

МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

Л. А. Люлька

PRACTISE YOUR ENGLISH

ПРАКТИКУМ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

**(для слухачів підготовчих відділень
та абітурієнтів)**

Київ 2006

ББК 81.2АНГ-9
Л94

Рецензенти: *Н. С. Хоменко*, канд. філол. наук, доц.
О. А. Борисенко, канд. філол. наук, доц.
І. С. Бахов, д-р філософії в галузі психології, доц.

*Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії
управління персоналом (протокол № 3 від 23.03.05)*

Люлька Л. А.

Л94 Practise your English = Практикум з англійської мови (для слухачів підготовчих відділень та абітурієнтів). — К. : МАУП, 2006. — 120 с. — Бібліогр.: с. 117.

ISBN 955-608-577-1

Практикум складається з 4 модулів, які містять теоретичний матеріал та практичні завдання для засвоєння граматичного програмного матеріалу, перелік тем для усної співбесіди та орієнтовні приклади їх викладення, 4 письмові контрольні роботи (по 2 варіанти, які відрізняються рівнем складності) та список рекомендованої літератури.

Для слухачів підготовчих відділень до вступу у вищі навчальні заклади та абітурієнтів за всіма напрямками.

ББК 81.2АНГ-9

ISBN 966-608-577-1

© Л. А. Люлька, 2006
© Міжрегіональна Академія
управління персоналом (МАУП), 2006

Передмова

Дисципліна “Англійська мова” входить до програми підготовки до вступу у вищі навчальні заклади слухачів підготовчих відділень та абітурієнтів за всіма напрямками. Слухачі напрямів “Менеджмент зовнішньоекономічної діяльності”, “Політологія”, “Соціологія. Public Relations”, “Переклад” наприкінці курсу складають екзамен, який одночасно є випускним на підготовчому відділенні та вступним до інституту на відповідну спеціальність. Для слухачів усіх інших напрямів формою підсумкового контролю є залік.

Мета дисципліни — сформувати в абітурієнтів уміння та навички читання, аудіювання, усного монологічного та діалогічного мовлення відповідно до тематики, граматичної компетенції. Засвоєння структури мови відбувається в типових комунікативних контекстах і основних видах мовленнєвої діяльності (аудіюванні, говорінні, читанні, письмі).

Абітурієнт повинен мати такий обсяг знань, умінь та навичок з англійської мови:

Говоріння. Розуміти англійську мову в обсязі тематики середньої школи, правильно відповідати на запитання до прочитаного тексту та вести бесіду в межах тем, визначених програмою середньої школи.

Читання. Уміти правильно читати, знати основи граматики і сполучуваності слів; мати лексичний запас, необхідний для розуміння англійських текстів середньої складності (усний переклад текстів обсягом 1100 друкованих знаків за академічну годину з використанням словника).

Навички вимови, володіння лексичним мінімумом, знання граматики та правил читання перевіряються у процесі читання тексту й усної співбесіди.

Навчання абітурієнтів передбачає вивчення слів англійської мови, розуміння дії правил словотворення, граматичних правил, читання текстів англійською мовою вголос згідно із правилами читання, розуміння текстів, переклад, слухання аудіотекстів для на-

вчання правильній вимові, сприйняттю на слух змісту повідомлення і побудові запитань та відповідей до текстів.

Для досягнення необхідного рівня володіння мовою слід систематично тренувати пам'ять шляхом вивчення англійських слів, текстів. Слід пам'ятати, що уміння розвиваються у процесі роботи, тому практичному застосуванню англійської мови слід приділяти особливу увагу. Необхідно добре розуміти матеріал, оскільки усвідомлений матеріал запам'ятовується легше, ніж неусвідомлений.

Наприкінці курсу абітурієнти повинні вміти:

- вести бесіду-діалог проблемного характеру відповідно до програмної тематики та комунікативної функції;
- робити самостійні усні монологічні повідомлення англійською мовою за тематикою курсу;
- реферувати (усно та письмово) оригінальні різностильові тексти;
- здійснювати адекватний письмовий та усний переклад з англійської мови на українську та навпаки текстів, що відповідають тематиці та рівню складності курсу.

Форми підсумкового контролю:

Залік. Залік відбувається в письмовій та усній формах.

Письмова частина заліку: переклад речень з української мови на англійську.

Усна частина заліку (виконання одного з двох запропонованих завдань):

- монолог та обмін думками, відповідно до запропонованої теми;
- читання та реферування тексту обсягом до 1 сторінки.

Екзамен (екзамену передую підсумкова контрольна робота):

- читання тексту обсягом до 1 сторінки, переклад та переказ;
- монолог та обмін думками на запропоновану тему;
- переклад речень з української мови на англійську.

**Іменник. Артикль. Займенник.
Прийменник. Прикметник.
Прислівник.**

Іменник

Іменники в англійській мові поділяють на злічувані (countable) та незлічувані (uncountable).

Злічувані іменники означають предмети, які можна полічити: **a pencil** (олівець), **a student** (студент), **an answer** (відповідь). Злічувані іменники вживаються в однині та множині.

Незлічувані іменники — це назви речовин, абстрактних понять, які не піддаються лічбі: **air** (повітря), **time** (час), **money** (гроші) та ін. Незлічувані іменники не мають форми множини.

Форма *множини* більшості іменників *утворюється* додаванням до форми однини закінчення **-(e)s**: a lamp — lamps, a lake — lakes, a bus — buses, a class — classes, a box — boxes.

Якщо іменник в однині закінчується на **-y** з попередньою приголосною, то **у** змінюється на **i**: a story — stories.

Іменники на **-o** приймають закінчення **-es**: a hero — heroes; *але* слід запам'ятати винятки: piano — pianos, a photo — photos.

У деяких іменниках, що в однині закінчуються на **-f** або **-fe**, у множині **f** змінюється на **v** з додаванням закінчення **-(e)s**: a wife — wives, a wolf — wolves, a half — halves, a calf — calves.

Проте у багатьох іменниках цього ж типу множина утворюється за загальним правилом: a chief — chiefs, a safe — safes.

Множина деяких іменників утворюється зміною кореневого голоного: a man — men, a woman — women, a foot — feet, a tooth — teeth, a goose — geese, a mouse — mice.

Іменник **child** у множині має форму **children**; an ox — oxen.

Деякі іменники латинського і грецького походження зберігають форми множини, які вони мали в цих мовах: a **phenomenon** — **phenomena**, a **crisis** — **crises**, a **radius** — **radii**.

Деякі іменники мають однакову форму в однині і множині: **sheep**, **deer**, **swine**, **fish**.

Складні іменники утворюють форму множини по-різному: a **daughter-in-law** — **daughters-in-law**, a **school-mate** — **school-mates**; **forget-me-not** — **forget-me-nots**, **merry-go-round** — **merry-go-rounds**.

Практичні завдання

1. *Поставте іменники у множині, зверніть увагу на вимову закінчень.*

Pen, set, bed, tip, lip, test, pin, net, seed, lid, pie, type, pine, pile, list, file, box, book, boss, car, knife, sister, shelf, tie, friend, theatre, letter, brother, tooth, man, deer, ox, photo, class, story, piano, match, page, patch, dish, cage, mass, bench, baby, lady, bag, city, day, army, party, hero, fish, chief.

2. *Виберіть злічувані іменники та поставте їх у множині.*

Porridge, daughter, salt, sugar, butter, milk, tea, cake, bacon, toast, pleasure, tea-pot, water, egg, marmalade, mustard, watch, sausage, bread, pepper, soup, fruit, waitress, knife, discussion, beer, potato, orange.

3. *Підберіть необхідні за змістом іменники.*

1. I have a camera but I don't take many ... 2. There are twelve ... in a year. 3. A vegetarian is a person who doesn't eat ... 4. There was a good ... on at the cinema. 5. There are seven ... in a week. 6. He is not very good at writing ... 6. Tomorrow I'm going to the party with some ... of mine. 7. There were very few ... at school today. All are on holidays. 8. I want to water the flowers. I need some ... 9. I'm writing a report. Give me some ... 10. I can speak two foreign ... 11. Victor travels a lot. He has been to many ... 12. Our house is very small. We don't have many ... and there is not much ... in it.

4. *Поставте іменники в дужках у множині.*

1. Many people were injured when two (car) crashed in the thick fog.
2. We often find rare (book) in this library. 3. In Siberia there are many

(wolf) still living in the (forest). 4. Please cut this melon into two (half). 5. King Henry VIII had six (wife). 6. The (thief) broke into the house without attracting attention of (passer-by). 7. Many people think that (parent-in-law) are potentially a nuisance. 8. Shakespearean (hero) are generally the victims of circumstance. 9. The police called for (eyewitness) to come forward and give evidence. 10. Many teachers in schools are (woman) but some are (man). 11. Victor fell off his bicycle and broke two (tooth). 12. The Romans often used (goose) to guard their houses. 13. We have two (child), a boy and a girl. 14. Cats sometimes kill (mouse) for food and for sport. 15. These shoes are too small: my (foot) hurt. 16. Many kinds of (sheep) are raised for the wool, meat, milk, and skin. 17. Buffaloes, bison, and yaks are also called (ox). 18. He arranged that a lot of his (book) should contain detailed (index). 19. The eyes are sometimes (index) of character. 20. He agreed that these were strange (phenomenon). 21. We cannot proceed on such unlikely (hypothesis). 22. He wished to place certain (memorandum) before the committee. 23. The new (syllabus) will be drawn up according to different (criterion). 24. Television and newspapers are mass (medium) of information.

5. Виберіть дієслово, яке узгоджується з іменником за категорією числа.

1. Twenty hryvnas (seem, seems) a fair price. 2. 500 kilograms (was, were) too big load for this car. 3. A hundred dollars (is, are) a lot of money. 4. Three hours (was, were) enough to write the report. 5. The news (is, are) wonderful. 6. Physics (is, are) difficult for me. 7. Their wages (is, are) high. 8. His trousers (is, are) a bit short. 9. Politics (is, are) interesting for everyone nowadays. 10. Darts (is, are) a game played in British pubs. 11. Her clothes (is, are) luxurious. 12. Linguistics (has, have) developed rapidly in modern times. 13. Mathematics (was, were) different ten years ago. 14. A reward of \$500 (has, have) been offered for his article. 15. The scissors (is, are) quite sharp. 16. The Times (has, have) a half-inch front page article. 17. The police (is, are) investigating this theft. 18. The public (is, are) asked to help. 19. Sports (is, are) very popular these days. 20. My glasses (is, are) dirty. 21. Your advice (was, were) very useful. 22. The acoustics of this cathedral (is, are) excellent. 23. Your hypothesis (is, are) very interesting. 24. The fruit (was, were) fresh.

6. Перекладіть англійською.

1. Одна ручка, сім краваток, два ліжка, дев'ять ручок, п'ять пирогів, мої ручки, десять контрольних робіт, моє життя, моя контрольна робота. 2. Зустрінь своїх сестер. 3. Надішли мені сім краваток. 4. Дай Тетяні десять ручок. 5. Знайди Петра та його друзів. 6. Зустрінь мене та мою сім'ю біля театру. 7. Дозвольте мені відправити цього листа з Вашого комп'ютера. 8. Дозвольте мені зустріти Віктора та його братів. 9. Знайди мої контрольні роботи на тих полицях. 10. Мені потрібна ваша порада. 11. Ваші поради дуже корисні, але я не можу ними скористатися. 12. Інформація була дуже важливою для них. 13. Яка чудова книжка! 14. На щастя, у мене для вас гарні новини. 15. Ви сьогодні слухали новини? 16. Мені дуже шкода, але у мене погані новини. 17. Він завжди приносить нам добрі новини. 18. Я вважаю, що лише напружене навчання може допомогти успішно скласти іспити. 19. Я люблю каву з молоком. 20. Це не мої гроші, я не можу вам їх позичити. 21. Поліція ще не спіймала злодія. 22. Приємно провести відпустку біля моря, якщо погода сонячна. 23. Їй дуже подобається її нова робота. 24. Мама принесла свіжих овочів та фруктів з магазину. 25. Хто надав вам таку цікаву інформацію?

Відмінки іменників

Відмінок — це форма іменника, що виражає зв'язок іменника з іншими словами в реченні. В англійській мові їх два: **загальний** (the Common Case) і **присвійний** (the Possessive Case). Загальний відмінок не має спеціальних відмінкових закінчень. Зв'язок іменника в загальному відмінку з іншими словами виражається прийменниками, а також місцем, яке іменник займає в реченні:

I am drawing **with a pencil**. I am drawing **a pencil**. I gave the ticket **to my sister**.

Присвійний відмінок відповідає на питання **Whose?** (*Чий? Чия? Чий? Чия?*).

Присвійний відмінок однини **утворюється** додаванням до іменника апострофа і закінчення **-s**:

Jack's friend (Джеків друг); Olga's brother (брат Ольги); Alice's room (кімната Еліс).

Якщо іменник однини закінчується на **-s, -ss, -x**, то на письмі в присвійному відмінку додається здебільшого тільки апостроф, хоча можливе і додавання **'s**:

James' coat (пальто Джеймса) — James's coat; class' blackboard (класна дошка) — class's blackboard.

Якщо іменник у множині закінчується на **-s**, то в присвійному відмінку множини до нього додається лише апостроф:

students' books (книжки студентів); two years' absence (дворічна відсутність).

Якщо іменник у множині не закінчується на **-s**, то його присвійний відмінок утворюється так само, як і в однині, тобто додаванням **'s**:

children's toys (дитячі іграшки); Women's Day (Жіночий день).

Іменник може вживатися у функції означення. Тоді з'являється прийменник **of**:

- для означення речей, думок: the roof **of** the garage, the name **of** the book, the owner **of** the restaurant;
- зі словами: the **beginning / end / top / bottom / front / back / middle / side**: the back **of** the car, the beginning **of** the month;
- для означення організацій, груп людей вживають як **of**, так і **'s**: the decision **of** the government (the government's decision), the success **of** the company (the company's success).

Практичні завдання

1. Закінчіть речення після тексту.

Anna and Victor are married. They have two children, Kateryna and Borys. Kateryna is married to Andriy. Kateryna and Andriy have a daughter, Olena.

1. Anna is ... wife.
2. Victor is ... husband.
3. Kateryna is ... sister.
4. Borys is ... uncle.
5. Borys is ... brother.
6. Olena is ... niece.
7. Kateryna is ... wife.
8. Kateryna is ... mother.
9. Victor is ... father.
10. Victor is ... grandfather.
11. Olena is ... granddaughter.
12. Andriy is ... husband.

2. Доповніть речення, вживаючи іменники у присвійному відмінку.

1. I like ... (Borys / car).
2. What is ... (the name / this village)?
3. When is ... (your mother / birthday)?
4. Do you like ... (your father / car)?
5. Put your signature ... (the bottom / page).
6. What is ... (the

telephone number / Olena)? 7. What was ... (the cause / the accident)? 8. ... is near the city centre. (the flat / my friend). 9. ... is very good. (Svitlana / knowledge / history). 10. For me the afternoon is (the best part / day for learning). 11. ... is very interesting. (the book / this writer). 12. ... is very luxurious. (the design / this room).

3. Дайте відповіді на запитання, вживаючи іменники у присвійному відмінку.

1. Whose bag is this? (my brother) 2. Whose daughter lives in L'viv? (my neighbour) 3. Whose book is on the desk? (my friend) 4. Whose marks are good? (their son) 5. Whose name is Vika? (my sister) 6. Whose car is this? (his father) 7. Whose is this umbrella? (Tetiana) 8. Whose is this idea? (Mykola) 9. Whose are these clothes? (his brother) 10. Whose poetry do you like best? (Tsvetayeva) 11. Whose are these uniforms? (the soldiers) 12. Whose is this pen? (her friend).

4. Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи іменники у присвійному відмінку.

1. Ivan has a brother. 2. Vika has a sister. 3. Shakespeare wrote plays. 4. Tsvetayeva wrote poetry. 5. The goat gives milk. 6. The student made a mistake. 7. The ship has a siren. 8. The siren made noise. 9. My mother has a bag. 10. The book has a name. 11. The Academy has a history. 12. My friend has some problems. 13. The holidays lasted a month. 14. The journey took two hours. 15. My sister has a flat. 16. His parents have a house. 17. Our teacher has strange name. 18. The magazine has 50 pages.

5. Виберіть правильний варіант із поданих у дужках.

1. I stepped on (the tail of the dog, the dog's tail). 2. (The test of Maria, Maria's test) was written without mistakes. 3. (The leaves of the trees, trees' leaves) are green. 4. Have you seen (the newspapers of yesterday, yesterday's newspaper)? 5. Where is (the cat's food, the food of the cat)? 6. When is (the doctor's visit, the visit of the doctor) arranged? 7. Be careful, (the back of the car, the car's back) is very close to the building. 8. The students have (two months' holidays, holidays of two months) in summer. 9. Where did you last see (the glasses of your mother, your mother's glasses)? 10. Is that (his father's car, the car of his father) over there? 11. (The house's roof, the roof of the house) is red. 12. (The sun's rays, the rays of the sun) are very hot at the Equator.

6. Перекладіть англійською.

1. Книга мого друга.
2. Книжки моєї подружки.
3. Книжки моїх друзів.
4. Дочка моїх сусідів.
5. Діти наших вчителів.
6. Контрольні роботи його студентів.
7. Листи її батьків.
8. Брат вашого чоловіка.
9. Подруга Вікторії.
10. Лист Михайла Петренка.
11. Квартира вашого друга велика?
12. Ви не відповіли на Богданового листа.
13. Ти відповів на всі запитання екзаменаційного білета?
14. Чоловік вашої подружки добре говорить англійською?
15. Це зошити наших студентів.
16. Ви знаєте дітей ваших сусідів?
17. Дружина нашого сусіда — вчителька.
18. Як називається книжка твого брата?

Артикль

1. Неозначений артикль *a/ an*.

Неозначений артикль вживається тільки з іменниками в однині.

Артикль **a/ an** вживається:

- якщо про предмет говориться вперше: It is **a** pen. — перед *приголосним*. It is **an** apple. — перед *голосним*;
- у значенні “один із, будь-який”: Give me **a** pen. — Дайте мені будь-яку ручку. (Я не маю жодної і згоден узяти ту, яку мені запропонують);
- з іменником — іменною частиною складеного присудка: My father is **a** doctor;
- з іменником після звороту **there is**: There is **a** pen on the table;
- з додатком після дієслова **have / has**: I have **a** sister;
- після слова **what** в окличних реченнях: What **a** beautiful day!
- у значенні числівника **one** (один) перед числівниками: **a** hundred (одна сотня), **a** thousand (одна тисяча), **a** million (один мільйон), **a** dozen (одна дюжина);
- з іменниками у значенні **one** (один): **An** apple **a** day keeps the doctor away. (Одне яблуко в день — і лікарня не потрібно).

Артикль **a / an** не вживається:

- перед іменами, прізвищами, назвами країн, міст, континентів: I see Kate (Я бачу Катю); Kyiv is a city (Київ — велике місто);

- якщо перед іменником стоїть присвійний (**my, his, her...**) або вказівний (**this / that**) займенник: It is **a** pen. (Це — ручка). It is **my** pen. (Це моя ручка). This pen is on the table. (Ця ручка на столі).

Неозначений артикль вживається також у ряді словосполучень:

- a lot of** — багато
- a few** — мало
- a little** — небагато
- at **a** time — одночасно
- in **a** loud voice — гучним голосом
- in **a** low voice — тихим голосом
- to be in **a** hurry — поспішати
- to have **a** good time — гарно провести час
- to have **a** cold — застудитися
- to go for **a** walk — піти на прогулянку

В англійській мові прикметник завжди стоїть перед іменником. Артикль ставиться перед прикметником: **a** bad apple, **a** nice man. It is **a** lamp. It is **a** nice lamp. It is **a** day. It is **a** fine day.

2. Означений артикль *the* має значення “саме той, конкретний”:
Give me **the** book. — Дайте мені книжку. (Саме ту, яку я прошу).

the (конкретний, цей)	
однина	множина
the	the
The lamp is nice.	The lamps are nice.

Артикль **the** вживається:

- якщо йдеться про єдиний у світі предмет: **The** sun is in **the** sky.
the Earth [ði ɜ:ɪ] — Земля (планета)
the Sun [ðə sʌn] — Сонце (планета)
the Moon [ðə mu:n] — Місяць (планета)
the world [ðə wɜ:ld] — світ
the sky [ðə skai] — небо
- якщо йдеться про предмет або особу, єдину в цій обстановці:
The student is in **the** classroom.
- якщо про цей предмет вже згадувалось у розмові або розповіді, і коли означений артикль означає “цей (той самий)”:
Please, send me **the** book.

- з іменником, перед яким є порядковий числівник:
We are in **the** eleventh form.
- з іменником, перед яким стоїть прикметник у найвищому ступені:
A good student (хороший студент) —
the best student (найкращий студент).
- у назвах річок, морів, океанів:
the Black Sea, **the** Atlantic Ocean, **the** Dnipro, **the** Thames.
- у виразах:
in **the** afternoon — після полудня
in **the** evening — увечері
in **the** morning — вранці
on **the** left — ліворуч
on **the** right — праворуч
the day before yesterday — позавчора
the day after tomorrow — післязавтра
to go to **the** cinema — ходити в кіно
to go to **the** theatre — ходити в театр
What is **the** time? — Котра година?
- перед прізвищами, коли мається на увазі вся сім'я:
the Browns — сім'я Браунів
the Ivanovs — Іванови
- перед назвами народів:
the Ukrainians — українці
the English — англійці.

Означений артикль **the** не вживається:

- перед званнями, формами звертання:
Professor Snow. Mister Brown.
- перед назвами міст, вулиць, площ:
Kyiv, London.
- перед назвами місяців, днів, пір року:
In May, on Sunday, in spring.
- перед абстрактними і речовинними іменниками:
Snow — сніг, air — повітря, health — здоров'я.
- перед назвами країн:
Canada, America.
- перед словами:
breakfast — сніданок, lunch — другий сніданок,
dinner — обід.

- у виразах:

at night — вночі, at noon — вдень
 at home — вдома, at school — у школі
 to be in town — бути в місті
 to go to bed — лягати спати
 to go to school — ходити до школи
 to go to town — поїхати в місто.

Практичні завдання

1. Визначте, які артиклі слід поставити перед виділеними іменниками при перекладі на англійську мову.

1. До будинку підїхав *автомобіль*. 2. *Автомобіль* уже підїхав до будинку. 3. *Книга* була дуже цікава. 4. Це була дуже цікава *книга*. 5. *Газети і журнали* принесли вчасно. 6. Йому принесли *газети і журнали*. 7. Вони живуть у великій сучасній *квартирі*. 8. *Квартира* їм дуже сподобалася. 9. На станцію прибув *поїзд*. 10. *Поїзд* прибув із запізненням. 11. Діти люблять *цукерки*. 12. *Цукерки* були дуже смачні. 13. Це — *будинок*. 14. *Будинок* дуже великий. 15. Це великий зелений десятиповерховий *будинок*. 16. Моя сестра — *лікар*. 17. Вона працює у *лікарні*. 18. *Лікарня* знаходиться недалеко від її будинку.

2. Виберіть правильний варіант: a / an.

1. ... nice book 2. ... economic problem 3. ... hour 4. ... sandwich 5. ... important message 6. ... message 7. ... bad pen 8. ... Indian elephant 9. ... Italian restaurant 10. ... Japanese restaurant 11. ... restaurant 12. ... office 13. ... institute 14. ... station 15. ... house 16. ... window 17. ... old car 18. ... car.

3. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. How often do you go to the cinema? 2. How much does it cost to go by metro? 3. How often do you have holidays? 4. What's the speed limit on motorways? 5. How much sleep do you need? 6. How often do you eat out?

4. Виберіть правильний варіант: a / an, the, Ø (відсутність артикля).

1. This is ... map. ... map is on the wall. 2. That is ... pen. ... pen is red. 3. This is ... carpet. It's ... thick carpet. 4. It is ... good book. Please, give me ... book. 5. She doesn't have ... car. 6. I am listening to ... music.

7. We went to ... nice restaurant yesterday. 8. I clean my ... teeth with ... toothpaste. 9. Is there ... bank near here? 10. His sister works in ... Kyiv. 11. I don't like ... milk. 12. I have ... problem. 13. It was ... accident. 14. Can you hear ... noise? 15. I can't open the door because I don't have ... key. 16. It's cold, put on ... coat. 17. Do you take ... sugar in your ... coffee? 18. Can you wait... moment, please? 19. I wrote to her but ... letter never arrived. 20. Kyiv is ... capital of Ukraine. 21. What is ... name of this town? 22. My mother is ... very kind person. 23. Sidney is ... very large city in Australia. 24. What is ... largest city in Australia? 25. I don't have ... book. 26. When I went to New York, I stayed with ... American friend of mine. 27. You look very tired. You need ... holiday. 28. Don't sit on ... floor. It's very cold. 29. That's ... good idea. 30. Tim is in ... room.

5. Виберіть правильний варіант: a / an, the, Ø.

1. This flat is very nice. Has it got ... sitting room? 2. He is going on holiday for ... month in summer. 3. Lina has a part-time job. She works three days ... week. 4. There isn't ... railway station near where she lives. 5. ... nearest railway station is 50 miles away. 6. His train was late. He had to wait at ... railway station for ... hour. 7. Can you tell me how to get to ... railway station? 8. I read ... very interesting article yesterday but I don't remember ... name. 9. What's ... name of your friend? 10. Can you recommend ... good book for reading? 11. It is ... best book I have ever read. 12. It's a beautiful day. Let's walk in ... park. 13. He is eating ... apple. 14. How often do you go to ... dentist? 15. Could you open ... window, please? 16. It was ... mistake. 17. Where is ... airport? 18. My sister has just got ... job in ... bank in ... Manchester.

6. Заповніть пропуски у тексті необхідним артиклем.

In ... autumn of 1935, when I was ... young man, I was travelling in ... north-west of ... India. One evening, after hunting in ... forest all day, I was returning alone to ... place where I had put up my ... tent. It was getting dark, and I was walking along ... narrow path. On my right was ... wide river, on my left ... thick dark forest. Suddenly I saw two green ... eyes looking at me from among ... trees. ... man-eating was ready to jump on me. What could I do? Should I jump into ... river and hope to save my life by swimming? I looked to ... right. In ... river there was ... immense crocodile waiting to welcome me with its mouth wide open. I was so frightened that I shut my ... eyes. I heard branches moving as ...

tiger jumped. I opened my eyes. What do you think had happened? The tiger had jumped right over me and was now in ... jaws of ... crocodile. That's ... true story, believe it or not!

7. Перекладіть англійською.

1. Вона працює вісім годин на день шість днів на тиждень. 2. Кілограм картоплі коштує гривню. 3. Ми ходимо до театру двічі на місяць. 4. Він працює у центрі міста. 5. Я не люблю ходити до дантиста. 6. Мені потрібно сьогодні сходити до банку та на пошту. 7. Я хотів би поговорити з менеджером. 8. Я взяв таксі, щоб дістатися до залізничного вокзалу. 9. Чи не могли б Ви відчинити вікно? 10. Він помив машину вчора. 11. Чи є у неї машина? 12. Тетяна шукала роботу минулого літа. 13. Чи отримала Тетяна роботу? 14. Віктор сів у крісло. 15. Віктор сів у крісло, найближче до вікна. 16. Ми ходили до ресторану під час відпустки. 17. Ресторан був дуже затишним. 18. У них двоє дітей — хлопчик і дівчинка.

Займенник

Особові займенники		Присвійні займенники (чий? чия? чие?)		Зворотні займенники
називний відмінок (хто? що?)	об'єктний відмінок (кого? кому?)	залежна форма (перед іменником)	незалежна форма (без іменника)	
I	me	my — мій	mine	myself
he	him	his — його	his	himself
she	her	her — її	hers	herself
it	it	its — його, її	its	itself
we	us	our — наш	ours	ourselves
you	you	your — твій, ваш	yours	yourselves
they	them	their — їхній	theirs	themselves

Вказівні займенники *this, that / these, those*

Значення: **This** (цей, ця, це), **these** (ці) — *поряд з тим, хто говорить.*
That (той, та, те), **those** (ті) — *на відстані від того, хто говорить.*

Вживання:

- у ролі підмета:

This		a lamp
That	is	a flat an office

- у ролі означення:

This	lamp	
That	flat	is good.
	office	

These		lamps
Those	are	flats offices.

These	lamps	
Those	flats	are good.
	offices	

Займенник *it*

it	
він, вона, воно	це
Замінює іменники, що означають назви предметів, назви тварин, якщо їхня стать не має значення, а також іменник baby : This is a lamp. — Це (є) лампа. It is bad. — Це (є) погано. This is a cat. — Це (є) кіт. It is black. — Він (є) чорний.	При відповіді на запитання What is this? (<i>Що це?</i>) it перекладається як “це” для того, щоб назвати предмет: What is this? — Що це? It is a pen. — Це (є) ручка.

Практичні завдання

1. Заповніть пропуски необхідними присвійними займенниками.

1. He likes ... flat. 2. She likes ... flat. 3. We like ... flat. 4. They like ... flat. 5. I like ... flat. 6. Ann likes ... flat. 7. Victor likes ... flat. 8. Do you like ... flat? 9. Most children like ... flat. 10. I am a student. ... name is Victor. 11. Ann is a student. ... marks are good. 12. Ann and Kira are

friends. ... daughters are friends too. 13. Can I take ... book, Victor? 14. We will invite ... friends to the theatre. 15. He lives in Kyiv. ... flat is in the centre of the city. 16. We are students. This is ... Academy. 17. The door in ... classroom is brown. 18. I live with ... parents in Kyiv. ... room is nice. 19. These are my friends. ... names are Ann and Victor. 20. My mother is a doctor... name is Olena. 21. My father is a businessman. ... name is Victor. 22. The company has ... head office in Kyiv. 23. Do you think that most people are happy with ... jobs? 24. Put on ... coat when you go out, it's very cold.

2. Заповніть пропуски присвійними займенниками у незалежній формі.

1. It's his book. It's ... 2. These are my books. They are ... 3. These are your shelves. These are ... 4. It's their flat. It's ... 5. These are her books. These are ... 6. It's our car. It's

3. Виберіть правильну форму займенника.

1. Is this *your / yours* flat? 2. It's *their / theirs* flat, not *our / ours*. 3. Are these *your / yours* books? 4. Are these books *your / yours*? 5. That's not *my / mine* book. 6. *My / mine* is that one. 7. She knows *our / ours* address but we don't know *her / hers*. 8. The books are *my / mine* but the newspaper is *your / yours*. 9. Is that *their / theirs* car? No, *their / theirs* is black. 10. Ann gave me *her / hers* book. 11. Is this *his / its* book? 12. It's *her / hers*.

4. Заповніть пропуски необхідними зворотними займенниками.

1. Ann had a good holiday. She enjoyed ... 2. I don't want you to pay for me. I'll pay for.... 3. If you want more tea, help.... 4. It's our book, we've written it.... 5. They decorated their house.... 6. The film... was not good but I liked the music. 7. I don't think Victor will pass the exam. He... doesn't think he'll pass it. 8. I think it was a great party and you all enjoyed.... 9. Did you pay for... or did you pay for them? 10. I cut... with a knife. 11. She is not angry with you. She is angry with.... 12. We can plan this project....

5. Перекладіть англійською.

1. Давайте пофарбуємо будинок самі. 2. Я не збираюсь писати цього. Зроби це сам. 3. У сім'ї є інші діти? — Ні, я єдиний син. 4. Твоя сестра студентка, їй 18 років, чи не так? — Так, вона студентка, але їй не 18 років, а 19. 5. Вони ніколи не думають про інших людей.

Вони завжди думають лише про себе. 6. В нашій Академії навчається багато студентів. 7. Вони поїхали до моря зі своїми друзями. 8. Це твоя книжка? — Ні, це — її. 9. Ці книжки мої, а газети — твої. 10. Це — його проблема, а не наша. 11. Я порізався ножом. 12. Якщо Ви хочете ще кави, візьміть самі. 13. Твої книжки та зошити на полиці. 14. На полиці є зошити? — Так, це мої зошити. 15. Він відкрив свою справу минулого року. 16. Ви збираєтесь голосувати за нього? — Ні, він нам не подобається. 17. Можна я візьму твою ручку? Моя зламалася. 18. Це наша машина? — Ні, наша — чорна.

Прийменник

Прийменники місця	Прийменники руху, напрямку
on (на): My bag is on the table. in (у, в): My book is in the bag. under (під): My book is under the table. at, near (біля): I am at the table. in front of (перед): I am in front of the house. behind (позаду): The book is behind the clock.	to (до, у, в, на): Go to your desk, please. into (у, всередину): Go into that room. out of (з, із): Go out of the room. off, from (з (поверхні), у): Take your book off the table. Take your book from Pete.

Прийменники часу

at	on	in	-
3 o'clock 5.30 night midnight the weekend the end of... the moment Christmas	Sunday(s) Monday(s) 22 April January 12 Monday morning Saturday night Christmas Day	May 1999 (the) summer the morning the evening the afternoon three years' time two weeks' time	today yesterday tomorrow last night next month yesterday evening this morning tonight

Практичні завдання

1. Заповніть пропуски прийменниками, якщо необхідно.

1. Are you going away... the weekend? 2. I always feel good... the morning. 3. What are you doing... Friday evening? 4. See you... Sunday. 5. We will be in Kyiv... 1 September. 6. I can't sleep... night. 7. Do you often go out... the evening? 8. Let's meet... 6 p. m. 9. She isn't here... the moment. 10. I'm leaving... next Monday. 11. He started his business... 2003. 12. Children like to get presents... Christmas. 13. Please, take these books... the table. 14. Please go... ... the room. 14. Put your books... your bags, please. 15. Please look... the blackboard. 16. Please go... the blackboard. 17. Put your books... the table, please. 18. Your books are... your bag. 19. The walls... the room... my flat are yellow. 20. We are... the table now. 21. Take a piece... chalk... the table and write these words... the blackboard. 22. Please open the books... page 7. 23. Can you play tennis... next Saturday? 24. I often go away... the weekend.

2. Заповніть пропуски прийменниками.

1. I knocked... the door. 2. Don't write... the desk! 3. He plays... the piano very well. 4. I bought this new book... a shop... Oxford Street... London. 5. She ran... ... the house and jumped... her car. 6. The postman is standing... the pillar-box. 7. What platform does the Kharkiv train leave...? 8. I must go... home now. 9. How far is it... home... station? 10. My younger sister is still... school. 11. The ship is going... the bridge. 12. Ann is sitting... her mother and her father. 13. Come... my room and sit down... my desk. 14. It is always cold... February. 15. Children... England start school... the age of five. 16. We often drink coffee... dinner. 17. We haven't been to Paris... years. 18. I like stories... happy endings.

3. Перекладіть англійською.

1. Деякі люди весь час говорять про роботу. 2. Ви їхали сюди автобусом? 3. Ця машина може їхати з великою швидкістю. 4. Вода кипить при температурі 100°. 5. Ви не можете вчитись без книжок. 6. Вона боїться собак. 7. Він одружений з італійкою. 8. Віктор не цікавиться спортом. 9. Її немає на роботі. Вона у відпустці. 10. Моя тітка дуже добра до своїх дітей. 11. Це було дуже мило з вашого боку допомогти нам із цією статтею. 12. Сучасне життя дуже відрізняється від того, як люди жили 50 років тому.

Прикметник

Прикметники в англійській мові вживаються, як правило, перед іменниками: a good book, a nice flat.

Прикметники в англійській мові змінюються лише за ступенями порівняння. Якісні прикметники в англійській мові мають *основну форму* (the positive degree), *вищий ступінь порівняння* (the comparative degree), *найвищий ступінь порівняння* (the superlative degree).

Прості форми ступенів порівняння утворюються додаванням до основної форми прикметника закінчення **-er** у вищому і **-est** у найвищому ступені:

new — **newer** — the **newest**, hot — **hotter** — the **hottest**, dry — **drier** — the **driest**.

Складені форми ступенів порівняння утворюються додаванням до основної форми прикметника слова **more** у вищому ступені порівняння і **the most** — у найвищому: beautiful — **more** beautiful — **the most** beautiful, difficult — **more** difficult — **the most** difficult.

В англійській мові існує ряд прикметників, ступінь порівняння яких утворюється не за загальними правилами.

	Основна форма	Вищий ступінь порівняння	Найвищий ступінь порівняння
Прості	big	bigger	the biggest
Складені	useful	more useful	the most useful
Винятки	good bad many, much little far	better worse more less farther, further	the best the worst the most the least the farthest, the furthest

Практичні завдання

1. *Утворіть вищий та найвищий ступені порівняння прикметників.*

1. Long, short, large, big, fine, straight, new, old, few, young, easy, busy, light, clean, small, thin, thick, high, poor.

2. Good, much, bad, little, many, far.

3. Interesting, difficult, comfortable, important, beautiful, expensive, modern, gorgeous.

2. Перекладіть прикметники англійською та утворіть ступені порівняння.

1. Вузкий, брудний, широкий, важливий, малий, тонкий, голодний, гарний, поганий, щасливий, дивний, зручний, сердитий, головний, низький, красивий, добрий, прямий, молодий, дорогий.

3. Доповніть речення, поставивши прикметники в необхідний ступінь порівняння.

1. Kyiv, L'viv (small). 2. English grammar, Ukrainian grammar (easy). 3. My mother, my father (young). 4. My bag, your bag (large). 5. These pens, those pens (good). 6. Sugar in my coffee, in his coffee (little). 7. The English language, the Ukrainian language (difficult). 8. My old flat, my new flat (comfortable). 9. This text, that text (long). 10. This work, that work (important). 11. This book, that book (interesting). 12. This car, that car (new).

4. Утворіть необхідний ступінь порівняння прикметників.

1. Victor is a good pianist but he is not as (good) as Dmytro. 2. Her (old) daughter is married. 2. He is the (bad) driver I have ever seen. 3. This exercise is (difficult) than the last one. 4. Who is the (old) person in the family? 5. Niagara falls is one of (fantastic) sights in the world. 6. He was (wise) man I have ever met. 7. Young Ann is becoming (pretty) every day. 8. I think Swiss chocolate is (tasty) in the world. 9. Germany is not (mountainous) as Switzerland. 10. The Sahara Desert is one of (hot) of the world's deserts. 11. A big house is usually (expensive) than a small one. 12. Half a loaf is (good) than no bread.

5. Перекладіть англійською.

1. Петро — найвищий хлопець у класі. 2. Моя квартира менш зручна. 3. Взимку дні коротші, ніж влітку. 4. Який місяць найкоротший у році? 5. Її дочка старша на 2 роки за його дочку. 6. Це менш важливе питання, давайте обговоримо його завтра. 7. Яка мова важча, англійська чи українська? 8. Дніпро — найдовша річка в Україні, чи не так? 9. Які останні новини? 10. Сьогодні погода гірша, ніж учора. 11. Мій словник кращий за твій. 12. Яка гора найвища в світі?

ті? 13. Він не такий високий, як його старший брат. 14. Який шлях найкоротший? 15. Анна — моя найкраща і найдавніша подруга. 16. Це — найгрубіша помилка. 17. Останнє оповідання в цій книзі — найцікавіше. 18. У вихідні ми встаємо пізніше, ніж у будні. 19. Байкал — найглибше озеро у світі. 20. Ця вправа легша, ніж наступна. 21. Вона молодша за свого брата? 22. Її нова квартира зручніша і світліша, ніж стара. 23. Завтра буде тепліше, ніж сьогодні. 24. Він нижчий ростом, ніж його брат.

Прислівник

За значенням прислівники в англійській мові поділяють на 5 основних груп:

- прислівники **часу**: **today** (сьогодні), **yesterday** (вчора), **now** (тепер), **soon** (незабаром), **early** (рано), **late** (пізно), **then** (тоді), **before** (до того як);
- прислівники **місця**: **here** (тут), **there** (там), **near** (біля), **above** (над);
- прислівники **частотності**: **often** (часто), **never** (ніколи), **sometimes** (іноді), **ever** (будь-коли), **usually** (звичайно);
- прислівники **ступеня**: **very** (дуже), **quite** (досить), **little** (мало), **too** (занадто);
- прислівники **способу дії**: **quickly** (швидко), **well** (добре), **slowly** (повільно).

Найчастіше прислівники утворюються від інших частин мови (найчастіше прикметників) за допомогою суфікса **-ly**: **quick** — **quickly**, **happy** — **happily**.

Деякі прислівники в англійській мові збігаються за формою з прикметниками: **fast** (швидкий, швидко); **early** (ранній, рано); **loud** (голосний, голосно). Прислівники, як правило, вживаються після дієслів: **to run quickly**, **to smile happily**. Прислівники способу дії та деякі інші мають ступені порівняння.

	Основна форма	Вищий ступінь порівняння	Найвищий ступінь порівняння
Прості	late fast	later faster	the latest the fastest
Складені	quietly carefully	more quietly more carefully	the most quietly the most carefully
Винятки	well badly many, much little far	better worse more less farther, further	the best the worst the most the least the farthest, the furthest

Прислівник **some / any**

Some — деякий, декілька, який-небудь:

some + magazines (злічуваний іменник у множині) — декілька журналів;

some + magazine (злічуваний іменник в однині) — якийсь журнал;

some + milk (незлічуваний іменник) — трохи, деяка кількість молока.

Any — який-небудь, скільки-небудь.

Вживання

Some, something, somebody, someone	Any, anything, anybody, anyone
У стверджувальних реченнях: <i>There is somebody in the house.</i> У запитаннях, що починаються питальним словом, а також у питальних реченнях, що виражають пропозицію або прохання: <i>Will you have some more tea?</i> (Вам ще налити чаю?) <i>Where did you leave some of your notes yesterday?</i> (Де ви залишили деякі зі своїх записів?)	У запитаннях без питального слова і в запереченнях: <i>I don't see anything.</i> (Я не бачу нічого.) <i>Is there anybody in the house?</i> (Чи є хто в будинку?) У стверджувальних реченнях, де <i>any</i> має значення "будь-який": <i>anybody, anyone</i> (будь-хто); <i>anything</i> (будь-що). <i>You can have anything you like.</i> (Ти можеш взяти все, що тобі подобається)

	thing	body	one	where
some	something	somebody	someone	somewhere
any	anything	anybody	anyone	anywhere
no	nothing	nobody	no one	nowhere

Практичні завдання

1. Утворіть прислівники з прикметників.

1. Turtles crawl (slow). 2. She speaks English (fluent). 3. Do this exercise (careful). 4. Leopards run (quick). 5. That lazy person never does a job (good). 6. She cooks (bad). 7. He wrote the test (good) than his friend. 8. She types (fast) of all secretaries in the office. 9. Who works (much) in your family? 10. We must discuss this question (quiet). 11. She does everything (easy). 12. He always does his work (proper).

2. Поставте прислівники частотності, подані в дужках, на відповідне місце в реченні.

1. Cats and dogs are friendly with each other (seldom). 2. Children are more honest than adults (often). 3. It is very cold at the North Pole (always). 4. It is hot in July in Kyiv (usually). 5. Children are afraid of dogs (often). 6. He is late for work (never). 7. The sun rises in the East (always). 8. It rains in the Sahara (hardly ever). 9. Water mixes with oil (never). 10. People are not honest (always). 11. She doesn't work on Sundays (usually). 12. My parents don't understand my problems (always). 13. He works in his room, till ten o'clock (sometimes). 14. They go to bed, before midnight (never). 15. I have met her at the library (just). 16. She gives the cat dinner in the kitchen at six o'clock (always). 17. He has been to France twice this summer (already).

3. Виберіть правильну форму слова.

1. You must work (hard, hardly) if you wish to succeed. He (hard, hardly) ever does any work. 2. I haven't been well (late, lately), I think I oughtn't to go to bed so (late, lately). 3. I (near, nearly) missed the bus this morning. The station is (near, nearly) here. 4. Mary dances (pretty, prettily). I'm (pretty, prettily) sure that he's said "yes". 5. She answered me very (direct, directly) and openly. The next flight doesn't go (direct, directly) to Rome, it goes by way of Paris. 6. He looked (angry, angrily). He looked at me (angry, angrily).

4. Заповніть пропуски, вживаючи *it* або *there*.

1. ... is a pity that he could not come. 2. ... is a bus that leaves in ten minutes. 3. ... were some men digging up the road outside my house. 4. Look at those clouds. I think ... will be a thunderstorm. 5. ... is unusual for him to be late. 6. ... has been very hot this summer. 7. I am sure ... will be fine tomorrow. 8. When will ... be convenient for you to come? 9. Now... is time to go. 10. ... are a lot of letters for you. 11. ... wasn't your fault. 12. ... were a lot of nice people at the party.

5. Перекладіть англійською.

1. Мій батько багато працює. 2. Ми читаємо багато англійських книжок. 3. Ваша дочка багато вчиться? — Ні, вона зараз мало вчиться. У неї канікули. 4. Вони отримують багато газет кожен день. 5. У нас дуже мало часу. 6. У вас вчора було багато роботи? 7. Ви вивчаєте якісь іноземні мови? 8. У нас багато запитань. 9. Деякі з цих книжок дуже цікаві. 10. Вони часто пишуть нам листи. 11. Він рідко ходить до театру. 12. Ми звичайно їздимо до моря влітку. 13. Говоріть, будь ласка, повільніше, я погано розумію німецьку. 14. Ви написали тест найкраще за всіх. 15. Яка стаття тобі сподобалася найбільше? 16. Цього року ваш син навчається краще, ніж минулого? 17. Він зараз приходиться додому раніше, ніж минулого тижня. 18. Зараз занадто рано обговорювати це питання.

There is / there are

Речення зі зворотами *there is/ there are* вживаються, якщо треба вказати наявність особи або предмета у відповідному місці.

There is/ was вживається в **однині**.

There are/ were вживається у **множині**.

There	is was	a book a computer a book and 5 pens	on the table.
	are were	two beds three computers 5 pens and a book	

Стверджувальне	Заперечне	Питальне
There is a table in the room.	There isn't a table in the room.	Is there a table in the room? — Yes, there is . — No, there isn't .
There was some chalk on the table.	There wasn't any chalk on the table.	Was there any chalk on the table? — Yes, there was . — No, there wasn't .
There was a lot of light in the room.	There wasn't much light in the room.	Was there much light in the room? — Yes, there was . — No, there wasn't .

Стверджувальне	Заперечне	Питальне
There are pictures on the wall.	There aren't pictures on the wall.	Are there pictures on the wall? — Yes, there are . — No, there aren't .
There are some books on the shelf.	There aren't any books on the shelf.	Are there any books on the shelf? — Yes, there are . — No, there aren't .
There were a lot of pens in the box.	There weren't many pens in the box.	Were there many pens in the box? — Yes, there were . — No, there weren't .

Практичні завдання

1. *Поставте речення в заперечну та питальну форму.*

1. There is a book on the table. 2. There are 12 students in the classroom. 3. There were very many mistakes in your test. 4. There was a pen in my bag. 5. There will be some guests at our office tomorrow. 6. There will be a newspaper on your table tomorrow at 10 a. m.

2. *Виберіть потрібне слово чи форму слова із заданих у дужках.*

1. There (is, are) a table near the window. 2. There (is, are) a lot of good books in our library. 3. There (was, were) not many buildings in this

street ten years ago. 4. There (was, were) very few pupils at school yesterday. 5. There (is, are) a big tree in the garden. 6. There (is, are) some letters for you on the table. 7. (Is, Are) there a man in the car? 8. (Is, Are) there any money in the wallet? 8. (Is, Are) there a key in your pocket? 9. There (was, were) a good film on TV yesterday. 10. There (was, were) 250 rooms in our hotel. 11. (Was, Were) there any letters for me yesterday? 12. (Was, Were) there anything in this bag? 13. (It, There) is a pity that he could not come. 14. (It, There) were some men digging up the road outside my house. 15. I think (it, there) will be a thunderstorm. 16. (It, There) is unusual for him to be late. 17. (It, There) is a mail box in the corner. 18. (It, There) is a long line of cars ahead of us.

3. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is there on the table? 2. Is there a blackboard in your classroom? 3. Are there many tables in your classroom? 4. How many tables are there in your classroom? 5. Were there any mistakes in your test? 6. How many pages are there in your book? 7. How many players are there in a football team? 8. Are there many new buildings in your home town? 9. How many days are there in a week? 10. How many states are there in the USA? 11. How many planets are there in a solar system? 12. How many letters are there in the English alphabet?

4. Поставте запитання до виділених слів.

1. There is *a nice park* in our city. 2. There are *three windows* in this room. 3. There are *few mistakes* in your test. 4. There is *new furniture* in this room. 5. There are *two institutes* in this town. 6. There is *a cinema* in this street.

5. Перекладіть англійською.

1. У нашому місті багато шкіл та інститутів. 2. Минулого року в нашому класі навчалось 25 учнів. 3. На твоєму столі багато книжок? — Ні, там лише дві книжки. 4. У Києві багато красивих нових будинків. 5. У цій статті немає нічого цікавого. 6. У нього на столі цікавий журнал. 7. У його доповіді було кілька помилок. 8. У цьому класі чотири вікна. 9. У цьому реченні дві помилки. 10. На твоєму столі немає зошитів. 11. У саду багато фруктових дерев. 12. У футбольній команді 11 гравців. 13. У мене в сумці три ручки. 14. У цій газеті — фотографія мого друга. 15. У цьому містечку немає великого готелю. 16. Чи є десь поблизу ресторан? 17. Скільки учнів у вашому класі? 18. У тій кімнаті немає стільців.

ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ЧИТАННЯ

Текст 1. Прочитайте текст. Дайте відповіді на запитання. Перекажіть текст.

FRIENDSHIP IS A VERY GREAT THING

Do you remember the English proverbs about friendship? Here they are: “A friend in need is a friend indeed,” “A good friend is as the sun in winter”, “A friend is easier lost than found,” “A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody.”

Friendship is a very great thing and that’s why people of all countries, have so many proverbs about it. As you do not know all English proverbs about friends and friendship here are some more. Take, for example, this one: “A friend is never known till a man has need”.

What does it mean? It means that the best friend is the one who helps you when you are really in need of help. You know your real friends when you are in a difficult situation.

The second proverb is “A friend is not so soon gotten as lost”. The meaning of this proverb is that it takes a long time to become really friendly with somebody. But there are many ways of quickly losing a friend if you do something wrong. So you must try to keep your friendship.

Another English proverb is: “Before you make a friend, eat a bushel of salt with him”. Of course, you need not eat much salt to become good friends but you must know your friend very well. If you help each other and do useful and important things together, your friendship will last a very long time.

The words “friendship” and “comradeship” are very close to each other in meaning. Friends and comrades may have the same interests, they understand, help, respect and trust each other.

1. What English proverbs about friends do you remember? 2. In what way can you get to know your real friend? 3. How long have you known your best friend? What sort of a girl (boy) is she (he)? 4. Have you ever helped anyone with his school work? Have those pupils become your comrades (friends)? 5. What will you do if a boy (girl) comes up to you and says: “I should like you to be friends with me”?

Текст 2. Прочитайте текст. Поставте 5 запитань до тексту. Перекажіть текст.

A VIEW OF FAST FOOD

I would like you to try a little thought experiment with me. Let's put our heads together to see if we can design the worst diet in the world, the one that would be most likely to undermine health and shorten life.

To begin, let's stuff it with more than most people will be able to burn off, so that it will promote obesity. We should overload it with carbohydrate calories. That means lots of refined flour in fluffy breads and pastries, a lot of potatoes, sweets, and sweet drinks....

For fat we will need a glut of saturated fat in the form of cheese, butter, cream, and other whole-milk products, along with a lot of beef and unskinned chicken. That will ensure that most people will develop unhealthy levels of cholesterol and increased risks of cardiovascular disease. We should also include plenty of fat in the form of margarine, vegetable shortening, and snack foods... We should also throw in some well-used cooking consisting of cheaper vegetable oils....

As for protein, we should probably go for as much as we can eat and make it mostly commercially raised meat and poultry rather than fish or vegetable protein. That will maximize intake of drugs and hormones used to raise animals for meat as well as environmental toxins concentrated in their fat and other tissues. A lot of the meat in the diet should be processed (into hot dogs, lunch meats, and the like) to add more sodium, saturated fat, and unhealthful chemical additives. We should encourage everyone to drink cow's milk throughout life to make sure we affect the lactose-intolerant fraction of the population....

The Worst Diet in the World should also be distinguished by what it does not provide. We will want very inadequate amounts of the micronutrients, especially those that protect the body from effects we are trying to achieve by the above selection of macronutrients. The easiest way to make sure of that is to restrict fruits and vegetables. Of course, we will allow unrestricted amounts of floury potatoes (preferably French fried or otherwise prepared with quantities of margarine, butter, and sour cream)... but we don't want people eating too many greens and brightly colored fruits and vegetables.... Perhaps pickles, high in sodium, and ketchup, high in sugar and sodium, will count as vegetables in our diet.

From what I know about the scientific basis of human nutrition, I am quite sure that a diet of this sort, though it will sustain life and growth, will also have tremendous consequences as people age. It will increase the frequency of degenerative diseases, lowering the age at which they appear, accelerating their progression, and worsening their severity. It will certainly promote obesity, hypertension, coronary heart disease, and cancer and probably will adversely affect liver, kidney, and brain function. It might even make people less energetic and worsen their moods....

Thank you for indulging this exercise in fantasy. Now I have a real-world assignment for you. I would like you to visit three different fast-food restaurants of your choice, study the menus in them, and observe what the customers are eating. Then I want you to think about how closely those menus approximate the Worst Diet in the World we have just designed... (Andrew Weil From “English Teachers Forum”)

ТЕМИ ДЛЯ ОБГОВОРЕННЯ

Тема 1. ABOUT MYSELF

First of all let me introduce myself. My name is Taras. I'm seventeen years old. I'm at the 11-th grade. My family lives in Donetsk in one of the residential areas. There are two more kids in the family besides me — my elder brother Oleg and my younger sister Marija. Oleg is twenty-one, he attends lectures at Medical University, he will be a dentist. Marija is only twelve, she is a schoolgirl. I forgot to mention one more member of our family. It's our favourite poodle Tim.

My parents are not old at all. My Mum is forty, she works for a newspaper. My Dad is forty-four, he is an engineer in computers. My parents love their jobs very much.

I'm doing quite well at school. My parents are proud of my marks. I go in for sports. I play basket-ball. In summer time I like yachting and windsurfing. I take part in different basket-ball competitions. In a year I shall finish my school and I have to decide what occupation to choose. I have been studying English for seven years. I want to be a military interpreter.

My grandparents are already retired. They like gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries.

Тема 2. UKRAINIAN WRITER OLEXANDER DOVZHENKO

Olexander Dovzhenko is an outstanding Ukrainian writer, script-writer and film director.

Olexander Dovzhenko was born in 1891 in a small town Sosnytsa near Chernigiv in a poor family. The family had fourteen children but only two of them — Olexander and Fauna — survived. He loved Ukrainian songs. Ukrainian nature and stories about Ukraine's past, which his grandfather told him.

Olexander's parents were illiterate but they wanted their children to become educated people. Young Olexander went to the elementary school in Sosnytsa. Of all subjects he liked drawing the most. In 1911 he entered

the Teachers' institute in Gluchovand, after graduation worked as a teacher. In 1922, working as a secretary in Soviet Consulate, he became a student at School of Arts in Berlin. In 1923 he came back to Ukraine and soon became one of the most famous Ukrainian caricaturists and illustrators.

He began to write literature works in 1926. His first work was a film-script "Heroes". After that he wrote a film-script for "Diplomatic Courier's Bag". His later films "Earth", "Arsenal", "Shchors" proved him to be a leading Ukrainian script writer and film director.

His experiences of the World War II were reflected in many articles, stories and film-scripts — "Mother", "Night before Battle", "Ukraine on Fire", "The Story of Fiery Years".

In "Enchanted Desna" he shows the Ukrainian country life in the late 1800's-early 1900's — full of misery, tragedy and humor.

"A Poem about the Sea" tells us how the artificial Kakhov Sea on the Dnieper was created.

Olexander Dovzhenko died in 1956.

Tema 3. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution-causing machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become more important. Automobiles and other new inventions make pollution steadily worse.

Since the late 1960's people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution.

Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food can not be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Pollution is as complicated as serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that, of

course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing the pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

Tema 4. THE UNITED KINGDOM

The official name of the country we usually call “England” and occasionally “Great Britain” is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the group of islands lying just off the mainland of north-western Europe. The British Isles include Great Britain, Ireland and a number of smaller islands. The total area of the British Isles is 825.000 square km.

Many ages ago the British Isles formed a part of the continent. The rocky highlands of Scotland, for example, resemble the Norwegian coast. Another evidence that the islands were the part of the continent is the shallowness of the water between them and the mainland.

Now Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, the narrowest part of which is called the Strait of Dover. The British Isles are surrounded by the shallow waters of the Irish Sea and the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea, the North Channel and the Atlantic Ocean.

There are wild desolate mountains in the northern Highlands of Scotland. The Pennine Range in northern England and the Cambrian Mountains in Wales are much lower.

The rivers of the region are short and of no great importance as waterways. The longest of them is “the Father of London”, the Thames, which is a little over 200 miles. Britain’s principal ports are London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow. They have splendid harbours, for the coast line is very indented. Owing to the shape of the country, any point in Great Britain is no more than 70 miles from the sea.

Tema 5. SPORTS

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. It has been developing with the developing and growth of the mankind. All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games. Sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes

them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. It makes for a healthy mind in a healthy body. Sports help people to keep in good health.

We all need to exercise. Even if you don't plan to make a career in sport you still have to practice. Regular exercises give you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise than more rest. Exercise makes you feel and look better. The best exercise is that which involves in repeated movements, such as: walking, jogging or swimming. Bending and stretching will add flexibility and feeling of lightness.

Among the sports popular in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volleyball, ice hockey, tennis, gymnastics, figure skating. A person can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste.

Tema 6. MY SCHOOL

My school is a three-storeyed building situated in the centre of Donetsk. It is quite big with a sport ground behind it, inside there is a swimming pool. On the ground floor there are classrooms for the primary-school pupils, workshops, library. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops. The boys of our school have a woodwork room too. There is a room for manual works for girls. Teachers teach them how to cook, sew and design clothes. Our school library is nice and clean. Two librarians help pupils to find books they need. There are many bookcases and bookshelves with a lot of books there.

If you enter the school and turn right you see a big light dining-room.

It is always busy and noisy, but it is clean. Here pupils and their teachers have their lunch. There are blue curtains on the windows and beautiful pictures on the walls.

There is a gymnasium on the ground floor as well. Our physical training lessons are held there. Pupils like to go there even after the lessons, because it has a lot of sport equipment.

Our school has many classrooms. The classrooms are light and spacious. There are three large windows in each classroom with flower pots on the windowsills. Each room has a teacher's table, pupils' desks, a blackboard, tables and charts on the wall, maps and portraits.

There are special classrooms for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, History, Geography, English, Ukrainian and Russian.

On the third floor there is a big nice assembly hall. A lot of meetings, concerts, festivals are held there.

Our classroom is on the second floor. Its windows face the school-yard. Our form-mistress is a teacher of foreign language and literature. We respect her very much, she is a kind and knowledgeable teacher. She teaches us English and is so fond of her subject, that each of us can not help liking too.

When I think about my school I don't remember its walls and desks; it is my teachers and school-mates who will always be with me. I am so thankful to our teachers for what they have done for us.

Тема 7. MY WORKING DAY

I am very busy on my weekdays. My weekdays do not differ much one from another.

On weekdays my working day begins early in the morning. My school starts at 8 o'clock, so I have to get up at 7, to be ready in time. I never wake up myself, my mother always wakes me up.

Sometimes I do my morning exercises, then I rush to the bathroom. I clean my teeth, wash my face. The cold water makes me feel not so sleepy. Then I go back to my room, make the bed. I switch on my radio, usually I listen to radio "Yes". I put on my clothes, comb my hair, put a little make-up. By that time my breakfast is ready (my mother cooks it for me).

At a quarter to eight I grab my bag and rush to my school. My school starts at 8 o'clock and I don't like to be late. Usually I have six or seven lessons a day, they last till 3 o'clock. After each lesson there is a break, so I can talk to my friends or eat my sandwich. When school is over I go home. First of all I need to walk my dog. Then I have my dinner and a little rest.

The teachers give us a lot of homework, so I start doing it about 16.30 or 17.00. As a rule it takes me two or three hours to do my home assignments. My parents get home at about six o'clock. We watch soap opera on TV, have supper together. We share all the news, I tell about the lessons and school. After it, I help my mother to do some work about the house — wash dishes, sweep the floor, clean the room.

Twice a week in the evening I go to play tennis. When I do not go to play tennis, I stay home and watch TV, listen to music, read magazines. Sometimes my friends call me and we go for a walk.

At eleven o'clock tired after a long working day I go to bed and fall asleep.

Контрольна робота 1

Варіант 1

1. **Choose the right variant:** *there is, there isn't, is there?, there are, there aren't, are there?*

1. Kyiv is an old city. ... a lot of old buildings.
2. Look! ... a photograph of Ann in the book!
3. Excuse me, ... a library near here?
4. ... ten students in our classroom.
5. How many books ... on the table?
6. ... any milk in the fridge.

2. **Choose the right variant:** *there was, there wasn't, was there?, there were, there weren't, were there?*

1. ... a party at school last Saturday.
2. The bag was empty. ... nothing in it.
3. Ten years ago ... two old buildings in this street.
4. ... many people at the meeting yesterday?
5. I stayed at a hotel last summer. — ... a swimming-pool there?
6. ... much time to finish the test.

3. **Choose the right variant:** *it, there.*

1. ... is snowing.
2. I couldn't ski. ... wasn't any snow.
3. Will ... rain tomorrow?
4. ... is a big black cloud in the sky.
5. ... is some water in the bottle.
6. ... is a book on the table.

4. **Choose the right variant:** *my, your, our, his, her, their, its.*

1. I like ... job.
2. Do you like ... teacher?
3. We have ... lessons on Saturdays.
4. Ann is a doctor and ... brother is a student.
5. Does your father like ... car?
6. Our friends like ... flat in Kyiv.

5. Put the nouns into plural.

Flower, man, watch, wife, woman, address, sheep, tooth, child, foot, city, day.

6. Choose the right variant: *a, an, the*.

1. Kyiv is ... city.
2. Britain is ... island.
3. What is ... name of this boy?
4. That's ... very good idea.
5. ... Sun rises in ... East.
6. Where is ... book?

7. Choose the right variant: *some, any*.

1. I'll pay. I have ... money.
2. There aren't ... shops here.
3. They don't have ... money.
4. Do you have ... brothers or sisters?
5. Would you like ... tea?
6. There is ... water in the glass.

8. Choose the right variant: *a lot of, much, many*.

1. Do you drink ... tea?
2. I have ... books.
3. There isn't ... milk in the fridge.
4. There are ... interesting things in the museum.
5. It didn't cost ...
6. There aren't ... students in this room.

9. Write the comparative and the superlative.

Strong, happy, careful, important, bad, difficult, large, fast, little, quickly, badly.

10. Translate into English.

1. Ця жінка — моя мати. Вона — лікар.
2. Її звать Анна. Їй 40 років.
3. Вона — найкраща мама у світі.
4. Вона добра і красива.
5. Моя мама не дуже висока.
6. Її волосся руде.
7. Де вона зараз? — Моя мама — вдома.
8. Вона у кімнаті біля телевізора.

9. У кімнаті два крісла і диван.
10. Там немає письмового стола.
11. Комп'ютер — на маленькому столі.
12. Я дуже люблю свою маму.

Варіант 2

1. Write answers to the questions.

1. Whose is this book? (Pete)
2. Whose is this room? (Ann)
3. Whose is this bag? (That man)
4. Whose are these toys? (The children)
5. Whose are these books? (Those students)
6. When will you come? (In three weeks (time))

2. Put the nouns into plural.

Woman, tooth, goose, child, mouse, foot, sheep, ox, index, phenomenon, criterion, half.

3. Put *a / an, the* where necessary.

... famous biologist, having unsuccessfully tried to teach ... monkey to play ... ball, decided to leave ... animal alone in ... room with ... ball. He closed ... door and waited ... few moments. Then, very quietly, he looked through ... keyhole. At ... same time ... monkey was looking at him through ... same keyhole.

4. Put *some, any*

1. There are ... pictures on the wall.
2. Take ... book you want.
3. There aren't ... good films on this week.
4. They are building ... new houses in the next street.
5. Please buy ... bread. Would you like ... tea?
6. I met ... friends at the party yesterday.

5. Put *much, many, a lot of*.

1. The book is a best-seller. ... thousands of copies have been sold. — I don't think ... of it.

2. There is ... truth in what you say. — Not ... people would have said it.

3. Have you read ... books by Lev Tolstoy? — No, not ...

4. She spends ... time at school, but she doesn't have ... good marks.

5. She likes reading ... but she doesn't like writing ...

6. There are ... beautiful flowers and fruit trees in my garden.

6. Insert prepositions.

1. I knocked ... the door.

2. The plane arrived ... Canada at 6 o'clock.

3. My birthday is ... May 1st.

4. ... the end of the meeting they left.

5. They got married ... 1998.

6. He is going to arrive ... Sunday.

7. Write the comparative and the superlative.

Old, happy, difficult, big, easy, expensive, far, fashionable, good, bad, tasty, little.

8. Use adverbs in their right forms to complete sentences.

1. That horse runs ... than mine. It runs ... of all the horses in the stable.

2. She types ... She is ... secretary in our office.

3. Who works ... in your family?

4. She reads ... than her brother.

5. I'm going to get to the party ... than you.

6. Does a cat eat ... or ... than a dog?

9. Insert *there is/are, it is, there was/were*.

1. What's the time? ... 2:10.

2. ... a thick fog last night.

3. ... freezing very hard.

4. ... a pond near your house? — Yes, ...

5. ... not necessary to wait here.

6. ... floods everywhere after last week rain.

10. Translate into English.

1. Ваші поради дуже корисні, але я не можу ними скористатися.

2. Після сніданку я відправила дітей до школи і потім пішла на ринок.

3. Чи є у вашій сім'ї інші діти? — Ні, я єдина дитина у сім'ї.
4. Новий учитель прибув до школи о 8:15 в перший день нового семестру.
5. Ваша вимова гірша, ніж у інших студентів вашої групи. Вам слід більше займатися.
6. Байкал — найглибше озеро у світі, чи не так?
7. Він завжди приносить нам якусь новину, але не сьогодні.
8. У тебе багато грошей? Дай мені трохи.
9. У вашому місті є парки? — Так, але небагато, два чи три.
10. Я з нетерпінням чекаю канікул. Я поїду у табір біля моря.
11. Дніпро — найдовший водний шлях в Україні, чи не так?
12. Він не такий високий, як його старший брат.

Дієслово. АКТИВНИЙ стан. The Present Tenses

Дієслово *to be* в теперішньому неозначеному часі (The Present Simple)

to be		
am (e) — для I (я)	is (e) — для he (він), she (вона), it (воно)	are (e) — для you (ви, ти), we (ми), they (вони)
<i>Стверджувальна форма</i>		
I am = I'm [aim]	She is = she's [ʃ iz] He is = he's [hi z] It is = it's [its]	You are = you're [juə] We are = we're [wiə] They are = they're [ðeiə]
<i>Заперечна форма</i>		
I am not = I'm not [aim not]	She is not = she isn't [ʃ i iznt] He is not = he isn't [hi iznt] It is not = it isn't [it iznt]	You are not = you aren't [ju a: nt] We are not = we aren't [wi a: nt] They are not = they aren't [ðei a: nt]
<i>Питальна форма</i>		
Am I ...? — Yes, I am . — No, I am not. Are you ...? — Yes, I am . — No, I am not.	Is she...? — Yes, she is . — No, she is not. Is he...? — Yes, he is . — No, he is not. Is it...? — Yes, it is . — No, it is not.	Are you...? — Yes, you (we) are . — No, you (we) are not. Are we...? — Yes, we are . — No, we are not. Are they...? — Yes, they are . — No, they are not.

— I **am** a student. I **am not** a student. **Are** you a student? — Yes, I **am**. — No, I **am not**. — He **is** a student. He **isn't** a student. **Is** he a student? — Yes, he **is**. — No, he **is not**.

— We **are** students. We **aren't** students. **Are** you students? — Yes, we **are**. — No, we **are not**.

Практичні завдання

1. *Поставте речення в заперечну та питальну форму.*

1. These men are doctors. 2. She is a student. 3. The students are at the lesson. 4. He is a teacher. 5. These books are good. 6. I am a pupil.

2. *Заповніть пропуски відповідною формою дієслова to be.*

1. The weather... very nice today. 2. I... a pupil. 3. My brother and I... good friends. 4. The building... 2,000 years old. 5. The cat... asleep. 6. These houses... very old. 7. Ann... my friend. 8. She... a pupil. 9. I... not tired. 10. My shoes... not very comfortable. 11. Victor... not afraid of dogs. 12.... you good at the English language?

3. *Перекладіть англійською.*

1. Ви — викладач? — Ні, я не викладач, я студент. 2. Мене звуть... . 3. Я — учень. 4. Віктор — мій друг. 5. Він також учень. 6. Твоя мама вдома? — Ні, вона на роботі. 7. Цей ресторан дуже дорогий. 8. Академія — чудове місце для навчання. 9. Я ще не студент. 10. Будинки на цій вулиці не нові. 11. Екзамен не дуже важкий. 12. Чому Ви завжди запізнюєтесь?

The Present Continuous Tense (теперішній тривалий час)

The Present Continuous **вживається** для вираження:

- тривалої дії, що відбувається в момент мовлення: **I am reading now.** (Я читаю зараз).
- тривалої дії, що відбувається в певний період теперішнього часу, хоч і не обов'язково в момент мовлення: **He is studying at the preparatory courses this year.** (Цього року він навчається на підготовчих курсах).
- запланованої майбутньої дії, особливо з дієсловами, що означають рух: **to go** (іти, їхати); **to come** (приходити); **to leave** (від'їжджати); **to arrive** (прибувати); **to start** (вирушати) та ін. У цьому разі обов'язково вживаються обставини часу: **We are going to the theatre tomorrow.** (Ми йдемо до театру завтра).

The Present Continuous **утворюється** з допоміжного дієслова **to be** в теперішньому часі (**am, is, are**) та дієприкметника теперішнього часу (Present Participle) основного дієслова. Present Participle утворюється додаванням закінчення **-ing** до інфінітива основного дієслова без частки **to (V-ing)**:

read + **-ing** = **reading**, work + **-ing** = **working**.

Орфографічні зміни при додаванні **-ing** до основи дієслова:

- якщо дієслово закінчується німим **-e**, то перед закінченням **-ing** воно випускається: write — **writing**, take — **taking**.
- короткий голосний звук + кінцевий приголосний = кінцевий приголосний перед **-ing** подвоюється: sit — **sitting**, put — **putting**, swim — **swimming**, win — **winning**.
- **ie** — **y** + **-ing**: lie — **lying**, tie — **tying**, die — **dying**.
- кінцевий **y** перед **-ing** не змінюється: study — **studying**, try — **trying**, play — **playing**.

- Стверджувальна форма

I	am	V-ing	
He, she, it	is		
You, we, they	are		

- Заперечна форма

I	am	not	V-ing	
He, she, it	is			
You, we, they	are			

I **am** reading now. He **is** reading now. You **are** reading now.
 I am **not** reading now. He is **not** reading now. You are **not** reading now.

- Питальна форма та короткі відповіді

Загальні запитання

Am	I	V-ing?	Am I reading now?	— Yes, I am .	— No, I am not.
Is	he, she, it		Is he reading now?	— Yes, he is .	— No, he is not.
Are	you, we, they		Are you reading now?	— Yes, we are (I am).	— No, we are (I am) not.

Спеціальні запитання

What	am	I	V-ing?	What am I doing now?	I am reading now.
	is	he, she, it		What is he doing now?	He is reading now.
	are	you, we, they		What are you doing now?	We are (I am) reading now.

Дієслово **to go** у Present Continuous з інфінітивом іншого дієслова означає намір виконати дію в найближчому майбутньому або надає їй відтінку обов'язковості, неминучості виконання дії, позначеної інфінітивом:

I **am going** to speak. (Я говоритиму.)

It **is going** to rain. (Буде дощ.)

We **are going** to study at the Academy. (Ми збираємось навчатись в Академії.)

У Present Continuous **не вживаються**:

- дієслова, що виражають відношення між предметами: to **be** (бути), to **have** (мати), to **consist** (складати(ся)), to **depend** (залежати);
- дієслова, що виражають відчуття: to **see** (бачити), to **hear** (чути), to **smell** (відчувати запах);
- дієслова, що виражають бажання, почуття: to **want** (хотіти), to **wish** (бажати), to **love**, to **like** (любити, подобатись), to **hate** (ненавидіти);
- дієслова, що виражають розумову діяльність: to **know** (знати), to **believe** (вірити), to **remember** (пам'ятати), to **understand** (розуміти).

Практичні завдання

1. *Поставте речення в заперечну та питальну форму.*

1. I am writing a test now. 2. He is reading a book now. 3. They are talking to the teacher. 4. She is typing a letter. 5. I am going to the theatre tomorrow. 6. They are arriving on Saturday. 7. The sun is rising. 8. Victor is polishing his car. 9. It is going to rain. 10. They are talking to the director. 11. Students are taking exams next week. 12. The teacher is explaining a rule.

2. *Дайте відповіді на запитання.*

1. Are you going to learn English at the Academy? 2. What are you doing? 3. When are you going to the theatre? 4. What are you reading now? 5. What are you going to do in the evening? 6. What is your friend doing? 7. Are you watching TV now? 8. Is it raining now? 9. Are you writing a letter now? 10. What are you looking at? 11. Are you wearing jeans? 12. Is the sun shining?

3. *Перекладіть англійською.*

1. Я збираюсь вивчати німецьку мову. 2. Що ти робитимеш у вихідні? 3. Мій друг не читає зараз. 4. Коли Ви збираєтесь поговорити з Вашим викладачем? 5. Я збираюсь їхати у відпустку до моря. 6. Що твої батьки роблять сьогодні увечері? 7. Чому ти одягнений у пальто? Сьогодні не холодно. 8. Вони не обідають зараз. 9. Вона не слухає радіо зараз. 10. Я читаю газету зараз. 11. Він пише листа зараз. 12. Сьогодні світить сонце.

Дієслово *to have*

В усному мовленні вживається:

- Стверджувальна форма

I, you, we, they	have got
He, she, it	has got

- Заперечна форма

I, you, we, they	have	not	got
He, she, it	has		

- Запитання

Have	I, you, we, they	got?
Has	he, she, it	

Письмово вживається:

- Стверджувальна форма

I, you, we, they	have
He, she, it	has

- Заперечна форма

I, you, we, they	do	not	have
He, she, it	does		

- Запитання

Do	I, you, we, they	have?
Does	he, she, it	

Практичні завдання

1. *Поставте речення в заперечну та питальну форму.*

1. He has got a car. 2. I have got a lot of friends. 3. She has got a black bag. 4. You have got a nice dress. 5. We have got a lot of work. 6. This library has got a lot of books. 7. They have their English lessons in the morning. 8. We have tests every month. 9. I usually have a lot of homework. 10. He has dinner at 6 p. m. 11. She has two letters to write. 12. His family has a big house.

2. *Дайте відповіді на запитання.*

1. Have you got a camera? 2. Have you got a passport? 3. Has your father got a car? 4. How many friends have you got? 5. Has your friend got a bicycle? 6. Do you have any brothers or sisters? 7. Do you have black hair? 8. Do you have blue eyes? 9. What do you have in your bag? 10. Have your grandparents got a garden? 11. What kind of car has your father got? 12. Do you have any pets at home?

3. *Виберіть правильний варіант: have got, has got, haven't got, hasn't got.*

1. They like animals. They... three dogs and two cats. 2. She... a car. 3. He... a lot of friends. 4. They... two children. 5. An insect... six legs. 6. I can't open the door. I... a key. 7. Hurry up! We... much time. 8. He... something in his hand. 9. She doesn't read much. She... many books. 10. Our town... a nice shopping center. 11. I... any brothers or sisters. 12. He... enough money to buy a car.

4. *Складіть речення з have got, has got, haven't got, hasn't got.*

1. Victor... a camera. 2. She... blond hair. 3. I... a bicycle. 4. Ann... two brothers. 5. We... a nice flat. 6. They... a lot of books. 7.... you... a text-book? 8.... he... a car? 9.... they... any children? 10. She... not... a computer. 11. We... not... much time to do this task. 12. I... not... a guitar.

5. *Перекладіть англійською.*

1. У мене є цікава книжка про історію України. 2. У неї довге світле волосся. 3. У мене немає годинника і тому я не знаю, котра година. 4. О котрій Анна зазвичай обідає? 5. Чи є у вас трохи часу, щоб поспілкуватися? 6. У мене є кілька бутербродів. 7. У нього немає велосипеда. 8. У Вашого друга велика сім'я? 9. У цій бібліотеці багато книжок для читання іноземними мовами. 10. Це — чудовий будинок, але біля нього немає саду. 11. У нього немає карти, і тому він не може знайти це місто. 12. Іде дощ. У Вас є парасолька?

The Present Simple Tense (теперішній неозначений час)

Вживається:

- Для вираження постійної або повторюваної дії стосовно теперішнього часу: **They start work at 9 o'clock in the morning.** (Вони починають роботу о 9 ранку.)
- Для вираження дії або стану, які не обмежені якимись часовими межами і відбуваються незалежно від волі людини: **Sugar dissolves in water.** (Цукор розчиняється у воді.)
- Для вираження дії, яка відбувається в момент мовлення — з дієсловами, які не вживаються у формі Continuous: to see, to know, to hear, to feel, to like, to hate, to love. **I see my pen on the table.** (Я бачу свою ручку на столі.)

The Present Simple Tense **вживається** з прислівниками частотності, а також словосполученнями: **every day, every morning, every evening** тощо.

Словосполучення **every day (morning, evening** тощо) ставляться зазвичай в кінці речення: We read newspapers **every day**. They go to the office **every morning**.

Прислівники частотності (**always** — завжди, **usually** — зазвичай, **often** — часто, **sometimes** — іноді, **seldom** — рідко) зазвичай ставляться перед смисловим дієсловом, але після дієслова **to be**: They **often** read English books. My friend is **always** at the office at 9 a. m.

Прислівник способу дії **well** (гарно, добре) вживається після дієслів та після прямого додатку: Her sons speak English **well**.

Прислівник **very** (дуже) вживається перед прикметником або прислівником: They speak English **very well**. She is a **very good** student.

The Present Simple Tense **утворюється**:

- стверджувальна форма

I	V (verb– дієслово)
You	
We	read
They	write

- заперечна форма

I You We They	do not (don't)	V
------------------------	--------------------------	----------

- питальна форма

Do	I you we they	V?	Yes, No,	I you we they	do. don't.
-----------	------------------------	-----------	---------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------

I **read** books every day. I **don't read** books every day.
Do you **read** books every day? **Yes, I do. No, I don't.**

The Present Simple Tense (*third person*) **утворюється:**

- стверджувальна форма

He She It	V-s (es) (reads, writes, goes)
-----------------	------------------------------------------

V-s (es) — дієслово із закінченням **-s (es)**

- заперечна форма

He She It	does not (doesn't)	V (read, write, go)
-----------------	------------------------------	----------------------------------

- питальна форма

Does	he she it	V? (read, write, go)	Yes, No,	he she it	does. doesn't.
-------------	-----------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------	---------------------------------

He **reads** books every day. He **doesn't read** books every day. **Does he read** books every day? — **Yes, he does. (No, he doesn't.)**

При додаванні закінчення -s у III особі однини відбуваються такі орфографічні зміни:

- до дієслів, які закінчуються на **-o, -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x**, додається закінчення **-es**: to go — goes, to finish — finishes, to discuss — discusses;
- дієслова, які закінчуються на **приголосний + у**, втрачають **-у** і набувають закінчення **-ies**: to study — studies, to copy — copies.

Закінченням **-s (-es)** читається:

[z]	[s]	[ɪz]
після дзвінких приголосних та голосних	після глухих приголосних	після шиплячих приголосних
goes does reads	meets speaks likes	finishes dances watches

Практичні завдання

1. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What's your name? 2. Do you live in Kyiv? 3. Do you live in the centre of Kyiv? 4. What do you do? 5. Where do you study? 6. Where do you go in the evening? 7. When do you have your English? 8. What language do you learn? 9. What do you do at the lessons? 10. Do you often speak English? 11. Where do you go after your lessons? 12. Do you often go for walks? 13. Does your friend know English? 14. Which magazines do you like to read? 15. How often do you read newspapers and magazines? 16. Do you often get e-mail letters from your friends? 17. When do you usually get home after lessons? 18. What do you like to do in the evenings?

2. Поставте речення в питальну та заперечну форму.

1. We often meet our friends here. 2. He goes to school every day. 3. I read newspapers every morning. 4. They usually go to the disco on Saturday. 5. The teacher always writes examples on the blackboard. 6. You sometimes make mistakes in your tests. 7. You remember her address. 8. He comes home at 7 o'clock. 9. Directors sign a lot of papers. 10. They receive several newspapers. 11. He has breakfast at 8 o'clock. 12. Benny likes fruit. 13. She lives near the metro station. 14. The girl plays the piano very well. 15. Men shave every day. 16. He spends all his

money on books. 17. The last train leaves at midnight. 18. They speak English at the lessons. 19. My parents want to buy new furniture. 20. The girls help their mother. 21. On Sundays they have dinner at home. 22. The dog usually barks at night. 23. Some girls enjoy dances. 24. Mary looks well. 25. He knows the right answer. 26. John loves Helen. 27. She cuts her hair every month. 28. The old woman feels very cold. 29. They want to see this film. 30. Our lessons begin at 8.

3. *Поставте дієслово у дужках у потрібну форму.*

1. My little sister (to go) to school every day. 2. The sun (to rise) in the East. 3. Good students always (to work) hard. 4. It often (to snow) in winter. 5. He (to wake up) at seven and (to have) breakfast at half past seven. 6. The teacher (to point) at the blackboard when he (to want) to explain something. 7. Mother always (to cook) in the morning. 8. I (to see) what you mean. 9. She (to say), she (to hear) nothing. 10. There (to be) a girl downstairs who (to want) to see you. 11. My friend (to go) there nearly every week. 12. The shops (open) at 9 a. m. 13. That film (come) to the local cinema next week. You (want) to see it? 14. How Peter (get) on at school? — Very well. He (seem) to like the life. 15. Why Mrs. Pitt (look) so angry? — Mr. Pitt (smoke) a cigarette and (drop) the ash on the carpet. 16. This is our itinerary. We (leave) home on the 8th, (arrive) in Paris on the 9th, (spend) the day in Paris, and (set) out that night for Venice. That (sound) most interesting. You must tell me all about it when you (get) back. 17. This story is about a boy who (make) friends with a snake which he (find) in his garden. Then he (go) away but he (not forget) the snake and some years later he (return) and (look) for it. 18. How you (end) a letter that (begin), “Dear Sir?” — I always (put), “Yours truly,” but Tom (prefer) “Yours faithfully.” 19. What the word “catastrophe” (mean)? — It (mean) “disaster.” 20. What you (wait) for? — I (wait) for the shop to open. — But it (not open) till 9:00. — I (know) but I (want) to be early, as their sale (start) today. 21. Why you (smoke) a cigar, Mr. Pitt? You (not smoke) cigars as a rule. — I (smoke) it because I (want) the ash. Cigar ash mixed with oil (remove) heat stains from wood. 22. Who (own) this umbrella? — I (not know). Everybody (use) it but nobody (know) who (own) it. 23. You (mind) if I (ask) you a question? — That (depend) on the question. 24. Cuckoos (not build) nests. They (use) the nests of other birds. 25. You can't see Tom now: he (have) a bath. 26. He usually (drink) coffee but today he (drink) tea. 27. What she (do) in the evenings? She usually (play) cards or (watch) TV. 28. I won't go out now

as it (rain) and I (not have) an umbrella. 29. The last train (leave) the station at 11:30. 30. He usually (speak) so quickly that I (not understand) him.

4. *Поставте запитання до виділених слів.*

1. I study *at school*. 2. We usually speak *English* at the lesson. 3. They often write *tests*. 4. My father goes to the office *every morning*. 5. You read English books *at the library*. 6. My friends often play *computer games*. 7. He works *very hard*. 8. We *go for walks* in our free time. 9. She speaks *four* languages. 10. I usually go to work by car. 11. We usually have dinner at 5 p. m. 12. Houses cost *a lot of money*.

5. *Перекладіть англійською.*

1. Де живе твій друг? 2. Мій друг не живе в Києві. 3. Де працює цей викладач? 4. Її дочка вивчає англійську та французьку. 5. Які справи він зазвичай робить вдома? 6. Ця жінка не говорить англійською. 7. Скільки мов Ви знаєте? 8. Під час уроку ми читаємо, пишемо диктанти, виконуємо вправи та говоримо англійською. 9. Він не часто п'є каву. 10. Ми зазвичай їздимо за місто у вихідні. 11. Він працює в офісі з десятої ранку до п'ятої години вечора. 12. Мої батьки живуть у великому замиському будинку. 13. Моя сестра — вчителька. Вона викладає англійську. 14. Ми завжди вчасно приходимо на заняття і старанно виконуємо домашні завдання. 15. Вони не часто читають англійські газети вдома. 16. Вегетаріанці не їдять м'яса. 17. Рис не росте у холодному кліматі. 18. Ви розумієте завдання? — Так.

The Present Perfect Tense (теперішній доконаний час)

Вживається:

- Для позначення дії, яка завершилася до теперішнього моменту або в період теперішнього часу (цього року, цього тижня):
The postman **has come** this morning. (Листоноша приходив сьогодні вранці.)
The student **has just left** the room. (Студент щойно залишив кімнату.)

We **have bought** a TV set. (Ми купили телевізор.)

I **have lost** my key. (Я загубив ключа.)

- Для опису дій, які почалися в минулому і продовжуються в теперішньому:

I've always **liked** him. (Він завжди мені подобався.)

I've **known** him for 5 years / since my childhood. (Я знаю його протягом 5 років / з дитинства.)

Утворення.

I you we they	have	PP	I you we they	have not	PP	Have	I you we they	PP?	Yes, I have . No, I haven't .
He she it	has		He she it	has not		Has	he she it		Yes, he has . No, he hasn't .

PP — Past Participle (дієслово з закінченням **-ed** або 3-тя форма неправильного дієслова).

He **has studied** the rule. He **hasn't studied** the rule.

Has he **studied** the rule? (Yes, he **has**. No, he **hasn't**.)

We **have done** this work. We **haven't done** this work.

Have you **done** this work yet? (Yes, we **have**. No, I **haven't**.)

Практичні завдання

1. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. How many English books have you read this month? 2. When did you begin reading the last book? 3. Are you still reading it now? 4. What are you going to read next? 5. Which interesting films have you seen recently? 6. What did you see last? 7. How did you like it? 8. When are you going to watch a film again? 9. Where is your friend? Has he (she) left Kyiv? 10. When did he (she) go? 11. Where is he (she) now? 12. Have you already had breakfast?

2. Поставте речення в питальну та заперечну форму.

1. I've lost my key. 2. She's gone to Italy. 3. We've bought a new car.
4. They've finished writing. 5. He has had a bath. 6. The portrait has

fallen down. 7. She has cleaned her shoes. 8. I've closed my door. 9. It has started to snow. 10. The parents have gone to work. 11. Somebody has broken the window. 12. I have done the shopping.

3. *Поставте дієслово в дужках у потрібну форму.*

1. You (to see) this film? 2. You ever (to be) to Italy? 3. My father not (come) home yet. 4. I just (read) the article. 5. You (to write) the test yet? 6. I just (have) breakfast. 7. She just (to meet) her mother at the railway station. 8. You (to do) the translation yet? 9. He (not to visit) his friend yet. 10. I never (to play) golf. 11. She (to travel) to many places of Ukraine. 12. She never (to brake) her leg. 13. Where you (be)? I (be) to the dentist. 14. The post (come)? Yes, it... 15. You (see) my pen anywhere? No, I'm afraid, I... 16. The alarm-clock just (stop) ringing. 17. The cat (steal) the fish. 18. Victor (pass) his exam? Yes, he... 19. How long you (know) Oksana? I (know) her for ages. 20. You (water) the flowers yet? Yes, I... 21. He (buy) a new car. 22. Why he (not finish)? 23. We just (hear) the news. 24. She (not pay) the telephone bill yet.

4. *Поставте запитання до виділених слів.*

1. They have never tasted *Chinese food*. 2. We have already read this *book*. 3. He has seen this film *twice*. 4. She has never been to *Spain*. 5. My mother has never travelled *by air*. 6. 7. They have already sent us *three* e-mails. 8. We have written *the test*. 9. I have just spoken to *him*. 10. We have had a *long* walk today. 11. She has written *ten* detective stories. 12. He has been to the *library* twice this week.

5. *Перекладіть англійською.*

1. Його син уже навчився плавати? 2. Я ніколи не чув про цей фільм. 3. Ви вже написали тест? — Так. 4. Він ще не сказав про поїзду своїй дружині. 5. Ви написали чудове оповідання. 6. Він коли-небудь був у Варшаві? 7. Я вже прочитав цю книжку і можу дати її тобі. 8. Ми не бачили його останнім часом. 9. Ваш друг вже закінчив інститут? 10. Я вже чув про це по радіо сьогодні вранці. 11. Я знаю її сто років. 12. Як довго він працює вчителем? 13. Як довго Ви вивчаєте англійську? 14. Він не був у бібліотеці цього тижня. 15. Вона ніколи не літала літаком. 16. Де ви були? Я вас скрізь шукаю. 17. Я ніколи не куштував китайської їжі. 18. Вона ще не написала звіт про свою роботу.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense (теперішній доконано-тривалий час)

Вживається для вираження дії, що почалася в минулому і тривала протягом певного періоду і або все ще продовжується в цей момент, або щойно закінчилася: **I have been waiting** here for half an hour. (Я чекаю тут півгодини.)

I, you, we, they	have	been + V-ing	I, you, we, they	have not	been + V-ing
He, she, it	has		He, she, it	has not	

Have	I, you, we, they	been + V-ing?	— Yes, I have. — No, I haven't.
Has	he, she, it		— Yes, he has. — No, he hasn't.

I have been working here for 5 years.

I haven't been working here for 5 years yet.

Have you been working here for 5 years? — Yes, **I have.** No, **I haven't.**

Практичні завдання

1. Поставте дієслово у дужках у *Present Perfect Continuous*.

1. I (make) cakes. That is why my hands are all covered with flour.
2. Her phone (ring) for ten minutes. I wonder why she doesn't answer it.
3. He (overwork). That is why he looks so tired.
4. There is sawdust in your hair. — I'm not surprised. I (cut) down a tree.
5. Have you seen my bag anywhere? I (look) for it for ages.
6. What you (do)? — I (work) in the laboratory.
7. He (study) Russian for two years and doesn't even know the alphabet yet.
8. How long you (wait) for me? — I (wait) about half an hour.
9. It (rain) for two days now. There'll be a flood soon.
10. We (argue) about this for two hours now. Perhaps we should stop!
11. I (bathe). That's why my hair is all wet.
12. You (drive) all day. Let

me drive now. 13. How long you (wear) glasses? 14. The petrol gauge (say) “Empty” for quite a long time now. Don’t you think we should get some petrol? 15. I’m sorry for keeping you waiting. I (try) to make a telephone call to Rome. 16. You (not eat) enough lately. That’s why you feel irritable. 17. He (speak) for an hour now. I expect he’ll soon be finished. 18. The radio (play) since 7 a. m. I wish someone would turn it off. 19. I (shop) all day and I haven’t a penny left. 20. We (live) here since 1977. 21. I’m on a diet. I (eat) nothing but bananas for the last month. 22. The children (look) forward to this holiday for months. 23. That pipe (leak) for ages. We must get it mended. 24. Tom (dig) in the garden all afternoon. Why you not (help) him? 25. I (ask) you to mend that window for six weeks. When are you going to do it? 26. Someone (use) my bicycle. The chain’s fallen off. 27. How long you (drive)? — I (drive) for ten years. 28. The trial (go) on for a long time. I wonder what the verdict will be. 29. It (snow) for three days now. The roads will be blocked if it doesn’t stop soon. 30. Mary (cry)? — No, she (not cry), she (peel) onions.

2. Прочитайте ситуацію та доповніть речення.

1. The rain started two hours ago. It’s still raining now. It... for two hours. 2. We started waiting for the bus 20 minutes ago. We’re still waiting now. We... for 20 minutes. 3. I started Spanish classes in December. I’m still learning Spanish now. I... since December. 4. Ann began looking for a job six months ago. She’s still looking now. Ann... for six months. 5. Mary started working in London on 18 January. She’s still working there now. Mary... since 18 January. 6. Years ago you started writing to a penfriend. You still write to each other regularly now. We... for years.

3. Поставте запитання у Present Perfect Continuous зі словами у дужках.

1. You’re thinking of emigrating, are you? (How long/ think/ do that) 2. Mary looks bored. (Who/ talk to/ all evening) 3. I like Ann’s new boyfriend. (How long/ go out together) 4. Have you just arrived? You look wet. (It/ rain) 5. John, you look pretty drunk. (What/ drink) 6. So you’ve changed jobs since I last saw you. (Where/ work/ since then) 7. We haven’t seen each other for ages. (How/ get on/ since we last met) 8. Peter looks hot. (Dance) 9. So your girlfriend hasn’t arrived yet. (How long/ wait for her) 10. What strange clothes Mary’s wearing. (Wear them/ for long) 11. Nobody lives in those houses. (How long/ they/ empty) 12. Victor has been ill for a long time. (How long/ he/ in hospital).

4. Поставте дієслово у дужках у Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.

1. We (walk) ten kilometres. We (walk) for three hours. 2. You (walk) too fast. That's why you are tired. 3. I (make) sausage rolls for the party all the morning. How many you (make)? — I (make) 200. 4. That boy (eat) seven ice-creams. 5. The driver (drink). I think someone else ought to drive. 6. I (pull) up 100 dandelions. I (pull) up dandelions all day. 7. What you (do)? — We (pick) apples. How many you (pick)? — We (pick) ten baskets. 8. I (sleep) on every bed in this house and I don't like any of them. 9. He (sleep) since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up. 10. He (ride); that's why he is wearing breeches. 11. I (ride) all the horses in the stable. 12. What a lovely smell! Mary (make) jam. 13. The students (work) very well this term. 14. I only (hear) from him twice since he went away. 15. I (hear) from her regularly. She is a very good correspondent. 16. I (grease) my car. That's why my hands are so dirty. 17. I (polish) this table all the morning and Mrs. Pitt isn't satisfied with it yet. 18. I (work) for him for ten years and he never (say) "Good morning" to me. 19. He (teach) in this school for five years. 20. I (teach) hundreds of students but I never (meet) such a hopeless class as this. 21. Why you (be) so long in the garage? — The tyres were flat; I (pump) them up. I (pump) up three tyres. Would you like to do the fourth? 22. I (look) for mushrooms but I (not find) any. 23. He (cough) a lot lately. He ought to give up smoking. 24. You (hear) the news? Tom and Ann are engaged! — That's not new. I (knew) it for ages! 25. I (try) to finish this letter for the last half-hour. I wish you'd go away or stop talking. I hardly (say) anything. 26. The driver of that car (sound) his horn for the last ten minutes. 27. It (rain) for two hours and the ground is too wet to play on, so the match (be) postponed. 28. He (hope) for a rise in salary for six months but he (not dare) to ask for it yet. 29. Mr. Smith, you (whisper) to the student on your right for the last five minutes. You (help) him with his exam paper or he (help) you? 30. Why you (make) such a horrible noise? — I (lose) my key and I (try) to wake my wife by throwing stones at her window. You (throw) stones at the wrong window. You live next door. 31. I (know) Miss Higgins for several years. I (read) her latest novel, but I (not finish) it yet. 32. This is the third time you (be) here. What exactly (you come) for now? 33. John (learn) English for seven years, and at last he (master) the irregular verbs. 34. That cat (lie) in the corner of the garden for hours. Do

you think it's all right? 35. I didn't sleep too well. Can you hear that dog? It (bark) all night. 36. Samantha (drive) for years, and she has never had an accident.

5. Перекладіть англійською.

1. Ми рибалимо вже дві години. 2. Я працюю в цьому офісі вже 2 місяці. 3. Він поїхав до Англії. 4. Ця жінка чекає на Вас уже 3 години. 5. Він хворіє з минулого тижня. 6. Ніхто їх не бачив з минулої суботи. 7. Він під водою вже півгодини. 8. Вона вивчає англійську вже десять років. 9. Він читає цей журнал вже півгодини. 10. Я важко працював цей тиждень і тому збираюсь відпочити у вихідні. 11. Ти весь мокрий. Ти плавав? 12. Чому твій одяг такий брудний? Що ти робив? 13. Я не розмовляв з ним з минулого понеділка. 14. Я бачу, ви не дуже багато зробили з тих пір, як я пішов на роботу. 15. Я не вдягала це плаття з минулого року. 16. Я працюю над моїм звітом з понеділка. 17. Вона чекає листа вже два місяці. 18. Вона грає на піаніно вже три години.

ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ЧИТАННЯ

Текст 1. Прочитайте. Дайте відповіді на запитання. Перекажіть текст.

AND WHAT ABOUT ME?

Olga Konstantinovna, the form teacher, congratulated her class on the coming New Year, gave out day-books and wished everybody a good holiday.

Slava was happy. There were only good and excellent marks in his day-book. He wanted to get to his village as soon as possible and to show his day-book to his mother.

The Denisovka horse was already standing near the school. Slava's school friends Pavlik and Valera were packing their things. Sveta, a tenth-former, was going to join them.

Slava said "Hello" to the boys and asked the coachman, "May I go with you?"

"Where do you live?" — "In Pokrovka. It's near Denisovka, you know."

"I'm taking only Denisovka people for Denisovka," answered the coachman.

Pavlik, Valera and Sveta did not say anything and they did not look at Slava.

"And what about me, boys?" he asked. — "We don't know," somebody said.

Slava was very upset and unhappy. "They don't want to take me... but I know what I'm going to do... I'll ski to my village," he decided.

... It was dark and cold. At one moment Slava thought that he had lost his way. He stopped and soon heard something behind him. He looked into the darkness and saw a horse. Those were the Denisovka people... They saw him but did not stop.

"Boys!" shouted Slava. The answer was a loud laughter.

... At last he got to his village. Everything ended well. His mother was very glad to see him and the good marks in his day-book. She laid the table... But Slava could not be happy. He went about the house with a heavy heart.

1. Pavlik and Valera agreed with the coachman not to take Slava to his village. What else shows that they were not real friends? 2. What can you say about Sveta, who was older than the boys? Did she try to do something for Slava? 3. Slava's trip home did not end tragically, but he was very upset. Why? 4. How different are your own friends from "friends" like Pavlik, Valera and Sveta?

Текст 2. Прочитайте текст. Поставте 5 запитань до тексту. Перекажіть текст.

BIRTHDAYS

Birthdays are especially important to the very young and the very old. On their birthday, people receive birthday cards and birthday presents from their family and friends. Children's cards often have a large number on them showing how old they are. Cards for adults have pictures of flowers or scenery or humorous or rude cartoons. Inside there is usually a simple greeting, such as 'Happy Birthday' or 'Many Happy Returns of the Day'. Children expect to receive a special birthday present from their parents. As they get older, many expect larger, more expensive presents, such as a music system or a television.

In the US children who have their birthdays during the school year take a cake to school and have a small party with their class. In Britain children sometimes get bumped by their friends (=lifted off the ground horizontally and put down again sharply), the same number of times as their age. Some US parents have the custom of spanking their child, once for each year of their age.

Many younger children invite their friends to a birthday party at their home. Balloons are often tied to the gate of the house where the party is being held. Children wear their party clothes and take a present. They play party games such as 'pin the tail on the donkey' or 'musical chairs'. Sometimes parents arrange for a magician to visit the house. After the games there is a special tea with a birthday cake. The cake is covered with sugar icing (AmE frosting), and has small candles on top, the same number of candles as the child's age. As the cake is carried into the room with the candles lit, everyone sings 'Happy Birthday to You!' and then the birthday boy or birthday girl tries to blow out all the candles with one breath and makes a secret wish.

In the US the 16th birthday is called “sweet sixteen”. It is the age at which a person can get a US driver’s licence, and some wealthier parents give their children a car as a present. At 18, in Britain and in the US, young people become adults and many have a big party. In most parts of the US 21 is the age at which people can drink alcohol legally. In Britain people celebrate 21st birthdays less than when 21 was the age at which they became adults.

Many adults dislike getting older and a few lie about their age, saying they are younger than they really are. But in general older people are now much more willing to tell others their age. You may see a sign by the side of a road saying: “Dave Ellis 40 today!”, put there by Dave’s friends. At about 65 people retire, and those who have reached this age are called ‘senior citizens’. Few people live to be 100, so a 100th birthday is very special. In Britain people reaching this age may receive a card containing a printed message from the Queen.

ТЕМИ ДЛЯ ОБГОВОРЕННЯ

Тема 8. EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called “play school”. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old.

In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or “0 level” (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor’s degree and the Master’s degree.

Тема 9. HOLIDAYS AND IMPORTANT DAYS OF UKRAINE

The word “Holiday” comes from the words “holy day”. Holidays were first religious festivals. Now many holidays have nothing to do with religion. Every country has holidays honouring important events in its history.

Every year starts with New Year. It's a very great holiday, when everybody makes wishes for a new year, makes the new hopes for the future. It's everybody's favourite holiday. People get a lot of presents, greetings.

March the 8th is a Women's Day. This date was introduced in 1910 by the 2-nd International Conference of women-socialists. Nowadays this holiday has lost its political meaning and become just a day when we give presents, flowers, words of gratitude to our mothers, grandmothers, teachers.

On March 9th we celebrate the birthday of great Ukrainian poet, writer, artist Taras Shevchenko. Finally his dream has come true, the Ukraine has become independent.

Easter Day comes to the lunar calendar. The day we celebrate Christ's rising from death. The holiday comes on Sunday.

On May the 9th we celebrate the anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany. On that day people express their thankfulness to veterans of the World War II.

On August the 24th, Ukrainian independence was proclaimed and new era in Ukrainian history began.

Тема 10. MY PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

This year I'm leaving school. I have already decided what career to choose. I would like to be a psychologist. I want to help people to solve their problems. I want to help them to understand their inside world, to help them to be confident. I love working with people and children.

I think it's a difficult job, because one should love people, take care of them, support them.

This profession is rather new and hence very interesting. Psychologists work with people from different layers of society.

I have already begun to prepare myself for the entrance examinations to the Donetsk Institute of Social Education. After it I will work at school, kindergarten or firm.

Тема 11. BRITISH LITERATURE

Great Britain gave the world a lot of talented people. Many famous writers and poets were born and lived in Great Britain.

One of the best known English playwrights was William Shakespeare. He drew ideas for his tragedies and comedies from the history of England and ancient Rome. Many experts consider Shakespeare the greatest writer and the greatest playwright in English language. William Shakespeare wrote 37 plays which may be divided into: comedies (such as “A Midsummer Night’s Dream”), tragedies (such as “Hamlet”, “Othello”, “King Lear”, “Macbeth”) and historical plays (such as “Richard II”, “Henry V”, “Julius Caesar”, “Antony and Cleopatra”).

Robert Burns represents the generation of Romantic writers. In his poems he described with love and understanding the simple life he knew. Among his well-known poems are “Halloween”, “The Jolly Beggars”, “To a Mouse”.

Lord George Gordon Byron. His free-spirited life style combined with his rare poetic gift makes him one of the most famous figures of the Romantic Era. His famous works such as “Stanzas to Augusta”, “The Prisoner of Chillon”, “Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage”, “Manfred” draw readers into the passion, humours and conviction of a poet whose life and work truly embodied the Romantic spirit.

Sir Walter Scott wrote the first examples of historical novel.

Lewis Carroll became famous when he published Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland.

Тема 12. FROM THE HISTORY OF KYIV

Kyiv’s history spans 15 centuries, in 1982 we celebrated its 1500th anniversary. On its territory archeologists discovered settlements of the 5th century. That’s why it is considered that Kyiv is about 1500 years old.

Kyiv used to be the capital of Kyivan Rus, an ancient state of Eastern Slavs. There is a legend of the foundation of Kyiv. Once three brothers Kiy, Shchek and Khoryv and their sister Lybid were travelling along the Dnipro in a boat. Attracted by the beautiful hills they landed and founded a town on one of them, named it Kyiv after their eldest brother.

Ancient Kyiv was a large commercial centre of the East Slavs. Its positions on the important waterway helped its trade. An ancient chronicle tells that in 882 prince Oleg of Novgorod with his men sailed down the Dnipro to Kyiv. He saw Kyiv and said: “This will be mother of all Russian towns”.

The power of Kyivan Rus grew and their prestige in the world arena consolidated. The prince Vladimir replaced the traditional paganism with Christianity in 988–989.

In 1240 having razed dozens of Russian cities to the ground, the Mongol hordes led by Batu Khan besieged Kyiv.

After a long battle the capital of the old Russian state fell.

During the next 3 centuries Ukraine fought against the Turkish-Tatar invasion and oppression of Lithuanian and Polish feudal lords. In 1654 the Pereyaslav Rada proclaimed the reunification of Ukraine with Russia.

During the Civil War Kyiv was seized alternately by the armies, and Soviet power was established in 1920.

World War II made many damages. The invaders destroyed about 40 % of housing, bridges, factories.

In 1991 Ukraine proclaimed its independence.

Тема 13. KYIV IS THE CAPITAL OF UKRAINE

If anybody asked what my favourite city is, I would say that it's Kyiv.

The city of Kyiv is an industrial, scientific, administrative and cultural centre of Ukraine. It's the capital of Ukraine and the seat of the Supreme Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers. The Ukrainian capital is one of the largest and oldest cities of Europe. Kyiv is one of the most ancient cities.

Kyiv is situated on both banks of the Dnipro. It has the population of more than 4 million and occupies an areas of 790 square kilometers. Kyiv's history spans 15 centuries. In 1982 it was 1500 years old. It was called "The mother of all Russian cities". For centuries the gold-domed Kyiv was the capital of Kyivan Rus. On more than one occasion Kyiv was razed to the ground but it rose from the ashes again. Kyiv's architectural monuments are the pride of our people.

The streets of old Kiev that still preserve numerous historical relics always attract Kyivites and the city's visitors. Kyiv is famous for its beauty. The streets of Kyiv are broad and straight. There are a lot of chestnut trees and flowers in the city.

Kyiv has many places of historic interest. Among them the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra, St. Sophia's Cathedral, the Golden Gate, Andriivsky Uzviz.

There are many museums, theatres, cinemas, universities in the city.

No wonder that Kyivites are proud of their city.

Tema 14. LONDON

As well as being the capital of England, London is the capital of the United Kingdom.

London was founded by the Romans in 48 A. D. and was called Londinium. In 61 A. D. the town was burnt down and when it was rebuilt by the Romans it was surrounded by a wall. That area within the wall is now called the City of London. It is London's commercial and business centre. It contains the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the head offices of numerous companies and corporations. Here is situated the Tower of London. The Tower was built by William the Conqueror who conquered England in 1066. He was crowned at Westminster Abbey. Now most of the Government buildings are located there.

During the Tudor period (16th century) London became an important economic and financial centre. The Londoners of the Elizabethan period built the first theatres. Nowadays the theatre land is stretched around Piccadilly Circus. Not far from it one can see the British Museum and the Covent Garden Opera House.

During the Victorian period (19th century) London was one of the most important centres of the Industrial Revolution and the centre of the British Empire.

Today London is a great political centre, a great commercial centre, a paradise for theatre-goers and tourists, but it is also a very quiet place with its parks and its ancient buildings, museums and libraries.

Контрольна робота 2

Варіант 1

1. *Write positive or negative sentences.*

1. I / hungry.
2. It / warm today.
3. My hands / cold.
4. Diamonds / cheap.
5. Cat / a big animal.
6. I / afraid of dogs.

2. *Write questions and answers.*

1. ... your mother at home?
2. ... your parents at work?
3. ... you interested in art?
4. Where ... your key?
5. What colour ... your eyes?
6. How old ... your mother?

3. *What is happening at the moment?*

1. I / wash / my hair
2. It / rain
3. My father / learn English
4. My parents / watch TV
5. My cat / play with a ball.
6. I / eat

4. *Write questions and answers in Present Continuous.*

1. You / watch TV?
2. What / you / do?
3. What / your mother / do?
4. It / snow?
5. You / write / a letter?
6. That clock / work?

5. **Complete the sentences.**

1. She ... a car but she ... very often.
2. We usually ... breakfast at 8 o'clock.
3. I like films but I ... to the cinema very often.
4. She ... three languages.
5. How often ... you ... TV?
6. ... your mother ... English?

6. **Put in am, is, are, do, don't, does, doesn't.**

1. Excuse me, ... you speak English?
2. Why ... you laughing at me?
3. What ... she do? — She ... a student.
4. I ... writing a letter now.
5. I ... want to go out. It ... raining.
6. He ... not usually drive to work.

7. **Put in have/has (got), haven't/hasn't (got).**

1. They ... a cat and a dog.
2. A cow ... six legs.
3. I ... not ... a car.
4. Ann doesn't read much. He ... many books.
5. He ... a lot of friends.
6. She can't open the door. She ... a key.

8. **Use the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. you / see / Pam today?
2. I / finish / my work.
3. She ... not ... Ann this morning.
4. We / not / read / this book / yet.
5. She / work / in this shop / for 3 years.
6. How long / you / wait / for me?

9. **Use the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. You (read) this book? — I (read) it now. I (not / finish) it yet.
2. It (be) a very good book. I (like) it very much.
3. We (go) to the cinema tonight.
4. Where (be) Ann? — She (be) in the room.
5. You (understand) what they (talk) about?
6. He (read) for three hours.

10. *Translate into English.*

1. Студенти здають екзамени. Не шуміть.
2. Що вона робить зараз? — Вона читає книжку.
3. Восени птахи відлітають до теплих країн.
4. Я ще не прочитав цієї книги.
5. Давно ти працюєш у цій компанії? — Так.
6. Ти щось пишеш зараз? — Ні.
7. Він не часто ходить до театру.
8. Що вона робить? — Вона лікар.
9. Ви часто ходите в кіно?
10. Ти читав цю книжку? — Так.
11. Ми збираємось грати в теніс сьогодні.
12. Я пишу тест зараз.

Варіант 2

1. *Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.*

1. Why you (walk) so fast today? You usually (walk) quite slowly.
2. You (see) this notice? — Yes, I ...
3. I (save) up because I (go) to Spain in summer.
4. Who (wait) for? — I (wait) for my mother.
5. He usually (drink) coffee but today he (drink) tea.
6. The last train (leave) the station at 11.
7. What you (listen) to? — I (listen) to rock music.
8. What you (think) about it? — I (think) you (be) right.
9. Ann (be) in the garden. She (pick) cherries.
10. Why he (smile)? — He (read) a joke.
11. I (not know) what she (want).
12. Cuckoos (not / build) nests. They (use) the nests of other birds.

2. *Use the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.*

1. We (walk) 5 kilometres. We (walk) for an hour.
2. What you (do)? You look so tired.
3. We (pick) 10 baskets. We (pick) apples.
4. You (hear) the news? — Ann (come) back home.
5. It (rain) for two hours. The trees are all wet.
6. The students (study) well this term.
7. He (pass) his exam?

8. I (know) him for ages and we always (be) good friends.
9. You (help) him with the test or he (help) you?
10. I (try) to learn English for years but I (not/ make) big progress yet.
11. I (work) so hard this week that I (not/ have) time to go to the cinema.
12. He (look) for his bag all day, but (not/ find) it yet.

3. **Put in been, gone.**

1. Tim is on holiday. He's ... to Spain.
2. Mark has ... out. He'll be back soon.
3. Where has she ...? She's ... to Turkey.
4. Ann isn't here at the moment. She's ... to the shop.
5. Are you going to the shop? — No, I've already ... there.
6. I've just ... to the shops. I've bought a car.

4. **Write sentences with just, already, yet.**

1. Would you like something to eat? — No, thank you. (have lunch)
2. Can I speak to John? — I'm afraid he (go out).
3. Wait a minute. I (not / finish).
4. Shall I do it? — No, I (do) it.
5. What time is David leaving? — He (leave).
6. Are your friends here yet? — Yes, they (arrive).

5. **Use the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect Continuous or the Present Perfect.**

1. Ann (learn) English for two years.
2. Where you (be)? I (look) for you all the morning.
3. Why (you / look) at me like that? Stop it!
4. How long you (sell) computers?
5. I (think) about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.
6. Is Ann on holiday this week? — No, she (work).

6. **Translate into English.**

1. Сьогодні на обід прийде Анна. — Я її давно не бачив.
2. Вона дуже змінилася? — Ні.
3. Коли вчитель пояснює нове правило, він звичайно пише приклади на дошці.
4. Ти читала цю книжку? — Так.
5. Я збираюсь поговорити з ним завтра.

6. Ти бачив Анну сьогодні? — Ні. Вона вдома. Вона хворіє вже тиждень.

7. Що ви робите сьогодні ввечері? — Йдемо на дискотеку.

8. Ми дуже раді, що ви прийшли.

9. Вони багато працювали цього тижня.

10. Я почуваюся втомленим, оскільки я працював над цією статтею кілька годин.

11. Де ваш новий товариш? — Його немає вдома. Він часто встає рано і йде бігати до парку.

12. Ми зустрічаємося завтра. Ми вже домовились про зустріч.

Дієслово. Активний стан. The Past Tenses

The Past Simple (Indefinite)Tense. Regular verbs

Вживається для вираження повторюваної, одноразової, постійної дії в минулому.

Час минулої дії часто уточнюється обставинними словами: yesterday (вчора), last week (минулого тижня), last year (торік), the other day (недавно), ago (тому).

They lived in New York 2 years ago. (Вони жили в Нью Йорку 2 роки тому.)

We were at the hospital every afternoon. (Ми бували в лікарні щоденно після полудня.)

Утворюється додаванням до інфінітива без частки *to* закінчення **-ed**: to decide (вирішувати) — **decided** [di'saidid], to hate (ненавидіти) — **hated** ['heitid].

I They He	V-ed	I They He	did not (didn't)	V	Did	I they he	V ?	Yes,	I they he	did
								No,		did not (didn't)

I **worked** yesterday. I **did** not **work** yesterday.

Did you **work** yesterday? — Yes, I **did**. (No, I **didn't**.) Where **did** you work yesterday?

Дієслово *to be* в Past Simple

Має дві форми: для однини — **was**, для множини — **were**.

I		I			I?		You		You				you?
He	was	He	was not	Was	he?	You	were	We	were not	We	(weren't)	Were	we?
She		She	(wasn't)		she?	We		They		They			they?
It		It			it?	They							

He **was** at home last night. He **wasn't** at home last night.

Was he at home last night? — Yes, he **was**. (No, he **wasn't**.)

The Past Simple (Indefinite)Tense.

Irregular verbs

Утворюється по-різному (див. список неправильних дієслів) — **V²**:
to write (писати) — **wrote**, to send (посилати) — **sent**; to put (класти) — **put**; to go (ходити) — **went**.

I			I	
They	V²		They	did not
He			He	(didn't)
				V

Did	I	V?	Yes,	I	did.	What	did	I	V?
	they		No,	they	didn't.			they	
	he			he				he	

I **wrote** a letter yesterday. I **did** not **write** a letter yesterday.

Did you **write** a letter yesterday? — Yes, I **did**. (No, I **didn't**.) What **did** you **write** yesterday?

Used to

Конструкція **used to** вживається для позначення повторюваної або постійної дії у минулому, яка в теперішньому не відбувається: **I used to play tennis a lot but I don't play very often now.**

Стверджувальна форма	Заперечна форма	Питальна форма
It used to be a cinema here. Ann used to have a very long hair when she was a child.	I didn't use to like him. (I used not to like him.)	Did you use to eat many sweets when you were a child?

Практичні завдання

1. Поставте речення в питальну та заперечну форму.

1. She was in Rome last month. 2. My friend wrote to me very often last year. 3. You were late yesterday. 4. I was tired last night. 5. They were at the office yesterday morning. 6. He was afraid of dogs as a child. 7. The hotel was very comfortable. 8. These shoes were very expensive. 9. He was satisfied with our work. 10. He took this book from the library yesterday. 11. She spoke about the plan last week. 12. Ann worked in a bank last year. 13. Yesterday it snowed all morning. 14. We stopped to take photographs on our way to London. 15. We enjoyed the party last night. 16. The film ended at midnight. 17. They danced and talked a lot last Saturday. 18. I cleaned my room yesterday.

2. Складіть запитання у *Past Simple*.

1. (where/ you/ go?) 2. (go alone?) 3. (food/ good?) 4. (how long/ you/ stay there?) 5. (you/ stay/ at a hotel?) 6. (how/ travel?) 7. (the weather/ fine?) 8. (where/ you/ go sightseeing?) 9. (what/ do in the evening?) 10. (meet anybody interesting?) 11. (visit/ any museums?) 12. (you/ like your journey?)

3. Поставте дієслово у дужках у потрібну форму минулого часу.

1. I (play) tennis yesterday but I (not/ win). 2. We (wait) a long time for the bus but it (not/ come). 3. She (see) me but she (not/ speak) to me.

4. (it/ rain) yesterday? — No, it (be) a nice day. 5. That's a nice bag. Where (you/ buy) it? 6. That (be) a good thing to do. Why (you/ not/ do) it? 7. I (not/ see) him in the laboratory yesterday. 8. He (arrive) at 6 p. m. yesterday. 9. They (be) friends two years ago. 10. We (have) 30 lectures last week. 11. He (like) the film he (watch) last Monday. 12. I (lose) my key yeasterday. 13. It was cold, so I (take) on my coat. 14. I wasn't very tired, so I (not/ go) to bed early. 15. It (be) a funny situation but nobody (laugh). 16. The hotel (not/ be) very expensive. It (not cost) very much. 17. She (not/ be) hungry, so she (eat) nothing. 18. What you (do) at the weekend?

4. *Поставте запитання до виділених слів.*

1. He was *in Kyiv last month*. 2. He wrote a *book last year*. 3. They were *at the office* yesterday. 4. We went *to the cinema last week*. 5. The weather was *bad at the weekend*. 6. *Yesterday* my friends came to see me. 7. I saw him *at the library yesterday*. 8. We met *near the hotel at 5 p. m. yesterday*. 9. She *played tennis yesterday*. 10. We decided *to invite our friends for dinner*. 11. He got up *at 6 o'clock yesterday*. 12. We bought this *lovely picture at the art gallery last week*.

5. *Перекладіть англійською*

1. Я прочитав цю статтю минулого тижня. 2. Я не бачив її вчора. 3. Їх друзі були у театрі вчора. 4. Вона пішла з дому о сьомій ранку. 5. Куди ви ходили вчора? 6. Коли почалася Друга Світова війна? 7. Чому ти не написав тест вчора? 8. Погода була чудова, і вони пішли прогулятись до парку. 9. Він жив у Лондоні п'ять років, коли був дитиною. 10. Ми зустрічалися з ним минулого року під час відпустки біля моря. 11. Літо було не дуже жарким. 12. Ми грали вчора у футбол і виграли з рахунком 2:1. 13. Їм не сподобалась вчорашня вистава. 14. Моя приятелька Наталя прийшла до мене у суботу після роботи. 15. Ми хотіли піти до парку ввечері, але потім вирішили піти до театру. 16. Вчора ми повторили багато граматичних правил та виконали багато вправ. 17. Погода була гарна, і ми повернулись додому пізно ввечері. 18. Екзаментори задавали багато питань, і я відповіла на всі правильно.

The Past Continuous Tense (минулий тривалий час)

Вживається:

- Для вираження процесу, який відбувався, тривав у певний момент у минулому: Ann **was reading** a book when the phone rang.
- Для вираження процесу, який **тривав** протягом якогось періоду часу в минулому: Last night he **was watching** TV from 7 till 11.

Утворюється з допоміжного дієслова **to be** в **Past Simple** та дієприкметника теперішнього часу основного дієслова:

I He She It	was	V- ing	I He She It	was not (wasn't)	V- ing	Was	I he she it	V- ing?	Yes, No,	I he she it	was. wasn't.
You We They	were		You We They	were not (weren't)		Were	you we they		Yes, No,	you we they	were. weren't.

He **was working** in the evening. He **wasn't working** in the evening.
Was he working in the evening? — Yes, he **was**. (No, he **wasn't**.)

Практичні завдання

1. *Поставте речення в питальну та заперечну форму.*

1. I was having dinner when you rang me up. 2. I was meeting my friends last weekend. 3. His mother was speaking on the phone when he came. 4. It was raining when we went out of the house. 5. He was waiting for me at 10. 6. Your friends were talking in the corridor when we saw them. 7. I was hurrying to the station when I met him. 8. We were learning from 5 till 7. 9. She was playing tennis when her parents came. 10. He was waiting for Ann at seven in the evening. 11. They were discussing this question last week. 12. When we came, she was reading a book.

2. *Поставте дієслово у дужках у Past Indefinite або Past Continuous.*

1. I lit the fire at 7:00 and it (burn) brightly when Victor came in at 8:00. 2. When I arrived the lecture had already started and the professor

(write) on the overhead projector. 3. I (make) a cake when the light went out. I had to finish it in the dark. 4. I didn't want to meet Mykola so when he entered the room I (leave). 5. Unfortunately when I arrived Ann just (leave), so we only had time for a few words. 6. He (have) a bath when the phone rang. Very unwillingly he (get) out of the bath and (go) to answer it. 7. He was very polite. Whenever his wife entered the room he (stand) up. 8. The admiral (play) bowls when he received news of the invasion. He (insist) on finishing the game. 9. My dog (walk) along quietly when Mr. Pitt's Pekinese attacked him. 10. When I arrived she (have) lunch. She apologized for starting without me but said she always (lunch) at 12:30. 11. He always (wear) a raincoat and (carry) an umbrella when he walked to the office. 12. Have you read his last book? Yes, I have. What you (think) of it? I (like) it very much. 13. I (share) a flat with him when we were students. He always (complain) about my untidiness. 14. He suddenly (realize) that he (travel) in the wrong direction. 15. He (play) the guitar outside her house when someone opened the window and (throw) out a bucket of water. 16. I just (open) the letter when the wind (blow) it out of my hand. 17. The burglar (open) the safe when he (hear) footsteps. He immediately (put) out his torch and (crawl) under the bed. 18. When I (look) for my passport I (find) this old photograph. 19. You looked very busy when I saw you last night. What you (do)? 20. The boys (play) cards when they (hear) their father's step. They immediately (hide) the cards and (take) out their lesson books. 21. I (listen) to the radio when you (ring) the bell the first time, and that's why I (not hear) you. 22. He (not allow) us to go out in the boat yesterday as a strong wind (blow). 23. As I (cross) the road I (step) on a banana skin and (fall) heavily. I still (lie) on the road when I (see) a lorry approaching, luckily the driver (see) me and (stop) the lorry in time. 24. How you (damage) your car so badly? I (run) into a lamp-post yesterday. I suppose you (drive) too quickly or were not looking where you (go). 25. As he (get) into the bus it (start) suddenly and he (fall) backwards on to the road. 26. I (call) Paul at 7:00 but it wasn't necessary because he already (get) up. 27. When he (mend) the (fuse) a very bad shock. 28. When I (hear) his knock I (go) to the door and (open) it, but I (not recognize) him at first because I (not wear) my glasses. 29. When I came in they (sit) round the fire. Fedir (do) a crossword puzzle, Maryna (knit), the others (read). Maryna (smile) at me and (say), "Come and sit down." 30. While the guests (dance) thieves (break) into the house and (steal) a lot of fur coats. The next day, as they (know) that the police (look) for them, they (hide) the coats in a wood and (go) off in different directions.

3. Перекладіть англійською.

1. Ми чекали на тебе вчора о десятій. 2. Коли ми прийшли, вони обідали. 3. Він увійшов до кімнати, привітався з усіма і сів на стілець. 4. Коли ми катались на лижах, почав іти сніг. 5. Того дня у нас було багато роботи, тому що ввечері ми відїжджали. 6. Скільки часу ви вчора читали? — Ми читали 3 години. 7. Вони познайомились, коли складали вступні іспити. 8. Вчора він був зайнятий весь вечір, він ремонтував свою машину. 9. Ми годинами гралися разом, коли були дітьми. 10. Було відомо, що конференція починається о десятій. 11. Вона цілий місяць гостювала у своєї подруги в Криму. 12. У середу вони весь вечір працювали в бібліотеці. 13. Вони сказали, що відїжджають через два дні. 14. Вона довго читала листа від своєї подруги, якого нарешті отримала. 15. Коли годинник показував одинадцятю, він все ще працював над своїм звітом. 16. Він сказав, що влітку їде до моря. 17. Ви все ще подорожували, коли вони повернулись з відпустки у горах. 18. Що вони читали, коли прийшов учитель?

The Past Perfect Tense (минулий доконаний час)

Вживається:

- Для вираження дії, яка відбулася раніше іншої минулої дії, позначеної дієсловом у Past Simple: When we came, the film **had** already **started**.
- Для вираження минулої дії, яка вже закінчилася до певного моменту в минулому: I **had done** my homework by 2 o'clock.

Утворюється з допоміжного дієслова **had** та дієприкметника минулого часу (Past Participle) основного дієслова.

I, you, it, we, they, he, she,	had	PP	I, you, it, we, they, he, she,	had not (hadn't)	PP	Had	I, you, it, we, they, he, she,	PP?	Yes, No,	I, you, it, we, they, he, she,	had. had not.
--------------------------------------------------	------------	-----------	--------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------	------------	--------------------------------------------------	------------	-------------	--------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------

He **had worked** (gone). He **hadn't worked** (gone).

Had he worked (gone)? Yes, he **had**. No, he **hadn't**.

Практичні завдання

1. *Поставте дієслово у дужках у Past Perfect.*

1. When they got to the party, everyone already (be) there. 2. You ever (see) that man before that day last summer? 3. He didn't go to the cinema because he (see) the film before. 4. We wanted to eat but the restaurant (be) closed. 5. By the time we reached the station the train already (leave) the station. 6. He never (speak) to that girl before he met her at the party. 7. The moment he (say) this, he regreted it. 8. When all the guests (leave), he arrived. 9. She couldn't come because she already (arrange) to do something else. 10. I was very pleased to see her because I (not/ see) him for five years. 11. When we arrived to the cinema, the film already (begin). 12. Ann just (get) home when I phoned.

2. *Виберіть речення, яке пояснює значення твердження.*

1. When they arrived at the cinema the film had started.
 - a) They missed the beginning.
 - b) They were just in time for the start.
2. When they arrived at the cinema the film started.
 - a) They missed the beginning.
 - b) They were just in time for the start.
3. Mary wanted a fresh chicken; the butcher had sold the last one.
 - a) He sold the last one to Mary.
 - b) He sold the last one before Mary arrived.
4. When mother arrived the children got up.
 - a) She probably had to wake them.
 - b) They were already up.
5. When mother arrived the children had got up.
 - a) She probably had to wake them.
 - b) They were already up.
6. Mary left in tears; Jack told us the story.
 - a) Mary left before Jack told us.
 - b) Jack told us before Mary left.
7. Mary left in tears; Jack had told us the story.
 - a) Mary left before Jack told us.
 - b) Jack told us before Mary left.
8. When they heard the news, Beth and Chris got married.
 - a) The news arrived before they got married.
 - b) The news arrived after they got married.

9. When they heard the news, Beth and Chris had got married.
 - a) The news arrived before they got married.
 - b) The news arrived after they got married.
10. George came in; they told him to wait outside.
 - a) He came in first.
 - b) He was told first.
11. George came in; they had told him to wait outside.
 - a) He came in first.
 - b) He was told first.

3. *Складіть одне речення з двох за допомогою слів у дужках.*

1. (After) She wrote the letter. She went to the post-office.
2. (After) He had dinner. He went to the cinema.
3. (When) I fastened my seat-belt. The plane took off.
4. We did not disturb him. (until) He finished work.
5. (As soon as) He left the room. I turned on the radio.
6. He was very ill. (before) He recovered.

4. *Поставте дієслово у дужках у Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect.*

1. Margot (to go) to the door and (to lock) it, and (to return) with the key.
2. He sighed again and again, like one who (to escape) from danger.
3. The house (to be) much smaller than he (to think) at first.
4. He (to make) tea and (to eat) the biscuits which Mrs. Aberdeen (to bring) him.
5. Ansell (to give) an angry sigh, and at that moment there (to be) a tap on the door.
6. When the cinema (to be) over they (to go) for a walk across the dark, damp fields.
7. Near the door he (to see) the man he (to notice) at the station.
8. Cassie (to spend) the night at home, and on entering the dining-room (to glance) at the space above the fire.
9. He (to walk) about our sitting room all afternoon, murmuring to himself.
10. It (to be) all so sudden that for a moment no one (to know) what (to happen).
11. He (to tell) me that they (to be) at the same public school and (to be) friends ever since.
12. At the age of seventy-four he (to be) excited about his expedition as a boy.

5. *Перекладіть англійською.*

1. Коли Василь прийшов на вечірку, Микола вже пішов додому.
2. Катя не пішла з ними в кіно, тому що вона вже бачила цей фільм.
3. Спочатку я думав, що вчинив правильно, але потім зрозумів, що помилився.
4. Він дуже нервував, тому що ніколи раніше не літав літаком.
5. Я не знав, хто вона. Я ніколи раніше її не бачив.
6. Ми не

були голодні, тому що тільки-но поснідали. 7. Коли ми прийшли додому, фільм вже почався. 8. У будинку було тихо, оскільки всі вже пішли спати. 9. Я не зміг приїхати, тому що моя машина зламалася. 10. Коли директор прийшов, робота вже була завершена. 11. Після того, як нас познайомили, ми пророзмовляли весь вечір. 12. Ти зрозумів, що тобі доручили зробити?

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense (минулий доконано-тривалий час)

Вживається для позначення процесу, який почався до якогось моменту в минулому або продовжувався в той момент, або закінчився безпосередньо перед ним: He **had been working** for this company for 30 years before he retired.

Утворюється з допоміжного дієслова **had, to be** в **Past Perfect** та дієприкметника теперішнього часу основного дієслова.

I, you, we, they he, she, it	had	been + V-ing	I, you, we, they he, she, it	had not (hadn't)	been + V-ing
---------------------------------	------------	---------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------

Had	I, you, we, they he, she, it	been + V-ing?	Yes,	I, you, we, they he, she, it	had.
			No,		hadn't.

Практичні завдання

1. Поставте дієслово у дужках у *Past Perfect Continuous*.

1. I was cold because I (stand) in the rain for an hour. 2. The dog (swim) in the river, so he was all wet. 3. We (talk) about UFO when suddenly saw this bright flash in the sky. 4. I remember you were absolutely exhausted when you arrived. What you (do)? 5. When the three bears got back from their walk they noticed that someone (sit) on their chairs. 6. When we got home, they (wait) for us for half an hour. 7. Olga (work) all day in the garden, so she was very tired. 8. We (travel) for three hours before we realized that we were on the wrong train. 9. He said

he (work) hard all term. 10. The children (play) outside for an hour when it started to snow. 11. He told me he was tired because he (drive) since 6 o'clock this morning. 12. It (rain) all night, so the grass was wet.

2. *Поставте дієслово у дужках у Present або Past Perfect Continuous.*

1. At last you're here! I (wait) for you for over twenty minutes. 2. He knows quite a lot of English. He (learn) it for six years. 3. She finally said "Yes". He (ask) her to marry him for years. 4. I think I need a break. I (write) for the last three hours. 5. You (not/ listen) to a word I said, had you? 6. The police, who (expect) trouble during the Orange revolution, were surprised by the eventual absence of violence. 7. The manager went down with pneumonia. He (look) unwell for several days. 8. The chairman said that the Board of directors (give) serious thought to the possibility of entering the Ukrainian market. 9. At the inquiry into the plane crash, the pilot said in evidence that he (fly) this type of aircraft for ten years. 10. You're having nightmares because you (see) too many horror films recently. 11. The new one-way scheme (operate) for just over twelve months, and traffic has improved considerably as a result. 12. He was out of breath because he (run).

3. *Поставте дієслово у дужках у Past Simple, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous.*

1. He (to read) his evening paper as usual when a friend of his called him on the telephone. 2. He (to read) before the fire for half an hour when the telephone rang. 3. When he went to see them last night, they (to play) chess since six o'clock. 4. She felt chilly after she (swim) for an hour. 5. They told me that Ben still (swim). 7. The boys (to play) football and did not hear their mother calling them from the window. 7. The boys were tired because they (play) football all day. 8. We (to work) in silence for some time when John spoke. 9. He (to look) at the fire and (to think) of something. 10. He (to look) three or five minutes at the fire and then turned his face to me; it was sad. 11. At last I found the book, which I (look) for all day. 12. He asked me what I (look) for. 13. Early that morning, when we just (to leave) the house we (to meet) the man, that we (to look) for since Monday. 14. She (put) aside the book she (read) and (go) to the window. 15. I (to find) that I (to be) too late to catch the London train. 16. Hailing the first taxi that (to pass), I (to reach) the station only two minutes after the train (to leave) it. 17. Mrs. Meadows

(to tell) me that he (to talk) about all the things that (to happen) to him in his long life. 18. It (to be) four o'clock when she (to hear) the sound she (to wait) for over an hour: the door at the bottom of the stairs (to creak).

4. Доповніть речення дієсловами у Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Jane's clothes were wet. She... her dog. 2. The boys were dirty. They... football. 3. John was not happy that the noise woke him. He... 4. Dave had stains on his shoes. He... the grass. 5. Carol's ears hurt. She... to the radio for two hours. 6. Ann's feet hurt. She... for two hours. 7. Nina looked tired. She... all morning. 8. At last she arrived. He... for an hour. 9. Kate had black ink on her hands. She... for three hours. 10. Ann finished her test. She... for three hours. 11. Mother... dinner before the children came home. 12. After he... for over an hour, it began to rain.

5. Перекладіть англійською.

1. Він проїхав дві години, коли машина зламалася. 2. Ніна була втомлена, тому що вона пропрацювала цілий день у саду. 3. Трава була мокра, оскільки вночі йшов дощ. 4. Нарешті він дописав звіт, над яким працював три дні. 5. Працівник зоопарку прибирав у клітці лева, коли лев раптом стрибнув на нього. 6. Вони грали в шахи вже дві години, коли хтось постукав у двері. 7. Ми були виснажені, тому що йшли без зупинки вже 6 годин. 8. Я просидів у ресторані 20 хвилин, коли зрозумів, що це не той ресторан, у якому ми домовились зустрітися з друзями. 9. Коли ми прийшли, Аня дивилась телевізор. 10. Наступного дня, коли я прокинувся, яскраво світило сонце. 11. Мій батько ремонтував машину і не бачив, коли ми прийшли додому. 12. Після аварії він не міг зрозуміти, де він, і що сталося.

ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ЧИТАННЯ

Текст 1. Прочитайте. Дайте відповіді на запитання. Перекажіть текст.

WAS CAUGHT RED-HANDED

The other day Major Dixon brought a burglar to the Police Station at gun point.

Major Dixon had been retired for years, but he was still a fine figure of a man and there could be no question as to his courage.

When he came across the intruder in his study he dealt him a right to the jaw and proved perfectly fit for the job. Presently, as he pointed his gun at the chap his face bore a self-satisfied look.

“Here’s a burglar for you,” he said to the sergeant. “I caught him red-handed.”

“In the eyes of the law the man’s innocent until he’s been found guilty by...”

“What?” interrupted Major Dixon, “but the scoundrel stole my wife’s jewellery, and my stamps!” — “That’s all right,” said the sergeant “but have you got any witnesses?!”

“Of course I have! My gardener and my maid, to say nothing of my dogs. They saw him climb over the garden wall and get into the sitting room through the window!”

“That’s a dirty lie!” cried out the burglar. — “You’d better be quiet, my man,” said the sergeant, “you were caught red-handed and Major Dixon’s got two witnesses who saw everything.”

“But I’ve got 50 witnesses who saw absolutely nothing,” replied the burglar.

1. Whom did Major Dixon bring to the Police Station? 2. Where did he come across the intruder? 3. What did he do when he came across the intruder? 7. What did Major Dixon say to the sergeant? 8. The major said he had witnesses. Who were they? 9. What did the burglar cry out? 10. What did the sergeant say then? 11. What did the burglar reply?

Текст 2. Прочитайте текст. Поставте 5 запитань до тексту. Перекажіть текст.

WHO REALLY DISCOVERED AMERICA?

For centuries, Christopher Columbus has managed to capture the public imagination and is remembered in history as the man who discovered America. Despite the fact that this is clearly not true, it has become impossible to turn this “history” on its head. Columbus had actually set off in search of India and it is clear from his “diary” that this is what he thought he had found. Moreover, people had been living in America, the land he “discovered”, for many thousands of years before he arrived. It is difficult to know why his reputation has survived so long.

Columbus wasn’t even the first European to reach America. That had already happened 500 years before. In 982, Eirik the Red, chief of the Viking tribes on the island of Iceland, set sail and with the many people who went with him, set up a colony on the coast of Greenland.

Conditions in the new homeland were harder than they had expected. The journey from Iceland to the new colony was disastrous and at least ten ships sank during the voyage. Once they arrived they built farms. They made warm clothes out of animal skins and fur but there was not enough wood for building or burning. They had to trade things with the people from Iceland but there was no certainty that the trading ships would ever arrive. They found their attempts to survive becoming increasingly desperate.

Eirik’s son, Leif, was determined to find another solution. Now with 35 men, he sailed west, further than any European ever travelled before. However, they found they had exchanged the hard life on Greenland for something even worse. The coast of Labrador where they had landed was a freezing land of cold winds and icy mountains.

They continued their journey and, in the end, reached gentler, greener lands where they spent the winter. Now that Leif had found a route to a land which promised an easier life, other Vikings set off from Iceland to join the new colonies. His brother, Thorvald, was the first, but he was followed by ships carrying hundreds of men, women and animals.

The new settlers soon found that the land was inhabited. They found the Indians primitive, but, unlike 500 years later, the settlers did not try

to impose their religion on the new civilization they had discovered. They began trading receiving coloured cloth in return for the furs they brought from the north.

However, the peace did not last long. Some of the Vikings were Christians and others were not, and there was fighting between them. During the first winter, there was a terrible lack of food and the colonists had to live under the threat of attacks from the Indians. War soon broke out.

It is in this light that we should judge the achievements of Columbus. In many ways he was certainly a hero, but the fact remains that he is famous for something that was achieved by someone 500 years before.

The Indians kept the Vikings trapped in their colonies, unable to develop a strategy for survival. After three winters, the new Viking nation could no longer support itself. The Vikings decided to go back to Greenland, never to return to the New World.

ТЕМИ ДЛЯ ОБГОВОРЕННЯ

Тема 15. MY ATTITUDE TO THE MASTERING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Nowadays it's very necessary to know a foreign language. Knowledge of foreign language helps us to develop friendship and understanding among people.

The total number of languages in the world is from 2,500 to 5,000. English is spoken all over the world and very popular. There is a proverb: "Knowledge is Power". I agree with it.

I study English, because I want to read English books of great writers in original. I want to communicate with people from different countries, I want to understand their culture and traditions. I like to travel. Speaking English I can travel anywhere, because more than 1 billion people speak English. I have a pen-friend abroad. She lives in Sweden. I have much fun writing letters to my swedish friend.

How do I learn English? First of all I read a lot. There is always an English book on my desk. I'm trying to learn few new words every day. To remember words better I put them into groups. For example: believe — believer — belief — disbelieve. I listen to songs in English and try to recognize the words. I have some tapes and video-tapes in English. I like to watch different satellite TV programs in English. I like studying English.

Тема 16. BRITISH-UKRAINIAN RELATIONSHIP

Ties between Great Britain and Ukraine stretch far back in history. Volodymyr Monomakh, who became Grand Prince of Rus in 1118, was married to Gytha, a daughter of the English king Harold.

Building close ties between Great Britain and Ukraine is an important British priority. Great Britain is taking particular steps to support Ukraine policies of transformation. Through the Know-How Fund it has

already supported 50 projects in areas from restructuring the electricity and agricultural sectors. The BBC produces a series of radio programs on how to run business, helping large farms with commercial restructuring.

There is the Foreign Office's Chevening Scholarship program under which Ukrainian students go to Britain every year.

John Hughes was one of many British entrepreneurs who came to invest in the Russian Empire in the last century. He is the founder of Donetsk, great industrial city that was formerly called Yusovka after Hughes.

Donetsk football star, Andrei Kanchelskis is now 88 popular in Britain, 88 in Ukraine.

There are a lot of things to do in the commercial sphere. Trade between the United Kingdom and Ukraine has risen. A new joint venture, British-Ukrainian Shipbuilders has been recently opened. It will benefit the shipbuilding industries of both countries.

Tema 17. CLIMATE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Due to the geographic location of Great Britain the type of the climate is oceanic. There are no extreme contrasts in temperature in Britain because of the current of warm water flowing from the gulf of Mexico called the Gulf Stream.

Average British temperatures do not rise above 32° C in summer and do not fall below -10° C in winter.

The prevailing winds from the ocean to the south-west bring rainfall throughout the year. The total national rainfall average is over 1,100 mm annually. March to June tend to be the driest months, September to January — the wettest.

The fogs of London, often made severe by mixture with city smoke, have worldwide reputation.

The rivers of Great Britain are abundant, and they never freeze. The main rivers are the Thames, the Tyne, the Severn: the Mersey; the biggest lakes are the Loch Lomond, the Lough Neagh. A considerable area of land is covered by meadows and heaths. The grass remains green all the year round. Thanks to climate conditions, Britain in truth looks like one great well-ordered park with its old trees, green meadows and hedges.

Tema 18. THE CLIMATE OF UKRAINE

Ukraine is situated in the south-eastern part of Central Europe, so the climate is temperately continental, except Southern Crimea, where the climate is rather semi-tropical.

The territory of Ukraine is situated between 44–52° north latitude, that causes differences in the length of days and night. The longest night (on December, 22) lasts about 16 hours; the longest day (on June, 22) lasts about 16 hours too.

Winter is rather mild with no severe frosts but snowfalls everywhere except its southern part, the average temperature of the coldest month, January, ranges from -7°C, in the north-east, to +4° in Southern Crimea.

Summer is quite hot and dry with occasional showers and thunderstorms. In the hottest month of July the average temperature is +24°C in the Crimea and + 18°C in the Carpathian Mountains.

But the climate is different in different parts of Ukraine. The north and the north-east regions are the coldest. As for the south the climate there is subtropical. The climate on the territory along the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov is much warmer than that in other parts of Ukraine.

In central part of the country the climate is moderate and continental.

The differences in climate in different regions of Ukraine contribute to the richness of the national economy, enabling agriculturists to grow various kinds of plants.

Tema 19. THE DAY OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

Almost every country has holidays honouring important events in its history.

Ukraine is a sovereign state. It has its own territory, higher and local bodies of state power, government, national emblem, state flag and anthem.

In July 1990 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Parliament, adopted the document of great importance — the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine. This document opened a new page in Ukrainian history, which leads to the construction of a democratic state based on the rule of law.

The everlasting dream of Ukrainian people came true on the first of December, 1991 — Ukraine became a free state.

More than 90 % of the Ukrainian people voted for the independence of Ukraine. The Day of Ukrainian Independence is celebrated on the 24th of August. The Ukrainian people became the masters of their own country, their own destiny.

In June 1996 the Verkhovna Rada adopted the new Constitution of Ukraine. According to it Ukraine is a parliamentary republic with the presidential governing.

Tema 20. THE CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE

On June 28, 1996 the Verkhovna Rada adopted the Fundamental Law of Ukraine, its Constitution. The Constitution establishes the country's political system, assures rights, freedoms and duties of citizens, and is the basis for its law.

According to the Constitution Ukraine is a sovereign independent, democratic, social, legal state. Ukraine is a republic. The state language is Ukrainian. The state symbols of Ukraine are the State Flag, the State Emblem and the State Anthem of Ukraine. The State flag is a blue and yellow banner. The trident is the State Emblem.

The constitution assures human and civil rights, freedoms and duties. It states that every person has the right of free expression of views and beliefs. Every person has freedom of thought and speech. The Constitution guarantees the right to life, personal inviolability. The right of private property is inviolable.

According to the Constitution cultural heritage is protected by law. No person may damage the environment.

The duty of citizens is to respect the state's symbols, to defend the Motherland, its independence and territorial integrity.

The Constitution of Ukraine consists of 15 chapters, 161 articles. The day of its adoption is a state holiday — the Day of Constitution of Ukraine.

Контрольна робота 3

Варіант 1

1. **Put** *am, is, are, was, were*.

1. The homework ... very difficult yesterday.
2. Hello! I ... sorry I ... late!
3. Where ... you born? I ... born in Kyiv.
4. The weather ... nice today. It ... (not) terrible.
5. The students ... very tired today. They ... at a party last night.
6. She ... (not) at school yesterday. She ... ill.

2. **Make negative verbs positive and positive verbs — negative.**

1. My sister gave me a birthday present.
2. He wasn't tired so he didn't go to bed at once.
3. I didn't drink coffee, but I ate the cake.
4. It didn't rain yesterday.
5. She didn't bring my books.
6. It didn't cost much.

3. **Put the verb into the Past Continuous or the Past Simple.**

1. When we (go) out, it (rain).
2. (you/ watch) TV when I (phone) you?
3. The postman (come) while I (have) breakfast.
4. We (meet) Joan at the party. She (wear) a red dress.
5. The boys (break) a window when they (play) football.
6. I was late but my friends (wait) for me when I (arrive).
7. The sun (shine), so I (go) for a walk.
8. He (not/ drive) fast when the accident (happen).
9. Ann (not/ go) to school yesterday. She (be) ill.
10. What you (do) at 8.00 on Sunday evening? — I (watch) a film on TV.
11. What you (do) on Sunday evening? — I (go) to the theatre.
12. They (sit) in the garden when it (start) to rain.

4. **Write sentences using the correct form of the verbs.**

1. You arrived at the cinema late. (the film/ already/ begin)
2. She was very pleased to see him again after such a long time. (I/ not/ see/ him for 5 years)

3. I offered Tim to eat but he (not/ be) hungry. (he/ just/ have breakfast).

4. Was Ann at the party yesterday when you arrived? — No, she (leave).

5. I (feel) very tired when I (come) from school because I (write) a test.

6. The house (be) very quiet when I (get) home. The children (go) to bed.

5. Translate into English.

1. Коли ми прийшли, діти обідали.
2. Моя подруга Аня прийшла до мене в середу після роботи.
3. Ми вирішили повторити слова.
4. Мені подобається займатися з Анною.
5. Вона багато читає і добре знає мову.
6. Ми вчилися з 6 до 8 вечора.
7. Вам подобається грати у футбол? — Так.
8. Моєму татові подобається дивитися футбол по телевізору.
9. Де ви були вчора? — Ми ходили до театру.
10. Де ваші діти? — Вони грають у волейбол з друзями в парку.
11. Коли ми вийшли з дому, почався дощ.
12. Ми познайомились, коли писали тест.
13. Він читав книжку вчора весь вечір.
14. Він народився у Києві.
15. Його сім'я живе у Києві 10 років.
16. Вони приїхали з Одеси.
17. Я бачив Аню 5 років тому.
18. Вона дуже змінилася.

Варіант 2

1. Put the verb into the correct past form, positive or negative.

1. It (be) cold, so I (put) on my coat.
2. The play (be) not very good. I (not/ enjoy) it very much.
3. I (be) very tired, so I (go) to bed early.
4. She (not/ be) hungry, so she (eat) anything.
5. It (be) a funny situation but nobody (laugh).
6. The hotel (not/ be) very cheap. It (cost) very much.

2. Put the verb into the Past Simple Tense or the Past Continuous Tense.

1. Tom (wait) for me when I (arrive).
2. (be) Kate at the party last night? — Yes, she (wear) a really nice dress.
3. How fast you (drive) when the accident (happen)?
4. When I last (see) him, he (try) to find a job in Kyiv.
5. I (walk) along the street when suddenly I (hear) footsteps behind me.
6. The TV (be) on but nobody (watch) it.

3. Put the verb into the Present Perfect Tense or the Past Simple Tense.

1. I don't know where Ann is. (you/ see) her?
2. When I (get) home yesterday, I (be) very tired and I (go) straight to bed.
3. Your room looks very clean. (you/ tidy) it?
4. Tim (not/ be) very well last night.
5. My father (work) in a factory for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
6. My sister lives in Lviv. She (live) there all her life.
7. (you/ go) to the theatre last night? — Yes, but it (be) a mistake. The play (be) awful.

8. My grandmother (die) 20 years ago. I (never/ meet) her.
9. I don't know Tim's wife. I (never/ meet/ her).
10. How long (he/ live) in Kyiv? — For 5 years.
11. Where (he/ live) before that? — In Lviv.
12. (you/ have) a holiday recently?

4. Put the verb into the Past Perfect Tense or the Past Simple Tense.

1. (be) Ann at the party when you came? — No, she (leave) home.
2. I (feel) very tired when I got home, so I (go) straight to bed.
3. The house (be) very quiet when I (get) home. The children (go) to bed.
4. Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here.
5. We (see) a car which (break) down, so we (stop) to see if we (can)help.
6. When I (have) breakfast, I (go) to school.

5. Put the verb into the Past Continuous Tense, Past Perfect Tense, Past Simple Tense.

1. It (be) very noisy next door. Our neighbours (have) a party.
2. We (be) good friends. We (know) each other for a long time.
3. Kate (sit) on the ground. She (be) out of breath. She (run).

4. Tim (be) under the table. He (look) for his ball.
5. At last I (find) the book, which I (look) for all day.
6. After he (leave) school he (can) not find a job and (decide) to go to Kyiv.

6. Translate into English.

1. Коли діти прийшли, їхня мама готувала обід.
2. Того дня у нас було багато роботи, тому що вранці ми відїжджали.
3. Він учора був зайнятий весь вечір. Він ремонтував свій автомобіль.
4. Вона прийшла додому, повечеряла і лягла спати.
5. У середу він три години працював у бібліотеці.
6. Вони сказали, що залишають місто наступного місяця.
7. Він не бачив свого товариша відтоді, як закінчив університет.
8. Вона готувала обід вже годину, коли ви прийшли.
9. Чи повернув він тобі книжку після того, як прочитав її?
10. Коли я зайшла до кімнати, студенти обговорювали фільм, який вони щойно подивились.
11. Вони працювали разом в одному офісі, і відтоді вони — друзі.
12. Я не бачив Віктора останнім часом. Він десь поїхав?

Дієслово. АКТИВНИЙ СТАН. The Future Tenses

The Future Simple Tense (майбутній неозначений час)

Вживається:

- Для опису природного ходу подій: The summer holidays **will start** on June 10.
- Для позначення дії, яку щойно вирішили виконати: I've left the door open. I'll **go** and **shut** it. She'll **phone** you tomorrow.
- Якщо виконати дію вирішено заздалегідь, вживається *going to* або *the Present Continuous*: I **am going to** buy some bread. We **are working** tomorrow.)
- У зворотах *I think (I) will (...), I don't think (I) will (...)*: I think she'll **pass** the exam. I don't think she'll **pass** the exam.
- З іменниками першої особи можна вживати **shall / shan't (= will / won't)**: I **shall be** late tomorrow. We **shall win** this game.

Утворюється:

Стверджувальна форма	Заперечна форма	Питальна форма
I will help you. I'll help you.	I will not help you. I won't ([wount]) help you.	Will you help me? — Yes, I will . — No, I won't .

First Conditional

У підрядних реченнях *часу й умови* вживається Present Simple для позначення майбутньої дії:

We'll **go** to the park *if* the weather **is** fine.

I'll **phone** you *when* I **come** home.

He'll be here *till* she comes.

I'll come *as soon as* I finish.

Для позначення завершеної дії в підрядному часу / умови вживається Present Perfect:

I'll come *as soon as* I've finished.

We'll wait *until* he has gone.

When I've phoned Kate, we'll have dinner.

I'll let you know *if* I have finished this work.

Практичні завдання

1. *Поставте речення в питальну та заперечну форму.*

1. There will be a lot of students at the lecture today. 2. I will be in the office tomorrow morning. 3. He will be at home tomorrow evening. 4. The film will be very interesting. 5. I will forget about it. 6. She will remember him. 7. There will be a lot of work to do tomorrow. 8. I will be able to use computer soon. 9. The children will go with us. 10. I will have to stay at home next weekend. 11. You will have to hurry. 12. He will finish work next week.

2. *Поставте дієслова у дужках у Future Simple.*

1. I (know) the result in a week. 2. You (be) at home tonight. 3. You (have) time to help me tomorrow? 4. It (matter) if I don't come home till morning? 5. You (be) able to drive after another five lessons? 6. Do you think that he (recognize) me? 7. Unless he runs he (not catch) the train. 8. He (lend) it to you if you ask him. 9. I hope I (find) it. 10. If petrol pump attendants go on strike we (not have) any petrol. 11. He (believe) whatever you tell him. 12. I (remember) this day all my life. 13. Perhaps he (arrive) in time for lunch. 14. If he works well I (pay) him \$10. 15. I wonder how many of us still (be) here next year. 16. If you think it over you (see) that I am right. 17. If you learn another language you (get) a better job. 18. I am sure that you (like) our new house.

3. *Поставте дієслова у дужках у Future Simple або Present Simple.*

1. As soon as the Watsons arrive in London, they (go) to the chemist's to get the medicine. 2. Fred (get) me Le Carre's new novel if I give him the money? He and Bert often go to the book-shop, don't they? 3. If you say "Don't forget my magazine" again, I (buy) it for you. 4. Look! There's a

butcher's just over there. I (get) the meat while you go to the bank. 5. If you go to the post-office on your way to work, you (buy) me some stamps? 6. Unless you hurry, you (not/ be able) to buy the paint; the hardware store closes at 5:30. 7. The employers (start) negotiations as soon as the men return to work. 8. Peter (not/ buy) the fruit and vegetables for me. He's too lazy to go to the greengrocer's. 9. What he (do) when he leaves school? 10. George, look at those lovely earrings! You (buy) them for me? No, I... ! This jeweller's is terribly expensive. 11. If we don't leave soon, the party (be) over by the time we get there. 12. If you wait much longer before you make up your mind, it (be) too late. 13. When Concorde comes into service, the journey from New York to London (take) only 3 hours 20 minutes. 14. We (interrupt) our programmes the moment we have any further news of the situation. 15. As soon as we hear from the suppliers, we (let) you know when the goods (be) in stock. 16. When he (return) I'll give him the key. 17. The lift (not/ stop) until you press that button. 18. He (ring) us up when he arrives in England?

4. *Поставте дієслова у дужках у Future Simple або Present Continuous.*

1. He has just been taken to hospital with a broken leg. I'm sorry to hear that. I (send) him some grapes. 2. I've hired a typewriter and I (learn) to type. 3. I see that you are wearing your gardening gloves. You (do) some weeding? 4. I can't understand this letter. I (call) my son. He (translate) it for you. 5. You (buy) bread? No, because I (not eat) it any more. I (eat) biscuits instead. 6. A lot of paint was delivered here today. You (redecorate) your kitchen? 7. Why are you getting out the jack? We have a puncture and I (change) the wheel. I (help) you. 8. Look what I've just bought at an auction! What an extraordinary thing! Where you (put) it? 9. Why are you peeling that bit of garlic? I (put) it in the stew. 10. What you (do) when you grow up? I (be) an acrobat in a circus. 11. Why are you taking out all your dresses? I (shorten) the skirts. 12. Will you lend me your season ticket? No, I (not lend) it to you. It is against the law.

5. *Перекладіть англійською.*

1. Ми дуже зайняті зараз, тому що завтра ми від'їжджаємо. 2. Ми поїдемо завтра за місто, якщо погода буде гарною. 3. Я не зможу прийти до тебе сьогодні, якщо мені доведеться залишитись тут після роботи. 4. Ходімо на платформу, поїзд прибуває через 5 хвилин.

Сьогодні приїжджає моя сестра. Вона гостюватиме у нас два тижні. 5. Коли у вас буде контрольна робота? 6. Я вам зателефоную, коли отримаю інформацію. 7. У нас це не забере багато часу, якщо ми почнемо роботу відразу. 8. Коли він закінчить навчання в Академії, він працюватиме у батьковій фірмі. 9. Чому ви не йдете на заняття? — У мене грип. 10. Боюсь, ти не зможеш піти до школи, у тебе висока температура. 11. Я завжди пам'ятатиму той день, коли я приїхав до Києва. 12. Якщо Ви збираєтесь закінчити цю роботу до кінця року, Вам доведеться піти у відпустку зараз.

The Future Continuous Tense (майбутній тривалий час)

Вживається: для вираження процесу, який відбуватиметься у якийсь момент або період часу в майбутньому:

Стверджувальна форма	Заперечна форма	Питальна форма
She'll be working tomorrow from 10 till 12.	She won't be working tomorrow from 10 till 12.	Will she be working tomorrow from 10 till 12?

Утворюється:

Стверджувальна форма	Заперечна форма	Питальна форма
will be + V-ing	will not be + V-ing	Will (you) be+ V-ing? — Yes, I will. (No, I won't.)

Практичні завдання

1. *Поставте речення в питальну та заперечну форму.*

1. He will be waiting for you at seven in the evening. 2. They will be having dinner at that time. 3. We will be discussing this question tomorrow morning. 4. They will be packing tomorrow. 5. I will be meeting my old friends in Kyiv soon. 6. He will be hurrying home after

classes. 7. I will be seeing him tomorrow. 8. We will be taking our English exam next month. 9. I will be watching football in the evening. 10. This time next week I will be lying on a beach and swimming in the sea. 11. I will be using his vocabulary at the lesson. 12. She will be having breakfast at 8 o'clock.

2. *Поставте дієслова у дужках у Future Simple або Future Continuous.*

1. Will you have a cup of tea? — No, thank you. I (to have) lunch soon. 2. I hope I (to sleep) peacefully tonight. 3. My boys (to go) back to college in a week's time, and I (to be) alone again. 4. What tasty little cakes! I expect you (to make) some more cakes like these while I stay with you, Auntie! 5. I must be off now. They (to wonder) what has happened to me. 6. I'm sure they (to meet) us at the station. I (to be) so glad to see them! 7. Will you, please, wait a little? He (to come) home soon. 8. I don't want to disturb you. I know you (to pack). 9. It's just the time to see him. He (to work) in his little garden. 10. He is supposed to be very busy then. He (to prepare) for his examination. 11. Just a second. You (to see) Ann shortly? 12. What game he (to play) tomorrow? 13. Will you (come) to the concert this evening? If so, we (meet) you there. 14. I'd rather you didn't call tomorrow afternoon. I (entertain) visitors. 15. What do you think you (do) at this time next year? 16. "Listeners who missed any of these talks may like to know that we (repeat) the whole series during the next four weeks." 17. I (see) him next week, so I (mention) it to him then. 18. I (work) late at the office this evening, so I (not get) home till about ten. 19. You (disappoint) her if you don't go. Now that you've promised, she (expect) you. 20. "Do you think they still (wait) for us when we get there?" "Oh, yes! They (not go) till we arrive." 21. We can't make any definite plans for October, because we (move) house then. 22. When you arrive at the airport, an escort (wait) for you. You (recognize) him very easily. He (wear) a dark green suit and a yellow tie. 23. I suppose you (to meet) your people. 24. You (to see) him tomorrow by any chance?

3. *Перекладіть англійською.*

1. Ви знаєте, що ви робитимете ввечері? 2. Наступного тижня ми готуватимемося до іспитів. 3. Вам сказали, хто завтра зустрічатиме делегацію? 4. Ви все ще працюватимете, якщо я прийду о десятій? 5. Я маю йти, мама чекатиме на мене. 6. Я легко можу уявити, що робитимуть мої батьки, коли я прийду: тато читатиме газету, а мама

дивитиметься свій улюблений серіал. 7. Залишайтеся з нами, питимемо чай. 8. Ми чекатимемо на вас о десятій ранку. 9. Він знову буде розповідати нам смішні історії, коли повернеться з роботи. 10. Завтра я буду вдома о шостій, якщо ми не обговорюватимемо плани на наступний тиждень. 11. Вони збираються їхати у відпустку до моря. 12. Чому ви не писатимете листи завтра? — Я готуватимусь до іспиту в бібліотеці.

The Future Perfect Tense (майбутній доконаний час)

Вживається для вираження майбутньої дії, яка закінчиться до певного моменту або до початку іншої дії в майбутньому:

Стверджувальна форма	Заперечна форма	Питальна форма
At 9.30 the match will have finished .	He won't have finished this work by 10.	Will they have been married for 25 years next year?

Утворюється:

Стверджувальна форма	Заперечна форма	Питальна форма
will have + PP	will not have + PP	Will (he) have + PP? — Yes, (he) will . — (No, (he) won't .)

PP — Past Participle (дієслово з закінченням *-ed* або 3-тя форма неправильного дієслова).

Практичні завдання

1. *Поставте речення в питальну та заперечну форму.*

1. I will have finished my work by the time you come. 2. The work will have been done by the time he is back. 3. We will have taken all our exams by the end of June. 4. You will have changed all your furniture by

the end of the month. 5. He will have finished his lunch by the time she returns from the shop. 6. He will have left the office by the time she finishes typing letters.

2. *Поставте дієслова у дужках у Future Perfect.*

1. In a fortnight's time we (take) our exam. 2. I (finish) this book by tomorrow evening. 3. By this time tomorrow we (have) our injections. 4. By the end of next year I (be) here twenty-five years. 5. I'll still be here next summer but Tom (leave). 6. I (finish) this job in twenty minutes. 7. By next winter they (build) four houses in that field. 8. When we reach Valparaiso we (sail) all round the world. 9. At the rate he is going he (spend) all his money by the time he is twenty-one. 10. By this time next year I (save) \$250. 11. By the time we get to the party everything (be) eaten. 12. The train (leave) before we reach the station. 13. If I continue with my diet I (lose) 10 kilos by the end of the month. 14. By the end of my university course I (attend) 1,200 lectures. 15. By the end of this week my illness (cost) me \$100. 16. By the time that he leaves school his parents (spend) \$6,000 on his education. 17. By the end of the term I (read) all twelve volumes.. 18. When you come back I (finish) all the housework. 19. The police (hear) of the theft by this time. 20. I am sure they (complete) the new road by June. 21. He says that before he leaves he (see) every show in town. 22. If you don't make a note of that appointment, you (forget) it by next week. 23. A century from now, wars, I hope, (become) a thing of the past. 24. If you don't hurry, the meeting (start) by the time we get there.

3. *Перекладіть англійською.*

1. Я сьогодні нікуди не піду, поки не закінчу писати звіт. 2. Я скажу, що загубив книжку лише після того, як огляну кожний куток моєї кімнати. 3. Я розповім вам про свою роботу тільки після того, як закінчу її. 4. Я б хотів, щоб ви вивчили це правило до наступного уроку. 5. Подзвоніть мені о десятій, я завершу роботу над звітом до того часу. 6. Якщо ми не поспішатимемо, поїзд піде до того часу, як ми дістанемось до станції. 7. Наступного місяця виповниться три роки, як він проживає у Києві. 8. До кінця подорожі ми проїдемо 12 000 кілометрів. 9. Ми питимемо каву після обіду, як звичайно. 10. Я дам тобі ці журнали після того, як прочитаю їх. 11. Я подзвоню вам, як тільки завершу роботу. 12. Вони приєднаються до нас, як тільки завершать переговори.

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense (майбутній завершено-тривалий час)

Вживається для вираження майбутнього процесу, який закінчиться до певного моменту або до початку іншої дії в майбутньому:

Стверджувальна форма	Заперечна форма	Питальна форма
By 9.30 they will have been writing for 4 hours.	He won't have been playing tennis for 10 years by next year.	Will they have been working in this company for 5 years by next month?

Утворюється:

Стверджувальна форма	Заперечна форма	Питальна форма
will have been + V-ing	will not have been + V-ing	Will (she) have been + V-ing? — Yes, she will. (No, she won't.)

Практичні завдання

1. *Поставте дієслова з дужок у Future Perfect Continuous.*

1. By next Sunday I (repair) my greenhouse for nearly a week. 2. By next year I (try) to learn something about electricity for nearly two years. 3. By next week I (train) my dog to do tricks for two months. 4. By next summer my sister (live) in Germany for two years. 5. By next autumn I (lecture) on this subject for the past thirty years. 6. By June his son (cycle) round Britain for three weeks. 7. By 2007 she (play the violin) for 15 years. 8. By next summer Jim (work) for this firm for 5 years. 9. By next summer she (learn) English for 20 years. 10. By June we (finish) our studying at school. 11. They say that by January 1 they (live) in this street for ten years. 12. By two o'clock we (write) the test for three hours.

2. *Поставте дієслова у дужках у Future Perfect, Future Simple, Present Perfect.*

1. By the end of the year I (to read) five of Shaw's plays. 2. They (to leave) the country before you go to see them. 3. I can give you a definite

answer only after I (to speak) to my mother. 4. By the end of the term we (to learn) a lot of new words. 5. I hope, when you (to do) this exercise, there (not to be) so many mistakes in it. 6. I expect you (to grow up) by the time I come back from England. 7. You had better not go bathing until you (to get rid) of that cough. 8. I'm sure you (to forget) me by that time. 9. She shan't have any pudding until she (to eat) her potatoes. 10. When I (to learn) a thousand English words, shall I be able to read a newspaper? 11. I (to write) all my exercises long before you come back. 12. Don't ask for another book before you (to read) this one. 13. They will not return home until they (to see) Scotland, Ireland and Wales. 14. I hope that by the end of the year he (to teach) us to speak English a little. 15. Sit down, and when you (to rest) I'll show you the garden. 16. When we reach the Crimea we (do) half of the journey. 17. By the end of the month the new waitress (break) all the wine glasses. 18. If we don't hurry the sun (rise) before we reach the top. 19. By the end of the month 5,000 people (see) this exhibition. 20. By next April I (pay) \$3,000 in income tax. 21. I suppose that when I come back in ten years' time all these old houses (be) pulled down. 22. On 21 October they (be) married for twenty five years. 23. After this performance I (see) Hamlet twenty-two times. 24. At your present rate you (burn) all that coal by the end of the month.

3. Перекладіть англійською.

1. Коли ми увійшли до залу, вистава вже почалася. 2. Він пожалував, що сказав їй правду, коли побачив, що вона плаче. 3. Незважаючи на те, що одна з співачок захворіла, концерт відбувся. 4. Хто телефонував тобі сьогодні о сьомій ранку? 5. Що ви приготували до сьогоднішнього уроку? 6. Він телефонував мені і запитував, чи все у нас готове для поїздки. 7. Відтоді, як ми приїхали, погода стоїть чудова, тепла і сонячна. 8. Ми обговоримо це після того, як зайдемо до кабінету. 9. Ви дуже бліді. Ви хворіли весь цей час? 10. Чому ви прийшли? Ми попереджали, що не зможемо попрацювати з вами сьогодні, тому що ми дуже зайняті терміновим замовленням. 11. Якщо ти прислухаєшся до моєї поради, то ніколи про це не пожалкуєш. 12. Мені хотілося б знати, коли вона приїде до Києва. 13. Якщо вона приїде наступного тижня, ми зможемо зустрітися з нею.

ТЕКСТИ ДЛЯ ЧИТАННЯ

Текст 1. Прочитайте. Дайте відповіді на запитання. Перекажіть текст.

“HE CANNOT BE A GENTLEMAN THAT LOVES NOT A DOG”

Very often we begin our discussion by using different English proverbs. Today we are going to speak about “our lesser brothers”, the animals. And here is an old English proverb: “He cannot be a gentleman that loves not a dog.”

Do you have a dog? If so you will know what a great friend a dog is. Many people think that dogs were man’s first friends.

There are many stories about animals. In one of his popular stories Rudyard Kipling, an English writer, describes how man taught animals to work for him. Kipling was right — from the very earliest times animals have worked for men. Oxen, for example, could do as much work in one day as a farmer could do in a week. Horses were used, of course, to carry heavy things from one place to another.

At the same time man has not been very kind to animals. There are many animals which we know today only from pictures. The time has come to protect “our lesser brothers”. If we do not act soon, people will know some animals only from a picture in a book.

But let’s say a few more words about dogs. During the Great Patriotic War dogs were active helpers of the soldiers. They brought them letters and newspapers under fire. They blew up fascist tanks and helped our medical workers.

In peace-time dogs help to protect the state border. They are especially useful in the North. They are needed there to transport people and different things.

Everybody knows that dogs are very good circus actors. We also remember several films about dogs. And you may know something else — there are several monuments to dogs. One of them is in our country. This monument is to those dogs which helped Ivan Petrovich Pavlov to carry out his famous experiments.

1. What animal was man's first friend? 2. Who is the author of the story describing how man taught animals to work for him? 3. What books about animals have you read? 4. Why are there animals which we know today only from pictures? 5. What animals can help people? What can they do?

Текст 2. Прочитайте текст. Поставте 5 запитань до тексту. Перекажіть текст.

THE BEST OF GREAT BRITISH ENTERTAINMENT — THE WEAKEST LINK

It may surprise you to know that a 57-year-old British school ma'am type has become a cultural phenomenon in the States. She's the toast of TV but she hasn't wasted time trying to ingratiate herself with Hollywood executives and the public. Oh no, if you're into abuse and sadism — Anne Robinson may be the woman for you.

Robinson and her show, *The Weakest Link*, are among the most controversial British exports to the USA in recent years. The British version of the show features nine contestants, who answer a series of quick-fire general knowledge questions as they attempt to accumulate a cash prize of £1,000 per round.

At the end of each round, the contestants must decide which one of them is to be eliminated. This person is rejected from the show by Robinson with the now global catchphrase: "You are the weakest link, goodbye!" Throughout the show contestants are treated with acidic and sniping comments, usually implying that they are slow or stupid or both. Robinson has been in the firing line of US critics ever since the show was first aired. Phrases such as "classless hag", "queen of mean", "humourless British pit bull in granny glasses" are just a few of the personal attacks aimed at her.

US-based psychiatrist, Professor Marc Feldman, has said of the show: "Anne Robinson, a skinny, bespectacled woman of a certain age, comes across on screen like an angry adolescent boy... I don't think this country is ready for such an aggressive woman on television however, I think she will attract a lot of contestants who are seduced by the prospect of fame".

But with a £15-million, six-year deal in her back pocket, Robinson is able to let the abuse bounce off. The critics have so far got it wrong

because NBC has consistently reported the largest share of adult viewers aged 18–49 for the programme and the huge amount of criticism, appears to have fanned the flames of interest. Robinson herself puts the show's transatlantic success down to the USA's love of British eccentricity. She remarks "I'm thrilled to be joining such good company as *Friends* and *Frasier* — it will give me great street cred. Margaret Thatcher made her mark on America as a strong and opinionated woman and I'm following in her footsteps."

The *New York Observer* recently opined: "The drop-your-knickers-so-I-can-cane-you kind of disgrace that Ms Robinson is trying to serve is a speciality of the island nation we love so much."

While the critics might not be too fond of our meanest export, the fans just keep on coming. Aside from the shock-factor of Robinson's outrageous rudeness, the rea-sos appears to be twofold and pretty much universal: greed for money and celebrity. There have been reports of hundreds of people queuing up across the USA to become contestants on the show. Now the show has been sold to a total of 62 countries around the world.

If you, too, have become an Anne Robinson devotee, you will be pleased to hear that not only is she publishing her autobiography this year, appropriately named *Memoirs Of An Unfit Mother*, she has also been meeting with film companies with a view to making a film about her life, and she has been sampled on a single for the British group Echobass. If you know of a Robinson devotee, all your seasonal gift problems can be easily solved this year with an Anne Robinson doll, t-shirts, and a video game at a store near you.

ТЕМИ ДЛЯ ОБГОВОРЕННЯ

Тема 21. UKRAINE

I live in Ukraine. Ukraine is a sovereign state, it was proclaimed on August 24, 1991. Before it was one of the 15 republics that made up the USSR. The country has its own territory, government national emblem, state flag and anthem. There are 24 administrative regions and the Crimean autonomous republic in Ukraine.

The geographical position of Ukraine is very favourable to the development of its relations with countries of Europe. It borders on Russia, Byelorussia, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania. It covers an area of more than six hundred thousand square kilometers. Its population totals 55 million people.

95 % of the Ukrainian area is flat and the rest of it is mountainous. The Ukrainian Carpathians and the Crimean Mountains make up those 5 % of its area. Mixed forests of pines, firtrees, bushes, limes, oaks and elms cover the mountains. The thickest woods can be found in the northern part of the country.

Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the sea of Azov. The major rivers are the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Bug, the Donets. The Dnieper is one of the longest European rivers and one of the country's main sources of hydroelectric power.

Ukraine has many industrial raw materials, it has rich deposits of iron, colour metals, coal, oil, gas, mineral salts. The country has metallurgical and heavy industries. It produces planes and ships, buses, motorcars, agricultural machines, chemical, textiles and various consumer goods.

Ukraine is an agricultural country. It grows wheat, maize, buckwheat, corn, vegetables, melons and berries. Ukraine is the centre of sugar production. It produces sugar both for own needs and for export.

Ukraine has an ancient history. It has its own original culture and arts.

Ukraine is one of the members of the United Nations Organization and participates in the work of many international organizations. Nowadays Ukraine faces a lot of problems, mostly economical.

A great disaster happened to Ukraine in 1986. One of the nuclear reactors of the Chernobyl atomic power station blasted. Hundreds of square kilometers were contaminated with radiation.

Tema 22. PLACES OF INTEREST IN GREAT BRITAIN

Britain is rich in its historic places which link the present with the past.

The oldest part of London is Lud Hill, where the city is originated. About a mile west of it there is Westminster Palace where the king lived and the Parliament met, and there is also Westminster Abbey, the coronation church.

Liverpool, the “city of ships”, is England’s second greatest port, ranking after London. The most interesting sight in the Liverpool is the docks. They occupy a river frontage of seven miles. The University of Liverpool, established in 1903, is noted for its School of Tropical Medicine. And in the music world Liverpool is a well-known name, for it’s the home town of “The Beatles”.

Stratford-on-Avon lies 93 miles north-west of London. Shakespeare was born here in 1564, and here he died in 1616.

Cambridge and Oxford Universities are famous centres of learning.

Stonehenge is a Prehistoric monument, presumably built by Druids, members of an order of priests in ancient Britain. Tintagel Castle is King Arthur’s reputed birthplace. Canterbury Cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Church of England.

The British Museum is the largest and richest museum in the world. It was founded in 1753 and contains one of the world’s richest collections of antiquities. The Egyptian Galleries contain human and animal mummies. Some parts of Athens; Parthenon are in the Greek section.

Madam Tussaud’s Museum is an exhibition of hundreds of life-size wax models of famous people of yesterday and today. The collection was started by Madam Tussaud, a French modeller in wax, in the 18 century. Here you can meet Marilyn Monroe, Elton John, Picasso, the Royal Family, the Beatles and many others: writers, movie stars, singers, politicians, sportsmen, etc.

Tema 23. PLACES OF INTEREST IN UKRAINE

What should one see first of all in Ukraine? Of course the capital of Ukraine — Kyiv, the ancient city which celebrated its 1500th anniversary in 1982.

Many ancient architectural monuments have been preserved in Kyiv till our days. The St. Sophia Cathedral was founded by Yaroslav the

Wise, the Grand Prince of Kyiv in 1037. The pictorial decor of the eleventh century makes a great impression. The cathedral harmoniously combines two forms of monumental art — mosaics and frescoes. Mosaics decorate the main parts of the interior. The vault of the central apse is dominated by the majestic figure of the Virgin Orans.

Ukraine's oldest monastery, the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra is situated in Pechersk, the district which owes its name to the numerous caves. These caves were used as dwellings from pre-historic times and about a thousand years ago they were taken over by monks who set up a monastery.

Kreshchatyk, the main Kyiv's street is beautiful, broad and clean. Many shops, buildings are situated there.

Kyiv's architectural monuments are the pride of our people. There are many places of interest in Kyiv: the Golden Gate, St. Andrew's Church, St. Volodymyr's Cathedral, Andriyivsky Uzviz, Independence Square, Podil.

Lviv is also a very ancient city, that has a lot of historical architectural monuments. It was founded in the 13th century by prince Danylo Galitsky, who named it after his elder son Lev. The highest point of the town is the hill High Castle, where a medieval fortress bearing the same name is situated. From there one can see the whole city with all its beautiful churches, cathedrals and other buildings.

Chernivtsi is a very old Ukrainian town. It takes its roots from the fortress of Chern founded in the 12th century on the left bank of the river Prut.

The Carpathian Mountains are one of the most enchanting corners of Ukraine. They are sometimes called a natural and unique open-air museum. Here one can see the traditional folk architecture.

Тема 24. BRITISH INSTITUTIONS

Parliament is the most important authority in Britain. Parliament first met in the 18th century. Britain does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws. In 1689 Mary II and William III became the first constitutional monarchs. They could rule only with the support of the Parliament. Technically Parliament is made up of three parts: the Monarch, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The continuity of the English monarchy has been interrupted only once during the Cromwell republic. Succession to the throne is hereditary but only for Protestants in the direct line of descent. Formally the

monarch has a number of roles. The monarch is expected to be politically neutral, and should not make political decisions. Nevertheless, the monarch still performs some important executive and legislative duties including opening and dissolving Parliament, signing bills passed by both Houses and fulfilling international duties as head of state. The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II who was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1958.

The House of Lords comprises about 1,200 peers. The house is presided over by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power but acts as an advisory council for the House of Commons. As well as having legislative functions, the Lords is the highest court of appeal.

The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament who are elected by the adult suffrage of the British people in general elections which are held at least every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies each of which elects one Member of Parliament. The Commons, therefore, has 650 Members of Parliament. The party which wins the most seats forms the Government and its leader becomes the Prime Minister. The functions of Commons are legislation and security of government activities. The house is presided over by the Speaker. The government party sits on the Speaker's right while on his left sit the members of the Opposition.

Тема 25. POLITICAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

Ukraine has a democratic political system. The government features an executive branch headed by a president with strong powers and a legislative branch represented by a national parliament. The president is a commander in chief of the military forces and can issue orders called edicts without the approval of parliament in some matters. The people of Ukraine elect the president for a five-year term. 18-year-olds or older Ukrainians may vote.

The president is assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers having responsibility for such areas as foreign affairs and the economy. A council called the Verkhovna Rada advises the President, regarding science and technology, law, humanitarian matters and the economy.

Ukraine's parliament, called the Supreme Council, is the nation's lawmaking body. It has 450 members, who are elected by the voters for a five-year term.

The most important political organization in Ukraine is a broad movement known as Rukh. It includes the Green Party, which promotes environmental issues; the Ukrainian Republican Party, which favours free enterprise; the Democratic Party supports democratic political development; the Christian Democratic Party promotes religious issues and the Socialist Party consists of former members of the Communist Party.

Tema 26. SEASONS AND WEATHER

Everyone knows that there are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each of them lasts 3 months.

Spring comes in March and ends in May. It often rains in spring, especially in April.

Summer is the hottest season in the year. It begins in June and ends in August. In summer the sky is clear and cloudless. The days are long and the nights are short and warm. Summer brings fruit and vegetables. It is pleasant to spend this season by the seaside or somewhere in the country.

The Autumn months are September, October and November. The days are becoming shorter, the sun loses its force. It often rains. It is the season of harvesting.

Winter lasts three months as well: December, January and February. It is getting colder day by day. The sun shines rarely and it often snows. But everything looks so pretty covered by snow.

So in every season there are bright and dark sides. But we must be thankful together whatever the weather.

Контрольна робота 4

Варіант 1

1. *Complete the sentences with I'll + a suitable verb.*

1. I'm too tired to walk. I think I ... a taxi.
2. "We haven't got any bread". — "Oh, haven't we? ... and buy some".
3. "I don't know how to use this computer". — "OK, ... you".
4. "Would you like tea or coffee?" — "... tea, please".
5. Thank you for lending me your book. ... it back to you on Wednesday, OK?
6. "Are you coming with us to the theatre?" — "No, I think ... at home".

2. *Put in will or won't.*

1. Can you wait for me? I ... be very long.
2. There's no need to take an umbrella with you. It ... rain.
3. If you don't drink anything now, you ... be thirsty later.
4. I'm sorry about what happened yesterday. It ... happen again.
5. Don't tell her the news. She ... know what to do.
6. I've got some incredible news! You ... never believe what's happened.

3. *Where will you be? What will you do? Write sentences about yourself.*

1. (tomorrow at 11 o'clock)
2. (two hours from now)
3. (at midday)
4. (on your next summer holidays)
5. (5 years from now)
6. (next week)

4. *Put the verb into the correct form: will be (do)ing or will have (done).*

1. Don't phone me at 6 p. m. (I/ write) my test paper.
2. Phone me at 7. (I/ finish) it by then.
3. Don't come at 12. (I/ work)

4. (he/ still/ do) the same job in ten year's time?
5. (you/ see) Ann tomorrow?
6. On Monday (it/ be) three years since we came to Kyiv.

5. Put the verb into the correct form: the Present Simple or the Future Simple.

1. If you (do) more exercise, you (feel) better.
2. If I (be) offered the job, I think I (take) it.
3. If he (sell) his car, he (not/ get) much money for it.
4. I (tell) him the news as soon as he (arrive).
5. She (be) very upset if she (fail) the exam.
6. I (enter) the Academy if I (pass) my English exam.

6. Translate into English.

1. Я думаю, вам сподобається наша нова квартира.
2. Коли у вас буде телефон?
3. Вона повернеться до десятої вечора?
4. Як тільки він прийде, я вам зателефоную.
5. Коли ми зустрінемося? О сьомій вечора?
6. Боюся, я не зможу зустрітися з вами о сьомій. Мій поїзд відїжджає о шостій.
7. Що ви робитимете завтра з п'ятої до шостої години вечора?
8. Якщо буде погана погода, ми не підемо до парку в суботу.
9. Я повинен іти. Мама чекатиме на мене.
10. Я буду радий знову побачити вас у Києві.
11. Скільки часу вам знадобиться, щоб дістатися туди автобусом?
12. Тут стоятиме шафа, чи не так?

Варіант 2

1. Where will you be? What will you be doing? Write sentences about yourself.

1. (next Saturday evening)
2. (at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning)
3. (on your next winter holidays)
4. (this time next year)
5. (next month)
6. (4 hours from now)

2. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Where (you/ go) on holiday next year, Ann?
2. We (probably/ go) to Spain again.
3. I think I (get) some brochures from the travel agent tomorrow.
4. If you (want), I (pick up) a couple for you as well.
5. We (decide) where to go by the time summer (come).
6. I (help) you to carry your suitcase?

3. Use the Present Simple, the Future Simple or the Future Continuous.

1. When he (arrive) at the airport I (wait) for him.
2. You (disappoint) her if you (not/ go).
3. What you (think) you (do) this time next year?
4. I (work) late at the office this evening, so I (not/ get) home till about 10.
5. I (write) to you as soon as I (arrive).
6. (not/ phone) me between 7 and 8. I (receive) a very important client.

4. Put the verb into the correct form, will be (do)ing or will have (done).

1. Phone me at 6. We (finish) the meeting by then.
2. We can't meet in the afternoon, I (work).
3. If continues like this, he (spend) all his money before the end of his holiday.
4. Do you think he (still/ study) the same subjects next year?
5. I (finish) this report in 20 minutes.
6. He is sure they (complete) the new road by July.

5. Use the Present Perfect, the Future Simple or the Future Perfect.

1. By the end of the year I (read) 5 of Shaw's plays.
2. I can give a definite answer only after I (speak) to my teacher.
3. I am sure you (not/ forget) to revise grammar for your exam.
4. He (write) all his exercises long before you come back.
5. You (feel) better after you (have) a rest.
6. By next summer my sister (live) in Kyiv for 2 years.

6. Translate into English.

1. Це все відбудуватиметься з ним, і дуже скоро.
2. Я легко можу уявити, що робитимуть мої батьки, коли я прийду: батько читатиме газету, а мама готуватиме мій улюблений пиріг.

3. Ми обговоримо все після того, як вип'ємо по чашці кави.
4. Якщо ти наполегливо вчитимешся, ти успішно складеш вступні іспити до Академії.
5. Якщо вона закінчить роботу до вівторка, ми зможемо поїхати до моря.
6. Де ви збираєтесь зупинитись, коли будете у Києві?
7. Я думаю, він отримає цю роботу. Я буду дуже здивований, якщо він не погодиться.
8. Фільм уже почнеться до того часу, як ми доберемося до кіно-театру.
9. До наступного літа я проживу у моєму місті 17 років.
10. Чи зможу я читати англійські газети, коли вивчу ще 1000 англійських слів?
11. Ми поїдемо відпочивати до моря, коли закінчатся вступні іспити.
12. Він повернеться додому ще до того, як ви прочитаєте цю статтю.

СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНОЇ ТА РЕКОМЕНДОВАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ

1. *Бонк Н. А., Котий Г. А., Лук'янова Н. А.* Учебник английского языка: В 2 ч. — М., 2000. — Ч. 1.
2. *Гужва Т., Кодалашвили О., Романовская Ю.* Английский язык. Тексты для чтения и аудирования. Упражнения по грамматике: для абитуриентов, слушателей курсов, студентов. — К.: Тандем, 1998. — Ч. 1.
3. *Верба Г. В., Верба Л. Г.* Довідник з граматики англійської мови для учнів старших класів. — 2-ге вид. — К.: Рад. школа, 1983.
4. *Raymond Murphy.* Essential Grammar in Use. A self-study reference and practice book for elementary students of English. — Cambridge University Press, 1990.
5. *Raymond Murphy.* English Grammar In Use. Second edition. — Cambridge University Press, 1995.
6. *Голицынский Ю. Б.* Грамматика: Сб. упражнений. — 2-е изд. — СПб.: Каро, 2000.
7. *Cambridge Learner's Dictionary.* Intermediate to upper-intermediate. — Cambridge University Press, 1993.
8. *Cambridge International Dictionary of English.* — Cambridge University Press, 1995.
9. *Rodney Huddleston, Geoffrey K. Pullum.* The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language. — Cambridge University Press, 1998.
10. *Virginia Evans.* Round-up. — Pearson Education Limited, 2000.
11. *Virginia Evans.* FCE Use of English. — Express Publishing, 2001.
12. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English,* 2003.
13. *Longman Language Activator.*
14. *Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture.*
15. *Longman Active Study Dictionary.*

Зміст

<i>Передмова</i>	3
Модуль 1. Іменник. Артикль. Займенник. Прийменник. Прикметник. Прислівник	5
Іменник	5
Артикль	11
Займенник	16
Прийменник	19
Прикметник	21
Прислівник	23
<i>Тексти для читання</i>	29
<i>Теми для обговорення</i>	32
<i>Контрольна робота 1</i>	37
Модуль 2. Дієслово. Активний стан. The Present Tenses	42
Дієслово <i>to be</i> в теперішньому неозначеному часі (The Present Simple)	42
The Present Continuous Tense (теперішній тривалий час)	44
Дієслово <i>to have</i>	47
The Present Simple Tense (теперішній неозначений час)	49
The Present Perfect Tense (теперішній доконаний час)	53
The Present Perfect Continuous Tense (теперішній доконано-тривалий час)	56
<i>Тексти для читання</i>	60
<i>Теми для обговорення</i>	63
<i>Контрольна робота 2</i>	68
Модуль 3. Дієслово. Активний стан. The Past Tenses	73
The Past Simple (Indefinite)Tense. Regular verbs	73
Дієслово <i>to be</i> в Past Simple	74
The Past Simple (Indefinite)Tense. Irregular verbs	74
Used to	75
The Past Continuous Tense (минулий тривалий час)	77

The Past Perfect Tense (минулий доконаний час)	79
The Past Perfect Continuous Tense (минулий доконано-тривалий час)	82
<i>Тексти для читання</i>	85
<i>Теми для обговорення</i>	88
<i>Контрольна робота 3</i>	92
Модуль 4. Дієслово. Активний стан. The Future Tenses	96
The Future Simple Tense (майбутній неозначений час)	96
The Future Continuous Tense (майбутній тривалий час)	99
The Future Perfect Tense (майбутній доконаний час)	101
The Future Perfect Continuous Tense (майбутній завершено-тривалий час)	103
<i>Тексти для читання</i>	105
<i>Теми для обговорення</i>	108
<i>Контрольна робота 4</i>	113
<i>Список використаної та рекомендованої літератури</i>	117

The manual contains 4 modules which include theoretical and practical materials of the main sections of the English Grammar (Parts of Speech, Verb Tenses), texts for reading and discussing, topics for discussing, 4 tests (2 variants for different levels of English language knowledge) and a list of used and recommended books.

Навчальне видання
Люлька Людмила Анатоліївна

PRACTISE YOUR ENGLISH
ПРАКТИКУМ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ
(для слухачів підготовчого відділення та абітурієнтів)

Навчальний посібник

Educational edition

Liulka, Liudmyla A.

PRACTISE YOUR ENGLISH

Educational Manual

Відповідальний редактор *С. Г. Рогузко*
Коректори: *Л. В. Логвиненко, О. І. Маєвська*
Комп'ютерне верстання *О. О. Губанова*
Формлення обкладинки *А. В. Ясиновський*

Підп. до друку 12.04.06. Формат 60×84/16. Папір офсетний. Друк офсетний.
Ум. друк. арк. 7,0. Обл.-вид. арк. 6,78. Тираж 3000 пр.

Міжрегіональна Академія управління персоналом (МАУП)
03039 Київ-39, вул. Фрометівська, 2, МАУП

*Свідоцтво про внесення до Державного реєстру
суб'єктів видавничої справи ДК № 8 від 23.02.2000*