he listened to a new CD.
- 10. Running into the road, the young man stopped a taxi.
- 11.Looking through the newspaper, she noticed a photograph of her boss.
- 12. Using chemicals the fireman soon put out the fire in the forest.
- 13. Being very ill, she could not go to school.
- 14. The first rays of the rising sun lit up the top of the hill.
- 15. The tree struck by the lightning was all black and leafless.
- 16. Being busy, he postponed his trip.
- 17. The door bolted on the inside could not be opened.
- 18. Having been shown the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.
- 19. The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one.
- 20. Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help.
- 21. Flushed and excited, the boy came running to his mother.
- 22.He stood watching the people who were coming down the street shouting and waving their hands.
- 23. The boy lay sleeping when the doctor came.
- 24. The broken arm was examined by the doctor.
- 25. While being examined, the boy could not help crying.
- 26. Having prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away.

- 27. The medicine prescribed by the doctor was bitter.
- 28. The dress bought at the department store was very beautiful.
- 29. While using a needle you should be careful not to prick your finger.
- 30. While crossing the street one should first look to the left and then to the right.

2.	Ιп	Переробіть речення, використовуючи дієприкметник	
		$  \sqcup$	теперішнього та минулого часу

**Наприклад:** If a person has become tired from a long trip... (traveler, trip) He is a tired traveler.

It is a tiring travel.

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

### 3. Замініть виділені частини речень дієприкметниковими зворотами

- 1. When he had left the house and and was crossing the street, he suddenly stopped as he remembered that he had forgotten to phone his friend.
- 2. He looked at me and hesitated: he didn't know what to say.
- 3. **As he had long lived in those parts and knew the place well,** he easily found the way to the market place.
- 4. He has no English language problems, because he has been studying English for a long time.
- 5. **After I had written this exercise,** I began to doubt whether it was correct.
- 6. Take care when you cross the street.
- 7. Students should always be attentive while they are listening to the lecturer.
- 8. There are many students **who study music.**
- 9. Don't you feel tired **after you have walked so much?**
- 10. When he arrived at the railway station, he bought a ticket, walked to the platform and boarded the train.
- 11. As he was promised help, he felt quieter.
- 12. **After he was shown in,** he was told to take off his coat and wait for a while.
- 13. Robinson **started the building of the house at once** and finished it before the season of rains set in.
- 14.He **poured out a cup of coffee,** sat down in an armchair and looked at the woman who was sitting opposite him.

### 

### Перекладіть на англійську мову, звертаючи увагу на дієприкметники

- 1. Хлопчик, який біг мимо будинку, раптом зупинився.
- 2. Будучи дуже зайнятим, він не відразу почув мене.
- 3. Почувши кроки, він підняв голову.
- 4. Випивши чашку чаю, вона відчула себе набагато краще.
- 5. Граючись у саду, діти не помітили, що стало темно.
- 6. Том підійшов до дівчинки, яка сміялася.
- 7. Дівчинка, що плакала була голодна.
- 8. Принісши свої іграшки в кімнату, дитина почала гратися.
- 9. Прочитавши багато книг Діккенса, він добре ознайомився з цим письменником.

5.	
×	

### Поставте дієслова в дужках в дієприкметник теперішнього

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

15. There was a balcony along the second floor ...... by the

columns. (to hold up)

#### ТЕМА 14: МАРКЕТИНГ. РЕКЛАМА

#### Заняття 1

#### ТОРГІВЛЯ ТА МАРКЕТИНГ



### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### SALES AND MARKETING. WHAT IS MARKETING?

People talk about the marketing mix. This consists of (it is formed from and includes): choosing the right product (what a company produces/makes or offers) selling it at the right price (what it costs to the buyer/consumer) using the right kind of promotion (the ways to make the product popular and well-known; this includes advertising) making it available in the right place (where you sell the product and how it reaches the consumer; also known as distribution).

This 'mix' is often referred to as the four Ps, and marketing people have the job of matching these things to the needs of consumers (the people who buy and use products). People who buy the products of a particular company are that company's customers/clients

#### 'SALES' AND 'MARKET'

There are a number of words which combine with sales and market to form compound nouns and word partnerships which are very common in marketing.

- sales figures: the amount you have sold
- sales target: the amount you would like to sell in a future period
- sales forecast: the amount you think you will sell in a future period, e.g. next year sales
- representative: a person who sells a company's products; abbreviated to sales rep
- sales/marketing manager: the person who runs the sales/marketing department
- market research: collecting and studying information about what people want and need
- market share: the % of a market that a company has, e.g. a 20% market share market
- leader: the company or product with the biggest market share

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is the marketing mix or four Ps?
- 2.What is "product"?
- 3. What is "price"?
- 4. What is "promotion"?

Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою Маркетинг, містити, обирати, пропонувати, коштувати, продавати,
споживач, реклама, потреба, ринок, партнерство, дані продажу,
прогнозування продажу, план продажу, агент з продажу, дослідження ринку, доля ринку.
prinky, 4000 prinky.
ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ
ПОНЯТТЯ ТА ВЖИВАННЯ ГЕРУНДІЯ
<b>1.</b> Доповніть речення, використовуючи герундій
1. We couldn't even dream of
2. Everybody wished he stopped
3. He is sure to boast of
4. You can't act without
5. Are English people fond of
6. I hardly remember
<ul><li>7. We don't often have the chance of</li><li>8. My children are not used to</li></ul>
9. Is there any use in
10.He didn't care for
11.We all look forward to
12.Everybody disliked the idea of
13.He has given up
14. What kept you from?
15.Is it worth while?
16. The boy kept on
17. What prevented her from
18. The audience enjoyed
19.What do you mean by?
2. Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи правильну форму герундія
1.(to speak) without (to think) is (to shoot) without aim.
2.Do you know what is peculiar about the English rule of (to drive)?
3.I'm glad to say that the lady didn't keep us (to wait).
4.I remember (to take) to Paris when I was a very small child.
5.I strongly suspect Gerald of (to know) all about it beforehand, though he swears he didn't.

5.What is "place"?6.What word combinations with "sales" and "market" have you learned?

- 6.Excuse me for not (to write) more at the moment.
- 7. She never lost the power of (to form) quick decisions.
- 8.He had an air of (to be) master of his fate, which was his chief attraction.
- 9. She denied (to see) me at the concert though I'm sure I saw her in the stalls.
- 10.I want to thank her for (to look) after the children while I was out.

# 3.

### Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи правильну форму герундія

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



### Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи правильну форму герундія

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



### Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи правильну форму герундія

- 1. The little girl didn't go near the dog; she was afraid of (bite).
- 2. The baby went to sleep a few minutes after (feed).
- 3. The little girl never gets tired of (ask) her mother questions, but her mother often gets tired of (ask) so many questions.

- 4. They lived in a small town for ten years and then moved without (make) friends with any of their neighbours.
- 5. The little boy was punished for (tell) lie by (send) to bed without his supper.
- 6. Mary was chosen a year ago to act in the school play. She was very pleased at (choose).
- 7. Jack doesn't like boxing. I don't know if he is afraid of (hurt) his opponent or of (hurt) himself.
- 8. He was taken to hospital unconscious after the accident. He died in hospital without (recover) consciousness.
- 9. I always treat people politely and I insist on (treat) politely.
- 10.Little boy was very hungry at eleven o'clock in spite of (eat) a big breakfast two hours earlier.
- 11. She didn't get out of bed until ten o'clock in spite of (wake up) at seven.

#### ТЕМА 14: МАРКЕТИНГ. РЕКЛАМА

#### Заняття 2

#### БІЗНЕС ТА ФІНАНСИ

	e—e
--	-----

### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

### **BUSINESS AND FINANCE**

**Business** refers to at least three closely related commercial topics. The first is a commercial, professional or industrial organization or enterprise, generally referred to as "a business." The second is commercial, professional, and industrial activity generally, as in "business continues to evolve as markets change." Finally, business can be used to refer to a particular area of economic activity, such as the "record business" or the "computer business".

Individual businesses are established in order to perform economic activities. With some exceptions (such as cooperatives, non-profit organizations and generally, institutions of government), businesses exist to produce profit. In other words, the owners and operators of a business have as one of their main objectives the receipt or generation of a financial return in exchange for expending time, effort and capital.

### **Types of Businesses**

There are many types of businesses, and, as a result, businesses can be classified in many ways. One of the most common focuses on the primary profit-generating activities of a business, for example:

- Manufacturers produce products, from raw materials or component parts, which they then sell at a profit. Companies that make physical goods, such as cars or pipes, are considered manufacturers.
- Service businesses offer intangible goods or services and typically generate a profit by charging for labor or other services provided to other businesses or consumers. Organizations ranging from house painters to consulting firms to restaurants are types of service businesses.
- Retailers and Distributors act as middle-men in getting goods produced by manufacturers to the intended consumer, generating a profit as a result of providing sales or distribution services. Most consumer-oriented stores and catalogue companies are distributors or retailers.
- Agriculture and mining businesses are concerned with the production of raw material, such as plants or minerals.
- Financial businesses include banks and other companies that generate profit through investment and management of capital.
- Information businesses generate profits primarily from the resale of intellectual property and include movie studios, publishers and packaged software companies.

- Utilities produce public services, such as heat, electricity, or sewage treatment, and are usually government chartered.
- Real estate businesses generate profit from the selling, renting, and development of properties, homes, and buildings.
- Transportation businesses deliver goods and individuals from location to location, generating a profit on the transportation costs.

### **Business departments**

Within businesses one can often find similar departments, named (and not limited to):

- Administration
- Finance & controlling
- Human ressources
- Management
- Marketing & sales
- Production/service
- Purchasing

#### **Finance**

**Finance** studies and addresses the ways in which individuals, businesses and organizations raise, allocate and use monetary resources over time, taking into account the risks entailed in their projects. The term **finance** may thus incorporate any of the following:

- The study of money and other assets
- The management and control of those assets
- Profiling and managing project risks
- As a verb, "to finance" is to provide funds for business.

### **Examples of some basic financial concepts**

The activity of **finance** is the application of a set of techniques that individuals and organizations (entities) use to manage their financial affairs, particularly the differences between income and expenditure and the risks of their investments.

An entity whose income exceeds its expenditure can lend or invest the excess income. On the other hand, an entity whose income is less than its expenditure can raise capital by borrowing or selling equity claims, decreasing its expenses, or increasing its income. The lender can find a borrower, a financial intermediary, such as a bank or buy notes or bonds in the bond market. The lender receives interest, the borrower pays a higher interest than the lender receives, and the financial intermediary pockets the difference.

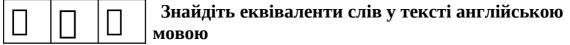
A bank aggregates the activities of many borrowers and lenders. A bank accepts deposits from lenders, on which it pays interest. The bank then lends these deposits to borrowers. Banks allow borrowers and lenders of different sizes to coordinate their activity. Banks are thus compensators of money flows in space since they allow different lenders and borrows to meet, and in time, since every borrower will eventually pay back.

A specific example of corporate finance is the sale of stock by a company to institutional investors like investment banks, who in turn generally sell it to the public. The stock gives whoever owns it part ownership in that company. If you buy one share of XYZ inc, and they have 100 shares available, you are 1/100 owner of that company. You own 1/100 of anything on the asset side of the balance sheet. Of course, in return for the stock, the company receives cash, which it uses to expand its business in a process called "equity financing". Equity financing mixed with the sale of bonds (or any other debt financing) is called the company's capital structure.

Finance is used by individuals (personal finance), by governments (public finance), by businesses (corporate finance), etc., as well as by a wide variety of organizations including schools and non-profit organizations. In general, the goals of each of the above activities are achieved through the use of appropriate financial instruments, with consideration to their institutional setting.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1.What is business?
- 2.What is individual business?
- 3. What types of businesses do you know?
- 4. What are business departments?
- 5. What is finance?
- 6. What does the term finance may thus incorporate?
- 7. What is the activity of finance?



Взаємоповязаний, щонайменше, підприємство, розвиватися, приватний бізнес, виключення, урядове підприємство, прибуток, основна мета, the отримання, витрата часу, зусиль та капіталу, виробник, сировина, сфера послуг, в обмін на, торгівля оптом та вроздріб, забезпечувати, інвестиція, інтелектуальна власність, комунальні послуги, нерухомість, оренда, транспортні витрати, розподіляти ресурси, брати до уваги, бути ризикованим, актив, керувати фінансовими справами, прибуток та витрати, перевищувати, надлишковий прибуток, вимога акціонерів, зменшити витрати, посередник, отримувати відсоток.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УТВОРЕННЯ ГЕРУНДІЯ



## Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи герундій

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

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

# 2.

## Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи герундій

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



## Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи герундій

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

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

# 4.

## Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи герундій

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



## Дайте відповіді на запитання, використовуючи герундій

- 1. What are you fond of doing?
- 2.Are you fond of reading?
- 3. What do you like better: football or basket-ball?
- 4.Do you remember going to school for the first time? What can you say about that day?
- 5. What films have you seen lately? Which of them is worth seeing?
- 6. How many English books have you read this year? Which of them are worth reading?
- 7. What do you dream of becoming?
- 8. What are you busy doing now?
- 9. What do we use for cutting bread?
- 10. What do we use for writing?
- 11.Is it possible to learn English without working hard?
- 12.Do you enjoy traveling by air? Why?
- 13. Where do you intend spending your holidays?

#### ТЕМА 14: МАРКЕТИНГ. РЕКЛАМА

#### Заняття 3

#### ГРОШОВА СИСТЕМА

	8
--	---

### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **MONEY**

**Money** is any marketable good or token used by a society as a store of value, a medium of exchange, and a unit of account. Since the needs arise naturally, societies organically create one or several money objects when none exists. In other cases, a central authority creates a single money object and compels its use; this is more frequently the case in modern societies with paper money.

The value of money emerges in no small part from its utility as a medium of exchange, however its utility as a medium of exchange depends on it having recognised market value. Hence these two aspects of money are interdependent.

Commodity money was the first form of money to emerge. Under a commodity money system, the object used as money has inherent value. It is usually adopted to simplify transactions in a barter economy; thus it functions first as a medium of exchange. It quickly begins functioning as a store of value, since holders of perishable goods can easily convert them into durable money. In modern economies, commodity money has also been used as a unit of account. Gold-backed currency notes are a common form of commodity money.

Fiat money is a relatively modern invention. A central authority (government) creates a new money object that has minimal inherent value. The widespread acceptance of fiat money is most frequently enhanced by the central authority mandating the money's acceptance under penalty of law and demanding this money in payment of taxes or tribute. At various times in history government issued promisory notes have later become fiat currencies (US dollar) and fiat currencies have gone on to become a form of commodity currency (Swiss Dinar).

### **Essential characteristics of money**

Money has all of the following three characteristics:

**1. It must be a medium of exchange** and must circulate either due to coercion or faith.

An object in order to circulate and to be in demand as a medium of exchange requires either coercion or faith. When people are coerced to use or alternatively they trust an object and demand it in order to do their exchanges and trades, then this object is considered to be money.

This characteristic allows money to be a standard of deferred payment, i.e., a tool for the payment of debt.

#### 2. It must be a unit of account

When the value of a good is frequently used to measure or compare the value of other goods or where its value is used to denominate debts then it is functioning as a unit of account.

A debt or an IOU can not serve as a unit of account because its value is specified by comparison to some external reference value, some actual unit of account that may be used for settlement.

For example, if in some culture people are inclined to measure the worth of things with reference to goats then we would regard goats as the dominant unit of account in that culture. For instance we may say that today a horse is worth 10 goats and a good hut is worth 45 goats. We would also say that an IOU denominated in goats would change value at much the same rate as real goats.

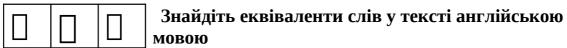
#### 3. It must be a store of value

When an object is purchased primarily to store value for future trade then it is being used as a store of value. For example, a sawmill might maintain an inventory of lumber that has market value. Likewise it might keep a cash box that has some currency that holds market value. Both would represent a store of value because through trade they can be reliably converted to other goods at some future date. Most non-perishable goods have this quality.

Many goods or tokens have some of the characteristics outlined above. However no good or token is money unless it can satisfy all three criteria.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is money?
- 2. What synonyms are used in the text to denominate money?
- 3. What was the first unit of exchange?
- 4. When did the first medium of exchange begin to function?
- 5. How many characteristics does the money have? What are they?
- 6. What characteristics does it have as a medium of exchange?
- 7. What characteristics does it have as a unit of account?
- 8. What characteristics does it have as a store of value?
- 9. Why do we need money?
- 10. What authorities issue money?



Ознака, засіб заощадження, засіб обігу, одиниця розрахунку, засіб обміну, потреби зростають, існувати, змушувати/підкорювати, з'являтися, ринкова цінність, взаємозалежний, товар-гроші, полегшувати, бартерна економіка, товар, який швидко псується, гроші, що забезпечені золотом, паперові гроші (2)<sup>1</sup>, визнання, користуватися попитом, засіб платежу, цінність, борг, "я вам винен", в порівнянні до, купувати, товар, що не псується.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Потрібно надати 2 слова або вирази, які вживаються як синоніми.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ДІЄСЛОВА, ЯКІ ВИМАГАЮТЬ ПІСЛЯ СЕБЕ ГЕРУНДІЯ

## 1.

## Складіть речення та перекладіть їх українською. Зверніть увагу на особливості перекладу герундія

1. I'd like you to stop talking.

interrupting me. asking me questions. speaking Russian in class.

smoking here.

being angry with me.

2. Have you begun reading the book that I gave you?

learning to skate?

looking through the text? making notes of the lectures?

discussing the question without them?

3. I don't mind you(r) smoking here.

them (their) using my notes.

his (him) coming to see us tomorrow

evening.

going out for a walk now. telling you another story.

her helping me.

# 2.

## Складіть речення та перекладіть їх українською. Зверніть увагу на особливості перекладу герундія

1. Do you mind if we go on playing chess here?

discussing the matter now?

telling funny stories?

packing tomorrow morning?

watching TV?

2. He hasn't finished translating the article yet.

speaking on the telephone yet. reading the newspaper yet.

cooking dinner.

3. They continue interrupting him.

changing their plans.

talking.

making mistakes.

doing home-task in English.



## Перекладіть речення на англійську. Зверніть увагу на використання герундія

- 1. Будь ласка, припиніть розмовляти. Я не чую, що він каже.
- 2. Хоча й було дуже пізно, він продовжував працювати над доповіддю, з якою збирався виступити наступного ранку.
- 3. Вони почали працювати рівно о дев'ятій.
- 4. Я вважаю, що ми можемо продовжити обговорення цієї проблеми.
- 5. Він продовжував читати книгу, поки не знайшов потрібне місце.
- 6. Ви не будуте проти, якщо я приведу з собою мого друга?
- 7. Я впізнав цього чоловіка, як тільки вона закінчила його описувати.
- 8. Я не заперечуватиму, якщо ви допоможете йому у роботі.
- 9. Вибачте, що я запізнився.
- 10.Він почав писати вірші ще у дитинстві.

## 4.

## Перефразуйте речення так, щоб герундій став підметом

**Наприклад:** It is important to learn English. – Learning English is important.

- 1. It is foolish to make a decision without knowing the facts.
- 2. It's difficult to plan your future.
- 3. It's important to have enough sleep.
- 4. It is not necessary to meet friends every day.
- 5. It's a good idea to spend a whole week on the seaside.
- 6. It's impossible for me to stay in Kyiv this summer.
- 7. It's pleasant to read a new novel of this author.
- 8. It's hard to do some work on holiday.
- 9. It's difficult to earn enough money nowadays.
- 10.It's a bad idea to buy a new car now.

#### ТЕМА 14: МАРКЕТИНГ. РЕКЛАМА

#### Заняття 4

### ВИДИ ТА ЗАСОБИ РЕКЛАМИ



### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### FIZZ IS FANTASTIC!

**Ian Peters**: Let's meet Mrs Edna Campbell, from Glasgow. This is her kitchen, and on the table there are two piles of dirty clothes. Mrs Campbell's got three young children and she has to do a lot of washing. Now, we've got two identical 'British Electric' automatic washing machines in the kitchen. Mrs Campbell's going to wash this pile of clothes in new 'Fizz' detergent, and that pile in another well-known washing powder. Now both machines are working, and Mrs Campbell's making us a cup of tea!

**Ian**: Ah, both machines have stopped, and she's taken the clothes out of them. Well, Mrs Campbell! What do you think?

**Mrs C**: Well, I've washed these clothes in 'Fizz' and those clothes in the other powder.

**Ian:** Can you see any difference?

**Mrs** C: Ah, yes! These clothes are much cleaner. And they're whiter and softer than the others.

Ian: These clothes? You washed these clothes in new 'Fizz'!

**Mrs C**: That's right. . . oh, it's much better than my usual powder. My clothes have never been cleaner than this!

Ian: Well. . . which powder are you going to buy next time?

Mrs C: New'Fizz', of course. It's the best powder I've ever used!

A lot of people haven't got washing machines. They take their clothes to the launderette.

#### HAVE YOU SEEN THIS ADVERT?

Write an appropriate advertisement for each dialogue.

Ι

Stephen: Wendy, have you seen this advert?

**Wendy**: Mmm. It looks great, doesn't it? I phoned them an hour ago. They'll ring me back if they want me.

Stephen: Oh, they'll want you. I mean you've got beautiful long hair.

**Wendy**: I hope so! If I go, I'll get a new hairstyle ... and a day out in London.

TT

**Louise**: Cohn, take a look at this.

**Colin**: Oh, yes, I've seen it. I'm going to phone tomorrow. **Louise**: It sounds very exciting, and you've got a decent car.

**Cohn**: Hmm. There are some disadvantages.

**Louise**: Every job's got disadvantages, but you're always complaining about your present job.

**Colin**: I know. I'm prepared to try it. But we haven't got a phone. I won't take it if they don't pay the phone bills!

#### TTT

**Rachel**: Helen, what do you think of this advertisement?

**Helen**: Didn't I tell you? It was in last week's paper too. I applied. I've got an interview tomorrow.

**Rachel**: Do you think you'll get it?

**Helen**: They seemed very keen on the phone. I think they'll offer me the job.

Rachel: So, you're going to California!

**Helen**: I didn't say that. I won't take the job unless they agree to pay my return fare. It'll be hard work with five kids, and I won't go unless they offer me a good salary!

#### IV

**Mandy**: Hey, Andrew. Look at this ad.

**Andrew**: It looks fun. Why don't you ring?

**Mandy**: I'd love to, but it's a waste of time. My hair's far too short.

**Andrew**: Well, I like it the way it is. Anyway, you don't know what they might do. Blue and green hair's fashionable at the moment.

**Mandy**: Oh, Andrew, I wouldn't mind that. If I had longer hair, I'd phone them.

V

Roger: Sandra, did you see this?

**Sandra**: Yes. You aren't interested, are you?

**Roger:** What? Me? I wasn't born yesterday! There are far too many things wrong with it.

Sandra: What do you mean?

**Roger**: I wouldn't take a job like that! You wouldn't have any security. You wouldn't earn anything if you didn't work all day, every day. And I wouldn't take a sales job if they didn't provide a car.

**Sandra**: Yes, look at the address. It's a hotel room. I certainly wouldn't work for a company if they didn't even have an office!

#### VI

**Jane**: There's a job in America in the paper.

**Tina**: Yes, I know. I wouldn't dream of applying for it.

**Jane**: Why not? You've been looking for a job in the States.

**Tina**: It's slave labour, isn't it? Five kids, and one evening off a week.

Jane: But the money might be very good.

**Tina**: Huh! I wouldn't take it unless they paid me a really good salary with longer holidays and more free time. And I certainly wouldn't go anywhere abroad unless they paid my return fare!

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

1. Is this an advertisement?

- 2. What kind of ad is it?
- 3. Who is Ian Peters?
- 4. Why is he meeting Mrs Edna Campbell?
- 5. What are they going to do?
- 6. What is the result?

П			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
	📙	🗀	мовою

Стопка білизни, пральна машина, миючий засіб, пральний порошок, виймати, різниця, пральня, реклама, зачіска, недолік, співбесіда, запропонувати роботу, погодитися, квиток в обидві сторони, заробітна платня, безпека/впевненість, рабський труд.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ДІЄСЛОВА З ПРИЙМЕННИКАМИ, ПІСЛЯ ЯКИХ ВЖИВАЄТЬСЯ ГЕРУНДІЙ



## Використайте необхідну форму герундія та де необхідно, прийменник

- 1. Newton, the famous scientist, was sometimes engaged (to work out) difficult problems.
- 2. "There's no question (to forgive) you," he said quickly.
- 3. Of course, I should insist (to pay) for my work.
- 4. I wonder if there's any use (to try) to improve him.
- 5. We began to speak only when we were out (to hear) of the old man.
- 6. I insist (to go) there at once.
- 7. We all suspected him (to learn) it before and (to try) to conceal it from us.
- 8. They were all busy (to unpack) the books and (to put) them on the shelves.
- 9. (to hear) the news she ran over to the telephone to inform Gerald at once.
- 10.But (to make) this request Mr. Dennant avoided (to look) in his face.

# **2.** Використайте необхідну форму герундія та де необхідно, прийменник

- 1. I spent the rest of the time in the hall of the Station Hotel (to write) letters.
- 2. You can help me (to give) a piece of good advice, you're old enough to know it better.
- 3. (to discuss) the plan ourselves we decided to consult Mike's eldest brother who in our eyes was an expert.
- 4. He hesitated a little (to open) the door. He had a feeling that there was somebody waiting for him inside.
- 5. (to hear) the sound of the door opened downstairs he tiptoed into the corridor and bent over the banisters.

- 6. (to see) three little children dancing in the street to their own music he came up nearer to see them better.
- 7. Excuse me (to come) late.

# **3.**

## Використайте необхідну форму герундія та де необхідно, прийменник

- 1. I went out for a while (to give) the boy the prescribed capsules.
- 2. You can't act (to feel).
- 3. I dislike the idea (to spend) a holiday with hundreds of other people.
- 4. (to ask) about it he said he knew nothing.
- 5. The silence was broken by the sound of a door (to lock).
- 6. She walked a little (to leave) her office.
- 7. I remember (to go) to the British Museum one day.



## Використайте необхідну форму герундія та де необхідно, прийменник

- 1. Now I can boast (to see) Rome and London, Paris and Athens.
- 2. How did you like the English rule (to drive) on the left side of the road instead of the right?
- 3. I hate (to be) ill and (to stay) in bed.
- 4. We all kissed Mother (to go) to bed.
- 5. I'm not used (to receive) Christmas presents.
- 6. At every school she went to she learned drawing, besides (to teach) by her father at home.
- 7. My wife and I look forward (to see) you and Rosa.
- 8. The children had to help (to sweep) and (to clean) the rooms and (to wash up) after meals.
- 9. The doctor left three different medicines with instructions (to give) them.
- 10. You can improve your pronunciation (to read) aloud.



## Використовуючи таблиці, складіть якомога більше речень

Ι	insisted on	visiting that museum.
He/She	objected to	doing morning exercises.
We	agreed to	buying the tickets beforehand.
You	thought of	helping them.
They	succeeded in	learning the poem by heart.

Ι	suggested	playing hockey.
He/She	finished	smoking.
We	couldn't help	meeting them.
You	enjoyed	learning English.
They	gave up	laughing.

After	finishing school	I	decided to go there.
Before	coming home	he/she	had a short rest.
On	recovering	we	spent a week at home.
	getting there	they	began to work.
	leaving for Kyiv		booked a ticket.

Ι	insisted on	my	going there.
He/She	looked forward to	his/her	being sent there.
We	thought of	our	coming back.
You	objected to	your	being given this task.
They	dreamed of	their	being invited to the party.
			inviting to the party.

I	am	pleased with	my	behaving so.
He/She	is	sure of	his	having said it.
We	are	surprised at	our	having been praised.
You	was	proud of	your	playing so well.
They	were		their	being invited there.
			Jane's	having won the match.

### ТЕМА 14: МАРКЕТИНГ. РЕКЛАМА

#### Заняття 5

## ЕКОНОМІЧНА ПОЛІТИКА УКРАЇНИ

### **ECONOMY OF UKRAINE**

ECONOMY OF UKRAINE			
Economy of Ukraine			
Currency		1 Hryvnia (UAH) = 100 kopiykas	
NBU official exchange rate		5.05 UAH for 1 USD(as of October 2005)	
Fiscal year		Calendar year	
Trade organisations		CIS and GUUAM	
Statistics			
GDP Ranking	30th (	2004 est.) [1]	
GDP	\$2991	billion (2004 est.)	
GDP growth rate	12% (	(2004 est.)	
GDP per Capita	\$6,30	0 (2004 est.)	
GDP by sector	agriculture (18%), industry (45I%), services (36.9%) (2004 est.)		
Inflation rate	12% (2004 est.)		
Pop below poverty line	29% (2003 est.)		
Labour force	21I1 million (2004 est.)		
Labour force by occupation	agriculture 24%, industry 32%, services 44% (1996)		
Unemployment rate	3.5% officially registered; large number of unregistered or underemployed workers; the ILO calculates that the realistic rate is around 9-10 percent (2004 est.)		
Main Industries	coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food processing (especially sugar)		
Public Finances			

Public Debt	\$73.88 billion (24.7% of GDP) (2004 est.)	
External Debt	\$16.37 billion (2004 est.)	
Revenues	\$13.57 billion (2004 est.)	
Expenses	\$12.26 billion (2004 est.)	
Economic Aid - Recipient	\$637.7 million (1995); IMF Extended Funds Facility \$2.2 billion (1998)	

Ukraine has many of the components of a major European economy -- rich farmlands, a well-developed industrial base, highly trained labour, and a good education system. At present, however, the economy remains in poor condition. While Ukraine registered positive economic growth starting from 2000, this came on the heels of 8 straight years of sharp economic decline. As a result, the standard of living for most citizens has declined more than 50% since the early 1990s, leading to widespread poverty. The macro economy is stable, with the hyperinflation of earlier in the decade having been tamed. Ukraine's currency, the hryvnia, was introduced in September 1996, and has remained fairly stable. The economy started growing in 2000, and growth has continued. GDP in 2000 showed strong export-based growth of 6% – the first growth since independence – and industrial production grew 12.9%. The economy continued to expand in 2001 as real GDP rose 9% and industrial output grew by over 14%. Growth of 4.6% in 2002 was more moderate, in part a reflection of faltering growth in the developed world. In general, growth has been undergirded by strong domestic demand, low inflation, and solid consumer and investor confidence. Growth was a sturdy 9.3% in 2003 and a remarkable 12% in 2004, despite a loss of momentum in needed economic reforms.

Ukraine is rich in natural resources. It has a major ferrous metal industry, producing cast iron, steel, and steel pipe, and its chemical industry produces coke, mineral fertilizers, and sulfuric acid. Manufactured goods include metallurgical equipment, diesel locomotives, and tractors. It also is a major producer of grain and sugar and possesses a broad industrial base, including much of the former USSR's space industry. Although oil reserves are largely exhausted, it has important energy sources, such as coal and natural gas, and large mineral deposits.

#### **Environmental Issues**

Ukraine is interested in cooperating on regional environmental issues. Conservation of natural resources is a stated high priority, although implementation suffers from a lack of financial resources. Ukraine established its first nature preserve, Askanyia-Nova, in 1921 and has a program to breed endangered species.

Ukraine has significant environmental problems, especially those resulting from the Chornobyl nuclear power plant disaster in 1986 and from industrial pollution. In accordance with its previously announced plans, Ukraine permanently closed the Chornobyl Atomic Energy Station in December of 2000.

Unfortunately, in November of 2001, Ukraine withdrew an application it had made to the EBRD for funding to complete two new reactor units to compensate for the energy once produced by Chornobyl. Ukrainian concern over reform conditions attached to the loan--particularly tariff increases needed to ensure loan repayment--led the Ukrainian Government to withdraw the application on the day the EBRD Board was to have considered final approval. Work on the so-called "object shelter" to permanently entomb the reactor where the world's worst nuclear accident occurred has been slower than anticipated but continues. Design work as well as structural improvements to the "sarcophagus" erected by the Soviet Union are largely complete, and construction on the new shelter is scheduled to begin in 2004.

Ukraine also has established a Ministry of Environment and has introduced a pollution fee system that levies taxes on air and water emissions and solid waste disposal. The resulting revenues are channelled to environmental protection activities, but enforcement of this pollution fee system is lax.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What components of a major European economy does Ukrain have?
- 2. In what condition is the Ukrainian economy nowadays?
- 3. What are the processes happening in the Ukrainian economy?
- 4. What do we know about the micro economy?
- 5. What happened to the economy after 2000?
- 6. What natural resources does Ukraine have?
- 7. What environmental problem does Ukraine have?
- 8. What are the staps of solving the problems?

	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
□	∐	Ш	мовою

Національний Банк України, валютний курс, фіскальний рік, СНД, валовий внутрішній продукт (ВВП), на душу населення, за межею бідності, сільське господарство, відсоток безробіття, чорні та кольорові метали, хімікати, державний борг, зовнішній борг, прибуток, витрати, економічне зростання, економічний занепад, рівень життя, розповсюджений, розповсюджуватися/розвиватися, об'єм промислового виробництва, невпевнений/нестабільний, внутрішній попит, природні ресурси, чавун, сталь, кокс, мінеральні добрива, сірчана кислота, промислові товари, балансові нафти, природний мінеральна запаси газ, сировина, впровадження/виконання, природний заповідник, розводити зникаючі види тварин, забруднення, ховати/закривати.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВИРАЗИ, ЯКІ ВИМАГАЮТЬ ПІСЛЯ СЕБЕ ГЕРУНДІЯ

1. Перекладіть речення, використовуючи герундій



- 1. Нелі запропонувала піти до Історичного музею.
- 2. Цю проблему треба обговорити.
- 3. Я пригадую, що бачила цю фотографію Британського музея в іншому журналі.
- 4. Хоча ми були в Лондоні всього три дні, я отримала велике задоволення від відвідання визначних місць цього величезного міста.
- 5. Вона боїться залишатися з дітьми. Вона не знає, що з ними робити, як їх розважати.
- 6. Він уникає зустрічатися зі мною після нашої сварки.
- 7. Вони не могли не запізнитися.
- 8. Їх потяг затримався через туман.
- 9. Лікар наполягав на тому, щоб усім дітям дали вітаміни.
- 10. Твоє пальто треба почистити.
- 11.Я пам'ятаю, що бачила лист на столі.
- 12. Пробачте, що я втручаюсь, але у мене для вас важлива новина.
- 13. Вона любить все робити без допомоги.
- 14.Він сказав це голосно, не дивлячись ні на кого, і було не зрозуміло, до кого він звертається.
- 15.Після того, як він продивився всі фотографії, Джон довго посміхався.
- 16. Мені прикро, що доводиться залишати вас так скоро.

# 2.

## Перекладіть речення, використовуючи герундій

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

# 3.

## Перекладіть речення, використовуючи герундій

- 1. Ти любиш готувати сама чи обідати в їдальні інститута?
- 2. Неможна швидко одужати, не вживаючи ліки регулярно.
- з. Я раджу вам перестати хвилюватися про дитину. Він вже в безпеці.
- 4. Усім сподобалася ідея відсвяткувати день народження Джона за містом.

- 5. Ми вирішили пройтися перед тим, як лягти спати.
- 6. Вона не звикла отримувати подарунки і була здивована, побачивши на столі чудові троянди.
- 7. Вам не треба було наполягати на тому, щоб вам розповіли про це.
- 8. Чому ви відпустили пацієнта, не помірявши йому кров'яний тиск?
- 9. Я думаю прийняти участь в університетських змаганнях.
- 10. Я люблю плавати і намагаюсь ніколи не втратити можливості купатися.
- 11. Після цієї неприємної сцени вона його уникала.
- 12. Ви не проти, якщо я покладу вам ще порцію пирога?
- 13. Ми не могли навіть мріяти про те, щоб потрапити на прем'єру цього спектаклю.
- 14. Вона продовжувала розважати гостей, наче нічого не трапилося.



## Замініть необхідні частини речень зворотами з герундієм. Змініть конструкції речення, де потрібно

- **A.** 1. That nobody saw them was a mere chance. 2. The mother insisted that her son should enter the university. (on) 3. The place looked so picturesque and cheerful that he rejoiced at the thought that he would come to live there. (of) 4. When he entered, she stood up and left the room, and even did not look at him. (without) 5. When Robert came home from the college, after he had passed his examinations, he felt very happy. (on) 6. In the darkness they were afraid that they might lose their way. (of) 7. When he reached his destination, he sent a telegram home to say that he had arrived safely. (on) 8. Thank you that you helped me. (for) 9. The new medicine may be recommended only after it is approved by the Scientific Board. 10. You will never learn your mistakes if you do not write them out. (without) 11. When the boy entered the room, he glanced curiously around. (on) 12. The patient felt much better after he had been given proper treatment. 13. Just before I left the classroom, I was approached by a fellow student who asked me to help him.
- **B.** 1. My teacher insists that I should read aloud every day. 2. Will Mary have anything against it if I take her umbrella far some time? 3. I remember that I have seen this picture somewhere. 4. That you are against John's proposal does not mean that I must decline it. 5. The fact that you took English lessons some years ago helps you in your studies now. 6. I am told that you are very busy. 7. Do you mind if I smoke here? 8. Will you object if I close the door? 9. Thank you that you did it.
- **C.** 1. Tom was afraid that he might be late. 2. Bill remembered that he had walked about the factory gate for months. 3. When the young man graduated from Harvard, he returned to Russia. 4. Mary asked John to forgive her that she had not answered his letter sooner. 5. After we had passed our examinations, we had a very entertaining evening. 6. Michael remembered that he had enjoyed the trip to the Bahamas. 7. They gave up the idea that they would find work. 8. The girls were afraid that they might miss the train. 9. I am thankful that I have been given a chance to hear this outstanding singer. 10. Helen insisted that she should

be given that job. 11. I don't remember that I have ever seen anyone dance like Plisetskaya.

#### ТЕМА 14: МАРКЕТИНГ, РЕКЛАМА

#### Заняття 6

### УКРАЇНА НА ЗОВНІШНЬОМУ РИНКУ

	e⊏e
--	-----

### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### TRAIDING PARTNERS OF UKRAINE

Trading Partners		
Exports	\$32.91 billion (2004 est.)	
Main Partners	Russia 17.4%, Turkey 7.2%, Italy 5.9%, China 5.3% (2003)	
<b>Exports Commodities</b>	ferrous metals and nonferrous metals, fuel and petroleum products, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, food products	
Imports	\$31.45 billion (2004 est.)	
Main Partners (2003)	Russia 33.4%, Germany 13.7%, Turkmenistan 6.3%, Italy 4.6%, China 4.4% (2003)	
Imports Commodities energy, machinery and equipment, chemicals		

Ukraine encourages foreign trade and investment. The parliament has approved a foreign investment law allowing Westerners to purchase businesses and property, to repatriate revenue and profits, and to receive compensation in the event that property is nationalized by a future government. However, complex laws and regulations, poor corporate governance, weak enforcement of contract law by courts, and corruption all continue to stymie large-scale foreign direct investment in Ukraine. While there is a functioning and fairly well-regulated stock market, the lack of protection for minority shareholder rights severely restricts portfolio investment activities. Total foreign direct investment in Ukraine is approximately \$4.9 billion (4.9 G\$) as of October 2002, which, at \$101 per capita, is still one of the lowest figures in the region.

Most Ukrainian trade is still with countries of the former Soviet Union, principally Russia. An overcrowded world steel market threatens prospects for Ukraine's principal exports of non-agricultural goods such as ferrous metals and other steel products. Although exports of machinery and machine tools are on the rise, it is not clear if the rate of increase is large enough to make up for probable declines in steel exports, which today account for 46% of the country's overall exports. Ukraine imports 90% of its oil and most of its natural gas.

Russia ranks as Ukraine's principal supplier of oil, and Russian firms now own and/or operate the majority of Ukraine's refining capacity. Natural gas

imports come from Russia--which delivers natural gas as a barter payment for Ukraine's role in transporting Russian gas to western Europe-- and Turkmenistan, from which Ukraine purchases natural gas for a combination of cash and barter. Although Ukraine's long-running dispute with Russia over about \$1.4 billion in arrears on past gas sales appeared to have been solved through a complex repayment agreement involving Eurobonds to be issued by Ukraine's national oil and gas monopoly (NaftoHaz Ukrainy) to Russia's Gazprom, Russia has not yet accepted the bonds, so the issue remains open. Reform of the inefficient and opaque energy sector is a major objective of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank programs with Ukraine.

The IMF approved a \$2.2 billion Extended Fund Facility (EFF) with Ukraine in September 1998. In July 1999, the 3-year program was increased to \$2.6 billion. Ukraine's failure to meet monetary targets and/or structural reform commitments caused the EFF to either be suspended or disbursements delayed on several occasions. The last EFF disbursement was made in September 2001. Ukraine met most monetary targets for the EFF disbursement due in early 2002; however, the tranche was not disbursed due to the accumulation of a large amount of VAT refund arrears to Ukrainian exporters which amounted to a hidden budget deficit. The EFF expired in September 2002, and the Ukrainian Government and IMF began discussions in October 2002 on the possibility and form of future programs.

In 1992, Ukraine became a member of the IMF and the World Bank. It is a member of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development but not a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization (WTO). While Ukraine applied for WTO membership, its accession process was stalled for several years. In 2001, the government took steps to reinvigorate the process; however, there was less concrete progress in 2002. The WTO Working Party on Ukraine met in June 2002. The government's stated goal is to accede to the WTO by the end of 2004.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What countries are trading partners of Ukraine?
- 2. What does Ukraine export?
- 3. What are the barriers to the foreign trade and investment?
- 4. What are the trade relations between Ukraine and the countries of former Soviet Union?
- 5. What are the disputes between Ukraine and Russia?
- 6. What are Ukraine's future plans and targets?

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

Торговий партнер, товари експорту, чорні та кольорові метали, паливо, нафтопродукти, заохочувати, у випадку, заважати, фондова біржа,

акціонер, загрожувати, занепад, суперечка, недостатній, Міжнародний валютний фонд (МВФ), призупинений, витрати, транш, податок на додану вартість, дефіцит бюджету, надати сил, погоджуватися/приєднуватися.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ДІЄСЛОВА, ПІСЛЯ ЯКИХ ВЖИВАЄТЬСЯ ГЕРУНДІЙ ТА ІНФІНІТИВ

	1.	Доповніть речення інфінітивом або герундієм
-		
		y do you avoid?
		n't like the idea
	3. He.	ikes
4	ı. Hav	e you finished?
		ıld you mind?
		y have no intention
		y had much difficulty
8	3. Ian	sorry
ç	). She	enjoys
1	10. We	can't afford
1	11. The	doctor insisted
		went to the cinema instead of
		ast they succeeded
		was tactful enough
		on't do you any harm
		y have begun
1	17. Tha	nk you
1	18. Just	fancy
		re is no possibility
		was prevented
		ı delighted
2	22. <b>Do</b> r	't pretend
г		
	2.	Поставте дієслово в дужках в інфінітив або герундій
		Заповніть пропуски прийменниками
1	. He	was so young, so gay, he laughed so merrily at other people's jokes that
		one could help (like) him.
2		a is a nice town (live)
		was on the point (quarrel) with.
		ant you (help) me (pack) this suitcase.
		ould love (go) to the party with you; I hate (go) out alone.
		't forget (put) the book in the right place.

- 7. I forgot (put) the book on the top shelf and spent half an hour or so \_\_\_\_ (look) for it.
  8. She told me how (make) clothes (last) longer.
- 9. Mother says she often has occasion (complain) \_\_\_\_ (he, come) late. 10.\_\_\_\_ (do) the exercise you should carefully study the examples.
- 10.\_\_\_ (do) the exercise you should carefully study the examples.

## **3.** Поставте дієслово в дужках в інфінітив або герундій. Заповніть пропуски прийменниками

- 1. You must encourage him (start) (take) more exercise.
- 2. Bob was greatly ashamed \_\_\_\_ (beat) in class by a smaller boy.
- 3. I looked around me, but there was no chair (sit) \_\_\_\_.
- 4. We heard \_\_\_\_ (he, come) back today.
- 5. She could not bear the thought \_\_\_\_ (he, die) alone.
- 6. Are you going (keep) me (wait) all day?
- 7. He pushed the door with his toe \_\_\_\_ (put) his suitcases down.
- 8. I should have gone (fetch) the doctor instead \_\_\_\_ (remain) where I was.
- 9. Oh, Robert, dearest, it's not a thing (joke) about. I've so loved (be) with you. I'll miss you more than any one.
- 10. His first impulse was (turn) back, but he suppressed it and walked in boldly.
- 11."I'm sorry, Margaret," he said, "I'm too old (start) (play) hide and seek with school girls."

## **4.** Поставте дієслова в

## Поставте дієслова в дужках в інфінітив або герундій

- 1. We read this book in class last year. Do you remember (read) it?
- 2. He was very forgetful. He never remembered (lock) the garage door when he put the car away.
- 3. Don't ask me to pay the bill again. I clearly remember (pay) it a month ago.
- 4. Did you remember (book) seats for the theatre tomorrow? Yes, I have the tickets here.
- 5. Do you remember (post) the letter? Yes, I remember quite clearly; I posted it in the letter-box near my gate.
- 6. Did you remember (lock) the door? No, I didn't. I'll go back and do it now.
- 7. She remembers part of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (go) to school for the first time and (be) frightened and (put) her finger in her mouth.



### Поставте дієслова в дужках в інфінітив або герундій

- 1. Did you remember (give) him the key of the safe? No, I didn't. I'll go and do it now.
- 2. He forgot (bring) his exercise-book; he left it at home.
- 3. Where is my dictionary? Have you forgotten (borrow) it a fortnight ago?
- 4. She often told her little boy, "You must never forget (say) please and thank you."
- 5. Why are you late again? Have you forgotten (promise) me that you would never be late again?
- 6. Do stop (talk); I am trying to finish a letter.
- 7. I didn't know how to get to your house so I stopped (ask) the way.
- 8. We stopped once (buy) petrol and then we stopped again (ask) someone the way.

#### ТЕМА 14: МАРКЕТИНГ. РЕКЛАМА

#### Заняття 7

### ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЯ У СВІТІ

	8-8
--	-----

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

#### **GLOBALIZATION**

**Globalisation** (or **globalization**) is a recent term used to describe the changes in societies and the world economy that result from dramatically increased international trade and cultural exchange. It describes the increase of trade and investing due to the falling of barriers and the interdependence of countries. In specifically economic contexts, it is often understood to refer almost exclusively to the effects of trade, particularly trade liberalization or "free trade".

Between 1910 and 1950, a series of political and economic upheavals dramatically reduced the volume and importance of international trade flows. But starting with WWI and continuing through WWII, when the Bretton Woods institutions were created (i.e. the IMF and the GATT), globalization trends reversed. In the post-World War II environment, fostered by international economic institutions and rebuilding programs, international trade dramatically expanded. With the 1970s, the effects of this trade became increasingly visible, both in terms of the benefits and the disruptive effects.

Although all three aspects are closely intertwined, it is useful to distinguish economic, political and cultural aspects of globalization. The other key aspect of globalization is changes in technology, particularly in transport and communications, which it is claimed are creating a global village.

Mundialization is a world movement that does not include liberalization. Mundialization includes the declaration of specified territory — a city, town, or state, for example —as world territory, with responsibilities and rights on a world scale.

#### **Characteristics**

Globalization has become identified with a number of trends, most of which may have developed since World War II. These include greater international movement of commodities, money, information, and people; and the development of technology, organizations, legal systems, and infrastructures to allow this movement. The actual existence of some of these trends is debated.

- Economically
  - o Increase in international trade at a faster rate than the growth in the world economy
  - o Increase in international flow of capital including foreign direct investment

- Erosion of national sovereignty and national borders through international agreements leading to organizations like the WTO and OPEC
- o Development of global financial systems
- o Increase in the share of the world economy controlled by multinational corporations
- Increased role of international organizations such as WTO, WIPO, IMF that deal with international transactions
- o Increase of economic practices like outsourcing, by multinational corporations

## Culturally

- o Greater international cultural exchange,
- o Spreading of multiculturalism, and better individual access to cultural diversity, for example through the export of Hollywood and Bollywood movies. However, the imported culture can easily supplant the local culture, causing reduction in diversity through hybridization or even assimilation. The most prominent form of this is Westernization, but Sinicization of cultures also takes place.
- o Greater international travel and tourism
- o Greater immigration, including illegal immigration
- Spread of local foods such as pizza and Indian food to other countries (often adapted to local taste)
- Development of a global telecommunications infrastructure and greater transborder data flow, using such technologies as the Internet, communication satellites and telephones
- Increases in the number of standards applied globally; e.g. copyright laws and patents
- The push by many advocates for an international criminal court and international justice movements (see the International Criminal Court and International Court of Justice respectively).
- Some argue that even terrorism has undergone globalization with attacks in foreign countries that have no direct relation with the own country.

Barriers to international trade have been considerably lowered since World War II through international agreements such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Particular initiatives carried out as a result of GATT and the WTO, for which GATT is the foundation, have included:

- Promotion of free trade
  - Of goods:
    - ☐ Reduction or elimination of tariffs; construction of free trade zones with small or no tariffs
    - ☐ Reduced transportation costs, especially from development of containerization for ocean shipping.
  - o Of capital: reduction or elimination of capital controls
  - o Reduction, elimination, or harmonization of subsidies for local businesses
- Intellectual Property Restrictions

- Harmonization of intellectual property laws across nations (genrally speaking, with more restrictions)
- o Supranational recognition of intellectual property restrictions (e.g. patents granted by China would be recognized in the US).

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What does the term globalisation describe?
- 2. What are the economic, political and cultural aspects of globalisation?
- 3. What is mundialisation?
- 4. What are the characteristics of economical globalisation?
- 5. What are the aspects of cultural globalisation?
- 6. What is free trade?
- 7. What is anti-globalisation?

П		П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
╽Ш	Ш	🗀	мовою

Міжнародна торгівля, вільна торгівля, переворот, зменшувати, поширюватися, дія, що знищує, взаємопов'язані, основний аспект, поступове знищення, призводити до, мати справу з/співпрацювати, культурний обмін, витісняти, протизаконна іміграція, міжнародне кримінальне право, сперечатися, перешкода, обмеження, наднаціональний, інтелектуальна власність.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ГЕРУНДІЯ

# 1.

## Відкрийте дужки, використовуючи герундій

- 1. The windows are very dirty; they need (clean).
- 2. It's very hot so you don't need (bring) a coat.
- 3. The house is old, and it badly wants (paint).
- 4. The famous man didn't need (introduce) himself.
- 5. The floor is covered with dust; it needs (sweep).
- 6. The grass in the garden is very dry; it wants (water) badly.
- 7. The planners didn't realize they would need (build) so many houses.
- 8. This shirt is quite clean; it doesn't want (wash) yet.
- 9. Her shoes have a hole in them; they want (mend).
- 10. The room was in a terrible mess; it needed (tidy up).
- 11. The baby's crying; I think he needs (feed).
- 12.I know my hair wants (cat) but I never have time to go to the hairdresser's.
- 13. John needed (cheer up) when he heard that he'd failed his exams.

14. You should tidy the garden. — Yes, it needs (tidy). The roses want (water), the peaches want (pick), the grass wants (cut).

# 2. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, вживаючи герундій

- 1.Пробачте, що я взяв вашу книгу.
- 2.Пробачте, що я телефоную вам так пізно.
- 3.Пробачте, що ми не прийшли вчасно.
- 4.Дякую за те, що ви показали мені дорогу до міста.
- 5. Дякую, що ти допоміг мені дістати квитки на цей концерт.
- 6.Дякую, що ви пояснили мені це правило.
- 7. Мене не дивує, що вона так часто запізнюється.
- 8.Мене дивує, що він робить так багато помилок в диктантах.
- 9.Мене дивує, що він сказав це.
- 10. Вона наполягала на тому, щоб я пішов до лікаря.
- 11.Я наполягаю на тому, щоб усі прийшли завтра о 8 годині.
- 12.Я наполягаю на тому, щоб вона негайно поїхала до Вінниці.
- 13.Все залежить від того, чи буде завтра гарна погода.
- 14. Ваша поїздка залежить від того, чи дістанете ви квитки.
- 15.Це залежить від того, чи прийде він вчасно.
- 16.Я пам'ятаю, що бачив цього чоловіка раніше.
- 17.Вона пам'ятає, що вже читала цю газету.

## **3.**

## Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, вживаючи герундій

- 1.Я пам'ятаю, що вона вчилася в нашій школі.
- 2.Вона пішла з дому, не вимкнувши телевізора.
- 3.Він пішов, не попрощавшись.
- 4.Я не міг підготувати доповідь, не прочитавши цих статей.
- 5.Замість того, щоб іти до нього, ви можете просто зателефонувати.
- 6.Замість того, щоб купувати цю книжку, я взяв її в бібліотеці.
- 7.Замість того, щоб посилати телеграму, я напишу йому листа.
- 8.Взявши такси, ми можемо встигнути на поїзд.
- 9.Я краще запам'ятовую слова, вживаючи їх у реченнях.
- 10.Ви можете узнати останні новини, прочитавши ранкову газету.
- 11.Я не мав нагоди поговорити з ним.
- 12.Є різні способи перпекладу герундія на українську мову.
- 13.Вони не мали можливості користуватися телефоном.
- 14.Цей будинок вимагає ремонту.
- 15.Діти потребують догляду.
- 16. Телевізор треба полагодити.
- 17. Цей фільм варто подивитися.
- 18.Цей роман варто прочитати.
- 19.Ці факти варто згадати.



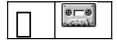
## Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, вживаючи герундій

- 1. Я пам'ятаю, що була хворою в той час.
- 2. Вона продовжувала мовчати, тому що боялася образити його, якщо розповість усю правду.
- 3. Неможна звикнути до того, що тебе принижують.
- 4. Побачивши мене, малюк радісно посміхнувся.
- 5. Мати не могла не хвилюватися, тому що діти повинні булт вже повернутися.
- 6. Вона розірвала лист, не читая його.
- 7. Це питання треба обговорити.
- 8. Його оштрафували за курування автомобілем в нетверезому стані.
- 9. Після того що трапилося, вона уникала зустрічатися з ним.
- 10.Він думає про те, щоб залишити роботу і переїхати в село.
- 11.Ви не заперечуєте, якщо я зайду до вас сьогодні ввечері?
- 12.Я звикла рано прокидатися, тому що лекції починаються о 9 годині.
- 13. Вона заперечувала, що бачила нас там.
- 14.Я не можу дозволити собі купити такий годинник.

### ТЕМА 15: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

#### Заняття 1

### людина і закон



### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **LAW**

**Law** (a loanword from Old Norse *lag*), in politics and jurisprudence, is a set of rules or norms of conduct which mandate, proscribe or permit specified relationships among people and organizations, provide methods for ensuring the impartial treatment of such people, and provide punishments for those who do not follow the established rules of conduct.

#### Introduction

Law is the formal regime that orders human activities and relations through systematic application of the force of a governing body and the society it rules over.

Laws may require or proscribe, or even restrict given actions, as well as empower citizens to engage in certain activities, such as entering into contracts and drafting wills. Laws may also simply mandate what procedures are to be followed in a given context; for example, the U.S. Constitution mandates how Congress, along with the President, may create laws. A more specific example might be the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which, along with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), a regulatory body, mandates how public companies must go about making periodic disclosures to investors.

In most countries only professionals trained in the law can effectively understand and explain legal principles, draft relevant documents, and guide parties through legal disputes, whether with another private party (civil law) or with the government (often involving criminal law).

#### Areas of law

- Administrative law refers to the body of law which regulates bureaucratic
  managerial procedures and is administered by the executive branch of a
  government; rather than the judicial or legislative branches (if they are
  different in that particular jurisdiction). This body of law regulates
  international trade, manufacturing, pollution, taxation, and the like. This is
  sometimes seen as a subcategory of Civil law and sometimes called public
  law as it deals with regulation and public institutions.
- Canon law comprises the laws of the Anglican, Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic churches.
- Case law (precedental law) regulates, via precedents, how laws are to be understood. Case law, also called common law or judge-made law, is derived from the body of rulings made by a country's courts. In the United States, the primary source of case law relating to federal and constitutional questions is

the Supreme Court of the United States. The states, each with its own final State Supreme Court, generate case law that is only binding precedent in that state, and which may be influential in other states. In countries that were once part of the British Empire the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the House of Lords are primary sources of case law, though not necessarily binding precedent, as each country has its own court of last resort.

- Case law (precedental law, not to be confused with the civil legal system, has several meanings:
- Secular law is the legal system of a non-theocratic government, such as that which developed in England, especially during the reign of Henry II
- o Private law regulates relationships between persons and organizations including contracts and responsible behaviour such as through liability through negligence. This body of law enforces statutes or the common law by allowing a party, whose rights have been violated, to collect damages from a defendant. Where monetary damages are deemed insufficient, civil court may offer other remedies in equity; such as forbidding someone to do an act (eg; an injunction) or formally changing someone's legal status (eg; divorce). This body of law includes the law of torts in common law systems, or in civilian systems, the Law of Obligations.
- Commercial law, often considered to be part of civil law, covers business and commerce relations including sales and business entities.
- Common law is derived from Anglo-Saxon customary law, also referred to as judge-made law, as it developed over the course of many centuries in the English courts. Judges' decisions are heavily influenced, and sometimes actually bound, by precedents set by the judges in previous decisions on related matters.
- Criminal law (penal law) is the body of laws which regulate governmental sanctions (such as imprisonment and/or fines) as retaliation for crimes against the social order.
- Family law is an area of the law that deals with family-related issues and domestic relations including, but not limited to marriage, civil unions, divorce, spousal abuse, child custody and visitation, property, alimony, and child support awards, as well as child abuse issues, and adoption.
- Halakha (Jewish law) is the body of rabbinic law, custom and tradition which governs many Jewish communities.
- International law governs the relations between states, or between citizens of different states, or international organizations. Its two primary sources are customary law and treaties.
- Natural law is the law that is immanent in Nature.
- Procedural law are rules and regulations found in a legal system that regulate
  access to legal institutions such as the courts, including the filing of private
  lawsuits and regulating the treatment of defendants and convicts by the
  public criminal justice system. Within this field are laws regulating arrests
  and evidence, injunctions and pleadings. Procedural law defines the

- procedure by which law is to be enforced. See criminal procedure and civil procedure.
- Sharia (Islamic law) is a body of law which governs many Islamic communities.
- Space law regulates events occurring outside Earth's atmosphere. This field is in its infancy.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is law?
- 2. What are the characteristics of law in general?
- 3. What areas of law have you learned?
- 4. What are the characteristics of administrative law?
- 5. What are the characteristics of canon law?
- 6. What are the characteristics of case law (precedental law)?
- 7. What are the characteristics of commercial law?
- 8. What are the characteristics of common law?
- 9. What are the characteristics of criminal law (penal law)?
- 10. What are the characteristics of family law?
- 11. What are the characteristics of halakha (jewish law)?
- 12. What are the characteristics of international law?
- 13. What are the characteristics of natural law?
- 14. What are the characteristics of procedural law?
- 15. What are the characteristics of sharia (islamic law)?
- 16. What are the characteristics of space law?

П	П	$ \Box$	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
Ш	lШ	📙	мовою

Запозичення, правила поведінки, забезпечувати, встановлені наказувати, обмежувати, справедливе покарання, ставлення, уповноважити/дати можливість, регулятивний орган, адміністративне право, мати справу з, церковне право, прецедентне право, за допомоги, загальне право, громадянське право, світське право, порушувати права, справедливість, недостатній, забороняти, судова заборона, деліктне право, комерційне право, суддя, карне право, увязнення, штраф, шлюбне право, розлучення, домашнє насильство, опіка, аліменти, всиновлення, міжнародне право, звичайне право, договір, процесуальне доказ/уліка, космічне право, траплятися.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКА ТА ГЕРУНДІЯ

# **1.**

### Розташуйте в такому порядку:

- а) речення, у яких ing-форма є дієприкметником
- b) речения, у яких ing-форма є герундієм
- 1. a) We all listened with great interest to the speaker criticizing the new book.
- b) Criticizing the work of our sports club, he said that it was not satisfactory.
- c) We were criticizing the work of our sanitary committee at that moment.
- d) I have no objection to your criticizing me.
- 2. a) When we entered the classroom, we saw many students writing at the desks.
- b) Do you mind my writing with your pen?
- c) He was writing a letter when I entered the room.
- 3. Lydia could retell the English story she had read without looking into the book. 4. Everybody ran to meet the people returning from the city. 5. They went home quickly, protecting themselves from the rain by walking under the trees. 6. In this factory much attention is paid to protecting the health of the workers. 7. He stopped writing and looked around. 8. In this picture you can see a young man giving flowers to a girl. 9. Playing volleyball is a good amusement for young people. 10. She left the room without saying a word. 11. We had the pleasure of seeing the performance. 12. John likes studying history. 13. Never jump off a moving train. 14. Reading books out of doors is his favourite way of spending the summer holidays, but he likes swimming and going on excursions as well. 15. Running water is always better than standing water. 16. The remaining cakes were given to the children. 17. The cakes, remaining from the evening, were given to the chil-dren. 18. You can learn what the new words mean by looking them up in the dictionary. 19. Before going to meet his friend he went home to change his clothes. 20. They went out to meet the returning women. 21. Returning home after a good holiday is always pleasant. 22. Returning home after a good holiday he looked the picture of health.

2.	Розташуйте в такому порядку:	
П	а) речення, у яких ing-форма є дієприкметником	
	b) речения, у яких ing-форма є герундієм	

1. He was looking at the plane flying overhead. 2. Wishing to learn to skate, she bought herself a pair of skates. 3. Just imagine his coming first in the race! 4. The children were tired of running. 5. Being frightened by the dog, the cat climbed a high fence. 6. It is no use going there now. 7. Coming out of the wood, the travellers saw a ruined castle in the distance. 8. My greatest pleasure is travelling. 9. Growing tomatoes need a lot of sunshine. 10. Growing corn on his desert island, Robinson Crusoe hoped to eat bread one day. 11. Growing roses takes a lot of care and attention. 12. Having prepared all the necessary equipment, they began the experiment. 13. Mary will stop for a few days at the seaside before going back home. 14. While translating the text I looked up many

words in the dictionary. 15. I usualy help mother by washing the dishes and doing the rooms. 16. Entering the room, I saw my friends smiling at me. 17. Instead of phoning his friend, he went to see him. 18. The boys continued playing football. 19. Watching the playing kittens was great fun for the children.

## **3.**

## Перекладіть речення українською мовою та визначте використання форм дієслова

- 1. She often took care of my little sister Polly giving me a possibility to play with other boys in the neighbourhood.
- 2. Having bathed her face in cold water, she came up to the window and burst it open.
- 3. Renton Heath is a charming village, situated in the loveliest part of the West of England.
- 4. "I'm leaving for South America and have come to say good bye," Jim said staring into her eyes.
- 5. She seemed to be asking not him, but herself.
- 6. I seated myself at the table and was on the point of filling my cup from the teapot when the sound of the door opening made me look up.
- 7. After spending the night in the farm, the weather remaining fine, they set out again on their journey in the same way.
- 8. He had to stand aside for the maid to carry in the luncheon.
- 9. I'm afraid I never seem to get any time for reading.
- 10.He began moving away down the drive, keeping his eyes on Dixon.



## Перекладіть речення українською мовою та визначте використання форм дієслова

- 1. It's no use trying to argue with me.
- 2. Looking in Ferrand's face he saw to his dismay tears rolling down his cheeks.
- 3. He said it bending forward to be out of hearing of the girl.
- 4. Douglas sat down again, having evidently changed his mind about going.
- 5. When we had lain on the bank for some time without speaking I saw a man approaching from the far end of the field.
- 6. I know why I make you laugh. It's because you're so far above me in every way that I am somehow ridiculous.
- 7. It was past two o'clock when she heard the car return. There were steps on the grave, the opening and shutting of the door, a brief murmur of voices then silence.
- 8. From room to room he went and, though each gave signs of having recently been occupied, it was clear that its inhabitants had departed.
- 9. Were it not for his having asked me to spend a week with him in the country, I should certainly be very glad to go with you to Madrid.
- 10.Get a blanket spread and make them hold it tight.
- 11. The darkness found him occupied with these thoughts.

### ТЕМА 15: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

#### Заняття 2

### ВИДИ ПРАВОПОРУШЕНЬ

	e-e
--	-----

### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **CRIME**

A **crime** in a broad sense is an act that violates a political or moral law of any one person or social grouping. In the narrow sense, a crime is a violation of criminal law; in many nations, there are criminal standards of bad behaviour. However, not all violations of the law are considered crimes, for example most traffic violations or breaches of contract.

### **Definition of crime in general**

This section describes usual criminal classifications applicable at present in Western countries. They may differ significantly with those applicable in other cultures; also, they may differ significantly with earlier practices.

Most people who use this word are not "crime" specialists. Generally the word indicates a social concept of the person, where a specific social act is generally considered a deliberate and conscious choice of the choices known to be available to the user of the word. For instance, historically left-handedness, epileptic fits and emotional tantrums have been considered "crimes".

#### General rules

A crime can be the action of violating or breaking a law. According to Western jurisprudence, there must be a simultaneous concurrence of both *actus reus* ("guilty action") and *mens rea* ("guilty mind") for a crime to have been committed; except in crimes of strict liability. In order for prosecution, some laws require proof of causality, relating the defendant's actions to the criminal event in question. In addition, some laws require that attendant circumstances have occurred, in order for a crime to have occurred. Also, in order for a crime to be prosecuted, *corpus delicti* (or "proof of a crime") must be established.

It may also be a crime to conspire in order to commit other crimes, or helping others to commit crimes (which makes one an accomplice); in some systems the simple association for organizing a crime is punished. The attempt to commit a crime may to be punished, even if the crime is not completed (in California, USA e.g., the punishment can be half of that for the crime itself); for instance, it is generally a crime to attempt to murder someone, even if one has not succeeded in doing so.

#### **Trial**

The most important thing in every legal trial in every nation, is first impression. The ruling class biases are so dominent in all areas of the supposed fact about everything: ethnicity, sectarianism, sexual-orientation, sexual-appearances, skin-color, occupation and education. These have been and are still

consciously and unconsciously used by the ruling classes to put false negatives and false positives onto certain categories of their populations. Every informed person in ther Criminal Trial system will therefore try to use these biases for or against their particular goals. Selection of juries and WYSIWYG assumptions of all witnesses and defendants is the most important factor, before any truth.

The courts and legal process is so irrational that there are many appeal mechanism available to most legal decisions. Historically the death "correction" of the criminal has been so badly incorrect, that some legal autorities will not have it.

In general, in most western systems, the definition of a crime requires the existing intention of committing it (*voluntas necandi*) in the author, therefore it is usually not officially "punished" when this intention is missing or when the author has not a complete mental sanity or is under a certain age.

Generally laws and law enforcers are much more qualitative, and not quantitiave in their rationality, to the point that they think that metaphors (words) are accurate descriptions of reality. Because of these ethnocentric biases, all civilizations also have Law Reform research organizations to try to quantify these known and obvious biases in arrest, trial, convictions and corrections.

Depending on the level of psychological education of the Law Enforcement groups, some underage defendants (of varying ages around the world) can sometimes be tried "as an adult" because their character is considered adult, whatever the rationale is behind this.

In another example, there generally exists an insanity defense: a assumed deviant person may not officially be penally responsible for his or her actions. A defendent who uses with the insanity defense may be judged guilty like a normal criminal. It is less common to succeed with psychiatric condemnation, and then to be "involuntarily committed" to treatment or corrections.

#### Reasons

Crimes are viewed as offenses against society, and as such are punished by the state. They can be scholastically distinguished, depending on the passive subject of the crime (the victim), or on the offended interest, in crimes against:

- the personality of the State
- the rights of the citizen
- the public administration
- the administration of justice
- the religious sentiment and the pity for dead
- the public order
- the public faith
- the public economy, industry and commerce
- the public morality
- the person and honour
- the patrimony

Or they can be distinguished depending on the related punishment (then, on the degree of offense that the forbidden behaviour caused), in delicts and violations. The definition of a crime generally reflects the current attitudes prevalent in a society. For example, possession of drugs was not always a crime, while the Prohibition Era made alcohol illegal.

#### Classification

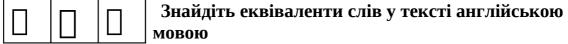
Crimes can be divided into several (overlapping) categories: computer offenses, crimes against persons, crimes against property, crimes against state security, drug offenses, sexual offenses, and weapon offenses. Crimes are also be grouped by severity, some common categorical terms being: felonies, indictable offenses, misdemeanors, and summary offences. For convenience, infractions are also usually incuded in such lists, although they are not subject of the criminal law, but rather of the civil law. An inchoate offense is a planned or attempted crime, which the offender was not able to carry out prior to arrest.

#### The following are crimes in many jurisdictions:

arson	conspiracy	grave robbing	murder	tax
assault	criminal threatening	homicide	perjury	evasion
battery	domestic violence	home invasion	postal fraud	theft
blackmail	drug possession	identity theft	prostitution	treason
breaking and	embezzlement	illegal gambling	gracketeering	gtrespass
entering	espionage	kidnapping	rape	usury
burglary	extortion	larceny	robbery	vandalism
cannibalism	forgery	libel	slander	weapon
"carjacking"	fraud	looting	smuggling	possessio
child sexual abuse	genocide	manslaughter	stalking	n
counterfeiting				

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. How could you define crime?
- 2. How do specialists define crime?
- 3. What deeds can be considered crime?
- 4. What are punishment and trial?
- 5. What categories of crime do you know?



Злочин, в широкому розумінні, порушувати закон, поведінка, правила дорожнього руху, порушення договору, поняття, обміркований, епілептичний напад, звинувачення, вимагати, захісник, доказ, співучасник, спроба, вбивати, суд, расова належність, сектанство, упередження, свідок, намір, визнання винним, неповнолітній, людина з відхиленнями, злочин протии суспільства, права громадянина, гідність, спадщина, зберігання наркотиків.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ГЕРУНДІЯ ТА ВІДДІЄСЛІВНОГО ІМЕННИКА

**1.** 

Розташуйте в такому порядку:

- а) речення, у яких ing-форма є герундієм
- b) речення, у яких ing-форма є віддієслівним іменником
- 1. She blamed herself for having been a dull companion. 2. The singing of those beautiful folk songs impressed me greatly. 3. Your having written is really no excuse for your not coming on the day fixed. 4. Such doings can hardly be explained. 5. The motor was carefully examined before starting. 6. I am very pleased to meet you after hearing so much about you. 7. Your hair wants cutting. 8. I shall look forward to seeing you again. 9. It was no use talking about it any longer. 10. Sleeping is necessary. 11. We felt so disappointed at your having missed nearly half the programme. 12. The building of this house will cost much money. 13. Are you dressed for going out? 14. I hate the idea of doing it once more. 15. Then came a general lighting of pipes and cigars. 16. But you don't mind being asked to help us, do you? 17. The forest resounded with the hooting of owls and the howling of wolves.

2.		Розташуйте в такому порядку:
П	ΙШ	а) речення, у яких ing-форма є дієприкметником
🗀		b) речения, у яких ing-форма є герундієм с) речення, у яких ing-форма є віддієслівним іменником
		<sub> </sub> с) речення, у яких шу-форма е віддієслівним іменником

1. The driving wheel of the machine is broken. 2. Driving in a motorcar we passed many villages. 3. We have every chance of passing our examinations well. 4. Having been knocked down by a passing car, the poor man was at once taken to hospital. 5. You don't know what you miss, not having the desire to listen to good music. 6. These happenings are remarkable. 7. Travelling is a pleasant way of improving one's education. 8. Every trust arranges for the marketing of its products. 9. I was told of a great friendship existing between the two captains. 10. It is no use crying over spilt milk. 11. Asking him for help is useless. 12. Happily we escaped being delayed on our way. 13. There are many discoveries being made all over the world. 14. Seeing this man, I recollected perfectly having met him many years before.

# 3.

Розташуйте в такому порядку:

- а) речення, у яких ing-форма є дієприкметником
- b) речения, у яких ing-форма є герундієм
- с) речення, у яких ing-форма є віддієслівним іменником
- 1. Sitting by her sleeping child, the worried mother at last began to realize by its peaceful breathing that all danger was over. 2. I stopped knocking at the door and, sitting down at the top of the stairs, began waiting for my father to come. 3. With a sudden tightening of the muscles he became aware of a figure walking noiselessly beside him. 4. She praised herself for having come. 5. Having

stopped crying, the child quieted down to hard thinking. 6. The old clock kept ticking on the mantelpiece, as if counting the seconds left before the coming of daylight. 7. Remembering that time was like going back to his childhood and reliving those happy days. 8. Looking back upon that time, he realized how happy he had been then. 9. Tom lived there like a paying guest, attracting very little attention of the others.

## 4.

#### Розташуйте в такому порядку:

- а) речення, у яких ing-форма є дієприкметником
- b) речения, у яких ing-форма є герундієм
- с) речення, у яких ing-форма є віддієслівним іменником
- 1. We sat by the riverside listening to the running of the water. 2. The cleaning of the room was done by the girls. 3. Working in the garden is very good for the health of people. 4. Going home from the theatre, they were discussing the play they had seen. 5. You should think before speaking. 6. After finding the new word in the dictionary, I wrote it down and went on reading. 7. He spent much time on the copying of his literature lectures. 8. What do you mean by saying that? 9. The students found the reading of English newspapers rather difficult at first. 10. Instead of going home after school, the girls went for a walk. 11. Chalk is used for writing on the blackboard.



#### Доведіть використання дієприкметника, герундія або дієслівного іменника

- 1. To my mind the setting of the scene was beautiful.
- 2. As to his stooping, it was natural when dancing with a small person like myself, so much shorter than he.
- 3. I found him in exactly the position I had left him, staring still at the foot of the bed.
- 4. If possible, give up smoking, at least for a time.
- 5. There you can see the Fire of London with the flames coming out of the windows of the houses.
- 6. Having finished the work, he seemed more pleased with himself than usual.
- 7. Pausing in his story, Burton turned to me.
- 8. I admired the grounds and trees surrounding the house.
- 9. Father said that we were not to let the fact of his not having had a real holiday for three years stand in our way.
- 10. There are wooden cabins with beds, electric light, running water.
- 11.Most Englishmen are not fond of soup, remarking that it fills them without leaving sufficient room for the more important meat course.
- 12. The evening meal goes under various names: tea, "high tea", dinner or supper depending upon its size and also social standing of those eating it.
- 13. Colleges give a specialized training.
- 14. I want you to give my hair a good brushing.
- 15. The boys could not go without asking permission.

#### ТЕМА 15: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

#### Заняття З

#### СИСТЕМА ДЕРЖАВОТВОРЕННЯ

	8-8
--	-----

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### FORM OF GOVERNMENT

A **form of government** (also referred to as a **system of government**) is a social institution composed of various people, institutions and their relations in regard to the governance (or government) of a state. Different forms of government have different political systems—a term which is generally considered to be a separate but related concept.

A wide range of different forms of government have been proposed or used in practice. The study of such forms is called civics or comparative government.

#### Types of government

Categorising forms of government gives a general idea of the power structure of the governance of a country. However, the picture is more complicated than this, as every country's system is unique, and in practice many represent a hybrid of different forms of government. For example, a system generally seen as a representative democracy (for instance Canada and the United States) may in fact also include measures providing for a degree of direct democracy in the form of referenda, for deliberative democracy in the form of the extensive processes required for constitutional change, and investigating committees and commissions (which may not be led by representatives).

A further complication is that a number of political systems originate as socio-economic movements and are then carried into governments by specific parties naming themselves after those movements. Experience with those movements in power, and the strong ties they may have to particular forms of governmental control, can cause them to be considered as forms of government in themselves. Some examples are as follows:

- Perhaps the most widely cited example of such a phenomenon is the
  communist movement. This is an example of where the resulting political
  systems may diverge from the original socio-economic ideologies from
  which they developed. This may mean that adherents of the ideologies are
  actually *opposed* to the political systems commonly associated with them.
  For example, activists describing themselves as Trotskyists or communists
  are often opposed to the communist states of the 20th century.
- Islamism is also often included on a list of movements that have deep
  implications for the form of government. Indeed, many nations in the Islamic
  World use the term *Islamic* in the name of the state. However, these
  governments in practice exploit a range of different mechanisms of power
  (for example debt and appeals to nationalism). This means that there is no

- single form of government that could be described as "Islamic" government. Islam as a political movement is therefore better seen as a loose grouping of related political practices rather than a single, coherent political movement.
- The basic principles of many other popular movements have deep implications for the form of government those movements support and would introduce if they came to power. For example, bioregional democracy is a pillar of green politics.

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is a form of government?
- 2. What types of government have you learned?
- 3. What are the characteristics of the communist movement?
- 4. What is islamism?

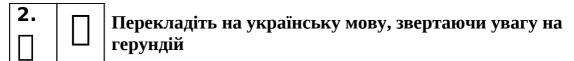
П	П	Ιп	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
╽Ш	Ш	🗀	мовою

Уряд, заклад, що стосується, політична система, громадянське право, єдиний, демократія, вимагати, конституційні зміни, представник, рух, прибічник, використовувати/експлуатувати, підтримувати, прийти до влади, основа/підтримка.

#### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СКЛАДАННЯ ДІАЛОГІВ, ВИКОРИСТОВУЮЧИ ГЕРУНДІЙ

# **1.** Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на герундій

1. Repairing cars is his business. 2. It goes without saying. 3. Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air. 4. Iron is found by digging in the earth. 5. There are two ways of getting sugar: one from beet and the other from sugarcane. 6. Jane Eyre was fond of reading. 7. Miss Trotwood was in the habit of asking Mr. Dick his opinion. 8. Have you finished writing? 9. Taking a cold shower in the morning is very useful. 10. I like skiing, but my sister prefers skating. 11. She likes sitting in the sun. 12. It looks like raining. 13. My watch wants repairing. 14. Thank you for coming. 15I had no hope of getting an answer before the end of the month. 16. I had the pleasure of dancing with her the whole evening. 17. Let's go boating. 18. He talked without stopping. 19. Some people can walk all day without feeling tired.



1. She has always dreamt of living in a small house by the sea. 2. She disliked living in her old house. 3. She was thinking of buying a new one. 4. Now, she

enjoys living in a beautiful new house. 5. She misses seeing the neighbours of course. 6. She enjoyed talking to them and didn't mind helping them usually. 7. She likes cooking and is very good at it. 8. But she doesn't like washing and ironing. 9. She hates getting up early, but she has to. 10. She doesn't mind working a lot, you know. 11. She enjoys driving an expensive car. 12. She has always dreamt of travelling round the world. 13. But she hates flying and she's never been overseas. 14. She has risen to be head of the company in spite of being a woman in a man's world. 15. She loves meeting people because she can't bear being alone. 16. She loves talking to the press and appearing on TV shows. 17. She enjoys being photographed because she thinks she's beautiful. 18. She hates being laughed at. 19. She likes being stared at because she thinks she's attractive. 20. But she hates being ignored.



#### Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на герундій

A.I'm really looking forward to going to New York.

B. Are you? I'm not. I can't stand visiting noisy cities.

A.But New York is wonderful. I love seeing the skyscrapers, the museums, the historical monuments, the Statue of Liberty...

B. I hate visiting museums. I'm not looking forward to going at all.

A.Oh, it's so exciting! I like listening to the sounds of New York - the traffic, the different languages...

B. The noise! I can tell you, I hate visiting noisy cities!

A.Oh, come on! It'll be fun. New York's a great big melting pot of people from all over the world. And the world capital is worth seeing. It's so interesting!

B. That's what you think! And the city's so dirty, you know.

A. You are right, it is dirty. But it is beautiful, too. The Big Apple is really worth visiting!



# У поданих реченнях замініть підрядні додаткові речення герундієм із прийменником of

**Наприклад:** She thought she would go to the country for the weekend. She thought of going to the country for f.ho weekend.

1. I thought I would come and see you tomorrow. 2. I am thinking that I shall go out to the country tomorrow to see my mother. 3. What do you think you will do tomorrow? — I don't know now; I thought I would go to the zoo, but the weather is so bad that probably I shan't go. 4. I hear there are some English books at our institute bookstall now. — So you are thinking that you will buy some, aren't you? 5. I thought I would work in the library this evening, but as you have come, I won't go to the library.



# У поданих реченнях замініть підрядні додаткові речення герундієм із прийменником after

**Наприклад:** When she had bought everything she needed, she went home. After buying everything she needed, she went home.

1. After she took the child to the kindergarten, she went to the library to study for her examination. 2. When he had made a thorough study of the subject, he found that it was a great deal more important than he had thought at first. 3. After I had hesitated some minutes whether to buy the hat or not, I finally decided that I might find one I liked better in another shop. 4. When she had graduated from the university, she left St. Petersburg and went to teach in her hometown. 5. When he had proved that his theory was correct, he started studying ways and means of improving the conditions of work in very deep coalmines.

#### ТЕМА 15: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

#### Заняття 5

#### БОРОТЬБА З ТЕРОРИЗМОМ У СВІТІ

	e⊏e
--	-----

#### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **TERRORISM**

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

Acts of terrorism can be carried out by individuals or groups, and are sometimes sponsored by governments as an alternative to an open declaration of war.

States that sponsor or engage in the violence against civilians use neutral or positive terms to describe their own combatants, – such as freedom fighters, patriots, or paramilitaries.

The distinction between state violence and terrorism is that terrorism is random, and more irrational than state violence, which is more considerate of human life.

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

#### History of terrorism

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

In the  $1^{st}$  century, Zealots conducted a fierce terror campaign against the Roman occupiers of the eastern Mediterranean.

In the 11<sup>th</sup> century, the radical Islamic sect, the Assassins, employed systematic murder. For two centuries, they resisted efforts to suppress their religious beliefs using intimidation and ritualized murder.

The Spanish Inquisition used arbitrary arrest, torture, and execution to punish what it viewed as religious heresy.

The use of terror was openly advocated by Robespierre during the French Revolution (1789–1799). It was the most severe period of the rule of the Committee of Public Safety (1793–1795), labelled "The reign of Terror" (1793–

1794), and described Jacobin extensive use of death penalty by guillotine. It induced fear and outrage not only in France, but also throughout the European aristocracy. This period is the first known use of the term "terrorism".

After the American Civil War (1861–1865) defiant Southerners formed a terrorist organization called the Ku Klux Klan to intimidate supporters of Reconstruction.

In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Spanish insurgents successfully employed terrorism against Napoleonic domination.

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

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

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

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Can you identify "terrorism" in your own words?
- 2. Do you know where the term "terrorism" comes from?
- **3.** Who do we call terrorists?
- 4. What do you know about Roman emperors Tiberius and Caligula? What were they famous for?
- 5. What were the methods of intimidation of the Spanish Inqusition?
- 6. What was happening during the French Revolution? Who are Jacobins and Robespierre?
- 7. What are the causes of the American Civil War? What is Ku Klux Klan?
- **8.** What do you know about anarchism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century? What do you know about this period in Russia?
- **9.** Can you give examples of totalitarian regimes in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

П			Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
⊔	∐	🏻	мовою

Систематичний терор, непередбачена жорстокість, досягнути політичної мети, таємна поліція, здійснювати терористичний акт, оголошення війни, борець за свободу, випадковий, бути залученим, психологічна війна, кара, страта, використовувати, ритуальне вбивство, тортури, релігійна єресь, царська реформа, знищення, вибуховий пристрій, бути свідком, ув'язнення.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОНЯТТЯ ПРО СКЛАДНИЙ ДОДАТОК (COMPLEX OBJECT)

# 1.

#### Закінчить речення, вживаючи складний додаток

**Наприклад:** "Bring me a book," said my brother to me. My brother **wanted me to bring** him a book.

- 1. The teacher said to the pupils: "Learn the rule."
- 2. "Be careful or else you can split the milk," said my mother to me.
- **3.** "My daughter will go to a ballet school," said the women.
- 4. The man said: "My son will study mathematics."
- 5. "Oh, father, buy me this toy, please," said the little boy.

# 2. Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи складний додаток з дієприкметником

**Наприклад:** He was reading in the garden. She saw him. - She saw him **reading** in the garden.

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

# **3.** Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи складний додаток з дієприкметником

- 1. I heard him. He was singing an English song.
- 2. I can see the train. It is coming.
- 3. I watched the rain. It was beating down the flowers in the garden.
- **4.** I saw a group of girls, they were eating ice-cream.
- 5. We noticed a group of people. They were digging potatoes in the field.

- 6. Didn't you see her? She was smiling at you.
- 7. They were talking about computers. We heard them.
- **8.** The ship was leaving the port. He stood and looked at it.

# 4.

#### Закінчить речення, вживаючи складний додаток

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



# Перепишіть речення, вживаючи складний додаток замість підрядних додаткових речень

**Наприклад:** I expect **that she will send** me a letter. — I expect **her to send** me a letter.

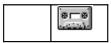
I know **that he is** a great scientist. − I know **him to be** a great scientist.

- 1. I know that my friend is a just man.
- 2. I expect that he will understand your problem and help you to solve it.
- 3. I expected that he would behave quite differently.
- 4. I didn't expect that my brother would forget to send her flowers.
- 5. He knows that my mother is a very kind woman.
- 6. She expected that her brother would bring her the book.
- 7. I know that your uncle is an excellent mathematician.
- 8. People expected that the 21<sup>st</sup> century would bring peace on the earth.

#### ТЕМА 15: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

#### Заняття 6

#### СВІТОВІ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ (ООН, НАТО, ЮНЕСКО)



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (UN, NATO, UNESCO) UNITED NATIONS

Flag of the United Nations

The **United Nations**, or **UN**, is an international organization established in 1945. The UN describes itself as a "global association of governments facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, and social equity." It was founded by 51 states and as of 2005 it consists of 191 member states, including virtually all internationally-recognized independent nations. From its headquarters in New York City, the member countries of the UN and its specialized agencies give guidance and make decisions on substantive and administrative issues in regular meetings held throughout each year.

The organization is structurally divided into administrative bodies, including the UN General Assembly, UN Security Council, UN Economic and Social Council, UN Trusteeship Council, UN Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice, as well as counterpart bodies dealing with the governance of all other UN system agencies, for example, the WHO and UNICEF. The organization's most visible public figure is the Secretary-General.

The UN was founded at the conclusion of World War II by the victorious world powers, and the founders of the UN had high hopes that it would act to prevent conflicts between nations and make future wars impossible, by fostering an ideal of collective security. The organization's structure still reflects in some ways the circumstances of its founding; specifically, in addition to the rotating national members of the prominent United Nations Security Council, there are five permanent members with veto power — the United States of America, Russia, United Kingdom, France, and People's Republic of China (which replaced the Republic of China).

#### **NATO**



The NATO flag

The **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)**, sometimes called **North Atlantic Alliance**, **Atlantic Alliance** or the **Western Alliance**, is an international organisation for defence collaboration established in 1949, in support of the North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington, D.C., on April 4, 1949. Its headquarters are located in Brussels, Belgium. Its other official name is the French equivalent, *l'Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique du Nord (OTAN)*.

#### **Purpose**

The core of NATO is **Article V** of the NATO Treaty, which states:

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all. Consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

This provision was intended so that if the USSR and its allies launched an attack against any of the NATO members, it would be treated as if it was an attack on all member states. This marked a significant change for the United States, which had traditionally favoured isolationist policies. However, the feared invasion of Western Europe never came. Instead, the provision was invoked for the first time in the treaty's history on September 12, 2001, in response to the September 11 attacks on the United States the day before.

#### **UNESCO**



**UNESCO** logo

The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**, commonly known as **UNESCO**, is a specialized agency of the United Nations system established in 1945. Its main objective is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms (Article 1 of the UNESCO Constitution).

191 nations belong to UNESCO. The Organization is headquartered in Paris, France, with over 50 field offices and several institutes and centres throughout the world. UNESCO pursues its action through five major programmes: education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture and communication and information. Projects sponsored by UNESCO include literacy, technical, and teacher-training programmes; international science programmes; regional and cultural history projects, the promotion of cultural diversity; international cooperation agreements to secure the world cultural and natural heritage and to preserve human rights; and attempts to ameliorate the worldwide digital divide.

One of UNESCO's missions is to maintain a list of World Heritage Sites. These sites are important natural or historical sites whose preservation and safe keeping are deemed important for the world community. However UNESCO does not get involved with the preservation of the site. UNESCO also maintains the list of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity and, since 1997, The Memory of the World International Register.

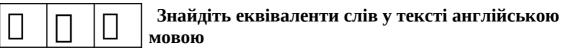
UNESCO was also responsible for the founding of OANA, the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies. It provides funding to the International Council of Science. UNESCO is represented by UNESCO Goodwill Ambassadors.

UNESCO is entrusted to coordinate the activities of the International Decade for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001–2010) proclaimed by UN in 1998.

Every year, UNESCO promotes freedom of expression and freedom of the press as a basic human right by marking World Press Freedom Day on May 3. The event is held to remember, celebrate and emphasize the importance of press freedom as a crucial ingredient of any healthy, democratic and free society.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

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



Організація Об'єднаних націй (ООН), міжнародна організація, сприяти/полегшувати, дійсний/незалежний, Генеральна Асамблея, Рада Безпеки, запобігати конфлікти, заохочувати, Північноатлантичний союз (НАТО), безпека, ціль, союзник, запускати, Організація ООН з питань

освіти, науки та культури (ЮНЕСКО), забезпечувати мир та безпеку, співпраця, покращувати, доручати.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ФОРМИ СКЛАДНОГО ДОДАТКУ

# **1.**

# Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи складний додаток з інфінітивом

**Наприклад:** He dropped his bag. I saw it. – I saw **him drop** his bag.

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

# 2. Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи складний додаток з інфінітивом

- 1. The doctor touched the boy's leg. The boy felt it.
- 2. The wounded hunter felt that the bear touched him, but he didn't move.
- 3. Shall we hear it if the telephone rings?
- 4. The ship sailed away from the shore. They saw it.
- 5. Pete bought some flowers. His friends saw it.
- 6. I noticed that Henry went up and spoke to the stranger.
- 7. I saw that he opened the door and left the room.



# Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на відтінки значень складного додатка залежно від того, чим виражена його друга частина: дієприкметником чи інфінітивом

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



Перекладіть на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на відтінки значень складного додатка залежно від того, чим виражена його друга частина : дієприкметником чи інфінітивом

- 1. Nobody noticed him come in and sit down.
- 2. She felt tears roll down her cheeks.
- 3. I felt Nick put down his hand on my shoulder.
- 4. I was so weak that I felt my knees shaking.
- 5. We saw them jump with the parachutes.
- 6. He heard a car approaching from the opposite direction.
- 7. I heard him tell the teacher about it.
- 8. At the stop she saw another girl waiting for the bus.
- 9. We saw some people washing clothes in the stream.
- 10.He went to the window and, looking through it, suddenly saw her walking down the path.
- 11. The people living in the north do not see the sun come out for months.

#### ТЕМА 15: СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЖИТТЯ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

#### Заняття 7

#### НОВІТНІ СВІТОВІ ДОСЯГНЕННЯ

	8-8
--	-----

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **MIKOYAN-GUREVICH MIG-23**

The **Mikoyan-Gurevich MiG-23** ( $M\mu\Gamma$ -23 in Cyrillic script) (NATO reporting name '**Flogger**') is a swing-wing fighter aircraft, originally built by the Mikoyan-Gurevich Design Bureau in the Soviet Union. Produced in large numbers, it remains in limited service with various export customers.

#### **Development**

The MiG-23's predecessor, the MiG-21(NATO reporting name 'Fishbed'), was fast and agile, but extremely limited in its operational capabilities, with primitive radar, short range, and a limited weapons load (restricted in some aircraft to a pair of short-range air-to-air missiles). The MiG-23 was a heavier, more powerful machine designed to remedy these deficiencies, and, it was hoped, rival Western aircraft like the F-4 Phantom.

A major design consideration was take-off and landing performance. The Soviets' existing fast jets required very long runways, which, combined with their limited range, limited their tactical usefulness. The VVS demanded that the new aircraft have a much shorter take-off run. This led Mikoyan to consider two alternatives: lift jets to provide an additional lift component and variable-geometry wings. The latter, which had been developed by TsAGI for both 'clean-sheet' aircraft designs and adaptations of existing designs, proved more promising, and the **MiG-23S** ('**Flogger-A'**) was accepted for production in 1969. Only 50 of the initial preproduction model were built, production switching to the first mass-production version, the **MiG-23M** ('**Flogger-B'**) and its associated two-seat trainer version, the **MiG-23UB** ('**Flogger-C'**). The MiG-23 entered service in June 1972.

It was subsequently produced in many variants, including several dedicated ground-attack models, the ultimate example of which was the MiG-27.

The MiG-23 was produced in large numbers and widely exported to many nations, including Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Libya, North Korea, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Vietnam. The MiG-23 was gradually phased out of Soviet service in the 1980s in favour of newer types. The last front-line 'Flogger' fighters were retired in 1997.

Western pilots who flew the MiG-23 claimed the MiG-23's handling was similar to something between the F-4E and Panavia Tornado in some parts of

the flight envelope, and in others more like the F-105. The Israelis tested the MiG-23 and found it had better acceleration than the F-16 and F-18.

The latest MiG-23-98 upgrade offers a fighter capable of firing AA-12, AA-10 and AA-11 AAMs, with upgraded radar and fitted with a helmet mounted sight.

#### **Combat Action**

According to different Arab, Cuban and Russian reports the MiG-23 achieved victories over the F-4 Phantom, Mirage F1, F-5, A-4 Skyhawk in different wars throughout the Middle East and Africa. Some reports claimed that a Panavia Tornado was shot down by MiG-23s during Gulf War I; others claimed that the MiG-23 was able to shoot down F-16s, however this seems highly unlikey given the generation and techology gap between the two. However, please note that Isreali F-16s has been shot down by MiG-21s. A unexperienced pilot may easy get overconfident when engaging inferior aircraft, and such making it possible for a MiG-23 to score a kill against Western Aircraft.

The MiG-23's victories have been quite difficult to document. There is a report of a South African Air Force Mirage F1 being shot down by Cuban MiG-23MLs during the Angolan civil war. The pilot managed to crash land the Mirage F1 damaging it irreparably and injuring the pilot.

Few pictures and footage have been released of MiG-23 air to air combat losses except a picture of the wreckage of a Syrian MiG-23 shot down by Israeli forces and the US Navy film footage of the shooting of two Libyan MiG-23MS by a pair of US Navy F-14s.

#### Specifications (MiG-23MLD 'Flogger-K')

#### General characteristics

- Crew: one
- **Length:** 16.70 meters (56 ft 9.5 in) including probe
- **Wingspan:** Spread, 13.97 meters (45 ft 10 in)
- **Height:** 4.82 meters (15 ft 9.75 in)
- **Wing area:** (spread) 37.35 m<sup>2</sup> (402.05 ft<sup>2</sup>); (swept) 34I6 m<sup>2</sup> (367.71 ft<sup>2</sup>)
- **Empty weight:** 9,595 kg (21,153 lb)
- Loaded weight: 15,700 kg (34,612 lb)
- **Maximum takeoff weight:** 18,030 kg (39,749 lb)
- **Powerplant:** 1x Khatchaturov R-35-300 turbojet; 8,550 kgf (83.6 kN, 18,850 lbf) dry and 13,000 kgf (127 kN, 28,700 lbf) afterburning thrust

#### Performance

- Maximum speed: 2,500 km/h (1,553 mph, Mach 2.35) at altitude; 1,350 km/h (838 mph, Mach 1I4) at sea level
- **Combat radius:** 1,150 km (572 mi) with six AAMs
- **Ferry range:** 2,820 km (1,752 mi)
- **Rate of climb:** 14,400 m/min (47,245 ft/min)
- **Service ceiling:** 18,500 m (60,695 ft)
- **Wing loading:** 575 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (118 lb/ft<sup>2</sup>)
- Thrust-to-weight ratio: 5.3 N/kg (0.54 lbf/lb)

#### Armament

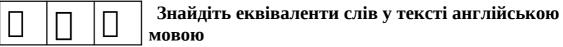
- one Gryazev-Shipunov GSh-23L 23 mm cannon with 200 rounds
- two fuselage, two wing glove, and two wing pylons for up to 3,000 kg (6,614 lb) of stores, including:
- o R-23 (AA-7 Apex)
- o R-60 (AA-8 Aphid)
- also, upgraded aircraft may carry:
- o R-27 (AA-10 Alamo)
- o R-73 (AA-11 Archer)

The MiG-23's armament evolved as the MiG-23's avionics were been upgraded and new variants were deployed. The first MiG-23s were armed with AA-2s Atolls (R-3) but they were incapable of firing radar guided AA-7 Apex. The main MiG-23 version deployed by the former Soviet Union was the MiG-23M. It was usually armed with AA-7 Apex (R-23) and AA-8 Aphid (R-60) however it was not rare to see AA-2 Atolls (R-23) on MiG-23Ms. The MiG-23ML lightened up version derivatives such as the MiG-23P and MiG-23MLD were able to fire the more modern AA-11 Archer (R-73) but only in Soviet service. Export subvariants were still only able to fire AA-7s and AA-8 Aphids.

Later MiG-23 upgrades such as the MiG-23-98 have included the AA-10 Alamo and AA-12 Adder as Air to Air weapons. The Helmet Mounted Sight associated with the AA-11 Archer (R-73) was reported to have been fitted on MiG-23MLDs and are part of the MiG-23-98 upgrade. There were reports about the MiG-23MLD being capable of firing the AA-10 Alamo.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What kind of aircraft the MiG-23 is?
- 2. How, when and where was it developed?
- 3. What is its cambat action?
- 4. What are the general characteristics of the MiG-23?
- 5. What is its performance?
- 6. What is its armament?



Винищувач, з обмеженими послугами, швидкий, обмежений, ракета повітря-повітря, відсутність/вада, реактивний літак, масове виробництво, заявляти, керування літаком, прискорення, здобути громадянська війна, перемогу, збити, втрата, команда, озброєння. модернізувати/покращувати.

#### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ДІЄСЛОВА, ПІСЛЯ ЯКИХ ВЖИВАЄТЬСЯ СКЛАДНИЙ ДОДАТОК



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

- 1. He wanted his letters sent at once.
- 2. I don't want my papers looked through.
- 3. She didn't want her child taken to hospital.
- 4. She gave him some papers and said that the client wanted them signed.
- 5. The teacher wants our homework to be prepared well.
- 6. Would you like your luggage carried upstairs?
- 7. She has had no photographs of herself taken since her childhood.
- 8. Have this carpet spread on the floor.



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

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



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

- 1. Ellen had her needle threaded for her as her eyesight was getting worse and worse.
- 2. They had some dinner brought.
- 3. The planters had the trees in the jungle cut down.
- 4. I shall have my son taught music.
- 5. I shall have your taxi kept at the door.

#### ТЕМА 16: ЗАХИСТ НАВКОЛИШНЬОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА

#### Заняття 1

#### ФЛОРА ТА ФАУНА



#### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### FLORA (PLANTS) AND FAUNA (ANIMALS)

In botany, *flora* (plural: floras or florae) has two meanings.

The first refers to the plant life occurring in that area, especially the naturally occurring plant life.

The second refers to a work which briefly describes the species occurring in an area usually politically defined (in rare cases geographically defined), with the aim of allowing identification. A flora often contains a diagnostic key. Traditionally floras are books, but some are now published on CD-ROM, websites, etc.

The term comes from Flora, the goddess of flowers in Roman mythology.

#### Vegetation

Vegetation is a general term for the plant life of a region; it refers to the ground cover provided by plants, and is, by far, the most abundant biotic element of the biosphere. The term *vegetation* does not, by itself, imply anything regarding species composition, life forms, structure, spatial "naturalness", or any other specific botanical or geographic characteristics. It is broader than the term *flora* which refers exclusively to species composition. Perhaps the closest synonym is plant community, but vegetation can, and often does, refer to a wider range of spatial scales. Primeval redwood forests, coastal mangrove stands, sphagnum bogs, desert soil crusts, roadside weed patches, wheat fields, cultivated gardens and lawns; all are encompassed by the term veaetation.

**Fauna** is a collective term for animal life. The corresponding term for plants is flora. Technically, the proper term for *fauna* plus *flora* is *biota*, but fauna is often used instead. In zoology and paleontology the term is often used to refer to the typical collection of animals (and sometimes plants) found in a specific time and/or place — e.g. the 'Sonoran Desert fauna' or the 'Burgess shale fauna'.

Paleontologists sometimes refer to a sequence of 80 or so faunal stages.

#### **Animal**

**Animals** are a major group of organisms, classified as the kingdom **Animalia** or **Metazoa**. In general they are multicellular, capable of locomotion and responsive to their environment, and feed by consuming other organisms. Their body plan becomes fixed as they develop, usually early on in their development as embryos, although some undergo a process of metamorphosis later on. Human beings are classified as members of the animal kingdom.

Kingdom Animalia has several characteristics that set it apart from other living things. First, animals are eukaryotic. This separates them from the Kingdom Monera. Second, animals are multicellular, which separates them from Kingdom Protista. Third, they are heterotrophic, setting them apart from Kingdom Plantae and several plant-like protists. Finally, Kingdom Animalia consists of organisms without cell walls, which makes it unique compared to Kingdom Plantae, algae, and Kingdom Fungi.

Aristotle divided the living world between animals and plants, and this was followed by Carolus Linnaeus in the first hierarchical classification. Since then biologists have begun emphasizing evolutionary relationships, and so these groups have been restricted somewhat. For instance, microscopic protozoa were originally considered animals because they move, but are now treated separately. Colloquially, and in some religions, humans are considered separate from animals (on account of their unique abilities of speech and advanced thought or the view that they are the chosen representatives of a deity), but they belong together by current biological and taxonomical standards. The name animal comes from the Latin word *animal*, of which *animalia* is the plural, and ultimately from *anima*, meaning vital breath or soul.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is flora?
- 2. What two meanings of the word "flora" do you know?
- 3. What is vegetation?
- 4. What are the differences between plants and animals?
- 5. What is fauna?

П		П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
🗀	📙 🔠	⊔	мовою

Відбуватися, вид, богиня, торфяне болото, пустеля, багатокліточний, відокремлений, вміння, душа.

#### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОНЯТТЯ ПРО УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ

## 1. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі

1. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers. 2. If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter. 3. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student. 4. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in St. Petersburg together. 5. If they (not to go) to Moscow last year, they would not have heard that famous musician. 6. If you (not to get) tickets for the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home. 7. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the

doctor. 8. I should be delighted if I (to have) such a beautiful fur coat. 9. If it (to rain), we shall have to stay at home. 10. If he (to work) hard, he would have achieved great progress. 11. If it is not too cold, I (not to put) on my coat. 12. I (to write) the composition long ago if you had not disturbed me. 13. If he (not to read) so much, he would not be so clever. 14. If my friend (to be) at home, he will tell us what to do.

## 

1. If you (not to buy) coffee, we shall drink tea, 2. If he is free tomorrow, he certainly (to come) to our party. 3. My brother would not have missed so many lessons if he (not to hurt) his leg. 4. If my friend (to work) in my office, we should meet every day. 5. If you spoke English every day, you (to improve) your language skills. 6. If you get a "five", your mother (to be) happy. 7. If she (to return) earlier she would have been able to see him before he left'. 8. If these shoes were not too big for me, I (to buy) them. 9. If you (to ring) me up, I shall tell you a secret. 10. If you (to be) a poet, you would write beautiful poetry. 11. If he did not read so much, he (not to know) English literature so well. 12. If he (to come) to our house yesterday, he would have met his friend. 13. If he (not to pass) his examination, he will not get a scholarship. 14. If she (not to help) me, I should have been in a very difficult situation. 15. My father would have more free time if he (not to read) so many newspapers. 16. If only you had let me know, I (to go) there immediately. 17. If I were a famous singer, I (to get) a lot of flowers every day.

## Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі

3.

×\*

1. If my brother (to be) in trouble, I shall help him, of course. 2. If I don't manage to finish my report today, I (to stay) at home tomorrow. 3. If she were more careful about her diet, she (not to be) so stout. 4. You would not feel so bad if you (not to smoke) too much. 5. If he (to learn) the poem, he would not have got a bad mark. 6. If you gave me your dictionary for a couple of days, I (to translate) this text. 7. If I (to be) a musician, I should be very happy. 8. If Barbara (to get) up at half past eight, she would have been late for school. 9. If you had not put the cup on the edge of the table, it (not to get) broken. 10I should be very glad if he (to come) to my place. 11. If he (to live) in St. Petersburg, he would go to the Hermitage every week. 12. If you (to go) to the theatre with us last week, you would have enjoyed the evening. 13. You won't understand the rule if you (not to listen) to the teacher. 14. If he weren't such a bookworm, he (not to spend) so much time sitting in the library. 15. I should not have bought the car if my friend (not to lend) me money. 16. If he did not live in St. Petersburg, we (not to meet) so often. 17. If he had warned me, I (to do) the work in time.



#### Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі

1. If I (to have) this rare book, I should gladly lend it to you. 2. The dish would have been much more tasty if she (to be) a better cook. 3. He never (to phone) you if I hadn't reminded him to do that. 4. Your brother (to become) much stronger if he took cold baths regularly. 5. If he (to be) more courageous, he would not be afraid. 6. If the fisherman had been less patient, he (not to catch) so much fish. 7. If you (to put) the ice cream into the refrigerator, it would not have melted. 8. If I (to know) the result now, I would phone her immediately.



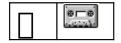
### Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі

1. If you had let me know yesterday, I (to bring) you my book. 2. If it (to snow), the children will play snowballs. 3. If I (not to know) English, I should not be able to enjoy Byron's poetry. 4. I (not to do) it if you did not ask me. 5. If men (to have) no weapons, would wars be possible? 6. You will never finish your work if you (to waste) your time like that. 7. If I (to have) his telephone number, I should easily settle this matter with him.

#### ТЕМА 16: ЗАХИСТ НАВКОЛИШНЬОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА

#### Заняття 2

#### ПРИРОДНІ РЕСУРСИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

**Natural resources** are commodities that are considered valuable in their relatively unmodified (natural) form. A commodity is generally considered a natural resource when the primary activities associated with it are extraction and purification, as opposed to creation. Thus, mining, petroleum extraction, fishing, and forestry are generally considered natural-resource industries, while agriculture is not. The term was introduced to a broad audience by E.F. Schumacher in his 1970s book *Small Is Beautiful*.

Natural resources are often classified into renewable and non-renewable resources. Renewable resources are generally living resources (fish, coffee, and forests, for example), which can restock (renew) themselves at approximately the rate at which they are extracted, if they are not overharvested. Non-living renewable natural resources include soil, as well as water, wind, tides and solar radiation — *compare with* renewable energy.

Mineral resources are generally non-renewable and, once a site's non-renewable resource is exhausted, it is considered to be useless for future extraction, barring technological improvements that allow economic extraction from the tailings.

Both extraction of the basic resource and refining it into a purer, directly usable form, (e.g., metals, refined oils) are generally considered natural-resource activities, even though the latter may not necessarily occur near the former.

Natural resources are natural capital converted to commodity inputs to infrastructural capital processes. They include soil, timber, oil, minerals, and other goods taken more or less as they are from the Earth.

A nation's natural resources often determine its wealth and status in the world economic system, by determining its political influence. Developed nations are those which are less dependent on natural resources for wealth, due to their greater reliance on infrastructural capital for production. However, some see a resource curse whereby easily obtainable natural resources could actually hurt the prospects of a national economy by fostering political corruption.

In recent years, the depletion of natural capital and attempts to move to sustainable development have been a major focus of development agencies. This is of particular concern in rainforest regions, which hold most of the Earth's natural biodiversity - irreplaceable genetic natural capital. Conservation of natural resources is the major focus of Natural Capitalism, environmentalism,

the ecology movement, and Green Parties. Some view this depletion as a major source of social unrest and conflicts in developing nations.

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. How would you define natural resources? What are they?
- 2. How are natural resources classified?
- 3. What are renewable resources?
- 4. What are non-renewable resources?
- 5. How do people use natural resources?

П	П	Ιп	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
<b>│</b>	LJ	🗀	мовою

Природні ресурси, цінний, горна промисловість, здобуття нафти, сільське господарство, земля, залишки/відходи, очищення, деревина, нафта, багатство, стабільний розвиток, дощові ліси, збереження.

#### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ

## Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі

1. If he reads fifty pages every day, his vocabulary (to increase) greatly. 2. If they (to know) it before, they would have taken measures. 3. If I (to get) this book, I shall be happy. 4. If you really loved music, you (to go) to the Philharmonic much more often. 5. If you had not wasted so much time, you (not to miss) the train. 6. If you (not to miss) the train, you would have arrived in time. 7. You (not to miss) the teacher's explanation if you had arrived in time. 8. You would have understood the rule if you (not to miss) the teacher's explanation. 9. If you (to understand) the rule, you would have written the test paper successfully.

# **2.** Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі

1. If you had written the test paper successfully, you (not to get) a "two". 2. Your mother (not to scold) you if you had not got a "two". 3. If your mother (not to scold) you, you would have felt happier. 4. If she (to ask) me yesterday, I should certainly have told her all about it. 5. If you (to do) your morning exercises every day, your health would be much better. 6. If he is not very busy, he (to agree) to go to the museum with us. 7. If I (not to be) present at the lesson, I should not have understood this difficult rule.

# 3.

#### Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі

1. If it (to rain) tomorrow, our game will be cancelled. 2. If a dog (to bite) in her leg, she would go straight to hospital. 3. If he had known it was going to rain, he (to take) his umbrella to work today. 4. If only I (to have) more pocket money, I could buy some new English books. 5. If she hadn't missed the bus, she (not to be) late for work. 6. If I (to live) two hundred years ago, I couldn't have spoken on the telephone. 7. If my daughter did her homework carefully, she (to get) much better marks. She's really a smart little girl. 8. If his friend (to be) in the mood to see a film, they would have gone to the cinema last night. 9. If my cactus plant (not to have) a rare disease, it wouldn't have died. 10. If they had remembered your address, they (to send) you a postcard.



#### Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі

1. If Tom saw a car crash, he (to telephone) the police and (to help) the people in the cars. 2. If you are not sure, what to say, you (to have) to guess. 3. If she (not to be) very ill, she wouldn't have been absent from English class all last week. 4. If my parents had had good seats, they (to enjoy) the play last night. 5. If a robber (to attack) him in a dark street, he would defend himself. 6. If he hadn't been so careless, he (not to fall) into this trap. 7. If you (not to smoke), you would feel more energetic. 8. If her alarm clock (to ring), she would have been on time for work this morning.



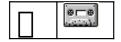
### Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі

1. If you were on a hijacked plane, you (to attack) the hijackers? 2. If they were on a hijacked plane, they (to stay) calm and probably (to survive). 3. If my friend had been trying harder, he (to succed). 4. If I (to live) in 1703,1 shouldn't (wouldn't) I have had a computer. 5. If she (to smell) smoke in the middle of the night, she would telephone the fire brigade and run into the street and shout "Fire!" 6. If he (to invite), he would have come to the party last night. 7. If the driver in front hadn't stopped suddenly, the accident (not to happen). 8. If you (not to know) how to play, my sister will explain the rules to you. 9. If she had told them it was her birthday, they (to give) her a birthday present.

#### ТЕМА 16: ЗАХИСТ НАВКОЛИШНЬОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА

#### Заняття З

#### проблеми забруднення



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION**

**Pollution** is the release of harmful environmental contaminants, or the substances so released. Generally the process needs to result from human activity to be regarded as pollution. Even relatively benign products of human activity are liable to be regarded as pollution, if they precipitate negative effects later on. The nitrogen oxides produced by industry are often referred to as pollution, for example, although the substances themselves are not harmful. In fact, it is solar energy (sunlight) that converts these compounds to smog.

Pollution can take two major forms: local pollution and global pollution. In the past, only local pollution was thought to be a problem. For example, coal burning produces smoke, which in sufficient concentrations can be a health hazard. One slogan, taught in schools, was "The solution to pollution is dilution." The theory was that sufficiently diluted pollution could cause no damage. In recent decades, awareness has been rising that some forms of pollution pose a global problem. For example, human activity (primarily nuclear testing) has significantly raised the levels of background radiation, which may lead to human health problems, all over the world. Awareness of both kinds of pollution, among other things, has led to the environmentalism movement, which seeks to limit the human impact on the environment.

Whether something is pollution depends almost entirely on context. Blooms of algae and the resultant eutrophication of lakes and coastal ocean is considered pollution when it is fueled by nutrients from industrial, agricultural, or residential runoff in either point source or nonpoint source form (see the article on eutrophication for more information). Heavy metals such as lead and mercury have a role in geochemical cycles (i.e. they occur as within 'nature'). These metals may also be mined and, depending on their processing, may thus be released in large concentrations into an environment previously not playing host to them. Just as the influences of anthropogenic release of these metals to the environment may be considered as 'polluting', such pollution could also occur in some areas due to either autochtonous or historic 'natural' geochemical activity.

Carbon dioxide emissions are sometimes referred to as pollution, on the basis that these emissions have led, or are leading, to raised levels of the gas in the atmosphere and, furthermore, to harmful changes in the Earth's climate. Such claims are strongly disputed, particularly by political conservatives in Western countries and most strongly in the United States. Due to this controversy, in

many contexts carbon dioxide from such sources are labelled neutrally as "emissions." See global warming for a very extensive discussion of this topic.

Traditional forms of pollution include air pollution, water pollution, and radioactive contamination while a broader interpretation of the word has led to the ideas of ship pollution, light pollution, and noise pollution.

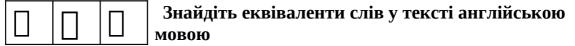
Serious pollution sources include chemical plants, oil refineries, nuclear waste dumps, regular garbage dumps (many toxic substances are illegally dumped there), incinerators, PVC factories, car factories, plastics factories, and corporate animal farms creating huge amounts of animal waste. Some sources of pollution, such as nuclear power plants or oil tankers, can release very severe pollution when accidents occur. Some of the more common contaminants are chlorinated hydrocarbons (CFH), heavy metals like lead (in lead paint and until recently in gasoline), cadmium (in rechargeable batteries), chromium, zinc, arsenic and benzene.

#### **International Regulation and Monitoring**

The Kyoto Protocol is an amendment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), an international treaty on global warming. It also reaffirms sections of the UNFCCC. Countries which ratify this protocol commit to reduce their emissions of carbon dioxide and five other greenhouse gases, or engage in emissions trading if they maintain or increase emissions of these gases. A total of 141 countries have ratified the agreement. Notable exceptions include the United States and Australia.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is pollution?
- 2. What are two major forms of pollution?
- 3. What kinds of pollution have you learned?
- 4. What influences the environment?
- 5. What substances, elements, metals and activities pollute the environment?
- 6. What is the main document on global warming?



Забруднення, шкідливий забрудник, прискорювати, негативний ефект, азот, достатній, шкода, вплив на, водорослі, важкі метали, вуглекислий газ, забруднення/зараження, договір.

#### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ

# 1. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі

1. If I had more time, I (to read) more books. 2. If their TV had been working, they (to watch) the President's speech last night. 3. If my T-shirt hadn't been 100

percent cotton, it (not to shrink) so much. 4. How can you become more popular in your class: if you (to get) the top mark in mathematics or English or if you (to be) good at sports? 5. If they (to go) by car, they would have saved time. 6. If I (to be) a bird, I would1 be able to fly. 7. If he (to bring) his book home, he would have done his homework last night. 8. If my mother (to win) a million pounds, she would spend it as fast as possible. 9. If you had been feeling well, you (to be) in class yesterday.

### 

1. I am sorry that you do not read English novels; if you (to read) them, I (to lend) you some very interesting ones. 2. You say that you did not read yesterday's papers; if you (to read) them, you (to see) the announcement of Professor Winstor's coming to our town. 3. He is not ill: if he (to be) ill, he (not to play) tennis so much. 4. He was not ill last week: if he (to be) ill, he (not to take) part in the football match. 5. How slippery it is! If it (not to rain), it (not to be) so slippery. 6. I am glad I was able to attend the lecture yesterday. You (to be) displeased if I (not to come)? 7. Let's take a taxi to the railway station: we have very much luggage. If we (not to have) so much luggage, we (to walk). 8. Stop working and let's go inside: it is too dark. If the evening (not to be) so dark, we (to continue) the work. 9. I don't believe you: you only say that you want to know languages. If you (to be) really interested in languages, you (to study) them.

# 3.

### Утворіть умовні речення

1. He is busy and does not come to see us. If ... 2. The girl did not study well last year and received bad marks. If ... 3. He broke his bicycle and so he did not go to the country. If ... 4. He speaks English badly: he has no practice. If ... 5. I had a bad headache yesterday, that's why I did not come to see you. If ... 6. The ship was sailing near the coast, that's why it struck a rock. If ... 7. He was not in town, therefore he was not present at our meeting. If ... 8. The pavement was so slippery that I fell and hurt my leg. If ...

# 4.

#### Утворіть умовні речення

1. The sea is rough, and we cannot sail to the island. If ... 2. They made a fire, and the frightened wolves ran away. If ... 3. It is late, and I have to go home. If ... 4. I was expecting my friend to come, that's why I could not go to the cinema with you. If ... 5. He always gets top marks in mathematics because it is his favourite subject and he works a lot at it. If ... 14. I did not translate the article yesterday because I had no dictionary. If ... 15. We lost our way because the

night was pitch-dark. If ... 16. The box was so heavy that I could not carry it. That's why I took a taxi. If ...



### Утворіть умовні речення

1. The travellers had no camera with them, su they could not take photos of the beautiful scenery. If ... 2. There was no sugar left, so we had to go to the shop late in the evening. If ... 3. This house is very nice and comfortable, but it is not very good for living because it is situated close to a chemical plant and the air around is very bad. If ... 4. He is an excellent specialist, but I cannot ask his advice because I am not acquainted with him. If ... 5. You cannot enjoy this merry evening party because you have a toothache. If ... 6. You know the material well enough, but you are very absent-minded, and that's why you always make many mistakes. If ...

#### ТЕМА 16: ЗАХИСТ НАВКОЛИШНЬОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА

#### Заняття 4

#### ПРИРОДНІ КАТАКЛІЗМИ

Проч	
------	--

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **DISASTER**

A **disaster** (from Greek meaning, "bad star") is a natural or man-made event that negatively affects life, property, livelihood or industry often resulting in permanent changes to human societies, ecosystems and environment. Disasters manifest as hazards exacerbating vulnerable conditions and exceeding individuals' and communities' means to survive and thrive. Most events included herein are compiled from United States Federal Emergency Management Agency and Department of Homeland Security.

The word's roots imply that when the stars are in a bad position, a disaster is about to happen. The Latin pejorative *dis* and *astro*, star (L. *aster*), creating the Italian *disastro*, which came in to the English language in the 16th century (OED 1590) through the French *desastre*.

#### **Natural disasters**

A Natural phenomenon can easily turn into a natural disaster. Appearing to arise without direct human involvement, natural disasters are sometimes called an act of God. A natural disaster may become more severe because of human actions prior, during or after the disaster itself. A specific disaster may spawn different types of events and may reduce the survivability of the initial event. A classic example, is an earthquake that collapses homes, trapping people and breaking gas mains that then ignite, and burn people alive while trapped under debris. Human activity in risk areas may cause natural disasters. Volcanos are particularly prone to causing other events like fires, lahars, mudflows, landslides, earthquakes, and tsunamis. Natural disasters are: avalanche, cold, disease, drought, earthquake, famine, fire, flood, hail, heat, hurricane, impact event, limnic eruption, landslide, mudslide, sink hole, solar flare, storm surge, thunderstorm, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption, waterspout, winter storm.

#### **Man-made disasters**

Disasters having an element of human intent, negligence, error or involving a failure of a system are called man-made disasters. Man-made disasters like power or telecommunication outages may be caused by thunderstorms, tornados or earthquakes and though the root cause is a natural phenomenon, they are considered to be man-made disasters.

Man-made disasters: arson, CBRNs, civil disorder, power outage, public relations crisis, radiation contamination, telecommunication outage, terrorism, war, surviving a disaster.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What does the word "disaster" mean?
- 2. What two types of disasters do you know?
- 3. What are natural disasters?
- 4. What are man-made disasters?

П		П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
IШ	l∐	🗀	мовою

Катастрофа/стихійне лихо/катаклізм, оточуюче середовище, (нещасний) випадок, посилювати, процвітати, викликати, пожежа, землетрус, зсув, лавина, посуха, голод, повінь, град, ураган, спалахи на сонці, гроза, торнадо, цунамі, виверження вулкану, злива, недбале ставлення, аварія.

#### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ

## 1. Утворіть умовні речення

1. You did not ring me up, so I did not know you were in trouble. If ... 2. You left the child alone in the room, so he hurt himself. If ... 3. They spent a year in the tropics, so they got very sun-tanned. If ... 4. It rained heavily, so we got drenched to the skin. If ... 5. Why didn't you watch the cat? It ate all the fish. If ... 6. A huge black cloud appeared from behind the forest, so we had to turn back and hurry home. If ... 7. We shall not go to see them because it is very late. If ... 8. Naturally she was angry, because you were in her way. If ...

# 2. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму умовного способу після I wish

1. The unfortunate pupil wished he (not to forget) to learn the rule. 2. I wish I (to have) a season ticket to the Philharmonic next winter. 3. I wish I (to consult) the teacher when I first felt that mathematics was too difficult for me. 4. I love sunny weather. I wish it (to be) warm and fine all the year round. 5. I wish I (not to lend) Nick my watch: he has broken it. 6. I wish you (to send) word as soon as you arrive. 7. I wish I (not to have) to do my homework every day. 8. I wish you (to go) skiing with me yesterday: I had such a good time! 9I wish I (to know) Spanish.



# Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму умовного способу після I wish

1. I wish I (not to drink) so much coffee in the evening: I could not sleep half the night. 2. I wish you (to read) more in future. 3. I wish I never (to suggest) this idea. 4. I wish I (to be) at yesterday's party: it must have been very merry. 5. I wish we (to meet) again next summer. 6. Don't you wish you (to see) that performance before? 7. They wished they (not to see) this horrible scene again.



# Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму умовного способу після I wish

1. I wish I (can) give up smoking. 2. She wishes she (to see) him at yesterday's party. 3. I wish I (to pass) my driving test last Monday. 4. I wish I (not to forget) my friend's birthday yesterday. 5. The boy is sad. He wishes he (not to break) the window. 6. My aunt wishes she (to stay) at home last weekend. 7. He wishes he (to know) something about cars. 8. I wish it (to be) sunny. 9. I wish it (to be) sunny during our picnic last Saturday. 10. She wishes she (to live) in the Crimea. 11. My friend wishes he (not to do) that last night. 12. I wish I (to bring) my camera last summer. 13. I wish I (can) tell the future. 14. Do you wish you (to be) in the Guinness Book of Records? 15. Some people wish they (can) appear on a TV game show and become famous. 16. She often wishes things (to be) different.



#### Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи I wish

Приклад: It's a pity you are ill. I wish you were not ill.

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

#### ТЕМА 16: ЗАХИСТ НАВКОЛИШНЬОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА

#### Заняття 5

#### ПЕРЕВАГИ ТА НЕДОЛІКИ ІНФРАСТРУКТУРИ

	e-e
--	-----

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Infrastructure**, most generally, is the set of interconnected structural elements that provide the framework for supporting the entire structure. It usually applies only to structures that are artificial. The term is used differently in a variety of fields; perhaps the single most well-known usage is in economics, where it refers to physical infrastructure such as buildings and roads.

#### **Transport**

**Transport** or **transportation** is the movement of people, goods, signals and information from one place to another. The term is derived from the Latin *trans* ("across") and *portare* ("to carry").

#### Aspects of transport

The field of transport has several aspects: loosely they can be divided into a triad of infrastructure, vehicles, and operations. Infrastructure includes the transport networks (roads, railways, airways, canals, pipelines, etc.) that are used, as well as the nodes or terminals (such as airports, railway stations, bus stations and seaports). The vehicles generally ride on the networks, such as automobiles, bicycles, buses, trains, airplanes. The operations deal with the control of the system, such as traffic signals and ramp meters, railroad switches, air traffic control, etc, as well as policies, such as how to finance the system (for example, the use of tolls or gasoline taxes).

Broadly speaking, the design of networks are the domain of civil engineering and urban planning, the design of vehicles of mechanical engineering and specialized subfields such as nautical engineering and aerospace engineering, and the operations are usually specialized, though might appropriately belong to operations research or systems engineering.

#### Categories of transport

- (Non-human) Animal-powered transport
- Aviation
- Cable transport
- Conveyor transport
- Human-powered transport
- Hybrid transport
- Ship transport
- Space transport
- Transport on other planets
- Proposed future transport

#### **Public utility**

A **public utility** is a company that maintains the infrastructure for a public service. Public utilities often involve natural monopolies, and as a result are often government monopolies, or (if privately owned) treated as specially regulated sectors.

In poorer developing countries, public utilities are often limited to wealthier parts of major cities, as used to be the case in developed countries in the nineteenth century.

#### Examples of utilities are:

- Electric power transmission and electricity distribution
- Drinking water purification and distribution
- Sewage treatment and disposal
- Other waste disposal
- Natural gas distribution
- District heat generation and distribution
- Public transport by bus, train, etc.
- Cable television and telephone lines

Developments in technology have eroded some of the monopoly aspects of traditional public utilities. For instance, electricity generation, electricity retailing, telecommunication and postal services have become competitive in some countries and the trend towards liberalization, deregulation and privatization of public utilities is growing.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is infrastructure?
- 2. What is transport?
- 3. What transport networks do you know?
- 4. What kinds of vehicles are there?
- 5. What categories of transport do you know?
- 6. What does public utility consist of?

П	П	Ιп	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
ΙШ	∐	Ш	мовою

Поєднані між собою, основа, походити, транспорт (2), мережа, трубопровід, вокзал, дорожні знаки, комунальне господарство, енергопостачання, очищення питної води, вивозити сміття, газопостачання, розвиток технологій, послаблювати.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ ЗМІШАНОГО ТИПУ

# 1.

## Утворіть умовні речення. Не забудьте про змішані випадки

1.1 shall go to the dentist because I have a toothache. If ... 2. He is groaning with pain now because he did not go to the dentist to have his tooth filled. If ... 3. She does not go to the polyclinic because she does not need any treatment. If ... 4. He will not go to see the play as he was present at the dress rehearsal. If ... 5. He went to Moscow specially to hear this famous singer because he is fond of him. If ... 6. We did not go to the cafeteria room to have a glass of lemonade because we were not thirsty. If ... 7. She could not mend her dress herself because she had no needle. If ... 8. He is not a first-class sportsman now because he did not train enough last year. If ... 9. The pupils were active because they wanted to understand this difficult material. If ... 10. The pupils did not understand the homework because they were inattentive. If ... 11. The pupils worked hard and did well in their examinations. If ... 12. She won't try to enter the foreign languages department because she is not good at foreign languages. If ...

# 2.

## Перекладіть на англійську мову

- 1. Якби він не був такий короткозорий, він би впізнав мене вчора в театрі.
- 2. Вона здорова якби вона була хвора, її брат сказав би мені про це вчора.
- 3. Ви б багато знали, якби регулярно читали цей журнал. 4. Якби я довідалася про це раніше, то не сиділа б зараз вдома. 5. Якби мої батьки були багаті, вони б уже давно купили мені машину. 6. Вона дуже талановита. Було б добре, щоб батьки купили їй піаніно. Якщо вона почне грати зараз, вона буде видатним музикантом. 7. Якби я знав французьку мову, я б уже давно поговорив з нею. 8. Якби я знав німецьку мову, я б читав Ґете в оригіналі. 9. Якби я жив близько, я б частіше заходив до вас. 10. Якби ви не перервали нас учора, ми б закінчили роботу вчасно. 11. Якби він не дотримувався порад лікаря, він би не одужав так швидко. 12. Якби він не був талановитим художником, його картину не прийняли б на виставку. 13. Якби ви тоді послухалися моєї поради, ви б не були зараз у такому скрутному становищі. 14. Якби я не був такий зайнятий у ці дні, я б допоміг тобі вчора.

## 3.

## Перекладіть на англійську мову

1. Він так змінився! Якби ви його зустріли, ви б його не впізнали. 2. Якби я був на вашому місці, я б порадився з батьками. 3. Якби зараз підійшов трамвай, ми б не спізнилися. 4. Якби він знав, що це вас засмутить, він був би обережнішим. 5. Якби ви мені допомогли розв'язати цю зад-ачу, я був

би вам дуже вдячний. 6. Шкода, що нам раніше не спало на думку пошукати книгу в бібліотеці. Ми б зробили роботу вчасно і зараз були б уже вільні. 7. Шкода, що в нас було так мало уроків. Якби ми більше попрацювали, ми б краще знали мову.

## **4.** Перекладіть на англійську мову

1. Якби він регулярно не відвідував спортивні тренування, він не досяг би такого успіху на змаганнях. 2. Якби ти попередив мене заздалегідь, я б уясе був у Москві. 3. Шкода, що вона вже пішла. Якби ти зателефонував раніше, вона була б зараз тут. 4. Якби він був розумнішим, він би не пішов учора в ліс. 5. Якби вона не надіслала вчора цього листа, мій брат був би зараз вдома. 6. Що б ми зараз робили, якби мама не спекла вчора пиріг? 7. Шкода, що ви не чули музику Рахманінова. Якби ви її чули, ви б знали, який це чудовий композитор. 8. Я впевнений, що всі були б раді, якби вечір відбувся.

#### Заняття 1

#### СПОРТ У НАШОМУ ЖИТТІ

	e⊏e
--	-----

### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **OLYMPIC REPORT**

Good evening. It's 11.15 ... and it's time for 'Olympic Report'. Our report tonight is coming live by satellite from the Olympic Games.

### **Swimming**

Good evening. Well, today's most important event was certainly the women's 200 metres freestyle. The American, Doris Kennedy, was first and got the gold medal. She swam the 200 metres in a new world record time of 1 minute 58 seconds. The U.S.A. won two gold medals yesterday, and three the day before, so in the first three days they've won six 'golds'.

#### Javelin

This is Jack Lumber from Canada. This morning he won the men's javelin final. At his first attempt he threw the javelin over 100 metres. Nobody has ever done this before. Unfortunately there was nearly a terrible accident in the javelin event. Henry Fraser, the British competitor, slipped when he was throwing his javelin and it hit a judge in the foot. Luckily, it didn't hurt him.

#### **Gymnastics**

Here we are in the Olympic Gymnasium. Olga Ivanova, the fifteen year old Russian gymnast, has just finished her display. We're waiting for the results now. And here's the result! She's got an average of 9.5 points. That's the best score today! Olga's won the gold medal!

## High jump

We're just waiting for the last jumper. Ted Kelly, from Britain, is going to jump. The bar is at 2.30 metres. Now he's beginning his final attempt. Ooh! He's crashed into the bar! He's landing. The bar's fallen. Is he hurt? No, no, he's all right. He's getting up and walking away. But he's a very disappointed man.

## ∐Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. How many sports are there in the report?
- 2. What did the American swimmer win?
- 3. What accident happened at the javelin competition?
- 4. What was the score of the Russian gymnast?
- 5. What happened to the jumper?

## 

Репортаж, супутник, фристайл, отримати золоеу медаль, встановити рекорд часу, кидати спис, спроба, виступ, найкращій результат, стрибки в висоту, вдарити, постраждати, розчарований.

# ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ МОДАЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ CAN, COULD, TO BE ABLE TO

## 1. Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи вираз to be able to

- 1. Вона не зможе вчасно дістатися до аеропорту.
- 2. Чи зможеш ти відправити йому електронну пошту сьогодні ввечері?
- 3. Вони якийсь час не зможуть дивитися телевізор, тому що завтра неділя, і вони нікому не зателефонують.
- 4. Боюся, що він не зможе допомогти мені переїхати в новий будинок наступної неділі.
- 5. Чи зможеш ти зробити цю роботу завтра?

# 2. Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи вираз to be able to

- 1. Я думаю, що вона не зуміє розв'язати цю задачу.
- 2. Завтра я буду вільний і зможу допомогти тобі.
- 3. Чи зможемо ми поїхати в Нью-Йорк наступного року?
- 4. Чи зможеш ти полагодити мій магнітофон?
- 5. Учора я не зміг побачити директора, тому що він був на конференції, але сьогодні після роботи я зможу це зробити.
- 3. Перепишіть речення, додаючи слова, подані в дужках. Замініть модальне дієслово can aбо could виразом to be able to, де це потрібно
- 1. They can (never) appreciate your kindness.
- 2. I was sure you could translate that article (after you had translated so many texts on physics).
- 3. You can go to the country (when you have passed you last examination).
- 4. We can pass to the next exercise (when we have done this one).
- 4. Перепишіть речення, додаючи слова, подані в дужках. Замініть модальне дієслово can або could виразом to be able to, де це потрібно

- 1. I can give you my book for a couple of days (after I have read it).
- 2. He can ski (for ten years).
- 3. We knew that he could swim (since a child).
- 4. You cannot take part in this serious sport competition (until you have mastered good skills).
- 5. I could not solve the problem (before he explained it to me).

#### Заняття 2

### ВИДИ СПОРТУ

	8-8
--	-----

### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### MOUNTAINEERING

Mountaineering is a very thrilling pastime and it is widely spread throughout the world. We, too, have many people in our country who enjoy this kind of sport and who have qualified for the mountaineering badge. Many of our mountaineers take part in the "Alpiniades" which are held here annually.

Mountaineering is a kind of sport, which requires not only strength and endurance but boldness as well. For the expert mountaineer the true goal of mountain climbing is to climb safely in dangerous places. He knows that his return may depend on a little thing. He checks clothing, footwear, food, flashlight, ice axe, ropes, pitons, carabiners, boots. He studies the route and works out a climbing plan. Even after starting, he turns back if conditions of rock, or snow, or weather become unexpectedly perillous, if sections of the climb prove beyond the ability of anyone of his party. On the mountain, he follows the planned route. He is not under a delusion of short cuts. He will not climb down by a route he has not previously climbed up. In the tough spots, he and his teammates use the rope.

The first step in rigging the rope is to hammer an eyed spike, called a piton, in a crack in the rock. Proof of tightness is a musical ring from the final hammer blows. If there is no music, better try another rock. After that a carabiner in the piton's eye it's a metal snap link through which the safety rope is pulled by the leading man. When this is done, the leading man starts to climb higher, above the piton, searching for a new safety position to which he can belay the other climbers. Above the piton, the leader's danger increases. If he slips the second man who pays (feeds) out the rope snubs him by increasing the drag on the rope quickly but gradually.

A mountaineer climbs the mountain not the rope. Any crack may be a hand hold or a step for his feet. The rope is strictly a safety line to be used in case someone falls or slips.

Great care has to be taken not to allow the rope to be damaged. An undiscovered cut might cost a man's life.

## \_\_\_\_\_Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. How would you describe mountaineering?
- 2. What does mountaineering require?
- 3. What is the goal of a mountaineer?

- 4. How does he plan the route?
- 5. What equipment does he need?
- 6. Being a mountaineer what should you remember?

П	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
	Ш		мовою

Альпінізм, захоплюючий, щорічно, вимагати, ціль, підніматися на гору, загрозливий/небезпечний, важкий момент, безпечність, впасти, коштувати життя.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ МОДАЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ МАҮ, МІGHT, TO BE ALLOWED TO

## **1.** Перекладіть на українську мову

1. May I invite Nick to our house? 2. You may go now. 3. If you have done your homework, you may go for a walk. 4. Don't go to the wood alone: you may lose your way. 5. May I go to the post office with Mike? 6. May I take Pete's bag? 7. Don't give the vase to the child: he may break it. 8. May we take notes with a pencil? 9. You may not cross the street when the light is red. 10. May I shut the door? 11. It stopped raining, and mother told us that we might go out. 12. May children play with scissors? 13. They may travel by sea. It may be cheaper, but it takes a long time. 14. It may be true. 15. May I come and see you? 16. Where have you been, may I ask?

# **2.** Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи модальне дієслово тау

1. Якщо ти не надягнеш пальто, ти можеш захворіти. 2. Не йди з дому: мама може скоро прийти, а в неї немає ключа. 3. Будь обережним: ти можеш упасти. 4. Не чіпай собаку: вона може вкусити тебе. 5. Ми, можливо, поїдемо за місто в неділю. 6. Він може забути про це. 7. Незабаром може піти дощ. 8. Чи можна мені увійти? 9. Можна, я піду гуляти? 10. Якщо твоя робота готова, можеш іти додому. 11. Вчитель сказав, що ми можемо йти додому. 12. Лікар говорить, що я вже можу купатися. 13. Тато сказав, що ми можемо йти в кіно самі. 14. Я думав, що мені можна дивитися телевізор. 15. Тут нема чого робити. Ми можемо піти сьогодні. 16. Він, можливо, і знає цю проблему, тому він, можливо, і знає відповідь на це питання, але я не дуже впевнена. 17. Якщо хочете, можете йти зараз. 18. Де вони зараз живуть? — Вони, можливо, і живуть зараз за кордоном, але я не дуже впевнена.

## 3.

## Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи вираз to be allowed to

1. Палити заборонено. 2. Йому не дозволили палити в них у домі. 3. В Англії вам дозволять водити машину, якщо вам 17 років. 4. У СІЛА вам дозволяють продовжувати їздити на машині навіть у віці 90 років. 5. Мені дозволяють користуватися татовим магнітофоном. 6. Діти вже великі, їм дозволяють ходити в школу самим. 7. Йому не дозволяють купатися в цій річці. 8. Учора їй дозволили прийти додому о десятій годині. 9. Нам не дозволяють розмовляти на уроках. 10. Чи дозволили тобі взяти цю книжку? 11. Я думаю, мені не дозволять поїхати з тобою за місто. 12. Тобі дозволять піти гуляти, коли ти зробиш уроки. 13. Тобі дозволяли ходити на озеро, коли ти був маленьким? 14. Коли мені дозволять їсти морозиво?

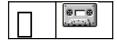


# Вставте модальне дієслово may (might) або вираз to be allowed to. Вставляйте to be allowed to тільки в тих випадках, де may (might) вжити не можна

1. He ... go home if he likes. 2. As soon as the boy ... leave the room, he smiled a happy smile and ran out to join his friends outside. 3. The doctor says I am much better. I ... get up for a few hours every day. 4. ... I bring my sister to the party? 5. He asked if he ... bring his sister to the party. 6. After they had finished their homework, the children ... watch TV. 7. He ... join the sports section as soon as he is through with his medical examination. 8. Becky's mother said that everybody ... take part in the picnic. 9. If you pass your examinations, you ... go to the south. 10. ... I borrow your car, please? 11. He asked if he ... borrow my car. 12. ... I have a look at your newspaper?

#### Заняття 3

## видатні спортсмени



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### THE MOST FAMOUS SPORTSMEN AND SPORTSWOMEN

### **Andre AGASSI - Born to Play Tennis**

The son of an Olympic boxer from Iran, Andre Agassi began playing tennis at the age of 3, with a racket taped to his hand. He turned professional when he was 16 years old. His breakthrough came when he won the 1992 Wimbledon tournament. Agassi has earned 57 singles tournament championships, including eight Grand Slam events, his most recent being the 2003 Australian Open. In 1996, Agassi took time off from his professional career to represent the United States at the Atlanta Olympics. Surprisingly, he struggled in the early rounds. He needed two tiebreakers to beat Jonas Bjorkman of Sweden; he lost the opening set to Andrea Gaudenzi of Italy and, in the quarterfinals, he barely defeated Wayne Ferreira of South Africa 7–5, 4–6, 7–5. However, by the time of the final, Agassi was at the top of his game and he beat Sergi Bruguera of Spain 6–2, 6–3, 6–1 to add the Olympic title to his many other achievements.

#### Muhammad ALI - The Greatest

Before boxer Muhammad Ali became one of the most famous people in the world, he was Cassius Marcellus Clay, a brash and friendly 18-year-old who travelled to the 1960 Rome Olympics to compete in the light heavyweight division. He won all four of his fights easily. In the final he defeated three-time European champion Zbigniew Pietrzykowski. Clay turned professional and, in 1964, he stopped Sonny Liston to win the World Heavyweight championship. Over the next four years he defended his title nine times. He converted to Islam and changed his name to Muhammad Ali. After he refused to be drafted into the United States Army during the Vietnam War, he was stripped of his title and did not fight again for 3 " years. Ali regained his title in 1974 by knocking out George Foreman. He defended his championship ten more times before losing to Leon Spinks, whom he then defeated seven months later. Ali retired from boxing in 1981 with a professional record of 56 wins and 5 losses. In 1996, Ali was chosen to light the cauldron during the Opening Ceremony of the Atlanta Olympics. He has devoted much of his life to humanitarian affairs. In 1998 Ali was honoured with the United Nations Messenger of Peace award.

### William ROYCROFT - From Hospital Bed to Gold Medal

During the endurance stage of the 1960 three-day equestrian event, 45-yearold Bill Roycroft of Australia was thrown from his horse and received a concussion and a broken collarbone. He was sent to a hospital, but he knew that if he withdrew, his team would be disqualified. So the next day, Roycroft left his hospital bed and competed in the jumping test. This allowed the Australians to win gold medals. Over the next 16 years, three of Roycroft's sons represented Australia at the Olympics. Bill himself competed four more times and earned bronze medals in 1968 and 1976. His highest placing in the individual event was sixth in 1972.

### Oscar SWAHN - The Oldest Olympian

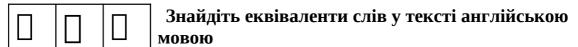
In 1908, Swedish shooter Oscar Swahn was already 60 years old when he won his first Olympic gold medal. He won the running deer single-shot event and took a second gold the next day in the team event. Swahn also earned a bronze medal in the running deer double-shot contest. At the 1912 Stockholm Games, Swahn placed fifth in the individual single-shot event, but then won a bronze in the double-shot and a gold in the team single-shot. After World War I, Swahn returned to the Olympics -at the age of 72. He won a silver medal in the running deer double-shot team event and also competed in the individual and team single-shot contests.

## Neroli FAIRHALL - First Paraplegic Competitor

Neroli Fairhall's athletic career appeared to be finished when she was paralysed from the waist down following a motorbike accident. Undeterred, she took up archery, competing while seated in a wheelchair. In 1984 she earned the right to represent New Zealand at the Los Angeles Games. She finished 35th and gained a place in the record books by becoming the first paraplegic athlete to compete in the Olympics. When asked if she had an advantage shooting from a seated position, she once replied, "I don't know. I've never shot standing up."

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Who is your favourite athlete?
- 2. What prominent sportsmen and sportswomen do you know?
- 3. What have you learned about Andre AGASSI?
- 4. What have you learned about Muhammad ALI?
- 5. What have you learned about William ROYCROFT?
- 6. What have you learned about Oscar SWAHN?
- 7. What have you learned about Neroli FAIRHALL?



Грати в теніс, стати професійним гравцем, Вімбелдонський турнір, побороти, змагатися, захищати титул, позбавити титула, нокаут, поразка, запалити Олімпійський вогон, сильний удар/контузія, стріляти, паралізувати.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ МОДАЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ MUST, HAVE TO, ТО ВЕ ТО, HAD TO

# 1.

### Перекладіть на українську мову

1. Don't worry! This is not important. — Not important! You must be joking! 2. He never comes to work late! He must have overslept today. 3. You must not argue with the boss. 4. She must stop eating much and she must lose weight. 5. You must stop smoking! If you don't, you're going to have serious problems with your lungs some day. 6. You must work hard at your English. 7. You must learn the words. 8. Must we learn the poem today? 9. It must be very difficult to learn Chinese. 10. You must not talk at the lessons. 11. Everybody must come to school in time. 12. Don't ring him up: he must be very busy. 13. You must not make notes in the books. 14. I must help my mother today.

# 2. Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи модальне дієслово must

1. Він, мабуть, дуже втомився. 2. У них навіть є яхта. Вони, напевно, дуже багаті. 3. Ти повинен виїхати завтра вранці? 4. Ви не повинні спізнюватися. 5. Я не повинен забувати про свою матір. Я не писав їй цілу вічність. Сьогодні ввечері я мушу написати їй листа. 6. Ця книга дуже цінна. Ви не повинні її губити. 7. Невже вам треба вже .йти? 8. Я мушу визнати, що я неправий. 9. Я повинна наполегливо працювати над своєю англійською мовою. 10. Ви повинні уважно слухати вчителя на уроці. 11. Ти повинен робити уроки щодня. 12. Ви не повинні забувати про свої обов'язки. 13. Ви повинні бути обережними на вулиці. 14. Вона, напевно, вдома зараз. 15. Мої друзі, мабуть, у парку. 16. Ви, напевно, дуже голодні. 17. Напевно, дуже важко розв'язувати такі задачі. 18. Я повинен сьогодні побачити мого друга.

## 3.

## Напишіть речення в минулому часі

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

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



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

1. He must work systematically if he wants know French well. 2. This child must spend mo time out in the open air. 3. I can't recite this poem 4. You must take part in this work. 5. He can't join the party because he is busy. 6. You must listen the tape recording of this text several times. 7. Yo must take your examination in English. 8. She can translate this article without a dictionary. 9. We can't meet them at the station. 10. The doctor must examine the child.



## Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово to be to

Приклад: 1) The lecture is supposed to begin at eight. The lecture is to begin at eight.

- 2) I expect her to come and help. She is to come and help.
- 3) It was planned that we should wait for them at the door. We were to wait for them at the door.
- 4) It was arranged that he should meet her at the station. He was to meet her at the station.
- 5) Who will take care of the children? Who is to take care of the children?
- 1. What am I supposed to do if they come too early? 2 It was arranged that the youngest children would play on the beach. 3. We expect you to show the place to her. 4. I am expected to leave tomorrow at the latest. 5. Where am I supposed to be taken? 6. This is Dora. It is arranged that she will share the room with you. 7 And who will do the cooking? 8. It is expected that two more apartment houses will be built here. 9. It was arranged that the cup final would be played that afternoon. 10. Who will meet you at the station?



## Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи модальні дієслова to have to aбо to be to

1. Мені доведеться посидіти вдома ці дні. Лікар говорить, що я не повинен нікуди виходити, поки температура не буде нормальною. 2. Посидьте тут, поки він зайнятий. Я думаю, вам не-доведеться довго чекати. 3. Вистава повинна була початися о сьомій годині. 4. Ми повинні були відкласти поїздку, тому що погода зіпсувалася. 5. Якщо ви хочете добре опанувати мову, ви повинні дуже багато читати. 6. За новим розкладом у нас буде п'ять уроків англійської мови на тиждень. 7. Ми вирішили, що всі повинні взяти участь у концерті. 8. Рано чи пізно вам доведеться піти до лікаря. 9. Наступного року ми повинні почати вивчення астрономії. 10. Щоб розробити нову теорію, вчені мали провести численні досліди.

#### Заняття 4

## ОЛІМПІЙСЬКІ ІГРИ. ІСТОРІЯ, ТРАДИЦІЇ, СУЧАСНИЙ СТАН

	e—e
--	-----

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### THE HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Long ago ancient Greeks often waged wars. Small states suffered and lost much even if they did not take any side and stayed out of wars. The ruler of such a small state, Elis, wanted to live in peace with all neighbours. He was a good diplomat because his negotiations were successful and Elis was recognized a neutral state. To celebrate this achievement, he organized athletic games.

The games were held every four years in Olympia on the territory of Elis. The first games which later were called the Olympic Games were held about a thousand years before our era.

In the beginning this feast lasted one day, but later a whole month was devoted to it. All wars and feuds were stopped by special heralds who rode in all directions of Greece.

Usually the Olympic Games began before the middle of the summer. Best athletes arrived from many Greek states to Olympia to compete in running, long jumps, throwing of discus and javelin and wrestling. In the course of time fist fighting (boxing) and chariot races were also included in the Games.

All athletes took an oath that they had been preparing well for the Games and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of the sacred Olympics. The athletes took part in all kinds of competitions. Winners were called "olympionics", they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. This tradition has survived. In our time sportsmen often get cups and wreaths for winning the first place in sports competitions.

The olympionics of ancient Greece became very popular. Best craftsmen were chosen to make honourary cups, many poets wrote and recited in public poems about the best athletes. Sculptors made their statues which were put up at the birthplace of the winners.

The Olympic Games were accompanied by arts festivals. Poets recited their poems, singers sang hymns, dancers danced and orators pronounced speeches all this in honour of the sacred Games.

Only men could take part in the Olympic Games. Women were not allowed even to watch the competitions at the stadium under the fear of death penalty. There was a single exception, when a woman coached her son and accompanied him to the stadium in men's clothes. That brave woman was spared the penalty because her son excelled in many events.

Magnificent strong bodies inspired artists and sculptors. They painted wall pictures and made statues of marble and bronze, so now we can admire the

corporal beauty of ancient and eternally young discus thrower, javelin bearer and others.

The Olympic Games had been held for about eleven hundred years, until the emperor Theodosius banned them for religious reasons in 394 A. D.

The revival of the Olympic Games began long time afterwards, in 1892, when a young French teacher Pierre de Coubertin made a public speech before the Union of French sports clubs in Paris. At that time many people in many countries practised various kinds of sports and games. They wanted to make friends and compete with sportsmen from other lands. Pierre de Coubertin understood the importance of sports which unified peoples of the world and served the cause of peace like in ancient time.

On the 23rd of June 1894 the International Congress of amateur sportsmen made an important decision: to revive the Olympic Games and to establish the International Olympic Committee which would be responsible for the administration of the modern Olympic Games. The first Committee consisted of 12 members. Now 82 members of the International Olympic Committee control the affairs of all member countries which joined the Olympic movement.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What did ancient Greeks do long ago?
- 2. What did the ruler of a small state want to do?
- 3. Why did the ruler organize athletic games?
- 4. How long did the first feast last?
- 5. What were the first games?
- 6. What did athletes have to do before competition?
- 7. What were they awarded with?
- 8. Who and when banned the Olympics Games?
- 9. When were the Olympic Games revived?

П	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
🗀	$  \sqcup  $	Ш	мовою

Стародавні греки, вести війни, страждати, переговори, досягнення, до нашої ери, присвячувати, змагатися, дати клятву, дотримуватися правил, нагороджувати оливковими вінкаим, почесний, священий, дозволяти, під страхом смертної кари, відзначитися, надихати, мармур, тілесна крава, заборонити, відновлення, обєднувати, заснувати.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ МОДАЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ NEED, NEEDN'T

## 1. Перекладіть на українську мову

- 1. You cannot read so many books. 2. You need not read so many books.
- 3. Nick cannot go to school today. 4. Nick need not go to school today. 5. They

cannot translate this article. 6. They need not translate this article. 7. My sister cannot write this letter: she is very busy. 8. My sister need not write this letter: I shall phone them. 9. She cannot buy bread. 10. She need not buy bread. 11. He could not stay there for the night. 12. He need not have stayed there for the night. 13. We could not do all this work. 14. We need not have done all this work. 15. She could not cook such a big dinner. 16. She need not have cooked such a big dinner. 17. They could not write the composition. 18. They need not have written the composition. 19. I could not go to the library. 20. I need not have gone to the library.

2.	П	Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово need
	╽╙	псрефразуите речения, вживаючи модальне діселово песа

Приклад: 1) It is not necessary to go there.

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

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

## 3. Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи модальне дієслово need

1. У нас багато часу в запасі, і нам нема чого поспішати. 2. Тобі нема потреби робити це зараз. Ти можеш зробити це і завтра. 3. Вона може й не допомагати. Усе вже зроблено. 4. Йому не треба було продавати своє піаніно. 5. Ви могли й не кричати так на дитину. 6. Вони тепер не можуть спати, їм не треба було дивитися фільм жахів. 7. Чи потрібно мені тобі допомагати? — Ні, спасибі, я все зроблю сам.

## 4. Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи модальне дієслово need

1. Ви можете не ходити туди. 2. Йому нема чого турбуватися про неї. 3. Я можу й не запитувати його: він сам мені все розповість. 4. Вам не обов'язково телефонувати мені: я не забуду про свою обіцянку. 5. Чи потрібно їй купувати таку кількість продуктів? 6. Вона може не ходити в бібліотеку: я дам їй книжку. 7. Ви могли й не брати парасольку: я впевнений, що дощу не буде.

#### Заняття 6

## ОЛІМПІЙСЬКІ ВИДИ СПОРТУ

• •
Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
OLYMPIC SPORTS AND GAMES
Summer sports: Aquatics/Archery/Athletics/Badminton/Baseball/Basketball/
Boxing/Canoe (kayak)/Cycling/Equestrian/Fencing/Football/Gymnastics/
Handball/Hockey/Judo/Modern Pentathlon/Rowing/Sailing/Shooting/Softball/
Table Tennis/Taekwondo/Tennis/Triathlon/Volleyball/Weightlifting/Wrestling
Winter sports: Biathlon/Bobsleigh/Curling/Ice
Hockey/Luge/Skating/Skiing
Curling is an Olympic sport since 1924
Curling originated in the 16th century in Scotland, where games were
played during winter on frozen ponds, lochs and marshes. The earliest-known curling stones came from the Scottish regions of Stirling and Perth and date
back to 1511. In the early days of the sport, stones were taken from river
bottoms. In the 1600s, stones with handles were introduced, allowing a delivery
style similar to what is used today.
Luge is an Olympic sport since 1964
Luge is the French word for sled, and historical findings point to the
existence of sleds, as early as AD 800 with the Vikings in the Slagen
countryside near the Oslo Fjord. The Vikings are believed to have had sleds with
two runners, which resemble the modern-day version. The first international sled
race occurred in 1883 in Davos, Switzerland. This race took place over 4km and
was won by Georg Robertson, a student from Australia, and Peter Minsch, a
mailman from Klosters. The first World Championships occurred on an artificial
track in Oslo in 1955. It made its Olympic debut at the 1964 Games.
<b>Softball is an Olympic sport since 1996</b> There is little soft about Olympic softball. One pitch at Atlanta was clocked
at 118 kilometres per hour (73.3 mph). Considering the pitcher stands 13I metres
(43 feet) from the batter, and the hardest-throwing baseball pitchers throw 160
kilometres per hour (99.4 mph) from 18.4 metres (60 feet), softball batters have
essentially the same time to react as their baseball counterparts.
Canoe / Kayak is an Olympic sport since 1936 —
The history of the canoe and kayak has been traced back thousands of years
to when natives used these craft to hunt, fish and travel. Canoes were used

mainly by the native North and South American Indians along with the Polynesian islanders of the Pacific. They were propelled through the water by single-bladed paddles usually made from wood. The counterpart of the

American Indian canoe is the kayak which was introduced by Eskimos many years ago.

### Athletics is an Olympic sport since 1896

Athletics (or track and field) is the embodiment of the Olympic motto, "Citius, Altius, Fortius", meaning faster, higher, stronger. The ancient Games at Olympia began with foot races, only occasionally complicated by dressing the runners in infantry armour or making them carry soldiers' shields. Today, athletics remains one of the most popular Olympic sports. From the 100m dash to the 42I95km marathon, from the hammer throw to the high jump, it contains many of the Olympic Games' blue-ribbon events and many of the highest-profile competitors.

### Equestrian is an Olympic sport since 1900

Equestrian events were included in the Olympic Games for the first time in 1900 and then in 1912, in a format very similar to that which will be used at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. In the past, the three-day event (Eventing) was restricted to military officers, while the jumping and dressage competitions were open to civilians, but only a handful of civilian riders competed up to 1948. Equestrian consists of three disciplines: Jumping, Dressage and Eventing (Three-Day Event).

## Handball is an Olympic sport since 1936 □

The modern game of handball was first played towards the end of the 19th century in Denmark, Germany and Sweden. G. Wallstroem introduced Sweden to the sport of "handball" in 1910. After the men's game debuted on turf football fields at the 1936 Games in Berlin, the European-based sport next appeared in its present indoor form in 1972 at Munich. A women's division opened in 1976.

## Modern Pentathlon is an Olympic sport since 1912

A young French cavalry officer of the 19th century was sent on horseback to deliver a message. He rode across the uneven terrain, through enemy lines, and was confronted by a soldier with his sword drawn. Challenged to a duel, the officer won, only to have his horse shot out from under him by another enemy soldier. After felling that soldier with a single shot, the officer ran on. He swam across a raging river, and then finally he delivered the message. So, legend has it, was born the modern pentathlon. Modern pentathletes shoot, fence, swim, compete in show jumping and run - five events testing endurance as well as athletic versatility.

## Judo is an Olympic sport since 1964 □

Judo means "the gentle way" in Japanese. Of course, it is derived in part from jujitsu, the hand-to-hand combat technique of ancient samurai warriors, and everything is relative. While throwing opponents to the floor wins most matches, it is the only Olympic sport where submission holds allow choking an opponent or breaking an arm. Developed by Dr Jigoro Kano in the 1880s, the sport broke into the Olympic Games in 1964 at Tokyo. The host country could add one sport, and Japan chose judo. Four weight classes were established, and Japanese entries promptly won three. However, in the fourth, the open class, a

1.98-metre Dutchman named Anton Geesink defeated three-time Japanese national champion Kaminaga Akio.
 Taekwondo is an Olympic sport since 2000 □
 Various Korean forms of martial arts have existed but in the early 20th

Various Korean forms of martial arts have existed but in the early 20th century, taekwondo became the dominant form. In 1955 a group of Korean martial arts leaders chose taekwondo as the definitive Korean martial art in an attempt to promote its development internationally.

## Weightlifting is an Olympic sport since 1896 □

An ancient sport as old as mankind, embodying the most direct manifestation of human strength. Weightlifting requires a combination of power, speed, technique, concentration and timing. Super heavyweight lifters normally claim the title of World's Strongest Man or Woman. Men's weightlifting was on the programme of the first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896, and women participated for the first time ever at the Olympic Games in Sydney in 2000.

## Wrestling is an Olympic sport since 1896

When the Games began in 776 BC it included wrestling. The sport would return in a similar role when the Olympic Games returned after a 1500-year absence in 1896. In Greco-Roman wrestling, the wrestlers used only their arms and upper bodies to attack. They could hold only those same parts of their opponents. It worked nicely from a historical perspective, but another breezier style was sweeping across Great Britain and the United States by then. Known as "catch as catch can", it had become standard fare - and popular professional entertainment - at fairs and festivals in both countries. In 1904, the Olympic Games added the second wrestling event and called it "freestyle". Now, wrestlers could use their legs for pushing, lifting and tripping, and they could hold opponents above or below the waist.

## Bobsleigh is an Olympic sport since 1924 —

Bobsleigh racing was developed in search of the ultimate thrill by the 19th century. Considered the world's first sliding sport, skeleton originated in the Swiss town of St. Moritz in the late 1800s. Riders raced down the road from St. Moritz to Celerina. This competition has been part of the official programme since the 1st Olympic Winter Games in Chamonix Mont Blanc in 1924.

## Biathlon is an Olympic sport since 1960

Biathlon was originally a tactic of survival rather than a sport. Northern Europeans skied to hunt for food and, later, skied with weapons to defend their countries. Today it is interpreted as a joining of two sports: cross-country skiing and rifle shooting.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What are winter Olympics kinds of sport?
- 2. What are summer Olympics kinds of sport?
- 3. What have you learned about curling?

- 4. What have you learned about luge?
- 5. What have you learned about softball?
- 6. What have you learned about canoe / kayak?
- 7. What have you learned about athletics?
- 8. What have you learned about equestrian sport?
- 9. What have you learned about handball?
- 10. What have you learned about modern pentathlon?
- 11. What have you learned about judo?
- 12. What have you learned about taekwondo?
- 13. What have you learned about weightlifting?
- 14. What have you learned about wrestling?
- 15. What have you learned about bobsleigh?

	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
ш	Ш	Ш	мовою

Походити, озеро, санний спорт, сучасний, штучний трек, опонент, простежити історію, втілення, молот, конний спорт, початок/дебют, пересічна місцевість, виймати меч, фехтувати, витримка, воїн-самурай, дозволяти, перемагати, східні бойові мистецтва, спроба, вимагати, в пошуках.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА MUST, MAY, MIGHT, CAN'T У ЗНАЧЕННІ ПРИПУЩЕННЯ

- 2. Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи модальні дієслова must, may, might чи can't
- 1. Вони, напевно, працюють за кордоном.
- 2. Вони, можливо, працюють за кордоном.
- 3. Можливо, вони й працюють за кордоном (хоча навряд чи).
- 4. Не може бути, що вони працюють за кордоном.
- 5. Вони, напевно, працювали за кордоном.
- 6. Вони, можливо, працювали за кордоном.
- 7. Можливо, вони й працювали за кордоном (хоча навряд чи).
- 8. Не може бути, що вони працювали за кордоном.
- 9. Він, напевно, на роботі.
- 10. Він, напевно, був на роботі.
- 11. Він, можливо, на роботі.
- 12. Він, можливо, був на роботі.
- 13. Можливо, він і на роботі (хоча навряд чи).
- 14. Можливо, він і був на роботі (хоча навряд чи).
- 15. Не може бути, що він на роботі.
- 16. Не може бути, що він був на роботі.

2.	Ц	Перепишіть спочатку всі речення, у яких модальне дієслово may (might) виражає дозвіл, а потім речення,
		у яких він виражає припущення. Перекладіть речення на українську мову

1.1 may have wrecked my own life, but I will not let you wreck yours. 2. Justice may be slow, mother, but it comes in the end. 3. He may have written the letter, but the signature is certainly not his. 4. It might have been worse. 5. May I come and see you some day? 6. We asked the teacher if we might use dictionaries. 7. Children may borrow books from the school library. 8. I may show him your reports later. I don't know. 9. Your hair is getting rather thin, sir, may I advise to change your parting? 10. Mother, may I have a glass of light beer?

## **3.**

### Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово тау

1. Perhaps he is at home, but I am not sure he is. 2. It is possible that we studied at the same school, but I don't remember her. 3. Perhaps she was proud of her knowledge, but she never showed it to her classmates. 4. Perhaps there was a chance for him to win the match. 5. Perhaps Peter was as capable as the old workers, but he was given no chance to show his skill. 6. Perhaps they will come home very soon: be ready. 7. Perhaps the question was too difficult for her. 8. Try this delicious drink: perhaps YOU will like it. 9. Why didn't Nick ring us up? — It is possible that he forgot about it. 10. It is possible that your brother has never heard about this singer. 11. Perhaps she tried to enter the university, but failed. 12. It is possible that you asked the wrong people, that's why you didn't get the right answer. 13. Perhaps our friends will arrive here tomorrow.

## 4.

## Вставте модальне дієслово тау або might. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму інфінітива

1. Don't scold her: the task ... (to be) too difficult for her, that's why she made rather many mistakes. 2. If they don't miss the train, they ... (to arrive) in time. 3. Why isn't he here yet? What has happened? — Oh, he ... (to miss) the train. 4. He ... (to do) very hard work. That's why he looks so tired now. 5. ... I (to ask) you to take off your hat? 6. She asked me if she ... (to turn) on the light. 7. I am afraid it ... (not to stop) raining by the morning. 8. Don't throw the rest of the birthday cake. He ... (to want) it for dessert. 9. It's raining cats and dogs. ... I (to borrow) your umbrella, please? 10. Do you know where I left the car keys? — You ... (to leave) them in the garage. 11. They don't know where the money has gone. It ... (to steal).

#### Заняття 7

#### СПОРТ В УКРАЇНІ

	8
--	---

### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **SPORTS IN UKRAINE**

Both professional and amateur sports are very popular in Ukraine. Physical training is a compulsory subject at all school levels and besides thousands of boys and girls train in hundreds of sport clubs under the guidance of highly qualified coachers. So it is no wonder that Ukrainian sportsmen show excellent results at national, international and world championships.

The name of Kyiv's famous football team "Dynamo" works like a visiting card for many Ukrainians who travel abroad, helping to find friends among football fans and supporters. This team was the European Cup Holder twice, in 1975 and 1985, and their players Oleg Blokhin and Ihor Bielanov were named among the best football players of Europe. Now Andrey Shevchenko and Sergiy Rebrov have proved that they are the worthy followers of the best "Dynamo" traditions. "Dynamo" fans are sure that their favourite team with their coach are capable of leading Ukrainian football players to future victories.

The "Spartak" handball team from Kyiv, headed by senior coach Ihor Turchyn won 13 European Champion's Cups, and its players Zinaida Turchyna and Larysa Karlova were named best players in European and World Championships several times.

The Ukrainian school of gymnastics is famous all over the world. Its representatives —Iryna Deriuhina, Oleksandra Tymoshenko, Oksana Skaldina and some others — have won World and European Championships many times. The famous Ukrainian gymnast Larysa Latynina has the longest history of Olympic records: 9 gold, 5 silver and 3 bronze medals.

Track-and-field events fans will always remember the victories of Ukrainian sprinter Valeriy Borzov, who won 2 gold, 1 silver and 2 bronze medals at the 20th and 21st Olympic Games. He is now the Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs of Ukraine.

The legendary veteran of Ukrainian sport, 8 times World and Olympic champion in the pole vault Serhiy Bubka holds 35 world records. He has an honorary title of the "World's Best Athlete". Recently he has returned to the sporting ground after a trauma of his knee and his fans are looking forward to his new records.

At the 1992 Olympic games, Ukrainian figure skater Oksana Baiul won the first gold medal for independent Ukraine which sent its national team to the Olympics for the first time.

At the 26th Olympic Games in Atlanta the harvest of prizes was much greater: 9 gold and many silver and bronze medals. The winners at that Olympics were: gymnast Lilia Podkopaieva, free-style gymnast Katya Serebrianska, Greco-Roman wrestler Viacheslav Oliynyk, weight-lifter Tymur Taimazov, boxer Volodymyr Klichko, yachtsmen Yevhen Braslavets and Ihor Matvienko, a track-and-field athlete Mesa Kravets and others.

Recently the young swimmer Yana Klochkova has the title of the World and European Champion in complex swimming. She also won 2 gold and 1 silver medals in the Olympic Games in Sidney. Oleksander Bagach is the World and European Champion in putting the shot. Olena Zubrilova became a prize winner in the World Cup in biathlon. These and many other victories of Ukrainian sportsmen give hope to their fans for future records and Olympic medals.

## \_\_\_\_\_Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Why is physical training important?
- 2. What is "Dynamo" football team famous for?
- 3. What can you say about the Ukrainian school of gymnastics?
- 4. What do you know about Serhiy Bubka's records?
- 5. What medals did the Ukrainians win at the 26th Olympic Games in Atlanta?

	П	Ιп	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
🏻	Ш	🏻	мовою

Фізкультура, обов'язковий, під керівництвом кваліфікованого тренера, змагання, фанат/вболівальник, перемога, представник, світовий рекорд, травма коліна, борець, боксер, біатлон, Світовий Кубок, надія.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ МОДАЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ SHOULD, SHOULDN'T, SHOULD HAVE

**1.** Дайте пораду, використовуючи модальне дієслово should і слова, подані в дужках

Приклад: Her diction is not very good, (to read aloud) She should read aloud.

1. I have a slight irritation in my throat, (to smoke less) 2. This child doesn't want to eat soup, (not to give her sweets before dinner) 3. She makes a lot of spelling mistakes, (to copy passages out of a book) 4. The dog is afraid of him. (not to shout at the dog) 5. The students are unable to follow what I am saying, (not to speak so fast) 6. The boy is a little pale, (to play out of doors) 7.1 am afraid you will miss that train, (to take a taxi) 8. There is no one in. (to try the room next door).

# **2.** Перекладіть на українську мову

1. You should know how to raise your children not to be losers. 2. You shouldn't give the child everything he wants. You shouldn't satisfy his every craving for food, drink and comfort. Otherwise, he will grow up to believe the world owes him a living. 3. You shouldn't laugh at him when he picks up bad words. This will make him think he isn't cute. It doesn't also encourage him to pick up "cuter" phrases. 4. You shouldn't avoid use of the word "wrong". This won't condition him to believe, later, when he is arrested for stealing a car, that society is against him.

# 3.

## Перекладіть на українську мову

1. You shouldn't pick up everything he leaves lying around — books, shoes and clothing. You shouldn't do everything for him, otherwise, he will be experienced in throwing all responsibility onto others. 2. You shouldn't quarrel frequently in the presence of your child. Otherwise, he will not be too shocked when the home is broken up later. 3. You shouldn't take his part against neighbours, teachers and policemen. They aren't all prejudiced against your child. 4. When he gets into trouble, you shouldn't apologize for yourself by saying, "I never could do anything with him."

## 4.

## Скажіть автору наведених нижче речень, що треба (не треба) було робити

Приклад: 1 ) I bought that book spending a lot of money.

You should not have bought the book. 2) I did not buy that book.

You should have bought the book.

1. So I took the child to the cinema. 2. We forgot to leave a message for her. 3. We did not wait for them because it was beginning to rain. 4. I did not put down her address and now I don't know how to find her. 5. I did not explain to her how to get here. 6. I bought a pair of red shoes to go with my new dress. 7. So I told her frankly what we all thought about her idea. 8. I have not seen the film, and now is too late because it is no longer on. 9. My pen leaking, so I wrote with a pencil. 10. 1'am afraid ate too much cake with my tea.



# Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи модальнє дієслово should з потрібною формою інфінітива (Indefinite Infinitive aбо Perfect Infinitive)

- А. І. Ви б сказали їй про це. 2. Не слід вам так пізно там залишатися.
- 3. Їй треба зараз же піти до лікаря. 4. Краще надягніть вовняні шкарпетки.
- 5. Їм краще почати раніше. 6. Не слід говорити з нею англійською мовою.
- 7. Вам потрібно повернути праворуч. 8. Краще скажіть кому-небудь про це.

В. І. Треба було сказати їй про це. 2. Не треба було залишатися там так пізно. 3. Їй треба було зараз же піти до лікаря. 4. Вам треба було надягти вовняні шкарпетки. 5. Їм треба було почати раніше. 6. Не слід було говорити з нею англійською мовою. 7. Треба було повернути праворуч. 8. Треба було кому-небудь сказати про це.

#### Заняття 8

#### СПОРТ У ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ ТА США

	8-8	
--	-----	--

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN**

The British as a nation do all kinds of things in their free time: they go shopping or jogging, they play darts or football, they collect records or stamps, they go to church or to the pub. Of course, some of their free time activities, like visiting relatives or taking driving lessons, may not be fun, but whatever they do, the way they spend their free time is probably providing other people with work. Leisure is the fastest growing industry in Britain.

According to the latest figures, the most popular activity of all is walking: 35 million British people regularly walk two miles or more a day. More energetically, 10 million people go to "keep fit" classes or take part in aerobics or yoga, and half as many do some weight training in a gym. About 9 million people go cycling, 4 million go jogging, and the same number play football and golf, Other popular sports are bowling, tennis and squash.

Watching other people playing is also a popular leisure activity: the favourite sports among TV viewers are football, horse racing. cricket and tennis. But although millions watch the matches on TV, not so many go regularly to the stadium to watch football matches.

The fitness boom of the eighties led to a big rise in the numbers of people participating in sports. To cater for this boom over 1,500 private health and fitness clubs and the same number of public leisure centres have been built during the past 20 years. These modern centres with swimming pools, tennis courts and gyms are places for people to go to spend their leisure time — and their money. Families can even spend their holidays at huge indoor water parks, where they can play or relax all day long without worrying about the weather outside. But this may not be helping them to get fitter: the British may become a nation of splashers but not a nation of swimmers. The big question fitness experts are asking is: "Should sport be taken seriously or should it just be fun?"

#### **SPORTS IN THE USA**

In the USA today, football is the most popular spectator sport. Baseball is now in second place among the sports people most like to watch Both baseball and football are, of course, American developments of sports played in England. But baseball does not come from cricket, as many people think. Baseball comes from baseball and has been played in America since as early as 1700. Now it is so popular because it is "an informal neighborhood sport".

What makes football in the US so different from its European cousins, rugby and soccer, is not ju the size, speed and strength of its players. Rather it is

the most "scientific" of all outdoor team sports. Specific rules state what each player in each position may and may not do, and when. There are hundreds of possible "plays" (or moves) for teams on offense and defense. Because of this, American football has been called "an open-air chess game disguised as warfare".

There are two more sports that are American in origin —volleyball and basketball. They were both first played in Massachusetts in the 1 890s, and during the First and Second World Wars they were taken by American soldiers overseas to become popular worldwide.

There is an enormous amount of live broadcasting of all different types of sports events, professional and amateur, at state, national and international levels. Surprisingly, this has not only increased interest in the sports but also increased actual attendance at the stadiums and arenas.

Ice-hockey, baseball, football and basketball are the "four major sports", though there are other sports and sports activities that attract millions of active participants. Among them are golf, swimming, tennis, marathons, track and field, bowling, archery, skiing, skating, squash and badminton, rowing and sailing, weightlifting, boxing and wrestling. Statistics shows that Americans' favourite participatory sports are (in order of popularity): swimming, bicycling, fishing, jogging, calisthenics(gymnastics or fitness) and bowling.

The reason why so many sports are popular in the USA is that the variety and size of America and the different climates found in it have provided its people with a large choice of summer and winter sports. Most Americans who grow up in the North. also grow up with outdoor winter sports and activities. Skating, sledding and tobogganing are equally popular there. Those who live in the south can't imagine their life without water sports like wind-surfing, skin diving, water skiing or sailing.

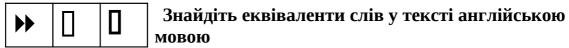
In addition, public sports facilities have always been available in great number for participants. The fact that the average high school, too, offers its students a great variety of sports may have contributed to the wide and varied interest and participation of Americans in sports.

Another reason might be that Americans like competition, by teams or as individuals, of any type. It is the challenge, some say. Others point out that American schools and colleges use sports activities as a way of teaching "social values" such as teamwork, sportsmanship(that is, realization that you can't always win, sometimes you may lose) and persistence. As a result, being intelligent and being good in sports are seen as things that can go together, and as ideal, should.

One more reason is that Americans simply like sport activities and always have. They like to play a friendly game of softball at family picnics, and "touch football" (with no tackling!) on beaches or in parks whenever a few young people come together. "Shooting baskets" with friends is a favourite way to pass the time either in the friend's driveway (the basket is over the garage door) or on some city or neighborhood court. So, Americans like their sports, for whatever reason you care to choose.

## ддайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What are the most popular leisure activities in Great Britain?
- 2. What is the most popular kind of sport?
- 3. What are popular TV sports?
- 4. Is feetness important for the British?
- 5. What are the most popular leisure activities in the USA?
- 6. What are popular TV sports in the USA?
- 7. What are four major sports in the USA?
- 8. What are the most favourite participatory sports in the USA?
- 9. Do the Americans like team or individual sports?
- 10. What sports facilities are available for people?



Вільний час, ходити пішки/гуляти, тренуватися, глядач, забеспечувати, підтримувати форму, спортивна зала, швидкість, сила, напад/атака, захист, професійний, аматорський, забеспечувати, змагання.

## ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА NEEDN'T, SHOULDN'T

## **1.** Прокоментуйте дії, вживаючи модальні дієслова should, shouldn't або needn't

Приклад: 1) A boy was impolite to a girl and did not apologize. You should have apologized to the girl.

- 2) A pupil did all the exercises in writing even those which were meant for oral practice. You needn't have done all the exercises in writing.
- 3) Your aunt is running a temperature. You should consult the doctor.

# 2. Щоб ви сказалі людині, яка...

- 1) crossed the street under the red light?
- 2) doesn't cross the street when the lights are green?
- 3) doesn't want to cross the street by the subway?
- 4) doesn't take off his hat when entering a room?
- 5) did not help his classmate to clean the classroom?
- 6) has a splitting headache?
- 7) bought bread which was not necessary?
- 8) was not present at the meeting?
- 9) sent a telegram which was quite unnecessary?
- 10) went out without his coat and caught cold?

- 11) apologized for asking you a question?
- 12) didn't attend a very important lecture?
- 13) got up at six o'clock on Sunday morning, which was not at all necessary?
- 14) read till two o'clock in the morning?
- 15) copied the whole text into his exercise book?
- 16) watered the garden, and it is raining now?
- 17) hasn't returned the books to the library?



# У поданих реченнях частину тексту написано українською мовою. Напишіть речення повністю англійською мовою, вживаючи модальні дієслова need aбо to have to

- 1. Ви могли і не їхати в центр: you could have bought everything you needed in the local shops.
- 2. Я міг не їхати в центр, as a very good department store had recently opened in our parts, so I went there and bought everything I needed.
- 3. Ви могли і не перевіряти правопис: the computer can do all the correcting.
- 4. Я міг не перевіряти правопис: the computer did all the correcting, so it did not take me long to complete my work.
- 5. Я міг не телефонувати йому, so I went to bed at once.
- 6. It turned out that я міг і не телефонувати йому, as he knew everything from his sister.
- 7. Можна було не купувати цукор, and I didn't go to the shop.
- 8. Why did you go to the shop? Можна було і не купувати цукор: we have enough of it.
- 9. Ми могли не тривожитися за неї, as we knew that she was taken very good care of.
- 10.Не треба було тривожитися за нас: you see that everything is OK.

### ТЕМА 18: МЕДИЦИНА. У ЛІКАРЯ

#### Заняття 1

## У ЗДОРОВОМУ ТІЛІ ЗДОРОВИЙ ДУХ



### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### SOLDIER'S MENTAL HEALTH DISPUTED

Lawyers deliver opening statements in Spc. Ryan G. Anderson's court-martial hearing.

FORT LEWIS – A Lynnwood soldier betrayed his country, the Army and his fellow soldiers when he contacted people he thought were members of the al-Qaida terrorist network, military jurors were told Monday.

National Guard Spc. Ryan Gibson Anderson, 27, went on trial Monday for attempted treason. He's accused of trying to hand over information about how to disable American weapons systems and kill U.S. soldiers.

But Anderson's defense attorney, Maj. Joseph Morse, told members of a court-martial panel that Anderson might live in a fantasy world and might talk a lot, but he did not intend to commit a crime.

Morse portrayed the defendant as a man with a mental illness who was lured by the government into meeting supposed al-Qaida terrorists in a government sting. He said he intends to have two mental health experts testify about Anderson's mental state.

A panel of nine commissioned officers – six men and six women ranging in rank from second lieutenant to colonel – will judge Anderson.

Under military rules, the jury will not only decide guilt or innocence but also the sentence. If convicted, Anderson could face life in a military prison.

The court-martial trial is expected to go through the week. Six of the jurors must decide beyond a reasonable doubt that's Anderson is guilty for the case to end in a conviction.

The prosecutor, Maj. Melvin Jenks, outlined the government's case, telling the jurors that Anderson openly talked about his conversion to Islam, and boldly used the Internet to court al-Qaida terrorists.

He was snared by a private cyber sleuth from an organization bent on tracking threats to the United States and its allies from terrorist organizations, Jenks said.

Anderson met with undercover government agents twice, and one meeting was secretly videotaped. In the other brief meeting at the Lakewood Barnes & Noble bookstore in Pierce County, he turned over a disk with his passport photo.

"At the conclusion, you will be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused is guilty of all charges and specifications," Jenks said.

"All is not what it seems," Morse told the panel. He reminded them of the film "Wizard of Oz" and the fake wizard behind the curtain.

"You have to have the courage to open that curtain," Morse said. "What you won't find back there is criminal intent."

Anderson had no motive for treason or attempting to defect, as the government alleges, he said. Instead, Morse said, Anderson just talked a lot, often trying to impress people with his knowledge of Islam and guns.

What's more, Anderson has an unspecified mental disorder, Morse said.

The woman who alerted the government to Anderson, Shannen Rossmiller of Conrad, Mont., testified she noticed his posting on an extremist Muslim Web site using a Muslim name, Amir Abdul Rashid. Rossmiller said she easily tracked that identity through other Internet postings to Anderson. She's a member of 7-Seas Global Intelligence, an amateur terrorist-hunting organization.

Rossmiller e-mailed Anderson and started a correspondence that was later taken over by Army intelligence agents and the FBI.

The prosecutor presented evidence of numerous e-mails and cellphone text messages between Anderson and people who pretended to be terrorists.

Army counterintelligence agent Ricardo Romero met with Anderson at the Barnes & Noble and at the Seattle Center parking garage Feb. 8 and 9.

Romero testified that Anderson showed him a sketch depicting where the Abrams battle tank is vulnerable, and how to "force the crew out so we can kill them - we being al-Qaida."

Anderson was arrested FebI2, three days after his second meeting with Romero. His unit was preparing for yearlong deployment to Iraq.

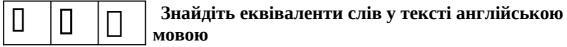
Anderson was a trained tank driver with the Washington National Guard's 81st Armor Brigade, which is now in Iraq. He was raised in south Everett and is a 1995 graduate of Cascade High School.

A fellow soldier testified that he encountered Anderson at Fort Knox, Ky., during basic training in January 2003. One statement of Anderson caused him concern.

National Guardsman Pfc. Scott Specht, a New York City firefighter, testified that Anderson told him he joined the National Guard to get the skills and training necessary "to go to the motherland and help liberate my Muslim brothers."

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What was the soldier accused of?
- 2. What did he do? Why?
- 3. How did he defend himself?
- 4. How was his betrayal proved?



Ставити під сумнів, адвокат, проголошувати, слухання справи в суді, зрадити країну, терористичне угрупування, бути звинуваченим, передати інформацію, мати намір, скоїти злочин, психічна хвороба, зваблювати, свідчити, офіцер, вина, вирок, військова вязниця, змалювати/зобразити, прийняття ісламу, піймати в засітку, детектив, виявляти загрозу, союзник, таємний агент, переконувати, несправжній, намір, стверджувати, психічний розлад, розвідка, ФБР, докази, вразливий, зустріти, звільнити.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ



## Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple Passive

(USUALLY) 1. The postbox (to empty) every day.

- 2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office.
- 3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns.
- 4. The mail (to load) into the train.
- 5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey.
- 6. The bags (to take) to the post office.
- 7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets.
- 8. The letters (to deliver).



## Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple Passive

(YESTERDAY) 1. The postbox (to empty) yster-day.

- 2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office.
- 3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns.
- 4. The mail (to load) into the train.
- 5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey.
- 6. The bags (to take) to the post office.
- 7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets.
- 8. The letters (to deliver).

## 3.

## Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Future Simple Passive

(TOMORROW) 1. The postbox (to empty) tomorrow.

- 2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office.
- 3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns.
- 4. The mail (to load) into the train.
- 5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey.
- 6. The bags (to take) to the post office.
- 7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets.
- 8. The letters (to deliver).

# 4.

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

1. My question (to answer) yesterday. 2. Hockey (to play) in winter. 3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 4. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 5. His new book (to finish) next year. 6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703. 8. Bread (to eat) every day. 9. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 11. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.

## **5.**

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

1. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 2. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 3. This work (to do) tomorrow. 4. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 5. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 6. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. 7. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 8. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 9. Lost time never (to find) again. 10. Rome (not to build) in a day.

### ТЕМА 18: МЕДИЦИНА. У ЛІКАРЯ

#### Заняття 2

### БУДОВА ЛЮДСЬКОГО ТІЛА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY

#### Do you know that

- more than half the bones in the human body are in the hands and feet?
- the highest recorded "sneeze speed" is 165 km (102 miles) per hour?
- the heart beats about 3 billion times in the average person's lifetime?
- a newborn baby has 350 bones, but a fully-grown adult has only 206?
- blood is a liquid organ?
- everyone is colorblind at birth?
- the surface area of the lungs is approximately the same size as a tennis court?
- food will get to your stomach even if you're standing on your head?
- skin is the largest body organ?
- the average adult is made up of 100 trillion cells?

#### The Heart

The heart is a pumping system which intakes deoxygenated blood through the veins, delivering it to the lungs for oxygenation and then pumping it into the various arteries to be transmitted to where it is needed throughout the body for energy. The heart is about the size of a fist but delivers a more powerful punch. Luckily for us, it contains a buffer zone to decrease its force or we would be shaken by every beat. This buffer zone also protects the heart from outside injury and keeps it from scraping against the chest wall. In some instances, nightmares can seem so real that the heart will pound in fear. In one study, the heart rate of the sleeper was timed at 150 beats per minute. Myth has it that the heart is the seat of the emotions, but it is, instead, a pump to circulate the blood throughout the body and only contributes to the emotions by sending oxygenated blood to our brain cells; so, if you want to gain someone's affection, you may have to ask Cupid to shoot them through the head rather than the heart. An arrow through the heart (or through the head, for that matter) would stop all bodily functions. The Medical Dictionary reports that the heart beats more than 2.5 billion times in an average lifetime. Isn't that "thumping"?

#### **Brain**

The brain is a jelly-like substance, which in adults weighs about three pounds. It is divided into three parts: the brain stem, which is an extension of the spinal cord, the forebrain (which consists mainly of the cerebruim) and the cerebellum. The forebrain and cerebellum are divided into two hemispheres which are linked by a thick band of nerve fibers and these hemispheres have

areas, called "lobes," which perform specific functions. The brain's surface lies in rather ugly, wrinkled folds. Traditionally referred to as one's "gray matter," it does, indeed, contain gray nerve cell bodies which surround a smaller mass of white nerve fibers. The brain, like the heart, is protected by a buffer zone. This, in the form of fluid, may be the source of "water on the brain," but it is very necessary to our survival. Only these pools of fluid and the skull protect the brain from the bumps and grinds of daily living which would damage this fragile organ. With them, we are able to think, reason, love, forgive, create and remember, as well as to survive through automatic processes such as breathing and digesting, and we have reflexes which signal in case of "fight or flight" emergencies. Just think of it!

### **Right Brain**

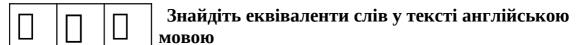
The right hemisphere of the brain controls the left side of the body. Right hemisphere thinking is synthetic (putting ideas together), holistic (grasping relationships in a single step), and imagistic (visual thinking with the "mind's eye"). It listens to music and appreciates three-dimensional objects. The right side of the brain is responsible for art and imagination.

#### **Left Brain**

The left hemisphere of the brain controls the right side of the body. Left hemisphere thinking appears to be analytical (taking ideas apart), linear (one step after another), and verbal (both written and spoken). It builds sentences and solves equations. The left side of the brain has given man science and technology.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. How mane bones are there in the human body?
- 2. How many times does the heart beat in the average lifetime?
- 3. What is the heart responsible for?
- 4. What happens to the heart during a nightmare?
- 5. How many parts does our brain consist from? Name them.
- 6. What is the right brain responsible for?
- 7. What is the left brain responsible for?



Людське тіло, чихати, новонароджена дитина, не розрізняти кольори, поверхня, клітина, вена, доставити, насичення киснем, передавати кров по тілу, кошмарний сон, колотати від жаху, важити, бути поділеним, спинний мозок, бути звязаним, нервова тканина, виконувати особливі функції, рідина, череп, ніжний орган, синтетичне мислення, цілісний, уява, аналітичний, лінійний, вірішувати рівняння.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ФОРМИ ПАСИВНОГО СТАНУ

# 1.

### Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму дієслова

1. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau. 2. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs. 3. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room. 4. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift. 5. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs. 6. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs. 7. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel. 8. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.

2.		Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи дієслова
		Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи дієслова y Present Simple Active або Present Simple Passive

1. Я завжди хвалю моїх друзів. 2. Мене завжди хвалять вдома. 3. Щосуботи тато показує дідусеві мої оцінки. 4. Щосуботи татові показують мої оцінки. 5. Ми часто згадуємо вас. 6. Нас часто згадують у селі. 7. Мені дають сік щоранку. 8. Щоранку я даю кішці молоко. 9. Він щодня розповідає нам щось цікаве. 10. Йому щодня розповідають щось цікаве. 11..Я часто посилаю листи друзям. 12. Мене часто посилають на південь. 13. Мене часто запрошують у кіно.

## 3. Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи дієслова у Present Simple Active aбо Present Simple Passive

1. Моїй сестрі часто допомагають у школі. 2. Я іноді забуваю взяти щоденник. 3. Він пише багато листів. 4. Книги А. Крісті читають з інтересом. 5. Собаки люблять кістки. 6. Собак люблять у багатьох сім'ях. 7. Коли у вашій сім'ї п'ють чай? 8. Де зберігають старі листи? 9. Чому ці правила завжди забувають? 10. Чому ви завжди забуваєте ці правила? 11. Де живуть ваші друзі? 12. Де купують хліб? 13. Коли ставлять запитання?

# 4. Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple Active aбо Past Simple Passive

1. Я порадив моєму другові вступити в спортивну секцію. 2. Мені порадили вступити в спортивну секцію. 3. Я показав лікареві мої зуби. 4. Мене показали лікареві. 5. Я дав своїй собаці кусок цукру. 6. Мені дали на обід суп. 7. Учора я попросив учителя допомогти мені. 8. Учора мене попросили допомогти однокласникові. 9. Минулого літа я навчив сестру плавати. 10. Минулого літа мене навчили плавати. 11. Учора нам ставили багато запитань на уроці. 12 Я відповів на всі запитання. 13. Учитель поставив мені хорошу оцінку. 14. Вдома мене похвалили. 15. Ці листи принесли вранці. 16. Мій портфель купили у минулому році. 17. Ці горіхи з'їли вчора. 18. Де ви купили цю книжку? 19. Де купили цю книжку?

20. Коли приготували обід? 21. Коли розбили чашку? 22. Коли ти розбив чашку? 23. Що йому обіцяли? 24. Коли полагодили машину? 25. Коли виправили помилку?

## **5.**

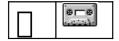
## Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи дієслова у Future Simple Active aбо Future Simple Passive

1. Нові ковзани куплять завтра. 2. Михайло попросить мене допомогти йому. 3. Михайла попросять розповісти про свою подорож. 4. Лікар попросить мене відкрити рота. 5. Лікаря попросять вилікувати мене. 6. Завтра я принесу новий фільм. 7. Завтра принесуть новий фільм. 8. Мій друг допоможе мені з математикою. 9. Моєму другові допоможуть з німецькою мовою. 10. Я куплю морозиво. 11. Квитки принесуть завтра. 12. Диктант писатимуть наступного вівторка. 13. Маму попросять не турбуватися. 14. Мамі дадуть чашечку кави. 15. Мама подякує лікареві. 16. Телеграма буде відправлена негайно. 17. Килим повісять на стіну. 18. Книги покладуть на полицю. 19. Коли відправлять лист? 20. Коли перевірять контрольну роботу? 21. Як будуть робити цю роботу?

### ТЕМА 18: МЕДИЦИНА. У ЛІКАРЯ

#### Заняття 3

### ВИДИ ТРАВМ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

### SPRAINS, STRAINS, AND DISLOCATIONS

Dislocations — are injuries severe enough to cause a dislocation may also cause a fracture of one or both of the bones involved. Dislocation restricts or prevents the movement of the joint. The joint looks misshapen and soon swells. In some cases, dislocation is followed by complications. A medically unqualified person should not attempt to manipulate the joint back into position because of the risk of seriously damaging nerves around the joint or making a fracture worse. Immobilize the joint by means of a splint or, in the case of a dislocated shoulder, with a sling on the arm. A victim who cannot walk should be carried in a sitting position (for comfort). No food or drink should be given to the victim, because a general anesthetic is usually required to reset the bones. Dislocation of the spinal vertebrae resulting from a severe back injury can damage the spinal cord, sometimes causing paralysis below the point of injury. First aid is the same as for other spinal injuries. Dislocations of the shoulder or hip joint can damage major nerves in the arm or leg, again sometimes resulting in paralysis. Treat these injuries the same as if they were fractures.

Sprains – are the most commonly sprained joint is the ankle; often caused by "going over" the outside of the foot so that the entire weight of the body is placed on the ankle. A sprain causes painful swelling of the joint, which cannot be moved without increasing the pain. There may also be spasms of surrounding muscles. Treatment consists of applying an ice pack to reduce swelling, wrapping the joint with a compression bandage, resting it in a raised position until the pain and swelling begin to subside, and taking pain killers to relieve pain. Once the joint is no longer painful, it should be gently exercised. A severe sprain may be indistinguishable from a broken bone. If in doubt, treat the injury as a fracture. First aid for sprains includes: 1. The victim may not be able to move the affected joint or stand up if the knee or ankle is injured. Help the victim into a position that is comfortable and raise the injured body part. 2. If the sprain is recent, apply a cold compress to the affected area and leave for about 30 minutes. This will reduce blood flow and swelling. 3. Cover the area with a roll of cotton or clean linen and secure with a bandage. Make two turns around the injured foot, bring it across the top, and around the ankle. 4. Continue figureof-eight turns, with each turn of the bandage overlapping the last turn by threefourths of its width. 5. Bandage until the foot (not the toes), ankle, and lower leg are covered. Secure the loose end. Seek medical aid – an X ray and other medical treatment may be necessary.

Strains. First aid for strains consists of first attempting to get medical help. Apply an ice pack to the affected area to reduce swelling, wrapping it with a compression bandage, and resting the limb in an elevated position for about 48 hours. Painkillers may be taken to relieve pain. After resting the muscle, physical therapy involving stretching exercises should be started to prevent possible shortening of the muscle as the result of scar tissue forming in it. The risk of muscle strain can be reduced by performing warm-up exercises before any sports activity.

### ∏Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is a dislocation?
- 2. What should be done in case of dislocated joint?
- 3. What is a sprain?
- 4. What should be done in case of dislocated limb?
- 5. What is a strain?
- 6. What is the first aid in case of straints?
- 7. What medical aid and medication must be used in case of injury?

I	П	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
I	Ш	Ш	🗀	мовою

Розтягнення зв'язок, вивіх, пошкодження/рана, зламати кістку, обмежувати, сустав, пухнути, вправити сустав, пошкодити нерв, знерушити, за допомоги, шина, ремінь/пов'язка, жертва, хребет, спинний мозок, спричинити параліч, лікувати, спазм, м'яз, накласти льод, бинт, зняти біль, перша допомога, холодний компрес, кров'яний рух, рентген.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ПРИЙМЕННИКІВ ПІСЛЯ PAST PARTICIPLE У ПАСИВНОМУ СТАНІ

# 1. Поставте речення у Passive Voice, звертаючи увагу на місце прийменника

Приклад: We often speak about her. — She is often spoken about.

1. The senior students laughed at the freshman. 2. The group spoke to the headmistress yesterday. 3. The young mothers looked after their babies with great care. 4. Nobody lived in that old house. 5. They sent for Jim and told him to prepare a report on that subject. 6. We thought about our friend all the time. 7. The doctor will operate on him in a week. 8. The teacher sent for the pupil's parents. 9. They looked for the newspaper everywhere. 10. Nobody slept in the bed. 11. The neighbour asked for the telegram. 12. Everybody listened to the lecturer with great attention.

2. Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи ду Present, Past або Future Simple Passive
--

1. Її часто посилають на пошту. 2. У минулому році її послали у Кембридж. 3. Його пошлють у Гарвард. 4. їх завжди запрошують на день народження Ганни. 5. Улітку Миколу відвезуть на дачу. 6. Про цей фільм багато говорили. 7. У музеї нам показали багато прекрасних картин. 8. Цю книгу дуже часто запитують.

# 3.

### Поставте речення у Passive Voice

Приклад: Mother waters the flowers in the evening. — The flowers are watered in the evening (by mother).

1. Irene's husband brought her some beautiful shells from the south. 2. The explorers gave the newspaper reporters a long interview. 3. Mr. Wilson will teach you English. 4. The doctor ordered me a month's rest from studying. 5. Tom gave Nick a book for his birthday. 6. Our mother tells us stories every evening. 7. Lydia will show you a new book of pictures. 8. A boy showed her the way. 9. They will send us a box of fruit. 10. Five or six small children followed them. 11. In summer the boys often drive the horses to the fields. 12. Ivan Susanin led the Poles into the thickest part of the forest. 13. The waves carried the boat away. 14. We shall do the translation in the evening. 15. They water the flowers regularly. 16. You promised me these books long ago. 17. Bessie's father gave her a complete set of Walter Scott's works. 18. A marble pavillion protects the house. 19. The boys will paint the roof of the house. 20. Tom Sawyer whitewashed the fence. 21. Her daughters gave her three beautiful dishes as a birthday present.

## 4.

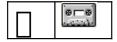
## Поставте виділені дієслова у Passive Voice, зробивши необхідні зміни в реченнях

1. She took a long time to write the composition, but at last she wrote it. 2. Don't put the cup there: somebody will break it. 3. Why weren't you at the birthday party? — They didn't invite me. 4. We met many difficulties, but all the same we finished the work in time. 5. We shall leave you behind if you are not quick. 6. I spent all my money on books last month. 7. I don't think we shall do all this work today: there is too much of it. 8. It's a very funny thing that when I start doing this, somebody always stops me. 9. Don't leave these sweets on the table: somebody will eat them. 10. The elephant broke the branch of the tree. 11. The bees attacked the bear when it tried to take their honey.

### ТЕМА 18: МЕДИЦИНА. У ЛІКАРЯ

#### Заняття 4

### ШКІДЛИВІ ЗВИЧКИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

### THE HISTORY OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Alcoholic beverages have been used almost all over the world since ancient times. Records of ancient civilizations all attest to the use of alcohol as long ago as 6,000 B.C. Wine making is believed to have originated in the Middle East, where wild grapevines produced fruit without any cultivation. The Old Testament credits Noah for planting the first vineyard and also for being the first person to get drunk. In the Sumerian city of Nippur, beer and wine were used as medicinal tonics as early as 2,000 B.C. Ancient Egyptian and Assyrian religious festivals included drinking bouts that lasted for several days. One of Egypt's most popular gods, Osiris, was credited with being the first to cultivate the grapevine and to make beer from grain. It may also be of interest to know that an Egyptian king who lived about 5,000 years ago bore the first known epitaph to an alcoholic. Habitual drunkenness was uncommon in Greece until the introduction of the new god, Dionysus (the god of the grapevine and revelry). By the 7th Century B.C., drinking became an important part of daily life. The Greeks were astute enough to realize that, although wine makes one feel good and have a wonderful time, it also make us do things that we wouldn't normally do and may even drive us mad. Greek philosophers such as Socrates and Plato advised temperance and spoke out against drunkenness; however, it is wellknown that their advice fell on many deaf ears, including Alexander the Great, who is said to have died in a drinking bout at the ripe old age of 33, after conquering the known world. Widespread drunkenness may have led to the fall of the fabulous city of Babylon in 539 B.C. The Persians attacked during a festival and razed the city while the population was drunk. The Romans were introduced to wine by the Greeks, and though they conquered the Greek Empire, they, in turn, were conquered by adopting Greek gods, Greek culture, and the Greek's love of wine consumption. The Romans carried the festival of Dionysus (Bacchus, in Latin) to heights unknown up to that time; characterized by excessive drinking and eating, sexual orgies, bizarre religious ceremonies, and ritualistic murders. Drinking was rampant among the upper class and, at the height of the Roman Empire, its sale and use were spread to France, Germany, Spain and the British Isles. As luxury, greed, and ambition ushered in the decline of Rome, gluttony and drunkenness forced its emperors into decay and death. Christianity assisted in a return to moderation, but even there, the wine became so much a part of religious ceremony that many of the priests overimbibed. Thus, alcoholic beverages were passed from country to country, being

altered by the crop production and local tastes of the region (vodka from potatoes in Russia; whiskey, beer, gin, and brandy in Europe; beer in the British Isles; sake in Japan; soma in China; chicha and pulque in South America, and rum in the Caribbean). Finally, everybody in the world had access to (and a taste for) alcoholic beverages.

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is the first record of the use of alcoholic drinks?
- 2. Where did wine-making originated?
- 3. What are the evidences of the use of wine and beer in countries of the world?
- 4. What is the name of the God of the grapevine and revelry?
- 5. Was the use of alcoholic drinks moderate or excessive?
- 6. What alcoholic drinks are being traditionally produced in different countries?

П		П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
🗀	📙	Ш	мовою

Алкогольний напій, стародавні часи, підтверджувати, походити, Старий Завіт, виноградник, цілющий, релігійний фестиваль, вирощувати виноградну лозу, пияцтво, хитрий, зводити з розуму, висловлюватися, легендарний/міфічний, завойовувати, порводити фестиваль, дивний, Римська Імперія, розкішний, жадібний, занепад, змінювати, мати доступ.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ПРИЙМЕННИКІВ ВУ І WITH У ПАСИВНОМУ СТАНІ

# 1. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в Active aбо Passive Voice

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday. 2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow. 3. He (to give) me this book next week. 4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia. 5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation. 6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book. 7. Budapest (to divide) by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest. 8. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147. 9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov. 10. We (to call) Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation.

# 2. Поставте речення у Passive Voice

1. He will introduce me to his friends. 2. They are building a bridge over the river. 3. I haven't yet translated the article. 4. We were looking at the man with great surprise. 5. You will speak about the film at the lesson. 6. The

headmistress sent for the pupil's parents. 7. Has the secretary typed the letters? No, she is typing them now. 8. We asked him about his holidays. 9. They have already discussed the novel. 10. He did not give me his address. 11. She showed him the way to the metro station.

# 3.

### Поставте речення у Passive Voice

1. The doctor prescribed her new medicine. 2. They often speak about him. 3. Everybody laughed at this funny animal. 4. We have been looking for you the whole morning. 5. We shall insist on strict discipline. 6. They teach three foreign languages at this school. 7. We received this letter after his departure. 8. Have dogs ever attacked you? 9. Bees gather honey from flowers. 10. The storm drove the ship against a rock. 11. Who discovered the circulation of blood? 12. They are selling delicious fruit ice cream there now. 13. The old man showed us the way out of the wood. 14. They offered her some interesting work.



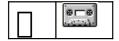
### Поставте речення у Passive voice

1. The children have scattered about a lot of things. 2. The girl has put all the books into the bookcase. 3. Snow will cover the fields in winter. 4. They will hand in the homework tomorrow. 5. I don't think we shall finish all the preparations today. 6. She always invites me to her dinner parties. 7. She showed me the dress which her daughter had made. 8. They did not invite her to the party. 9. I did not leave the window open. 10. I have invited some friends tea. 11. She has given me an English book.

### ТЕМА 18: МЕДИЦИНА. У ЛІКАРЯ

#### Заняття 5

### НЕБЕЗПЕЧНІ ХВОРОБИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

### HOW DOES THE IMMUNE SYSTEM WORK?

White blood cells, called leukocytes, are outnumbered by red blood cells by about 600 to 1. The white cells are made up of an army of bodily defenders which die in the billions as they battle infections and disease. White cells are complete within themselves, with internal structure and nuclei, so they are ready to go anywhere in the body at a moment's notice. Leukocytes are specialists. Half of them patrol the blood while the rest are surveying the tissues to see that all is well in that area. White cells can creep along capillaries; squeeze through gaps in the blood cell walls and between spaces of the tissue cells. Bacteria, virus, fungi and parasites are constantly sneaking in through cuts in the skin or into the linings in the respiratory and digestive tracts. Some white cells, called neutrophils, phagocytes or monocytes, rush in and literally gobble up these invaders; other swarm all over the bacteria and absorb them. Lymphocytes originate from the bone marrow. These become specialized as they are released into the blood stream. About half of them are carried to the thymus (a gland behind the breast bone and between the lungs), where they undergo a special process to become T-cells. Later these are carried away by blood and tend to reside in various parts of the lymphatic system, especially in the lymph nodes, thoracic duct and the spleen. Lymphocytes which are not processed in the thymus become B-cells. These pass through some unknown lymphoid tissue, where they are processed before they move on to the lymph glands. When blood or tissue is invaded, the various phagocytes, monocytes and neutrophils begin consuming the invaders – any type, dead or alive. T-cells and B-cells do not attack directly. T-cells come in three varieties: killers, which attack with chemicals; suppressors, which regulate the fight; and helpers, which prod the Bcells into action. (The "T" stands for thymus, where these cells are processed). B lymphocytes, or B-cells, make antibodies. B-cells are not another type of cell, but are protein molecules that are designed to stick to, disrupt and disable the invaders until they are gobbled up or absorbed. Within a few days, a relatively few lymphocytes have mass-produced at the rate of 2,000 per second to fight off the invaders. The antibodies stick the tiny invaders into clumps which are easy targets for the phagocytes to gobble up. As the battle continues, other B-cells, stimulated by the T-cells, turn into "memory" cells. The next time the invader appears, the body will be prepared and can mount an instant and powerful defense. Once we have caught a certain infection - mumps, for example - we will not have it again because "mump" memory cells will not allow it. By giving

a weakened or disabled potion of a disease to the body, we become immune to a real invasion. That is how "vaccines" work. This type of immunization has saved millions of lives throughout the world. Some invaders (the flu, for example) mutate into other forms. When this happens, a new vaccine must be developed to thwart it.

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What blood cells do you know?
- 2. What are they responsible for?
- 3. How do bacteria, virus, fungi and parasites enter our body?
- 4. What cells fight these invaders?
- 5. What are T-cells and B-cells?
- 6. What is an antibody?
- 7. How do blood cells fight invaders?
- 8. What's a "memory" cell?
- 9. How do we become immune?

П	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
Ш	Ш	∐	мовою

Імунна система, кров'яна клітина, захисник, боротися з інфекціями та хворобами, ядро, слідкувати, тканина, капіляр, протискатися, грибок, підкрадатися, поріз, респіраторний, ковтати/перемагати, завойовник, оточувати, походити, легені, пройти процес, знаходитися, лімфатичний вузол, тканина, споживати, приліпати, руйнувати, знешкоджувати, антитіло, ціль/мішень, перетворюватися, свинка, отримати імунітет.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВИРАЗ GET + PAST PARTICIPLE

# 1. Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, використовуючи, якщо можна, вираз get+Past Participle

1. Цю книжку взяли з бібліотеки тільки вчора. 2. Цей роман перекладений українською мовою. 3. Ця миша була спіймана вночі. 4. Тебе запросили на вечір? — Ще ні, але я впевнена, що мене запросять. 5. Він зробив все, про що його просили. 6. Мою подругу щороку посилають за кордон. 7. Статтю напишуть наступного тижня. 8. Мені запропонували цікаву роботу. 9. Нам показали дуже дивну картину. 10. Вона завжди була дуже задоволена, коли її відвідували друзі. 11. Коли читали нове оповідання, хтось постукав у двері. 12. Коли були посаджені ці яблуні? 13. Відповідь буде відправлена через декілька днів. 14. Наступного року збудують багато шкіл. 15. Коли він був маленьким хлопчиком, його батька посадили до боргової в'язниці.



## Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи, якщо можна, вираз get+Past Participle

1. Чому з нього завжди глузують? 2. Нам усім дали квитки на виставку. 3. Мене ніколи про це не просили. 4. На станції їх зустрів гід і відвіз до готелю. 5. Її всюди шукали, але не знайшли. 6. Цю вправу можна написати олівцем. 7. Учора нас послали до лабораторії. 8. Усі ваші твори будуть повернуті наступного тижня. 9. Дітей залишили дома одних. 10. Коли я прийшла додому, обід було вже зварено. 11. Хлопчику не дозволили купатися у річці. 12. Весною це поле буде вкрите зеленою травою і квітами. 13. Переклад буде закінчено вчасно. 14. Мене часто запрошують у кіно. 15. Йому щодня розповідають щось цікаве.



### Поставте дієслова в дужках в Passive voice

- 1. The printing press (invent) in the fifteenth century.
- 2. Last night I (invite) to a party by a friend from Scotland.
- 3. Spain and Portugal (visit) by millions of tourists every year.
- 4. Italy and Russia (invade) by Napoleon.
- 5. The menu in that restaurant (change) every month.
- 6. Nowadays oil (carry) from Alaska to California in large ships.
- 7. These strawberries are fresh; they (pick) yesterday.
- 8. Today rugby football (play) in many countries.
- 9. Many people (kill) in road accidents every year.
- 10. The United Nations (found) in 1945.
- 11. The "Mona Lisa" (paint) by Leonardo da Vinci.
- 12. San Salvador and Cuba (discover) by Columbus in 1492.
- 13. This type of transistor radio (manufacture) in Japan.
- 14. The worker claimed that he (victimize) by his employers.
- 15. This college is already full. Students (turn away) the whole time.
- 16.It is now 6 a.m. and at most of the hospitals in the country patients (wake) with cups of tea.
- 17. The results of the examination (not know) for two months.



### Поставте дієслова в дужках у Passive voice

- 1. In 1666, a large part of London (destroy) by fire.
- 2. The Fire of London, as it (call) in the history books, (commemorate) by a monument which (build) near where the fire started.
- 3. Last Saturday one of our teams (send) off the field for rough play.
- 4. Very much research (do) to prevent our rivers and lakes from being polluted.
- 5. He had already read the book that (give) to him on his retirement.
- 6. The little girl (save) from being run over because she (pull) away in time by a policeman.

- 7. When I returned I found that my car (tow) away. I (tell) that it was because it (park) under a No-Parking sign.
- 8. The man who (bite) by a snake was given a serum.
- 9. Three hundred new houses (build) by the end of the next year.
- 10. The full impact of the strike will not be felt till next week, by which time present stocks (exhaust).

### ТЕМА 18: МЕДИЦИНА. У ЛІКАРЯ

#### Заняття 6

### СНІД ЯК ЗАГРОЗА ЛЮДСТВА

	e-e
--	-----

### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

### **EVERYTHING ABOUT AIDS**

Every December 1st, the world observes **World AIDS Day** – a day of understanding, compassion, and hope about HIV and AIDS. Still, **every 6 seconds someone new is infected with HIV.** 

### What is AIDS? What causes AIDS?

AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

An HIV-positive person receives an AIDS diagnosis after developing one of the CDC-defined AIDS indicator illnesses. An HIV-positive person can also receive an AIDS diagnosis on the basis of certain blood tests (CD4 counts) and may not have experienced any serious illnesses. A positive HIV test does not mean that a person has AIDS. A diagnosis of AIDS is made by a physician according to the CDC AIDS Case Definition.

Over time, infection with HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) can weaken the immune system to the point that the system has difficulty fighting off certain infections. These types of infections are known as opportunistic infections. Many of the infections that cause problems or that can be lifethreatening for people with AIDS are usually controlled by a healthy immune system. The immune system of a person with AIDS has weakened to the point that medical intervention may be necessary to prevent or treat serious illness.

### What is the Difference Between HIV and AIDS?

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS.

- **H** Human: because this virus can only infect human beings.
- I Immuno-deficiency: because the effect of the virus is to create a deficiency, a failure to work properly, within the body's immune system.
- ${f V}$  Virus: because this organism is a virus, which means one of its characteristics is that it is incapable of reproducing by itself. It reproduces by taking over the machinery of the human cell.
- $\mathbf{A}$  Acquired: because it's a condition one must acquire or get infected with; not something transmitted through the genes
- I Immune: because it affects the body's immune system, the part of the body which usually works to fight off germs such as bacteria and viruses
- $\mathbf{D}$  Deficiency: because it makes the immune system deficient (makes it not work properly)
- S Syndrome: because someone with AIDS may experience a wide range of different diseases and opportunistic infections.

### How long does it take for HIV to cause AIDS?

Currently, the average time between HIV infection and the appearance of signs that could lead to an AIDS diagnosis is 8-11 years. This time varies greatly from person to person and can depend on many factors including a person's health status and behaviors. Today there are medical treatments that can slow down the rate at which HIV weakens the immune system. There are other treatments that can prevent or cure some of the illnesses associated with AIDS. As with other diseases, early detection offers more options for treatment and preventative health care.

### Where did HIV come from?

The most recent presentation on the origin of HIV was presented at the 6th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunitistic Infections (Chicago, January 1999). At that conference, research was presented that suggested that HIV had "crossed over" into the human population from a particular species of chimpanzee, probably through blood contact that occurred during hunting and field dressing of the animals. The CDC states that the findings presented at this conference provide the strongest evidence to date that HIV-1 originated in non-human primates. The research findings were featured in the February 4, 1999 issue of the journal, Nature.

We know that the virus has existed in the United States, Haiti and Africa since at least 1977-1978. In 1979, rare types of pneumonia, cancer and other illnesses were being reported by doctors in Los Angeles and New York. The common thread was that these conditions were not usually found in persons with healthy immune systems.

In 1982 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) officially named the condition AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). In 1984 the virus responsible for weakening the immune system was identified as HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus).

### How many people have HIV and AIDS?

Worldwide: UNAIDS estimates that as of December 2000, there were an estimated 36I million people living with HIV/AIDS (34.7 million adults and 1.4 million children under 15). Since the epidemic began, an estimated 21.8 million people have died of AIDS (17.5 million adults and 4.3 million children under 15).

An estimated 5.3 million new HIV infections occurred in 2000. During 2000, HIV- and AIDS-associated illnesses caused deaths of an estimated 3 million people, including 500,000 children under the age of 15.

In the United States: According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), there are between 800,000 and 900,000 people living with HIV. Through December 2000, a total of 774,467 cases of AIDS have been reported to the CDC; of this number, 448,060 persons (representing 58% of cases) have died.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. When is the World AIDS Day observed?
- 2. What does AIDS stand for?

- 3. What does HIV stand for?
- 4. What is the difference between AIDS and HIV?
- 5. How long does it take for HIV to cause AIDS?
- 6. Where did HIV come from?
- 7. How many people have HIV and AIDS?

	П		Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
🗀	Ш	Ш	мовою

Розуміння, співчуття, інфікований, синдром набутого імунодифіциту, хвороба, на основі, тест, терапевт, вірус імунодифіциту, імунна система, протистояти інфекції, спричиняти, загрожувати життю, слабшати, медичне втручання, запобігати, лікувати (2), створювати, невдача, людська клітина, набути, ген, мікроб/бактерія, призводити до, залежати, лікування, полювання, доказ, примат, запалення легень, рак, у всьому світі, епідемія.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПЕРЕКЛАД ВИРАЗІВ ТИПУ IT IS SAID THAT...

### 1. **ó**

## R Переробіть речення, використовуючи Passive voice

- 1. Nobody took notice of this little boy.
- 2. Why are they laughing at her?
- 3. Students often refer to these books.
- 4. He offered me a chair.
- 5. We gave him all the money.
- 6. They have just shown me a new magazine.
- 7. Mother promised the boy a new toy.
- 8. Nobody has told me the news yet.
- 9. They sent you the invitation last week.
- 10.I am sure they will offer you a very interesting job.
- 11. They recommended me several articles on that problem.
- 12. Someone taught him French and gave him a dictionary.
- 13. They have promised me some books.

# 2.

### Напишіть речення, використовуючи Passive voice

- 1. They looked for the girl everywhere.
- 2. She looks after the patients well.
- 3. People may keep books from the library for a fortnight. After that they must return them.
- 4. The students greeted the famous lecturer warmly.
- 5. When I fell ill my mother sent for the doctor.
- 6. The people looked at the little boy with the interest.

- 7. We shall throw out the mushrooms if they are poisonous.
- 8. Mary told me the news.
- 9. They showed Helen the nearest way to the theatre.
- 10. They will take her to hospital tonight.
- 11. If they laugh at you, don't get offended.
- 12. Why weren't you at the party? They didn't invite me.
- 13. His friend told him everything.
- 14. No one has ever climbed this mountain.



### Поставте дієслова в дужках у Passive voice

- 1. In 1666, a large part of London (destroy) by fire.
- 2. The Fire of London, as it (call) in the history books, (commemorate) by a monument which (build) near where the fire started.
- 3. Last Saturday one of our teams (send) off the field for rough play.
- 4. Very much research (do) to prevent our rivers and lakes from being polluted.
- 5. He had already read the book that (give) to him on his retirement.
- 6. The little girl (save) from being run over because she (pull) away in time by a policeman.
- 7. When I returned I found that my car (tow) away. I (tell) that it was because it (park) under a No-Parking sign.
- 8. The man who (bite) by a snake was given a serum.
- 9. Three hundred new houses (build) by the end of the next year.
- 10. The full impact of the strike will not be felt till next week, by which time present stocks (exhaust).

### ТЕМА 18: МЕДИЦИНА. У ЛІКАРЯ

#### Заняття 7

### ВІЗИТ ДО ЛІКАРЯ

	8
--	---

### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

### **MEDICINE**

Medicine is the branch of health science concerned with maintaining human health or restoring it through the treatment of disease and injury. It is both an *area of knowledge* — a science of body systems, their diseases and treatment — and the *applied practice* of that knowledge.

The practice of medical care is shared between the *medical profession* (physicians or doctors) and other groups of professionals such as nurses and pharmacists (sometimes known as allied health professionals). Historically, only those conferred with a medical doctorate have been considered to *practice medicine*. *Clinicians* can be physicians, nurses or medical assistants. The medical profession is the social and occupational structure of the group of people formally trained and authorized to apply medical knowledge. Many countries and legal jurisdictions have legal limitations on who may practice medicine or the allied medical fields.

Medicine is typically seen as composed of various specialized subbranches, such as pediatrics, gynecology, neurology, dealing with particular body systems, diseases, or areas of health.

Systems of medical and healthcare practices have existed among human societies since at least the dawn of recorded history. These systems have developed in various ways in different cultures and regions. Medicine as understood in the modern period has historically been considered to be the mainstream tradition which developed in the Western world since the early modern age. Many other traditions of medicine and healthcare are still widely practiced throughout the world, most of which are still considered to be separate and distinct from Western medicine, also called biomedicine or the Hippocratic tradition. The most highly developed systems of medicine outside the Western system are traditional Chinese medicine and the Ayurvedic traditions of India and Sri Lanka. Various non-mainstream traditions of healthcare have also developed in the Western world distinct from mainstream medicine.

"Medicine" is also often used amongst medical professionals as shorthand for internal medicine. Veterinary medicine is the practice of healthcare in animal species other than human beings.

#### **Basic sciences**

• *Anatomy* is the study of the physical structure of organisms. In contrast to *macroscopic* or *gross anatomy*, *cytology* and *histology* are concerned with microscopic structures.

- *Biochemistry* is the study of the chemistry taking place in living organisms, especially the structure and function of their chemical components.
- *Biostatistics* is the application of statistics to biological fields in the broadest sense. A knowledge of biostatistics is essential in the planning, evaluation, and interpretation of medical research. It is also fundamental to epidemiology and evidence-based medicine.
- *Cytology* is the microscopic study of individual cells.
- *Embryology* is the study of the early development of organisms.
- *Epidemiology* is the study of the demographics of disease processes, and includes, but is not limited to, the study of epidemics.
- *Genetics* is the study of genes, and their role in biological inheritance.
- *Histology* is the study of the structures of biological tissues by light microscopy, electron microscopy and immunohistochemistry.
- *Immunology* is the study of the immune system, which includes the innate and adaptive immune system in human, for example.
- *Microbiology* is the study of microorganisms, including protozoa, bacteria, fungi, and viruses.
- *Neuroscience* is a comprehensive term for those disciplines of science that are related to the study of the nervous system. A main focus of neuroscience is the biology and physiology of the human brain.
- *Nutrition* is the study of the relationship of food and drink to health and disease, especially in determining an optimal diet. Medical nutrition therapy is done by dietitians and is prescribed for diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, weight and eating disorders, allergies, malnutrition and neoplastic diseases.
- *Pathology* is the study of disease the causes, course, progression and resolution thereof.
- *Pharmacology* is the study of drugs and their actions.
- *Physiology* is the study of the normal functioning of the body and the underlying regulatory mechanisms.
- *Toxicology* is the study of hazardous effects of drugs and poisons.

### | |Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is medicine?
- 2. What is it concerned with?
- 3. What medical professions are mentioned in the text?
- 4. What kinds of medicine do you know?
- 5. What sub-branches of medicine have you learned?
- 6. What are the basic sciences? What do they study?

П	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
Ш	Ш	Ш	мовою

Здоровя, лікуваання хвороб, медична допомога, терапевт, медсестра, професійний, використовувати знання з медицини, обмеження, педіатрія, гінекологія, неврологія, основний напрямок, біомедицина, традиційна

китайська медицина, цитологія, гістологія, епідеміологія, генетика, біологічна спадковість, біологічна тканина, імунна система, мікробіологія, нервова система, людський мозок, дієтолог, патологія, фармакологія, ліки, небезпечний/шкідливий, отрута.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СКЛАДАННЯ ДІАЛОГІВ, ВИКОРИСТОВУЮЧИ ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН

## 2. **Ó** R

## R Переробіть речення, використовуючи Passive voice

- 1. The doctor prescribed her new medecine.
- 2. They often speak about her.
- 3. Everybody laughed at this funny animal.
- 4. They teach three foreign languages at this school.
- 5. The girl put all her books on the shelf.
- 6. They did not invite her to the party.
- 7. The boy was angry because his mother didn't allow him to go to the stadium.
- 8. A young teacher started a school in this village.
- 9. They are translating this article now.
- 10. They have told us about a lot of interesting things.

# **3.**

### Напишіть речення, використоуючи Passive Voice

- 1. Did the government take any important measures in the past few weeks?
- 2. I don't think anyone can help me.
- 3. The soldiers kept the man prisoner.
- 4. What should people do in these circumstances?
- 5. He must finish his work before eight o'clock.
- 6. His friends will never forget him.
- 7. Sombody has stolen my car.
- 8. Somebody has left the light on all.
- 9. Nobody has ever found the secret.
- 10. People speak much of him.
- 11. They will look after the children well.
- 12. People will laugh at you if you say it.
- 13. They sent for the doctor immediately.
- 14. Everybody listened to her attentively.
- 15. They always wait for me after the lessons.

## **4.**

### Поставте дієслова в дужках в Passive voice

- 1. The printing press (invent) in the fifteenth century.
- 2. Last night I (invite) to a party by a friend from Scotland.

- 3. Spain and Portugal (visit) by millions of tourists every year.
- 4. Italy and Russia (invade) by Napoleon.
- 5. The menu in that restaurant (change) every month.
- 6. Nowadays oil (carry) from Alaska to California in large ships.
- 7. These strawberries are fresh; they (pick) yesterday.
- 8. Today rugby football (play) in many countries.
- 9. Many people (kill) in road accidents every year.
- 10. The United Nations (found) in 1945.
- 11. The "Mona Lisa" (paint) by Leonardo da Vinci.
- 12. San Salvador and Cuba (discover) by Columbus in 1492.
- 13. This type of transistor radio (manufacture) in Japan.
- 14. The worker claimed that he (victimize) by his employers.
- 15. This college is already full. Students (turn away) the whole time.
- 16.It is now 6 a.m. and at most of the hospitals in the country patients (wake) with cups of tea.
- 17. The results of the examination (not know) for two months.

### ТЕМА 19: ЖИТТЯ МОЛОДІ

#### Заняття 1

### ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА ПОТРЕБИ СУЧАСНОЇ МОЛОДІ

	e-e
--	-----

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

### ARE YOU OLD ENOUGH...

### Are you old enough? ...to go to war?

In some countries the law considers you old enough to die for your country before you're old enough to vote. In others, you could be forced to become a child soldier in spite of laws forbidding the practice.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child says that no one under the age of 15 should have to fight in a war. An optional protocol, or formal addition, to the Convention pushes that age up to 18. Voluntary recruitment of under-18s is not forbidden by this protocol, but under-18 recruits must have the consent of their parents or guardians and should not be involved in combat. So far, this protocol has been signed by 111 countries and ratified – given legal force – by 54 of those countries.

Quite a few countries allow voluntary recruitment in the armed forces from the age of 16 or even 15, and voluntary recruitment at 17 is common. A few countries, including Israel and Cuba, have conscription — compulsory recruitment — from the age of 17. But in countries that have conscription, 18 is by far the most common age.

Shockingly, however, in many parts of the world, much younger children continue to be forced into both state armies and other armed groups when conflicts break out - to kill and be killed.

### Are you old enough?...to work?

The Convention on the Rights of the Child makes it clear that if you are under 18 you should not have to do work that harms or exploits you.

Harmful work is defined as work that:

- damages your health and development;
- · causes you physical or emotional stress;
- prevents you from getting an education;
- prevents you from having time to rest and play.

Exploitative work is work that:

- you are forced to do;
- involves buying or selling you (child trafficking);
- involves being prostituted or used in pornography;
- takes away your dignity and self-esteem;
- doesn't pay fairly.

It is generally thought that work that does not violate these conditions can be good for you, and the International Labour Organization Convention says that you should be able to do light work from the age of 13 (or as low as 12 in countries at a lower level of development) as long as it does not interfere with your education.

'Child labour' is the term used for work that doesn't meet those standards.

### Are you old enough?...to have sex?

The legal age of consent – the minimum legal age at which you can decide to have sex with someone – varies quite a bit around the world.

To give just a few examples of the heterosexual age of consent: if you are living in some parts of the United States, or in Egypt, it's 18; in Northern Ireland, it's 17; in Namibia, 16; in Sweden, 15; in Canada, 14; in Korea, 13; in Mexico, 12. But 16 is by far the most common age of consent.

In some countries, there are also different ages of consent for girls and for boys, and for gays and for lesbians, though in many countries gay and lesbian sex remains illegal.

There aren't any international laws or guidelines on the age of consent, though the Convention on the Rights of the Child says that you have the right to be protected from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation. In addition, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, which keeps track of how children's rights are being implemented around the world, argues that countries with low legal age of consent should raise it.

### But hang on a minute!

There are one or two other points to bear in mind. No one, no matter how old, should ever feel under pressure to have sex. And the age of consent, whatever it may be in your country, certainly doesn't mean you should be having sex at that age.

There's also the life-and-death question of HIV/AIDS and the risks of other sexually transmitted infections. So as well as 'Am I legally old enough?', you need to ask yourself other questions. Do I really think I'm ready? Am I under any pressure, from others or in my own mind? Do I know what I'm doing? Do I understand the risks? Do I know how to protect myself?

### Are you old enough?...to vote?

The age at which you can vote in government elections (sometimes called 'the age of majority' – the age at which you are no longer considered a minor) also varies quite a lot from country to country, though 18 is by far the most common age chosen.

A few examples: in Iran, the voting age is 15; in Cyprus and Cuba, 16; in Indonesia, 17; in Bolivia, it's 18 if you are married but 21 if you are single; in Austria and Jordan, it's 19; in Cameroon and Japan, 20; in Côte d'Ivoire, Kuwait and Sierra Leone, 21.

### Are you old enough?...to have your say?

Even if you are too young to vote, you are old enough to have opinions. What's more, the Convention on the Rights of the Child says you have the right to express those opinions — and have them listened to. In particular, you should have your say in decisions that affect you, and your opinions should be given

'due weight' according to your age and maturity. You also have the right to form groups and associations.

There are many ways in which you can get involved and make your voice heard, such as through the media, by joining or setting up school councils, and by participating in a local youth parliament, if there is one.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. At what age children can go to war?
- 2. What are conscription and voluntary recruitment?
- 3. What is forbidden by law?
- 4. What is the difference between harmful and exploitative work?
- 5. What do you think is the best age for intimate relations?
- 6. What is the voting age in different countries?
- 7. Why is it important to know your rights?

П	$ \Box$	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
Ш	📙	Ш	мовою

Іти на війну, закон вважає, змушувати/силувати, не зважаючи на, забороняти, Конвенція Про Права Дитини, добровільний, дозвіл батьків, залучати, ратифікувати, обов'язкова служба в армії, шкідлива робота, експлуатувати, шкодити здоров'ю, спричиняти, торгівля дітьми, гордість, самоповага, порушувати умови, заважати навчанню, згода, незаконний, стежити за виконанням прав,сперечатися, пам'ятати про, питання життя та смерті, голосувати, неповнолітній, висловлюватися.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОНЯТТЯ ПРО УЗГОДЖЕННЯ ЧАСІВ ТА НЕПРЯМУ МОВУ

I.	T 41			
	Переробіть речення з прямої мови в непряму			
1. "I can'	t swim." (She told us)			
2. "They	ve been away for a long time." (He said that			
3. "You (	don't eat enough!" (She told me)			
4. "She h	4. "She has got red hair." (He told us )			
5. "I kno	w I won't be able to do it," (He said that			
6. "It's th	e worst job I've ever had.'' (He told the.			
7. ''We're	e going to stay in London," (They told us)			
8. "She's	hurt her ankle rather badly." (The doctor saitf that)			
9. "They	aren't English." (He told us)			
10. "I thi	nk she'll come." (He told me)			
11. "I kn	ow I can do the job." (I told them)			
12. "She	doesn't think she'll be there." (He said that)			

- 13. "They're the best secretaries I've ever had." (Arthur said that \_\_\_\_)
  14. "I'm afraid she's broken her leg." (The doctor said\_\_\_\_)
  15. "I've decided I'm going to stay in London after all." (He told us \_\_\_\_)
- **2.** Переробіть речення з прямої мови в непряму
- 1. "I have something to show you," I said to her.
- 2. I am going away tomorrow, mother," he said.
- 3. "I've been in London for a month but so far I haven't had time to visit the Tower," said Rupert.
- 4. "It isn't so foggy today as it was yesterday," I remarked.
- 5. "The new underpass is being officially opened the day after tomorrow," said the BBC announcer.
- 6. "We have moved in our new flat. We don't like it so much as our last one," said my aunt.
- 7. "We have a lift but very often it doesn't work," they said.
- 8. "From one of the windows of my flat I can see the Eiffel Tower," said my friend.
- **3.** Переробіть речення з прямої мови в непряму
- 1. I've no idea what the time is," said his daughter.
- 2. He said, "My wife has just been made a judge."
- 3. "I'll come with you as soon as I am ready," she replied.
- 4. "I have a German lesson this afternoon and I haven't done my homework yet," said the small boy.
- 5. "If you let the iron get too hot you will scorch your clothes," I warned her.
- 6. "You haven't given me quite enough. The bill is for \$14 and you've paid me only \$13," he said.
- 7. Ann said, "Englishmen make good husbands because they are nearly always willing to help in the house." Mary answered, "I like men to be useful but I don't like them to be too domesticated. I prefer them to keep out of the kitchen altogether. Men look silly in aprons anyway."
- **4.** Переробіть речення з прямої мови в непряму
- 1. Who is that man? 2. What has happened to John? 3. Will he be at the meeting? 4. Would she like to come? 5. Does he speak English? 6. Why hasn't he called? 7. Are there any good books on this subject? 8. Have they ever been to England? 9. Ought I to take these pills before or after meals? 10. How often does he have his hair cut? 11. What does he want to see? 12. When did Mr. Smith buy that new car? 13. Does he want to see me? 14. Who made that noise?

### ТЕМА 19: ЖИТТЯ МОЛОДІ

#### Заняття 2

### ПРОБЛЕМИ БАТЬКІВ ТА ДІТЕЙ

	e⊏e
--	-----

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

### DO PARENTS KNOW THEIR KIDS?

The new teen wave is bigger, richer, better educated and healthier than any other in history. But there is a dark side, and too parents aren't doing their job.

There are now 31 million kids in the 12-to-19 age group, and demographers predict that there will be 35 million teens by 2010. Teenagers now are very privileged. Cable and the Internet have given them access to a huge amount of information. Most kids expect to go college; and girls, in particular, have really good opportunities to make a career in everything from professional sports to politics, from economics to model business...

But American kids are not so happy as it may seem. Many kids say they feel alone and alienated, unable to connect with their parents, teachers and even classmates. Today teens lack attention. They live in their own world of computer games, TV and movies, where violence and brutality are common.

Many teens say they have too much pressure and responsibilities. They have part-time jobs and hours of homework every night; half of them have lived through their parents' divorce; 63% have to look after their younger siblings (brothers and sisters) in the afternoon; still others are home alone after school.

In fact, teens have many problems, but loneliness ranks at the top of the list University of Chicago sociologist Barbara Schneider ha studying 7,000 teenagers for 5 years and has come to a conclusion that they spend about 3,5 hours alone every day! Teenagers may claim they want privacy, but they also need attention — and they aren't getting it.

Loneliness creates an emotional vacuum that needs to be filled. Kids become very self-centered and spend a lot of time thinking about what others think of them. As a rule, they make wrong conclusions and give way to different complexes. Some of them are very dangerous and can affect the whole future life of the young person.

hen children are isolated from parents, they may have many serious emotional problems. Surveys of high school students have showed that 1 in 4 considers suicide every year. By the end of high school, many have actually tried to kill themselves.

Even the best parents can't protect their teenagers from all these problems. but it is worth trying Kids do listen. Teenage drug use is slowly declining, and even teen pregnancy and birthrates are down slightly — largely because of improved education efforts.

Teenagers show independence in all spheres of their life. They don't let anybody interfere in their private life. Their life is concentrated around school and friends, who influence the developing of their own values and believes. Parents must help their kids, but not try to change them.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a teenager?
- 2. What do teenagers have access to?
- 3. What opportunities have they got?
- 4. Do they work?
- 5. What are the most common professions?
- 6. What are the teenagers' problems?
- 7. What should parents do to support their children?

		П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською	
ΙШ		📙	🗀	мовою

Дитина, темна сторона, передбачати, thвеличезна кількість інформації, можливість/шанс, здаватися, відчужений, спілкуватися з батьками, бракувати уваги, тиск, пережити розлучення, самотність, дійти висновку, заявляти, заповнювати емоційний вакуум, впливати на майбутнє, самогубство, втручатися до особистого життя, цінність.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЗМІНА ЧАСІВ У НЕПРЯМІЙ МОВІ

### 

NOTE that a newspaper reporter is talking to one of the boys at David's school. His name is Philip. Philip didn't go to the opening of the new school, and he doesn't want to study at the new school.

**Reporter:** Why didn't you go to the opening of the new school, Philip?

**Philip:** Because I don't think it will be a good school.

Reporter: Way not?

**Philip:** Because it will be too big. The teachers won't know all the children. It will be like a factory.

Reporter: What school did you go to before the new school was built?

**Philip:** I went to the Grammar School.

**Reporter:** What form were you in?

**Philip:** I was in the sixth form. My brother went to the Grammar School too. He was in the third form. He's very clever, but I don't think he will work hard enough in the new school. The other children in his form will not be as clever as he is; he won't have to work hard to do well.

**Reporter:** Will you go to the new school?

**Philip:** No, I won't. I'm going to leave school as soon as I can. I shall study at

home.

**Reporter:** Will your brother go to the new school?

**Philip:** Yes. He will have to go.

**Reporter:** What do your parents think?

**Philip:** They think I'm right



### Переробіть речення з прямої мови в непряму

- 1. "Yesterday Tom and I went to look at a house that he was thinking of buying. It was rather a nice house and had a lovely garden but Tom decided against it because it was opposite a cemetery," said Celia.
- 2. "I don't know what to do with all my plums. I suppose I'll have to make jam. The trouble is that no one in my family eats jam," she said.
- 3. "We like working on Sundays because we get double pay," explained the builders.
- 4. He said, "I am quite a good cook and I do all my own washing and mending too."



### Переробіть речення з прямої мови в непряму

- 1. "You can keep that one if you like, Joan," she said. "I've got plenty of others."
- 2. "I'm going fishing with mother this afternoon," said the small boy, "and we are going into the garden now to dig for worms."
- 3. "You've got my umbrella," said I crossly. "Yours is in your bedroom."
- 4. "I know exactly what they said," the private detective explained to his client, "because I put a tape-recorder under the table."
- 5. "I'll sit up till she comes in, but I hope she won't be late," said Mrs. Pitt.
- 6. "If you give me some wire, I'll hang that picture for you," said my cousin.
- 7. "I have a Turkish bath occasionally, but it doesn't seem to make any difference to my weight," she said.

### ТЕМА 19: ЖИТТЯ МОЛОДІ

#### Заняття 3

### СВІТ ПІДЛІТКА

	8
--	---

### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

### **TEENAGER'S WORLD**

The problems American teenagers face daily reflect problems in American society: drugs, guns, violence, poverty and depression. However, there are a few problems, which are prevalent mainly among America's youth. For example, teenage pregnancy, underage drinking (drinking alcohol under the age of 21), gang membership, and the lack of a "voice in today's society are among the many issues teenagers must deal with. Not all Americans have good clothing, adequate food and vitamins, and housing. So, some American children are raised in poverty.

Many of these children find other means of supporting themselves or their families. Many times poor or underprivileged children are forced to sell drugs or join gangs. Gangs, violence, and drugs are issues, which go hand in hand. In other words, where one finds a gang, one is most likely to also find drugs, guns and violence. As a result many young girls and boys are brutally murdered in drive-by shootings, ambushes and gang wars.

While these problems of poor teenagers are immeasurable and harsh, middle class and wealthy American teenagers also face many problems. Drugs, underage drinking and smoking are prevalent among teenagers. Drugs are destroying minds, family and friend relationships, and are killing America's youth. These drugs are a problem, which must be destroyed.

Violence in schools has been an increasing problem in America in the past few years. Occasions when American students have shot and killed their classmates no longer sound unfamiliar. Guns have no place in the hands of American children. Children should not have to fear going to school, and should not have to fear their classmates.

Yet another problem of American youths is vehicular homicide. Because teenagers drive at the age of 14, and because they are careless or perhaps drunk drivers, the number of deaths behind the wheel continue to grow. Teenage drivers no longer have to worry about having a parent drive them around or parking them after school, but need to worry about driving safety.

Teenage pregnancy is also a problem relevant to the topic of teenage problems. Children having child — teenage mothers and fathers — cannot provide for their babies, because they too still need to be cared for. Teenage parents do not have adequate education and monetary means to support babies in today's world. And while teenagers continue to have sex at earlier ages, it is also necessary to address the problem of STDs (sexually transmitted diseases). STDs

such as AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) are incurable and are devastating to teenagers who are just beginning to enjoy life. In order to ad dress these problems of youth teenagers need to discuss their problems. In today's society it is difficult for a teenager to be taken seriously. However, in the next few years, adults must take the time to hear the problems of these young Americans so that solutions can be found to eliminate the problems.

### **CONFESSIONS**

### Patrizia, aged 16

I can confess two things. Firstly, last year when my family and I were on holiday at the beach, my sister and I collected jellyfish and put them under the sand just a tiny bit. We sat back and watched people not notice them and slip on them. It was great to watch people treading on them and then screaming because they were scared they would sting (they didn't sting). My other confession is that few years ago I secretly recorded my great grandmother singing folk songs in the kitchen while she was doing the washing up. It just made me laugh so much because she only had one tooth! I play it when I'm feeling down. She is dead now and I miss her because she was a wise and lovely person. She would turn in her grave if she knew!

### Josh, aged 18

Well when I was about 11, I stole a watch from a friend. I was trying it on at his house when he was out of the room. When he came back in, he didn't realise I was wearing it. I didn't mean to steal it exactly, just pose around school with it for a while. Trouble was after a few days, he got in trouble with his parents for losing and I was too scared to own up so I kept it! Other things I could confess to are putting washing-up liquid in my older sister's food and when I was at school, I had an argument with my best friend and we didn't talk to each other for weeks. I wrote down all of his secrets on a piece of paper, photocopied it and left copies of it all over the school.

### Sheila Mcdonald, Cornwall

Two years ago I went to a party, with my older sister. I wanted to look older than I was so I tried to look more sophisticated by wearing a Wonderbra under my clothes. It was supposed to make me look more of a woman. The problem was it was really uncomfortable so I went to loo and took it off. I didn't have a bag so I put it in my sister's jacket. Unfortunately it fell out of her pocket when she was saying goodbye to everyone. She was really embarrassed and upset. I never owned up until now. She thought it was a girl in her class trying to make her look stupid.

### Thomas Andexer, Austria

I can't confess anything big because there isn't enough time or space so... I'll just admit that at times I can be a bit selfish and unreliable. I do try to change but I'm 17 years old and I think it's too late for a big change.

### Evdoxia Stamou, Greece

Last year, I was supposed to revise for a maths test but my aunt and cousins were visiting us. They were to go to the sea and then to a really nice restaurant. I

lied to them and told them I didn't have any schoolwork to do so I could go with them. Unfortunately my maths test result was terrible.

### Sofia Isabel, Portugal

I once stole a notebook from a shop to prove to myself that I'm not such a goody-goody. I felt so bad I confessed to the police but they laughed at me. OK, my true confession is this ... what I've just told you is a complete lie. Sorry!

### Lucy Martin, aged 18

My first ever job was last summer. It was horrible. I can't type or anything so I had to do all the grotty jobs. There was a huge shredding machine and I had to keep putting millions of financial reports into it. The only person who was nice to me was a friendly and kind woman of about 60 called Janet. Anyway, I put too much paper in the machine and it jammed. I picked up the first thing I could find to try to scrape out some of the paper. It was a silver letter opener which was engraved with the message, To Janet. Thank you for 40 loyal years of service, love from everyone in the finance department'. The machine shredded it into tiny little metal pieces but then the machine broke too. I never told her it was me.

### Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Who is a teenager?
- 2. What are the main problems teenagers face up to?
- 3. Why do they have these problems?
- 4. What should be done to eliminate the problems?
- 5. What did teenagers confess at?

## Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

Зіткнутися наркотики, насильство, бідність, зловживання 3, алкоголем неповнолітніми, участь у бандах, мати справу з, засіб підтримки, бути змушеним, бути вбитим в перестрілці, засітка, велика проблема, знищувати розум, боятися, смерть в автомобільній катастрофі, безпека за кермом, піклуватися, невиліковна хвороба, обговорювати проблему. проблеми. приймати рішення, вирішити підсковзнутися, кричати, сумувати, вкрасти, хизуватися, потрапити в халепу, посваритися, витончений, зізнатися, егоістичний, брехати.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ДІЄСЛОВА ТО SAY, ТО TELL, ТО ASK У НЕПРЯМІЙ МОВІ

## **1.** Переробіть речення з прямої мови в непряму

1. "Let's go to the cinema," said Ann. 2. "It's the government's fault, let them do something about it," grumbled my father. 3. "Let me stay up a little longer

tonight, mother," begged the child. 4. "I've worked for you for ten years," said the man. "What about giving me a rise?" 5. The police officer said, "let's leave the wrecked car here for a bit. It may remind other drivers to be more careful." 6. "I've helped you every time up to now," said his teacher. "Why don't you try to do the next one by yourself?" 7. "Let no one speak to that man," said the strike leader. "He is a blackleg." 8. "Tom made this mess. Let him clear it up," said his father. 9. "Get yourself some new clothes," I suggested.

# 

### Переробіть речення з прямої мови в непряму

1. "I can't go with you today," said the guide, "but suppose you go by yourselves? It's quite a safe route." 2. "Let's give a party," said Ann. "Let's not." said her husband. 3. I said, "Let's not jump to conclusions, let's wait till we hear confirmation of this rumour." 4. "Suppose you stop working now and go to bed?" He said. "You'll be much fresher in the morning." 5. "Let the nations forget their differences and work together for peace," said the preacher. 6. "Let me explain," she said. "Don't be in such a hurry." 7. "Let the children play in the garden if they want to," she told the gardener. "I'm sure they won't do any harm."

# 3.

### Відновіть в реченнях пряму мову

1. She asked if he'd like to go to the concert and I said that I was sure he would. 2. She told me to look where I was going as the road was full of holes and very badly lit. 3. They said that while they were bathing they saw someone examining their clothes. 4. I asked if she had looked everywhere and she said that she had. 5. He suggested giving her a bottle of wine. 6. He said that the new carpet had arrived and asked where he was to put it. 7. He said that two days previously an enormous load of firewood had been dumped at his front gate and that since then he hadn't been able to get his car out. 8. They offered me some more wine and I accepted. 9. He said that if I found the front door locked I was to go round to the back. 10. She asked the burglars who they were and who had let them in. They told her to sit down and keep quiet unless she wanted to get hurt.

## 4.

### Відновіть в реченнях пряму мову

1. He asked what the weather had been like during my holidays and I said that it had been awful. 2. He suggested going down to the harbour and seeing if they could hire a boat. 3. He said that if I didn't like escalators I could go up the emergency staircase. I thanked him and said that I would do that. 4. He suggested that Tom and I should go ahead and get the tickets. 5. He said he thought my electric iron was unsafe and advised me to have it seen to. 6. He said

that if war broke out he would have to leave the country at once. 7. I asked him if he had enjoyed hunting and he said that he hadn't 8. She said that she was surprised to see that the grandfather clock had stopped and asked if anyone had been fiddling with it. 9. She said that she had tried to ring her mother up several times on the previous day but had not succeeded in getting through. 10. I asked her if she'd like to borrow the book but she thanked me and said that she had already read it and hadn't liked it very much.



### Відновіть в реченнях пряму мову

1. He wanted to know if I was going to the dance and suggested that we should make up a party and go together. 2. I told her to stop making a fuss about nothing and said that she was lucky to have got a seat at all. 3. The clerk in the booking office inquired if I wanted a single or return ticket. I asked if a return was cheaper. He said it made no difference. 4. My employer hoped I would not be offended if he told me that, in his opinion, I would do better in some other kind of job. 5. The man told the woman that if her wheels had gone a couple of inches nearer the edge, the car would have plunged into the ravine. 6. He said I mustn't mind if the first one wasn't any good. 7. He asked the crowd if they thought that he was a liar and the crowd shouted that they did. 8. I stopped a man in the street and asked him to help me with my car. The man asked if it would take long, explaining that he was on his way to catch a train.

### ТЕМА 19: ЖИТТЯ МОЛОДІ

#### Заняття 4

### СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ ЖИТТЯ

	8
--	---

### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

### STUDENT LIFE

The popular image of student life is of young people with few responsibilities enjoying themselves and doing very little work. This is often not true. Many older people now study at college or university; sometimes on a part-time basis while having a job and looking after a family. These students are often highly motivated and work very hard.

Younger students are often thought to be lazy and careless about money but this situation is changing. In Britain reduced government support for higher education means that students can no longer rely on having their expenses paid for them. Students receive a grant towards their living expenses. Now most can only get a loan which has to be paid back. From 1999 they are also have to pay £1 000 towards tuition fees. In the US students have to pay for tuition and room and board. Many get financial aid package which may include grants, scholarships and loans. The fear of having large debts places considerable pressure on students and many take part- time jobs during the term and work full time in the vacations.

Many students in Britain go to a university away from their home town. They usually live in a hall of residence for their first year, and then move into digs (=a rented room in a private house) or share a house with other students. They may go back home on vacations, but after they graduate most leave home for good. In the US too, many students attend colleges some distance from where their parents live. They may live on campus in one of the dorms (=halls), or off campus in apartments and houses which they share with housemates. Some students, especially at larger universities, join a fraternity or sorority a social group usually with its own house near the campus. Fraternities and sororities often have names which are combinations of two or three letters of the Greek alphabet. Some people do not have a good opinion of them because they think that students who are members spend too much time having parties. Many US colleges and universities encourage an atmosphere of political correctness to try to help students get on together.

In Britain the interests of students are represented by a range of societies, dubs and social activities including sports, drama and politics. One of the highlights (=main events) of the year is rag week, a week of parties and hindraising activities in support of various charities.

Especially in their first year, US students spend a lot of time on social activities. One of the most important celebrations, especially at universities

which place a lot of emphasis on sports, is homecoming. Many alumni (=former students) return to their alma mater (=college) for a weekend in the autumn to watch a foot-ball game. During homecoming weekend there are also parties and dances, and usually a parade.

'When social activities take up too much time, students skip lectures (=miss them) or cut class (AmE) and take incompletes (AmE), which means they have to finish their work after the vacation. In the US this has an effect of lowering their course grades, but most US universities expect this behaviour from students and do little to stop it. Students are thought to be old enough to make their own decisions about how hard they work and to accept the consequences. A few students drop out (AmE flunk out) but the majority try hard to get good grades and a good degree.

## Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Who is a student?
- 2. What are the two characteristics of a student?
- 3. What do the US students do?
- 4. What are their occupations, hobbies and interests?
- 5. What should a young person do if he or she wants to enter a higher institution?
- 6. Where do students live?
- 7. What jobs do the students usually have?

П	ΙП	$ \Box$	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
ш	Ш	🏻	мовою

Відповідальність, насолоджуватися, заохочувати(2), лінівий, підтримка держави, сплачувати витрати, плата за навчання, фінансова допомога, стипендія, грант, борг, гуртожиток, представляти інтереси, вечірка, благодійність, колишній студент, прогулювати лекції, занижувати оцінку, власне рішення, наслідок.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЗМІНА ОБСТАВИНИ ЧАСУ У НЕПРЯМІЙ МОВІ

# **1.** Перебудуйте наказові речення, змінюючи пряму мову на непряму

1. The teacher said to me: "Hand this note to your "its, please " 2. Oleg said to his sister; "Put the letter into an envelope and give it to Kate." 3. "Please help me with this work, Henry," said Robert. 4. "Please bring me some fish soup," he said to the waitress. 5. "Don't worry over such a small Ling," she said to me. 6. "Please don't mention it to anybody," Mary said to her friend. 7. "Promise to come and see me," said Jane to Alice. 8. He said to us: "Come here tomorrow."

2.		Перебудуйте наказові речення, змінюючи пряму мову
		на непряму

1. I said to Mike: "'Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive." 2. Father said to me: "Don't stay there long." 3. Peter said to them: "Don't leave the room until I come back." 4. "Take my luggage to Room 145," he said to the porter. 5. He said to me: "Ring me up tomorrow." 6. "Bring me a cup of black coffee," she said to the waiter. 7. "Don't be late for dinner," said mother to us. 8. Jane said to us: "Please tell me all you know about it." 9. She said to Nick: "Please don't say anything about it to your sister."

# **3.** Перебудуйте наказові речення, змінюючи пряму мову на непряму

1. "Explain to me hew to solve this problem," said my friend to me. 2. The doctor said to Nick: "Open your mouth and show me your tongue." 3. "Don't be afraid of my dog," said the man to Kate. 4. "Take this book and read it," said the librarian to the boy. 5. The doctor said to Pete: "Don't go for a walk today."

## Перебудуйте наказові речення, змінюючи пряму мову на непряму

4.

1. "Don't eat too much ice cream," said Nick's mother to him. 2. "Go home," said the teacher to us. 3. "Buy some meat in the shop," said my mother to me. 4. "Sit down at the table and do your homework," said my mother to me. 5. "Don't forget to clean your teeth," said granny to Helen. 6. "Don't sit up late," said the doctor to Mary.

#### ТЕМА 19: ЖИТТЯ МОЛОДІ

#### Заняття 5

### УЧАСТЬ МОЛОДІ В СУЧАСНОМУ ПОЛІТИЧНОМУ, СОЦІАЛЬНОМУ, КУЛЬТУРНОМУ ЖИТТІ КРАЇНИ

	e-e
--	-----

#### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### WHAT YOUNG PEOPLE WANT

"We are children whose voices are not being heard. It is time we are taken into account." Statement from the Children's Forum, May 2002.

More adults are beginning to listen to young people rather than just deciding what's good for them. UNICEF takes this trend very seriously.

These pages are about the first serious attempts to let young people have their say at the highest global level – and about what you do say when you get the chance. In particular, they deal with the ground-breaking participation of young people before and during the United Nations General Assembly's Special Session on Children in May 2002.

#### Alhaji leads the way

"Alhaji's presence is a reminder not only of the suffering that children endure in armed conflict, but also of the contribution that they can make by participating in the realisation of their own rights," said Carol Bellamy, UNICEF's Executive Director.

In November 2001, the United Nations Security Council met to discuss how stronger action could be taken against those who recruit children as soldiers in conflicts around the world.

But this meeting was significant for another reason. It set a vital precedent. This was the first time that a child — 14-year-old Alhaji, from Sierra Leone — had appeared before the Security Council.

Alhaji had made an extraordinary transformation: from child soldier to child leader and peacemaker. But his had not been an easy journey.

### Alhaji's story

"In 1997, when I was 10 years old, I went on Christmas holiday to my uncle," Alhaji told the Security Council. "During the second week, we heard that the rebels were 10 miles away from us. We ran into the bush to hide. On the second night, my elder brother and I went to look for water to do the cooking, and we ran into the rebels. We were taken back to our village where we were tied up, beaten and kept in the hot burning sun. Many houses were burnt down and people killed. My uncle was later killed.

"We want a better life. We want peace. We are counting on your [governments and the UN] continued support for this."

"That same night we were ordered by the rebels to go with them to their base behind Kabala Town. We walked for about 10 days in the bush, resting for only a few hours in between, mostly on empty stomachs. On arrival we were trained for a week to shoot and dismantle AK47 guns. Thereafter I was used to fighting. We killed people, burnt down houses, destroyed properties and cut limbs. But most of the time I went on food raids and did domestic work for my commander's wife. This is because I was so skinny.

"In January 2000, two years after my capture, UN peacekeepers met with our commander to explain the DDR [Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration] process. Within two days more than 250 children were released. We were taken to a care centre in Lunsar and I was later handed over to [the local non-governmental organization] Caritas Makeni for care and protection ...

"I was put in a community school together with other children. The children were not friendly to us. They kept calling us 'rebel children'. So Caritas had several meetings with various community people to forgive and accept us. This worked very well, because at the end of the year a woman from the community agreed to foster me. I am still living with her, because my family has not been found yet ...

"I thank you for inviting me to tell my story on behalf of my brothers and sisters in Sierra Leone and in other countries at war. I hope that in all countries the government and the UN will listen to children and take our words into account. We want a better life. We want peace. We are counting on your continued support for this."

Alhaji's appearance at the Security Council was a landmark for young people. But however moving and important his story, his was only one voice.

Note: It is important to know that not all child soldiers are killers. Child soldiers are used as combatants, messengers, porters, cooks and to provide sexual services. Some are forcibly recruited or kidnapped, others are driven to join by poverty, abuse and discrimination, or to seek revenge for violence directed against themselves and their families.

#### A special session

The United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children in New York City, from 8 to 10 May 2002, was another listening landmark. It was the first time that young people had played an official part in a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly: They came as official delegates from their governments and from non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

"We the children are experts on being 8, 12 or 17 years old in the societies of today ... To consult us would make your work more effective and give better results for children. My proposal is that you make us part of your team." Heidi Grande, 17, from Norway

In the three days leading up to the Special Session, just over 400 children – 242 girls and 162 boys – from a total of 154 countries attended a related event: The Children's Forum. During the forum the young delegates' job was to explore ways to improve the rights of children and young people worldwide. They also came to discuss the many new challenges that have arisen since the 1990 World Summit for Children (which, by the way, involved no child delegates).

The 404 young delegates at the Children's Forum had been chosen to represent their countries in various ways: through competitions in schools or communities, through participation in youth parliaments, or through involvement in national campaigns. So some were experienced and travelled campaigners, but many had never before been outside their own town or village.

#### Forty thousand voices

It was not only the young delegates themselves who had a chance to influence the Special Session. There had been a massive effort to consult children and young people beforehand. In all, UNICEF and its partners polled nearly 40,000 young people in 72 countries.

That's a lot of voices from a lot of very different backgrounds. And obviously, 40,000 young people don't all want the same things. But on some of the most crucial issues, there was a lot of agreement.

To start on a positive note, most young people said that they got on well with their parents and teachers and were generally happy. But most were also deeply worried about a range of problems, in particular:

- violence at home, at school or in the community
- discrimination against those who are poor, have disabilities, or minority children
- unemployment and poverty
- shortage of information about children's rights and about drugs, HIV/ AIDS and sex
- lack of access to high-quality education
- the lack of opportunity to express opinions and have them taken into account

Disillusionment with traditional politics and politicians was another common factor. But the very fact that these polls influenced the agenda at the Special Session, and that children got a chance to talk to leaders face to face, was a step in the right direction.

# Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. When did the Children's Forum take place?
- 2. What were its objectives?
- 3. What are the problems children face up to?
- 4. Who is Alhaji? Where does he live?
- 5. What did he survive during his life?
- 6. Why should grown ups listen to children?
- 7. What was the task of young delegates at the Forum?
- 8. What do children all over the world suffer from?
- 9. What should be done to protect children and their rights?

	П		Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
Ш	Ш	🏻	мовою

Чути голоси/прислухатися, брати течія/напрямок, ДО уваги, на найвищому рівні, вести/керувати, нагадувати, висловлюватися, страждання, озброєнний конфдікт, права, Рада Безпеки, миротворець, повстанець, зіткнутися, зв'язувати, розраховувати на підтримку, тренувати, стріляти, розбирати зброю, спалювати будинки, руйнувати власність, рейд, роззброєння, звільняти, піклування та захист, всиновити, від імені, переламний момент, зворушливий, викрадати людей, підштовхувати, зловживання, дискримінація, мститися, жорстокість, офіційна частина, делегат/представник, знаходити шляхи, впливати, зусилля, надзвичайно важливий, мати фізичну ваду, неповнолітні діти, безробіття, СНІД, бракувати, висловлювати думку, спілкуватися віч-на-віч.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПЕРЕДАЧА ПРОХАННЯ, НАКАЗУ ТА ІНШЕ У НЕПРЯМІЙ МОВІ

# **1.** Перебудуйте розповідні речення, змінюючи пряму мову на непряму

1. "When your turn conies, listen very carefully to what the doctor tells you," I said to my grandmother. 2, "If you are in a hurry, we shall make only the first experiment," said the laboratory assistant to me. 3. "I shan't start anything new until I have finished this novel," said the writer to the correspondent, 4. "When I get a job, I'll buy you a warm coat," said the boy's father.

# | Совети |

1. "If you spill the milk, there -won't be any for the cat," said my mother to me. 2. "When you come to see me on Sunday, I shall show you my new dress," she said to me. 3. "If Mary arrives before seven, bring her to our house for the evening," said Jane to Henry. 4. "Don't wait until I come. As soon as you finish the exercises, begin playing volleyball," said the FT teacher to the pupils. 5. "As soon as Robert appears, ask him where he put the dictionary," said Mary to her mother.

# Перебудуйте розповідні речення. Вживайте будь-який іменник або займенник у ролі підмета головного речення

1. I shall come as soon as I am ready. 2. You will know that I have gone to the concert if I am not at home by eight. 3. I shall come to the Philharmonic with you if you get tickets. 4. Five years ago there were no people living here at all. 5. I shall go skiing on Sunday if I have time. 6. They finished building this house only last week. 7. It will be so pleasant when Torn comes home.



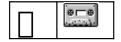
# Перебудуйте розповідні речення. Вживайте будь-який іменник або займенник у ролі підмета головного речення

1. I shall do it now if you like. 2. My brother was here today. 3. It's a pity you didn't come earlier. 4. There will be an interesting lecture at the school assembly hall tomorrow. One of our teachers will speak about Charles Dickens. 5. Last year I spent my summer vacation in the Caucasus. 6. I came to live in this town several years ago. 7. I'll be reading you a story until it is time to go to bed. 8. I have read all about it m today's newspaper.

#### ТЕМА 19: ЖИТТЯ МОЛОДІ

#### Заняття 6

### ЗАХОПЛЕННЯ СУЧАСНОЇ МОЛОДІ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### YOUTH CULTURE

In this series of lectures we shall be examining British society since 1945. Our first topic is youth culture. Now, what exactly do we mean by 'youth culture'? In 1950, a teenager was simply someone aged between 13 and 19. By 1980 the word 'teenager' had developed a much wider and more complex meaning. This was probably because of a whole series of industries which grew up during the 1950s which were specifically directed at the teenage market. Why should this have happened? The main reason was that teenagers were a section of the community with surplus money — spending money. At that time people left school at 15 or 16, but didn't usually marry until their early twenties. More often than not they lived at home in the meantime. Their parents had little spare money. Almost every penny was accounted for, since they were buying a house, bringing up a family, and perhaps saving for a first car, or even a first holiday abroad. Because few parents asked their children for realistic sums of money for food and lodging, the kids had money to spend. Consequently, industry wasted no time in finding them something to spend it on. We shall go on to look at some of the resulting changes in existing industries, and also at some of the new industries which sprang up.

#### **CINEMA**

One of the first changes was in the cinema. During the 1930s the average person saw two films a week. By 1960 this had been reduced to 12 films a year, and the current figure is less than half of that. The cause of the cinema's decline is obvious. Audiences fell as a result of the increase in television ownership.

In fact a similar increase was happening in other countries for 2 reasons. First, the general world economic recovery from the war. The second reason was that technology was making mass production possible, and therefore sets were becoming cheaper. The effect of this was that the cinema lost its family audience. Because families were smaller, and because they often lived in different areas from grandparents, the cinema had become an expensive night out. There were no 'free' babysitters, i.e. grandparents. Of course many cinemas closed, and the ones which survived were the ones in the town centres. Therefore cinemas became more expensive to get to, and in consequence audience numbers declined even more. The end result was a cinema aimed at the youth market 16—25. This meant different kinds of films, and in the end an even greater loss of the family audience.

#### **FASHION**

Another area of change was fashion. Styles have always changed, but the change has usually been slow. A man's suit of 1925 would not have looked out of place in 1950 ... or in 1985. Because they were made of natural materials, such as wool, silk or leather, clothes had been an expensive item for the family of the 1 or 1 and 'high fashion' was positively undesirable. Due mainly to changes :n technology, clothes today are much cheaper. That is they cost a much smaller percentage of our income. Man made fibres and mass production are the basic causes of these reductions in real price. The consequence was that people co afford to buy more clothes more often, because they didn't have to wait until clothes were almost worn out before replacing them. Man-made fibres are hardwearing and long-lasting, as well as cheap. The clothing industry did not want to lose sales so the idea of fashion was. Promoted more heavily, especially to the youth market. One result of a national TV network was that new fashions in clothes, dance or music spread rapidly throughout the country, and this led to even more rapid changes in fashions and styles. In contrast to the man's suit of 1925, which would look normal today, look at the fashions of 1956.

# Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is being examined in the text?
- 2. Who is a teenager?
- 3. What problem did the society face up in the 50's?
- 4. What happened to the film production?
- 5. What changes had a place in fashion?

# 

Вивчати, підліток, складне значення, надлишок грошей, рахувати кожну копійку, з'являтися, зміна, зменшуватися, занепад, очевидний, зростання, економічне піднесення, масове виробництво, няня, вижити, наслідок, втрата, стиль, натуральний, бавовна, шовк, шкіра, завдяки, прибуток, мати змогу/дозволяти собі, тривалий, продаж, призводити до.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПИТАННЯ У НЕПРЯМІЙ МОВІ

# 1. Переробіть речення з прямої мови в непряму

1. "Why are you looking through the keyhole?" I said. 2. "Who put salt in my coffee?" he asked. 3. "Which of you knows how to make Irish stew?" said the chief cook. 4. Why did you travel first class?" I asked him. 5. "How can I possibly run in these high-heeled shoes?" she enquired. 6. "What is your new house like?" I asked them. 7. He said, "Where am I supposed to go now?" 8.

"Whose car did you borrow last night?" I said to him. 9. "What was she wearing when you saw her last?" the policeman asked me. 10. "Who owns this revolver?" said the detective. 11. "Where were you last night, Mr. Jones?" he said. 12. "What else did you see?" I asked the boy.

# 2.

### Переробіть речення з прямої мови в непряму

1. "Have you done this sort of work before?" said his new employer. 2. "Can you read the last line on the chart?" the oculist asked her. 3. "Did they understand what you said to them?" he inquired. 4. "Are you being attended to, sir?" said the shop assistant. 5. "Will you go on strike when the others do?" the shop steward asked him. 6. "Do you see what I see, Mary?" said the young man. 7. "Who left the banana skin on the front doorstep?" said my mother. 8. "Have you gone completely mad?" I asked, "Do you want to blow us all up?"



### Переробіть речення з прямої мови в непряму

21. "Why is his house so full of large leather couches?" she asked. "Was his father a psychiatrist?" 22. "Are you leaving today or tomorrow morning?" said his secretary. 23. "How far is it?" I said, "and how long will it take me to get there?" 24. "Could I speak to Mrs. Pitt?" said the caller. "I'm afraid she's out," said the girl. "Could I take a message?" 25. "Are you sorry for what you did?" the mother asked the little boy. 26. "Are you going to see him off at the station?" I asked her. 27. "Would you mind if I looked inside your bag, Madam?" said the policeman. 28. "If someone fell at your feet foaming at the mouth would you know what to do?" said the instructor in First Aid.



### Переробіть речення з прямої мови в непряму

#### **Special questions**

- "What are you doing?
- "Where do you live?"
- "Where does he work?"
- "What is Nick doing?"
- "What have you prepared for today?"
- "When did you come home yesterday?"
- "When will your mother come home?"

### **General questions**

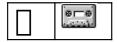
- "Are you watching TV?"
- "Do you play chess?"
- "Does she go to school?"
- "Are you listening to me?"
- "Have you done your homework?"

"Did you skate last winter?"

#### ТЕМА 20: ВИБІР ПРОФЕСІЇ

#### Заняття 1

### ВИДИ ПРОФЕСІЙ



### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### A SURGEON AGAIN

On September 19, 1985, Dr. Francisco Bucio was getting dressed for work. His roommate, Angel Alcantara, was combing his hair. Both Francisco and Angel were doctors in Mexico City. They lived and worked together on the forth floor of General Hospital. Suddenly the hospital began to shake. "Earthquake!" Francisco said. The hospital shook and shook. Then the hospital collapsed. Francisco and Angel fell four floors to the ground below. Three floors of the hospital fell on top of them. The doctors were trapped under a mountain of steel and concrete.

"Angel!" Francisco called to his friend. Angel moaned in pain. Then he was silent. Francisco knew that his friend was dead.

Francisco wanted to cry because Angel was dead. But he told himself, "Keep calm." Then he realized that his right hand was hurt. "Oh no, oh no," Francisco cried. "I can't lose my right hand. My right hand is my future."

For the next four days Francisco was trapped under the hospital. Every twelve hours Angel's watch beeped exactly at 7:30. "Angel's watch helped me," Francisco said. "I knew what day it was. But I wondered about my family. Were they safe? And I wondered about Mexico City."

On the third day Francisco became very thirsty. He dreamed of rivers with no water. He dreamed of ships on dry land.

Then, on the fourth day, rescue workers found Francisco. His right hand was trapped under concrete. The rescue workers wanted to cut off Francisco hand. Francisco's brothers said, "No!"

When rescue workers carried Francisco out of the hospital, he still had his hand. But four fingers were badly crushed. Doctors had to cut off all four fingers on Francisco's right hand. Only his thumb remained. During the next months Francisco had five operations on his hand. His hand looked better, but it didn't work well. Francisco wanted to be a surgeon. But he needed his right hand to operate on patients.

Then Francisco heard about a surgeon who was an expert in hand surgery. Six months after the earthquake, the surgeon operated on Francisco. He cut off two of Francisco's toes and sewed the toes on Francisco's hand. The San Francisco surgeon who operated on Francisco was assisted by a team of eight surgeons. In a 14-hour operation, they took one toe from each of Francisco's feet and attached them to his hand as the ring and pinkie fingers.

The toes became new fingers for Francisco, and the new fingers worked well. Francisco could operate on patients. Dr. Bucio was a surgeon again.

"Now I know how patients feel," Dr. Bucio said. "I can sympathize and understand. I had six operations, and so much pain, too much pain. Sometimes people joke. They say I'm the surgeon who operates with his feet. OK, my hand isn't beautiful, but I like it. It works."

Today Dr. Bucio is in private practice in Tijuana, Mexico. He is a plastic surgeon.

# Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is the general idea of the text?
- 2. Who is Francisco? Where does he work?
- 3. What happened to his hospital?
- 4. How many days did he spend trapped?
- 5. What happened tp his hand? Was it saved?
- 6. Was he able to operate after the operation on his hand?

П		П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
🗀	Ш	🗀	мовою

Хірург, одягатися, причісуватися, трусити/хитати, рухнути, потрапити в пастку, стогнати від болю, втратити руку, хотіти пити, бачити сни, відрізати руку, рятівник, розчавлений, великий палець руки, оперувати пацієнтів, експерт, великий палець ноги, співчувати, жартувати.

# ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ АРТИКЛЮ

# **1.**

### Прочитавши правило, виконайте вправу

Артикль не вживається, якщо перед іменником стоїть присвійний або вказівний займенник, інший іменник в присвійному відмінку, кількісний числівник або заперечення "no".

This is ... dictionary. It's my ... dictionary.

Is it your computer? No, it's not mine, it's my sister's ... computer.

My sister's ... husband is ... doctor.

Have they got ... car? Yes, they have. Their ... car is very expensive.

Is this ... watch? No, it isn't ... watch, it's ... wall clock.

I can ... newspaper on your ... table, but there is no magazine there.

They have ... dog and two ... cats.

Our neighbour is ... artist, his wife is ... poetess.

My friend says he's going to be ... millionaire one ... day.

#### Називаючи предмет уперше, ми вживаємо неозначений артикль a (an).

#### Називаючи цей предмет удруге, ми вживаємо означений артикль the.

My friends have ... cat and ... dog. ... dog never bites ... cat.

Last year he gave her ... bracelet for her ... birthday. She liked ... bracelet a lot. I got ... letter from my friend yesterday. There was ... postcard inside ... letter. When they were in Geneva, they stayed at ... hotel. sometimes they had dinner at ... hotel and sometimes at ... restaurant.

at school at institute at home at university at work

We are at ... home now, but our brother is at ... university till 5 p.a.

Hello! Is Mr Lafit at home? No, he's at work.

Артикль + прикметник + іменник

The book is on the table.

The book is on a little table.

We have ... large family. My granny often tells us ... long ... interesting ... stories.

My mother is ... doctor. She works at ... large hospital. And now she's at ... work.

My cousin has ... big ... black ... cat. ... cat has two kittens.

# **⇔** □

# Прочитавши правило, виконайте вправу. Використайте вирази з таблиці

#### Неозначений артикль перед:

- єдиним у своєму роді предметом
- предметом, що є означеним за ситуацією
- ... weather is nice today. ... sun is shining brightly. ... sky is blue.
- ... Earth is ... planet.
- ... teacher asked me many questions at ... seminar. ... questions were difficult. Our cat likes to sit on ... sofa.

It's very dark in ... room. Turn on ... light, please.

Nick went into ... bathroom, turned on ... water to wash his hands.

#### There is a ...

#### Where is the ...?

There is ... big tree in ... garden.

Where is ... bank? ... bank is near ... garden.

There is ... new supermarken in ... center of our city.

There is ... hotel over there. ... hotel isn't cheap.

Where is ... cat? ... cat is on ... sofa.

Where are ... flowers? ... flowers are in ... beautiful vase on ... little table.

Open ... window, please. ... weather is fine today.

I have a	This is a	It is a	
I see a	That is a	There is a	
I am a			

I see ... bottle of pineapple juice on ... kitchen table.

Her son has ... great sense of ... humour.

Is there ... bus stop near ... building?

This is not ... tree, it's ... buch.

in front of to the right in the middle to the left in the corner

There is ... little coffee table in our room in ... front of ... sofa.

... new bank was built in ... front of ... chemist's store.

There is ... jar of ... orange marmelade in ... middle of ... shelf.

There is ... big box of ... cereal to ... right of you.

There is ... bunch of bananas on ... table. Don't keep them in ... refrigerator.

There is ... loaf of white bread on ... upper shelf of ... cupboard.

There was ... bottle of sunflower oil in ... corner of ... kitchen.

There is ... thick red ... carpet in my room. ... carpet in on ... floor in ... front of ... sofa.

Where is ... table in your room? ... table is near ... window.

My uncle is married. He has ... beautiful wife. They have ... son and ... daughter.

There is ... nice picture in my father's study. ... picture is on ... wall to ... left of ... window.



# Використайте вирази з таблиці. Прочитавши правило, виконайте вправу

#### There is/are some ... There is/are ...

There are ... trees in ... park behind ... hospital.

There are ... English, French and German books in ... library.

There is ... butter in ... refrigerator. There is ... apple juice in ... cup. May I drink ... juice.

in the morning in the evening at half past five in the afternoon at night at a quarter past five to go to bed to go/come home after/from work/institute to go to work/school/institute to leave home for work

We get up early in ... morning to go to ... institute. That's why we go to ... bed early in ... evening.

...weather was very bad in ... morning yesterday. ... sky was grey and it was raining. But in ... middle of ... day ... weather began to change. ... rain stopped and ... sun appeared from behind ... clouds. And it was warm at ... night.

In ... evening I didn't want to stay at ... home and went to ... disco. There were my friends and we danced till late in ... evening. When I came home I drank ... coffee, ate ... sandwich and went to ... bed at once. I slept well at ... night.

My family gets up at ... half past six in ... morning. My parents go to ... work, my younger brother goes to ... school and I go to institute. We all leave ... home at ... quarter past seven.

What do you do when you come ... home after ... work?

After institute I usually come ... home at ... quarter past eight.

My father is ... surgeon. He always come from ... work late.

Перед назвами днів тижня та місяцями артикль не ставиться

on Monday in September

Перед порядковими числівниками звичайно ставиться означений артикль on the second floor the 10 of May

У неділю ми залишимось вдома.

Мій день народження в травні. Я збираюсь влаштувати чгарну вечірку і запросити друзів.

Січень – це перший місяць року.

Субота та неділя – вихідні дні.

У липні ми поїдемо на канікули.



# Прочитавши правило, виконайте вправу. Використайте вирази з таблиці

Означений артикль вживається перед назвами річок, каналів, морів, заток, проток, океанів, архіпелагів, гірських пасом.

**Артикль не вживається перед назвами озер, гір, островів, континентів, міст, країн** 

Вийнятки: the United States of America

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Nothern Ireland

the Netherlands

the Crimea

the Congo

Москва стоїть на Москві-річці. Москва — це ріка, що тече повільно. Там є канал, який зветься Канал Москва-Волга. Він з'єднує Москву з Волгою. Волга впадає в Каспійське море.

Декілька річок впадають в море біля Нью-Йорка. Найважливіша – ріка Хадсон, яка впадає в Атлантичний океан. Крім ріки Хадсон, існує ще дві: ріки Іст та Харлем.

In ... Siberia there are many long rivers: ... Ob, ... Irtysh, ... Yenissei, ... Lena and ... Amur.

... Altai Mountains are higher than ... Urals.

3 вікна цього готелю відкривається чудовий вид на озеро Женева.

Цього року мої друзі летять на Канарські острови.

Яка ріка тече через Лондон? Темза.

Вашингтон – столиця США.

Чікаго стоїть на озері Мічіган.

	south
in the	north
to the	east
	west

... Russia occupies ... eastern part of ... Europe and ... northern third of ... Asia.

... climate of ... northert part of ... Russia is severe.

This winter is ... true Russian winter with ... hard frosts.

It is warm in Crimea and Caucasus.

I want to go to ... New York some day.

... best way to know and understand people of ... other countries is to meet them in their own homes.

Is Australia ... island or ... continent?

... Red Sea is between ... Africa and ... Asia.

There are six continents in ... world.

... France is to ... north of ... Italy.

to have a good time	all day long	
from morning till night	a lot of	

Ти добре провів час в селі? Так, погода була чудовою. Ми гуляли з ранку до ночі. Ми ходили в ліс і зібрати багато грибів.

#### Перед назвами університетів артикль на ствиться

Я збираюсь поступати до Київського університету імені Тараса Шевченка. Мій дідусь закінчив Оксфордський університет.

Моя подруга хоче вчитися в Московському університеті, тому вона готується до вступних екзаменів.

Його близький друг живе в Америці. Він вивчає історію в Гарвардському університеті.



# Використайте вирази з таблиці

at sunrise/sunset	in the/to the country	by bus/tram/train/car/
plane		
at dawn	in/to town	on foot

У неділю ми їздили в село на автобусі. Ми добре провели час в селі.

Погода була чудовою та теплою, небо було блакитним з білими хмаринками, сонце світило.

I got up at ... sunrise and quickly had ... breakfast.

#### in spring/summer/autumn/winter

Подивись на небо. Воно вкрите темними хмарами як восени.

Було дуже приємно жити в селі влітку.

Навесні сонце світить яскравіше, сніг тане, дні стають довшими.

#### it was morning/daytime/evening/night

Once ... Frenchman was travelling in ... Sweden. He stoped at ... hotel in ... little Swedish town. It was ... evening, ... man was tired, so he went to... bed at once. In ... morning he had ... breakfast in ... hotel restaurant. After ... breakfast he went ... for ... walk. He walked along ... streets of ... town, visited ... museum and ... shops. Presently he felt hungry and dropped into ... cafe for ... lunch. He sat down at ... table, called ... waiter and ordered ... mushrooms. But ... Frenchman didn't know ... Swedish and ... waiter didn't know ... French. Nobody in ... cafe could speak ... French. Then ... Frenchman took ... piece of ... paper and ... pencil and drew the picture of ... mushroom. ... waiter looked at ... the picture and left ... room at once. ... minute later he returned with ... umbrella.

#### after a while from place to place to set sail

Туристи їздили з одного місця на інше по всій країні.

Christofer Columbus decided to find ... India and finally set ... sail in 1492.

#### to go on strike to be on strike

Many years ago ... London theatres performed ... play in which there was ... great storm on ... sea. ... manager engaged ... several boys to make ... waves of ... sea. They jumped up and down under ... piece of ... sea-green cloth. ... boys received ... shilling ... night for their work. When ... manager decided to pay them less money ... boys went on ... strike. During ... performance, when ... storm began, when ... wind blew and it was raining, ... sea remained calm. ... angry manager lifted ... corner of ... 'sea' and said to ... boys: "Make ... waves, ... boys, make ... waves!" "Do you want ... waves for ... shilling or for ... sixpence?" "Oh, for ... shilling," answered ... manager and ... boys made ... real storm.

#### in a day/week/month/year

У мого друга день народження через тиждень, тому я хочу відіслати йому лист. Через рік я закінчу університет.

During ... American War of ... Independence, ... commander of ... small unit of soldiers was giving ... orders to his men about ... heavy cannon that they were trying to lift to its place at ... top of some fortifications. It was almost beyond their power to lift ... weight, and ... commander kept shouting ... encouraging words. ... officer, not in uniform, was passing by, and he asked ... commanderwhy he did not help ... soldiers. Greatly surprised, ... man turned around and said proudly: "Sir, I'm ... corporal!" "Oh, I didn't know that. I beg your pardon, Mr Corporal." Then he got off ... horse he was riding and, taking hold of ... rope that ... men were pulling at, he pulled with all his strength. And when ... cannon was in its place, he turned to ... little great man and said: "Mr Corporal, when you have ... other job like this and have not enough men, send for your commander-in-chief, and I shall gladly come and help you." ...

corporal was struck with  $\dots$  astonishment.  $\dots$  man who had helped his soldiers was George Washington.

#### ТЕМА 20: ВИБІР ПРОФЕСІЇ

#### Заняття 2

### УМОВИ, ОБОВ'ЯЗКИ ТА ЗАРОБІТНА ПЛАТНЯ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### I DON'T WANT A ROUTINE AND DULL JOB

I left school three years ago to take a year off to work out what to do. But so far I have no interest whatsoever in anything that I've tried. I don't want a routine, dull job just for the money and experience. And I don't want to compromise my creativity. Having gone to art and German classes during my year off, I now realize that. But I get very depressed doing nothing and feel such a failure. Is it wrong to want more out of life than money and a traditional nine-to-five job?

It would be wrong if you didn't want more out of life than this, especially when you're just starting out! But at your stage, you have to do something to get going — it doesn't just happen if you wish hard. The right job, when you find it, can be creative rather than constructive, even at the lowest stages. Getting money and experience along the way is not to be sneezed at when, as you have found, there is nothing more demoralizing than having neither. In the world of work, as in romance, you have to kiss some frogs before you finally find your prince. If art and German make you feel creative, pursue them. But don't feed off dreams to the point of starving yourself of life.

I recently accepted a promotion into management because I was eager to improve my financial and personal status. I was then told that it would be a problem to increase my money because this would mean a quantum leap to put me in line with my male colleagues in a construction machinery company. So I left and joined another company. They agree that I am excellent in my position but, again, I am told that as a woman I cannot expect to receive the same remuneration as a man. I am now frustrated and angry — my work is as good as my male colleagues' and my responsibilities are every bit as great. Am I doing something wrong? Should I leave and think about possibly trying something else? Where can I go?

It's not easy to fight for your rights. But what you're facing occurs not only in old-fashioned manufacturing strongholds but also in the highest reaches of the professions — I've had the same complaint from women lawyers, accountants and medics. Why should you be driven out of a job you are clearly good at, by the actions of a few bosses who are behind the times and ignorant of what is due to working women today? Never make the mistake of thinking this is your fault. You are bearing the injustice, which is bad enough — don't accept the blame for it too.

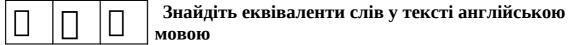
I joined my firm four years ago on a special recruitment programme for "fast trackers". Since then my career has progressed dramatically and now I'm up for a very important promotion but what ought to be a cause for celebration has become a nightmare. To get the job in the first place, I lied on my CV. Until now, every promotion has come through career progression. Now I have to go before a board for an in-depth interview and I'm terrified. I feel I should resign and get out now before I am found out and have to face the music.

To leave a good job hastily and without explanation is the best way to be found out! You made a serious mistake once — now it's vital to calm down and think positively. If you have had four good years with your employers and if they are considering you for an important promotion, the chances are that they will be more interested in your performance and potential with the company than with your CV. Anything that did not come out at your first interview is unlikely to resurface at this stage. So don't jeopardize your future career with an impulsive gesture by threatening to throw in the towel.

But discovery is still possible. If your deception comes to light, don't make the mistake of telling more lies. Tell them truthfully that you wanted the job so much that your zealousness outweighed your judgment, and stress that your recent value to the company has more than outweighed your early peccadillo. Whatever happens, update your CV, drop the false information for ever and resolve never to do this again.

# | |Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Who is the main heroine of the text?
- 2. What is she interested in?
- 3. What kind of job is she interested in?
- 4. What did she do to have a successful job?
- 5. Why does she say you have to fight for your rights?
- 6. What advice does she give?



Нудний, досвід, загрожувати креативності, відчувати поразку, особливо, палко бажати, конструктивний, недооцінювати, продовжувати, голодувати, мати бажання, покращувати, квантовий стрибок, очікувати, нагорода/заохочення, розчарований, боротися за права, помилка/провина, несправедливість, звільнитися, вивлити на поверхню, ризикувати, імпульсивний, брехня, працьовитий.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ЗАЙМЕННИКІВ



### Використайте в реченнях зворотні займенники

Приклад: I've repaired my TV set... — I've repaired my TV set myself.

- 1. I'll go to the post-office ....2. She cooks breakfast.... 3. We'll water the flowers.... 4. The soldiers built the bridge.... 5. Mother said to the boy, "You must always make your bed ..." 6. In your, place, I should go there.... 7. The professor performed the operation .... 8. The chief engineer went to Lviv.... Використайте some або any.
- 1. I have ... English books. 2. Are there ... arm-chairs in the room? 3. There isn't... chalk in the classroom. 4. There is... milk in the jug. 5. Mother has bought... butter. 6. There aren't... mistakes in my dictation. 7. There are... lakes in this district. 8. Have you... relatives in Kyiv? 9. I've read... English stories this month. 10. Have you... French newspapers?

# 2.

### Використайте особові займенники

1. On my way home I met Peter and told... about the trip. 2. I need this book badly. I can't prepare my report without... 3. I don't know the way to the railway station. Couldn't you show it to..? 4. We are going to spend the summer in the country. Will you join ...? 5. Wait for us at the bus stop.... shall be back in no time. 6. If you give me your address... shall write to.... 7. I know this woman. ... works at the factory with my mother. 8. If I see Helen, I'll ask ... to ring... up tomorrow. 9. I like this radio set very much. Where did you buy...? 10. You are to be here at 7. We'll be waiting for....



# Замініть займенник *any* та його похідні, використовуючи *no* або його похідні

Приклад: I haven't any German books. — I have no German books. She doesn't know anything. — She knows nothing.

- 1. The little boy hasn't any toys. 2. There isn't any water in the jug. 3. There aren't any fruit trees in the park. 4. We haven't any classes on Sunday. 5. It was so dark that we couldn't see anything.
- 6. We haven't learned any new words this week. 7. She did not ask anyone to help her. 8I didn't see anyone there. 9I didn't know anything about it. 10. There wasn't any theatre in our town before the revolution.



# Використайте показові займенники *that (those)* , щоб уникнути повторення

Приклад: This stadium is better than the stadium in our town. — This stadium is better than that in our town

1. Our flat is more comfortable than the flat of our neighbour. 2. The price of a motor car is higher than the price of a motor cycle. 3. The windows of our classroom are larger than the windows of our flat. 4. Though he is young, his face is like the face of an old man. 5. The sum of 5 and 7 is equal to the sum of 9 and 3.6. These flowers are more beautiful than the flowers growing near our house.



### Переробіть речення, використовуючи опе

 $\Pi$ риклад: It is necessary for everyone to go in for sports. — One must go in for sports.

1. It is necessary to be careful while crossing the road. 2. It is necessary to read newspapers every day. 3. It is possible to find any book in this library. 4. It is impossible to master a foreign language without working hard. 5. It is impossible to forget that day. 6. It is necessary to air the room before going to bed. 7. It is necessary to take that into consideration. 8. It was impossible to go for a walk yesterday: it was raining all day long.



### Використайте займенник one (ones), щоб уникнути повторення

Приклад: The red pencil is sharper than the blue pencil. — The red pencil is sharper than the blue one.

1. The new flat is more comfortable than the old flat. 2. The white dress is as nice as the yellow dress. 3. The brown shoes are as dear as the black shoes. 4. The thin book has as many pages as the thick book. 5. The cotton dress is not so dear as the silk dress. 6. This film is more interesting than that film. 7. I don't like this coat. Show me another coat. 8. The shop assistant showed me two suits of different colours. I chose the blue suit.



# Використайте займенники many, much, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a good deal of, a great deal of

1. I've got...friends in this village.2. There was...show on the ground last winter. 3. Don't hurry. You've got... time. 4. It took her ... time to clean the room. She works very slowly. 5.... people think so. 6. I didn't eat... for breakfast. 7. She put so... salt in the soup that nobody could eat it. 8. He spends... money on books. 9. Has the town changed ...? 10. Did he make ... mistakes in his dictation? 11. My room has as... windows as yours. 12. We have... fruit this summer. 13. ... of what you say is true. 14. There isn't... water in the pond today. 15. I haven't... stamps from this country.

# 8.

### Використайте few, little, a few, a little

1. I couldn't buy the coat because I had... money left. 2. Let us buy some ice-cream, I have... money left. 3. ...pupils speak English as well as she does. 4. There were very... people in the streets. 5. We can't play because we have too... time. 6. Give me... apples. 7. They spent... days in the country and then returned to Kyiv. 8. Ask Ann to help you to translate the text; she knows French ... 9. Mary works hard at her English. She makes ... mistakes in her speech. 10. Can you lend me... money?

#### ТЕМА 20: ВИБІР ПРОФЕСІЇ

#### Заняття З

#### НАПИСАННЯ РЕЗЮМЕ



### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

### WRITING A RÉSUMÉ/CV

Fred Guzman 65 Baker Street San Francisco, California (213) 789-3015

**Objective:** To manage an auto repair shop.

To manage an auto repair shop.
Maintenance Mechanic. Forest Auto Service, 346 Mission
Street,
San Francisco, California. Supervise auto repairs; diagnose
and make repairs; check work; submit bills; have experience
with American and foreign cars.
Maintenance Mechanic. A&R Plastics, Inc., 32 Pueblo Drive,
Los Angeles, California. Repaired all production machinery;
made all electrical repairs; did general maintenance.
Superintendent. Buena Vista Apartments, Cali, Colombia.
Complete charge of fifty apartments; repaired all plumbing;
did carpentry work, painting and landscaping; assisted in an
electrical work.
Alemany Community College, San Francisco, California.
Studying English.
Attended Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia. Completed
one year of engineering training.
Graduated from high school, Cali, Colombia.
Bookkeeping and billing. References available on request.

### WHAT'S A RÉSUMÉ

What is a résumé? What information should it include? Did you ever write a résumé? What kind of job were you applying for?

A résumé should show an applicant's qualifications for a specific job. It should contain your name, address, and telephone number; an employment objective; educational and training data; and a list of previous work experience. The list should start with your present job or with your last job that shows qualifications for the work you want now.

All of this data should be listed in an easy-to-read form. If possible, all of the information should be on one page. Type your résumé on standard size (8 1/2 x 11) business stationery.

The interviewer usually sees the résumé before he sees the applicant. The résumé gives the first impression of the applicant to the employer. It should be neat and well organized.

It is usually a good idea to attach the résumé to the letter of application. Always send it with a cover letter; never send it alone. An applicant should bring additional copies of the résumé to the interview.

The job applicant should always rewrite and revise the résumé to fit the specific job that he or she is applying for.

#### Résumé Worksheet

On a separate piece of paper prepare your own résumé. List everything in easy-to-read form. Decide on a format you would like to use. Include the following information.

- 1. **Personal Data** Your name, address, phone number.
- 2. **Objective/Position Applied for** Write the kind of position you are looking for.
- 3. **Experience** Names of jobs, places, dates, and descriptions of exactly what you did.
- 4. **Education** List the schools you have attended. Include dates and subject areas you studied, starting with your most recent school.
- 5. **Other** List any other information which you think might be helpful. Examples: special skills, hobbies, organizations, community service, languages you speak.
- 6. **References** List names and addresses of two or three references, or write "References available on request".

# **S** Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What's a résumé/CV?
- 2. How should it look like?
- 3. What is the most important information included in a résumé?
- 4. What does easy-to-read "mean"?
- 5. What shouldn't be included in a a résumé?

# 8 N о Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою:

Резюме/автобіографія, ціль, керувати, досвід, технічне забезпечення, керівник, сантехніка/водопровідна система, рекомендації на вимогу, містити в собі, кваліфікованість, навчання, досвід, зручний для читання, кандидат, перше враження, додатковий.

### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ПРИКМЕТНИКІВ



### Правильно розташуйте прикметники в дужках

a	beautiful	table (	(wooden	round`
u	beautiful	tubic (	Woodcii	Tourid

an unusual ring (gold)

an old lady (nice)

a good-looking man (young)

a modern house (attractive)

black gloves (leather)

an American film (old)

a large nose (red)

a sunny day (lovely)

a hot bath (nice)

an ugly dress (orange)

a red car (old/little)

a metal box (black/small)

a long face (thin)

a wide avenue (long)

a big cat (fat/black)

a little village (old/lovely)

long hair (fair/beautiful)

an old painting (interesting/French)

2.	
Ó	

## Використайте в реченнях дієслова та прикметники

feel	look	<del>seemed</del>	smell	sounded	tastes		
awful	fine	interestin	g nice	<del>u</del> p <del>s</del> eŧ	wet		
Прикло	ад: Ann s	seemed ups	et this n	norning. Do	you know	what was wrong	<b>z</b> ?
I can't e	eat this. I	've just trie	d it and	it	•••••		
Jim tolo	d me abo	ut his new	job last i	night. It		quite	•••••
much b	etter thai	n his old jo	ο.				
I wasn'i	t very we	ell yesterda	y but I	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	today.		
What h	eautiful f	flowers! Th	ρW	to	0		

# **3.**

# Використайте для кожного речення два прикметника, які закінчуються на -ing та -ed

Приклад: The film wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint-)

a) The film was disappointing.

b)We were disappointed with the film.

- 1. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather (depress-)
- a) This weather is.....
- b) This weather makes me.....

2. Astronomy is one of Tom's main interests, (interest-)
a)Tom isin astronomy.
b)He finds astronomy very
3. I turned off the television in the middle of the programme. (bor-)
a) The programme was
b) I was
4. Ann is going to America next month. She has never been there before.
(excit-)
a)She is reallyabout going.
b)It will be anexperience for her.
5. Diana teaches young children. It's a hard job. (exhaust-)
a)She often finds her job
b)At the end of the day's work she is often
Використайте правильний прикметник
Приклад: I was <u>disappointing/disappointed</u> with the film. I had expected it to
be better.
1.We were all horrifying/horrified when we heard about the disaster.
2.It's sometimes embarrassing/embarrassed when you have to ask people for
money.
3.Are you <u>interesting/interested</u> in football?
4.I enjoyed the football match. It was quite <u>exciting/excited</u> .
5.It was a really <u>terrifying/terrified</u> experience. Afterwards everybody was very <u>shocking/shocked</u> .
6.I had never expected to be offered the job. I was really <u>amazing/amazed</u> when I
was offered it.
7. The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really <u>disgusting/disgusted</u> .
8.Do you easily get embarrassing/embarrassed?
<b>5.</b> Використайте прикметник, який закінчується на -ing або -ed.
Перші літери прикметника подані
Приклад: Jane finds her job boring. She wants to do something different.
1. I seldom visit art galleries. I'm not very inin art.
2. We went for a very long walk. It was very ti
3. Why do you always look so bo? Is your life really so bo?
4. He's one of the most bo people I've ever met. He never stops
talking and never says anything in
5. I was aswhen I heard they were getting divorced.
They had always seemed so happy together.

I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite ex..... about it.

#### ТЕМА 20: ВИБІР ПРОФЕСІЇ

#### Заняття 4

#### ІНТЕРВ'Ю ПРИ ПРИЙОМІ НА РОБОТУ



#### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### AT THE INTERVIEW

So you're going to have an interview for a job. Great! Now for the hard part. To do well on an interview you need to give it some thought first. Employers want to learn if you are the person they want, so you'll be asked a lot about yourself: Think about it now, and you'll be able to give clear answers:

What do I do well?

What are my good points?

Why would I like this job?

Spare-time interests?

What is my family like?

School activities?

School subjects?

Previous job?

Part-time work?

What do I like doing and why? What do I not like doing and why?

Write down your answers and go over them just before you go into the interview.

Before the Interview

- 1. Find out all you can about the company.
- 2. Find out the interviewer's name and office phone number.
- 3. Find out where the interview is.
- 4. Find out how to get there and how long it will take you to get there.
- 5. Make sure you know what the job involves.
- 6. Dress to look clean and neat.

At The Interview

- 1. Arrive early. Call ahead if you're delayed.
- 2. Try to smile and show confidence.
- 3. Ask questions and show interest in the job.
- 4. Be polite, listen carefully, and speak clearly.

"Don'ts"

- 1. Don't panic, even if asked by more than one person. (Breathe deeply and remember all your good points.)
- 2. Don't slouch or look bored. (Stand and sit straight; make eye contact.)
- 3. Don't smoke or chew gum.
- 4. Don't give one-word answer or say you don't care what you do.

#### **AN INTERVIEW**

**Interviewer:** Are you working?

Mr. Guzman: Yes, I am.

**Interviewer:** Exactly what do you do?

**Mr. Guzman:** I'm a mechanic. I work in a small auto shop with three mechanics and supervise all auto repairs in the shop. I have experience with both American

and foreign cars.

**Interviewer:** How long have you been working there?

**Mr. Guzman:** For three years.

**Interviewer:** What other jobs have you had? And what did you do?

**Mr. Guzman:** I was a maintenance mechanic in a plastics factory. I repaired the production machinery. I also did all the general maintenance work and made all

electrical repairs.

**Interviewer:** How long were you there? **Mr. Guzman:** For about three years.

**Interviewer:** Tell me about your education and any special training you've had. **Mr. Guzman:** I graduated from high school in Colombia in 1980. After high school I went to a university for one year and studied engineering. Now I'm studying English at Alemany Community College.

**Interviewer:** What other skills do you have?

**Mr. Guzman:** I **can** do general bookkeeping and billing. **Interviewer:** Why do you want to change your job?

**Mr. Guzman:** The auto shop I work in is very small. Three is little room for

advancement.

**Interviewer:** What hours can you work?

**Mr. Guzman:** I prefer to work days, but I could work any hours.

# **S** Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What's an interview?
- 2. When do you usually have an interview?
- 3. What answers should you prepare in advance?
- 4. What is to be done before and at the interview?
- 5. What are the main "don'ts"?
- 6. Who is Mr. Guzman?
- 7. What was his previous job?
- 8. What experience has he got?
- 9. What were his duties and skills?
- 10. What are his future plans and expectations?

# 8 N о Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

Співбесіда, добре справлятися, вільний час, гарні риси, повторювати, дізнаватися, бути впевненим, охайний, зателефонувати заздалегідь, затримуватися, впевненість, глибоко дихати, завідувати/наглядати,

технічне обслуговуваня, професійна підготовка, навички, професійний ріст.

#### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ПРИСЛІВНИКІВ



### Виберіть прикметник або прислівник

Приклад: The dinner smells good/better.

Drive careful/carefully!

Please shut the door <u>quiet/quietly</u>.

Can you be <u>quiet/quietly</u>, please?

This soup tastes <u>nice/nicely</u>.

Tom cooks very good/well.

Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look <u>safe/safely</u>.

We were relieved that he arrived <u>safe /safely</u> after his long journey.

Do you feel <u>nervous/nervously</u> before examinations?

Hurry up! You're always so slow/slowly.

He looked at me <u>angry</u> /angrily when I interrupted him.





# Чи вірно використані підкреслені слова? Якщо ні, виправте їх

### Приклад:

The driver of the car was serious injured. WRONG - seriously

Be <u>quiet</u>, please! I'm trying to concentrate. RIGHT

I waited <u>nervous</u> in the waiting-room before the interview.

Why were you so <u>unfriendly</u> when I saw you yesterday?

It rained continuous for three days.

Alice and Stan are very happy married.

Tom's French is not very good but his German is almost <u>fluent</u>.

Eva lived in America for five years, so she speaks very well English.

Everybody at the party was very <u>colourful</u> dressed.

Ann likes wearing <u>colourful</u> clothes.

Sue is <u>terrible</u> upset about losing her job.

# 3.

# Використайте прислівники, перші літери яких подані в реченні

 $\Pi$ риклад: We didn't go out because it was raining badly.

We had to wait for a long time but we didn't complain. We waited pat.....

I lost the match because I played very ba.....

I don't think he trusted me. He looked at me so sus......

Sorry, I didn't mean to kick you 1 didn't do it int.....

Nobody knew he was coming. He arrived unex.....

Jill has just got a job in a shop but she won't be staying there long. She is
only working there ternuntil she can find another job.
My French isn't very good but I can understand per if people
speak cl
I had little difficulty finding a flat. I found one quite
ea
Використайте в кожному реченні дієслово та прислівник
absolutely completely seriously <del>reasonably</del> extremely unusually badly
fully slightly enormous planned <del>cheap</del> changed ill quiet damaged
insured sorry
Приклад: I thought the restaurant would be expensive, but it was reasonably
cheap.
George's mother isin hospital.
The fire destroyed our house but luckily we were
What a big house! It's
It wasn't a serious accident. The car was only
A lot of things went wrong during our holiday because it was

**5.** Π

.....

today.

# Правильно підкреслені слова чи ні. Якщо ні, виправте їх

Приклад:

We lost the match because we didn't play very <u>good</u>. WRONG - well Ann has been working very <u>hard</u> recently. RIGHT

The children are normally very lively but they are .....

- 1. Give my best wishes to your parents. I hope they are well.
- 2.The children behaved themselves very good
- 3I tried <u>hardly</u> to remember his name but I couldn't.

When I returned home after 20 years, everything had

- 4.The company's financial situation is not well at present.
- 5.Jack has started his own business. Everything is going quite good
- 6.Don't walk so fast Can't you walk more slowly?
- 7.See you soon Don't work too hard.

#### ТЕМА 20: ВИБІР ПРОФЕСІЇ

#### Заняття 5

### ЯК ДОСЯГТИ УСПІХУ В РОБОТІ

	e-e
--	-----

#### Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою

#### **CAREER SUCCESS**

Rosie Walfoid, account manager. Age: 26. Salary: Undisclosed. "I couldn't trade this for a desk job. I work for clients like Persil and BAA, seeing a project through from the initial brief to completed commercial or advertisement. I don't do anything! My role is to delegate. I discuss an idea with a client and then persuade the creative people to come up with the goods. The nature of the work creates the pressure rather than the hours. I find I am constantly on the run, putting my head round doors, saying, 'How's such and such coming along?'

There's really a lot of against among account managers. You are viewed with suspicion by both sides. The client suspects that your loyalty is to your colleagues, and they believe that you are selling out to the client. I am very much the diplomat in the middle and I've had to work very hard to win other people's respect.

On the one hand a furious client will say, "This is not what I meant at all"; on the other, I get language from an artist whose work is rejected which is unprintable! The worst part is when I have worked for months on a brief, the final campaign is just what we initially agreed, and then I find out that the person I dealt with originally in the client company doesn't have the final say. Someone more senior comes along and rubbishes it. Mistakes can be costly. We are working to budgets of millions and cannot afford to get anything wrong. I did once overlook a cost of 5000,000 in an estimate for a TV commercial. If I did that too often I wouldn't last long.

I love it, though. The adrenaline flows, and the buzz I get when a successful film is shot, or I've sold my idea to a client, is fantastic. There are days when I could scream or burst into tears but I've trained myself to cope in several ways. I need some quiet thinking time and as I'm not a morning person I don't come in very early. I prefer to stay in the office until seven, then go out and socialize. At weekends I like to get away somewhere green".

# **S** Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is the main idea of the test?
- 2. What the woman's occupation?
- 3. What does she like the most in her job?
- 4. What does she dislike?

- 5. What difficulties does she face up to?
- 6. What does her usual working day look like?
- 7. What does she do at the weekend?
- 8. Would you like to have such a job? Give your arguments.

# 8 N O

# Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською мовою

Працівник рекламного агентства, заробітня платня, нерозголошувати, обмінювати, початковий, реклама, доручати, переконувати, творча людина, створювати, у русі/у дії, дивитися підозріло, повагу, прдавати/зраджувати, завоювати з іншого роззлючений, мати на увазі, відштовхувати, мати справу з, останнє слово, критикувати, помилка, що може дорого обійтись, дозволяти собі, не звертати уваги/не помічати, ділова активність, розплакатися, справлятися, спілкуватися.

#### ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ПРИЙМЕННИКІВ ТА СПОЛУЧНИКІВ

<u>1.</u>	Використайте прийменники in, on, at з поданими нижче					
	виразами					
the 1920	s 1917	the 15th century	about five	minutes	the same	
time						
Saturday	s night	the age of five	21 July 1969	the mon	nent	
Приклад: Columbus discovered America in the $1.5^{th}$ century.						
1.The first man landed on the moon						
2.In Britain football matches are usually played						
3.You can see the stars if the sky is clear.						
4.In Britain children have to start school						
5.Jazz became popular in the United States						
6.It's difficult to listen when everyone is speaking						
7.The Ru	ssian Revoluti	on took place			•••••	
8.Tom is	n't here	He'll be b	ack		•••••	



### Використайте прийменники in, on, at

Приклад: I learnt to drive *in* four weeks.

- 1. The course begins............7 January and ends...........10 March.
- 2. I went to bed......midnight and got up......6.30 the next morning.
- 3. We travelled overnight to Paris and arrived......5 o'clock.....the morning.
- 4. Mozart was born in Salzburg..... 1756.
- 5. Are you doing anything special.....the week-end?
- 6. Hurry up! We've got to go.....five minutes.

7. I haven't seen Ann for a few days. I last saw her......Tuesday. 8. I'll phone you......Tuesday morning.....about 10 o'clock, okay? 9. I might not be at home ...... the morning. Can you phone ...... the afternoon instead? 10. Tom's grandmother died .......19.77 ...... the age of 79. 11. Jack's, brother is an engineer but he's out of work.....the moment. 12. The price of electricity is going up......October. 13...... Sunday afternoons I usually go for a walk in the country. 14. There are usually a lot of parties......New Year's Eve. 15. I like walking round the town.....night. It's always so peaceful. 16.Do you fancy going to the cinema.....Friday night? 17. Tom doesn't see his parents very often these days usually only...... Christmas and sometimes.....the summer for a few days. 18.I've been invited to a wedding...... 14 February. 19.I'm just going out to do some shopping. I'll be back......half an hour. 21. Ann works hard during the week, so she likes to relax......week-ends. 22. It was quite a short book and easy to read. I read it...... day. 23. The telephone and the doorbell rang.....the same time. 24. Mary and Henry always go out for a meal.....their wedding anniversary. 25.Mr Davis is 63. He'll be retiring from his job......two years' time. 3. Використайте прийменники in, on, at з поданими нижче виразами the front row New York the west coast the third floor the back of the class the Swiss Alps the back of the envelope my way to work the window the right the front page of the newspaper Приклад: The headquarters of the United Nations is in New York. 1.In most countries people drive..... 3. I usually buy a newspaper.....in the morning. 5.San Francisco is......of the United States. 6. She spends all day sitting......and watching what is happening outside. 7. I have to walk up a lot of stairs every day. My flat is.....and there is no lift. 8. I read about the accident. There was a report..... 9. We went to the theatre last night. We had seats..... Використайте прийменники in, on, at

Приклад: Turn left at the traffic lights.

You'll find the cups *on* the top shelf.

1.It can be dangerous when children play football.....the street.

2.I'll meet youthe corner (of the street) at 10 o'clock.
3.We got stuck in a traffic jamthe way to the airport.
4.There was an accidentthe crossroads this morning.
5.Look at those beautiful horsesthat field!
6. I can't find Tomthis photograph. Is heit?
7the end of the street there is a path leading to the river.
8. I wouldn't like an office job. I couldn't spend the whole day sittinga desk
9. Do you take sugaryour coffee?
10.Ann's brother livesa small villagethe south coast of
England.
11. You'll find the sports resultsthe back page of the newspaper.
12.Sue and Dave got marriedManchester four years ago.
13.Paris isthe river Seine.
14.Mr Boyle's office is the first floor. When you come out of the
lift, it's
the third dooryour left.
15.We normally use the front entrance to the building but there's another
entrance the back.
16.If you want to get away from modern life, you should go and livea
small island in the middle of the ocean.
17. The man the police are looking for has a scarhis right cheek.
18. I wasn't sure whether I had come to the right flat because there was no
namethe door

### СПИСОК РЕКОМЕНДОВАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ

- 1. Верба Л.Г., Верба Г.В. Граматика сучасної англійської мови. Довідник. К.: Логос, 2002.
- 2. Голіцинський Ю.Б. Граматика. Збірник вправ. IV видання. К.: АСК, 2004.
- 3. Гужва Т.Н. Английский язык. Разговорные темы. Ч. 1. К.: Тандем, 1996.
- 4. Гужва Т.Н. Английский язык. Разговорные темы. Ч. 2. К.: Тандем, 1996.
- 5. Гужва Т., Кодалашвили О., Романовская Ю. Английский язык. Тексты для чтения и аудирования. Упражнения по грамматике. Ч. 1. К.: Тандем, 2000.
- 6. Гужва Т., Кодалашвили О., Романовская Ю. Английский язык. Тексты для чтения и аудирования. Упражнения по грамматике. Ч. 2. К.: Тандем, 2000.
- 7. Керножицкая О.А. Английский язык. Задания по грамматике. К.: Тандем, 1997.
- 8. Куриленко Ю.В. 400 тем по английскому языку для школьников, абитуриентов, студентов и преподавателей. Донецк: ООО ПКФ "БАО", 2002.
- 9. Никошкова Е.В. Английский язык для психологов. М.: Владос пресс, 2004.
- 10. Практический курс английского языка. 1 курс / Под ред. В.Д. Аракина. М.: Владос, 1999.
- 11. Практический курс английского языка. 2 курс / Под ред. В.Д. Аракина. М.: Владос, 1999.
- 12. Практический курс английского языка. З курс / Под ред. В.Д. Аракина. М.: Владос, 1999.
- 13.Bernard Hartley, Peter Viney. Stremline English. Connections. Oxford University Press, 1996.
- 14. Bernard Hartley, Peter Viney. Stremline English. Destinations. Oxford University Press, 1996.
- 15. Redman, Stuart English Vocabulary in Use. Pre-intermediate and intermediate. Cambridge University Press, 2001.
- 16. L.G. Alexander. Longman English Grammar. Longman, 2001.
- 17. Murphy, Raymond English Grammar in Use. Cambridge University Press, 1988.
- 18. Murphy, Raymond Essential Grammar in Use. Cambridge University Press, 1988.
- 19.Dean, Michael Opportunities Language Powerbook. Pearson Education Limited, 2000.

# для нотаток

#### Навчальне видання

# **КОРЖОВА** Ольга Михайлівна **РОБАК** Олена Олександрівна **БІЛАН** Максим Борисович

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

(англійська мова)

Навчальний посібник

Редактор *Ю.О. Хакимова*Коректори *О.О. Коржова*Комп'ютерне складання і верстання *С.Г. Кузора* 

Підписано до друку 23.02.2006. Формат 60х84<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>. Папір офсетний. Гарнітура «Тип Таймс». Обл.вид. арк. 14,03. Ум.друк. арк. 16,39. Наклад 100 прим. Зам. № 863.

#### Видавничий Дім Дмитра Бураго

Свідоцтво про внесення до Державного реєстру ДК № 2212 від 13.06.2005 р. 01054, м. Київ, вул. О. Гончара, 52, оф. 15 тел./факс: (044) 2386447; 2386449 email: burago@graffiti.kiev.ua