МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОБОРОНИ УКРАЇНИ ВІЙСЬКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ КИЇВСЬКОГО НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА ІПЕВЧЕНКА

Ю.О. Хакімова М.Б. Білан

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

(англійська мова)

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Рецензенти:

канд. філол. наук, доцент **Г.Л. Дорош** канд. філол. наук, доцент **І.І. Магушинець**

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ВСТУП

Навчальний посібник складений для курсантів немовних спеціальностей, які продовжують вивчення іноземної мови.

Вивчення іноземної мови, як культурного та спеціального явища повинно сприяти формуванню у курсантів загальної культури.

Метою навчального посібника ϵ практичне оволодіння англійською мовою, формування навичок у різних сферах, аспектах мовної діяльності.

Навчальний посібник складається з шести тематичних розділів, кожен з яких вміщує від 5 до 6 уроків. Кожен урок передбачає читання і переклад основного тексту, виконання лексичних завдань до тексту та граматичних вправ. Оскільки тематика текстів не має вузькоспеціального характеру, навчальний посібник може бути корисним студентами різних вузів і факультетів. Матеріал поданий у збірки відноситься до основного курсу вивчення іноземної мови, який передбачає:

- формування базових знань з граматики, загальновживаної лексики;
- оволодіння певними моделями, насамперед такими, що не мають аналогів у рідній мові;
- ознайомлення із загальними принципами структури іноземної мови;
- активізація навичок усного мовлення в ситуаційному моделюванні професійної діяльності;
- сприйняття на слух, аудіювання текстів.

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

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

Фонетика та граматика у посібнику подаються не у вигляді зведення правил для вивчення, а як мовний матеріал, в процесі роботи над яким у курсанта формуються мовні навички та вміння.

Оволодіння лексичним матеріалом відбувається в процесі роботи над текстом навчального посібника, при цьому робота над словом ведеться в контексті.

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 композиційно-структурні та змістовно-завершені тексти, різні за обсягом та мовною насиченістю.

TEMA 22:

УКРАЇНА. КИЇВ

Заняття 1

ГЕОГРАФІЧНЕ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ, КЛІМАТ УКРАЇНИ

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF UKRAINE

A state, Ukraine appeared on the world political map in 1991. Ukraine occupies an area of 603,700 square kilometers. The territory of Ukraine extends 900 kilometers from north to south and 1,316 kilometers from east to west. In the north Ukraine borders on Belarus; in the east and north east, on Russia; in the south-west, on Hungary, Romania and Moldova; in the west, on Poland and Slovakia. In the south of Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The total length of the frontiers is 6,500 km, including 1,050 km of the sea frontiers.

In the north of Ukraine there are forests, in the west – the Carpathian Mountains, in the eastern and central Ukraine – black-soil steppe lands.

We can admire picturesque slopes of the green Carpathians and the Crimean hills, the green forests of Poltava, Chernigiv and Kyiv, the endless steppes of Kherson, Myckolayiv and Odesa. It is really the land of woods, lakes and rivers.

The main territory of Ukraine is flat, but 5% of it make up mountains. The major rivers are the Dnieper, the Dnister, the Bug, the Donets and others.

Typical representatives of the Ukrainian fauna are hare, fox, squirrel, bear, wolf, goat. Among the trees growing in the Ukrainian territory are birch, pine, oak and fir-tree.

The Carpathians are situated in Europe and stretch through Hungary, Poland, Romania, including Ukraine. They are divided into the West Carpathians, East and South ones. The highest point of the Ukrainian Carpathians is Hoverla -2,061 meters above sea level. They are covered with beautiful forests and woods, there are meadows here which are called as "polonyna".

The Crimean Mountains stretch about 150 km along the coast of the Black Sea. The highest point of them is the mountain Roman-Kosh – 1545 meters above the sea level.

The Crimea is a peninsula located in the south of Ukraine and is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

The population of Ukraine is about 48 million (46% male and 54% female; density 87 persons per 1 square km). Ukraine is inhabited by representatives of 128 nations, nationalities and ethnic groups.

The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. It stretches on the high hills along the Dnieper, rivaling the oldest and most charming cities of Europe.

Ukraine's other big cities are Kharkiv, Dnipripetrovsk, Odesa, Lviv, etc. The largest Crimean towns are Simpheropol, Sevastopol, Kerch, Yevpatoria, Yalta and Feodosiya.

The geographical position of Ukraine is very favorable for the development of its industry and agriculture.

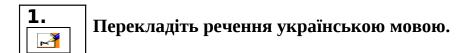
1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is the population of Ukraine?
- 2. How many countries does Ukraine borders on?
- 3. How long are the Ukrainian frontiers?
- 4. How many percent do mountains make up?
- 5. What typical representatives of Ukrainian fauna do you know?
- 6. What trees that grow in Ukraine can you name?
- 7. When did Ukraine appear on the world political map?
- 8. What seas is Ukraine washed by?
- 9. Where are the Carpathians situated?
- 10. What is the highest point of the Crimean Mountains?
- 11. What can you say about the geographical position of Ukraine?

2.	П	П	Знайдіть еквіваленти слів у тексті англійською
>>			мовою:

З'явилася на політичній карті світу; милуватися мальовничими схилами зелених Карпат; чорноземі степи; білка; населена представниками; сприятливе для розвитку; земля лісів, річок і озер; морські кордони; включаючи; поділяються на; над рівнем моря; найчарівніші міста Європи; береза; територія України простягається.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВЖИВАННЯ ДІЄСЛІВ ТО ВЕ, ТО HAVE



1. We were to get there before the others.

- 2. He was to tell her where to find us.
- 3. She was to graduate that year.
- 4. She was to wear that dress.
- 5. He is to come here at five o'clock.
- 6. The train was to leave at five-fifteen.
- 7. I was to wait for her at the railway station.
- 8. We were to go to the cinema that afternoon.
- 9. They were to start on Monday.
- 10.He was to telephone the moment she was out of danger.
- 11. Roses were to be planted round the pond.
- 12. There was to be a discussion later on.



Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово to be to.

E. g. The lecture is supposed to begin at eight.

The lecture **is to begin** at eight.

I expect her to come and help.

She **is to come** and help.

It was arranged that he should meet her at the station.

He was to meet her at the station.

It was planned that we should wait for them at the door.

We were to wait for them at the door.

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'm 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?



Вставте модальні дієслова to have to aбо to be to.

- 1. As we had agreed before, we ... to meet at two o'clock to go to the stadium together. But Mike did not come. I waited for another half an hour, but then I ... to leave as I was afraid to be late.
- 2. The meeting ... to begin at five o'clock. Don't be late.
- 3. Where ... the lecture to take place? I suppose in the assembly hall.
- 4. So, our plan is as follows: I ... to go to the library and bring the book. You ... to look through all the material here. Later we ... to work together.
- 5. "You ... to do it alone, without anybody's help," she said sternly.
- 6. I ... to help my friends with this work now, so I can't go with you.
- 7. It was raining hard and we ... to wait until it stopped raining.
- 8. I ... to ask him about it tomorrow, as today he has already gone.
- 9. Why didn't you tell me that I ... to buy the books?
- 10.According to the order of schoolmistress all the pupils ... to return the library books before the twenty-third of May.



Перекладіть англійською мовою, 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. Вистава повинна була початися о сьомій годині.
- 3. Ми повинні були відкласти поїздку, тому що погода зіпсувалася.
- 4. Якщо ви хочете добре опанувати мову, ви повинні дуже багато читати.
- 5. За новим розкладом у нас буде п'ять уроків англійської мови на тиждень.
- 6. Ми вирішили, що всі повинні взяти участь у концерті.
- 7. Рано чи пізно вам доведеться піти до лікаря.
- 8. Наступного року ми повинні почати вивчення астрономії.
- 9. Щоб розробити нову теорію, вчені мали провести численні досліди.
- 10.Вам слід буде вивчити цей вірш до середи.
- 11.Виходу не було, і йому довелося заплатити штраф.



Перекладіть українською мовою.

- 1. I have not written the composition. I will have to write it on Sunday.
- 2. We did not have to buy biscuits because granny had baked a delicious pie.
- 3. Will you have to get up early tomorrow?
- 4. I had to do a lot of homework yesterday.
- 5. She had to stay at home because she did not feel well.

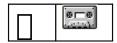
- 6. Pete had to stay at home because it was very cold.
- 7. Mike had to write this exercise at school because he had not done it at home.
- 8. They had to call the doctor because the grandfather was ill.
- 9. Why did you have to stay at home yesterday? Because my parents were not at home and I had to look after my little sister.
- 10.It was Sunday yesterday, so he didn't have to be at work, but he had to do a lot at home.

TEMA 22:

УКРАЇНА. КИЇВ

Заняття 2

ПОЛІТИЧНИЙ УСТРІЙ КРАЇНИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

On the 24th of August, 1991 Ukraine became an independent state. On the 1st of December, 1991 the everlasting dream of the Ukrainian people came true. 90% of the people voted for independence of Ukraine and since that time the Ukrainian people had become the masters of their own destiny.

The Ukrainian political system has a popularly elected President.

The President is the highest official of the Ukrainian state, vested with supreme executive authority. He exercises it through the Government, the Cabinet of Ministers which is accountable to him, and through a system of central and local organs of state executive authority.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is the sole legislative authority. Judicial power in Ukraine is vested on the courts of law. The courts are independent and all their activities abide only by rules of law.

A Prime Minister is nominated by the President and is subjected to approval by the Verkhovna Rada.

The first President of Ukraine became Leonid Kravchuk, winning 61.6 per cent of the votes.

In 1994 Ukrainian people elected a new President, Leonid Kuchma.

Ukraine is divided into 24 regions and the Autonomic Republic Crimea, each of which has selected council, whose Chairman, elected at large, also serves as head of the executive branch. The cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol are subordinated directly to the central government.



Перекладіть англійською мовою.

Самовизначення, голосувати за незалежність, виконавча влада, чиновник, здійснитися, центральні та місцеві органи, призначатися (на посаду), суд, обирати, безліч, поділятися на, рада, обиратися більшістю, підлягати (підкорятися).

signed	aimed	putting	Broader
involving	state	referendum	Foundation
efforts	citizens	heads	Forces
reforms	differences	well-being	Proclaimed
President of Ukraine	The Declaration of State	the Security	parliamentary
	Sovereignty		

THE INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE

On June 16, 1990, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine passed
of Ukraine. On August 24, 1991, the Ukrainian Parliament solemnly
Ukraine's independence and the formation of the independent
state of Ukraine, proceeding from the right to self-determination, provided for by
the UN Charter and other international documents.
On December 1, 1991, a took place in Ukraine,
, of which number
90.32 per cent seconded the Independence Act of August, 24.
Winning 61.6 per cent of votes, Leonid Kravchuk was elected
at the construction of a New Ukraine, where generations
would combine in asserting a strong state system, genuine
democracy, material and trust in each other.
At a summit meeting in Belovezhskaya Pushcha the of the
state of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine a Treaty on the formation
of the Commonwealth of Independent States, thus
the USSR.
Independent Ukraine proceeded to lay the on which to
achieve the set goals. Over the short period a new system of state administration
was created, along with the National Armed,,
Service and law enforcement authorities. New, horizons opened
for political freedom. The Ukrainian entered the international
community as an equal partner.
Fortunately, a democratic way out of the resultant political crisis was found as
and Presidential elections were held in 1994.

3. □		З'єднайте слова та їх переклад.
	_	

solemnly	покінчити з чим-небудь
UN Charter	підтвердити Акт проголошення
	незалежності
to second the Independence Act	Передбачати
genuine democracy	право на самовизначення
The Commonwealth of Independent States	Служба Безпеки та право охорони
to achieve the set goals	Устав ООН
The Security Service and law enforcement	справжня демократія
authorities	
the right to self-determination	Урочисто
to provide for	для досягнення поставленої мети
to put an end	матеріальний добробут

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВЖИВАННЯ КОНСТРУКЦІЙ THERE IS/ARE, THERE WAS/WERE

1. Перекладітн

Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. There is a blackboard in our classroom.
- 2. There are some English books on the table.
- 3. There were very many mistakes in your dictation.
- 4. There is a new grammar rule in Lesson Four.
- 5. There was a telegram on the table.
- 6. There was too little ink in my pen to write two letters.

2.		Оберіть необхідну форму дієслова.
----	--	-----------------------------------

- 1. There (is, are) a large table in my room.
- 2. There (is, are) three windows in my classroom.
- 3. There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my sister's room.
- 4. There (is, are) a blackboard, four tables and five chairs in our classroom.
- 5. There (is, are) a text book and two exercise-books on my table.
- 6. There (wasn't, weren't) a school here in 1920.
- 7. There (was, were) very many children in the park yesterday.

3. |

Дайте відповіді на питання, звертаючи увагу на вживання звороту there is (there are).

- 1. How many mistakes were there in your last dictation?
- 2. Were there many children in the theatre yesterday?
- 3. Was there an institute in your home town ten years ago?
- 4. What is there on the table?
- 5. How many books are there on the table?
- 6. What kind of books are there on the table?
- 7. Is there a blackboard in your classroom?
- 8. Are there many tables in your classroom?
- 9. Are there many chairs in your classroom?
- 10. What is there in your classroom?
- 11. How many theatres are there in London?
- 12. How many cinemas are there in the center of Kyiv?
- 13. How many pages are there in this book?

4.

Оберіть необхідну форму дієслова.

- 1. There a number of men present (was, were).
- 2. ... the flowers came in such profusion and such quick succession that there neither time nor space to arrange them (was, were).
- 3. There a number of things, Martin, that you don't understand (is, are).
- 4. There a great many ink bottles (was, were).
- 5. There many a true word spoken in jest, Mr. Cokane (is, are).
- 6. There a dreaminess, a preoccupation, an exaltation, in the maternal look which the girl could not understand (was, were).
- 7. There a crowd of soldiers along the fence in the in-field (was, were).



Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. Now, there is something peculiarly intimate in sharing an umbrella.
- 2. There was a confused little crowd of people, principally children, gathered about the house.
- 3. There was an eagerness and excitement in the faces of the men.
- 4. There are plenty of dogs in the town of Oxford.

- 5. There was a curious expression on her face a mingling of grim determination and of strange indecision.
- 6. Then there was a moment of absolute silence.
- 7. There was something so odd in the old man's sudden energy...
- 8. And, young as you were yes, and weak and alone there was evil, I knew there was evil in keeping you.
- 9. There was a moment's pause while he introduced her, and then they were off.

TEMA 22:

УКРАЇНА. КИЇВ

Заняття 3

ВЕЛИКІ МІСТА УКРАЇНИ

8-8

Прочитайте та перекладіть тексти українською мовою.

LVIV

Lviv, the capital of western Ukraine, is a cosmopolitan city. Until 1939 it had never been ruled from Moscow, and it was here that Ukrainian nationalism reemerged in the late 1980s. Having escaped the urban devastation of WWII, Lviv is a living museum of Western architecture from the Gothic to the present. And while there are plenty of Communist-era monstrosities, the old narrow streets and colorful historic core make it one of the best places in the country to visit.

Just east of the modern downtown is **Old Town**, centered on the broad **ploshcha Rynok**, once the hub of Lviv and still the best preserved urban square in Ukraine. At its heart is the 19th century **town hall**, and around the perimeter are beautiful 16th to 18th century buildings with ornate stone carvings. Opposite the south-western corner of the square is one of the city's best gothic buildings, the **Roman Catholic Cathedral**, dating from the late 14th century. Inside, the 17th century **Boyim Chapel** features some of Lviv's most magnificent stone carvings.

Opposite the north-eastern corner is Lviv's oldest **pharmacy**. Founded in 1735, the pharmacy shares a 16th century building with the **Apteka Museum**, featuring exhibits of historic pharmaceutical equipment.

About 2km (1mi) east of Old Town is Lviv's open-air **Museum of Popular Architecture & Life**, where 100 old wooden farmsteads, smithies, windmills, churches and schools are spread out over 60ha (150ac). Representing folk traditions from around the country, the buildings are decked out with historical everyday objects and folk art. Buses and trams from the city center serve the museum.

Active vocabulary

to rule Керувати

to re-emerge з'явитися знову to escape уникнути, втікати

plenty Багато

core серцевина, ядро

hub центр уваги, інтересу та діяльності

ornate багато прикрашений

carving farmstead smithy windmill to deck out Різьба Ферма Копальня вітряний млин прикрашати, вбирати

ODESSA

Odessa is a curious mix of enticing seaside holiday retreat and polluted industrial port. Long the shipping center of the Black Sea region and the major urban center of southern Ukraine, the city is famous for its role in the 1905 revolution, when the mutinous battleship *Potemkin Tavrichesky* supported rebellious workers. Today it's best known for its excellent collection of museums. The city center is a few hundred meters south-west of the waterfront; it's filled with beautiful low-rise buildings and tree-lined streets, and is home to the elaborate and famous **Opera & Ballet Theatre**. Dating from the 1880s, the theatre was designed by Viennese architects who gave it a Baroque cast with a Renaissance twist. Nearby is the **Pasazh**, a lavishly ornate shopping mall built in the late 19th century, boasting rows of Baroque sculptures.

The city center is also the local of Odessa's famous museums. One of the most interesting is the **Archaeology Museum**. Dating from 1875, it contains an excellent collection of artifacts from early Black Sea civilizations, including a tempting display of jewellery and coins. Across the road is the **Museum of Maritime History**, covering the history of shipbuilding and navigation with lots of models and naval paraphernalia. Nearby is the **Literature Museum**, where you can steep yourself in the lives of Ukrainian masters like Shevchenko and Franko and Russian authors such as Chekov, Pushkin, Tolstoy and Gorky. Don't miss one of Odessa's most famous sights – the massive **Potemkin Steps**, immortalized in the 1925 Eisenstein film *Battleship Potemkin*.

The sandstone on which Odessa stands is riddled with about 1000km (620mi) of tunnels, known as the *katakombi* (catacombs). Quarried out for building in the 19th century, they have since been used by smugglers, revolutionaries and WWII partisans. In Nerubayske village on the north-western edge of Odessa, a network of tunnels that sheltered partisans in WWII has been turned into the **Museum of Partisan Glory**, where visitors are given guided tours (in Russian or Ukrainian) of relics of the partisan occupation. The catacombs are accessible by city bus.

1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What are the places of interest in Lviv?
- 2. When was the oldest pharmacy founded?
- 3. What do you know about open-air museum?

- 4. What is Odessa famous for?
- 5. What can you find in the city center of Odessa?
- 6. What do you know about tunnels of Odessa?



Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів.

Cosmopolitan city, devastation, core, downtown, urban square, ornate stone carvings, magnificent, pharmaceutical equipment, farmstead, holiday retreat, waterfront, sandstone, smuggler.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ЧИСЛІВНИК В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ



Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. He didn't take the trouble to turn or raise his eyes at the entry of his visitors.
- 2. Mrs. Watkins has just sent a word. She and her husband will be a little late.
- 3. Mr. Brass opened his eyes so wide that it appeared quite out of the question that he could ever close them any more.
- 4. The two doctors took offence at my obstinacy.
- 5. He thrust his hands deep into his overcoat pocket.
- 6. I have to show Dr. French his room.
- 7. They don't want anything from us not even our respect.
- 8. I beg your pardon for calling you by your name.
- 9. Laura helped her mother with the good-byes.
- 10. He's going to live his own life and stop letting his mother boss him around like a baby.
- 11. His part in the conversation consisted chiefly of yeses and noes.



Вставте необхідну форму присвійного займенника.

- 1. She put out hand and took out (her, hers; my, mine).
- 2. "Let me see your passports." I gave him and Catherine got out of handbag (my, mine; her, hers; her, hers).
- 3. "Was it my letter, Lucy?"..... own: the letter you wrote to me (your, yours)."
- 4. When dinner time came, Flora drew the arm of new charge through and led her downstairs (her, hers; her, hers).

- 5. There can be no doubt that this strange family story of ought to be told (our, ours).
- 6. That, at least, is my opinion of him; and I see it is not very far removed from (your, yours).
- 7. Miss Halcombe advanced on side, and the women advanced on (her, hers; their, theirs).



Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. His pale face had reddened, his eyebrows, where darkness was still mingled with the grey, had come closer together.
- 2. Imogen turning her luscious glance from one to the other of the "old dears," only smiled.
- 3. They (the letters) left s faint impression on her mind that her favorite was perhaps somewhat negligent in his relations with his mother.
- 4. She hesitated a moment, and then sat down beside me, and laid her hand on mine.
- 5. I looked at her at her, and at none other, from that moment.
- 6. She observed in a low voice to her mother that they were probably going down to Mr. Pratt's.
- 7. He decided that he would not at present explain to her who he was.
- 8. And now it was actually in his power to do a great deal for them.
- 9. He has taken his death very much to heart indeed.
- 10. What did her education and her accomplishments amount to?



Вставте необхідну форму присвійного займенника.

- 1. Put away heartache, as I will put away (your, yours; my, mine).
- 2. "Go with Lucy," said Mrs. Bretton. "I would rather keep seat." Willingly would I have kept also, but Graham's desire must take precedence of my own; I accompanied him (my, mine; my, mine).
- 3. His best young love was..... (my, mine).
- 4. His own hand shook as he accepted a rose or two from and thanked her (her, hers).
- 5. Lords and ladies, earls and countesses are enemies, and we are (our, ours; their, theirs).
- 6. The estate which father left is no doubt (your, yours; your, yours).



Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. Up came the man, and his face became more frightfully distorted as he drew nearer.
- 2. His wife, as I have said, was small, talkative, cricket-like and bounced here and there in a jumpy way.
- 3. Her words as she spoke struck the chords of all his memory, and the whole of his boyhood and youth passed within him.
- 4. She gave him her hand.
- 5. Of his love he would tell her nothing.
- 6. She flattered me and lavishly displayed for my pleasure all her charms and accomplishments.

TEMA 22:

УКРАЇНА. КИЇВ

Заняття 4

ТРАДИЦІЇ ТА СВЯТА УКРАЇНИ

8-8

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

UKRAINIAN CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

Traditions and customs are a direct vibration of the historical past of nation «Every country has its customs», the English proverb says.

One of the most peculiar features of life in Ukraine which strikes any visitor to this country is the cherishing and preserving of many traditions and customs.

And when we talk about Ukrainian traditions, we trace the history of our grandparents.

The Ukrainians have the tradition to meet people with bread and salt on a special embroidered towel «rushnik». Bread and salt are used as a symbol of welcome. They are essential parts of everyday life and ceremonial occasions. Embroidered towels of all sizes called «rushnik» mark the celebration of engagement, marriage, birth, death, Christmas and Easter. In many homes «rushniki» are draped around icons and family portraits. The decoration of «rushniki» or «written-upon-eggs» is a rich folk tradition dating back to prehistoric times in Ukraine.

The traditional embroidery is another distinctive element of Ukrainian culture. Embroidered shirts called «sorochki» were traditionally worn by both men and women. Each region of Ukraine has its own highly developed style of embroidery. Ukrainians have many traditional meals. Ukrainian parties «vechornitsy» are a custom to spend free time in the evening with songs and poems,, stories, jokes and dances. Many interesting holidays are connected with the historical development of Ukraine. Many interesting traditions are connected with the Ukrainian wedding.



Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних виразів.

- traditions are the direct vibration of the past of a nation;
- the peculiar features of life;
- it strikes any visitor to the country;

- to meet people with bread and salt;
- to be used as a symbol of welcome;
- to be an essential part of everyday life;
- «rushniki» mark the celebration of engagement;
- «rushniki» are draped around icons;
- written-upon-eggs is a rich folk art tradition;
- to date back to;
- a distinctive element of Ukrainian culture;
- to have one's style of embroidery;
- «vechornitsy» is a custom to spend free time.

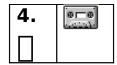
2.

Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. Every country has its customs.
- 2. The peculiar feature of life in Ukraine is the cherishing and preserving customs and traditions.
- 3. Bread and salt are used as a symbol of welcome.
- 4. Embroidered towels of all sizes mark the celebration of marriage.
- 5. Some Ukrainian traditions date back to prehistoric times.
- 6. Embroidered shirts were traditionally worn by men and women.
- 7. Ukrainian parties «vechornitsy» are a custom to spend free time.
- 8. Many interesting traditions are connected with the wedding.

3. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What do we mean while speaking about traditions and customs of a nation?
- 2. What strikes any visitor to Ukraine?
- 3. What is the main Ukrainian tradition while meeting people?
- 4. Why are bread and salt used by Ukrainians?
- 5. What do embroidered towels mark?
- 6. Where do Ukrainians use «rushniki» at home?
- 7. What are the elements of Ukrainian culture?



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

UKRAINIAN WEDDING

Our country is rich in different customs and traditions. As a good example is

Ukrainian wedding. The wedding party is a little bit different in different regions of our country. It is also different from those our forefathers had many, many years ago.

It is quite different in the village and in town. In the country people keep to the old traditions more, while in the towns the wedding is more modern.

The Ukrainian wedding begins with asking in marriage when the groom with his parents and close relatives, who are called «starosty» visits the bride's house. Among these people there must obligatory be a man responsible for asking in marriage. Usually this is a man full of humour, who jokes much. The aim of their visit is to settle marriage. If the girl agrees to marry the boy, she ties starosta with embroidered rushniki over their shoulders. As for the groom, she presents him with a hand-made shawl. If the girl does not agree to marry that boy, she presents him with a pumpkin on the plate.

After asking in marriage betrothal comes. The groom together with the parents and relatives and starosta visits the bride's house. The guests are invited at the table to taste delicious national dishes and drink. But before this, starosta ties the bride's and the groom's hands together with the help of rushnik. It means that they are engaged.

On the eve of the wedding there is the girl's party at bride's house. The bride says good-bye to her girl-friends. They are singing and dancing there.

Then, the wedding day comes. The groom's mother sees her son off to the bride's house. The bride is dressed in the special clothes: a white dress and bridy veil on her head, with flowers in her hands. She is waiting for the groom. She is not alone. There are a lot of girl-friends with her. They are singing songs, special wedding songs. Then, when the groom comes, his boy-friends try to buy the bride and the girls give the price and do not want to sell her. This is a kind of a game. And in the long run the boys buy the bride at last. Then the parents bless the young pair with icons, they strew them with corn and coins and see them off to the church. The young pair goes to the church and the wedding ceremony takes place there. After that the parents greet the young pair with bread and salt on the embroidered rushnik. Then comes the wedding party with Ukrainian songs, jokes, dances and, of course, with «corovai».

It is a special wedding bread which is divided among all the guests at the end of the party. The young pair has to taste that bread. It symbolizes the formation of the new family. At the end of the party the bride has the last dances with her girl-friends but she has a shawl on her head and the girls have her bridal veil. The next day the close relatives visit the groom's or the bride's house. The wedding party continues.

5. ⇔ ®

Складіть речення з наступними виразами:

- to be rich in;
- a wedding party;
- to keep to the traditions;
- asking in marriage;
- a man responsible for;
- to tie somebody with something;
- to present somebody with something;
- to tie hands together;
- on the eve of the wedding
- to see somebody off.



Розкажіть, що ви знаєте про українські свята, історію їх виникнення та традиції їх святкування.

Holidays

Hondays		
January 1	New Year	
January 7	Orthodox Christmas	
March 8	International Women's Day	
May 1-2	Labor Days	
	Orthodox Easter	
May 9	Victory Day	
	Orthodox Trinity	
June 28	Constitution Day	
August 24	Independence Day	
Days of Kyiv	are celebrated on the last wee-end of May	

7. Скажіть, у якому святі ви б порадили взяти участь гостю з іншої країни, який приїхав до України.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ КІЛЬКІСНІ ЗАЙМЕННИКИ

1.

Перекладіть англійською мовою такі пари слів.

Мало будинків, мало чаю, мало чашок, мало яблук, мало вікон, мало паперу, мало кави, мало статей, мало радості, мало супу, мало дерев, мало трави, мало

дітей, мало іграшок, мало світла, мало парт, мало супу, мало трави, мало світла, мало друзів, мало палаців.



Вставте much, many, little aбо few.

- 1. Robert wrote so ... letters that he's never going to write a letter again.
- 2. She ate so ... ice cream that she's going to have a sore throat.
- 3. There is ... mayonnaise in Vera's kitchen. She has to go to the supermarket and buy some.
- 4. There are ... cookies in the box. I should have bought them last Monday.
- 5. Does your sister read ...? Yes, she does. And your brother? Oh, he doesn't. He has so ... books, but he reads very
- 6. Have you ... work to do today? No, not very
- 7. Walk quicker, please. We have very ... time.
- 8. I am sorry to say, I have read very ... books by Walter Scott.
- 9. I know very ... about this writer. It is the first book I'm reading.



Вставте a little, a few.

This is my mother's favorite recipe for fruitcake, and everybody says it's out of this world!

- 1. Put 3 cups of flour into a mixing bowl.
- 2. Add ... sugar.
- 3. Slice ... apples.
- 4. Cut up ... oranges.
- 5. Pour in ... honey.
- 6. Add ... baking soda.
- 7. Chop up ... nuts.
- 8. Add ... salt.
- 9. Mix in ... raisins.
- 10.Bake for 45 minutes.

Enjoy, dear!



Вставте little, a little, few або a few.

- 1. There is ... salad left in this bowl.
- 2. Would you like ... salad? Yes, thank you. My doctor says it's good for my

health.

- 3. I have ... money, so we can go to the cinema.
- 4. I have ... money, so we can't go to the cinema.
- 5. This girl works very ... that's why she knows nothing.
- 6. Mother gave us ... apples, and we were glad.
- 7. He didn't like it at the camp: he had very ... friends there.
- 8. This lemon drink is sour; if you put ... sugar in it, it will be sweeter.
- 9. This lemon drink is sour; if you put ... lumps of sugar in it, it will be sweeter.
- 10. The hall was almost empty: there were very ... few people in it.

5. Û

Вставте much, many, little, few, a little aбо a few.

- 1. When we walked ... farther down the road, we met another group of students.
- 2. Have you got ... ink in your pen?
- 3. At the conference we met ... people whom we knew well.
- 4. There are very ... old houses left in our street. Most of them have already been pulled down.
- 5. If you have ... spare time, look through this book. You will find ... stories there which are rather interesting.
- 6. There are ... things here which I can't understand.
- 7. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face.
- 8. I'd like to say ... words about my journey.
- 9. After the play everybody felt ... tired.
- 10.Let's stay here ... longer: it is such a nice place.

TEMA 22:

УКРАЇНА. КИЇВ

Заняття 5

КИЇВ – СТОЛИЦЯ УКРАЇНИ

(B)

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

KYIV

Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine. It is one of the oldest cities of Europe and therefore there are many historical places in it. It was the capital of ancient Rus, **cradle** of three fraternal peoples — the Russian, the Ukrainian and the Byelorussian.

Nowadays it is a large political, industrial, scientific and cultural centre of Ukraine. Its population equals nearly 3 million people. It is the seat of the Supreme Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers.

Kyiv is famous not only for its history (it was called «the Mother of All Rus' Cities»), but for its beauty, for the **abundance** of places of historic interest in it. It is situated on the **picturesque** banks of the Dnieper River.

Kyiv-Pechersky Monastery which stands on the green hill above the Dnieper and its sparkling gold cupolas can be seen from outside the capital. The huge gateway from Volodymyrska Street opens on the territory of another ancient monument — St. Sophia's Cathedral which is a state architectural and historical preserve. It was founded in 1037 during the reign of Yaroslav the Wise. On the other corner of Volodymyrska Street you can see the Golden Gate. Shev-chenko Memorial, Vydubetsky Monastery, Askold's Grave, Church of St. Andrew are really worth sightseeing too. In the Park of Immortal Glory there is a Tomb of Unknown Soldier, over which an eternal fire burns.

There are a lot of museums in Kyiv: the Historical Museum, the Museum of Ukrainian Art, the Museum of Russian Art, the Museum of Western and Oriental Art, Shevchenko Museum, Lesya Ukrainka Memorial Museum and others.

Kyiv is the centre of Ukrainian culture. Many **research** institutes and higher educational establishments are to be found here. It is famous for its theatres and concert halls such as Taras' Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, Musical Comedy Theatre, Puppet Theatre, Conservatoire and Philharmonics, the Concert Hall «Ukraine.» The performances staged at these theatres are always of great demand.

The picturesque green banks and hills, plentiful flowerbeds with millions of

different flowers, wonderful **beaches** of the Dnieper, Kreshchatic, one of the widest and most beautiful streets in our country — all this adds up to the beauty of the Ukrainian capital.

Active vocabulary

cradle
abundance
picturesque
Askold's Grave
Church of St. Andrew
the Park of Immortal Glory
tomb

колиска достаток мальовничий Аскольдова могила церква св. Андрія парк Вічної Слави могила

1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

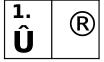
- 1. What is the population of Kyiv?
- 2. What is Kyiv famous for?
- 3. What are the ancient monuments of Kyiv?
- 4. What is the main street of Kyiv?



Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів.

Cradle, fraternal peoples, picturesque banks, sparkling gold cupolas, gateway, reign, eternal fire, plentiful flowerbeds.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ФОРМ ТЕПЕРІШНЬОГО ЧАСУ



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Continuous aбо Present Simple.

- 1. I (not to know) what to give my brother for his birthday.
- 2. They (to want) to publish this book in July?
- 3. She (to think) he (to drive) dangerously.
- 4. He (to understand) that he (to eat) noisily, but he always (to forget) about it.
- 5. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? You (not to recognize) him? It (to be) John, my cousin.

- 6. I (to have) no time, I (to have) dinner.
- 7. Your family (to leave) St. Petersburg in summer? Yes, we always (to go) to the seaside. We all (to like) the sea.
- 8. You (to want) to see my father?
- 9. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the doctor's now.
- 10. I (not to work) in my office now.
- 11. They (to be) good dancers but they (not to go) to discos very often.
- 12. What he (to talk) about right now?

2. **Û**



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

One Sunday Agnes and her mother went to the zoo. Agnes was very excited. She was interested in everything she saw.

"Mother, look," she said. "There (to be) a monkey in this cage. It (to eat) an apple. Now it (to give) a bite to another monkey. I (to think) monkeys (to like) apples very much."

"Yes, dear," said her mother.

"Now I (to want) to go and see the lions and tigers. Where they (to live), mother?"

"In that big house over there. Come along."

Agnes enjoyed herself very much in the lion house. "Mother," she said, "the tiger (to want) a drink: It (to go) to the dish of water there in the corner. And the lion (to look) right at me. You (to think) it (to want) to eat me up? When the lions and tigers (to have) their dinner, mother?" "The keepers (to bring) them great pieces of meat every at four o'clock. And they (to make) a big noise before their dinner time, so everybody (to know) they (to be) hungry."





Змініть речення, вживаючи дієслова у Present Perfect. Додайте необхідні слова.

- 1. The pupils are writing a dictation.
- 2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem.
- 3. I am learning a poem.
- 4. She is telling them an interesting story.
- 5. Kate is sweeping the floor.
- 6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him.
- 7. I'm eating my breakfast.
- 8. We are drinking water.
- 9. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables.

- 10. You are putting the dishes on the table.
- 11. We are looking for more CDs with good music.
- 12. You are recording your favourite film on his video recorder.
- 13.I'm translating a difficult article from German into Ukrainian.

4. **Û R**

Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present Continuous або Present Perfect.

- 1. What's the matter? Why he (to stop)?
- 2. My cousin (to look) for a job, but he (not to find) a job yet.
- 3. It (to be) impossible for her to feel at home here.
- 4. What you (to study) now?
- 5. They just (to give) you a pay rise?
- 6. Sophie is busy. She (to knit) a sweater for he grandson.
- 7. You only (to have) a piece of cake? You (not to eat) much.
- 8. People (to plant) carrots and tomatoes now.
- 9. How long you (to be) sick?
- 10. You (to see) any good movies recently?
- 11. She (to go) to read Shakespeare and she (not to go) to think about work.
- 12. Mike (to leave) for work yet?
- 13. They (to pay) their electric bill this month.

5. Û



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова в одному з таких часів: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.

This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books.

- 1. What you (to do) here since morning?
- 2. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest.
- 3. What they (to do) now? They (to work) in the reading room. They (to work) there for already three hours.
- 4. Where he (to be) now? He (to be) in the garden. He (to play) volleyball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time.
- 5. I (to live) in St. Petersburg. I (to live) in St. Petersburg since 1990.
- 6. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work) here for fifteen years.
- 7. You (to find) your note-book? No! I still (to look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it.
- 8. You (to play) with a ball for already three hours. Go home and do your homework.
- 9. Wake up! You (to sleep) for ten hours already.

TEMA 22:

УКРАЇНА. КИЇВ

Заняття 6

ІСТОРІЧНІ МІСЦЯ КИЄВА

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

HISTORICAL PLACES OF KYIV

Founded in the 5th century, Kyiv is the mother city of Ukraine, Russia and Belarus. All three descended from Kyivan Rus, the Slavic super-state that existed from the 9th to the 11th centuries. Since then, Kyiv has survived Mongol invasions, devastating fires, communist urban planning and the massive destruction of WWII. The **Old Town** is concentrated around the north-eastern end of vulitsya Volodymyrska and contains a number of Kyiv's historic landmarks. The main attraction is the 11th century **St. Sophia Cathedral**, the city's oldest standing church, which contains some of the country's greatest mosaics and frescoes. A few blocks south of the cathedral is Kyiv's main commercial promenade, the **vulitsya Khreshchatyk**, a bustling thoroughfare lined with shops. At the southern end of Khreshchatyk, the aisles at the **Bessarabsky Market** are filled with fruit and vegetable vendors. Old Town is within walking distance of central Kyiv.

Andriyivsky vzviz, Kyiv's most charming street, winds its way north from Old Town to the base of the **Podil District**, the historic merchants' quarter and river port. Andriyivsky is lined with gallery, shops, restaurants and cafes. The heart of Podil is the **Kontraktova Ploshcha**, a park-like square named for the large, white arcaded **Kontraktova Dim** (House of Contracts) occupying the center. Dating from 1817, the building is now filled with restaurants, galleries and businesses. A few blocks to the north-west is the chilling but fascinating **Chernobyl Museum**, where exhibits document the worst nuclear disaster in history – bringing home the fact that it happened only 100km (62mi) to the north. A few blocks west is the oldest standing structure in Podil, the 1631 **Church of Mykola Prytysko**. Its whitewashed, green-roofed exterior is a lovely example of early Ukrainian Baroque architecture.

South of Old Town along the river is the **Pechersk District**, the historic ecclesiastical center and site of the **Caves Monastery**, founded in 1051. spread across wooded slopes above the Dnipro a few kilometers south of the city center, the monastery is the collection of gold-domed churches, underground labyrinths lined with mummified monks, and elegant monastic buildings turned into museums, one of which is packed with Scythian gold. The **Dormition Cathedral**,

part of the monastery complex, dates from the late 11th century. Despite being partially destroyed by the Red Army during WWII, it's one of the country's greatest Baroque religious buildings. To the north of the cathedral is the **Historical Treasures Museum**, devoted mainly to artifacts and precious stones and metals from Ukraine. The highlight is the display of Scythian goldwork from the 4th century BC. There's also a 12th century model of Kyiv and exhibits of richly ornamented goblets, crosses, chalices and icons by Ukrainian, Russian, Polish and Lithuanian masters. City buses connect the Pechersk district with downtown Kyiv.

The **Folk Architecture Museum** is 12km (7mi) south of the city center but well worth the trip. The museum is divided into seven small villages representing regional traditions, and there are some good restaurants, a gift shop and special events. You can make the trip from downtown Kyiv by city bus.

Active vocabulary

to descent походити, виникнути

to devastate руйнувати bustling метушня

thoroughfare головна артерія (міста), людна вулиця

aisle прохід

vendor торговець, продавець

merchant торговець monk монах partially частково

artifacts залишки матеріальної культури стародавнього

людства

precious stones коштовне каміння

goblet чаша



Перекладіть слова та вирази з англійської на українську мову.

Historic landmarks, wooded slopes, green-roofed, mummified monks, buildings turned into museums, devoted mainly to, gift shop, heart of Podil, massive destruction, mother city, survived Mongol invasion, filled with fruit and vegetables vendors, make the trip, standing structure, highlight.



Знайдіть у тексті еквіваленти англійською мовою.

Злотоверхі церкви, проходи на базарі, ядерна катастрофа, заснований, коштовне каміння, підземні лабіринти, частково зруйнований, центр Києва,

руйнівні пожежі, торгівельний квартал, існував, метушлива людна вулиця, особлива подія, річковий порт.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВЖИВАННЯ АРТИКЛЯ ПЕРЕД ВЛАСНИМИ НАЗВАМИ

Вставте артикль, де потрібно.

- 1. ... Moscow is situated on ... Moscow River. ... Moscow is a river that moves very slowly. There is ... canal called ... Moscow-Volga Canal which joins ... Moscow to ... Volga. ... Volga runs into ... sea at ... Caspian Sea.
- 2. Several rivers run into ... sea at ... New York. ... most important is ... Hudson River which empties into ... Atlantic Ocean. Besides ... Hudson there are ... two other rivers: ... East River and ... Harlem River.
- 3. In ... Siberia there are many long rivers: ... Ob, ... Irtysh, ... Yenissei, ... Lena and ... Amur.
- 4. ... United Kingdom consists of ... Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2. Û ®

Вставте артикль, де потрібно.

- 1. Teckle comes from ... very old country on ... Nile. It is called ... Ethiopia. ... Ethiopia is ... beautiful mountainous country. Teckle is ... young man. He wants to become ... engineer. He is very happy to be ... student of ... St. Petersburg University. He spends ... lot of time at ... library reading and studying different subjects. Very often in ... evening his new friends and he walk about ... city talking about their native countries.
- 2. Galina lives in ... Ukraine. She lives in ... small village near ... Odessa. She is ... librarian. In summer she has ... lot of ... work: she takes ... newspapers and magazines to ... people who work in the fields. Galina wants to enter ... Moscow University and now she is preparing for ... entrance examinations.
- 3. My friend lives in ... America. He is ... student. He studies ... history at ... Harvard University.

3. Û

Вставте артикль, де потрібно.

1. ... Kyiv is situated on ... Dnieper. ... Dniester is a river that moves very slowly. There is ... canal called ... Moscow-Volga Canal which joins ... Moscow to ... Volga. ... Dnieper runs into ... Black Sea.

- 2. ... Altai Mountains are ... higher than ... Urals.
- 3. Chicago is on ... Lake Michigan.
- 4. ... Neva flows into ... Gulf of ... Finland.
- 5. ... Pacific Ocean is very deep.
- 6. ... France is to ... north of ... Italy.

$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{4} \cdot \\ \hat{\mathbf{U}} \end{vmatrix}$ \otimes

Вставте артикль, де потрібно.

1. ... Neva flows into ... Gulf of ... Finland. 2. ... Pacific Ocean is very deep. 3. ... Urals are not very high. 4. ... Kazbek is ... highest peak of ... Caucasus. 5. ... Alps are covered with snow. 6. ... Shetland Islands are situated to ... north of ... Great Britain. 7. ... USA is ... largest country in ... America. 8. ... Crimea is washed by ... Black Sea. 9. ... Lake Baikal is ... deepest lake in ... world. 10. ... Paris is ... capital of ... France.



Вставте артикль, де потрібно.

- 1. I'm going to Folkestone today and will stay at ... *Metropole*.
- 2. I often go to ... Pushkin Theatre.
- 3. Dusk was already falling on ... noble curve of ... Thames.
- 4. Years ago he lived in ... Berkeley Square.
- 5. ... sets of furniture were imitations of one of ... Louis periods.
- 6. I hear he's off to ... Central Africa.
- 7. ... Willoughbys left town as soon as they were married.
- 8. She kept murmuring aloud extracts from ... *Globe's Realistic Descriptions of* ... *Weather*.
- 9. ... Pulkovo Observatory is over ... hundred years old.

TEMA 23:

ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЯ. ЛОНДОН

Заняття 1

ГЕОГРАФІЧНЕ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 244,000 sq. km.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south.

The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the west) and Scotland (the northern part of the island).

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots (the Cheviot Hills) separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England almost along its middle, the Cambrian Mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. Ben Nevis, the tallest peak of the Highlands, is only 1,343 m high.

There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia.

Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers, it is over 300 km long. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Tyne, Clyde and Bristol Avon.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources; it has some deposits of coal, and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea.

The warm currents in the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain.

Britain forms the greater part of the British Isles, which lie off the northwest coast of mainland Europe. Its weather is changeable, but there are few extremes of temperature. Britain is a major world producer of oil, natural gas and coal. Since 1980 it has been self-sufficient in energy in net terms.

With 57 million people Britain ranks sixteenth in the world in terms of population. England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, its four component lands, have separate traditions and cultures. Over the centuries immigrants and political refugees from Europe have added their own customs to these. More recently people from the Caribbean and the South Asian subcontinent, Cypriots, Chinese and others have contributed to the multiracial nature of British society.

Britain has for centuries lived by its people's enterprise and the advancement of its overseas trade. It was the world's first industrialized country. While manufacturing continues to play a vital role, recent decades have generally seen a faster growth in the services sector. Government policies seek to stimulate enterprise and encourage wealth creation and competition.

The national infrastructure benefits from a network of motorways, fast intercity rail services and the recent expansion of airports. Revitalization of inner cities and housing estates includes initiatives to encourage enterprise, employment and education. Reforms are in train to shape Britain's wide-ranging social welfare system for the 1990s.

On an index based on life span, literacy and basic purchasing power a United Nations report on quality of life ranked Britain's among the Highest in the world.

Britain's democratic system of government is long established and well tried, and has provided remarkable political stability. Britain's overseas relations, including membership of the European Community and its links with Commonwealth countries, enable it to play a central role in promoting international co-operation. It supports such co-operation on environmental protection and is active in the scientific assessment of climate change. Its law on pollution control is being developed with other Community members and with the United Nations and its agencies.

Active Vocabulary

peninsula
mainland
refuge
multiracial
manufacture
vital
benefit
span
assessment

півострів материк сховище багаторасовий виробництво суттєвий користь коротка відстань обкладання, оцінка

1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Where is Great Britain situated?
- 2. What is the area of Great Britain?
- 3. How many parts has Great Britain?
- 4. What is the tallest peak of the Highlands?
- 5. What is the deepest river in Great Britain?
- 6. What are the British greatest ports?
- 7. What is the population of Great Britain?

2.	П
‡	Ц

Складіть питання до наступних відповідей.

- 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on two large islands.
- 2. There is very little flat country.
- 3. The name of the longest river is the Thames.
- 4. Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources.
- 5. The warm currents influence the climate of Great Britain.
- 6. Britain ranks sixteenth in the world in terms of population.

3.		
>>	Ш	Ш

Додайте пропущені слова.

- 1. Britain is a ... world ... of oil, natural gas.
- 2. The British Isles consist of two large
- 3. Britain has for centuries lived by its people's ... and the ... of its overseas trade.
- 4. There are no high ... in Great Britain.
- 5. Great Britain has some ... of coal and iron ore.
- 6. Most of the ... flow into the North Sea.

(islands, mountains, rivers, deposits, major, producer, advancement, enterprise)

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СТУПЕНІ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ПРИКМЕТНИКІВ



Перекладіть речення англійською мовою.

1. Я думаю, що наш учитель англійської мови був дуже терплячий.

- 2. Наш старий лікар був завжди зайнятий. Наш новий лікар більш зайнятий.
- 3. Моя вчителька німецької мови найенергійніша людина.
- 4. ми знаємо, твій сусід знизу дуже нудна людина.
- 5. Я вважаю, твій дідусь найщедріша людина, яку я коли-небудь зустрічав.
- 6. Годинник у Рональда точний, але годинник його тітки точніший.
- 7. Вона купила годинник у Швейцарії, бо вона вважає, що швейцарські годинники найточніші у світі.
- 8. Яка найсмішніша телевізійна програма?
- 9. Це були найщасливіші дні в її житті.
- 10.Це дуже легка задача. Дайте мені більш важку.

2.

Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. The new cinema in our district is much bigger than the old one.
- 2. He is one of the most dangerous criminals in the world.
- 3. Nevsky Prospect is much more beautiful than our street.
- 4. Our house isn't as big as yours.
- 5. That's the funniest story I've ever heard.
- 6. The tram system isn't as reliable as it used to be.
- 7. What is your height? You are taller than me.
- 8. She felt as strong ad her brother.
- 9. He was one of the most experienced workers at the factory.
- 10.Better late than never. But better never late.

3. N **O**

Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму прикметника.

- 1. Her eyes are (grey) than mine.
- 2. He was the (fat) man in the village.
- 3. As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy).
- 4. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow).
- 5. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.
- 6. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all.
- 7. Oil is (light) tan water.
- 8. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box.
- 9. He clearly didn't like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry).

10. Please be (careful) next time and don't spill the milk again.

4.

Перекладіть речення англійською мовою.

- 1. Це найцінніша картина в Російському музеї.
- 2. Мій комп'ютер не такий новий, як комп'ютер мого друга.
- 3. Наші іспити набагато важчі, ніж ваші.
- 4. Будинок Московського університету найвищий у столиці.
- 5. Наше місто не таке велике, як Київ, але воно таке ж гарне.
- 6. Граматика англійської мови важка, але англійська вимова важча.
- 7. Моя кімната не така велика, як кімната моєї подруги, але вона світліша і тепліша.
- 8. Крим одне з найкращих місць для відпочинку.
- 9. Сьогодні він почуває себе набагато краще.

5. N O Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму прикметника.

- 1. We should eat (healthy) food.
- 2. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be.
- 3. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made.
- 4. Asia is (large) than Australia.
- 5. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town.
- 6. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
- 7. There is a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Kyiv than in any other city of Ukraine.
- 8. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world.

TEMA 23:

ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЯ. ЛОНДОН

Заняття 2

ПОЛІТИЧНИЙ УСТРІЙ КРАЇНИ

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch — Queen Elizabeth II — as head of State.

Political stability owes much to the monarchy. Its continuity has been interrupted only once (the republic of 1649-1660) in over a thousand years. The Queen is impartial and acts on the advice of her ministers.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament comprises the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Queen in her constitutional role. The Commons has 650 elected Members of Parliament (MPs), each representing a local constituency. The Lords is made up of hereditary and life peers and peeresses, and the two archbishops and 24 most senior bishops of the established Church of England. The center of parliamentary power is the House of Commons. Limitations on the power of the Lords — it rarely uses its power to delay passage of a law — are based on the principle that the House as a revising chamber should complement the Commons and not rival it. The proceedings of both houses of Parliament are broadcast on television and radio, sometimes live or more usually in recorded and edited form. Once passed through both Houses, legislation receives the Royal Assent.

General elections to choose MPs must be held at least every five years. Voting, which is not compulsory, is by secret ballot and is from the age of 18. The candidate polling the largest number of votes in a constituency is elected. In the election of June 1987, when 75 percent of the electorate voted, the Conservative Party gained an overall majority of 101 (Conservative 375 seats, Labour 229, Liberal 17, Social Democratic 5 and others 24). In 1988 the Liberal and Social Democratic parties merged and are now Liberal Democrats.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is formed by the party with majority support in the Commons. The Queen appoints its leader as Prime Minister. As head of the

Government the Prime Minister appoints ministers, of whom about 20 are in the Cabinet — the senior group which takes major policy decisions. Ministers are collectively responsible for government decisions and individually responsible for their own departments. The second largest party forms the official Opposition, with its own leader and «shadow cabinet.» The Opposition has a duty to criticize government policies and to present an alternative program.

Policies are carried out by government departments staffed by politically neutral civil servants. They serve the government of the day regardless of its political complexion.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Elected local authorities provide housing, education, personal social services, police and fire brigades. Their expenditure is met partly by central government grants and partly by a community charge, generally payable by everyone in Great Britain over 18. This is to be replaced by a local tax, assessed on the number of adults in, and the value of, a property. Capital expenditure is financed mainly by borrowing.

1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Who is the head of state?
- 2. How many parts does the parliament consist of?
- 3. How many members has the House of Commons?
- 4. Who makes up the House of Lords?
- 5. What is the center of parliamentary power?
- 6. Are the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament secret?
- 7. How often do general elections take place?
- 8. Is voting compulsory?
- 9. Who is the leader of the Government?
- 10. What is the duty of Opposition?
- 11. What do the local authorities provide?

2.	N	0	Додайте необхідні слова.
8			

- 1. The House of Lords should ... the Commons.
- 2. Political stability owes much to the ...
- 3. Capital ... is financed mainly by ...
- 4. Britain is a parliamentary ... with a constitutional ...
- 5. Each member of the House of Commons represents a local ...

- 6. The Cabinet is the ... group which takes major policy ...
- 7. The Queen is ...
- 8. Voting is by secret ...

(borrowing, impartial, monarch, constituency, decisions, monarchy, senior, ballot, complement, expenditure, democracy)



Складіть запитання до наступних відповідей.

- 1. Continuity of the monarchy has been once interrupted.
- 2. It rarely uses its power t delay passage og a law.
- 3. Voting is from the age of 18.
- 4. Yes, it is. It is the Prime Minister who appoints ministers.
- 5. They're responsible both for government decisions and their own departments.
- 6. Government departments are staffed by politically neutral civil servants.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПРИЙМЕННИКИ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ



Вставте прийменник on, in aбо into.

- 1. There are many people ... in the park.
- 2. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? She has dropped her doll ... the water.
- 3. There is no tea ... my cup.
- 4. Pour some tea ... my cup.
- 5. Put these flowers ... the windowsill.
- 6. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for a train.
- 7. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench.
- 8. The teacher hung a picture ... the blackboard.
- 9. I opened the door and went ... the classroom. The teacher was writing some words ... the blackboard. The pupils were writing these words ... their exercise books. There were some books and pens ... the teacher's table.



Вставте прийменник *in* або to.

1. In winter I usually go ... bed at ten o'clock because I learn ... school and have to get up early. But in summer, when I don't go ... school and live ... the country,

- I like to go ... bed late.
- 2. Do you like to read ... bed?
- 3. We did not want to stay ... town on such a hot day, so we went ... the country.
- 4. It is very late. Go ... bed at once.
- 5. Where is your little sister? She is … bed. Mother always puts her … bed at eight o'clock.
- 6. In summer my mother does not go ... work and I don't go ... school. We live ... the country. My father goes ... work every day, so he stays ... town. But sometimes he comes ... the country after work and goes back ... town early in the morning; when I am still ... bed.



Вставте прийменник to або of.

- 1. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment.
- 2. London is the capital ... Great Britain.
- 3. The embankments ... the Neva are faced with granite.
- 4. It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson.
- 5. He was devoted ... his friend.
- 6. I explained ... the teacher that by the end ... the lesson I had not finished the translation ... the text and that's why I had not handed it ... him. The surprise ... the teacher was great. My explanation seemed strange the teacher.
- 7. Her bought a book ... English poems and gave it ... his sister.
- 8. I wrote ... him asking to send me a box ... chocolates.
- 9. The roof ... the house is very old.
- 10. There is a monument ... Pushkin in the Square ... Arts.
- 11.One wheel ... my car must be changed.
- 12.He was standing outside the door... his house explaining ... the mechanic what was wrong with his car.



Вставте прийменники, де потрібно.

- 1. We tried to speak ... him, but he didn't want to listen ... us. He didn't even look ... us and didn't answer ... our questions.
- 2. Your brother complains ... you. He says you always laugh ... him, never speak ... him and never answer ... his questions.
- 3. When I entered ... the room, everybody looked ... me with surprise: they had not waited ... me.

- 4. At the end ... the street she turned ... the corner, walked ... the bus stop and began waiting ... the bus.
- 5. My mother is afraid ... rats.
- 6. "What do you complain ...?" asked the doctor.
- 7. Don't enter ... the room.
- 8. Wait ... me. I'll be back ... a few minutes.
- 9. Yesterday the teacher spoke ... us about the architecture ... St. Petersburg.
- 10.Turn ... the corner ... the house and look ... the flowers grown ... my mother: aren't they beautiful?



Перекладіть англійською мовою.

- 1. Пройдіть цим коридором, поверніть за ріг у кінці коридору і увійдіть у першу кімнату.
- 2. Через п'ять хвилин усі сиділи за столом і слухали бабусю.
- 3. Він дивися на човни, що пливуть по річці.
- 4. Минулого року ми подорожували по Європі.
- 5. Він перейшов дорогу і увійшов у кафе.
- 6. Вони плавали по південних морях.
- 7. Іди цією стежкою через поле і через ліс, і через дві-три години ти підійдеш до річки.
- 8. Я не чув цю пісню з минулої зими.
- 9. Зараз уже вечір, а ти з третьої години нічого не зробив.
- 10. Через два або три роки все зміниться.

TEMA 23:

ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЯ. ЛОНДОН

Заняття 3

СВЯТА ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ

B-8

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The word "holiday" comes from the words "holy day". In present day Britain beside religious festivals (such as Easter, Christmas, Whitsun) there are many other holidays that have nothing to do with religion. There are festivals honoring important historical events or reflecting certain traditions of the country.

Official public holidays in Great Britain are called bank holidays because all banks are closed as well as most factories, offices and shops. All the bank holidays (except New Year's Day, Christmas and Boxing Day) are movable. They don't fall on the same date each year. At present the following days are bank holidays in Great Britain: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank holiday (the last Monday in May), Summer Bank holiday, often known as the August Bank Holiday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

Active vocabulary

holy dayсвятий деньWhitsunТрійцяhonourчестьreflectвідображати

Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What does the word "holiday" come from?
- 2. Are most holidays religious festivals nowadays?
- 3. What are bank holidays?
- 4. How many bank holidays are there in Great Britain?

ДОДАТКОВІ ТЕКСТИ

	e-e	Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою
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2. Дайте відповіді на питання.

CHRISTMAS

For most British families the Christmas period is the only time when all the members of the family gather together. This make people feel the importance of the family, and most young people, living apart from their parents, still spend Christmas with the family.

The holiday is celebrated on the 25th of December.

Although Christmas – celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ – is a religious festival, for most British people this holiday means traditional Christmas dinner of turkey, Christmas pudding and mince pies; exchanging presents and watching special Christmas programs on TV.

Decorating a house with evergreens at Christmas is very old custom. Traditionally mistletoe is hung from the ceiling for people to kiss under. Holly is another well known Christmas decoration. There is a legend that Christ wore a crown of holly thorns before hid death.

A traditional feature of Christmas is the Christmas tree. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert popularized this German tradition in Britain. Now most families buy a small fir-tree to decorate and put it in their homes at Christmas.

- 1. Is Christmas a family holiday?
- 2. When is it celebrated?
- 3. What does Christmas mean for most people?
- 4. What does a traditional Christmas dinner consist of?
- 5. What are traditional Christmas decorations?

BOXING DAY

Boxing Day is celebrated on the 26th of December – on the day following Christmas. It was formerly the custom to give "Christmas boxes", or gifts of money, to servants and tradesmen on this day. Today many people still give an annual Christmas gift to regular callers such as dustmen and paperboys. This is also a day for visiting friends and relatives and giving them presents.

- 1. When is Boxing Day celebrated?
- 2. What custom was it connected with long ago?

3. What traditions exist today?

HALLOWEEN

Halloween is celebrated on October, 31. It was originally a pagan festival of remembrance for the end of the old year and the communion with the dead (it falls on All Souls' Eve). Some people in Britain feel uneasy about Halloween. It is celebrated principally by children who enjoy frightening atmosphere created by make-up, masks and costumes on the theme of ghosts, witches and skeletons.

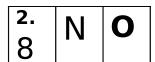
In the 1990s many schools banned the Halloween celebration, because of pressure from parents who believed the festival was connected with black magic and because it encouraged children to go out at night unsupervised.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ФОРМ МИНУЛОГО ЧАСУ



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple aбо Past Continuous.

- 1. I (to play) computer games yesterday.
- 2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday.
- 3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday.
- 4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday.
- 5. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday.
- 6. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening.
- 7. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook).
- 8. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday.
- 9. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday.
- 10.We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday.
- 11. You (to do) your homework yesterday?
- 12. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday?
- 13. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday?
- 14.He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday.



Перекажіть текст у минулому часі.

Boris wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Quick! Boris jumps out of bed and runs to the bathroom. He has just time to take a cold shower and drink a glass of tea with bread and butter. He is in a hurry

to catch the eight o'clock train.

At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group. They all have small backpacks and fishing rods.

In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake.

The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming.

They return home late at night, tired but happy.

3.

Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple aбо Past Continuous.

We (to walk) down the street in the direction of Mike's house, when we (to see) him in the window of a bus that (to pass) by. He (to recognize) us, but he could not get off as the bus (to be) overcrowded. We (to be) very sorry that we (to have) no chance to speak to him. But we could do nothing and (to decide) to go back. At that moment we (to hear) Mike's voice behind us. "How funny," he (to say), "I (to go) to your place when I suddenly (to see) you here. I'm so glad to see you."

4.

Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple aбо Past Perfect.

- 1. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock.
- 2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock.
- 3. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock.
- 4. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock.
- 5. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money.
- 6. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner.
- 7. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework.
- 8. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books.
- 9. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer.
- 10. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).

5.

Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Past Simple aбо Past Perfect.

- 1. By two o'clock the teacher (to examine) all the students.
- 2. On my way to institute I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report at home.
- 3. All my friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all examinations successfully.
- 4. Poor Oliver (to lie) unconscious on the spot where Sikes (to leave) him.

- 5. He (to open) his eyes, (to look) around and (to try) to remember what (to happen) to him.
- 6. All the passengers (to see) at once that the old man (to travel) a great deal in his life.
- 7. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to return) home.
- 8. During the holidays my friend (to visit) the village where he (to live) in his childhood.
- 9. When they (to enter) the hall, the performance already (to begin).
- 10. When I came home, my mother (to tell) me that she (to receive) a letter from grandfather.
- 11. Where you (to work) before you (to enter) the institute?
- 12.He (to study) French before he (to enter) the university.
- 13. The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organize) the theatre.
- 14. Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in the morning.
- 15.By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (to make) friends with many passengers.

TEMA 23:

ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЯ. ЛОНДОН

Заняття 4

ЛОНДОН – СТОЛИЦЯ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ

8-8

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is an ancient city, it grew up around the first point where Roman invaders found the Thames narrow enough to build a bridge. They found a small Celtic settlement then known as Londinium and by A.D. 300 they turned it into a separate port and an important trading centre. Nowadays it is the cradle of British traditions and culture.

Over 8 million people live in London. It is the home of the nation's commerce and finance, the main centre of its legal system and press. It has the largest university and the greatest possibilities for entertainment and for sport in Great Britain. London is one of the most famous capital cities of the world, and every year it attracts crowds of visitors from home and abroad. They come to explore its historic buildings, to see its museums and galleries, its streets and parks, and its people.

It's a pity I haven't been to London yet, but I have read a lot about this famous city. So I have no doubt that London is worth sightseeing.

Sightseeing tours in London usually start in Trafalgar Square. It's the centre of London and the best starting point for anybody's tour of the English capital. Tourists are particularly impressed by the Nelson Column there in the centre of the square. From Trafalgar Square you can go along down Whitehall and see the Houses of Parliament which stretch along the Thames's North Bank. It is a long building of about 1,000 feet. Big Ben, the famous clock, is in one of the Towers It chimes the hours to the tune of Handel's music. Near the Parliament there is Westminster Abbey, an old beautiful chapel. Many great Englishmen are buried here: Newton, Darvin and others. The south side of the Abbey is called the Poet's Corner where famous British writers and poets lie: Chaucer, Charles Dickens, Tennyson, Thomas Hardy. Here, too, are memorials to Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Bums and Thackeray.

I must say that in London one meets the past and the present, the old and the modern. It is a city of contrasts.

London consists of three parts: the rich West End, the poor East End and the City — its financial centre. The biggest department stores, offices and banks can be found there. The City and the West End are the heart of the capital.

One of the best known museums is the British museum with its library, reading room and the collection of manuscripts both old and new. One of the greatest monuments is St. Paul's Cathedral, which is the Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece. The well-known architect of that day, he took part in rebuilding the city after the Great Fire of London. Sir Christopher Wren lies buried under the roof of his own great work. These words are written on his grave: «If you want to see his monument, look around.»

London is full of parks and green spaces. Hyde Park is the latest park in London, which is famous for its Speaker's Corner.

In London all kinds of vehicles ride up and down the streets: double-decker buses, lorries, vans, taxis, private cars. Besides, the oldest underground railway system called «tube» is still one of the largest in the world.

Active vocabulary

ancient старовинний invader загарбник celtic settlement кельтське поселения A.D. = Anno Domini ['aenou 'cbminai] наша ера cradle колиска to explore smth. вивчати, досліджувати що-небудь Trafalgar Square трафальгарська площа starting point відправний пункт to stretch простиратися chapel церква, каплиця

1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Where was London founded?
- 2. What was the first name of London?
- 3. What is the population of London?
- 4. Where do sightseeing tours usually start?
- 5. How many parts has London?



Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів.

Roman invaders, settlement, trading centre, crowds of visitors, chapel, rebuilding, vehicles, tube.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СПОЛУЧНИКИ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ



Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на сполучники.

- 1. It was a warm soft evening in spring, and there were many persons in the streets.
- 2. She did not answer him and he went to his room.
- 3. Put a warm coat on or you will catch cold.
- 4. The man read a book and made notes from time to time.
- 5. I must go or I'll be late.
- 6. They waited some time for her, but she did not come down again.
- 7. The moon went down; the stars grew pale; the sun rose.
- 8. She opened the door and heard their voices speaking.
- 9. He walked around but said nothing.
- 10.He turned over the pages of a book and looked at the pictures.
- 11. The children ran about and shouted.
- 12. This is my bench and you have no right to take it away from me.
- 13.He felt as if he were merely coming back from a day excursion to Manchester.



Перекладіть речення англійською мовою.

- 1. Я радий, що працюю разом з ним.
- 2. Вона щаслива, що вчиться у цьому інституті.
- 3. Мені незручно, що я потурбував вас.
- 4. Мій молодший брат виконував домашні завдання, а батько й мати ще не повернулися з роботи.
- 5. Ми поверталися додому пізно, але дощу не було.
- 6. Я знаю англійську і французьку мови. У школі я вивчав також німецьку мову, але знаю її погано.
- 7. Телеграму послали пізно ввечері і він одержить її тільки вранці.



Доповніть речення.

- 1. They sent for Jim and ...
- 2. You should do the translation today or ...
- 3. She took a long time to write a composition but ...
- 4. He looked as if ...



Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. He was still nearly tree-quarters of a mile from home, and the lane was becoming unpleasantly slippery, for the mist was passing into rain.
- 2. Be quick, or it may be too late.
- 3. ... real accuracy and purity she neither possessed, nor in any number of years would acquire.
- 4. The river was not high, so there was not more than a two or three mile current.
- 5. It seemed to him that he could contrive to secure form her the full benefit of both his life insurance and his fire insurance.
- 6. But for a long time we didn't see any lights, nor did we see the shore, but rowed steadily in the dark riding with the waves.
- 7. The stranger had not gone far, so he made after him to ask the name.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на сполучники підрядності.

- 1. Butler appeared to her.
- 2. Since Miss Wilfer rejected me, I have never again urged my suit.
- 3. There I lived, till Miss Julia married the late Sir John Verinder.
- 4. Before I left my old friend, she gave me the address of a respectable old-fashioned inn in the city.
- 5. He was determined to keep up the connection (with his son), provided it did not involve his coming to Battershy.
- 6. He stopped as if he were petrified by the sight of Bella's husband.
- 7. As we drove along, my spirits revived again.
- 8. As soon as we were alone, my aunt reclined on the sofa, and then alluded, with some appearance of conclusion, to the subject of her will.
- 9. I'm not quite sure that his opinions and mine accord entirely.

TEMA 23:

ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЯ. ЛОНДОН

Заняття 5

ВИЗНАЧНІ МІСЦЯ ЛОНДОНУ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

ALL ABOUT LONDON

Roughly 40 miles from the coast, the capital of Great Britain has 33 local authorities, covers 625 square miles, has 5 main Airports, 7 main stations, 13 underground tube lines. Divided into north and south by the River Thames, London has three central areas that are bordered roughly by the Circle Lime underground: the twin inner parts of the West End (the maim centre including Westminster, Covent Garden, Royal London, Soho, Kensington); the cockney streets of the East End; and the business fortress of the «square mile» and remnants of ancient town known as The City, within the East End, where once thought to be paved with gold. London is a green city. There are 1,700 parks which are am integral part of the city life, havens of peace away from the bustle and the traffic.

It's quite easy to get lost in London, but there's usually a cab around to get you back to the action. Districts are famous: Chelsea, Soho, Notting Hill, Hampstead... and the streets hold a magic and a history of their own:

It'll cost you a little more to live or stay in Central London than in Paris, Madrid and most European cities, so planning your travel and leisure activities is important. There is a huge variety of things to do and to see, so you can pick and choose if you need to economize.

Museums and Art Galleries. The museums go back to 1753 when it took an act of Parliament to secure the nation's first collection. The Big Six museums are simply fabulous.

British Museum Great Russel Street. This is the big one, the most popular tourist attraction. It's Library, with a huge collection of books and manuscripts in a setting perfect for research and study moved to St Pancras in 1997.

Museum of London 150 London Wall. Built on what was a Roman site, the museum offers a historical overview with a computer point «path» of historical scenes, with models and reconstructions of life that take you from prehistoric times through to these years at end of the second millennium.

National Maritime Museum, Romney Road. Dedicated to the sea and its sailors with scale models of 18th century ships, a Portrait Gallery of Explorers, Navigators and Monarchs.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road. You enter a huge and confusing museum that reveals the fashion, styles and textiles through the ages. Holds the finest collection of Decorative Art in the world. Home to the National Sculpture Collection.

Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road. Offers a series of Life Galleries that span the ages from prehistorical times. There is Dinosaurs Exhibition with life-size skeletons and robotic models, new Earth Galleries that include an earthquake experience, an escalator ride through a rotating globe, and a walk under a volcano. Plus section of Biology, Ecology and Anthropology opened in 1881, to be able to show the British Museum's collection of natural history specimens.

Science Museum, Exhibition Road. The history of science and discovery from the pioneering days of the industrial revolution and the birth of machines to 20th century technology that includes the Apollo 10 Command Module, a Launch Pad and a Flight Lab where you take the controls. Very interactive museum with assistant/explainer staff to help and lots of things to push and press, all kids under 99 love it.

Art Galleries.

Dulwich Picture Gallery. Designed by Sir John Soane in 1817, the first national gallery. Mainly 17th and 18th century masters: Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Dyck. **National Portrait Gallery**. The history of the nation in the faces of the famous through the ages, and the only known portrait of William Shakespear. The Gallery of 20th century includes Photography gallery. **Queen's Gallery**. Each season shows a selection of paintings from the Queen's collection.

Pubs and Bars.

The British are notoriously a nation of drinkers and Londoners (by no means an exception to the rule) are ever faithful to their drinking traditions. There's an abundance of varied and lovely places to choose from. Pub culture is the hub of British society; it plays an important part in London life. The charm drinking is that any stranger can come in, relax, and chat to a few friendly locals. London has pubs grown out of every period of English history, the names are the best clue to their backgrounds.

But a lot of modem boozers these days are undergoing a transformation. The re-invention of public houses is occurring in the form of theme pubs which are popping up all over the country. If it's a «real» London pub in the centre of town you'll find pubs entertaining the local community with quiz nights, comedy nights, live bands, kareoke, D.J.'s, pool and darts and often a big screen TV for football matches. Football and beer go hand in hand and now that most major games are only available on satellite, the atmosphere in the pub when a game's on is an experience not to be missed. On offer there is a wide range of beer, stout, cider, red and white wine, soft drinks, alcoholic soft drinks, cocktails, liqueurs and spirits.

Public houses are licensed to serve alcohol between 1 lam and 11.00 pm — Monday to Saturday and from 12.00 noon to 10.30. pm Sundays. Establishments in the business areas of the city, like Westminster, are often closed

by 8.00 pm and remain shut on weekends too.

Happy hour is a trend practised in many pubs, with cut priced drinks and special offers for an hour or so, times vary but you're most likely to encounter it early evening, somewhere between 6.00-8.00pm. Children over 14 are legally allowed into a pub and bars, accompanied by an adult, to consume non-alcoholic drinks, but this also depends on the landlord. Alcohol may not be served to children under the age of 18.

London is, surprisingly, the capital of the wine world. Wine bars offer a relaxing environment in which to enjoy this grand selection of wine and other drinks, and also some delicious food.

London's **nightlife** is buzzing with activity. It offers a huge selection of reasons to be cheerful. London has an abundance of dance clubs that are the most celebrated element in the nightlife scene. Nightclubs open from 10-11pm and continue on till varied times from 2 or 3 am to six in the morning. Most major clubs have several dance floors, rooms and bars. Prices vary from free entry to 20 pounds and be prepared to queue. Some clubs hold a no jeans or trainers policy, so it's often best to check.

Casinos are generally open between 2pm and 4am. It's not normally more than 5 pounds to join, but the Gaming Act states any person must register a declaration of intent to gamble and must apply in person for membership, then wait 48 hours for it to become active. Personal guests of existing members are, however allowed to participate. Jacket and tie are normally required.

London and its **music** are like a violin and a bow; you don't have one without the other. There's always been a song in the air and a beat on the street.

Earis Court With an arena seating capacity of 18,000, this is the largest indoor auditorium in Europe and host to the world's top bands: The Rolling Stones, U2, Prince, Phil Collins, Oasis and Pink Floyd have played here.

Labatts Apollo is another one where the band plays close to the audience.

Royal Albert Hall is built in 1871. More than 300 shows a year to audiences over a million (and millions more on TV). The Beatles and the Rolling Stones were on the same bill here in 1963. Also stages sports and other events.

Wembley Arena is opened in the 1950s as a venue for music, sport and shows, with a 12,000 capacity. Has played centre stage to the live music entertainment industry since the first headline concert in 1967.

Active vocabulary

havens – притулок rotating – той, що крутиться earthquake – землетрус textiles – тканини

Command Module – командний модуль

Launch Pad – місце запуску specimen – зразок, вид

to pop up - -раптово виникати

range – вибір

satellite – супутник

bustle – суєта

remnants — залишки fortress – фортеця

to pave – мостити (дорогу) to dedicate – присвячувати

to span – охоплювати

to gamble – грати в азартні ігри

bow – смичок boozer – пивна

to span – охоплювати



Розташуйте фрази у правильному порядку, щоб отримати діалог.

1.

Α

Unfortunately not.

- Look right! Isn't it the building of the But there is bus stop just over Houses of Parliament? I recognize it there. We'll ask the conductor to put from the pictures.
- Sure I will. I'd like to visit the British Here it is, on the left. I recommend Museum, the National Gallery and you to come here tomorrow and to Buckingham Palace watch to ceremony of changing of the guard.
- OK. And then we'll spend the rest of the day in some of the parks nearby.

B

- You are quite right. It is the Houses of Parliament, the place where the Government has its seats. And can you recognize Westminster Abbey?
- us down at Trafalgar Square and we'll see the National Gallery.
- the see the Poet's Corner.

2.

from here?

– Thank you.

B

- Thank you very much. How much is it Certainly. Go down Regent to Paccadilly Circus, and then go down the Haymarket. Turn to the left at the bottom and in less than a minute you'll be in Trafalgar Square.
 - If you walk, it'll take you ten minutes

or a quarter of an hour.

- − Excuse me, can you tell me the way to − There's sure to be. But you'd better Trafalgar Square?
- ask the policeman over there. He'll give you all the information you want.

– Is there a bus?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СТУПЕНІ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ПРИСЛІВНИКІВ

1. Û	R
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Виберіть необхідний ступень прислівника у дужках.

- The sense of this serious peril a peril which every day and every hour might bring and to us – was the one influence that guided me in fixing the place of our retreat (near; near).
- 2. His relations ... had always treated Mrs. Clements with great kindness; and she thought it impossible to do than go there and take the advice of her husband's friends (good).
- 3. She was the one who was being hurt (deeply).
- 4. He contrived to get a glimpse of Montanelli once or in every week, if only for a few minutes (often).
- 5. ... and moving his short legs, ... he crossed the yard (fast).
- 6. Telegrams from the distant points reported that a dim vast mass had been glimpsed there through the fog at such an hour and was "undoubtedly the elephant" (absurdly).
- 7. Then he dismissed the thought as unworthy and impossible, and yielded himself to the music (freely).
- 8. He followed her mental process now, and her soul was no the sealed wonder it had been (clearly; long).
- 9. In reality, he never rested and a weaker body or a firmly poised brain would have been prostrated in a general breakdown (little).
- 10.It was a comfort to Margaret about this time to find that her mother drew and towards her than she had ever done since the days of her childhood (tenderly; intimately).



Дайте відповіді на питання, звертаючи увагу на порівняльний ступень прислівників.

- 1. Does Peter drive the car as carefully as Tom?
- 2. Does a taxi run as fast as a bus?
- 3. Did Jane speak as calmly as Helen?
- 4. Did you come as late as your brother?
- 5. Does he speak English as well as his father?

6. Does Jack do his grammar exercises as carelessly as he did last year?

TEMA 24:

США. ВАШИНГТОН

Заняття 1

ГЕОГРАФІЧНЕ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ, КЛІМАТ США

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The USA is the name of the country composed of 50 states joined in a federal republic. It is one of the world's largest countries (after Russia, Canada and China). It occupies the area over 9 mln square km and has a population of about 250 mln people. Representatives of different nationalities live there. English is the official language of the country.

The flag of the USA has 13 red and white stripes – representing the original 13 states – and 50 stars – for each of the 50 states of the country in our days. The capital of the country is Washington, named after the first president of the USA. The other largest cities are New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Los Angeles.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. Among the most important manufacturing industries are aircraft, computer techniques — hardware and software, cars, television sets, furniture. Electronic and electric engineering, transport, communication can be found almost in all large cities of the USA.

The United States is a democracy. It means that the Constitution, law and traditions of the USA give the people the right to decide who will be the leader of their nation, who will make the laws and what the laws will be. The Constitution guarantees individual freedom to all.

All citizens of the United States are proud of their country, Since childhood they are taught to be great patriots and love their motherland. They think that the American rivers (the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Columbia, the Colorado) are the longest ones. They consider that their mountains (the McKinley, the Cordilleras, the Appalachian) are the highest ones. Many of their firms and corporations (for example, Reebok, General Motors, Pepsi) are known all over the world. The greatest scientists, the richest millionaires, the best singers, the most famous actors, actresses and sportsmen determine the face of the United States of America nowadays.

1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What does the name "The United States of America" mean?
- 2. How large is the country?
- 3. How many states did the USA have originally? And now?
- 4. What are the most important industries of the USA?
- 5. What do the Americans mean when they say that their country is a democracy?
- 6. Why are the citizens of the USA proud of their country?

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent and occupies the area over 9 mln square kilometers. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the East, and by the Pacific Ocean in the West. Canada to the North and Mexico to the South are the only countries bordering on the United States.

Hawaii, which became the 50th states in 1959, is situated in the Pacific Ocean half way between the west-coast states and the Far East. Alaska is separated from Russia by the Bering Strait.

If we look at the map of the USA, we'll see lowlands and highlands. Major highlands are the Appalachian Mountains in the east and the Rocky Mountains in Alaska. The main rivers of the country are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Colorado and the Columbia rivers.

In the northern part of the USA there is the region of the 5 great lakes: Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. These five lakes are connected by natural channels cut by rapids. The greatest of these rapids is the Niagara Falls.

The climate of the USA is different in different regions of the country. The climate of the central part is continental. Crossed by mountain ranges from north to south, the country is unprotected from cold winds from the north and warm winds from the south. So, the coldest regions are in the north. The south has subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The Pacific coast is a region of mild winters and dry, hot summers. The climate of Alaska is arctic.

The USA is rich in coal, oil, iron and other minerals, which form a solid base for the development of American industry. In fact, the United States is one of the leading countries in the world economy. Such industries as electronic and space engineering, mining, metallurgy, leather and footwear are well developed.

Active vocabulary

Bering Strait Lake Superior Берінгова протока Озеро Верхнє Lake Huron Lake Erie range Озеро Гурон Озеро Ері пасмо

2. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Where is the USA situated?
- 2. Which oceans is the country washed by?
- 3. Name the major highlands.
- 4. What are the main rivers of the USA?
- 5. Can you name five Great Lakes?
- 6. What can you tell about the climate of the country?
- 7. What mineral resources is the USA rich in?



Складіть речення з наступних слів.

- 1. is, the Pacific Ocean, situated, Hawaii, in.
- 2. river, is, country, the, of, the Colorado, the, main.
- 3. the USA, different, the, country, of, regions, the, climate, is, in, different, of.
- 4. unprotected, cold, the, is, country, from, winds.
- 5. occupies, square, the USA, the, 9, area, mln, over, kilometers.
- 6. regions, in, the, coldest, the, are, north.
- 7. in, is, the USA, iron, rich.



Доповніть речення необхідними словами.

- 1. In the ... part of the USA there is the ... of five Great Lakes.
- 2. ... is well developed in America.
- 3. Major ... is the Appalachian Mountains.
- 4. It is washed by ... in the East.
- 5. The climate of the ... part is ...
- 6. The United States is one of the ... countries in the world economy.
- 7. ... winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring ...

(central, mining, the Atlantic Ocean, hot, northern, highland, typhoons, continental, region, leading)

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ РЕАЛЬНОЇ УМОВИ



Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. If the weather is fine, we'll play outside.
- 2. If you ring me up, I'll tell you something.
- 3. If you are free, I'll come to see you.
- 4. If I see her, I'll be glad.
- 5. If mother buy a cake, we'll have a very nice tea party.
- 6. If we receive a telegram from him, we will not worry.



Розкрийте дужки, утворюючи умовні речення.

- 1. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) at the examination.
- 2. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone.
- 3. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Gallery every year.
- 4. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic.
- 5. If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms.
- 6. If my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together.
- 7. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university.

3. **(R)**

Складіть усі можливі умовні речення І типу.

live in the south,
come home late,
live in the country,
go to the wood,
If I receive his letter,
fall ill,
find my book,
lose my money,
see my friend,

bathe every day.
go to bed at once.
often go to the wood.
gather many mushrooms.
I shall be very happy.
go to the doctor.
be very glad.
be very sorry.
ask his advice.



Доповніть речення.

- 1. If there is much snow in January, we ...
- 2. If the rain stops, they ...
- 3. If the water is warm, we ...
- 4. If he is not very busy, he ...
- 5. If she comes tomorrow, she ...
- 6. If your brother works hard, he ...



Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. If he leaves at ten, he'll catch the train.
- 2. If she is attentive, she will not make mistakes.
- 3. The boy will post your letter, if you give it to him.
- 4. If I know the number of his telephone, I'll let you know.
- 5. If I receive any news, I'll phone you.
- 6. She'll buy that dress, if she has money.

TEMA 24:

США. ВАШИНГТОН

Заняття 2

ПОЛІТИЧНА СИСТЕМА КРАЇНИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA

The USA is a federal republic. The American government consists of 3 branches: The executive headed by the President, the legislative and the judicial. Each branch has a power that the others don't have and each branch has a way of counteracting and limiting any wrongful action by another branch.

The president is the head of the state and of the government. The president is elected for a four-year term. Under a constitutional amendment passed in 1951, a president can be elected to only two terms.

The legislative branch is represented by Congress. American Congress includes two houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Elections to the House of Representatives are held every two years, when the whole House of Representatives is replaced.

The Senate consists of 100 senators – two senators from each state, elected for 6 years. One third of the Senate is replaced every two years. The President of the Senate is the Vice-President of the United States.

The Judicial branch is headed by the Supreme Court. The other courts are federal courts of Appeal and federal district courts.

Today the United States has two major political parties. One is the Democratic party formed before 1800. the other, is the Republican Party, which was formed in the 1850s.

Active vocabulary

Legislative
Executive
judicial
amendment
courts of appeal
district courts

законодавча виконавча судова поправка апеляційні суди районні суди

1.5 Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What branches does the American government consist of?
- 2. Who is the chief executive of the USA?
- 3. How often is the president elected?
- 4. Which houses does Congress consist of?
- 5. What is the judicial branch headed by?

2.	N	0
8	1 1	

Доберіть необхідні слова.

- 1. The ... branch is represented by Congress.
- 2. Nowadays, the USA has two major political ...
- 3. The ... is the head of the ...
- 4. The USA is a ... republic
- 5. ... consists of 100 members.

(federal, the Senate, parties, president, legislative, state)

3.	N	0	Доберіть слова.
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constitutional republic
political branch
Supreme amendment
executive President
Vice party
federal Court

додаткові тексти

	e⊏e	Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.
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2.5 Дайте відповіді на питання.

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The legislative branch is made up of elected representatives from all of the

states and is the only branch that can make federal law, levy federal taxes and declare war. It consists of Congress that is divided into two houses:

- ⇒The House of Representatives comprises lawmakers who serve two-year term. Each House member represents a district in his or her home state. The number of districts in the state is determined by a count of the population taken every ten years. The most heavily populated states have more districts and, therefore, more representatives than the smaller states, some of which have only one.
- ⇒The Senate comprises lawmakers who serve six-year term. Each state, regardless of population, has two senators. That assured that the small states have an equal voice in one of the houses of Congress.

A law begins as a proposal called a "bill". It is read, studied in committees, commented on and amended in the Senate or House chamber in which it was introduced. It is then voted upon. If it passes, it is sent to the other house where a similar procedure occurs. Groups who try to persuade Congressmen to vote for or against a bill are known as "lobbies". When both houses of Congress pass a bill on which they agree, it is sent to the president for his signature. Only after it is signed the bill becomes a law.

- 1. What is the legislative branch made of?
- 2. What can it do?
- 3. What houses does Congress consist of? What is its main duty?
- 4. How can a bill become a law?
- 5. Who are "lobbies"?

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The chief executive of the United States is the president, who is elected to a four-year term. Under a constitutional amendment passed in 1951, a president can be elected to only two terms.

Often proposes bills to the Congress. The president can also veto (forbid) any bill passed by Congress. The veto can be overridden by a two-thirds vote in both the Senate and House of Representatives.

The president has the authority to appoint federal justices. He also is commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The major departments of government are headed by the appointed secretaries who collectively make up the president's cabinet. Each appointment must be confirmed by a vote of the Senate.

Under the constitution, the president is responsible for foreign relations with other nations. The president appoints ambassadors and other officials, manages the nation's foreign policy.

- 1. Who is the chief executive of the USA?
- 2. How often is the president elected?

- 3. If the president vetos a bill, can this bill be passed?
- 4. What authorities does the president have?
- 5. What is president responsible for?

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

The judicial branch is headed by the Supreme Court, which is the only court specifically created by the Constitution. In addition, the Congress has established 11 federal courts of appeal and, below them, 91 federal district courts. Federal justices can only be removed from office through the process of impeachment and trial in the Congress.

The Supreme Court today consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. The Court's most important function consists of determining whether congressional legislation or executive action violates the Constitution.

- 1. What is the judicial branch headed by? Which other courts are established?
- 2. What does the Supreme Court consist of today?
- 3. What is the Court's most important function?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ НЕРЕАЛЬНОЇ УМОВИ



Змініть наступні речення за зразком.

Model: *If Peter works* hard, he will pass the examination. – *If Peter worked* hard, he would pass his examination.

- 1. If this person knows English, I will speak with him.
- 2. If we take a taxi, we will not miss the train.
- 3. If I live near the park, I will spend there my free time.
- 4. If pupils have Ukrainian-English dictionary, they will easily translate this text.
- 5. If my cousin gets my invitation in time, he'll come to our party.
- 6. If it is very cold, the children will not go for a walk.
- 7. She will not play volley-ball today, if she is tired.
- 8. If I recognize my book, I will ask him to return it to me.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. The dish would have been much more tasty if she had been a better cook.
- 2. He would never have phoned you if I hadn't reminded him to do that.
- 3. If the fisherman had been less patient he would not have caught so much fish.
- 4. If you had put the ice cream into the refrigerator it would not have melted.

- 5. If you had let me know yesterday I would have brought you my book.
- 6. If they had known it before they would have taken measures.
- 7. If you had not wasted so much time you would not have missed the train.
- 8. If you had not missed the train you would have arrived in time.
- 9. You would have understood the rule if you had not missed the teacher's explanations.
- 10.If you had understood the rule you would have written the test paper successfully.



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 would certainly have told her all about it.
- 5. If I (not to be) present at the lesson I would not have understood this difficult material.
- 6. If he had known it was going to rain he (to take) his umbrella to work today.
- 7. If she hadn't missed the bus she (not to be) late for work.
- 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.
- 11.If she (not to be) very ill she wouldn't have been absent from English class all last week.
- 12.If my parents had had good seats they (to enjoy) the play last night.
- 13.If he hadn't been so careless he (not to fall) into this trap.
- 14. If her alarm clock (to ring) she would have been on time for work this morning.



R 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 didn't 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 ...
- 9. The sea is tough and we can't sail to the island. If ...
- 10. They made a fire and the frightened wolves ran away. If ...

- 11. It late and I have to go home. If ...
- 12. I was expecting my friend to come, that's why I couldn't go to the cinema with you. If ...
- 13. He always gets top marks in mathematics because it is his favorite 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 couldn't carry it. That's why I took a taxi. If ...

5.

Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи I wish.

- E. g. 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 didn't 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 won't be able to reach home before teatime.
- 8. I'm sorry I made you upset by telling you this news.
- 9. What a pity you don't know enough physics.



Перекладіть українською мовою умовні речення.

- 1. I'm afraid she would have had no holiday if you had not invited her. (Shaw)
- 2. Would you know him if you saw him? (Dreiser)
- 3. I wish you would tell me how to become young again. (Wilde)
- 4. Oh, how she wished her aunt would go. (Gaskell)
- 5. If you were a mother, you'd understand. (Shaw)
- 6. I wish I could see her face. (Abrahams)
- 7. I wouldn't have believed it unless I saw it with my own eyes. (London)
- 8. I wish Mary Barton would come. (Gaskell)
- 9. Any one who had known his life's story would have said it. (Dreiser)

TEMA 24:

США. ВАШИНГТОН

Заняття 3

НАЦІОНАЛЬНІ СВЯТА США

I I

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

HOLIDAYS IN USA

HALLOWEEN

The holiday is celebrated on October 31. Its roots date back hundreds of years to the Druid holiday when the Lord of Dead gathered up the souls of all those who had died during the year to present them to Heavens on October 31, because on November 1 the Druid New Year began and it was the beginning of winter and reign of Prince of Darkness.

According to belief all kinds of witches, goblins and ghosts wandered abroad on this night. On that day Druids lit huge bonfires to honor the sun god and to keep away evil spirits. Later this evening was turned into a festival of fancy-dress parties for young people. They rear ghost and goblins costumes, masks, witches' hats. Lanterns made of hollow turnips or pumpkins that look like skulls, with a candle in each of them, are hung in the dark or place down doorway entrance and in windows. They are called jack-o-lanterns. White sheets are widely used to look like ghosts to scare each other. All this is accompanied by strong telling - "ghost tales" - and merry making. Boys and girls go along the streets playing tricks. With the threat of "Treat or trick!" they knock at the doors of their neighbors asking for a candy.

Another popular activity is telling ghost stories, while eating hot chestnuts roasted in the fire. It's a good idea to tell a chain-story. One person starts a story (he makes it up as he goes along). At a dramatic moment he stops and another person goes on. Again, when everything is getting very exciting, the story-teller stops and another person continues. You could be sitting around the fire all night!

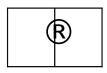
Active vocabulary

to wander abroad bonfire fancy-dress party turnip бродити усюди велике вогнище під відкритим небо костюмований вечір ріпа chestnut каштан

1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is the origin of this holiday?
- 2. What kind of holiday is it now?
- 3. What activities are popular this day?
- 4. What is the name of a pumpkin with a candle in it?
- 5. What is the traditional phrase on this day?

Û



Доберіть слова та визначення.

- 1) trick
- 2) to carve
- 3) character
- 4) collect
- 5) evil
- 6) holy
- 7) ghost
- 8) costumes
- 9) scary
- 10) treat

- a) a person in a story, novel or play
- b) something harmful, bad
- c) a gift; something nice
- d) a practical joke
- e) frightening
- f) to form something by cutting
- g) sacred
- h) to get; obtain
- i) special dress
- j) dead person's spirit

додаткові тексти

	e⊏e
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Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

2. 🗌 Дайте відповіді на питання.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Thanksgiving Day comes on the 4th Thursday in November. It is a legal holiday celebrated throughout the United States. People of all faiths celebrate this day. They give thanks for the many good things in their lives.

This is a family holiday. Families come together from near and far. In some places special religious services are held in the morning. Then comes the traditional feast. Turkey with stuffing is the main dish. It is served with sweet potatoes, squash, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin pie. Apple cider is the drink of the day.

Football is the most popular game on this day. For many schools, the

Thanksgiving Day game is the most important one of the year. Usually there are several football games to watch on TV.

Macy's department store holds its annual Thanksgiving Day Parade in New York City. Celebrities, bands and balloons shaped like famous storybook and cartoon characters appear in the parade. Santa Claus arrives at the end. His coming marks the beginning of the Christmas season.

Stores, classrooms and homes are decorated with toy turkeys, pilgrims, Indians, wreaths of dried and artificial flowers and vegetables. Horns of plenty are also very popular.

Charitable organizations serve dinners to needy people. They also send baskets of food to the elderly and sick.

- 1. When is Thanksgiving Day celebrated?
- 2. Do families come together?
- 3. Which dishes are traditionally cooked that day?
- 4. What games do people play and watch that day?
- 5. Who usually appears in the annual Parade in New York?
- 6. What are typical Thanksgiving Day decorations?
- 7. What activity do charitable organizations perform?

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

St. Valentine's day is the holiday of all the sweethearts.

It is celebrated on February, 14 on the date of an old pagan festival when each young man drew from an urn a decorative love missive with the name of the girl who would be his sweetheart for the coming year.

In the 7th century the festival began to be called St. Valentine's day in honor of Christian martyr, Valentine by name. He was a bishop, who before he was put to death by the Romans sent a note of affection to his jailer's blind daughter.

Now it is the day when people in love express their feelings for each other. And the quick and modern way to do it is with a Valentine card. You can make a card yourself or buy a ready-made one. You can put your name or send it unsigned (or sign it "Guess who").

A card can be either sentimental with love poetry and even secret code like ITALY - I trust and love you, or satirical, like "Here's the key to my heart...Use it before I change the lock!" More than 19 million Valentine's cards are sent on every February, 14 in the United States.

- 1. Who celebrates St. Valentine's Day?
- 2. What's the origin of the holiday?
- 3. What is the modern way to express your feelings?
- 4. What can be written in a Valentine card?
- 5. How many cards are usually sent this day?

APRIL FOOL'S DAY

In 16th century France, the start of the new year was celebrated on April, 1. In 1562, when Pope Gregory introduced a new calendar, the new year fell on January, 1. People made fun of the "April fools" who continued to celebrate New Year's Day on April, 1. They even played tricks on them, often sending them on a "fool's errand", or silly task.

Today Americans play "practical jokes", or small tricks, on friends and strangers on April Fool's Day. Most April fool jokes are in good fun — such as putting salt in the sugar bowl, or setting the clock an hour behind so roommates show up for the wrong class!

The keenest supporters of the tradition are, of course, children. Most of their tricks are far from original and many have been used so often that they have now become traditional, yet they succeed again and again. One is to tell someone that his shoe-lace is undone, or his tie is crooked, or that something also is wrong with his dress, when in fact all is in order.

The children might decide to wake their parents with the news that the house is on fire, or that some other disaster has occurred. When they see the looks of alarm on their victims' faces they shout "April Fool!"

On this day of national good humor, the television service joins in fun.

Once they told the story of a building that had been built upside down by mistake. They showed an example of modern architecture which actually did look better when it was turned the other way. Many people must have been fooled, and perhaps the architect himself was giving food for thought.

- 1. Which holiday had been celebrated on April, 1 before a new calendar was introduced?
- 2. Who were "April fools?"
- 3. What do people do this day nowadays?
- 4. What are the usual jokes?
- 5. How do children support the tradition?
- 6. How did television service fool people?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛІВ

Pos Fu

Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у Present, Past або Future Simple Passive Voice.

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. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.
- 8. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
- 9. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons.
- 10. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
- 11.We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.
- 12.Lost time never (to find) again.
- 13.Rome (not to build) in a day.

2.

Поставте речення у Passive Voice, звертаючи увагу на місце прийменника.

E. g. 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.



Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у Passive Voice.

- 1. Нам показали дуже дивну картину.
- 2. Тебе шукають. Іди додому.
- 3. Цю книжку взяли з бібліотеки тільки вчора.
- 4. Цих трьох студентів запитали два дні тому.
- 5. Вас екзаменували вранці?
- 6. На цій фабриці роблять дуже гарні сумки.
- 7. Листи туди можна посилати тільки влітку, а телеграми цілий рік.
- 8. Її відправили в лікарню два дні тому.
- 9. Цей твір був написаний на минулому тижні.
- 10.Цю статтю повинна прочитати вся група.



Поставте речення у Passive Voice.

- 1. He stole a lot of money from the shop.
- 2. By six o'clock they had finished the work.
- 3. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks.
- 4. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks.
- 5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year.
- 6. They will show this film on TV.
- 7. They are building a new concert hall in our street.
- 8. We will bring the books tomorrow.
- 9. I have translated the whole text.
- 10. They are repairing the clock now.
- 11. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets.
- 12.He wrote this book in the 19th century.



Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи Passive Indefinite після модальних дієслів.

- 1. Руки треба мити перед кожною їдою.
- 2. Кімнати потрібно регулярно провітрювати.
- 3. Кішку треба годувати рибою.
- 4. Собаку можна годувати м'ясом і овочами.
- 5. Дитині потрібно давати фрукти.
- 6. Книги треба покласти в шафу.
- 7. Цю картину можна повісити над каміном.
- 8. Як можна перекласти це слово?
- 9. Куди можна поставити валізи?
- 10.Потрібно виміряти ваш кров'яний тиск.

TEMA 24:

США. ВАШИНГТОН

Заняття 4

ВАШИНГТОН – СТОЛИЦЯ США

8-8

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

WASHINGTON, D. C

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. It is located in the District of Columbia. The district is named in honor of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

Washington was founded in 1791 for the purpose of serving as the capital of the United States of America. Many people consider Washington to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. There are many parks, wide streets and impressive buildings. In the centre of the city, there is Capitol Park, where visitors' eyes focus on the Capitol, the home of American Congress.

Many visitors come to Washington D.C to see the White House. It is the oldest public structure in the capital, built in 1799. The White House is the official residence of the President of the United States. It is situated at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. There are more than hundred rooms in the White House. The largest room in this building is the East Room, the scene of many state receptions and dances. Other famous rooms ' are: the Green Room, the Blue Room, the Red Room, which are used for afternoon tea and for receptions held before state dinners. The Blue Room, the most formal among all «colours» room is an oval-shaped room connecting the Green and the Red Rooms. On the second floor, one can find the Lincoln Room, which once served as an office for President Lincoln but today it serves as an honor guest's room. In this room, Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, which gave freedom to black slaves in the States.

Other landmarks of Washington are memorials, dedicated to three American Presidents. They are the Washington Memorial, built in honor of the first American President, the Lincoln Memorial, which is devoted to the memory of the sixteenth President of the USA, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Jefferson Memorial which was built in honor of the third President of the USA, who was the author of the Declaration of Independence.

The Library of Congress, which holds five million books, the National Gallery of Art, the Capitol are also famous sights of Washington.

The Capitol is located in the very centre of Washington, not far from the Library of Congress. It is situated on the Capitol Hill, the highest point of the city.

The Capitol is the highest building in Washington. There is a law in Washington not to build buildings higher than the Capitol. George Washington laid the corner stone of the Capitol on September 18, 1793. The Capitol is the home of the United States government.

Active vocabulary

impressive вражаючий

state reception Державний прийом

slave paб

to devote присвячувати

Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Where is Washington located?
- 2. When was the city founded?
- 3. Why do many people consider Washington to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world?
- 4. How many rooms are there in the White House?
- 5. What are the famous rooms?
- 6. What can one find on the second floor?
- 7. Who is the Washington Memorial devoted to?
- 8. Why was the Jefferson Memorial built?
- 9. Where is the Capitol situated?
- 10. Who laid the corner stone of the Capitol?

додатковий текст



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

AMERICAN DREAM

The term American Dream is used in different contexts from political speeches to Broadway musicals. J. T. Adams expressed it as "the dream of a land in which life should be better, richer and fuller for every man with opportunities for each according to his abilities and achievements". The American dream is popularized in countless rags-to-riches stories and in the picture of good life in advertising and on TV shows. It teaches Americans to believe that contentment can be reached

through hard work, family loyalty, and faith in the free enterprise system.

However, throughout America's history, reality has also taught her citizens, particularly minorities, that the American Dream is not open to all. Segregation and discrimination are effective tools which have barred minorities from equal opportunities in all spheres.

Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. How was the term "American Dream" expressed?
- 2. How is American Dream popularized?
- 3. What does it teach Americans?
- 4. Is the American Dream open to all?
- 5. What bars minorities from equal opportunities?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ФОРМ МАЙБУТНЬОГО ЧАСУ



Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. Meet me at two o'clock. I'll be looking out for you.
- 2. I'll go with you tomorrow morning.
- 3. I'll give it him when he comes back from his journey.
- 4. You won't be coming back here any more.
- 5. From now on I'll be asking thousands of questions.
- 6. He'll work with his brother next year if he doesn't make peace with his parents.
- 7. He'll be waiting for me at the sunset.



Перекладіть англійською мовою.

- 1. Ви не підете, поки не розповісте мені все.
- 2. До того часу ви мене забудете.
- 3. Я прочитаю оповідання, поки ти повернешся.
- 4. Її кімната буде готова, перш ніж вона закінчить пити чай.
- 5. Ми одержимо нову квартиру, коли збудують цей будинок.
- 6. Коли ви знайдете країну де є щастя, я приєднаюсь до вас там.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. I will suffer no priest to interfere in my business.
- 2. Our train starts at 8 p. m. tomorrow, so if you come at 5 o'clock we'll still be packing.
- 3. Papa will never consent to my being absolutely dependent on you.
- 4. His part of the conversation will consist chiefly of yeses and noes.
- 5. He'll be surprised, evidently, to find Sally so much at home and bustling about like that.
- 6. I'll accept the task out of friendship for him
- 7. You'll either sell this boat correctly or you'll never go out with me again.
- 8. I'll be quite safe, quite well taken care of.



Поставте дієслова в дужках в Future Perfect.

- 1. I (finish) this book by tomorrow evening.
- 2. By this time tomorrow we (have) our injections.
- 3. By the end of next year I (be) here twenty-five years.
- 4. I'll still be here next summer but Tom (leave).
- 5. I (finish) this job in twenty minutes.
- 6. By this time next year I (save) 250\$.
- 7. If I continue with my diet I (lose) 10 kilos by the end of this month.
- 8. By the end of my university course I (attend) 1200 lectures.
- 9. The police (hear) of the theft by this time.
- 10.I am sure we (complete) the new road by June.
- 11.On 21 of October they (be) married for twenty-five years.
- 12. When you are my age, you (learn) much about the weaknesses of men.
- 13.If you keep forgetting to water the plants, there won't be any by the end of the week. They all (die).
- 14.Do you think he (reach) the house when we arrive?

TEMA 24:

США. ВАШИНГТОН

Заняття 5

ВІДОМІ МІСТА АМЕРИКИ

8-8

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

NEW YORK CITY

In the beginning, I'd like to tell you some facts from history.

On September 8, 1664, British troops occupied New Amsterdam without resistance, overthrew the Dutch government and called the place New York. Seven years later the Dutch recaptured the city and called it New Orange, but in 1674 the city was in the hands of the British again who returned the name New York.

New York is the biggest city in the USA and one of the largest cities of the World. The population of this city is near 12 million people. It is the capital of New York State.

New York attracts people from all over the world. If you are crossing New York City by subway, look at the newspapers other people around read. One person is reading a newspaper in Spanish, another in Chinese, others in Arabic, Russian, Italian and French and so on. It is ensure the fact that New York is a city of immigrants. It is still so.

There are 5 boroughs in New York — Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Staten Island or Richmond. Brooklyn alone has so many people that if it were a separate city, it would be the fourth largest city in the United States.

2. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Is New York a big city?
- 2. How many people live in New York?
- 3. How many boroughs are there in New York City?
- 4. What is another name for Richmond borough?
- 5. Are there immigrants in New York?

MANHATTAN ISLAND

Manhattan is a heart of New York. It is an island just 13 miles long and 2 miles wide. It is the centre of American finance, advertisement, trade «and even more. The borough of Manhattan is what most people think New York. New York is one

of the most exciting cities in the world.

Manhattan is divided into two parts: the East Side and the West Side. The dividing line is Fifth Avenue. So, for example, East 47th Street begins at Fifth Avenue, as West 47th Street does.

There is another division of Manhattan Island. It could be divided into Lower (Downtown), Midtown and Upper (Uptown) Manhattan. As you go North, or uptown, the street numbers get higher. Lower Manhattan refers to street numbers below 14th Street and Central Park, and Upper Manhattan to the northern part of the island.

Talking about the history of the island, one can notice that the Dutch were the first Europeans to settle Manhattan. To protect themselves from attack, they built a sturdy wooden wall. Although it's now long gone, this wall gave its name to a street in Lower Manhattan and the street, in turn, became synonymous with American capitalism. The street, of course, is Wall Street. The New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange are both in the Wall Street area. There are many stockbrokers, investment banks and other banks, headquarters of many large corporations in this street. The Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre used to rise 1,350 feet above the city. But after the tragedy of September II, 2001, they became the part of history of the USA.

As every American schoolchild knows, the Dutch bought Manhattan from the Indians, for the ridiculously low price of 24 dollars worth of beads and other trinkets. There is, however, another, less known side of this: evidently, the Indians who had sold Manhattan did not live there or own it. The Dutch and the Indians alike walked away pleased.

- 1. Why is the borough of Manhattan so important for New York and the whole country?
- 2. How can Manhattan Island be divided?
- 3. What is Manhattan?
- 4. Who were the first Europeans to settle Manhattan?
- 5. How did Wall Street obtain its name?
- 6. What is located in Wall Street?
- 7. Who sold Manhattan Island to the Dutch?
- 8. How much did the Dutch pay?
- 9. Why did Indians sell Manhattan Island to the Dutch?
- 10.It is the centre of American finance, advertising, art, theatre, publishing, fashion, is not it?
- 11. What is the territorial division of Manhattan Island?

додаткові тексти



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

FOOD AND DRINK

ALL-AMERICAN SUCCESSES

People in the United States love food from all over the world – Mexican, Chinese, Greek... But there are also two great all-American successes: the hamburger and Coca-Cola.

THE STORY OF MCDONALD'S

1937 The McDonald brothers, Dick and Mack, open a little drive-in restaurant in Pasadena, California. They serve hot dogs and milk shakes.

1945 They have 20 waiters. All the teenagers in town eat hamburgers there.

1948 They get paper boxes and bags for the hamburgers. They put the price down from 30 cents to 15 cents. They cut the menu down from 25 things to only 9. There are no more waiters – it is self-service. So it is cheaper and faster. And they have windows all around the kitchen – so every can see it is clean.

Parents start bringing their children to the restaurant. Poor families eat at the restaurant for the first time.

1960s The McDonald's company opens hundreds of McDonald's restaurants all over the states.

1971 They open restaurants in Japan, Germany and Australia.

Now... the McDonald's company opens a new restaurant every eight hours! There are more than 14,000 restaurants in more than 70 countries. The largest restaurant is in Beijing in the People's Republic of China and the smallest in Ginza, Tokyo. The northernmost restaurant is in Fairbanks, Alaska and the southernmost in Gibson, New Zealand.

McDonald's restaurants serve almost exactly the same food in every country. But in Italy they serve beer, in Norway the McLak (salmon burger) and in the Netherlands the Groenteburger (vegetarian)!

THE STORY OF COCA-COLA (OR "COKE")

The Coca-Cola story begins in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1886. John S. Pemberton invents a new drink. Two of the ingredients are the South American coca leaf and the African cola nut.

Pemberton can't think of a good name for the drink. Finally, Dr Pemberton's partner Frank M. Robinson suggests the name Coca-Cola and writes the new name in a special way – and that becomes the famous trade mark.

Thirty years later the famous Coca-Cola bottle design first appears. The style of the bottle and the trademark are very important for the success of the drink.

For many years, they make only Coca-Cola. They only introduce new drinks – Fanta, Sprite and TAB - in the 1960s, and diet Coke in 1982.

The recipe of Coca-Cola is a secret. In 1985 the company does something almost incredible. They change the recipe! But the public is very unhappy. And, soon after, they bring back the original recipe: "Coca-Cola Classic".

Today they sell Coca-Cola in 195 countries. Hundreds of millions of people, from Boston to Beijing, drink it every day. It has the most famous trade mark in the world.

1. Чи правдиві наступні речення?

- 1. The first McDonald's restaurant opened in New York.
- 2. The restaurants are cheaper and faster because they are self-service.
- 3. The first McDonald's restaurants in Australia opened in the 1960s.
- 4. You can ask the waiter to help you.
- 5. Some McDonald's restaurant serve only fish dishes.
- 6. We have no McDonald's restaurants in our country.
- 7. You can drink alcohol in McDonald's in Italy.

2. Û ®

Доберіть продовження речень.

Things go ... real thing
It's the ... it!
I'd like to ... better with Coke
Have a Coke ... buy the world a Coke oke is ... and a smile



Напишить історію Coca-Cola починаючи з року, наприклад:

1886 The Coca-Cola story begins...



Один з рекламних слоганів компанії McDonald's був "The United Tastes of America". Змініть одну літеру в цьому слогані і ви отримуєте іншу фразу.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА



Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи модальне дієслово *must*.

- 1. Він, мабуть, дуже втомився.
- 2. У них навіть ϵ 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.
- 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.



Напишіть кожне речення двічі: у минулому і у майбутньому часі. Заміняйте модальні дієслова must і сап еквівалентами, де потрібно.

- 1. He must work systematically if he wants to know French well.
- 2. This child must spend more time out in the open air.
- 3. I can't recite this poem.
- 4. You must take part in this work.
- 5. He can't join the party because he is busy.
- 6. You must listen to the tape recording of this text several times.
- 7. You must take your examination in English.
- 8. She can translate this article without a dictionary.
- 9. The doctor must examine the child.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на вживання модального дієслова *can*.

- 1. Our new bottling machine can fill 1000 bottles per hour.
- 2. It's a company rule-personnel can't smoke in the company canteen.
- 3. Can I help you?
- 4. Can I speak to Paul Griffits, please? I'm afraid, you can't. he is in a meeting at the moment.

- 5. If you don't deliver today, we can certainly deliver tomorrow.
- 6. We can certainly review the manning levels in this meeting.
- 7. Next year, after Peter Barnes finishes his training program, he can take over the control functions.
- 8. We have no idea what can happen to their next delivery.
- 9. Only employees can buy produce from the company shops.
- 10. She can't have finished the entire assignment yet.



Перекладіть речення з англійської мови на українську, звертаючи увагу на вживання модального дієслова *тау*.

- 1. The level of accuracy in measurement may differ very widely.
- 2. We are having a good year and sales may exceed our forecast by 15 percent.
- 3. May I interrupt the discussion to report the latest news?
- 4. This is a danger area. Employees may not enter this area without protective clothing.
- 5. Can I speak to Peter Franks, please? Yes, I think he may be back from lunch now.
- 6. Next year we may launch a sales campaign in Japan.
- 7. May I make a comment at this point? Yes, of course you may.
- 8. Jina may have been late last night.
- 9. It may rain tomorrow.
- 10. Someone's knocking. That may be Sydney.
- 11.Bierre may have been Belgian.
- 12. Changes in the quantity of the money may or may not have an influence on prices.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на модальне дієслово should.

- 1. Should we tell him the bad news now?
- 2. You should receive confirmation within the next few days.
- 3. Sales should peak around the middle of next year.
- 4. If you want my advice, you should find another supplier.
- 5. Should you require any further information, don't hesitate to contact me.
- 6. I think we have covered that point in great detail. Should I move on to the next item now?
- 7. The company shouldn't waste any more time on this project.
- 8. Can I speak to Frank Smith, please? Yes, I think he should be back from lunch now.
- 9. The supplier should deliver the goods FOB.

TEMA 25:

АНГЛОМОВНІ КРАЇНИ

Заняття 1

КАНАДА. ГЕОГРАФІЧНЕ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ, КЛІМАТ. ПОЛІТИЧНИЙ УСТРІЙ КРАЇНИ

	8F8
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Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

CANADA

Canada, the world's second-largest country (after Russia), is the largest country in the Western Hemisphere and comprises all the North American continent north of the United States, with the exclusion of Alaska, Greenland, and the tiny French islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon. Its most easterly point is Cape Spear, Newfoundland, and its western limit is Mount Saint Elias in the Yukon Territory, near the Alaskan border. Its east-west extent is 5,514 km (3,426 mi), a distance so wide that six time zones lie within the country's borders. The southernmost point is Middle Island, in Lake Erie; the northern tip of land is Cape Columbia, on Ellesmere Island, 1,850 km (1,150 mi) north of the Arctic Circle.

Canada is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and its associated bodies of water, including Baffin Bay and the Labrador Sea. Its only international land boundary is with the United StatesCon the northwest, where the Yukon Territory and British Columbia border the state of Alaska, and on the south, where the U.S.-Canada border is 6,416 km (3,987 mi) long.

Canada has a total population of 30,750,087 (2000 est.), or approximately 11% that of the United States. About 80% of this number live within 160 km (100 mi) of the U.S. border on the south; approximately 89% of the country is virtually unsettled. Because of these vast tracts of nearly uninhabited northern forests and tundra, Canada has one of the lowest population densities in the world.

Canada is rich in natural resources. It is a world leader in value of mineral exports and produces and exports many of the minerals needed for modern industrial economies, although a few minerals, such as manganese, chromium, bauxite, and tin, must be imported. Its soils, which are especially rich in the three prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, are intensively utilized and make Canada one of the world's largest exporters of agricultural products. Forests cover much of the land, and Canada is the world's largest exporter of newsprint and a leading supplier of lumber, pulp, paper, and wood products.

Canada is a self-governing federal union of ten provinces (Alberta, British

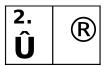
Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Saskatchewan) and three territories (Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon Territory) within the Commonwealth of Nations. The core of the constitution is derived, with modifications, from the British North America Act of 1867, patriated (brought under direct Canadian control) and renamed the Constitution Act in 1982. Queen Elizabeth II is head of state and is represented in the federal government by the governor-general and in the provinces by lieutenant governors.

Legislative power is vested in Parliament, which comprises the queen; the Senate, with 105 members appointed to age 75 (or for life before 1965); and the House of Commons, with 301 elected members (as of the 1997 election). National elections are held at least once every five years or whenever the majority party is voted down or calls an election. The leader of the political party with the largest number of seats in the House of Commons usually serves as prime minister.

Provincial legislative power, which extends to education, municipal affairs, direct taxation, and civil law, is vested in unicameral, elected legislatures known as legislative assemblies except in Newfoundland, where it is the House of Assembly, and Quebec, where it is the National Assembly. The legislatures of the provinces are headed by premiers, who are usually the leaders of the majority party.

1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Canada is one of the largest countries in the Western Hemisphere, isn't it?
- 2. How many time zones has Canada?
- 3. What is the population of Canada?
- 4. What does Canada export?
- 5. How many provinces and territories are in Canada?
- 6. Who is the head of the state?



Складіть речення з наступними виразами:

- the world's second-largest country;
- time zones;
- total population;
- uninhabited forests and tundra;
- agricultural products;
- leading supplier;
- governor-general;
- legislative assemblies.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПИТАЛЬНІ РЕЧЕННЯ



Перекладіть питання українською мовою.

- 1. If you wished the marriage broken off, why didn't you say so plainly?
- 2. Who is to blame?
- 3. Why can't he get a valet to stay with him longer than a few months?
- 4. Did you watch the clouds come down over the mountains?
- 5. Why was going with Joseph any different from going with Elinor?
- 6. Why should you imagine, Elinor, that we did not go there, or that we did not see the house?
- 7. If you were in my place, Bett, tell me in one word, what would you do?

2. Поставте питання різних типів до текстів.

ON A RAINY DAY

The weather was bad yesterday. It began to rain early in the morning. We had five umbrellas at home, but when I wanted to take one, I saw they were all broken. I decided to take all the five umbrellas to the umbrella-maker. So I took them there and said, «I'd be back for my umbrellas on my way in the evening.»

In the afternoon, I went to have lunch. I entered the cafe, sat down at the table and began to eat. After a few minutes a young lady came in and sat down at the table. I finished my lunch, got up and took her umbrella by mistake. But she said, «This isn't your umbrella. It's mine.» I saw my mistake and said, «Oh, excuse me, it's yours, of course. I'm very sorry.» «That's all right,» she said laughing.

In the evening I went to the umbrella-maker and took all my five umbrellas. Then I bought a newspaper and got on a bus. The young lady was on that bus, too. She looked at my five umbrellas and said, «Not a bad day for you, eh?»

AN ABSENT-MINDED SCIENTIST

An old scientist whom everybody knows in England is travelling by train. The ticket-collector comes to the scientist and asks him for his ticket. The old man begins to look for it everywhere — in his bag and in his pocket but cannot find it anywhere. «It doesn't matter», says the ticket-collector who knows the scientist very well. «There is no hurry. I can come again at the next station».

But at the next station the same thing takes place. The old scientist cannot find his

ticket. «Don't worry about it, sir. It doesn't matter», says the ticket-collector kindly.

«Oh, but I must find it», says the old man helplessly. «I want to know where I am going».



Перекладіть питання українською мовою.

- 1. Did Miles hold a little black dog in his arms and look at it?
- 2. Who held a little black dog and looked at it?
- 3. What did he held in his arms?
- 4. What kind of dog did Miles hold in his arms?
- 5. Where did Miles hold a little black dog?
- 6. Did Miles or did Jody hold a little black dog?
- 7. Did Miles hold a little black dog or his pocket-knife?
- 8. Miles held a little black dog in his arms and looked at it, didn't he?
- 9. Miles held a little black dog in his arms and looked at it, did he not?

4. Поставте питання різних типів до речень.

- 1. What have saved him from becoming a cross between a lap dog and a little prig, had been his father's adoration of his mother.
- 2. The silence was so long and deep that he looked up, wondering why the Padre did not speak.
- 3. You may be sure every smuggler in the Apennines will do for a man who was in the Savigno revolt what he will not do for us.
- 4. Oliver was frightened at the sight of so many gentlemen, which made him tremble: and the beadle gave him another tap behind, which made him cry.
- 5. She paused with an uneasy sense that instead of defending Kath she was providing ammunition against her.

TEMA 25:

АНГЛОМОВНІ КРАЇНИ

Заняття 2

КАНАДА: ІСТОРІЯ І ТРАДИЦІЇ

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

CANADA: HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

The name Canada is thought to be derived from Kanata, the Huron-Iroquois word meaning «village» or «community.»

Canada has a dual cultural heritage that stems from the British conquest (1763) of the French colony of New France. Today both French and English are official languages. The threat of separatism by the largely French-speaking province of Quebec intensified during the 1980s and 1990s. A provincial government whose major objective was to lead the province to independence held referenda in 1980 and 1995 on proposals mandating the sovereignty of Quebec. Both were defeated by Quebec's electorate. The Meech Lake Accord of 1987, an addition to the 1982 constitution (see Constitution Act) that acknowledged Quebec's distinctness, failed in 1990 when two provinces refused to finalize it and a third rescinded its former support. The similar 1992 Charlottetown Accord also was defeated. In August 1998, Canada's Supreme Court handed down an advisory opinion on whether Quebec was legally entitled to secede from Canada, indicating that such an event would have to be negotiated with the rest of Canada and processed as though it were an amendment to the Constitution.

Canada also has sought to address aboriginal claims to land and self rule. In 1991 a land-claims agreement negotiated with the Inuit and federal and provincial authorities established Nunavut, carved from the Northwest Territories, effective in 1999. In 1998 in British Columbia, federal and provincial authorities and the Nisga'a Indians initialed a treaty that was ratified in April 2000, providing the Nisga'a with land, various resources, a cash settlement, and self-rule.

Canada has two official languages, English and French, which have equal status in affairs of the federal government and one provincial government, New Brunswick, and in the federal courts. In other provinces the two languages have equal status for specified services. Under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, 1982, all provinces are required to provide education in English and French where numbers warrant. Of the total population, about 68% speak English at home and nearly 24% speak French; 17% classify themselves as bilingual in the two official languages. The majority of new immigrants prefer to learn English

rather than French and to enroll their children in schools in which the language of instruction is English. Among aboriginal languages, Cree is the most widely spoken.

Canada has no official religion. The largest religious denomination is the Roman Catholic Church, with about 45% of the population adhering to that faith. Second is the United Church of Canada, followed by the Anglican Church of Canada. Also, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Lutherans have substantial memberships. Jews make up about 1% of the population.

1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is the etymology of the name Canada?
- 2. What are the official languages of Canada?
- 3. How many people speak both languages?
- 4. What aboriginal language is the most popular?
- 5. What religion is in Canada?



Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів.

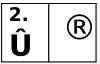
Dual cultural heritage, threat, major objective, distinctness, advisory opinion, aboriginal claim, treaty, cash settlement, warrant, religious denomination.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВЖИВАННЯ ГЕРУНДІЯ



Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. Thank you for doing this work for me.
- 2. I'm looking forward to being sent to Great Britain on business.
- 3. I'm surprised at your having missed so many lessons this term.
- 4. I was frightened by his opening the door so suddenly.
- 5. I don't mind your going there.
- 6. Everything depends on the documents being sent straight away.
- 7. Thank you for reminding me about it.
- 8. You can't leave without saying good-bye to them.
- 9. The boy would sit and look around him instead of doing his lessons.
- 10. Besides taking part in amateur performances, he goes in for all kinds of sports.



🔘 Трансформуйте наступні речення, вживаючи герундій.

A. Model: *I think I'll go to Minsk next week.* — *I think of going to Minsk next week.*

- 1. I think. I'll go to the theatre tomorrow. 2. I think I'll join them. 3. I thought I would buy that coat. 4. Tom thinks he will play hockey on Saturday. 5. She thought she would take a taxi. 6. We think we shall visit him in the hospital.
- **B.** Model: After he finished school, he worked at a plant. After **finishing** school he worked at a plant.
- 1. After they passed their exams, they went to the Caucasus. 2. Before we moved to this town we lived in Kiev. 3. After she wrote the letter, she went to the post-office. 4. Before you cross the street you must look to the left and then to the right. 5. I turned off the light before I left home. 6. We met him after we walked about two miles.
- **C.** Model: She insisted that she should go to the library. She insisted on **going** to the library .She insisted that she should be sent to the library. She insisted on **being sent** to the library.
- 1. He insisted that he should show them the way. 2. He insisted that he should be shown the way. 3. They insisted that they should help me. 4. They insisted that they should be helped with their work. 5. I insisted that I should examine them in the afternoon. 6. I insisted that I should be examined first.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою і вкажіть функцію герундія.

- 1. Reading means gaining knowledge.
- 2. I don't understand your way of doing this job.
- 3. Will you ring up your boss before seeing to the matter?
- 4. Excuse my interrupting you but you are wrong.
- 5. His suggestion needs considering first.
- 6. Do you remember taking your final exam?
- 7. He is busy looking up the figures for the report.
- 8. The idea of taking up painting came to him when he was middle-aged.
- 9. On seeing his father, the boy ran up to him.
- 10. After training for a long time, he decided to take part in the sports competition.



Перефразуйте наступні речення, вживаючи герундій.

Model: I want very much to get a letter from you. — I am looking forward to **getting** a letter from you.

1. I want very much to visit that exhibition. 2. She wanted very much to go to the country. 3. He wants very much to be offered this job. 4. We want very much to see this performance. 5. I want very much to be invited to the conference.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. Reading English books every day will improve your knowledge of the language.
- 2. Does your son like skating?
- 3. He left the room without saying good-bye or looking at us.
- 4. I remember hearing this song in my childhood.
- 5. The patient's quick recovery depends on his following the doctor's advice.
- 6. I'm looking forward to sending my children to the country for the holidays.
- 7. I'm surprised at his missing his work so often.
- 8. She's fond of translating articles like this.
- 9. The conference hall was packed but people kept on coming.
- 10. The young man stopped reading the notices and asked me a question.

TEMA 25:

АНГЛОМОВНІ КРАЇНИ

Заняття 3

АВСТРАЛІЯ. ГЕОГРАФІЧНЕ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ, КЛІМАТ. ПОЛІТИЧНИЙ УСТРІЙ КРАЇНИ

AUSTRALIA

Australia is the world's smallest continent, its sixth-largest country, one of the world's oldest landmasses, the flattest continent, and (after Antarctica) the driest one. Nearly one-third of the continent is in the tropics, and the rest is in the temperate zone. Located completely in the Southern Hemisphere, Australia is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the west and south, the Pacific Ocean on the east, the Tasman Sea on the southeast, and the Timor, Arafura, and Coral seas on the north. The coastline length – an estimated 19,200 km (11,930 mi) – is remarkably short for so large an area.

The population density is low, with some two out of every three Australians living in major urban areas. The vast interior, sometimes called the Outback, remains underdeveloped and sparsely populated. Australia's geographic isolation has produced a unique flora and fauna.

A self-governing member of the Commonwealth of Nations, Australia celebrated its Bicentennial in 1988 and the 100th birthday of federation in 2001. It is a federation of five mainland states (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia), and one island state (Tasmania), with three territories (Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory, and Northern Territory) and six dependent areas (Ashmore and Carter Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, Coral Sea Islands, Heard Island and the McDonald Islands, and Norfolk Island). It is the only continent comprising a single nation-state.

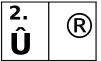
The climate of Australia varies with latitude. Because the continent lacks relief features and is favored with the moderating influence of the surrounding seas, few dramatic regional variations exist. The northern part of the continent is tropical and influenced by the trade winds. The southern parts lie in the belt of westerly winds and have a more temperate climate. The vast center of the continent is arid and extremely hot during the summer (December to March).

Until after World War II, Australia remained a primarily agricultural country. Subsequent industrialization has been rapid. Over the last decade Australia has

moved to create a more open, international, and competitive economy with an emphasis on links with the Asian region. The pattern of immigration has also shifted from the Northern Hemisphere to Asia. Today 40% of Australians are migrants or first-generation children of migrants, and some 30% of settler arrivals are from Southeast and Northeast Asia. Australia ranks as one of the world's most economically developed countries.

1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Is Australia one of the flattest continents?
- 2. Is the coastline of Australia long?
- 3. What is the result of geographic isolation?
- 4. What is the population of Australia?
- 5. What is the climate of the state?



Складіть речення з наступними виразами:

- temperate zone;
- on the north;
- population density;
- urban areas;
- a unique flora and fauna;
- mainland states;
- a single nation-state;
- latitude;
- the belt of westerly winds;
- an emphasis on links.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ СКЛАДНОПІДРЯДНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ



Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

- 1. He writes that he is coming to Moscow.
- 2. I think they will answer your letter tomorrow.
- 3. I think they are here.
- 4. I know that they are at home now.

- 5. When I was in Kyiv, I met my old friend.
- 6. We know that they are doing well.
- 7. When I was a student I lived in a big city far from my parents.
- 8. I knew him when we went to college together.
- 9. Speak to him if you must.
- 10.Please stay here until I return.
- 11. As soon as he saw us, he came towards us.
- 12. Please give me this book to read after you have finished it.
- 13. Please wait for him here till he comes back.
- 14. You should see the doctor before you go back to work.
- 15. While I'm writing this, you can read a newspaper.
- 16.Can I have this book to read if it's interesting?
- 17.I couldn't go to the institute yesterday because I was ill.
- 18. As my lessons begin at half past eight, I have to get up at seven in the morning.
- 19.My friend works hard at his English, as he wants to speak the language well.
- 20.If you are ill, you should certainly stay in bed.



Перекладіть речення англійською мовою.

- 1. Що їй було потрібно це морське повітря.
- 2. Яка з сторін виграє, нас не турбує.
- 3. Йому здавалося, що все буде добре.
- 4. Ось чому я прийшов до вас.
- 5. Його першою думкою було те, що вона хвора.
- 6. Ось звідки приходять гроші.
- 7. У нього було таке відчуття, ніби він тільки повертається з одноденної екскурсії в Манчестер.
- 8. Ось що я хотів запитати вас.
- 9. Я знав, що ви зрозумієте мене.
- 10.Я запитав, чи вона бачить замок.
- 11. Вони сказали, що знають усе.
- 12.Я знаю, де я залишив його.
- 13.Він думав про те, що він робитиме.
- 14.Ми не знали, що трапилось.
- 15.Я думав, що ви його друг.



Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на підрядні речення.

1. It depends on what you mean.

- 2. I thought you were asleep.
- 3. Seeing that the baby was sleepy, mother put it to bed.
- 4. I thought you had left Kyiv.
- 5. The woman who lives here has gone shopping.
- 6. I thought he would never come here again.
- 7. The boy whose bicycle I took is my friend.
- 8. The house in which we live is in the centre of the town.
- 9. The village where he was born has changed very much.
- 10.He looked at the watch that lay on the table.
- 11. The boy opened the book he held in his hand.
- 12.He opened the letter she had brought.
- 13.A polygon which has three sides is called triangle.
- 14.Our institute which was founded 150 years ago is one of the oldest educational establishments in Ukraine.
- 15.He is not the man I'm looking for.
- 16.It was raining all day long, which we did not like at all.



Перекладіть речення англійською мовою.

- 1. Я куплю той роман, коли він вийде.
- 2. Після того як її не стало видно, він повернувся і увійшов у будинок.
- 3. Я був там, перш ніж прийти сюди.
- 4. Ти будеш спати тут, поки ми тут перебуватимемо.
- 5. Коли він спускався по сходах, в очах його були сльози.
- 6. Тоді зачекай, поки я дістану дві-три речі.
- 7. Кожного разу, коли я проходжу повз її двері, я чую, що вона плаче.
- 8. Комусь слід було поговорити з ним, як тільки його привезли сюди.
- 9. Вона стояла там, де я залишив її.
- 10.Я вірю вам, бо знаю вас.
- 11. Через те що зараз сира погода, ми залишимося дома.
- 12.Оскільки ви стомилися, вам треба відпочити.
- 13.Я робитиму так, як мені подобається.
- 14. Чим більше я бачу світ, тим більше він мені не подобається.
- 15.Напиши йому зараз же, щоб він знав про наші плани.

TEMA 25:

АНГЛОМОВНІ КРАЇНИ

Заняття 4

АВСТРАЛІЯ: ІСТОРІЯ І ТРАДИЦІЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

AUSTRALIA: HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

Australia's original inhabitants are the Aborigines and the Torres Strait Islanders. Current research indicates that the mainland has been occupied for at least 75,000 years, and further research is expected to extend that chronology. Today two-thirds of the indigenous population live in towns and cities.

Early European exploration of Australia was a by-product of the 16th- and 17th-century trade expansion into Asia by Portugal, Spain, and Holland, although it is certain that near neighbors from islands to the north and perhaps China made contact with the continent. Capt. James Cook explored the east coast and, in 1770, claimed the land for Great Britain, which, in 1788, founded a penal colony at what is now Sydney. Convicts were important in the early development of the country. Transportation was gradually phased out, beginning in New South Wales in 1840; Western Australia was the last to receive convicts (1850-68). The discovery of gold in the 1850s boosted the migration of free settlers and the colonial economies.

In 1996, Australia's population was more than double that of 1945. Immigration continues to play an important role in population increase, although loss through emigration is a constraint. The ratio of permanent departures to arrivals since the 1970s has ranged from a low of 25% in 1990 to a high of nearly 43% in 1993. Since 1945 almost 5 million people from more than 130 countries have settled in Australia. The great majority came from the United Kingdom, Ireland, and elsewhere in Western Europe, but in recent years immigrants from Asia, the Middle East, and South America have significantly enriched the population. More than 500,000 refugees and displaced persons settled in Australia between 1945 and 1995. In 1998–99 an estimated 84,000 immigrants settled permanently in Australia, nearly one-third of them from Asia.

Prior to permanent European settlement in Australia, the continent was populated by a number of diverse groups of hunter-gatherer peoples, who are usually referred to as «Aborigines». When the first Europeans arrived in 1788, the indigenous population was about estimated 750,000 people. Today Aborigines constitute about 1.5% of the total population.

The language of Australia is almost universally English, although many of the

indigenous languages persist. About 14% of Australians older than five speak a language other than English at home. Italian, followed by Greek, Chinese, German, Arabic/Lebanese, and Spanish, are the most common. Australia has developed its own distinctive variant of English. The predominant accent displays Irish influence and is reminiscent to some of London Cockney speech.

- 1. Дайте відповіді на питання.
- 1. Who are the original inhabitants of the country?
- 2. What was the result of the discovery of gold?
- 3. What is the language of Australia?



Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів.

Inhabitant, mainland, indigenous population, penal, convict, phase out, free settler, constraint, hunter-gatherer peoples, predominant, reminiscent.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ УМОВНІ РЕЧЕННЯ І ТА ІІ ТИПУ

- 1. S Уявіть, що ви їдете на місячний відпочинок до Індії. Чи ви готові? Дайте відповіді на запитання:
- 1. What will you do if the weather's bad?
- 2. What'll you do if you're ill there?
- 3. What'll you do if you find you haven't taken enough money?
- 4. What'll you do if you don't like Indian food?
- 2. Перевірте свій характер. Дайте відповідь на десять запитань і запропонуйте їх вашому другові, а потім порівняйте відповіді. Чи багато у вас спільного?

Model: What/you/do/if you/find/diamond earring/ street? — What would you do if you found a diamond ear-ring in the street?

- 1. What/you/do/if you/be/President/your country?
- 2. What/you/do/if your friend/become/drugs/addict?

- 3. Supposing you/be/Headmaster/secondary school/what/you/ /do first?
- 4. What/you/do/if you/suddenly win/\$100000/lottery?
- 5. If you/can/have/one wish/what/you wish for?
- 6. Where/you/choose/live/supposing you/can/not/live/own country?
- 7. What/you/do/if/somebody of your family/become/alcohol addict?
- 8. If you/can/have/chance/you/study/at Cambridge?
- 9. If you/can/be/any animal at .all/ what animal/you/like/be?
- 10.If you/find/golden ring/what/you/do?
- 11. And what about your friend? If he found a diamond ring in the street, would she leave it there, or would she keep it, or would she take it to the police?



Утворіть нові речення, які б мали той же смисл.

1. There is a slight possibility of my going to the UK next autumn and if so, I'd be able to visit my friends in Liverpool.

2. She'll only marry him if he gives up smoking.

Unless

3. Borshch is delicious with smetana added to it.

4. I wanted to buy a laptop computer but I had no-enough money.

Ιf



Перекладіть англійською мовою.

- 1. Він може б згодився посидіти з дитиною завтра, якщо б ви запропонували заплатити йому.
- 2. Якби Дебі не забула завести будильник, вона прийшла б учора вчасно до школи.
- 3. Якби Ірина не купила пляшку мінеральної води на її шляху до станції, то вона б не запізнилася на «електричку».
- 4. Олег склав би цей іспит минулої п'ятниці, якби він працював ретельно.
- 5. Якби ми не користувалися телефоном так часто, ми б не оплатили такий великий рахунок.
- 6. Ми поїдемо в зоопарк, якщо погода буде гарною.
- 7. На твоєму місці я б вчила англійську й німецьку мови.
- 8. Якби в мене була двомісячна відпустка цього літа, то я б здійснила мандрівку по Європі.

- 9. Він не піде туди, якщо в нього не буде часу.
- 10. Якщо б я жила поруч з університетом, я б ходила туди пішки,
- 11. Якби вона була вільніша, вона б частіше ходила до церкви.



Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи дієслова у потрібній формі.

- 1. If he (to learn) the poem he would not have got a bad mark.
- 2. If he (to come) to our house yesterday he would have met his friend.
- 3. If she (not to help) me I would have been in a very difficult situation.
- 4. If only you had let me know I (to go) there immediately.
- 5. If Barbara (to get) up at half past eight she would have been late for school.
- 6. If you (to go) to the theatre with us last week you would have enjoyed the evening.
- 7. I would not have bought the car if my friend (not to lend) me money.
- 8. If he had warned me I (to do) the work in time.

TEMA 25:

АНГЛОМОВНІ КРАЇНИ

Заняття 5

нова зеландія

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. It lies about 1,600 km southeast of Australia and about 10,500 km southwest of California. New Zealand belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands – the North Island and the South Island – and several dozen smaller islands.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand and Auckland is the largest city. English is the official language of the country. But many native people speak their own language, Maori, in addition to English.

New Zealand once belonged to the British Empire. Today it is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations, an association of Britain and a number of its former colonies. New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the official head of the state. She appoints a governor general to represent her, but he has little power. The legislation, Prime Minister and the Cabinet run the national government.

Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852, when it was a British colony. But through the years the New Zealand legislature has changed almost all its provisions. Today, the nation has no written constitution.

The first people who settled in New Zealand were brown-skinned people called Maoris. They came from Polynesian islands located northeast of New Zealand. The country was discovered by Europeans in 1642, but they didn't start to settle in the islands until the late 1700s. Today, most New Zealanders are descendants of the early European settlers. Maoris make up about 12% of the country's population.

New Zealand has one of the highest standards of living in the world. For many years, the economy of the country depended largely on agriculture. Today agriculture, manufacturing and service industries are all important to the economy. New Zealand's economy depends on trade with many countries — Australia Britain, Japan and the United States.

Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Where is New Zealand situated?
- 2. What is the capital of the country?
- 3. What language do people speak?
- 4. Who is the head of the state?
- 5. Who runs the national government?
- 6. Who discovered the country?
- 7. What does the economy of New Zealand depend on?

NEW ZEALAND WAY OF LIFE

New Zealand has a high standard of living. New Zealanders eat more butter and meat per person than do the people of any other country. The government's medical program provides excellent health care. About 70% of New Zealand people own their houses. Almost every family has a car.

Most New Zealanders live in single-family houses with small vegetable gardens. In the larger cities some people live in apartment buildings. Almost every household has a refrigerator, a washing machine and other modern electric appliances. But air conditioning and central heating are rare because the weather is mild in New Zealand - not extremely hot or cold. In summer, people prefer to keep windows open. In winter, fireplaces or electric heater keep the homes warm.

Although about 4/5 of New Zealand's population live in urban areas, cities are not crowded. Traffic jams seldom occur, even in downtown areas. Large cities have excellent restaurants, milk bars, theatres concert halls and other places of entertainment. City life in New Zealand tends to be rather quiet. However it is changing in larger cities where international tourism is developing rapidly.

Near 1/5 of New Zealanders live in rural areas. In some of them, small settlements are linked by good roads. But in other areas, rancher's nearest neighbors may live kilometers away. Some ranchers live almost in isolation. Nevertheless, most farms and ranches have electricity. Many farm families run their farms with little or no hired help.



Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів.

Per person, single-family house, household, urban area, traffic jam, downtown, rural area, hired help.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ЧАСІВ ГРУПИ PERFECT

Змініть речення за зразком, вживаючи Perfect Tense.

Model: / am not going to do this exercise. — I am not going to do this exercise because I have done it already.

1. I am not going to read this story. 2. I am not going to see this film, 3. We are not going to discuss this book. 4.He is not going to have dinner. 5. They are not going to repair the road. 6. I am not going to buy a TV set. 7. She is not going to wash the dishes. 8. I am not going to answer this letter. 9. I am not going to turn off the tape recorder. 10. We are not going to learn this poem by heart.



Поставте дієслова у дужках у Present Perfect або Past Indefinite.

1. The children (to do) their homework. Now they can go to the skating-rink. 2. You ever (to be) in Warsaw? — Yes, I (to be) there last year. 3. I already (to send) the telegram. 4. I (to send) the telegram yesterday. 5. I (not te see) him in January. 6. I (not to see) him since January. 7. We (not to receive) any letters from her lately. 8. They (to go) to the camp three days ago. 9. I just (to see) him. 10. I (to see) him in 1973. 11. You (to have breakfast) already? 12. When you (to have breakfast)? 13. when you (to arrive) in Kiev? 14. He (to fall asleep) at half past seven. 15. I (to know) this engineer since I began to work at the plant. 16. At last I (to write) the composition; now I'll go for a walk.



Поставте дієслова у дужках у Future Indefinite або Future Perfect.

- 1. He (*to receive*) the telegram tomorrow. 2. He (*to receive*) the telegram by tomorrow. 3. I (*to do*) the exercises by seven o'clock. 4. I (*to do*) the exercises in the afternoon. 5. By this time you (*to take your examination*). 6. You (*to take*) your examination next week. 7. The teacher (*to correct*) our dictations in the evening.
 - 8. The teacher *(to correct)* our dictations by the next lesson.



Виразіть думку в одному реченні, вживаючи Present Perfect Continuous.

Model: I **began to do** this exercise a quarter of an hour ago. **I am still doing it** — **I have been doing** this exercise for a quarter of an hour.

1. My sister began to learn French two years ago. She is still learning it. 2. Our teacher began to teach English fifteen years ago. He is still teaching it. 3. I began to look for this magazine half an hour ago. I am still looking for it. 4. His father began to work at me railway station in 1962. He is still working there. 5. The boy fell asleep at ten o'clock. He is still sleeping.

5. Поставте питання до виділених слів.

1. He has been playing chess *since the childhood*. 2. His younger brother *has been skating* for an hour. 3. *Mary* has been looking after the baby since her mother went to the market. 4. We have been looking for you *for half an hour*. 5. Ann has been speaking over the telephone *for the last ten minutes*.



Поставте дієслова у дужках у Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Present Perfect або Present Perfect Continuous.

- 1. Where are the pupils? They (to *plant*) trees. They (to *plant*) them since the morning. They always (to *plant*) trees in October. They already (to *plant*) several hundred trees this year.
- 2. Ann *(to have)* her music lesson now. She *(to have)* her music lessons twice a week.
- 3. I am going to take a walk. I (to do) all my home exercises already. I (to do) them for three hours.
- 4. Since when they (to build) this house?
- 5. At last I (to find) the book I need. I (to look for) it for a quarter of an hour.
- 6. Don't shout. Helen (to read) an English book. She (to work) at her English every day. She (to learn) this language for three years. She (to read) many English stories this year.
- 7. What you (to do) in the morning?
- 8. What you (to do) since the morning?

TEMA 25:

АНГЛОМОВНІ КРАЇНИ

Заняття 6

КРАЇНИ – КОЛИШНІ КОЛОНІЇ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

The Commonwealth of Nations, usually called simply the Commonwealth, is an association of Great Britain and independent countries that were formerly part of the British Empire, together with their dependencies. The stated purpose of the Commonwealth is consultation and cooperation. Heads of Commonwealth governments meet at intervals of one to three years.

A state may withdraw from the Commonwealth, as did Ireland (1949), South Africa (1961), and Pakistan (1972), although Pakistan rejoined in 1989 and South Africa did so in 1994. With the admission of Mozambique (the first country to join that had never had a connection with the British Empire) and Cameroon in 1995, Commonwealth membership rose to 53.

The founding document of the Commonwealth was the Statute of Westminster of 1931. The members recognize the British monarch as the Commonwealth's symbolic head.

The Commonwealth has a secretariat in London that arranges meetings and conferences, disseminates information, and provides various technical services. There have long been economic ties between Britain and other members of the Commonwealth, and members formerly received preferential tariff treatment for goods they sold in Britain. When Britain joined the European Community (now the European Union) in 1973, the tariff preferences had to be abandoned.

1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

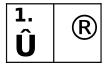
- 1. What is the Commonwealth of Nations?
- 2. Who is the head of the Commonwealth?
- 3. What was the founding document?



independent countries;

- dependencies;
- consultation and cooperation;
- the founding document;
- economic ties;
- preferential tariff treatment.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ PAST PERFECT TENSE. УЗГОДЖЕННЯ ЧАСІВ



Змініть пряму мову на непряму.

Model: Paul said, «I **met** her at the department store,» — Paul said that he **had met** her at the department store.

1. The woman said, «I studied German at school.» 2. The teacher said, «I saw them in Kiev.» 3. The girl said, «I have already spoken to them.» 4. The pupils said, «We have done the exercises.» 5. The man said, «I lived in Kaniv at that time.» 6. He said, «I did not recognize your handwriting.» 7. His aunt said, «I was at home at that time.» 8. The girl said, «I spent my holidays in the country.»



Поставте дієслова у дужках у Past Indefinite aбо the Past Perfect.

1. Yesterday we (to discuss) the film which we (to see) some days before. 2. When my sister (to go) to the theatre, I (to begin) to write the letter. 3. The children (to fall asleep) by ten o'clock. 4. He (to tell us) many interesting things he (to see) in Lutsk. 5. Peter (to show) us the bicycle his father (to buy) for him. 6. Mother (to cook) supper by the time they (to come) home.



Перекладіть англійською мовою.

1. Коли Неля прийшла до школи, її товариші вже полили квіти. 2. Ми читали книжку, яку я купив у Києві. 3. Учитель сказав, що він перевірив наші диктанти. 4. Учень переклав текст до десятої години. 5. Коли ми повернулися додому, дитина вже заснула. 6. Мій брат писав, що він уже склав екзамени з фізики й математики. 7. Він подякував мені за те, що я для нього зробив. 8. Учень прочитав уголос оповідання, яке він написав удома. 9. Минулого літа її батько їздив у село, де він про вів своє дитинство. 10. Вчора Аня прийшла додому о п'ятій годині. її молодший брат виконував домашні завдання, а

батько й мати ще не повернулися з роботи. 11. Вона була певна, що бачила цю жінку раніше, але не могла пригадати, де вона її бачила. 12. Його батько почав працювати на заводі, коли йому було двадцять років. До того він жив у селі. 13. Після того як мій товариш пішов додому, я згадав, що забув показати йому нові марки.

4. Дайте відповідь на питання, вживаючи запропоновані слова.

Mode1: — When did Peter come? (to have breakfast)

- a) He came when we were having breakfast.
- b) He came when (after) we had had breakfast.
- 1. When did you meet Robert?
- 2. When did you tell mother about it? (to cook dinner)
- 3. When did the children return? (to have supper)
- 4. When did you notice this man? (to cross the bridge)
- 5. When did you lose your bag? (to get out of the bus)
- 6. When did he ring you up? (to do the rooms)
- 7. When did your parents return? (to go to bed)
- 8. When did Ann go for a walk? (to begin to rain)
- 9. When did Peter ring you up? (to have tea)
- 10. When did it begin to rain? (to leave)

5

בו	<u> </u>	D	d	_:			
	×	вжиите н	вірну форму	дієслова у	/ дужка.		
1.	Cowpe	erwood rea	lized that h	e m	aking a very	remarkab	le confession (is,
	was).						
2.	She sc	arcely reali	ized what	happeni	ng (is, was).		
3.	Oh, Ja	ne! I didn'ı	t think you	be so ເ	ınkind (will,	would).	
4.	Each f	resh noise	crept through	her senses	like an ener	ny who $_$	found a gap
	in the	walls of a b	oeleaguered ci	ty (has, had	1).		
5.	I'm ju	st passing	through Chic	ago an	d I thought	you	_ tell me a little
	about 1	the city fro	m an investme	ent point of	view (may,	might).	
6.	Lunch	came just	as they were	e off Shee	rness. He di	idn't feel	so hungry as he
	though	nt he	be (shall, sho	uld).			
7.	Little	Hans was	very much d	listressed a	it times, as	he was af	raid his flowers
		think he	forgotten	them (wil	l. would: has	s. had).	

TEMA 26:

OCBITA

Заняття 1

РОЛЬ ОСВІТИ В ЖИТТІ ЛЮДИНИ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

LOOK AT US NOW!

ROMY ADAMS runs a catering company. She started off in her own kitchen and now runs three catering teams from premises in north London and caters mainly for conferences.

My maths teacher would die if she knew that I run my own company and do all the accounts myself. On my school report, she wrote, 'I see very little point in entering Rosemary for maths GCSE. Judging by the consistently low marks she has been getting this term, she is bound to fail the exam.' She was right of course, but when I wanted to set-up my own company, 1 enrolled at the local college and took an evening course in maths and accounting and I was one of the best in the class! A bit of motivation goes a long way!

ANN WATERMAN is a judge and has been an active member of parliament for the last ten years.

I was sent to a rather old-fashioned boarding School run by nuns. I obviously didn't make much of an impression there, because their final comment was, 'She has been a mediocre student and is highly unlikely to go on to further education. We think she is best suited to getting married and raising a family' The first thing I did when I left school was to join the women's liberation movement.

HENRY WOODS is an actor. He is at present filming a series to be shown on television in the autumn.

History was the only subject was any good at, and that's because the history teacher would sit and tell stories and bring it all alive. He never made us learn lists of dates by heart — he didn't need to because his stories made it all so memorable anyway. But other teachers used to say things like, 'Henry lives in a dream world. He needs to pay more attention.' I was hoping to go to university, but then one of my teachers wrote a comment on my report which took away all my confidence. He put, 'Henry is not expected to pass his A-levels with sufficiently high grades to gain a place at university'. So I didn't apply for a place at university. I went to acting school instead, and the rest is history, as they say. I suppose it was fate, but I still

feel angry with that teacher.

Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. Who did more than get married and raise a family?
- 2. Who followed the teacher's advice and didn't go on to university?
- 3. Who failed an exam in a subject which she later proved to be very good at?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МИНУЛИЙ НЕОЗНАЧЕНИЙ ЧАС НЕПРАВИЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ

1.

Вкажіть форму наступних дієслів у Past Simple.

To worry, to precipitate, to forbid, to retire, to retell, to do away, to whitewash, to whiten, to ascend, to apologize, to engage, to enfold, to give in, to decompose, to browbeat, to run away, to underestimate, to backbite, to mislead, to forget, to succeed, to take off, to overrun, to satisfy, to recede, to come in, to resign, to blackmail, to unbind, to win, to counteract, to forecast, to befriend, to lie, to predispose.

2.

Напишіть речення у минулому часі (yesterday/last week etc.)

1. He always goes to work by car. Yesterday
2. They always get up early. This morning they
3. He often loses his keys. Helast Saturday.
4. I write a letter to Jane every week. Last
week
5. She meets her friends every evening. Sheyesterday evening.
6. I usually read two newspapers every dayyesterday.
7. They come to, my house every Friday. Last Friday
8. We usually go to the cinema on Sunday last Sunday.
9. Tom always has a shower in the morning this
morning.
10. They buy a new car every year. Last year
11.I eat an orange every day.
Yesterday
12. We usually do our shopping on Mondaylast Monday.
13. Ann often takes photographs. Last weekend

14.We leave home a	at 8.30 every	morning.	this	morning
	/	- ()		- ()

WHY DID THE LITTLE DOG DIE?

Once Mrs. Reed intended to give a party. She wanted to invite her friends for dinner and a game of bridge. She was thinking what special dish to prepare for dinner when her maid-servant announced that there was a man at the back door offering to sell mushrooms.

The lady accompanied by the little terrier came down to the kitchen and found there a stranger with a basket over his arm. The lady knew nothing about mushrooms and she asked the man if they were not poisonous. The man reassured her that they were good. The lady paid the money at once, ordering the servant to empty the basket and return it to its owner. While the servant was emptying the basket she dropped a mushroom, and the terrier immediately swallowed it.

The guests arrived at the appointed hour and were served a dish of mushrooms, which they liked very much. When the guests began to play cards, the hostess noticed that the servant's eyes were red with tears. Calling her aside, Mrs. Reed asked her what was the cause of her tears. The girl said that she was crying because the dog had died.

The terrible truth flashed through the lady's brain. She addressed her guests and said that the mushrooms she had offered them were poisonous. She suggested going to the nearest hospital to have the contents of their stomachs pumped out. All rushed to the hospital. The staff of the hospital were surprised to see a group of patients in evening dress.

On arriving home, the lady asked where the terrier's body was.

«Oh,» said the servant; still sobbing, «The gardener has buried it, for it was so badly smashed, and we didn't even have time enough to put down the number of the car that so cruelly ran over the poor little pet.»



Вжийте вірну форму дієслова у дужках.

- 1. When the girl into the open street, she upon a doorstep; and for a few moments unable to pursue her way (to get, to sit down, to seem).
- 2. At that moment he or at least he exasperated (to suffer, to feel).
- 3. Young Mako a match, his pipe, and them slowly (to strike, to light, to approach).
- 4. The storm grew worse and worse, and the rain fell in torrents, and little Hans

- 5. Leila felt the girls really her (to see negative).
- 6. When there was nothing else he raw onions (to eat).
- 7. "I surely very long," returned Florence. "When I here? Yesterday?" (to sleep, to come)
- 8. When Katie in the tea-tray, the boy his eyes and with a bewildered air (to bring, to open, to sit up).

5.

Перекладіть українською мовою.

- 1. After the girls went upstairs, Mrs. Smith got up and walked slowly through the dining-room into the kitchen.
- 2. I saw it was 2 o'clock. We had been sitting there an hour and a half.
- 3. Here I saw this man, whom I had lost sight of some time.
- 4. My father was forty and had been a widower for fifteen years.
- 5. He spoke gently and raised his face to smile at her. It was then she saw that he had been crying.
- 6. I suddenly felt angry with my father: he was incredibly rude.
- 7. The moment the noise ceased, she glided from the room; ascended the stairs with incredible softness and silence; and was lost in the gloom above.
- 8. When Cowperwood reached the jail, Jasper was there.

TEMA 26:

OCBITA

Заняття 2

ОСВІТА В УКРАЇНІ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

Present day independent Ukraine has a well-developed system of education which matches the standards of the developed countries. Pre-school education is not compulsory and is fee-paying. Most parents take their children to nursery schools or kindergartens at the age of 3. Up to the age of 5 children mostly eat, sleep and play there, but in senior groups they are taught the basics of arithmetic, reading, writing, arts and in some schools foreign languages.

Compulsory secondary education begins at the age of 6—7 and is free in state schools and fee-paying in private ones. Some schools, especially those with language slant, have preparatory classes. Secondary education includes three stages: primary (1st—3d grades), basic (4—9th grades) and senior (10—11th grades). In regular secondary schools children start learning foreign languages from the 5th grade and have fewer lessons of language a week than specialized language schools that start teaching languages from the 1st grade. Recently new types of schools have appeared: gymnasiums and lyceums. In addition, there are schools with technical, computer, mathematical, law, pedagogical and art slant. All the subjects in the secondary schools are obligatory but there are optional courses that students of senior grades can take in addition to the required ones.

Extra-curricular activities usually include a variety of sports and drama clubs, interest groups and various school parties.

Those senior students who want to get qualification alongside the secondary education, can go to vocational training schools. Post-secondary education is provided by technical schools and colleges of 1st and 2nd Level of Accreditation that train young specialists in different trades.

Institutions of higher learning (higher educational establishments) include universities, academies, institutes and conservatories. They all hold entrance examinations to select the best applicants to be their students. Among the best known higher educational establishments there are Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Kyiv Polytechnic University, International Independent University «Kyiv-Mohyla Academy», Kyiv State Conservatory, Lviv State University, Kharkiv Natipnal University, Kharkiv State Pedagogical University, Kharkiv State

Polytechnic University and many others.

Post graduate education begins after the fast year of studies and usually results in theses on the chosen scientific topic and the degree of the Candidate of Science. Doctorate Degree is awarded for an outstanding scientific research.

1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What kind of education does a child get at the age of 3?
- 2. When does the compulsory education begin?
- 3. How many stages has secondary education?
- 4. Has a secondary school optional subjects?

2. Û

Складіть речення з наступними виразами:

- a well-developed system;
- the basics of;
- compulsory secondary education;
- preparatory classes;
- optional courses;
- extra-curricular activities;
- technical schools;
- scientific research.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПРЯМА ТА НЕПРЯМА МОВА



Змініть пряму мову на непряму.

1. The pupils said, «We study English.» 2. The girl said, «I learned French at school.» 3. The man said, «I am an engineer.» 4. My aunt said, «I'll be at home at seven o'clock.» 5. Mary said, «I was there with my parents.» 6. The boy said, «I have done my homework.» 7. His father said, «I don't speak Spanish.» 8. The doctor said, «I'll come again in the morning.» 9. The woman said, «I did not see Helen there.» 10. The children said, "We had lunch at school.» 11. The woman said, "I have three children» 12. Ann said, «I didn't buy anything at that shop.» 13. The boy said, «I am not hungry at all.» 14. The teacher said, «Nick does not know the rule.» 15. My friend said, «I didn't recognize him.» 16. The boy said, «My name is Paul.» 17. The girl said, «I am doing my homework.» 18. He said,

«I was there in 1945.» 19. She said, «I saw him at 5 o'clock.» 20. The teacher said, «London is the capital of England.»

2.5 Запитайте ваших друзів і скажіть, що вони відповіли.

Model: Ask your classmate if he speaks English. — Do you speak English? — Yes, I do. I speak English. — He said that he spoke English.

Ask your classmate:

1. if he studies mathematics; 2. if he goes in for sports; 3. if he will go to the cinema this evening; 4. if he is tired; 5. if he likes to play volley-ball; 6. if he drank tea for breakfast; 7. if he will go skiing today; 8. when he does his homework; 9. if he played chess with his friend;» 10. if he is hungry; 11. if he has read the novel.

3.

Змініть пряму мову на непряму.

- 1. She said, "We have been here for a week."
- 2. My brother said, "I met them yesterday."
- 3. He said, "We can't settle anything now."
- 4. Tom said, "We are writing a letter."
- 5. The young man said, "We arrived to city last night."
- 6. My sister said, "I was reading an interesting article at 5 o'clock."
- 7. The student said, "We'll have been writing this test for 2 hours by 4 o'clock."
- 8. She said, "I've never seen the like of it."
- 9. My mother said to her friend, "Come here at once!"
- 10. John said, "Why, I never expected he would do such a thing."

4.

Заповніть пропуски дієсловом to say або to tell.

- 1. He me as we came that he had lived here for many years.
- 2. He I must talk with your friend.
- 3. I him I made up my mind months ago.
- 4. I I would write to him tomorrow.
- 5. They met some people soon after they had got inside, who they had been there (in the maze) for three quarters of an hour and had had about enough of it. Harris them they could follow him, if they liked... They it was very kind of him and fell behind and followed.
- 6. Harris kept on turning to the right, but it seemed a long way, and his

cousin he supposed it was a very big maze. "Oh, one of the largest in Europe," Harris.

- 7. Harris he thought it was very fine maze.
- 8. The man he would go and consult his master.
- 9. Fox me that you were here!
- 10.She she would us all about it the next time we met.



Змініть пряму мову на непряму.

- 1. "O Dick!" she exclaimed, "I'm so glad you came!"
- 2. Suddenly her thoughts were interrupted. A young man, walking past her, had deliberately stopped... and stood facing her. "Excuse me," said this young man, "but I believe you to be Mrs. Cavalossi."
- 3. "O, please forgive me, Tom; my heart will break," said Maggie.
- 4. "Now you go and get me my hammer, Will," he would shout. "And don't you go, Maria."
- 5. She went to the window and looked out. "Do come and look, Arthur," she said.
- 6. "I have waited here an hour," he resumed, while I continued staring, "and the whole of that time all around has been as still as death. I daren't enter."

TEMA 26:

OCBITA

Заняття 3

ОСВІТА У ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Children in Britain must attend school from the age of 5 (4 in Northern Ireland) until they are 16. Before the start of formal schooling, many children attend nursery schools attached to primary schools. In addition some parents elect to send their children to private (fee-paying) nursery schools or kindergartens. In England and Wales, many primary schools also operate an early admission policy where they admit children under 5 into what are called reception classes.

Children first attend infants' schools or departments. At 7 they move to the junior school and the usual age for transfer from junior to secondary school is 11 (12 in Scotland). In some areas, however, «First» schools take pupils aged 5 to 8,9 or 10, and pupils within the 8 to 14 age range go to middle schools.

The British educational system was changed in the 1960s. Previously, pupils in the state system either went to a grammar school or a secondary modern school at the age of eleven. To enter a grammar school, pupils had to pass a national exam (the Eleven Plus). Those who failed went to a secondary modern school. This two-school system and the Eleven Plus were abolished and replaced by comprehensive schools. These are intended for all pupils, whatever their abilities. They are state schools which is the general term for any school which is run by the government and where the parents do not have to pay. Over 85% of secondary school pupils go to comprehensive schools. However, 145 grammar schools in England didn't close down. They are very popular because they offer a good academic education for the 11 to 18 — year age group. Children enter grammar schools on the basis of their abilities, first sitting the «11» plus or entrance examination. In grammar schools there is usually a main school and a sixth form (the last one) which is run separately. Grammar schools cater for 4% of children in secondary education.

A small minority of children attend secondary modern schools (around 4%). These schools provide a more general and technical education for children aged 11—16.

City Technology Colleges (CTCs) aim to give boys and girls a broad secondary education with a strong technological and business slant. They are nonfee-paying independent schools, set up by the Government with the help of business sponsors who finance a large proportion of the initial capital costs and develop links with the schools. There are now 15 such colleges in operation in England and Wales.

Specialist schools, which only operate in England, give pupils a broad secondary education with a strong emphasis on technology, languages, art and sports. There are over 250 specialist schools. They charge no fees and any secondary school can apply for specialist school status.

The independent school sector is separate from the state educational system, and caters for 7% of all schoolchildren in England and 4% in Scotland. About 250 of the larger independent schools are known for historical reasons as public schools. They are very expensive private schools and in some cases fees can amount to several thousand pounds a year. Some students gain scholarships and their expenses are covered by the schools. These schools usually have good academic standards and are attended by pupils from an upper class or wealthy background. Famous ones include Eton and Harrow. Eton, which was founded in 1440, is said to have been the first «public school» because students could come to it from any part of England and not, as was generally the case, just from the immediate neighborhood. Most public schools are boarding schools where the pupils live as well as study.

In Northern Ireland there are a few fee-paying schools, and in Scotland «public schools» are supported by public funds and are not fee-paying and independent.

1. Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What school do children under 5 attend in England?
- 2. What is the usual age for transfer from junior to secondary school?
- 3. When was the British educational system changed?
- 4. What changes took place in the educational system in 1960s?
- 5. What is the task of City Technology Colleges?
- 6. What was the first "public school"?



Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів.

To attend school, formal schooling, nursery school, reception classes, junior school, comprehensive school, run by the government, non-fee-paying school, wealthy background, public funds.

TEMA 26:

OCBITA

Заняття 4

вища освіта



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

HIGHER EDUCATION

There are different kinds of educational institutions in Great Britain: universities, colleges (residential and non-residential), University extra-mural departments, and evening departments at colleges.

If you want to go to university, you usually apply during your last year at school, when you are 17-18. You can apply to study at any university in Britain and most people choose a university that is not in their own town. So, university students usually live away from home Students get a grant or a loan from the government to study.

At the beginning of your last year at school you receive an application form. On this form you choose up to five universities that you would like to go to. The form is sent to those universities with information from your school about you and your academic record. If the universities are interested in your application, they will ask you to attend an interview. If they are still interested after the interview, they will offer you a place.

Any offer, however, is only conditional at this stage. Applications and interviews take place several months before students do their A-level examinations. These are the exams that you do at the end of your time at school. So, when a university makes an offer, it will tell you the minimum grades that you will have to get when you do your A-level exams. If you don't get those grades, then you will not be able to accept the place. It will be offered to someone else and you must apply again to another university.

You don't have to accept your place immediately. Some students don't want to go straight from school to university, so after they have taken their A-levels, they take a year out to work or travel.

At present there are about 40 universities in Great Britain practically every big city of the country has a university.

A university usually consists of some colleges, which are a part of the University. They provide training and give degrees to their students

Universities in Britain are different from those in other countries. They greatly differ from each other in date of foundation, history, tradition, size, methods of

teaching, way of student life, etc.

Until the 19th century there were only two universities in England Oxford and Cambridge. Both Universities are residential.

They have a tutorial system of education.

Each student has a tutor who helps the student to plan his work.

The student must regularly come to see his tutor. They discuss different questions and problems. A student writes papers on the subject which he is studying and submits them regularly to his tutor for correction.

The modern Universities are University of London, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and others. They are not residential. They provide instruction chiefly by means of lectures attended mainly by day students.

Most of civic universities were founded in the 19th century as University colleges. Later they became universities. These universities were founded to serve the needs of their city and surrounding area, in contrast to Oxford, Cambridge and London which took students from all over the country.

College is a separate institution. Most colleges are state colleges but there are also private colleges.

At present there are about 300 technical colleges in England. They give diplomas, not degrees. The course for training specialists at such colleges is shorter as a rule than at the universities. It usually lasts 3 or 4 years, while at the universities it lasts as a rule more than 4 years.

A person who studies for a degree at a British University is called an undergraduate. Bachelor of Arts or of Science is the first degree. One can become a B.A. after 3 years of hard study and a M.A. (Master of Arts or of Science) at the end of 5 years. Doctor of Philosophy is the highest degree.

Tuition costs a lot of money, about 800 dollars. We have to pay for taking examinations, for attending lectures, for borrowing books from the library, for hostel accommodations.

At all British universities there are good sporting grounds for jumping, boxing, skating, playing football, golf and other games.

The academic year has 3 terms. Each term lasts about eight — ten weeks. Between terms the students have their holidays — a month in winter, a month in spring and three or four months in summer.

Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What kinds of educational institutions in Great Britain do you know?
- 2. What should you do to become a university student?
- 3. What is application form for?
- 4. Should you go straight from school to university?

- 5. How many universities were in England until the 19th century?
- 6. What is the role of tutor in educational process?
- 7. What is the length of academic year?

Поради щодо переказу тексту

Для того щоб розпочати переказ тексту, можна використати такі фрази:

I am going to tell you about...

I'll try to say a few words about...

This text deals with...

This extract tells us about...

I've read the passage from the book «The Red Pony» by the well-known American writer John Steinbeck.

It is a, very dramatic episode about the birth of the interesting/ funny/ amusing little black dog...

Щоб продовжити переказ тексту, можете скористатися такими фразами:

As far as I know — наскільки я знаю

I think — я гадаю

I hope — я сподіваюся

I suggest / I believe / I suppose – я вважаю

In my opinion — на мою думку

Unfortunately — на жаль

If I am not mistaken – якщо не помиляюся

Frankly speaking — щиро кажучи

Most likely — найімовірніше

Most unlikely — найбільш неймовірно

The point is/ The fact is/ The thing is that — справа в тому, що...

To tell the truth — правду кажучи

They say — кажуть...

I am afraid — боюся

I mean — я маю на увазі

Actually (In fact)—фактично

It seems to me — мені здається

The problem is/ The trouble is that — проблема в тому, що...

TEMA 26:

OCBITA

Заняття 5

МО€ НАВЧАННЯ У ШКОЛІ

8-8

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

THE HAPPIEST DAY OF YOUR LIFE?

Some people say that your schooldays are the happiest days of your life. Here are six people talking about their schooldays.

Sally Jennings works in an advertising agency.

I went to the local grammar school. It was an all-girls' school, and we all had to wear uniform. That uniform! I really hated it! We had to wear white socks, white blouses, matching blue skirts and blazers, and one of those ... you know ... funny little hats. Ooh! And we had to wear ties, really! We didn't mix much with children from other schools. It was a bit snobbish, I suppose. The syllabus was very academic. We never did things like cookery or needlework. I was glad at the time but I wish they'd taught us a few ... a few basics. I can't even make a decent omelette. I didn't like games, either — a lot of girls running round a hockey field on a freezing cold January afternoon. I hated it! Oh and another thing I regret... I wish the school had been co-educational. I was terribly shy of boys for a couple of years after I left school... simply because I hadn't met many.'

Freddie Tapper is a successful self-employed builder. He went to a secondary modern school.

«School? I left when I was 15, and I was glad to get out. I knew exactly what I wanted to do. I wanted to start earning a living as soon as possible... in the real world. Most of die teachers were boring, and they didn't seem to understand us. They lived in a different world. They couldn't understand that we didn't want the things they wanted — you know, Shakespeare and all that rubbish! I'd have left earlier if I could. I think teachers are overpaid, and their holidays are too long. I don't know what they're always complaining about. I'm sorry I had to go to school at all!'

Samantha Wharton is the personnel manager of a department store.

I was at big comprehensive — nearly 2000 students. Because it was so big, there was a large choice of subjects and I liked that. I suppose it was a bit

impersonal sometimes. I often wished it had been smaller, but the teaching was very good and there were lots of extra activities. I played in the school orchestra — not very well — and helped to produce the school newspaper. I think comprehensives could be improved. A lot of my friends left at 16, and they now regret leaving so early. Some of them would have done very well academically, if they had been encouraged enough. Still, maybe things are different now.'

William Bunter is a civil servant.

He's a senior official in the Foreign Office. 'I went to Eton, actually. I suppose I had a very privileged education. Academic standards were very high and I was able to go on to Oxford. The thing I remember most is the comradeship. The friendships I made mere have lasted through my life. Sports were very important for me — I believe that team games teach people to work together, and we played every afternoon. There's been a lot of bad publicity about corporal punishment in schools. I was often beaten but it didn't do me any harm. Maybe young people would be better behaved these days if there were more discipline in schools. My only regret about boarding-school is that I didn't get to know my parents very well. I didn't see much of them after the age of eight. I've thought a lot about the problems, but I'd tike to send both of my sons to Eton. I've already reserved their places.'

Joyce Brown is a housewife.

I was brought up in the country and I went to the little village school. We were all together — boys and girls of all ages. It was like one big, happy family. It was difficult for the teacher of course — different ages and abilities — but the older children helped the younger ones. I think it was a good preparation for life. I wish they'd never closed it. My children have to travel four miles by bus to the school in town. My schooldays were very happy. I never passed any exams, but I don't regret going to my little village school. '

Darren Andrews was at a comprehensive school. He's unemployed.

I left last year when I was 18. I passed all my exams, but I still haven't been able to find a job. I wish I'd applied for university, but even with a degree, there's no guarantee of work nowadays. I wish I'd chosen different subjects. I specialized in English Literature, History, and Latin. I enjoyed doing them, but you see ... most of the jobs these days are on the technical side. I think schools ought to give more advice on careers and there should be more specific job preparation. If I'd known more about job possibilities, I'd've done other subjects.

1.5 Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What about your schooldays?
- 2. What do/did you tike?
- 3. What don't/didn't you like?
- 4. What about uniforms? games? punishment? subjects? teachers? extra activities? travel?
- 5. Is/Was it co-educational or single-sex?
- 6. What changes would you make/ would you have made?



Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів.

Syllabus, co-educational, extra activities, regret, a privileged education, academic standards, comradeship, corporal punishment, to apply for university, technical side, specific job preparation.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ ФОРМ МАЙБУТНЬОГО ЧАСУ

1.5 Запитайте вашого друга, використовуючи слова у дужках.

Model: — I shall work with Professor Brown over this problem, (how long) — How long will you work with him? — For two months.

- 1.I shall see Mary at the club, (when)
- 2.For your birthday I shall give you a very nice present, (what)
- 3.My dress will be ready in time for the party, (when)
- 4. Father will plant fruit trees in our garden. (how many)
- 5. They will see many places of interest in London. (what)
- 6.I shall wait for Pete near the theatre, (how long)
- 7. She will go to Kyiv for her winter holidays, (when)
- 8. Mary will translate this article easily, (why)
- 9.Mary will ring you up. (when)
- 10. They will wait for us after the concert, (where)



Складіть питання за зразком.

Model: — We shall go by the three o'clock train, (two o'clock) — Why won't you

go by the two o'clock train?

- 1.We shan't be ready by that time.
- 2. Ann will spend her summer in Kyiy. (in the country)
- 3.I shall buy you a detective story to read, (a historical novel)
- 4.Mother will cook pudding for dessert, (a cake)
- 5. For her birthday Mary's boyfriend will give her
- a box of chocolate, (flowers)
- 6.Paul will take a third-class train., (first-class)
- 7.We'll buy a dictionary in a week, (tomorrow)
- 8.We'll plant an acacia-tree here, (fruit-tree)

3.5 Запитайте вашого друга, уточнюючи факти.

Model: — *She will help Jack in his studies.* — *Who will help Jack?* — *Jane will.*

- 1. She will go to England next week.
- 2. She will look very beautiful in this dress.
- 3. She will give us a cup of hot tea.
- 4. They will have a good rest in summer.
- 5. He will soon return from abroad.
- 6. She will get the first prize at the competition.
- 7. He will take his exam the day after tomorrow.
- 8. They will receive a lot of letter from their friends.
- 9. They will study English in two years.
- 10. They will move to a new flat next Week.



Перекладіть речення англійською мовою.

- 1. Коли ти будеш говорити по телефону зі своїми друзями в Америці?
- 2. Чому ти не будеш присутня на вечорі? Я готуватимуся до шахового турніру.
- 3. Чи часто йде дощ о цій порі року в вашій області?
- 4. Коли ми повернемось додому, мати вже накриватиме на стіл.
- 5. Джон продивлявся газети, коли він побачив це повідомлення.
- 6. Якщо я не побачу Ганну сьогодні, я їй зателефоную.
- 7. У неділю ми збираємося відвідати свою бабусю.

- 8. В його саду багато молодих фруктових дерев.
- 9. Зараз тут стадіон. А що тут було раніше?
- 10. Коли мати прийде додому, все буде готове до вечері.

5. 8	N	0	Розкажіть про
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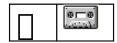
- -Tell your friends what each member of your family will be doing tomorrow night.
- -Describe what people will be doing if there is a fire in the house.
- -Ask each of your group mates what he/she will be doing tomorrow in the afternoon.

TEMA 26:

OCBITA

Заняття 6

СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ ЖИТТЯ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

COULD DO BETTER

What kind of student do you think Robbie Williams was? Read his description of his school life below. Were you right?

My first day at school I saw all these kids crying as they said goodbye to their mums, but I was more concerned with playing with the lads. I told Mum to go home; she was more upset than I was!

After Millhill Primary School I went on to St Margaret Ward which was the local High School. I was there until sixteen and ended up with eight or nine GCSEs. I was a good lad at school in that I never got caught. I did the normal laddish stuff that you'd expect a fourteen-year-old to get up to. I didn't smoke, but I went to smoker's corner. And you weren't allowed to wear trainers, so I'd always put hem on. I always used to be the one that would make the class laugh. Then as soon as the teacher turned round, I'd sit straight and the rest of the class would be laughing and they'd get I joined Take That in the middle of going from school to college. In fact I'm still registered at the Sixth Form College at St Margaret's now. When I go in the next time I'll probably get detention for being a few years late!



Закінчить речення, обрав вірну відповідь

- 1. Robbie was ...
- a) the class clown,
- b) the class genius,
- c) bottom of the class.
- 2. Primary school is for children ...
- a) from two to five years old.
- b) from five to eleven years old.
- c) from eleven to sixteen years old.

- 3. AGCSE is...
- a) a punishment,
- b) a qualification,
- c) a school subject.
- 4. You take your GCSEs at the age of ...
- a) sixteen
- b) fifteen,
- c) fourteen.
- 5. A detention is ...
- a) a punishment
- b) a qualification.
- c) a school subject.
- 6. You go to sixth form college ...
- a) when you're five.
- b) when you're eleven.
- c) when you're sixteen.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПРИСЛІВНИК. СТУПЕНІ ПОРІВНЯННЯ ПРИСЛІВНИКІВ



Вжийте прислівник у необхідному ступені.

- 1. His relations... had always treated Mrs. Clemets with great kindness; and she thought it impossible to do than go there and take the advice of her husband's friends (good).
- 2. She was the one who was being hurt (deeply).
- 3. He contrived to get a glimpse of Montanelli once or in every week, if only for a few minutes (often).
- 4. ... and moving his short legs he crossed the yard (fast).
- 5. Telegrams from the distant points reported that a dim vast mass had been glimpsed there through the fog at such an hour and was "undoubtedly the elephant" (absurdly).
- 6. Then he dismissed the thought as unworthy and impossible, and yielded himself to the music (freely).



Виберіть правильне слово.

Model: I opened the door slow/slowly, (slowly is right)

- 1. Are you angry/angrily? I haven't done anything.
- 2. Bill is a careful /carefully driver. He drives careful/carefully.
- 3. Can you please repeat that slow/ slowly?
- 4. Come on, George! Why are you always so slow/slowly?
- 5. The party was very good/well. I enjoyed it very much.
- 6. Tom didn't do very good/well in his examination.
- 7. Jane is studying hard/hardly for her examinations.
- 8. 'Where's Diane?' 'She wais here, but she left sudden/suddenly.'
- 9. I met them a long time ago, so I don't remember them very good/well.
- 10.My brother isn't very good/well at the moment.
- 11. Don't eat your dinner so quick/quickly. It's hot good for you.
- 12. Those oranges look nice/nicely. Can I have one?
- 13.I don't want to work for that company. They pay their workers very bad /badly.
- 14. Please be quiet/quietly. I'm reading.



Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи прислівник.

Model: *His answer was good.* — *He answered well.*

1. John is a slow eater. 2. Mary's translation of the sentence is correct. 3. My companion was a quick walker. 4. She was a careless cook. 5. His arrival was unexpected. 6. My friend is an excellent dancer. 7. His death was sudden. 8. Her speech at the meeting was wonderful.



Дайте відповідь на питання, використовуючи порівняльний ступінь прислівників.

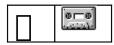
- 1. Does Peter drive the car as carefully as Tom? 2. Does a taxi run as fast as a bus?
- 3. Did Jane speak as calmly as Helen? 4. Did you come as late as your brother? 5. Does Nick speak English as slowly as Peter? 6. Does Susan speak French as well as her mother? 7. Does Harry get up as early as his father? 8. Does Jack do his grammar exercises as carelessly as he did last year?

TEMA 27:

РЕЛІГІЯ

Заняття 1

РЕЛІГІЯ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

RELIGION

Throughout world history religious beliefs have formed an important part of many people's lives, often to the extent of governing them completely. Today, there are scores of religions around the world, each with its own set of beliefs and values, from Christianity to Taoism.

EARLY RELIGIONS

Most major religions are devoted to a single God or a few gods, but it was not always so. Many early humans may have been animists, who believe there is a spirit or god in everything, from animals to rocks. Even today tribal societies in all parts of the world are often animists. They may believe that certain plants, animals or stones are especially important to the safety and happiness of the tribe. These things are called totems. They may also believe certain things are to be avoided at all costs. These are taboos.

Ancient civilizations like the Egyptians and Greeks had much more organized religious beliefs. They were polytheistic. This means that, like animists, they had many gods but the gods were all part of the same story. The Egyptians, for instance, had 2000 gods, but all the major gods were related to Ra, the sun god and creator. The major Greek gods were all associated with Zeus and Mount Olympus. There were also temples devoted to their worship and trained priests who alone knew their secrets. Religion was an important part of the social order.

RELIGIONS TODAY

Today many of the world's major religions, such as Christianity and Islam, are monotheistic - that is, they believe there is just one God. Hindus, however, worship many gods. In China, Confucianists base their lives on the teachings of Confucius, believing society is only happy and calm if people follow the Will of Heaven. Taoists believe there is a mystical power behind all events, and every person has their own special path. In Japan, Shintoists find strength and wealth by worshipping

Kami (holy energy).

RELIGIOUS STRIFE

Over the centuries, many people have been persecuted for their religion. Early Christians such as St Sebastian were martyred (killed for their beliefs), while during the Reformation, Protestants and Catholics slaughtered and tortured each other - most notoriously on St Bartholomew's Day, 1572, when the French Protestant Huguenots were massacred.

Religion has also been at the heart of many bitter conflicts throughout history, including the Crusades and the Troubles in Ulster.

DID YOU KNOW?

There are over 11 million Jews living outside Israel and 3.5 million living in Israel.

The Hindu holy text, the Mahabharata is, with 200,000 verses, the longest poem ever written.

Islam forbids Muslims to portray plants or animals, so they decorate things with geometric and other shapes.

William Tyndale was burned in 1535 for translating the Bible into plain English.

Jains of India will not take any form of life. They don't eat meat or fish and most will not eat eggs. Jain priests sweep paths to avoid stepping on insects.

Three million Muslims visit the holy city of Mecca in Arabia every year on a pilgrimage.

1.5 Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What does the term "animist" mean?
- 2. What is taboo?
- 3. What were the religious beliefs of the Egyptians and Greeks?
- 4. What are the world's major religions?



Belief, a single God, animist, tribal societies, polytheistic, creator, temple, worship, priest, monotheistic, the Will of Heaven, pilgrimage.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ВЖИВАННЯ АРТИКЛЯ З АБСТРАКТНИМИ ІМЕННИКАМИ

Вставте артикль де потрібно.	
1 young man smiled with air of embarrassment.	
2. I love to think of time that must come some day when	
have conquered nature, and toil worn human race	enter upon
era of peace.	
3. He longed for comfort of his sister's society.	
4. She guessed, from violence with which he rang bell	l, and
impatience he evinced at any delay, that he was out of his senses.	
5 young man throws himself into chair with a	air of
wretched self reproach.	
6 modern science is wonderful thing.	
7. She was brilliantly familiar with literature, tongues	
history, physics, metaphysics, philo	osophy, and
politics (in which I include modern politics).	C
8. His music was dance music needlework united the	em far more
effectively than music.	J _ C
9 dexterous activity which Caroline brought to ai	α οι
housekeeper did a world of good.	
2. Вставте a/an aбо some.	
1. I need money. 1 want to buyfood.	
2. We met interesting people at the party.	
3. I'm going to openwindow to get fresh air.	
4. She didn't eat much for lunch - onlyapple andbread.	
5. We live in big house. There'snice garden withbeautif	ul trees.
6. I'm going to maketable. First, I needwood.	
7. We talked to her and she gave usvery good advice.	
8. I want to writeletter. I needpen andpaper.	
9 We had nice weather when we were on holiday	

3.	
Z	

Вставте артикль де потрібно.

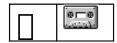
1.	We both appreciate simplicity.
	Priam left shop with feeling that life was good.
	It is such weary, weary work.
	He had comfortable feeling of working alone in large empty
	building, feeling of peace and complete privacy.
5.	In less than week Cowperwood knew financial condition of
	Messrs. Waterman as well as they did, better, to dollar.
6.	I had seldom heard my friend speak with such intensity of feeling.
7.	He gets salary of five pounds week.
8.	We had wonderful weather.
9.	Then she opened door, and saw in gloom short, thin
	woman dressed with shabby neatness.
_	
4	Вставте артикль де потрібно.
	Maria Para Para Para Para Para Para Para
1.	Glad was she to escape for a few moments solitude, sadness,
_	nightmare of her life.
	perfect health was Shirley's enviable portion.
3.	She and Edgar both lacked ruddy health that you will generally meet in
4	these parts.
4.	He retained great deal of reserve for which his boyhood was
_	remarkable.
	Oh, I've endured very, very bitter misery, Nelly!
υ.	He took grim pleasure, apparently, in exciting aversion rather than
7	esteem of his few acquaintances.
	He pines for kindness.
	He took up telegram with air of sullen resignation.
	It was cold, bleak, biting weather. She knew nothing of literature except certain authors who to
10	truly cultured might seem banal.
11	.Scarcely had words escaped her lips, when she tried by smile to
TT	deny confession of disappointment they seemed to imply.
12	.Delightful, doubtless, was consciousness that a young girl towards
14	whom her heart turned with almost fond impulse, looked up to her as
	instructor, and clung to her as friend.
	moracioi, and clains to her as micha.

TEMA 27:

РЕЛІГІЯ

Заняття 2

РЕЛІГІЇ СВІТУ



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

WORLD RELIGIONS

BUDDHISM

Buddhism is the religion of 300 million people in S E Asia. It is based on the teachings of Prince Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha, who lived in N E India from 563 to 483 BC. The Buddha was deeply saddened by people's suffering. After long meditation, he came to believe suffering came from desire and from too strong personal attachments. To be free of pain, we must rid ourselves of desire and reach a state of peace called Nirvana by following the eightfold path: perfect understanding, perfect aims, speech, action, way of life, effort, thinking and meditation. Buddhists believe that after death we are all reborn in a new body. But the course of our lives depends on our Karma - the way we behaved in both this and our previous lives.

2.5 Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. How many believers has Buddhism?
- 2. What is the base of Buddhism?
- 3. What do they call Nirvana?

ISLAM

Islam is one of the world's largest religions with an estimated 1100-1300 million believers.

It was founded in Arabia in the 7th century by the Prophet Muhammad, who Muslims believe was the greatest and the last of the prophets sent by God (AUah in Arabic). The word Islam means submission, and Muslims believe they must obey God totally and base their lives on the five pillars set out in the holy book, the Qur'an. These are: the profession of faith, prayer, payment of a welfare tax, fasting and pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca in Arabia. A mosque is a holy place of

gathering and worship. Mosques have a hollow in the wall (mihrab) and a small platform (mimbar) both facing the direction of Mecca. Before entering the mosque, worshippers cleanse themselves and take off their shoes. At prayer time they kneel with their heads touching the floor and facing the mihrab.

- 1. How many followers has Islam?
- 2. Who was the founder of Islam?
- 3. What is the base of life?

JUDAISM

Jews were the first to believe in a single god, Yahweh, 4000 years ago. God made an agreement with their ancestor, Abraham, that he would be their god and they would be his people if they obeyed his 613 laws and spread his word. Generations later, God rescued the Jews from slavery and gave his laws to their leader, Moses. These laws are written in the Torah (the holy book) and they guide Jews in all aspects of life and prayer. Jews look forward to the coming of the Messiah (God's anointed one), who, they believe, will bring an age of peace and security.

The Star of David is one of the holy symbols of Judaism. King David (1012-972 BC) was a Jewish national hero. Amongst his many great feats, he is said to have written the holy verses, the Psalms.

- 1. Who believed in single god first?
- 2. What is the name of holy book of Jews?
- 3. What do you know about King David?

CHRISTIANITY

Christianity is probably the world's biggest religion with more than 1500 million followers all over the world. Christians believe the Messiah was Jesus Christ, a Jew who lived in the Holy Land (Israel) 2000 years ago. Christ, they believe, was the Son of God. When he was crucified to death (nailed to a wooden cross) by his enemies, he rose from the dead to join God in heaven. Christ died, they say, to atone for our sins. After his death, his followers spread his teachings far and wide. There are now three main branches of Christianity: Roman Catholics whose leader is the Pope in Rome; Protestants; and the Eastern Orthodox Church.

- 1. How many followers has Christianity?
- 2. What are the main branches of Christianity?

HINDUISM

Hinduism is one of the world's oldest religions, founded 5000 years ago. It is also one of the most complex. Hindus worship many different gods, but they all believe in dharma, which is the right way to live. Like Buddhists, they also believe we all have past lives. If our lives were good, we are born again in a higher state; if they were bad, we are born as animals or insects. By following the dharma we may reach the perfect state of Moksha and so never need to be born again.

- 1. Is Hinduism the oldest religion?
- 2. What do Hindus believe in?
- 3. What do they think of past lives?

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ МНОЖИНА ІМЕННИКІВ



Виберіть вірне слово.

Model: — *I'm going to buy some new shoe/shoes, (shoes is right)*

- 1. They are going to buy some new chair/chairs.
- 2. They are going to buy some new furniture/furnitures.
- 3.He's got big blue eye/eyes.
- 4.He's got short fair hair/hairs.
- 5. The tourist guide gave us some information/informations about the town.



Виправте речення, якщо вони невірні.

- 1. She's a very nice person.
- 2. I need a few jeans.
- 3. I've got two brother and four sister.
- 4. It's a lovely park with a lot of beautiful tree.
- 5. There are a lot of sheep in that field.
- 6. Can you make many mistake when you speak English?
- 7. She's married and she has three childs.
- 8. Most of my friend are students.
- 9. He put on his pyjama and went to bed.
- 10. We went fishing but we didn't catch many fish...
- 11. There were three persons in the car, two women and a man.

- 12.I like your trouser. Where did you get it?
- 13. The town centre is usually full of tourist.

3.	
No.	

Виберіть вірне слово та закінчить речення.

1.It's a nice place. Many people there for a holiday. (go <i>or</i> goes?)
2.Some people always late. (is <i>or</i> are?)
3. The president is not popular. The peoplelike him, (don't <i>or</i> doesn't?)
4.A lot of peopletelevision every day. (watch <i>or</i> watches?)
5.Three people killed in the accident. (was <i>or</i> were?)
6.How many people:in that house? (live <i>or</i> lives?)
7the police carry guns in your country? (Do <i>or</i> Does?)
8. The policelooking for the stolen car. (is <i>or</i> are?)
9.I need my glasses, but I can't find (it <i>or</i> them?)
10 I'm going to buy new trousers today. (a <i>or</i> some?)

4.	

Виберіть та запишіть слова, які вживаються тільки в однині у ліву колонку та слова, які вживаються тільки у множині – у праву.

Advice, goods, information, optics, billiards, clothes, knowledge, progress, trousers, hair, spectacles, fruit, scissors, glasses, breeches, barracks, politics.



Утворіть множину наступних іменників.

Scarf, myth, house, cuckoo, swine, editor-in-chief, piano, datum, fly, sheep, glass, key, hero, solo, lady-bird, tooth, path, leaf, trout, portfolio, cargo, fish, phenomenon, merry-go-round, birth, sheaf, photo, ox, crisis, looker-on, child, potato, calf, louse, stimulus, deer.

TEMA 27:

РЕЛІГІЯ

Заняття 3

РИМ – ВІЧНЕ МІСТО

8 - 8

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

ROME

Rome (Italian: Roma), once the seat of a vast empire, is now the capital of Italy and the seat of the supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic church (at Vatican City, a sovereign state within Rome). The city is also the capital of Italy's Rome province and Latium region. Located in central Italy on both sides of the Tiber River between the Apennines and the Tyrrhenian Sea (27 km/17 mi to the west), the city was originally situated there because it is the first easy crossing of the Tiber upstream from the sea. The city of Rome has a population of 2,645,408 (1998 est.), and 3,175,000 persons (1991) live in the metropolitan area. The city covers an area of 1,507 km2 (582 mi2).

The Tiber, flowing through Rome from north to south, divides the city. On the east bank the most visible and plentiful remains of classical Rome are located south of Piazza Venezia. To the northwest and along the Tiber, medieval Rome centers on the area between the Via del Corso and the Corso Vittorio Emanuele. During the 16th century Pope Sixtus V began the modern transformation in the area east of the Via del Corso. Here were built the Vatican and Lateran palaces; new, wide streets; and the many squares, fountains, statues, and palaces for which Rome is famous. On the west bank of the Tiber are Vatican City and Trastevere, which has maintained much of its medieval charm.

The state-run University of Rome (1303) is a coeducational institution with an enrollment of 189,000 students. In addition, Rome has several church-run colleges; academies of fine arts; and the Conservatorio di Musica Santa Cecilia (1570), the oldest music academy in the world.

Many of Rome's museums are among the world's greatest. The Vatican museums and galleries contain the richest collections. Other great classical collections are housed in the National and Capitoline museums; magnificent paintings are in the Borghese, Corsini, Doria, and Colonna collections. Rome's opera house is one of Europe's finest. Rome also has many public gardens and parks.

1.5 Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What is Rome?
- 2. Where is Rome situated?
- 3. What is the population of Rome?
- 4. What is Rome famous for?



Дайте українські еквіваленти наступних слів та виразів.

Vast empire, the supreme pontiff, easy crossing, plentiful remains, medieval Rome, state-run, coeducational, enrollment, collections are housed, magnificent paintings.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛІВ



Перефразуйте речення у питальні та заперечні.

1. All pupils are supplied with textbooks. 2. America was discovered by Columbus. 3. The floor was painted last summer. 4. The shop will be closed at 8 o'clock. 5. The sick man is being operated on. 6. The room is being cleaned now. 7. This metro line was being built at that time. 8. This novel has been translated into Ukrainian. 9. A new cinema has been built in our town. 10. The tickets had been sold out by that time.



Поставте речення у Passive Voice.

Model: They grow wheat here. — Wheat is grown here.

1. The girls water the flowers every day. 2. They publish this magazine in Moscow. 3. We do not discuss such quest ions at our meetings. 4. Somebody built this castle in the 17 century. 5. They did not show this film last week. They will not finish this work tomorrow. 7. We shall persuade him to take part in the concert. 8. The workers are pairing the road. 9. They were showing the film from 7 [8. 10. She has locked the door. 11. Someone has broken a pencil. 12. I have posted the letter. 13. They had written composition before the bell rang. 14. The travelers made up not far from the village.



Поставте речення у Passive Voice.

Model: *Popov invented the radio.* — *The radio was invented by Popov.*

1. My sister teaches me English. 2. Peter drives the car. 3. The fascists killed her father. 4. Mary has lost her key. 5. Comrade Ivanov will meet the delegation. 6. The teacher has checked our dictations. 7. Our music teacher was conducting the orchestra.



Поставте речення у Passive Voice.

Models: The teacher **gave** him a pea. — He **was given** a pen. Everyone **looked** at the girt. — The girl was **looked** at.

- **A.** 1. They showed us the monuments of Lviv. 2. She offered me a cup of tea. 3. They promised her an interesting job. 4. They gave the actress a bunch of flowers. 5. He showed me the way to the railway station. 6. They offered US two tickets for the concert.
- **B.** 1. We sent for the doctor. 2. The children laughed It the little boy. 3. They look after the children. 4. The students listened to the professor with great interest. 8. People speak about this film very much. 6. The boys made fun of him.

5. Поставте питання до виділених слів.

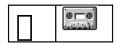
1. The letter will be answered *tomorrow*. 2. They were shown *many places of interest*. 3. Wheat is grown in *each of these regions*. 4. This town was founded *in the 15th century*. 5. Water-power stations are being built *on the mountain rivers*. 6. She was told the news *when she came*. 7. *The film* is much spoken about.

TEMA 27:

РЕЛІГІЯ

Заняття 4

РЕЛІГІЙНІ СВЯТА



Прочитайте та перекладіть текст українською мовою.

HOLIDAYS

Holiday – from «holy day» – is a day set aside for special observance, either religious or secular. Holidays are often marked by public ceremonies, such as parades and religious services, as well as by rest and recreation. Generosity and sharing are functional aspects of some holidays; most holidays are meant to engender a sense of union and of «belonging» among the participants. The festivals of various ancient civilizations shared certain themes: fertility, death, resurrection, harvest, and thanksgiving that are recognized in modern holidays around the world.

In many countries, important religious holidays have official sanction, at least in the sense that these are recognized days of rest from work. Examples are the Christian holy day of Christmas and the Jewish observance of Yom Kippur. For Muslims, the entire month of Ramadan is observed by periods of fasting and meditation. Fasting and feasting are contrasting features of holidays of other religions, too; Jews, for example, also fast on Yom Kippur, while Easter is one of the Christian «feast days».

Holidays in some cultures have both secular and religious overtones. For Chinese worldwide, the most important annual holiday marks the arrival of the lunar new year; the observation involves gift-giving and also religious ceremony. The New Year in India, celebrated on the last four days of December, is similar in nature.

There are many different holidays in Ukraine. Among them there are many state celebrations devoted to the birth of our country, the next of them have religious interpretation, and many of them have social meaning.

On January 7 we celebrate Christmas. On that day many years ago the Holy Christ Child was born. And now it is one of the greatest holidays in the country. At Christmas all towns, cities and villages have a special atmosphere. There are colored lights and decorations in the streets and squares. Before Christmas people clean the whole house and cook much tasty food. On the sixth of January we also have sacred supper or Kolyada. Special Christmas songs exist. With the help of them people congratulate each other, wish good crops, long life, much happiness, strong health and so on. You must remember that only boys should congratulate

because girls bring unhappiness.

In Great Britain Christmas day is observed on the 25-th of December. On Christmas Eve in the homes there is a great air of expectation. The children decorate the fir-tree with tinsel, colored lights and toys. The houses are decorated with holly and a bunch of mistletoe. The Christmas bird, nowadays usually a turkey, is prepared and stuffed by housewives.

The next religious holiday is Easter. It is movable. It is usually celebrated during the first Sunday after the first full moon after the beginning of spring. There are special attributes of this holiday. They are Easter eggs, so-called «krashankas» and «pysankas» and Easter cakes «pasks».

An egg has a symbolical meaning in many centuries. It's well known that eggs had a special significance even in the times of ancient Romans. Eggs were their first dish during meals. An egg was a sign of hope, life, and fertility even in the early epoch. In Christianity it became a personification of the new life, the Lord's gift. For many people Easter means the setting in of spring. During this day people say to each other: «Christ has risen from the dead».

In Great Britain Easter is also a time when certain old traditions are observed. It is the time of giving presents, and the Easter egg is the most popular emblem of this holiday. Nowadays Easter eggs are usually made of chocolate.

There are only six public holidays a year in Great Britain, the days on which people need not go to work. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Spring Bank Holiday and Late Summer Bank Holiday. In Scotland, the New Year's Day is also a public holiday. Most of these holidays are of religious origin, but for the greater part of the population they have lost their religious significance and are simply days on which people relax, eat, drink and make merry.

1.5 Дайте відповіді на питання.

- 1. What does the word "holiday" mean?
- 2. What are the aspects of holidays?
- 3. What world religious holidays do you know?
- 4. What kinds of holidays do we have in Ukraine?
- 5. When and how do Ukrainians celebrate Christmas?
- 6. Has Easter a fixed date?
- 7. How many public holidays has Great Britain?



Special observance, secular, recreation, generosity, to engender, fertility,

resurrection, harvest, official sanction, fasting and meditation, feast days, the lunar new year, sacred supper, tinsel, bunch of mistletoe.

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ВПРАВИ ПОВТОРЕННЯ МОДАЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ

1.

Запитайте хто може (повинен) зробити це.

Model: — *I cannot help you with mathematics. Can John help me? Yes, he can.* (No, he cannot.)

- 1. The children cannot swim in the sea. It is cold.
- 2.I cannot walk with you to the station.
- 3. Charles cannot sing this song. He has a sore throat.
- 4. They cannot buy a TV set now. They are short of money.
- 5.I cannot go to the concert with you tonight.
- 6.I cannot translate this text without a dictionary.
- 7.My father cannot repair a television set. He has a sore finger.
- 8. You must not be present at the trial. It will be held with closed door.
- 9. You must not keep silent about this matter.
- 10. You must not learn the poem by heart. It is too difficult for you.

2.

Поставте питання, використовуючи слова у дужках.

Model 1: — You must go home now. (stay) - Can't I stay a bit longer?

- 1. You must go to bed, John, (watch TV)
- 2. You must type the letters immediately, Mary. (after lunch)
- 3. You must change your clothes before dinner. (wear this dress)
- 4. You must prepare roasted meat for the picnic. (take some sandwiches)
- 5. You must buy some tomatoes at the greengrocer's. (bananas, too)

Model 2: — Peter's hat is very old. (buy a new one) — Why can't he buy a new one?

- 1. Rachel misses her grandmother very much. (visit)
- 2.Roger's hair is too long. (go to the barber's)
- 3. David has a high temperature. (take this medicine)
- 4. The children are bored. (tell a funny story)
- 5.It is very difficult for the boy to do the sums. (help)

3.

Дайте відповіді на питання, використовуючи слова у дужках.

Model: — Why can't you see your friend off? (to go home) — I must go home.

- 1. Why can't we sleep a bit longer? (to leave before dark)
- 2. Why can't you take a cup of coffee? (to hurry)
- 3. Why can't you wash the dishes? (to do homework)
- 4. Why can't you help your mother about the house? (to go to the office)
- 5. Why can't Olga go to the theatre with us? (to stay with the baby)
- 6. Why can't David fly to London today? (to speak to the director first)
- 7. Why can't Mary join the excursion? (to finish the report)
- 8. Why can't they talk to him at once? (to receive patients first)
- 9. Why can't your son help you? (to go to the University)
- 10. Why can't they buy new furniture? (to pay for the car)



Скажіть, що ви можете зробити зараз, але не могли зробити якийсь час тому.

Model: — Can you meet him today? (last night) — Yes, I can. I can meet him today but I couldn't meet him last night.

- 1. Can Jim skate? (last winter)
- 2. Can you come to place tonight? (yesterday morning) |
- 3. Can John repair a radio? (last year)
- 4. Can Father work in the garden this afternoon? (on Friday)
- 5. Can you pay for the radio set this week? (last week)
- 6. Can you go with me to the cinema? (in the morning)
- 7. Can Roger play the guitar? (a few years ago)
- 8. Can Mr Johnson help us today? (yesterday)
- 9. Can we discuss this problem now? (yesterday)

5.5 Дайте відповіді на питання за зразком.

Примітка: Необхідність виконання дії в минулому і майбутньому передається сполученням *have to* у відповідному часі.

Model: — Why didn't you stay there? (to go home) — I had to go home.

1. Why didn't John post the letter to Ann? (to find her new address)

- 2. Why didn't Kate go skiing with us? (to cook dinner)
- 3. Why didn't David stay longer? (to go to the office)
- 4. Why didn't Harry come to see us? (to write a report)
- 5. Why didn't Mary go to the concert with us? (to look after her sick child)
- 6. Why didn't you join us at Helen's? (to walk the dog)
- 7. Why didn't the boy play football? (to work in the garden)
- 8. Why didn't Jack help you with mathematics? (to help Mother about the house)
- 9. Why didn't David ride the bicycle? (to repair it)
- 10. Why didn't you go to the skating-rink with us? (to bring my little sister from the nursery school)

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(англійська мова)

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