

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
„ДОНБАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ”
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ПОСІБНИК
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ
СПРЯМУВАННЯМ (АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)»
для підготовки студентів 3 і 4 року навчання
ПЕРШОГО (БАКАЛАВРСЬКОГО) рівня вищої освіти
Спеціальність: 014 Середня освіта (Фізична культура)
014 Середня освіта (Біологія та здоров'я людини)
227 Фізична терапія, ерготерапія

За освітньо-професійною програмою: Середня освіта (Фізична культура)
Середня освіта (Біологія та здоров'я людини)
Фізична терапія, ерготерапія

Частина 2

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Представлений посібник призначений для використання на практичних заняттях з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» студентами 2 курсу факультетів фізичного виховання вищих навчальних закладів. Метою посібника є розвиток у студентів навичок пошукового й переглядового читання й перекладу текстів за спеціальністю, а також навичок усного мовлення в рамках професійної тематики та повсякденного спілкування.

У першій частині посібника запропоновано тексти професійної тематики. Ця частина складається з чотирьох розділів, кожний з яких містить декілька текстів з різних розділів реабілітації та фізичної підготовки. Лексичні та граматичні післятекстові вправи націлені на розвиток навичок усного та письмового мовлення, створення особистого професійного вокабуляру та вміння висловлювати власну думку під час професійного спілкування.

У другій частині запропоновано матеріал, необхідний для формування навичок повсякденного спілкування і націлений на розвиток вмінь послідовно й аргументовано створювати монологічні висловлювання та підтримувати бесіду в рамках загальної розмовної тематики, передбаченої навчальною програмою з дисципліни.

Третя частина призначена для самостійного вивчення студентами і націлена на вдосконалення вмінь та навичок володіння англійською мовою та підвищення інтересу у студентів з метою покращення їхньої мотивації до вивчення англійської мови.

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Передмова

Євроінтеграційні процеси в Україні та Болонський процес передбачають створення єдиної Євразоні вищої освіти задля забезпечення конкурентоспроможності українських фахівців у світі. Це вимагає від майбутніх фахівців достатнього рівня володіння іноземною мовою, яка повинна стати важливим елементом їхньої професійної підготовки.

Метою посібника є розвиток у студентів навичок читання й розуміння текстів за спеціальністю, а також навичок усного мовлення в рамках виучуваної тематики.

Тексти присвячені різним розділам спеціальної освіти та пропонують тексти, які стосуються матеріалу, який вивчається студентами в курсі фахових дисциплін. Низка вправ до та після читання сприятиме засвоєнню та активізації лексики та формуванню мовленнєвих навичок. Граматичні вправи, якими супроводжується кожний розділ, значно полегшують роботу студентів під час створення власних висловлювань.

Вправи посібника націлені на вдосконалення навичок власного мовлення в рамках повсякденного спілкування. Тематика текстів відповідає екзаменаційним розмовним темам, передбаченим навчальною програмою з дисципліни.

Представлений посібник сприятиме формуванню та вдосконаленню навичок, необхідних для реалізації успішного іншомовного спілкування за фахом і може використовуватись на заняттях з англійської мови.

(III семестр).

Тема 1. Географічне положення, клімат країни, мова якої вивчається. Літні види спорту. Модальні дієслова.

Тема 2. Політична система країни, мова якої вивчається. Економіка країни, мова якої вивчається. Зимові види спорту. Модальні дієслова

Тема 3. Столиця та міста країни, мова якої вивчається. Ігри та види спорту популярні в Великій Британії та США. Інфінітив. Інфінітивні Конструкції.

Тема 4. Релігійні та державні свята країни, мова якої вивчається. Ігри і види спорту популярні в Україні. Герундій. Герундіальні конструкції.

Тема 5. Історія, традиції та звичаї, країни, мова якої вивчається. Індивідуальні види спорту. Герундій. Конструкції.

(IV семестр)

Тема 6. Освіта в нашому житті. Групові види спорту. Командна Гра. Дієприкметник. Дієприкметникові конструкції.

Тема 7. Система освіти в Україні. Масаж та фізична реабілітація. Дієприслівник. Дієприслівникові конструкції.

Тема 8. Система освіти у Великобританії. Спеціальні методи навчання дітей з обмеженими можливостями. Дієприслівник. Дієприслівникові конструкції.

Тема 9. Система освіти у США. Розвиток фізичної культури у загальноосвітніх школах України. Умовний спосіб.

Тема 10. Вивчення іноземних мов. Освіта закордоном. Арбітраж. Спортивні школи в Україні та англомовних країнах. Умовний спосіб дії.

3-й семестр

Тема 1. Географічне положення, клімат країни, мова якої вивчається. Літні види спорту. Модальні дієслова

Мета вивчення: Введення та закріплення лексики до теми. Формування вміння використовувати граматичні моделі з модальними дієсловами англійської мови. Розвиток монологічного мовлення. Розвиток навичок аудіювання.

Основні питання:

1. Географічне положення Великої Британії (Німеччини, Франції). – Доповідь. Клімат Великої Британії (Німеччини, Франції). – Доповідь.

2. Модальні дієслова can, may, must, to have to, dare, need.

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Методичні поради з викладання теми: звернути увагу на відмінності у використанні модальних дієслів.

Вивчення тематичного вокабуляру. Складання речень з ним.

Great Britain, The United Kingdom of Great, Britain and Northern Ireland, official, to occupy, isle, island, to consist of, total, square, to make up, capital, respectively, population, to separate, English Channel, Strait of Dover, coast, to wash, navigation, chief, mild, temperate, due to, influence, Gulf Stream, humid, changeable, too, foggy, rainy, producer, machinery, textile, aircraft, shipbuilding, monarchy, chamber, House of Commons, to win, majority, seat, to form, leader, to choose, to be responsible for, particular, government, to cross, upright, saint, patron, daffodil, thistle, shamrock.

Вивчення граматичного матеріалу

<https://cambridge.ua/uk/blog/all-about-modal-verbs/>

Виконання граматичних вправ

Exercise 1. Insert modal verbs can, may, must.

1. I have forgotten my own language and ___ speak nothing but yours.
2. We ___ go somewhere. We ___ not wander about for ever.
3. But I think you ___ have told us this half an hour ago!
4. You ___ see much of interest there.
5. I did not hear him return to the room. I ___ have been asleep.
6. You _ have mistaken him, my dear. He ___ not have intended to say that.

7. It seemed possible they ___ return.
8. No good looking back; things happen as they ___ .
9. To be ashamed of his own father is perhaps the bitterest experience a young man ___ go through.
10. How ___ you let things slide like that, Dick?
11. I think you ___ be glad of some coffee before you start back to your hotel.
It's such a cold night.

Exercise 2. Translate into English using must.

1. Він, мабуть, дуже втомився.
2. У них навіть є яхта. Вони, напевно, дуже багаті.
3. Ти повинен виїхати завтра вранці?
4. Ви не повинні спізнюватися.
5. Я не повинен забувати про свою матір. Я не писав їй цілу вічність. Сьогодні ввечері я мушу написати їй листа.
6. Ця книга дуже цінна. Ви не повинні загубити.
7. Невже вам треба вже йти?
8. Я мушу визнати, що я неправий.
9. Я повинна наполегливо працювати над своєю англійською мовою.
10. Ви повинні уважно слухати вчителя на уроці.
11. Ти повинен робити уроки щодня.
12. Ви не повинні забувати про свої обов'язки.
13. Ви повинні бути обережними на вулиці.
14. Вона, напевно, вдома зараз.
15. Мої друзі, мабуть, у парку.
16. Ви, напевно, дуже голодні.
17. Напевно, дуже важко розв'язувати такі задачі.
18. Я повинен сьогодні побачити мого друга.

Exercise 3. Translate into English using have to.

1. I have not written this composition. I shall have to write it soon.
2. We did not have to buy biscuits because granny had baked a pie.
3. Will you have to get up early tomorrow?
4. I had to do a lot of homework yesterday.
5. She had to stay at home because she did not feel well.
6. I had to go to hospital to visit my aunt.
7. Mike had to write this exercise at school, he had not done it at home.
8. They had to call the doctor because the grandmother was ill.

9. It was Sunday yesterday, so they didn't have to work.
10. I am sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I had to work late.
11. What did you have to learn by heart?
12. Why did you have to get up early today?

Exercise 4. Insert can, may, must, need.

1. Peter _____ return the book to the library. We all want to read it.
2. Why _____ not you to understand it? It is so easy!
3. _____ we do the exercise at once? – Yes, you _____ do it at once.
4. _____ you pronounce this sound?
5. You _____ not have bought this meat: we have everything for dinner.
6. I _____ not go out tonight: it is too cold.
7. _____ I take your pen?
8. We _____ not carry the bookcase upstairs ourselves: the workers will come and do it.
9. When _____ you come to see us? – I _____ come on Sunday.
10. Shall I write a letter to him? – No, you _____ not, it is not necessary.
11. _____ you cut something without a knife?
12. Everything is clear and you _____ not go into details now.
13. He _____ drink alcohol when he drives.
14. By the end of the week I _____ have finished writing my book.
15. She _____ not call the doctor again unless she feels worse.

Exercise 5. Make sentences with modal verb need.

*E.g. 1) It is not necessary to go there. - You **need not go** there.*

*2) It was not necessary to go there. - You **need not have gone** there.*

1. Why do you want to do it all today?
2. It was not necessary for mother to cook this enormous dinner: we have brought all the food the children may want.

3. It is not necessary to take the six-thirty. A later train will do as well.
4. There was no necessity for her to do it herself.
5. There is no reason for you to worry: he is as strong as a horse.
6. There is no need for you to be present.
7. Is it any use our going into all that now?
8. Why did you mention all these figures? The situation was clear as it was.
9. Why do you want to press the skirt? It is not creased at all.
10. It was not necessary for you to remind me about her birthday. I remember the date very well.

Exercise 6. Translate into English using modal verb need.

1. У нас багато часу в запасі, і нам нема чого поспішати.
2. Тобі нема потреби робити це зараз. Ти можеш зробити це і завтра.
3. Вона може й не допомагати. Усе вже зроблено.
4. Йому не треба було продавати своє піаніно.
5. Ви могли й не гримати так на дитину.
6. Вони тепер не можуть спати, їм не треба було дивитися фільм жахів.
7. Чи потрібно меш тобі допомагати? - Ні, спасибі, я все зроблю сам.
8. Ви можете не ходити туди.
9. Йому нема чого турбуватися про не.
10. Я можу й не запитувати його: він сам меш все розповість.
11. Вам не обов'язково телефонувати мені: я не забуду про цю обіцянку.
12. Чи потрібно їй купувати таку кількість продуктів?
13. Вона може не ходити в бібліотеку: я дам їй книжку.
14. Ви могли й не брати парасольку: я впевнений, що дощу не буде.

Виконання лексичних вправ

Exercise 1. Read, translate and retell the text:

Great Britain

The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It occupies the territory of the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands: Great Britain and Ireland and about five thousand small islands. The total area is over 244 000 square kilometres.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Their capitals are: London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. The population of the country is over 57 million people; about 80 % of them live in cities and towns. Great Britain is separated from the European continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The west coast of the country is washed by the Irish Sea, the east coast is washed by the North Sea. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long and not good for navigation. The chief rivers are the Severn and the Thames. The climate in the United Kingdom is generally mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. It is mild, humid and changeable. It is never too hot or too cold. Great Britain is well known as a foggy and rainy country.

The United Kingdom is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the main important industries of the country is shipbuilding. The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh.

The United Kingdom is a monarchy. The Queen is the official head of the state. The legislative power is vested in Parliament. It consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are three main political parties: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal. The party which wins the majority of seats in Parliament forms the Government and its leader becomes Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses about twenty MP's from his party to become Cabinet Ministers. Each minister is responsible for a particular area of government.

English is the official language, but some people speak Scottish, Welsh and Irish. The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross (with arms going into the corners) is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. David is the patron saint of Wales. Rose is a symbol of England, daffodil is a symbol of Wales, thistle is the symbol of Scotland and shamrock is the symbol of Ireland.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions in the written form.

1. What is the official name of the country ?
2. What parts does it consist of ?
3. Is the population over 57 million people ?
4. What is Great Britain separated by from the continent ?
5. The chief rivers in Great Britain are the Severn and the Thames, aren't they ?
6. Why is British climate mild ?
7. Is Great Britain a highly developed industrial country ?
8. What British industries do you know ?
9. Who rules Britain officially ?
10. What does the British Parliament consist of ?
11. What is the official language in Great Britain ?

Geographical position of the UK

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles — a large group of islands lying off the north-western coast of Europe and separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover in the south and the North Sea in the east.

The British Isles consist of two large islands — Great Britain and Ireland — separated by the Irish Sea, and a lot of small islands, the main of which are the Isle of Wight in the English Channel, Anglesea and the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea, the Hebrides — a group of islands off the north-western coast of Scotland, and two groups of islands lying to the north of Scotland: the Orkney Islands and the Shetland Islands.

Historically the territory of the United Kingdom is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The total area of the United Kingdom is 244 square kilometres.

Nature

Great Britain is situated in the temperate zone of Europe. The nature of Great Britain is greatly affected by the sea: there is no place situated more than 100-120 km from the seashore, in the northern parts only 40-60 km.

The territory of Great Britain can be divided into three natural regions:

- 1) Scotland with highland and upland relief and coniferous and mixed forests;
- 2) Wales and mountainous England with upland considerably cut by ravines and valleys and covered with meadows, moorland and cultivated farmland, with patches of broadleaf forest;
- 3) South-east England with plain landscape, fertile soils, the predominance of cultivated farmland, with patches of broadleaf forest.

Coasts

The coastline of Great Britain is greatly indented, especially in the west and north-west where the mountains come close to the coast. The coasts of Scotland, as well as the coasts of the Hebrides, the Orkney Islands and the Shetland Islands, are cut by numerous fiords. In the south and east the land gradually slopes down towards the sea, and the coasts are sandy and gentle, here and there interrupted by the ends of hill-ranges, which form low cliffs.

Climate

Great Britain enjoys the humid and mild marine West-Coast climate with warm winters and cool summers and a lot of rainfall throughout the year.

The prevailing winds blow from the south-west. As these winds blow from the ocean, they are mild in winter and cool in summer, and are heavily charged with moisture at all times. As they approach the mountainous areas near the west coasts, they rise up the mountain slopes. Their temperature drops, which causes condensation of moisture in the form of rain. Therefore the wettest parts of Britain are those areas where high mountains lie near the west coast: the western Highlands of Scotland, the Lake District and North Wales. The eastern part of Britain is said to be in the rain-shadow, as the winds lose most of their moisture in their passage over the highlands of the west.

All parts of the British Isles receive rain at any time of the year. Still autumn and winter are the wettest seasons, except in the Thames District, where most rain falls in the summer half of the year. Oxford, for example, has 29 per cent of its rain in summer and only 22 per cent in winter.

As to temperature, Great Britain has warmer winters than any other district in the same latitude. It is due in large measure to the prevalence of mild southwest winds. Another factor is the Gulf Stream¹, which flows from the Gulf of Mexico and brings much warmth from the equatorial regions to north-western Europe.

Find English equivalents

велика група островів

бути розташваним біля північно-західного узбережжя

складатися з двох великих островів - Великої Британії та Ірландії Ірландське море

Острів Вайт в Ла-Манш

Гебриди

Оркнейські острови

Шетландські острови

Поділятися на чотири частини

загальна площа Сполученого Королівства

наймокісніші сезони

випадати в літній половині року

поширення м'яких південно-західних вітрів

Гольфстрім

Мексиканська затока

доставляти багато тепла

екваторіальний регіон

північно-західна Європа.

Answer the question to the text

1. What is the climate in the UK&
2. Why is it warm in the UK?
3. How many percent of summer precipitation falls in Oxford?
4. Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?
5. How many parts of the United Kingdom?
6. Which can be divided into three natural regions of the UK?
7. What kind of coastline have the UK ?
8. Where is the highest rainfall?
9. Which islands are off the northwest coast of Scotland?
10. What are the two large islands of the British Isles?

Виконання практичних завдань за професійним спрямуванням

Ex1. Read and translate the text. Make a summary.

Summer sports

Summer is the best time to play sports, strengthen the body and gain strength. According to doctors, summer sports games that can be held outdoors are

very valuable, especially for children. Such games include: swimming, badminton, football, tennis, cycling, rowing, volleyball, jogging.

Football is one of the most popular sports. He is fond of both adults and children. At first glance it may seem that it is useless and there is nothing interesting in driving the ball around the field. In fact, football improves coordination and increases the speed of reaction. At the time of the game, the pace of running is constantly changing, which positively affects all the muscles of the body. But, being a contact sport, football is very traumatic.

People who are tall are good at basketball and volleyball. These games, in addition to strengthening the musculoskeletal system, ideally develop logical thinking and responsiveness. Basketball and volleyball can play at special venues in the gym, there is also beach volleyball. Both men and women can play these games. Children play under the control of a sports instructor.

Tennis, in spite of its versatility, is considered a difficult sport. At the time of the game, absolutely all muscles work, the cardiovascular system develops. Since during the game you need to constantly keep track of the ball, focus your eyes on it, and tennis has a positive effect on your eyesight. That is why tennis balls have an optical yellow color so that the player can always see them on the court. In addition, tennis develops analytical thinking, requires developing a game plan with many additional options. It is very important to correctly calculated tactics and strategy.

Swim can and should be for everybody. This sport has no contraindications. This is a universal way to be in good shape and have a beautiful figure. During swimming, muscles gain elasticity, become sturdy and strong. A special role is played by breathing, during which the lungs expand and the body is fully supplied with oxygen.

Life without sports is boring and monotonous. Sport is a guarantee of good health, longevity and good mood.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

1. What are people all over the world fond of?
2. What unites people of every nationality?
3. Why do people prefer to be out of town on a frosty sunny day?
4. What are the most popular outdoor winter sports?
5. What opportunities for sports does summer afford?
6. What game takes the first place in public interest?
7. When do many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, athletics, gymnastics?
8. Who goes in for calisthenics?
9. Why is chess the great international game

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

найкращий час для занять спортом –

літні спортивні ігри –

контактний вид спорта –

опорно-руховий апарат –

пляжний волейбол –

серцево-судинна система –

слідкувати за м'ячем –

оптичний жовтий колір –

тенісні м'ячі –

ігровий план –

розрахувати тактику і стратегію –

не має протипоказань –

м'язи набувають еластичності –

легені розширюються –

життя без спорту –

запорука міцного здоров'я -

Виконання самостійної роботи

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text in written form. Make a summary

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and above five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 315 000 square kilometers. The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast respectively.

The British isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called Highlands, while the south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but all the rest - east, center and southeast - is a vast plain. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain. (1343 m.)

There are a lot of rivers in GB, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one.

The UK is one of the world's smallest countries. The population of the country is over 87 million and about 80% of it is urban. The UK is highly developed industrial country. It's known as one of world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. The UK is constitutional monarchy. In law, the Head of State is the Queen, but in practice, the Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties. The Liberal party is the ruling party nowadays.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions:

1. Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland located?
2. What countries does the UK consist of?
3. Which coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean?
4. What is the longest river in the Kingdom?
5. What are the three main parties in the kingdom?

Exercise 3. Read the text and choose true or false

The full name of the country the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island).

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, Tyne, Clyde and Bristol Avon.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources, it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea. The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great

Britain. Winters are not severely cold and summers are rarely hot. The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish.

In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

1. The Great Britain Isles consist of two large islands.
2. The island of Great Britain consists of four main parts.
3. Great Britain is very rich in mineral resources.
4. The capital of country is Washington
5. The population of the United Kingdom is over 580 million people.
6. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country.

Exercise 4. Arrange the sentences in the proper order.

1. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.
2. The Tames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers.
3. Their total area is over 314 000sq. km.
4. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea.

Winter are not severely cold and summers are rarely

Тема2. Політична система країни, мова якої вивчається. Економіка країни, мова якої вивчається. Зимові види спорту. Модальні дієслова.

Мета вивчення: Введення та закріплення лексики та граматичного

матеріалу, розвиток навичок монологічного та діалогічного мовлення.

Формування вміння використовувати модальні дієслова should, ought to, would.

Основні питання:

1. The state structure of Great Britain. - Report.
2. The Economy of Great Britain. - Short report.
3. Modal verbs. Should. Ought. Would - formation and use.

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(США)

Вивчення тематичного вокабуляру.

Winter sports

Curling-Керлінг

Ice Skating-Катання на ковзанах

Skiing-Катання на лижах

Hockey-Хокей

Hunting/Skeet/Shooting-Полювання

Tobogganing- санний спорт

Stick- хокейна ключка

Ski poles- лижні палиці

Skis- лижі

Biathlon-біатлон

Cross-country skiing / langlauf- біг на лижах

Figure skating- фігурне катання

Ice rink-каток

In-line skating- ковзанярський спорт

Instructor-інструктор

Puck-шайба

Shooting- стрільянина

Politics

Abolish a law [ə'balɪʃ ə lɔ] – скасовувати закон

Abstain from [əb'steɪn frɒm] – утриматися при голосуванні, не брати
участь у голосуванні

Adopt a bill [ə'dɒpt ə bɪl] – прийняти законопроект

Adopt a law [ə'dɒpt ə lɔ] – прийняти закон

Ambassador [æm'bæsədər] – посол

Amend [ə'mend] – вносити зміни

Amendment [ə'mend] – поправка

Be on strike [bi an straɪk] – *страйкувати*

Big stick policy [bɪɡ stɪk 'pɒləsi] – *політика "великого кийка"*

Bill [bɪl] – *законопроект*

Broad cooperation [brɒd kəʊ ,ɑpə'reɪʃən] – *широке співробітництво*

Business cooperation ['bɪznəs kəʊ ,ɑpə'reɪʃən] – *ділове співробітництво*

By-election [baɪ-ɪ'leɪʃən] – *додаткові вибори в парламент*

Call/declare a strike [kɔl/dɪ'kleɪ ə straɪk] – *оголосити страйк*

Civil rights ['sɪvəl raɪts] – *громадянські права*

Close cooperation [kləʊs kəʊ ,ɑpə'reɪʃən] – *тісне співробітництво*

Commercial/trade relations [kə'mɜːʃəl/treɪd ri'leɪʃənz] – *торгові*

відносини

Cooperation [kəʊ ,ɑpə'reɪʃən] – *співробітництво*

Debate [də'beɪt] – *дебати*

Dissolve parliament [dɪ'zɒlv 'pɑːləmənt] – *розпустити парламент*

Election [ɪ'leɪʃən] – *вибори*

Election campaign [ɪ'leɪʃən kæm'peɪn] – *виборча компанія*

Eliminate [ɪ'ɪmə ,neɪt] – *знищувати*

Embassy ['embəsi] – *посольство*

Enslave [en'sleɪv] – *поневолювати*

Equal rights ['iːkwəl raɪts] – *рівні права*

Establish/set up diplomatic relations [ɪ'stæblɪʃ/set ʌp ,dɪplə'mætɪk ri'leɪʃənz] – *встановити дипломатичні відносини*

Foreign policy ['fɔːrən 'pɒləsi] – *зовнішня політика*

Franchise ['frænz ,ʃaɪz] – *право брати участь у виборах, право голосу*

Fruitful cooperation ['frʊtful kəʊ ,ɑpə'reɪʃən] – *плідна співпраця*

General election ['dʒenərəl ɪ'leɪʃən] – *загальні вибори*

Go on strike [ɡoʊ an straɪk] – *страйкувати*

Hand in ones resignation [hænd ɪn wʌnz ,rezəg'neɪʃən] – *подати у*

відставку

Hereditary [hə'redə ,teri] – *передається у спадщину*

Hereditary ruler [hə'redə,teri'rulər] – *наслідний правитель*

Hereditary title [hə'redə,teri'taitəl] – *успадкований титул*

Hold an election [hoʊld ən ɪ'lekʃən] – *проводити вибори*

Home policy [hoʊm 'pələsi] – *внутрішня політика*

Improve relations [ɪm'pruv ri'leɪʃənz] – *поліпшувати відносини*

Introduce a bill [ɪntrə'dus ə bɪl] – *представляти законопроект*

Judicial [dʒu'diʃəl] – *законний*

Law [lɔ] – *закон*

Legislation [ˌlɛdʒə'sleɪʃən] – *законодавство*

Legislative [ˌlɛdʒə'sleɪtɪv] – *законодавчий*

Majority [mə'dʒɔrəti] – *більшість*

Make an amendment [meɪk ən ə'mendmənt] – *вносити поправки*

Mankind ['mæn'kaɪnd] – *людство*

Member of parliament [membər ʌv 'parləmənt] – *член парламенту*

National strike ['næʃənəl straɪk] – *загальнонаціональний страйк*

Neighborly relations ['neɪbərli ri'leɪʃənz] – *добросусідські відносини*

Nomination [ˌnɑmə'neɪʃən] – *висування кандидатів*

Oppress [ə'pres] – *пригнічувати*

Overwhelming majority [oʊvər'welmɪŋ mə'dʒɔrəti] – *переважна*

більшість

Parliament ['parləmənt] – *парламент*

Parliamentary monarchy [parlə'mentəri'mɑnɑrki] – *парламентська монархія*

Pass a bill [pæs ə bɪl] – *прийняти законопроект*

Plot [plɑt] – *змова*

Policy ['pələsi] – *політика*

Policy of confrontation ['pələsi ʌv ,kɑnfɹən'teɪʃən] – *політика конфронтації*

Policy of non-alignment ['pələsi ʌv nɑn-ə'lɑɪnmənt] – *політика неприєднання*

Policy of non-interference [ˈpələsi ʌv nən-,ɪntərˈfɪərəns] – *політика невторчання*

Polling day [ˈpouliŋ deɪ] – *день виборів*

Polling district [ˈpouliŋ ˈdɪstrɪkt] – *виборча дільниця*

Position of strength policy [rəˈzɪʃən ʌv streŋkθ ˈpələsi] – *політика з позицій сили*

Public [ˈpʌblɪk] – *громадський*

Public figure [ˈpʌblɪk ˈfɪɡjər] – *громадський діяч*

Public holiday [ˈpʌblɪk ˈhɑlə,deɪ] – *загальнонародне свято*

Public opinion [ˈpʌblɪk əˈpɪnjən] – *суспільна думка*

Puppet regime [ˈpʌpət rəʒˈɪm] – *маріонетковий режим*

Pursue a policy [pəˈsu ə ˈpələsi] – *вести політику*

Recess [rɪˈses] – *парламентські канікули*

Regime [rəʒˈɪm] – *режим*

Reject a bill [ˈrɪdʒekt ə bɪl] – *відхилити законопроект*

Relations [rɪˈleɪʃənz] – *стосунки*

Resign [rɪˈzaɪn] – *йти у відставку*

Resignation [ˌrezəgˈneɪʃən] – *відставка*

Respect [rɪˈspekt] – *повага*

Respect for the rights [rɪˈspekt fɔr ðə raɪts] – *повагу прав*

Returns [rɪˈtɜrnz] – *результати виборів*

Right [raɪt] – *право*

Senator [ˈsenətər] – *сенатор*

Slavery [ˈsleɪvəri] – *рабство*

Social rights [soʊʃəl raɪts] – *соціальні права*

State [steɪt] – *державна*

Statesman [ˈsteɪtsmən] – *державний діяч*

Strike [straɪk] – *страйк*

Strike for wages [straɪk fɔr ˈweɪdʒəz] – *страйкувати за підвищення зарплати*

Struggle ['strʌgəl] – *боротьба*

Summon parliament ['sʌmən 'parləmənt] – *скликати сесію парламенту*

Sympathy strike ['sɪmpəθi straɪk] – *страйк солідарності*

Table a bill ['teɪbəl ə bɪl] – *вносити законопроект на розгляд*

The foreign office [ðə 'fɔrən 'ɔfəs] – *міністерство закордонних справ*

The foreign secretary [ðə 'fɔrən 'sekɾə,təri] – *міністр закордонних справ*

The house of commons [ðə haʊs ʌv 'kɒmənz] – *палата громад*

The house of lords [ðə haʊs ʌv lɔrdz] – *палата лордів*

The house of representatives [ðə haʊs ʌv ,repɾə'zentətɪvz] – *палата представників*

The senate [ðə 'senət] – *сенат*

The speech from the throne [ðə spi:tʃ frɒm ðə θroʊn] – *тронна промова*

The third world [ðə θɜrd wɜrld] – *країни третього світу*

The world public [ðə wɜrld 'pʌblɪk] – *світова громадськість*

Token strike [təʊkən straɪk] – *попереджувальний страйк*

Turn down a bill [tɜrn daʊn ə bɪl] – *відхилити законопроект*

Vote of confidence [vəʊt ʌv 'kɒnfədəns] – *вотум довіри*

Vote of no confidence [vəʊt ʌv nəʊ 'kɒnfədəns] – *вотум недовіри*

Wage a struggle against [weɪdʒ ə 'strʌgəl ə'geɪnst] – *вести боротьбу проти*

Wage a struggle for [weɪdʒ ə 'strʌgəl fɔr] – *вести боротьбу за*

Wait-and-see policy [weɪt-ænd-si 'pɒləsi] – *політика вичікування*

Виконання практичних завдань

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian:

Political System of Ukraine

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 Ukraine's history, which leads to the construction of a democratic state based on the rule of law.

According to the Declaration only the Verkhovna Rada can speak on behalf of the whole Ukrainian people. No political party, public organization or separate person has the right to do this. The Declaration reads that Ukraine ensures supremacy of its Constitution on the territory of the country.

The way Ukraine passed from the adoption of the Declaration of the State Sovereignty to the adoption of its Constitution is slow and complicated. It is easily explained by the large-scale transformations in political and economic life.

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

The higher body of state power is the Verkhovna Rada. It is one chamber parliament, which is presided over by the Speaker. The functions of the Verkhovna Rada are legislation and scrutiny of government activities. The Ukrainian government is headed by the Prime-Minister. The elections of the deputies to the parliament are held every four years. They are by secret ballot. All citizens aged 18 have the right to vote.

The President is elected every five years. He is the Head of State. He cannot be elected for more than two terms.

The Constitution of Ukraine is the main law in the country. It guarantees certain rights and freedoms to the Ukrainian citizens and determines their duties.

The process of creating new democratic state is complicated. But over a short period a new system of state administration, the National Armed Forces, the Security Service, law enforcement authorities were created. Independent Ukraine is unswerving on its way to a democracy.

Exercise 2. Read the text and answer the questions.

1) Science plays a crucial role in identifying problems related to how natural systems function and deteriorate, particularly when they are affected by an external

factor. In turn, scientific findings shape the policies introduced to protect such systems where necessary. Experts are frequently called upon by politicians to provide evidence which can be used to make scientifically sound, or at least scientifically justifiable policy decisions.

2) Issues arise as there are frequent disagreements between experts over the way data is gathered and interpreted. An example of the former is the first scientific evidence of a hole in the ozone layer by the British Antarctic Survey. (1) The findings were at first greeted by the scientific community with scepticism, as the British Antarctic Survey was not yet an established scientific community. (2) Moreover, it was generally believed that satellites would have picked up such ozone losses if they were indeed occurring. (3) It was not until the methodology of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center was reviewed that it became apparent that data had been overlooked. (4)

3) With regards to the latter, controversy between scientists may arise where data analysis appears to support one policy over another. In 1991, the World Resource Institute (WRI) published estimates of net emissions and sinks of greenhouse gases for a number of countries, including India. The report provoked criticisms among Indian scientists who argued that the figures had failed to take some significant factors into account, leading to overestimated emission values. The WRI was accused of blaming less economically developed countries for global warming; a stance which, if accepted, could impede industrialisation and sustain, even widen, the wealth gap.

4) Problems regarding the scientific method are well documented and it is widely accepted by the scientific community that, however consistent scientists are in their procedures, the results born under different circumstances can vary markedly. A number of factors influence research, among them the organisation of a laboratory, the influence of prevailing theories, financial constraints and the peer review process. Consequently, scientists tend to believe they are not in a position to bear universal truths but to reveal tendencies.

5) However, this is countered by two factors. Firstly, certain scientific institutions wish to maintain a degree of status as 'bearers of truth'. Further, policy makers uphold this understanding by requesting scientific certainties in order to legitimise their policy decisions. According to a number of authors who have documented this process, decision makers do not necessarily try to obtain all the information which is or could be made available regarding an issue. Rather, they select that information which is necessary to fulfil their goals, information termed as 'half-knowledge'. Attempts to underplay transboundary issues such as water provision and pollution are cases in point. Politicians clearly cannot pretend that certain data do not exist if they are well-known in scientific communities or national borders, but some discretion is evident, especially where there is controversy and uncertainty.

6) It is important to note that policies regarding scientific issues are influenced in no small part by societal factors. These include the relative importance of certain environmental issues, the degree of trust in the institutions conducting the research, and not least the social standing of those affected by the issue. In other words, environmental problems are in many ways socially constructed according to the prevailing cultural, economic and political conditions within a society. It has been suggested, for example, that contemporary 'post-materialist' Western societies pay greater attention to 'quality' - including environmental quality - than 'quantity'. This theory does not necessarily assume that people of low-income countries have no interest in environmental protection, as the example of the Chipko movement in India clearly demonstrates, but demonstrates that the way a resource is valued varies widely among different communities.

7) Finally, it cannot be denied that the 'issue of the day' changes constantly. One issue becomes more or less urgent than another, based on current events. Concurrently, new issues enter the political agenda. It has been noted that it often takes a 'policy entrepreneur', someone who dedicates time, energy and financial resources to a certain issue, to raise its profile. Furthermore, whether an issue is

taken up by political, environmental or media groups, depends very much on the degree to which it suits their particular agenda, not to mention budget.

1. With reference to paragraph 1, which of the following pieces of research would be NOT be relevant to this article?

- a) the effect of climate change on weather patterns in Africa
- b) whether or not low level radiation increases the risk of cancer
- c) how acid rain impacts species within a lake ecosystem
- d) a comparison of the species present in two areas of woodland

2. What is the purpose of the example of ozone data given in paragraph 2?

a) to show that NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center used unreliable methods of gathering scientific data

b) to show how data gathering methods and the status of scientists may affect the way data is regarded

c) to prove that it is wrong to dismiss evidence which comes from a non-established source

d) to show how NASA and the British Antarctic Survey disagreed over the correct way to gather ozone data.

3. Where in paragraph 2 does this sentence best fit?

This was because of the way their computers had been programmed to discard any readings which appeared anomalous.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

4. Paragraph 3 gives an example of a dispute over...

- a) which country was most responsible for producing greenhouse gases

- b) the pollution caused by multinational companies in India.
- c) how statistics were interpreted and presented.
- d) erroneous data which resulted from a poorly-funded experiment.

5. In paragraph 5, 'this' refers to...

- a) the scientific method and its inherent problems.
- b) the belief that scientists cannot reveal universal truths.
- c) the variation in scientific results under different circumstances.
- d) the list of factors which influence scientific research.

6. What is meant by this sentence?

a) 'Further, policy makers uphold this understanding by requesting scientific certainties in order to legitimise their policy decisions.'

b) Politicians when seeking evidence for policy-making, do not understand the fact that scientists are unable to act as 'bearers of truth'.

c) Politicians consider the scientific research that supports their policies as more legitimate than other research.

d) Scientific institutions encourage politicians to use them for policy-making in order to improve their status.

e) Politicians, when seeking evidence for policy-making, encourage the belief that scientists can produce incontestable facts.

7. Which sentence best sums up the ideas in paragraph 4?

a) Scientists are aware that their work cannot present incontrovertible facts.

b) If scientists were more consistent, they could create more reliable evidence.

c) Variations in how research is conducted often affect its validity.

d) Scientists spend more time documenting problems than conducting research.

8. Why are 'transboundary issues such as water provision and pollution' referred to in paragraph 5?

- a) to illustrate situations in which politicians pretend that certain data does not exist
- b) to illustrate situations in which incorrect information is given by scientific institutions keen to maintain their status.
- c) to illustrate situations in which politicians are selective with regards to what data they gather
- d) to illustrate situations in which policy makers request scientists to present them with scientific certainties, even though none exist.

9. What can be inferred about the Chipko movement?

- a) It was an example of how people in low-income countries have little interest in environmental protection.
- b) It was an example of how different people within a community valued a resource differently.
- c) It was an example of how people in a low-income community showed interest in protecting the environment.
- d) It was an example of how people in a low-income community valued quantity over quality.

10. Which of the following arguments is NOT presented in paragraph 7?

- a) An issue only get political or media attention if someone with a high profile is supporting it.
- b) Politicians are only interested in environmental issues if it benefits them.
- c) Issues don't get public attention unless a particular person advocates it strongly.

d) Issues may be overlooked if there are other significant events happening at the time.

Read the 6 sentences below. Which 3 sentences best express the most important ideas in the passage? (Do not choose sentences which focus on minor or incorrect facts).

Politicians are irresponsible with regards to the type of scientific research they use to legitimise their policies.

It is difficult to establish the extent to which scientific data reveals the truth.

Experts tend to reject scientific research on the basis that it does not come from an established institute.

Policy-makers select scientific data to suit their own political agendas.

The scientific research which reaches the public domain depends on cultural, social and economic factors.

The level of scientific research in Western countries is a better standard than that in low-income countries.

Exercise 3 .Read and translate the text, make a summary.

The U.S. Political System

The United States is a representative federal democracy driven by elections in which citizens' and lobbyists' diverse interests compete.

The U.S. federal government is composed of three distinct branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—whose powers are vested by the U.S. Constitution in the Congress, the President, and the federal courts, including the Supreme Court, respectively. The United States is a representative democracy. Citizens elect representatives to national, state, and local government; those representatives create the laws that govern U.S. society. Although nothing in U.S. law requires it, in practice, the political system is dominated by political parties. With rare exceptions, elections are decided between the two major parties: Democrats and Republicans. Although citizens vote for individual candidates, most

candidates are affiliated with one part or another. Therefore, much of U.S. politics boils down to party politics.

The United States is also a diverse society, and citizens' competing interests are reflected in politics. Citizens may have different voting preferences depending on their family backgrounds, the types of jobs they have, their race or age, whether they have children, and so on. To understand the electoral process, we must understand how different interests come into play.

Individual citizens are not the only players in U.S. politics. Although individual citizens are the only ones who can cast votes, special interest groups and lobbyists may influence elections and law-making with money and other resources. At times, this influence has grown so noticeable that some have called into question whether the U.S. is truly a democracy of the people or something more like an oligarchy of special interest groups. The media also play an important role in politics by influencing public sentiment and acting as an information filter.

Exercise 4. Look at the text and perform the test.

1. In America , the _____ is the Head of State.
 - a) Congress
 - b) Parliament
 - c) President
2. The President of the United States is _____ every four years.
 - a) examined
 - b) elected
 - c) changed
3. The President makes the most important decisions and chooses the members of his _____.
 - a) council
 - b) court
 - c) cabinet

4. In other words, the President _____ the heads of the most important departments in the Administration.
- a) appoints
 - b) delays
 - c) opposes
5. The president _____ the United States on official occasions.
- a) controls
 - b) declares
 - c) represents
6. The President cannot act without the Senate's _____
- a) approval
 - b) appointment
 - c) opposition
7. Congress is the _____ branch of the federal government.
- a) democratic
 - b) political
 - c) legislative
8. The President's policies must be approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate before they become _____
- a) constitution
 - b) law
 - c) democracy

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

- представницька федеральна демократія –
- різноманітні інтереси громадян –
- представники створюють закони –
- регулюють американське суспільство –
- переважають політичні партії –
- демократами та республіканцями –

громадяни голосують за окремих кандидатів –
американської політики –
виборчий процес –
окремі громадяни –
законотворчість грошима –
демократія народу –
громадські настрої –
виступаючи в ролі інформаційного фільтра –

Вивчення граматичного матеріалу

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference/modal-verbs>

bs

Виконання граматичних вправ

Exercise 1. Choose the correct modal verb.

1. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. You (mustn't/needn't/may not/should not) _____ buy any.
2. It's a hospital. You (mustn't/needn't/may not/don't have to) _____ smoke.
3. He had been working for more than 11 hours. He (must/need/had better/mustn't) _____ be tired after such hard work. He (should/may/must/had better) _____ prefer to get some rest.
4. I (might/could/must/can) _____ speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Morocco. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I (may/can/must/need) _____ just say a few things in the language.
5. The teacher said we (must/can/should/needn't) _____ read this book for our own pleasure as it is optional. But we (need/could/mustn't/needn't) _____ read it if we don't want to.

6. (Can/May/Need/Must) _____ you stand on your head for more than a minute? – No, I (can't/needn't/may not) _____ .
7. If you want to learn to speak German fluently, you (need/have to/could/mustn't) _____ to work hard.
8. Take an umbrella. It (should/need/might/has to) _____ rain later.
9. You (need/needn't/may not/shouldn't) _____ leave small objects lying around . Such objects (may/must/need/may not) _____ be swallowed by children.
10. People (may not/needn't/couldn't/don't have to) _____ walk on grass.
11. Drivers (must/can/could/might) _____ stop when the traffic lights are red.
12. (Will/Can/Must/May) _____ I ask a question? – Yes, of course.
13. You (couldn't/needn't/mustn't/may not) _____ take your umbrella. It is not raining.
14. (Should/May/Need/Can) _____ you speak Polssh? – No, I (can't/mustn't/might not/don't have to) _____ .

Робота з текстами за спеціальністю.

Exercise 1. Translate the text into Ukrainian, make a summary.

1. At the Physical Training Lesson

My favourite lesson is Physical Training. Usually we have our physical training lessons either in the gymnasium or on the sports ground. Our sports ground is situated behind the school. On the sports ground there are a football field, a volleyball ground and a basketball ground.

Before the PT lessons we put on our sports uniform. After we have changed our clothes, we go to the gymnasium and line up. At the beginning of the lesson we usually do gymnastic exercises. Then we pull up, jump, climb the rope.

On the sports ground we run. Sometimes we throw balls. We often play sports games at the PT lesson. All the boys in our form like to play football. But our girls prefer to play volleyball or basketball.

In winter at the PT lessons we ski. We ski on the sports ground or in the park. Sometimes, if the weather is cold, we go to skate at the skating rink. The boys play hockey on the sports ground too.

Many boys and girls of our form attend various sports sections. I also attend a sports section in swimming. Three times a week I go to the swimming-pool. Some of my friends go in for tennis, track-and-field athletics, boxing and other sports.

2. My Attitude to Sport

If you want to be healthy, strong and beautiful you should go in for sports.

When I go in for sports I feel wonderful. I am cheerful, active and full of energy. In summer I go swimming. I enjoy spending winter holidays in the country. There I can ski or skate. Certainly, it depends on the weather.

For those who have already determined to go in for sport is very important to choose the kind of sport he likes best.

First touch to sports and games we make in childhood. In school we discover our favourite sports and games. That's why the lessons of physical training at school are very important.

At school we have PT lessons twice a week. Those who want to become professionals attend specialized sport sections.

As for me I enjoy basketball. Basketball is a dynamic and interesting game. It develops many good qualities such as rapid action, will-power and collective spirit.

I have already realized that sport is desperately necessary for everybody.

3. Football has been called the most popular game in the world, and it certainly has a great many fans in Britain. It is the game that is played nearly in all

countries. A team is composed of 11 players: a goalkeeper, backs, half-backs and forwards. The captain of the team is usually the oldest or the best player.

The football pitch should be between 100 and 130 metres long and between 50 and 100 metres wide. It is divided into two halves by the halfway line. In the middle of the field there is a centre circle and there is a goal at each end. In front of each goal is the goal area and the penalty area. There is a penalty spot inside the penalty area and a penalty arc outside it. A game of football usually lasts for one and a half hours. At half-time, the teams change ends. The aim of each team is to score as many goals as possible.

The final of the football competition in Britain takes place every May at the famous Wembley stadium in London. Some of the best known clubs in England are Manchester United, Liverpool and the Arsenal. In Scotland either Rangers, Celtic or Aberdeen usually win the cup or the championship.

Exercise 2. Translate the text and answer the questions.

People all over the world are fond of sports and games.

Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. Some people go in for sports for their health and some for professional aims. There are a lot of stadiums, sports grounds, swimming pools, football fields in each town.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in this country, but football, figure-skating and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. A lot of people are fond of jogging. In the morning and in the evening we can see people jogging in the parks, stadiums and even in the streets.

In every school pupils spend much time going in for sports. First of all they have their physical training lessons. And after classes they may train different kinds of sport at different sports clubs and sections. Professional sport is also paid much attention to in this country. Every year there are a lot of sports competitions, sports days and Olympiads. Once in four years the Olympic Games take place in different countries. There are Summer and Winter Olympic Games. This is a great

sports competition of the best sportsmen in the world. As for me I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play the more I like it.

Questions:

Are you fond of sports?

What do people go in for sports for?

Which kinds of sports are popular in our country?

What is your favourite kind of sports?

What is one of the things that makes people fit?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

підтримує їх підготовленими –

займаються спортом заради свого здоров'я –

багато стадіонів –

бігають по парках –

уроки фізичної підготовки –

Олімпійські Ігри –

спортивне змагання –

настільний теніс –

Exercise 3. Write essays:

1. Politics of English speaking countries
2. Economics of English speaking countries
3. Winter sports

Exercise 4. Watch the video by topics

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f98HtyjcWxE>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ez10ADR_gM

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j3mlnqgKWmM>

Exercise 5. Work in pairs.

1. Write a piece The most popular winter sport in the UK.
2. Tell about modal verbs in English

Виконання самостійної роботи.

1. Choose the correct modal verb.

<https://www.montsemorales.com/gramatica/PermisOblig.htm>

2. Write a sentence with "can" or "can't" and a verb.

<https://www.montsemorales.com/gramatica/Modalscan.htm>

3. These people have different problems. Read about their problem, then give advice. Write should or shouldn't and a verb from the list.

<https://www.montsemorales.com/gramatica/ShouldSpt2-7.htm>

4. Choose the correct name for these sports.

<https://www.montsemorales.com/vocabulario/Sports2-spotlight1-3.htm>

5. Complete the sentence with the appropriate word.

https://www.grammar.cl/Games/Can_Cannot.htm

Виконання письмових завдань

Exercise 1. Make a test.

The word "hand" _____ a noun or a verb.

- a. will be
- b. can be
- c. could be

I am sure he _____ not do this!

- a. might

- b. dare
- c. is able

I can't find my keys, I _____ them in the shop.

- a. might have left
- b. will leave
- c. can leave

I wonder why he didn't answer the phone. He _____ asleep.

- a. can have been
- b. will be
- c. may have been

Martin _____ speak French and English.

- a. can
- b. might
- c. will

I received a letter but there was not sender's address. Who _____ it be from?

- a. is able to
- b. might
- c. will

I was sitting at the back of the theatre and _____ hear very well.

- a. can
- b. couldn't
- c. would not

I _____ judge him only by his appearance.

- a. will
- b. daren't
- c. am able

She _____ help him tomorrow.

- a. could
- b. will be
- c. will be able to

Hi! ____ I speak to Jim, please?

- a. will
- b. can
- c. shall

The roads ____ get very busy because of the demonstration.

- a. may
- b. be
- c. can

I haven't decided yet where to go on my holidays. I ____ go to Finland.

- a. will
- b. can
- c. may

Applicants for the job ____ speak two foreign languages.

- a. might be able to
- b. must be able to
- c. can be able to

You ____ have left your phone at her place. Here, use my phone and ask her.

- a. could
- b. can
- c. should

Tony ____ come tomorrow.

- a. can be able to
- b. would
- c. might be able to

Despite the fact that it was dark, he ____ find his way.

- a. can
- b. would
- c. was able to

How ____ you speak to me so rudely?

- a. dare

- b. might
- c. able you

Although Pete played well, he ____ beat Mike.

- a. cannot
- b. could
- c. could not

____ I come in? Sorry for my being late!

- a. May
- b. Could
- c. Will

His grandmother ____ speak 5 foreign languages.

- a. able to
- b. could
- c. will

Sarah hasn't replied to my message. I suppose she ____ got it.

- a. might not have
- b. would not
- c. might have

My grandmother told me she never ____ to behave that way! They had strict rules.

- a. dared
- b. could
- c. might

We were totally free. We ____ do what we wanted.

- a. can
- b. will be able
- c. could

I haven't got any money now, but I ____ pay you tomorrow.

- a. am able to
- b. could

c. can

Cindy ____ go out tonight. She isn't feeling well.

a. can

b. may not

c. will

I ____ reach him on the phone. He was out of town.

a. would

b. can

c. couldn't

The fire spread through the building so quickly, but fortunately everybody ____ escape.

a. was able to

b. can

c. could

Where's Katie? She ____ lunch now.

a. might be having

b. can have

c. will have

We ____ see a big maple tree from our kitchen window.

a. can

b. might

c. will

She won't ____ to deny her words!

a. will

b. dare

c. can't

When you graduate, you ____ get a good job.

a. would

b. can

c. will be able to

As soon as I entered the flat I ____ smell the fragrance of her perfume.

- a. could
- b. will
- c. can

I am afraid I ____ come to the party on Saturday.

- a. couldn't
- b. will
- c. can't

I ____ sleep recently.

- a. can't
- b. might
- c. haven't been able to

Yesterday, I left the flat unlocked. It ____, but luckily it wasn't.

- a. may be robbed
- b. might have been robbed
- c. will be robbed

Exercise. Translate into Ukrainian. Suggest using the modal verb ought in conjunction with the imperfect form of the verb.

Model: *To do the work, involving new data. → At any case, he ought to do the work involving new data.*

- To prove it mathematically;
- to explain the phenomenon in this way;
- to calculate the traveled distance;
- to go on with the measurements;
- to test the obtained results.

Translate into Ukrainian.

1. They can understand me.

2. My mother can sing very well.
3. Nick can run very fast.
4. I can give you this book.
5. He can swim.
6. We can speak English.
7. Peter can speak German.
8. He can ski.
9. We can dance.
10. Anna can play the piano.
11. They can play football.
12. Mary can knit very well.
13. My brother can come and help you.
14. My dog can run very fast.
15. They can play hide-and-seek.
16. His cat can jump very high.
17. I can drink this tea.
18. She can buy this car.
19. He can answer my question.
20. I can play the violin.
21. His mother can cook very well.
22. I can understand you.
23. He can do it.
24. We can play chess.

Translate into Ukrainian.

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

6. I had to go to hospital to visit my aunt.
7. Mike had to write this exercise at school, he had not done it at home.
8. They had to call the doctor because the grandmother was ill.
9. It was Sunday yesterday, so they didn't have to work.
10. I am sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I had to work late.
11. What did you have to learn by heart?
12. Why did you have to get up early today?

Translate into Ukrainian

1. Her grandmother can sing very well.
2. I can answer the questions. They are very easy.
3. This book is too expensive for me. I can't afford it.
4. She can type. She can speak well on the telephone.
5. Can you go to have dinner with me? - I'm sorry, I can't.
6. Mike can run very fast.
7. They can understand French.
8. Kate can speak English well.
9. My brother can come and help you in the garden.
10. Can you speak Spanish?
11. Can your brother help me with mathematics?
12. His little sister can walk already.
13. The children can not carry this box: it is too heavy.
14. My friend can not come in time.
15. This old woman can not sleep at night.
16. His sister can cook very well.
17. I can sing, but I can not dance.

Give the English translation using, where possible, ought to, should.

1. Вибачте. Я не повинен був говорити цього.

2. Я думаю, Вам необхідно більше поважати старших.
3. Я подумав, що тобі треба це знати.
4. Мені не слід було витратити ці матеріали.
5. “Я розповів не те правило, мені слід було сказати інше ?” – запитав студент.
6. Не слід задавати таких питань.
7. “Ви мали рацію, мені не так потрібно було провести свій дослід”, - сказав Петро.
8. Як ви гадаєте, які матеріали потрібно було використати для експерименту?

Give the English translation using the infinitive in conjunction with the modal verbs ought to, should.

1. Вам потрібно було прийти вчасно.
2. Вам необхідно було включити в роботу нові дані.
3. Ви повинні були завершити термінову роботу (але не зробили її).
4. Йому потрібно було взяти участь у самоврядуванні.
5. Їй необхідно було подумати про це вчасно.
6. Вам потрібно було роздрукувати ці тексти з посібника.

Translate into English

1. Я вмію розмовляти англійською мовою.
2. Моя сестра вміє готувати.
3. Том може мені допомогти.
4. Я вмію плавати дуже добре.
5. Нік вміє швидко бігати.
6. Я можу перекласти це речення.
7. Моя бабуся вміє вишивати.
8. Я можу танцювати цілий день.
9. Він може відповісти на твоє питання.

10. Птахи вміють літати.
11. Вони вміють грати в шахи.
12. Вона вміє водити машину.
13. Я можу зробити цю вправу.
14. Ти можеш залишитись тут.
15. Я вмію грати на гітарі.
16. Анна може друкувати дуже швидко.
17. Том може розв'язати цю задачу.
18. Я можу випити це молоко.
19. Він може з'їсти всі цукерки.
20. Ти вмієш дуже гарно малювати.
21. Том може дивитись мультики цілий день.
22. Я можу виконати цю роботу.
23. Я можу дати тобі цю книгу.
24. Мері може позичити мені ручку.

Translate into English

1. Власник ресторану звертається до офіціанток: «Сьогодні ви повинні бути особливо ввічливим?» — «Чому? До нас має прийти важливий гість?» — «Ні, але у нас сьогодні м'ясо більш жорстке, ніж зазвичай».

2. «Я ніяк не можу тебе зрозуміти»- каже сердито дружина своєму чоловікові. «В понеділок ти їв котлети, вони тобі подобалися, у вівторок – подобалися. У середу – подобалися, а в четвер ти заявляєш, що ні в яку до них не притронешся! Міг би бути більш послідовним у своїх смаках!»

3. Пообідавши, відвідувач ресторану повідомляє господареві, що він забув удома гаманець. «Не потрібно турбуватися, сер, може поручитися за мене мій друг, містер Сміт». – «Не знаю я ніякого Сміта!» — «Доведеться вас познайомити!»

4. «Ви не могли б принести мені один біфштекс?» – «З яким гарніром?» – «Просто ваш біфштекс. Мені потрібно підкласти її під ніжку столу, щоб він не хитався!»

5. «Схоже, вона все-таки навчилася готувати: її третій чоловік вижив».

6. У ресторані. «Порція, яку мені дали сьогодні, мабуть, у два рази менша, ніж та, яку мені дали вчора.» – «Може бути справа в столику, за яким сиділи?» – «Я сидів біля вікна». «Справді, відвідувачам за тими столиками нам доводиться давати порції в два рази більше – це реклама!»

7. «Офіціант, з чого зроблений цей бульйон? Не може бути, щоб у ньому варився курча!» – «Курча, сер, але в самому ранньому дитинстві!»

8. Під час обіду мати каже дочці: «М'ясо, повинно бути, не доварилось». – «Не може бути. Я готувала його точно за рецептом: 1 кіло потрібно варити годину, а я купила півкіло і варила його півгодини!»

9. На пікніку: «Та ні, трава не сира. Просто ти, напевно, сіла на картопляний салат!»

10. Комп'ютер запитали: «Всі гриби може є людина?» – «Всі, але деякі один раз».

11. Відвідувач в ресторані кілька разів намагається отримати від офіціанта склянку води. Нарешті, зневірившись, він запитує іншого відвідувача: «Як ви думаєте, що я повинен зробити, щоб мені все-таки принесли води?» – «Може, спробуйте себе підпалити?»

12. «Не могли б ви мені сказати, офіціант, як часто у вас змінюють скатертини?» – «На жаль, не можу – я працюю тут лише два місяці».

Translate into English using modal verb need.

У нас багато часу в запасі, і нам нема чого поспішати.

Тобі нема потреби робити це зараз. Ти можеш зробити це і завтра.

Вона може й не допомагати. Усе вже зроблено.

Йому не треба було продавати своє піаніно.

Ви могли й не гримати так на дитину.
Вони тепер не можуть спати, їм не треба було дивитися фільм жахів.
Чи потрібно меш тобі допомагати? - Ні, спасибі, я все зроблю сам.
Ви можете не ходити туди.
Йому нема чого турбуватися про не.
Я можу й не запитувати його: він сам меш все розповість.
Вам не обов'язково телефонувати мені: я не забуду про цю обіцянку.
Чи потрібно їй купувати таку кількість продуктів?
Вона може не ходити в бібліотеку: я дам їй книжку.
Ви могли й не брати парасольку: я впевнений, що дощу не буде.

Тема 3. Столиця та міста країни, мова якої вивчається. Ігри та види спорту популярні в Великій Британії та США. Інфінітив. Інфінітивні Конструкції

Мета вивчення: Введення та закріплення лексики та граматичного матеріалу. Закріплення набутих знань по темі «The capital is the city of the land, the city is like that. Games and sports are popular in the Great Britain and the USA. Infinitive. INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION». Формування навичок монологічного та діалогічного мовлення.

Обсяг навчального часу: 4 години.

Оцінювання: 4 б.

Обладнання: підручники, карта, граматичні таблиці.

Основні питання:

Столиця та міста країни, мова якої вивчається.

Ігри та види спорту популярні в Великій Британії та США.

Інфінітив. Інфінітивні Конструкції

Література:

1. Акодас М. Сборник текстов на английском языке / Акодас М. И., Белая Т. Н., Калининков Н. Д. – К. : Вища школа, 1990. – 110 с.

2. Англійська мова для повсякденного спілкування / [В. К. Шпак, В. Я. Полулях, З. Ф. Кириченко та ін.]. – [2-ге вид., допов. і перероб.]. – К. : Вища школа, 2001. – 302 с.

Методичні поради з викладання теми: звернути увагу на відмінності у використанні теперішніх часів.

Виконання практичних завдань

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian . Make a summary.

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than million people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange. Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Big Ben is really the bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It's a very beautiful church built over 900 years ago. The tombs of many great statesmen, scientists and writers are there.

To the west of Westminster is West End. Here we find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Picadilly Circus is the heart of London's West End. In the West End there are wide streets with beautiful houses and many parks, gardens and squares. To the east of Westminster is the East End, an industrial district of the capital. There are no parks or gardens in the East

End and you can't see many fine houses there. Most of the plants and factories are situated there. London has many places of interest. One of them is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. The English are proud of Trafalgar Square, which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain. The last place of interest I should like to mention, is the British Museum, the biggest museum in London. The museum is famous for its library -one of the richest in the world.

All London's long-past history is told by its streets. There are many streets in London which are known all over the" world. Among them Oxford Street, Downing Street and a lot of others can be mentioned. And tourists are usually attracted not only by the places of interest but by the streets too. In conclusion I should say if you are lucky enough to find yourself in London some day you will have a lot to see and enjoy there.

Questions:

1. What is the name of the political, economic and cultural center of Great Britain?
2. How many people live in London?
3. When was the city founded?
4. What is Big Ben?
5. What is located west of Westminster?
6. Where is the industrial area of the capital?

Read

The full name of the country the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km.

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

Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island).

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, Tyne, Clyde and Bristol Avon.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources, it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea. The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and summers are rarely hot. The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish.

In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

2) TRUE OR FALSE?

7. The Great Britain Isles consist of two large islands.
8. The island of Great Britain consists of four main parts.

9. Great Britain is very rich in mineral resources.
10. The capital of country is Washington
11. The population of the United Kingdom is over 580 million people.
12. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country.

Read and translate. Make a summary.

Australia

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth largest country and the smallest continent. It lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. The name of the country comes from Latin word "australis" which means "southern". The country's official name is Commonwealth of Australia.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states — New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. Each state has its government.

About 23 million people live in Australia nowadays. The natives of the country are called Aborigines. Now they occupy a very small part of the country's population due to the former extrusion of the native people in the past.

The capital of Australia is Canberra. All the government buildings are situated there.

The capital is also the home of many cultural institutions, such as Australian National University, National Gallery, National Museum, Royal Military College, Australian Institute of Sport and many others.

The largest and the most visited city in Australia is Sydney. With the population of more than 4.6 million people. There is a great number of attractions in Sydney. The most well-known ones are Sydney Opera House, Sydney Harbour Bridge, St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral and others.

The country has some unique species of animals, which can't be found anywhere else. Among them, koalas, kangaroos, wallabies, flightless emus, wombats and many others. So, the Australian Zoos can be another place of interest for tourists.

Questions:

1. Which country is the continent?
2. What is the largest country?
3. What is the name of the country?
4. How many states are in Australia?
5. How many people live in this country?
6. What is the most popular city in this country?

What pictures fit this text?



Read and translate. Make a summary.

The USA

The United States of America is one of the greatest countries in the world. It is situated on the North American continent and is washed by three oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic.

The USA borders only on two countries — Canada and Mexico.

This great country has a lot of mountains, rivers, lakes. The main mountains are the Appalachians and the Cordilleras. The longest rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri.

The climate of the country is varied. In the southern part it is subtropical while the northern part has very cold weather in winter.

America has fifty states and one federal District of Columbia where the capital of the country is situated.

The capital of the USA is Washington. It stands on the Potomac river in the eastern part of the country.

The main cities are located on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New-York is the largest city of the country. Other large cities are San-Francisco, Los-Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Phoenix and Dallas.

The USA is a country of highly developed industry and agriculture. The main industrial centres are Chicago and Detroit, with their greatest automobile company "General Motors". There are many farms with various agricultural products. Grain, fruit and vegetables are grown on numerous fields especially in the South.

The USA is a country with great holidays, customs and traditions. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world.

Answer the question is true or false?

1. USA is washed by two oceans.
2. The USA borders only on two countries — Canada and Mexico.
3. The capital of the USA is Washington
4. The USA is a poor country.
5. New-York is the largest city of the country.
6. The climate in the country is the same.

Робота з текстами за спеціальністю

Вивчення тематичного вокабуляру.

1. Aerobics [eə' rəʊbɪks] – аеробіка;
2. An athlete ['æθli:t] – спортсмен;
3. Archery ['ɑ:ʃəri] – стрільба з луку;
4. Arrow ['ærəʊ] – стріла;
5. Badminton ['bædmɪntən] – бадмінтон;
6. Barrel ['bærəl] – штанга;
7. Baseball ['beɪsbɔ:l] – бейсбол;
8. Basketball ['bɑ:skɪt ,bɔ:l] – баскетбол;
9. Beach volleyball [bi:tʃ 'vɒlɪ ,bɔ:l] – пляжний волейбол;
10. Biathlon [baɪ'æθlən] – біатлон;
11. Billiards ['bɪljədz] – більярд;
12. Bow [baʊ] – лук;
13. Bowling/ skittles ['bəʊlɪŋ/ 'skɪtlz] – боулінг/кегли;
14. Boxing ['bɒksɪŋ] – бокс;
15. Canoeing [kə'nu:ɪŋ] – гребля на каное;
16. Car racing [kɑ: 'reɪsɪŋ] –перегони;
17. Chess [ʃes] – шахи;
18. Climbing ['klaɪmɪŋ] – скалолазання;
19. Club [klʌb] – клюшка;
20. Coach [kəʊʃ] – тренер;
21. Court [kɔ:t] – корт;
22. Crew [kru:] – команда;
23. Cricket ['krɪkɪt] – крикет;
24. Cross-country skiing [krɒs'kʌntri 'ski:ɪŋ] – біг на лижах;
25. Cue [kju:] – кій;
26. Curling ['kɜ:lɪŋ] – кьорлінг;
27. Cycling ['saɪklɪŋ] – велоспорт;
28. Darts [da:ts] – дартс;

29. Diving ['daɪvɪŋ] – стрибки в воду;
30. Downhill skiing [daʊn'hɪl 'ski:ɪŋ] – горнолижний спорт;
31. Draughts [dra:fts] – шахи;
32. Fencing ['fensɪŋ] – фіхтування;
33. Figure skating ['fɪgə 'skeɪtɪŋ] – фігурне катання;
34. Fishing ['fɪʃɪŋ] – спортивна рибалка;
35. Fist ball [fɪst bɔ:l] – ручний м'яч;
36. Fitness centre ['fɪtnɪs 'sentə] – фітнес-центр;
37. Football/soccer ['fʊtbɔ:l/'sɒkə] – футбол;
38. Gliding ['glɑɪdɪŋ] – планеризм;
39. Goal [gəʊl] – ворота;
40. Golf [gɒlf] – гольф;
41. Googles ['gu:gəlz] – окуляри для підводного плавання;
42. Gym [dʒɪm] – гімнастична зала;
43. Gymnastics [dʒɪm 'næstɪks] – гімнастика;
44. Handball ['hændbɔ:l] – гандбол;
45. Hang gliding [hæŋ 'glɑɪdɪŋ] – дельтапланеризм;
46. High jump [haɪ dʒʌmp] – прижки в висоту;
47. Hockey ['hɒki] – хоккей;
48. Hurdle race ['hɜ:dl reɪs] – біг с бар'єрами;
49. Ice rink [aɪs rɪŋk] – каток;
50. In-line skating [ɪn-laɪn 'skeɪtɪŋ] – конькобежний спорт;
51. Instructor [ɪn'strʌktə] – інструктор;
52. Javelin ['dʒævlɪn] – коп'є;
53. Jogging ['dʒɒgɪŋ] – біг трусцою;
54. Judo ['dʒu:dəʊ] – дзюдо;
55. Karate [kə're:tɪ] – карате;
56. Long jump [lɒŋ dʒʌmp] – прижки в довжину;
57. Martial arts ['mɑ:ʃəl ɑ:ts] – бойові мистецтва;
58. Motorbike sports ['məʊtə baɪk spɔ:ts] – мотоциклетний спорт;

59. Mountaineering [ˌmaʊntɪˈniəriŋ] – альпінізм;
60. National team [ˈnæʃənl ti:m] – збірна країни;
61. Net [net] – сітка;
62. Orienteering – спортивне орієнтування;
63. Parachuting [ˈpærəʃu:tɪŋ] – парашутний спорт;
64. Pole-vaulting [pəʊlˌvɔ:ltɪŋ] – прижки з шестом;
65. Polo [ˈpəʊləʊ] – поло;
66. Puck [pʌk] – шайба;
67. Racetrack [ˈreɪstræk] – бігова доріжка;
68. Racket [ˈræktɪ] – ракетка;
69. Referee [ˌrefəˈri:] – суддя;
70. Riding [ˈraɪdɪŋ] – верхова їзда

Exercise 1. Put all parts in the right place

Americans play tennis, hockey and _____ but they do not play football in the same way as the rest of the world. The players can run with the ball, touch and push each other. _____ for American football with helmets on their heads, because the game can be dangerous.

Like international football teams, American teams have _____. The field looks different and even the ball is a different shape. American football is very different game.

Americans love winter sports and ice hockey is the most popular game. This game is very _____.

Basketball is another popular game in America. _____ people are in each team.

Baseball is the most popular summer sport in America. The first American baseball match _____. To play baseball you need two teams of nine players. Americans start playing baseball young. There are «leagues» which children of eight can join. The top players _____ and earn a lot of money every year.

- a) eleven players
- b) become big stars
- c) Players wear special clothes
- d) Only five people
- e) and most other international sports
- f) fast and can be dangerous
- g) was in 1839 in New York

Exercise 2. Put the pieces of text in the correct order

a) The most popular spectacular sports in the United States are football, baseball, basketball and hockey. As for the top mass sports, they are swimming, cycling and callisthenics.

b) Baseball is one of the most popular American team games. The first American baseball match was held in 1839 in New York. Baseball is a bat-and-ball game played by two teams of nine players each. The aim is to score runs by hitting a thrown ball with a bat and touching a series of four bases arranged at the corners of a ninety-foot square. American children of 8 years old can join certain leagues where they are taught by coaches. Every player and coach must wear a particular uniform: a shirt, pants, baseball cleats (specific shoes worn by the player for better traction with the earth) and a baseball cap designed to shade the eyes from the sun. Nowadays baseball caps are widespread in our everyday life. Catchers have to wear protective helmets with face masks and a special catcher's mitt.

c) Basketball is a game which was invented in America in 1891. It is a team sport in which two teams of five players each try to score points by throwing or "shooting" a ball through the top of a basketball hoop while following a set of rules. Basketball is one of the world's most widely viewed games nowadays. In 1946 the Basketball Association of America (BAA) was formed. Three years later the BAA merged with the National Basketball League to form the National Basketball Association (NBA). The NBA is

famous for many outstanding players, including Larry Bird, Earvin Johnson and Michael Jordan.

d) American football derives from the English game — rugby. It isn't similar to soccer except some details, like the number of players and the size of the field. It is a far more violent game which requires great physical power and endurance.

e) A healthy way of life is in fashion now everywhere around the world. There are also many other sports that attract millions of the Americans. Such sports as swimming, track-and-field, skiing, skating, rowing and sailing enjoy great popularity in the USA.

f) Then at high school the best players in every school form teams. Every team has its own symbol and a supporting group which is called cheerleaders. Girls who are cheerleaders usually wear clothes in the same colours as the students of their team. They learn different dances, jumps, acrobatic stunts and cheers. It takes a lot of time, practice and energy to be good at cheerleading. But today the world of cheerleaders no longer means sideline squads that exist just to support other teams. They are teams enjoying full rights, teams of the same importance as those football and basketball ones which they traditionally cheer. College and high school cheerleaders compete at national championships.

g) Sport is an integral part of education in American schools and universities. Students usually learn two or more ball games, like football, rugby or basketball.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

Чи не знайдеться жодного місця в світі, де б Ви не знайшли людей, які не залучені в спортивну діяльність. Займаючись спортом, люди стають здоровими, підтримують свою фізичну форму, роблять себе більш організованими і дисциплінованими. Багато людей роблять фізичні вправи для того, щоб поліпшити своє здоров'я, а деякі роблять це для того, щоб стати професіоналами.

Причиною багатьох хвороб є пасивний спосіб життя людей. В англійській мові навіть існує прислів'я: "У здоровому тілі - здоровий дух". Ось чому ніколи не пізно зайнятися спортом, до того ж такі спортивні люди дуже сильні і щасливі. І дійсно, багато людей люблять активно проводити час. Ви можете побачити їх вранці і ввечері, коли вони гуляють в парках, по на стадіонах і вулицях.

Люди, які займаються спортом не тільки сильні і здорові, але і до того ж отримують багато задоволення і емоцій від цього. Існує багато видів спорту таких як: теніс, настільний теніс, стрибки з трампліну на лижах, катання на лижах, атлетика, футбол, плавання, хокей, баскетбол, волейбол, і багато інших видів спорту.

Футбол, волейбол і баскетбол - найпопулярніші, і є багато стадіонів і спортзалів для цих видів спортивних ігор. Спорт особливо подобається дітям. Вони настільки енергійні, що для них цікаво грати в ігри. Тому вони відвідують різні спортивні секції та беруть участь в змаганнях, намагаючись стати професіоналами.

Багато людей, які хочуть бути здоровими, роблять зарядку щодня, обливаються холодною водою і закінчують свій день прогулянкою. Ці вправи допомагають їм бути повними енергії та життєрадісними цілий день.

Exercise 4. Write an essay :

- Physical culture in the system of cultural values.
- Physical education in high school.
- The history of the emergence and development of the Olympic Games.
- Control, self-control in physical education and sports. ...
- Morning hygienic gymnastics and its significance. ...
- Healthy lifestyle students.
- Symbols and attributes of the Olympic Games.

Exercise 5. Watch the video by topic

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_qyopTE7iFQ

Exercise 6.

<http://easy-english.com.ua/vpravy-na-infinityv/>

Exercise 7. Translate into Ukrainian.

There is no place in the world where you will not find people who are not engaged in sport activities. Practicing physical activity, people become healthy, keep fit, make themselves more organized and become more disciplined. Many people take exercises to improve their health, and some people do it to become professionals.

The cause of many diseases is a passive way of living of people. There even exists an English proverb: "A sound mind in a sound body". And it is a reason, why it is never too late to start doing sport, as such people are really strong and happy. And many people are really fond of active lifestyle, so you can see them in the morning and in the evening, in the parks, in stadiums and streets.

People who are engaged in physical activity are not only strong and healthy but in addition, everyone can get a lot of fun and emotions for themselves from it. There are various types of sports: tennis, table tennis, ski jumping, skiing, athletics, football, swimming, hockey, basketball, volleyball and many others.

Football, volleyball and basketball are the most popular and there are many stadiums and gyms for these kinds of games. Children are especially fond of sport. They have so much energy and it is especially interesting for them to play some games. That's why they visit different sections and take part in competitions, trying to become professionals.

Many people, who want to be healthy do gymnastics every morning, wash themselves with cold water and finish their day with a walk. These exercises help them to be full of energy and feel lively the whole day.

Exercise 8. Guess what sports and games are described here:

1. the sport of fighting with fists;
2. the sport of riding in a small boat with sails;
3. the sport of one who swims;
4. the sport of playing a type of football with an oval ball;
5. a game for two people who use rackets, a small soft ball and a low net;
6. the sport of moving through the water in a boat without sails;
7. the sport of going on horseback;
8. a game played by two teams of 6 players each that is played on an ice field.
9. an outdoor game popular in Britain played in summer with a small ball by two teams of two teams of 11 players each, usually dressed in white.
10. a game in which players on each side of a high net try to keep a ball in motion by hitting it with their hands back and forth over the net without letting it touch the ground.
11. an organized sport of fist fighting.
12. races held in water.
13. a game for two or four players who hit a ball backwards and forwards across a low net.
14. a game, played by two teams of five players who try to throw ball into basket fixed above the ground.
15. a fight, the sport in which people fight by holding their opponent and trying to throw or force them to the ground.

16. the activity of lifting heavy objects.

Exercise 10. Put the pieces of text in the correct order

Sports in Great Britain

a) But as almost everywhere else in the world, the game which attracts the greatest attention is Association football, or soccer. Every Saturday from late August till the beginning of May, large crowds of people support their favourite sides in football grounds. True fans will travel from one end of the country to the other to see their team play. There are plenty of professional and amateur soccer clubs all over Britain. International football matches and the Cup Finals take place at Wembley.

b) The British are known to be great sports-lovers, so when they are neither playing, nor watching games, they like to talk about them. Many of the games we play now have come from Britain.

c) Rugby football is also very popular, but it is played mainly by amateurs.

d) One of the most British games is cricket. It is often played in schools, colleges, universities and by club teams all over the country. Summer isn't summer without cricket. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a standard of behaviour. When they consider anything unfair, they sometimes say: "That isn't cricket."

e) A great number of people play and watch tennis. Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon are known all over the world. The innumerable tennis courts of Britain are occupied by people between the ages of 16 and 60 who show every degree of skill — from practically helpless to the extremely able.

f)The British also like to play golf, baseball, hockey, grass-hockey. Various forms of athletics, such as running, jumping, swimming, boxing are also popular. You can sometimes hear that there are no winter sports in England. Of course the English weather is not always cold enough to ski, skate, or toboggan, but winter is a good season for hunting and fishing. Indeed, sport in one form or another is an essential part of daily life in Britain.

g)Derby is perhaps the most famous single sporting event in the whole world. Britain is also famous for motor-car racing, dog-racing, boat-racing, and even races for donkeys. The famous boat-race between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge attracts large crowds of people.

k)Next to football, the chief spectator sport in British life is horse-racing. A lot of people are interested in the races and risk money on the horse which they think will win. The

Exercise 11. Combine the picture with the text

THE 10 MOST POPULAR SPORTS IN AUSTRALIA

Sport is one of the most popular activities in Australia, with the country being known for its success in sports, specifically cricket. Social sport is becoming more and more popular with younger generations, with childrens starting to play and train when they are as young as pre-school aged.

We thought it might be fun to have a look at some of the most popular sports in our country, and find out just why they are so widely played and watched. Here is a countdown of Australia's most popular sports!

10. Netball

Netball has been played in Australia since 1897. It is played by women and children of all ages, and currently stands at approximately 503,000 children and 343,000 adults who regularly play the game. Australia's international team, the Diamonds, have won 10 out of the 14 Netball World Tournament since 1963.

9. NRL

It is no surprise that NRL is one of the most popular sports in Australia. There are approximately 170,000 registered players for NRL throughout Australia, however over 770,000 people play different versions of the sport.

8. Cricket

Cricket is Summer's most popular sport. Not only is it played competitively, it is also famously known as a fantastic beach or backyard sport. Let's face it, nothing can beat a good old game of backyard cricket! 631,000 children and 328,000 adults play the game regularly.

7. Tennis

Tennis is an ideal social sport; however, it is also very popular as a competitive sport in Australia. More than 960,000 people play tennis in Australia.

6. AFL

Aside from being one of the most played sports in Australia, AFL is also one of the most watched sports, particularly in Victoria and South Australia. Over 1.5 million people participate in this sport, and it continues to grow every year.

5. Basketball

Since Australian basketballers have been making it in the big league over in America, the sport has certainly grown in popularity over here. More and more children are choosing to play basketball as their sport of choice, with a total of 1.08 million participants currently in Australia.

4. Dancing

While it may be controversial referring to dancing as a “sport,” there is no denying that it is an incredibly popular activity in Australia. More than 1.3 million people dance, with 743,000 of them aged between just 6 – 13.

3. Soccer

Soccer has been played in Australia since the 1800’s, with over 2 million people currently playing soccer in our country. For children aged 6 – 13, soccer has a participating of 48.7%, making it just as popular as swimming for the most played sport in that age group.

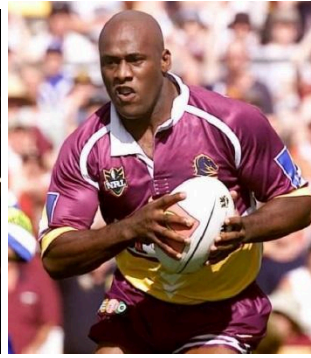
2. Cycling

Most children start to learn how to ride a bike at a very young age, usually a lot younger than most children first start participating in any social sports competitions. As a result of this, cycling has become one of our most popular sports, with over 2.4 million people participating in it. Whether it be competitively, or as a genuine way of travel, the popularity of cycling is continuing to increase as we speak.

1. Swimming

Swimming is Australia’s most popular sport, with a HUGE 3.1 million people regularly involved in it. Regardless of age, it seems that Australians just love their swimming, which isn’t surprising given how hot it is in Australia for most of the year, and how amazing most of our beaches are.





Вивчення граматичного матеріалу

Інфінітив. Інфінітивні Конструкції

В англійській мові, особливо у письмовому мовленні, існує дуже багато різноманітних конструкцій, особливо з безособовими дієсловами. Інфінітив не є виключенням, тож зараз ми з вами розглянемо, які існують інфінітивні конструкції, як вони будуються і коли вживаються.

Інфінітив вживається в наступних синтаксичних конструкціях:

1.Об'єктивна конструкція (Objective infinitive construction)

Об'єктивна конструкція будується за такою формулою:

Підмет + Дієслово + Іменник/Займенник(об'єктивний відмінок) +
інфінітив

I + want + him + to come

Вживається дана конструкція лише після певних дієслів, що виражають:

1. Думку, погляд, припущення, сподівання
expect, believe, think, consider, find, suppose, know

2. Бажання, намір
want, wish, would like, desire

3. Емоції
like, hate, love

4. Відчуття
see, watch, hear, feel, notice

5. Наказ, порада, прохання, примус, дозвіл
order, ask, allow, advice, request, recommend

2.Суб'єктивна конструкція (Subjective infinitive construction)

Суб'єктивна конструкція будується за такою формулою:

Підмет + Присудок + Інфінітив (виражає дію, яку виконує підмет)

The girl + appeared + to be + very beautiful.

В даному випадку акцент робиться на суб'єкт дії, інфінітив стосується суб'єкта, тобто того, хто виконує дію. Саме тому конструкція і називається суб'єктивною.

Вживаємо після дієслів в **пасивному стані**, що виражають:

1. Думку, сподівання

think, know, consider, expect, suppose

2. Відчуття

notice, see, watch

3. Прохання, дозвіл, наказ

order, allow, ask, permit

4. Після наступних дієслів

say, report, observe, feel

Вживаємо з дієсловами в **активному стані**

seem, happen, appear, turn out, prove

Вживаємо зі словосполученнями

to be certain/sure/likely

3. Конструкція з for (For-to infinitive construction)

Дана конструкція не дуже розповсюджена, але все таки існує та вживається у деяких випадках. Спочатку ми розглянемо як будується сама інфінітивна конструкція з for-to.

For + N/Pr(об'єктивний відмінок) + infinitive

- For me to do
- For her to come
- For him to dance

Конструкції з For-to infinitive construction:

1. For-to infinitive construction + S + V

For me to do this is not hard.

2. S + V + For-to infinitive construction

It is not hard for me to do this.

Виконання граматичних завдань

Exercise 1. Put the verb in parentheses in the form of a gerund:

She likes (paint) .

I can't bear (listen) to classic music .

He enjoys (play) football .

Leila dreams of (set) up her own business .

He is interested in (emigrate) to USA .

Are you good at (dance) ?

She is crazy about (read) romantic poems .

I can't help (laugh) when I watch Mr Bean .

I can't imagine (be) anywhere else but here .

You should give up (smoke) every day.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets, surviving the gerund or infinitive in the correct form:

I am keen on (work) in the computer industry.

Amy decided (see) a doctor.

Leila enjoys (read) love stories.

Do you intend (learn) French or German?

Do you mind (help) me wash the dishes?

Alan asked (talk) to the boss.

I can't help (laugh) when I watch Mr Bean.

If Sara keeps (come) to work late, she'll have problems with the boss.

Liza hates (study) Mathematics.

Are you interested in (live) in Asia?

Exercise 3. Make the test

I am ready ... to you now.

- to talk
- talk

Cindy wants ... her current job.

- to quit
- quit

He expects ... a special gift on his birthday.

- to present
- to be presented
- present

He must ... for such an outrageous behavior.

- to apologize
- apologize
- to have apologized

His uncle seems ... the walls at the moment.

- to paint
- to be painted
- to be painting

We should ... about it one more time.

- to think
- to have thought
- think

A notorious gangster is said ... in the US.

- to kill
- to have been killed
- to have killed

He claims ... one million dollars last year.

- to be winning
- to win
- to have won

He suggested ... to the cinema.

- to go
- going
- to have gone

Andrea claims ... for his manufacturer for 6 years.

- to worked
- to work
- to have been working

She returned to his office ... for some extra money.

- to ask
- to have asked
- to be asking

We saw them

- to kiss

- have kissed
- kiss

Тема4. Релігійні та державні свята країни, мова якої вивчається. Ігри і види спорту популярні в Україні. Герундій. Герундіальні конструкції.

Мета вивчення: Введення та закріплення лексики та граматичного матеріалу, розвиток навичок монологічного та діалогічного мовлення.

Основні питання:

1. Вивчення лексики за темою.
2. Вивчення граматичного матеріалу

3. Виконання практичних завдань.
4. Ознайомлення з проблемами щодо цієї теми

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Вивчення тематичного вокабуляру.

UK Holidays

Bankholiday— Банківське свято

SantaClaus— Санта Клаус

wealth— багатство

tosymbolize— символізувати

New Year's Eve— переддень Нового року

carol service — різдвяне богослужіння з гімнами

Christmas— Різдво

combination— з'єднання, поєднання

Christ— Христос

church— церква

hymn— церковний

to wrap up— завернути

turkey— індичка

congratulation— поздоровлення, вітання

Eve— переддень

square— площа

brightly— яскраво

chocolate— шоколадний

cross— хрест

pastime— розвага

custom— звичай, традиція

to appear— з'являтися

entertain— розважатися

to pretend— уявляти

pumpkin— гарбуз

treat— частування

Boxing day— деньна святках

witch— відьма

pageantry – 1. пишневидовище, пишність, блиск 2. шик 3. Помпа

pageant – 1. пишне видовище 2. пишна процесія 3. карнавальна хода 4.

маскарад

celebrate – 1. святкувати 2. прославляти

eve – 1. Напередодні 2. (вуст.) вечір

joyous – 1. задоволений 2. радісний, щасливий

awakening – пробудження

spiritual – 1. духовний 2. одухотворений, піднесений гімн r

resurrection of Jesus – воскресіння

Jesus annual – щорічний

to hold (held, held) celebration – проводитисвяткування, святкувати

failure – провал, невдача conspirator – змовник

deliverance – 1. звільнення, позбавлення 2. офіційна заява 3. (юр.)

вердикт

firework – феєрверк

bonfire – вогнище

Commonwealth – співдружність commemorate – 1. відзначати 2. святкувати 3. шанувати пам'ять 4. служити нагадуванням

wreath – вінок, гірлянда

remembrance – 1. згадка 2. пам'ять 3. сувенір, подарунок на пам'ять

ancient roots – давнє коріння

harvest – урожай

holy – святий

Sport in Ukraine

sport — спорт

sports — 1. види спорту 2. спортивний

sports dress — спортивна куртка

sports festival — спортивне свято

go in for sports — займатися спортом

become a professional ... — стати професійним ...

shout for – вболівати (за команду)

support — підтримувати

win against – перемагати у ...

lose — програвати

win a gold (silver) medal — заробити золоту (срібну) медаль

be awarded with — були нагороджені

win the cup — заробити кубок

set a record — встановити рекорд

record holder — рекордсмен

become a champion — стати чемпіоном

perform well at ... — добре выступити на

Виконання практичних завдань

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian:

UK Holidays

There are many holidays in Great Britain. The main holidays are Christmas and Bank holidays. Christmas is celebrated on the 25th of December and symbolizes the birthday of Jesus Christ. This day is marked by setting the fir tree and decorating it with different toys and candles.

Children wait for Santa Claus who comes to every house and brings presents. Going to bed children leave their stockings and shoes to receive presents the next morning. There are a lot of parties organized by people to celebrate this wonderful holiday. Young people like to spend it together in good companies. There is a lot of fun and jokes on that day. Meeting the New Year's Eve is held in the family circle in England. Some people in Scotland go outside and meet New Year in squares singing songs or dancing. The first man coming to you after the New Year Eve may bring you luck, especially if he comes with a piece of bread and coal.

Bread symbolizes wealth and coal — warmth. Children like this holiday very much. They go from house to house, sing songs and congratulate people. People treat them to candies or give them little money. Bank holidays are celebrated four times a year. This day is a day-off for everybody because all banks and all offices are closed. Englishmen spend this holiday in the country. There are also great fairs with a lot of goods for sale, with fun, jokes and choosing the Pearl Queen and King. The Pearl Queen and King are people at the fair who have the most unusual costume with a lot of pearl buttons on it. There are many other holidays in Great Britain.

Physical Training and Sports in Ukraine

Such kinds of sports as swimming, running, equestrian sport, wrestling and others date back to ancient times in Ukraine. The system of military and physical training of Cossacks in Zaporizhia was built on the basis of national games and physical exercises. First sports organizations were founded in the second half of the 19th century. They were not numerous, among them there were aristocratic yachting clubs and also some tennis clubs. The first of them opened in Kyiv in 1869 and in Odesa in 1895.

At the beginning of the 20th century the first athletic clubs appeared. The first one was founded as a part of a medical centre. In 1900 196 clubs that included nearly 8000 people existed on the territory of Ukraine. In 1912 the first 2 months' courses on the training of specialists in physical training were organized in Kyiv. The first sports stadiums and centres were built in 1913 after the Olympiad. Some sports magazines: "Sport", "Beauty and Strength", and others appeared the same year. Nowadays specialists in physical training are trained by Kyiv Institute of Physical Training, in Lviv, Dnipropetrovsk and by 14 high physical training schools. The largest stadiums are Kyiv stadium for 100000 spectators and Kyiv Palace of Sports for 12000 spectators. Ukrainian voluntary sports organizations develop different sports programmes, work among young people and children. They have their own conferences once in four years. Each organization has its own banner and symbol. There are also some international sports clubs like "Spartak" or "Progress" in Lviv, Chernivtsi and other cities.

The most popular kinds of sports in Ukraine are football, volleyball, athletics, shooting and chess. There are also special "sports uniforms" at schools, and some specialized sports schools in Ukraine. They unite young sportsmen according to their specialization. Sports is paid much attention to in this country, as Ukrainian people were always fond of it.

Answer the questions to the text

1. What is the main holiday in the UK?
2. When is Christmas celebrated?
3. What does Christmas symbolize?
4. Why are children waiting for Santa Claus?
5. How do young people like to spend the New Year?
6. How do the English celebrate New Year's Eve?
7. What should the first person come to you after New Year's Eve to bring you good luck?
8. What does bread and coal symbolize?
9. Why are children given candy and some money?

10. Who are the Pearl Queen and King?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

Різдво відзначається

Різні іграшки та свічки

Залишають свої панчохи

Провести разом

Може принести вам удачу

Вийти на вулицю

Дітям подобається це свято

Вітати людей

Дати їм мало грошей

Чудові ярмарки

Exercise 2. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

Customs and Holidays of Great Britain

There are only eight official public holidays a year in Great Britain. They are New Year Holiday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day Holiday, Spring Holiday, Summer Holiday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day. They are called bank holidays because these days all banks and post offices are closed. The exact date of some holidays varies each year. But there are many more unofficial holidays with which different customs and traditions are connected.

St Valentine is the patron saint of lovers, and on 14th February young men and women declare their feelings for each other sending cards. Some people go to great lengths to disguise their handwriting in order to maintain their anonymity. Many people hope for cards (valentines) on St Valentine's Day and failure to receive any can cause great disappointment.

The patron saints of Wales, Ireland and England are, in order, St David, St Patrick and St George. Their days are celebrated on 1 March, 17 March and 23 April respectively. National symbols depicting the Welsh dragon or leek, the Irish shamrock and the English rose are worn on the appropriate days, and you will see small gatherings of the various nationalities having a drink together or celebrating in the streets – particularly when they are living away from their native country. St Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, has his day later in a year on 30 November. Scotland's national symbol is the thistle.

Mothering Sunday, or Mother's Day falls three weeks before Easter Sunday. On this day mother is awarded for all her work looking after the house and family. Her husband and children usually buy her a card and a small gift, and traditionally bring her breakfast in bed. Sometimes she will also be taken out for lunch.

Normally called "April Fools' Day" is a day when you can light-heartedly make fools of your family, friends and colleagues by playing tricks on them. People send messages intended to mislead, offer fake food, create realistic-looking blood stains and so on. The joke must be received or believed by midday.

At Easter time, the British celebrate the idea of new birth by giving each other chocolate Easter eggs. Tradition says that these eggs are delivered by the Easter Bunny (rabbit) and children like to hunt for small eggs concealed around the house.

Fish is traditionally eaten on Good Friday and Easter Cake is an iced fruit cake with a marzipan ring on the top.

As summer comes, Britain likes to celebrate the end of the winter. In previous centuries this festival was widely celebrated. Today, in many villages on the 1st Monday of May you can see the remnants of the old traditions. Often a local girl is chosen and crowned "Queen of the May", and people dance around a May Pole – a tall pole with coloured ribbons attached to the top – on the village green.

Midsummer's Eve is celebrated by druids (practitioners of an ancient religion) at the prehistoric stone circle of Stonehenge. In recent years groups of travelers and hippies have also tried to claim the right to enter the circle to see the

sun rise on Midsummer's Day, but they have generally not been allowed because of fears of damage to the ancient monument.

The name Halloween means "holy evening". According to folklore, on this night – 31 October – witches and evil spirits roam the country. These days, people dress up as witches and ghosts and have parties. They cut horrible faces in pumpkins and put a candle inside, which shines through the eyes. Children also play "trick-or-treat" on their neighbours, going from door to door and playing a harmless but slightly unpleasant trick on anyone who refuses to give them a sweet or other gift.

In 1605 a group of Catholic conspirators, led by Guy Fawkes, attempted to blow up the Protestant Parliament of King James I. On 5 November the so-called "Gunpowder Plot" was discovered. Fawkes and his associates were caught and later burnt at the stake. On this day children make a "guy" – a dummy of Guy Fawkes – and burn it on a bonfire, and let off fireworks.

Most people in Britain see Christmas as the major festival of the year – an occasion for parties, giving and receiving gifts, eating and drinking, and generally having fun. On Christmas Eve, children hang stockings over the fireplace. They are told that Father Christmas or Santa Clause, arrives at night from the North Pole, climbs down the chimney and fills each stocking with presents. The children open their presents on Christmas morning.

Lunch is the most important point of Christmas Day. The tradition lunch consists of roast turkey with vegetables, followed by Christmas pudding, which is made with dried fruit and brandy.

People all over Britain celebrate the passing of the old year and the coming of the new. In Scotland, Hogmanay – as it is called there – is almost as important as Christmas. The Scots take New Year's Eve very seriously. The so called "first footers" go from house to house after midnight carrying lumps of coal as symbol of good luck and they expect a glass of whiskey in each house they visit.

Answer the questions to the text

1. How many public holidays in the UK?
2. What do girls and boys do on February 14th? How?
3. What is the national symbol of Scotland?
4. When is Mother's Day celebrated?
5. What do "April Fools' Day" usually do?
6. What do the British give out during Easter time?
7. What do the British traditionally eat on Good Friday?
8. What holiday does Britain like to celebrate with the onset of summer?
9. Who celebrates Mid-Summer Eve?
10. What does the name Halloween mean?
11. What do kids in the UK do on November 5th?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

Офіційні державні свята

Неофіційні свята

Замаскувати їх почерк

Різних національностей

Покровитель Шотландії Зазвичай

Називається ідея нового народження

Крижаний фруктовий торт

Доісторичний кам'яний круг Стоунхендж

Святий вечір

Make a test :

1. What are Bank Holidays?
a) unofficial holidays; b) public holidays; c) Sunday holidays.
2. What do people do on 14th February?
a) fall in love; b) receive special cards; c) go to walk.
3. What is 5th November?

- a) St Patrick Day; b) St Valentine's Day; c) Guy Fawkes' Night.
4. What is the national symbol of England?
- a) rose; b) shamrock; c) leek.
5. What holiday is before Easter Sunday?
- a) May Day; b) Mother's Day; c) April's Fool Day.
6. On April's Fool Day people ...
- a) send messages; b) offer food; c) play tricks.
7. What is Easter Bunny?
- a) egg; b) rabbit; c) turkey.
8. When is "Queen of the May" chosen?
- a) in the middle of May;
- b) at the beginning of May;
- c) at the end of May.
9. What do druids do in Stonehenge?
- a) meet hippies and travelers;
- b) study the ancient religion;
- c) meet the sunrise.
10. On 31st October children ...
- a) play trick or treat; b) roam the country; c) give anyone a sweet.
11. What is the major festival in Britain?
- a) New Year; b) Easter; c) Christmas.
12. Who fills the children's stockings with presents?
- a) Hogmanay; b) Father Christmas; c) first-footer.
13. St. David is a patron Saint of ...
- a) Wales; b) Scotland; c) Ireland.
14. What is Mother's Day?
- a) public holiday; b) winter holiday; c) spring holiday.
15. When can a first-footer expect a glass of whiskey?
- a) on Christmas Eve; b) on New Year's Eve; c) on Sunday.

Exercise 3. Write essay:

UK's most interesting holidays

Exercise 4. Watch the video by topics :

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AGkbqEGLwpc>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eOomFKIS49o>
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZWhtHcKaNNg>

Вивчення граматичного матеріалу

Герундій в англійській мові

Герундій (Gerund) – це безособова форма дієслова з закінченням -ing, що поєднує у собі властивості іменника та дієслова. Герундій не виражає число, особу, способи та не вживається з [артиклями](#). В українській мові формі герундія відповідають іменники, що утворилися від дієслів (reading - читання), форма інфінітиву, а також в деяких випадках дієприкметники та дієприслівники (being seen - помічений, walking - гуляючи). Герундій не слід плутати з дієприкметником теперішнього часу.

- **Герундій**
- *Eating hamburgers is not good for you. – Вживання (віжу) гамбургерівнедобредлявас.*

- **Present Continuous с дієприкметником**

- *I'm eating a hamburger at the moment. – Яїмгамбургервцеймомент.*

Частка **not**, а також **no** ставиться **перед герундієм**, до якого вона відноситься.

- *No playing and no talking after 10 p.m.! – Ніяких ігор та розмов після 10-ї вечора!*
- *I am thinking of not going to the party. – Я думаю про те, щоб не піти на вечірку.*

Герундій має дві форми в активному стані (Indefinite та Perfect Gerund Active) та дві форми в пасивному стані (Indefinite та Perfect Gerund Passive).

Неозначений герундій (Indefinite Gerund) – це форма герундія в неозначеному виді. Він має форми активного та пасивного станів. Неозначений герундій виражає дію, що відбувається одночасно з іншою дією, вираженою дієсловом-присудком в особовій або часовій формі, або ж не стосується певного часу взагалі. В цьому випадку час в реченні визначається за дієсловом-присудком.

- **Активний стан**
- *Excuse me for disturbing you.* – *Вибачте, що турбую вас.* (дослівно: вибачте за моє втручання)
- *He won't mind your coming.* – *Він не буде проти, якщо ти прийдеш.* (дослівно: він не буде проти твого приходу)
- **Пасивний стан**
- *He entered the house without being seen.* – *Він увійшов до будинку непоміченим.*
- *Being eaten by aboriginals was not something Cook was dreaming about.* – *Бути з'їденим аборигенами не було тим, про що мріяв Кук.*

Герундій активного стану здебільшого вживається після дієслів **to want** (хотіти), **to need** (потребувати), **to deserve** (заслужувати), **to require** (вимагати) та прикметника **worth** (вартий), навіть якщо в реченні мається на увазі дія в пасивному стані.

- *His house wants repairing.* – *Його дім слід відремонтувати.* (дослівно: його дім потребує ремонтування.)
- *Our children deserve praising.* – *Наші діти заслуговують на похвалу.*
- *This play was worth seeing.* – *Цей спектакль вартий того, щоб його подивитись.*

Доконаний герундій

Доконаний герундій (Perfect Gerund) – це герундій у формі доконаного виду. Він має форму активного та пасивного станів. Доконаний герундій вказує на дію, що відбулася до іншої дії, вираженої дієсловом-присудком в певній особовій або часовій формі. В українській мові доконаний герундій передається підрядним реченням.

- **Активний стан**
- *Clark denies having done it.* – Кларк заперечує, що він це зробив.
- *I was ashamed of having talked to my teacher rudely.* – Мені було соромно за те, що я так грубо розмовляв з учителем.
- **Пасивний стан**
- *She was angry at having been cheated so easily.* – Вона була злою через те, що її так просто обдурили.
- *Ann denied having been married to John.* – Енн заперечувала, що була одружена з Джоном

.Функції герундія

Герундій в реченні може вживатися у якості підмета, додатку або ж іменної частини складного присудка, так як ця форма може виконувати ті ж самі функції, що й іменник.

- **Підмет** (головний член речення)
- *Smoking can destroy your health.* – Куріння може знищити твоє здоров'я.
- **Додаток** (другорядний член речення)
- *Jane likes making people happy.* – Джейн любить дарувати людям щастя.
- **Іменна частина складного присудка** (головний член речення)
- *Our duty is taking care of those, who need help.* – Наш обов'язок – це турбота про тих, кому необхідно допомога.

Використання герундія

Герундій завжди використовується після наступних простих та [фразових дієслів](#).

to admit – визнавати, допускати

to appreciate – цінувати, бути вдячним

to avoid – уникати

to burst out – починати, спалахувати

to consider – розглядати, обговорювати, вважати

to continue – продовжувати

to go on – продовжувати, тривати

to imagine – уявляти

to keep (on) – продовжувати

to leave off – переставати, покидати

to mind – заперечувати, бути проти (в заперечних та питальних реченнях)

to miss – сумувати, скучити

to deny – заперечувати

to excuse – вибачати

to fancy – уявляти, думати, радіти (в окличних реченнях)

to finish – закінчувати, завершувати

to forgive – простити, вибачати

to give up – здаватися, полишати

to go – займатися (спортом)

to postpone – відкладати

to practice – практикувати

to prevent – запобігати, попереджати

to put off – відкладати

to quit – припиняти, полишити

to save – зберігати

to suggest – пропонувати

Герундій вживається після дієслів, коли ці дієслова вказують на чийсь уподобання, часто після дієслів **to love** (любити), **to like** (подобатися), **to enjoy** (насолоджуватися), **to prefer** (віддавати перевагу), **to dislike** (не любити), **to hate** (ненавидіти)

- *She hates cooking.* – Вона ненавидить готувати.
- *I don't like writing letters.* – Я не люблю писати листи.
- *Kate enjoys watching football with her boyfriend.* – Кейт подобається дивитись футбол з її хлопцем.

Герундій використовується після дієслів **to spend** (витрачати), **to waste** (марнувати, марно витрачати), **to lose** (загубити), коли вони вживаються у значенні марної трати грошей, часу, здоров'я тощо.

- *She lost her health taking care of children.* – Вона згубила своє здоров'я, доглядаючи дітей.
- *Matt spent a lot of money buying a computer he doesn't even use.* – Метт витратив багато грошей на комп'ютер, яким він навіть не користується.

Форма **герундія** вживається з дієсловами **to hear** (чути), **to listen to** (слухати), **to notice** (помічати), **to see** (бачити), **to watch** (дивитись), **to feel** (відчувати), коли вони вказують на дію, що була не до кінця завершена.

- *I watched the actors rehearsing the play.* – Я дивився, як актори репетирували спектакль. (я бачив тільки частину репетиції)
- *Ann heard some guys talking about her.* – Енн чула, як якісь хлопці розмовляли про неї. (вона чула тільки частину розмови)

Герундій використовується після дієслів та виразів з [прийменниками](#), що зазначені нижче.

cannot help – бути не в змозі зупинитися

cannot stand – непереносити

not to like the idea of – неподіляти намір

to accuse of – звинувачувати
to agree to – погоджуватися
to approve of – схвалювати
to be astonished at – бути враженим, здивованим
to be aware of – знати, бути у курсі
to be busy in – бути зайнятим
to be capable of – бути спроможним
to be displeased at – бути незадоволеним
to be fond of – любити
to be guilty of – бути винуватим
to be indignant at – обурюватися
to be pleased at – бути задоволеним
to be proud of – пишатися, гордитися
to be sure of – бути певним
to be surprised at – бути здивованим
to be used to – бути звичним до
to be worth – бути гідним, достойним

Герундій також вживається в певних сталих виразах.

it is no use ... – немає сенсу, необхідності в ...

it is (no) good ... – недобре (добре) ...

what is the use of ..? – яка необхідність в ..?

there is no point in ... – немає сенсу в ...

in addition to ... – надодаток (до) ...

In addition to cleaning and washing, i had to cook as well. –

Надодаток до прибирання та прання повинна була ще й готувати.

What is the use of going to that party? We can hang out here. –

Який сенс іти на вечірку? Ми можемо сидіти тут.

Герундій чи інфінітив?

Після певних смислових дієслів англійської мови можуть вживатися як форма **герундія**, так і форма повного інфінітиву, однак значення таких речень може дещо відрізнятись.

Forget + інфінітив с to – забути зробити щось.

Forget + герундій – забути певний момент з життя, не зберігати спогади про щось.

- *I forgot to bring my books today.* – Я забув сьогодні взяти з собою книги.
- *I will never forget swimming in the ocean!* – Я ніколи не забуду, як я плавала в океані!

Remember + інфінітив с to – пам'ятати, що треба щось зробити.

Remember + герундій – пам'ятати певний момент з життя, берегти спогади про щось.

- *Do you remember to take your pills?* – Ти пам'ятаєш, що тобі треба випити свої пігулки?
- *I remember visiting Paris with my friends.* – Я пам'ятаю, як ми їздили з друзями у Париж.

Mean + інфінітив с to – збиратися, мати намір щось зробити.

Mean + герундій – означати, мати значення, передвістити.

- *I meant to call you yesterday, but I forgot.* – Я збирався подзвонити тобі вчора, але я забув.
- *If I accept this job offer, it will mean working long hours.* – Якщо я погоджусь на цю пропозицію щодо роботи, то це буде означати, що в мене буде довгий (подовжений) робочий день.

Regret + інфінітив с to – відчувати співчуття, прикрість (по відношенню до інших людей), співчувати комусь.

Regret + герундій – шкодувати про зроблене, каятися, шкодувати про щось даремне.

- *We regret to inform you that you have failed the test.* – З прикрістю повідомляємо вам, що ви не здали екзамен.

- *I regret buying this expensive dress. It doesn't suit me. – Я шкодую, що купила цю дорогу сукню. Вона мені не пасує.*

Try + інфінітив с to – намагатися, докладати зусилля, прагнути щось зробити.

Try + герундій – спробувати зробити щось заради експерименту, експериментувати.

- *Ann tried to persuade him but she failed. – Енн намагалась переконати його, але в неї нічого не вийшло.*

- *I tried colouring my hair in red and I liked it. – Я спробувала пофарбувати волосся в червоний, і мені сподобався результат.*

Stop + інфінітив с to – зупинитися для того, щоб зробити щось інше, зробити паузу.

Stop + герундій – перестати робити щось, зупинитися, перестати, полишити.

- *We stopped to buy some food. – Ми зупинилися, щоб купити щось поїсти.*

- *You should stop buying useless things. – Ти повинен перестати купляти не потрібні речі.*

Виконання граматичних вправ

Exercise 1. Translate sentences using Gerund.

1. Мій дядько кинув палити і зараз вважає за краще їсти.
2. Будь ласка, припиніть шепотітися.
3. Мені подобається бути одному. Я ніколи не відчуваю себе самотньо.
4. Я перейшов дорогу, не подивившись.
5. Подумай добре (carefully), перш ніж прийняти рішення.
- 6 Спробуй натиснути на кнопку!
7. Як щодо останнього стаканчика?
8. Вона закінчила фарбувати свою квартиру.
9. Ти можеш уявити своє життя без ТБ?

10. Я правда не можу терпіти чекати автобус.
11. Я не міг не засміятися.
12. Ми спробували відкрити вікно, але на вулиці було так жарко, що це не допомогло.
13. Вам слід припинити курити, це погано для Вашого здоров'я.
14. Я шкодую, що розповів Джулії свій секрет; вона розповіла всім.
15. Він подякував усім за те, що прийшли.

Exercise 2. Choose gerund or infinitive from brackets.

1. I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my granny next week. (Я планирую навестить бабулю на следующей неделе.)
2. When they finish ... (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office. (Когда они закончат обедать, они отправятся в офис.)
3. He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food. (Он предложил купить немного продуктов.)
4. Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym? (Сэлли нравится ходить в тренажерный зал?)
5. Don't put off ... (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month. (Не откладывай написание доклада до конца месяца.)
6. John refused ... (to answer/answering) my question. (Джон отказался отвечать на мой вопрос.)
7. My brother intends ... (to get/getting) married soon. (Мой брат намеревается скоро жениться.)
8. I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you. (Думаю, она не хотела обидеть тебя.)
9. Keep ... (to beat/beating) the eggs. (Продолжай взбивать яйца.)
10. Fred can't afford ... (to travel/travelling) this year. (Фред не может себе позволить в этом году путешествовать.)
11. We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. (Мы собираемся уехать завтра.)

12. Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice. (Мэри решила полететь в Венецию.)

13. The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results. (Спортсмены надеются добиться лучших результатов.)

14. Are you going to give up ... (to smoke/smoking)? (Ты собираешься бросать курить?)

15. They don't want ... (to have/having) any more children. (Они больше не хотят иметь детей.)

16. I don't mind ... (to wash up/washing up). (Я не против того, чтобы помыть посуду.)

17. Girls, stop ... (to giggle/giggling). (Девочки, перестаньте хихикать.)

18. Ben likes ... (to play/playing) chess. (Бен любит играть в шахматы.)

19. Lara goes ... (to dance/dancing) every weekend. (Лара ходит на танцы каждые выходные.)

20. Harry can't stand ... (to work/working) on Saturdays. (Гарри не выносит работы по субботам.)

Exercise 3. Make sentences by choosing the beginning from the first column and the ending from the second.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. She is interested | a) drinking alcohol. |
| 2. I would like | b) to seeing my daughter. |
| 3. You should give up | c) being ill. |
| 4. We really enjoy | d) laughing at her. |
| 5. I'm looking forward | e) to living in a dirty house. |
| 6. He is used | f) talking to drunk people. |
| 7. She pretended | g) swimming in the sea. |
| 8. Pamela is good | h) to have a cup of coffee. |
| 9. I couldn't help | i) in surfing the Internet. |
| 10. She avoids | j) at riding a horse. |

Exercise 4. Choose the correct item.

- 1 Greg enjoys ... in the rain.
1) walk 2) walking 3) to walk
2. I'd like ... Molly an e-mail now.
1) send 2) sending 3) to send
3. What does Steve want ...?
1) do 2) doing 3) to do
4. The cold coach watched his team ... football.
1) play 2) playing 3) to play
5. I prefer ... detective stories.
1) read 2) reading 3) to read
6. Would you like something ...?
1) drink 2) drinking 3) to drink

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the expression get a good job. Use the Infinitive or the -ing form of the verb get.

1. I want _____.
2. I suggest _____.
3. I decided _____.
4. I recommend _____.
5. I hope _____.
6. I feel like _____.
7. I managed _____.
8. I am trying _____.
9. I would appreciate _____.
10. I will not refuse _____.
11. I agree _____.
12. I have denied _____.

Exercise 6. Use Infinitive or -ing form.

1. It was quite late when they saw Martin ... (come) up the other side of the street. They saw him ... (pause) in front of his house, ... (look) up at it and ... (knock) at the door.

2. My parents let me (stay) at Molly's house last weekend. They agreed ... (take) me to his place in the car and they made me (promise) to behave myself.

3. Mel hates (answer) the phone. And very often Mel just lets it ... (ring).

4. At first Jenny enjoyed ... (listen) to Steven but after a while she got tired of ... (hear) the same story.

5. Polly can't (go) to the cinema today. She's busy ... (study) for her exam, which is next week, but she's decided ... (take) a break and ... (phone) Megan.

6. I tried ... (listen) carefully and in order (not/show) how I was embarrassed, I did my best ... (keep) the conversation ... (go) on one topic and another.

Exercise 7. Read the suggestions. Select one of the suggested answer options.

1. Peace activist Baroness Bertha von Suttner encouraged Alfred Nobel ... a prize for peace. (establish / to establish / establishing / to be established)

2. The police officer made Neil get out of the car and demanded ... his driver's licence.(see / seeing / to see / to be seen)

3. In the time of Peter the Great the noblemen were not allowed ... beards. (have / to have / having / having had)

4. They wouldn't let ... the country without the entry visa, would they? (him to enter / he enters / him enter / him entering)

5. Fred couldn't make ... that he had caught the huge fish himself. (I believed/ me believe / me believed / me to believe)

6. Nick was very close to the phone-box and Mary noticed him ... the number, and then she heard him ... something to passer-by. (to dial, to say / dialing, to say / to dial, say / dial, say)

7. Nick was seen ... the hall and then Jane watched him ... (enter, go away / be entered, to go away / enter, go away / to have entered, to be gone away)

8. It's too late now, but I will always regret ... John to do the work. (to ask / asking / ask / to be asked)

9. My friend Moira stopped ... whole milk because she is on a diet. (to buy / buying / buy / to be bought)

10. They were allowed... discussing the plans, so their partner introduced himself and went on to talk about the project. (to continue / continuing / continue / to be continued)

Exercise 8. Put one of the given verbs in the correct form – infinitive or gerund:

to see, to lock, to explain, to go, to show, to play, to listen, to do, to write, to earn, to discuss, to drive, to look, to speak, to understand, to do, to stay, to work, to spend

1. I wish ... the manager.— It's no use ... to him.
2. Don't forget ... the door before ... to bed.
3. My mother told me not ... to anyone about it.
4. He tried ... but she didn't want ...
5. Would you mind ... me how the lift works?
6. I'm beginning ... what you mean.
7. The boys like ... tennis but not ... this in bad weather.
8. Try ... this correctly.
9. He likes ... in his cabinet.
10. I prefer ... my car myself.
11. I advise you ... at my place and ... for a new flat.
12. Let's ... this tomorrow, I'm tired now.

13. Most people prefer ... money. Some don't want ... them.

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences using either the Infinitive or Gerund. Insert prepositions if necessary. Expand the brackets using gerund or an infinitive (with or without the to particle). Insert preposition if necessary

1. He used ... (think) that life ended at 40, but now when he's 41, he knows it's not true.
2. ... (make) such a terrible noise!
3. It's five in the morning. I'm not used ... (get) up this early,
4. It's impossible... (cut) with this knife. It's blunt.
5. My father enjoys ... (listen) to jazz music.
6. I'm sorry... (hear) that your mother isn't well.
7. Harry looked so funny that I couldn't help ... (laugh).
8. I couldn't help them ... (find) what they were looking for as I was in too much of a hurry.
9. I'd like... (cook) something special when guests come.
10. What do you feel like...(do) tonight?
11. My dad promised ... (buy) me a bike if I passed my exams well.
12. I hate... (wait) in queues. It really annoys me.
13. I looked forward ... (see) you again soon.
14. It's difficult ... (concentrate) when there's loud playing on the radio.
15. We stopped for a while ... (admire) the scenery.
16. He can't afford ... (hire) a taxi every day.
17. Is it worth ... (run) such an awful risk?
18. Would you mind ... (fetch) another chair?
19. I offered ... (pay) for the meal, but she refused.
20. I'm sorry... (disturb) you, but could you tell me the time?
21. My younger sister can't stop... (eat) sweets.
22. He dislikes... (spend) money on car repairs.

23. I remember... (go) to Venice as a child.
24. ... (call) Mike
25. I suggested ... (call) a taxi so we wouldn't be late.
26. I can't stand ... (wait) in queues.
27. There used to ... (be) a cinema in our village but it closed down three years ago.
28. He is Spanish so he's used ... (drive) on the right.
29. Did you remember ... (send) your sister a card? It's her birthday today.
30. Have you tried ... (read) a book to help you to sleep?
31. Nowadays I'm used... (go) to bed early.
32. He'll never forget ... (see) the Grand Canyon for the first time.
33. He offered ... (drive) me to the airport.
34. I'll stop ... (lend) you money if you waste it on cigarettes.
35. Maya stopped ... (tie) her shoelace.
36. John suggested ... (go) together in one car.
37. Will you stop ... (make) so much noise, boys?
38. It's difficult to get used ... (sleep) in a tent after having a soft, comfortable bed to lie on.
39. Linda offered ... (look after) my cat while I was out of town.
40. Could you please stop... (whistle)! I'm trying ... (concentrate) on my work.

Exercise 10. Complete the sentences by choosing the appropriate verb and using it in the form of gerund.

say watch travel be come

1. He prefers _____ by train to flying.
2. I am afraid of _____ late for the flight.
3. He suggests our _____ to see him.
4. _____ cartoons is always fun. – Смотреть мультики всегда забавно.
5. He left us without _____ a word

Exercise 11. Translate sentences into English

1. Ти мусиш зателефонувати перед відходом з будинку.
2. Мій улюблений вид відпочинку - мандрівку.
3. Ви не будете виступати, якщо я відкрию вікно?

Exercise 12. Use gerund in sentences:

1. There is no sense in ... (earn) more money than you can spend.
2. Do you mind ... (work) overtime?
3. Normally I enjoy ... (go) out but today I'd prefer ... (stay) indoors.
4. The film was really worth ... (see).
5. Brent is looking forward to ... (take) a short break next month.
6. She is fond of ... (have) picnics.

Exercise 13. Translate the sentences with gerund into Ukrainian:

1. They went on talking.
2. He gave up smoking a few years ago.
3. Have you started working on the project?
4. My wife keeps insisting on buying a house in the country.
5. Oh, please, stop laughing at me.
6. Have you finished washing the dishes?
7. I continued walking in that direction.
8. They began building that house in 1999.
9. Would you like to take up dancing?

Exercise 14. Translate into English using gerund.

1. Перестань плакати.
2. Продовжуйте писати.
3. Я думаю, що тобі слід почати займатися спортом.
4. Ти вже закінчив читати цю книгу?

5. Він кинув грати в комп'ютерні ігри.

Гарна ідея почати грати на музичному інструменті.

Exercise 15. Choose the correct form of the verb:

<https://www.montsemorales.com/gramatica/Infinitive.htm>

Put the verb into either the gerund (-ing) or the infinitive (with 'to'):

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/gerunds-and-infinitives-exercise-1.html>

Робота з текстами за спеціальністю

Exercise 1. Translate the text into Ukrainian, make a summary. Retell the text.

Sport activities in Ukraine

Sport activities in Ukraine are an integral part of everyday life, and many Ukrainians cannot imagine their well-being without doing different sports. Due to country's diverse geography and climate, the opportunities for sportsmen are almost endless: everyone from lovers of surfing and to snowboarding enthusiasts can find suitable locations and conditions for enjoying their favorite activities. Here are some facts about sports in Ukraine.

Football seems to be the kind of sport that Ukrainians adore the most. Many Ukrainians are the fans of well-known football clubs of Ukraine, such as Dynamo (Kyiv), Metallist (Kharkiv) or Chornomorets (Odesa). Big matches always attract many fans and become significant events for football community. Besides, numerous people like to play this exciting game on amateur level with friends and family members, both outdoors in summer and in roofed sport centers in winter.

Nowadays, people are keen on workouts at gym. Lifting weights and training on fitness equipment became a true addiction for lovers of healthy lifestyle, so well-known sport clubs, such as Sport Life and Sportland in Kyiv and other cities, are always full of visitors. Taking a photo of your workout in gym and posting it on social media is a real trend!

Many Ukrainians are also interested in diverse martial arts. Men and even women regularly take part in box trainings and sessions of rather exotic martial arts such as capoeira, judo and karate. For example, Judo Federation of Ukraine was established in 1991; today it is a large and influential organization. Members of the Federation won numerous medals and prizes on many European judo championships.

Talking about sports in warm season of spring and summer, we should surely mention growing popularity of running and cycling, which are at the top list of sport activities in Ukraine. As for running races, this kind of sport is appreciated by hundreds of Ukrainian people, and holding all-city marathons has already become a good tradition. For example, Kyiv dwellers and guests are always glad to participate in such events as Vyshyvanka Race or Kyiv Euro Marathon.

Cycling is also very popular among Ukrainians. Following European traditions, many people began to use bicycles instead of public transport, and the number of cycling tracks in the cities is continuously growing. If you do not have your own bike, you can always rent one at special renting service.

Those who love being in wild nature often choose hiking tours. Ukrainian Carpathians are a perfect destination for lovers of hiking, offering both easy and complicated tourist routes. Hikers can climb high mountains such as Hoverla and Menchul or have an exciting journey throughout Borzhava valley, enjoying breathtaking mountain landscapes.

Extreme sports fans may try rafting along one of winding Ukrainian rivers such as Cheremosh or Yuzhniy Bug. People who prefer swimming and doing water sports, for example water skiing, supboarding or surfing, should pay attention to locations near Odesa and take part in Z-Games festival, held each year on the Black Sea coast in Zatoka resort. This event unites all kinds of extreme water sports with exciting music parties by the seaside.

Summer season offers us great choice of opportunities for doing fitness and yoga outdoors. Ancient art of yoga has gained recognition of hundreds Ukrainian people as a kind of activity useful both for body and mind. Fans of yoga organize

lots of local trainings in parks and squares, along with big yoga festivals such as Yoga Day in June, held in many Ukrainian cities, and Avatar Yoga Festival, that takes place by the sea near Odesa in the end of summer.

Sport activities in Ukraine are not less popular in winter season than in summer time. In cold months, Ukrainians love to visit open air and roofed skating rinks in many cities of Ukraine. Fans of skiing and snowboarding usually come to winter resorts in Carpathian Mountains to enjoy their favorite winter activities. As an example, Bukovel resort, located not far from Ivano-Frankivsk, offers great opportunities both for doing winter sports and for having relaxing time in comfortable hotels and cottages. Such winter resorts as Dragobrat, Rakhiv and Pylypets are also worth attention of skiers and snowboarders.

Those who love challenges and overcoming difficulties may choose taking part in a winter hiking tour. For example, you can join a tour along Chornohora Mountains chain. The adventure of winter hiking will definitely strengthen your body as well as your spirit.

Answer the questions to the text

1. What is an integral part of everyday life in Ukraine?
2. Why are the possibilities for athletes almost endless?
3. What sport do Ukrainians love the most?
4. What football teams are there in Ukraine?
5. What kind of training do people currently enjoy? Where?
6. When was the Judo Federation of Ukraine created?
7. The most popular sport in spring and summer?
8. Thanks to whose traditions Ukrainians began to use bicycles instead of public transport?
9. What kind of sport do people choose who love wildlife?
10. What can they try extreme lovers in Ukraine?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

Спортивні заходи

Відомі футбольні клуби

Справжня залежність для любителів здорового способу життя

Різноманітні бойові мистецтва

Проведення загальноміських марафонів

Постійно росте

захоплююча подорож

Водні лижі

Давнє мистецтво йоги

Зимові курорти в Карпатах

Exercise 2. Choose the right word.

Sport in Ukraine has been worshiped since (1) ancient times. At the times of Kyiv Rus the the world was covered with the fame of invincible warriors, who consider a duty to protect people and the fatherland. Centuries later, Cossacks – brave defenders of independent state – got the same glory.

Ukraine was not once praised by strongmen - descendants of (2) famous Cossacks - such as Ivan Poddubny – athlete of early 20th century who was considered as a follower of Cossacks kind. He was called "Iron John" and "Champion of Champions", as well as "Russian Hercules". Today Vasyl Virastyuk holds the title of "the strongest man in the world", a constant world champion in force-around.

Ukraine is a country of sports and healthy (3) lifestyle. It is not a modern craze, but rather – a matter of honor and the choice of everyone.

Even at school children learn to (4) love sport having physical training lessons. The most talented among them continue to exercise as their main activity, making a pretty successful career going in for sports for the entire life.

As in most countries all over the world, football has the first priority among other sports. It is the most popular game among children and adults. Football is actively developed and maintained at all levels. Ukrainian football clubs and the national team proudly represent the (5) honor of the country within the international

arena, and the glory of brave Ukrainian players such as Andriy Shevchenko, Andriy Voronin, Oleg Blokhin and others extends far beyond the country.

Due attention is paid to the Ukrainian basketball and hockey. Men who represent these kinds of sport spend their lives training and working on themselves to achieve the(6) best results.

For example, a gymnast Anna Bessonova – the world champion in 2007, five times world champion and three times European champion. There are lots and lots of(7) trophies in Anna Bessonova's record list: two times world champion in hoop and clubs types, the winner of gold medals at the World Cup, three times European champion in individual all-around types (hoop, clubs, ribbon), the absolute champion of the World in 2007, double bronze medalist in the Olympics and multiple World Championships, the silver medalist of Europe.

Special attention is given Ukrainian boxing as well.

It's not a secret that Ukrainian (8)brothers Vladimir and Vitaliy Klitschko are considered to be ones of the best boxers of the world; they constantly prove their leadership and gain new champions belts.

Vitaliy Klitschko won over Samuel Peter on 11 October 2008 having made an old dream of brothers come true: they both became world champions in the Heavyweight categories of(9) professional boxing. Vitaliy regained the championship belt of WBC meanwhile Vladimir won WBO, IBF and IBO champion belts.

During the fight with Samuel Peter in 2009 Vitaliy Klitschko was(10) awarded the prize of the World Academy of Sports "Laureus" as the "Return of the year."

1. A) ancient B) old C) modern
2. A) well-known B) famous C) unknown
3. A) way of life B) mode of life C) lifestyle
4. A) love B) passion C) hate
5. A) pride B) honor C) shame
6. A) perfect B) worse C) best

7. A)trophy B) award C) victory
8. A)brothes B)cousin C)friends
9. A)professional B)expert C) amateur
10. A)rewarded B)awarded C)citationed

Exercise 3. Match the kinds of sports with the correct pictures.

football

boxing

volleyball

handball

gymnastics



Exercise 4. Choose the title to the following texts .

1. Let's talk about the most popular and famous sport in Ukraine as we have of what to be proud of in football despite rather bad than good results. Real heyday for Ukrainian football was in times of Soviet Union when national team of USSR was one of the top-teams in the world and won a lot of trophies. It was time of victorious play of Dynamo Kiev and their legendary trainer, Valeri Lobanovski. Also that team was memorable by such famous football players like Oleg Blohin (who was also the trainer of national team Ukraine in 2003-2007 and 2011-2012) and Ihor Belanov. Both won the Golden Ball in 1975 and 1986 respectively. The first years of independence were hard for Ukrainian football. Adaptation was very long-termed but in the beginning of 21-s century Dynamo Kiev regained the former conditions and began to show nice quality of play. In this time were famous Andrei Shevchenko, Serghei Rebrov, Oleg Luzhny, Anatoly Tymoschuk and many other players of Ukrainian team. The most prominent achievement of Ukrainian football was getting to top-8 teams at the World Cup 2006 in Germany.

2. Everybody knows that Ukrainians are traditionally very strong in boxing. National team of Ukraine usually have a big number of medals on different competitions of the highest level and our boxers are famous all around the world. We can't not to remark here Klichko brothers. They both are elite of Ukrainian boxing and people who rised the level of professional boxing to ultimate pinnacle. There is no one in the world can compete them for a very long time. But Klichkos are far not the only famous boxers from Ukraine. Young and eager Denis Berinchik, Olexandr Usyk, Vasyl Lomachenko and many others whom after London Olympic Games 2012 started their professional carriers very succesfully. But we completely forgot about another prominent Ukrainian fighter from Kharkov. His name is Sergei Fedchenko and he is currently fighting for WBO lightweight division. He was never been knocked out our defeated earlier than 12 rounds. If we will try to understand the reasons of so good school of Ukrainian boxers, we must return to the times of Soviet Union again. As very big numer of

sport complexes including boxing gyms was built under Soviet regime. USSR paid a scrupulous attention to athletic conditions of own population and the boxing was among the most favorable kinds of sports. So that was the time when boxing school became really powerfull in USSR and then even spread to Soviet Camp (into Latin America, Cuba etc.) And now we just using the legacy of dead empire.

3. This kind of sports in Ukraine also has good Soviet traditions. Ukrainians were the part of national team USSR which was very famous and powerful at the international competitions. As example I can mention , who was twice gold medalist at Olympic Games in Tokyo and Mexico (1964, 1968) and a bronze medalist at Berlin Olympics in 1972. Unfortunately, in modern Ukraine there is no decent financial support for voleball, so our voleyball league is on fairly low level and held on local voleyball sport committees and sportsmen enthusiasm mostly. The only really strong team in Ukraine we can distinguish now. It`s Kharkovan Lokomotiv based on eponymous sport complex in the neighborhood with futsal team. Complex Lokomotiv belongs to Ukrainian South Railway and this structure is fully maintains the problems and finance of the teams. Lokomotiv is broadly famous all over the Europe. It was a champion of Top-team Cup in 2004 and often get to top-rounds of the second best European voleyball competition named CEV cup. Currently Lokomotiv acting in Russian voleyball league which is considered among the best leagues in the world (including such famous teams as Zenith Kazan, Belogorye, Dynamo Moscow and many other).

4. Women handball much more spreaded and famous in Ukraine. Among them legendary women's team "Spartak" from Kiev, headed by Igor Turchin. "Red and White" 13 times won the European Cup, and athletes Zinaida Turchin and Larissa Carlova have been the best in the world and European championships. In middle 2000-s most strong and titled team in Ukraine was "Motor" from Zaporizhya. But in 2009 because of financial problems women team was

disbanded completely. Another big team of Ukraine, Lvovian Galychanka also experienced big problems and sufficiently lower their game-level. The casting of main sponsors of women`s handball had been warmed up a men`s handball a little bit. Eponymous team from Zaporizhyya showed some good results on Euroarena but it was not last long. Our days seemed to be the last days of professional Ukrainian handball as it was related and very dependent from big industrial companies which are now in 2014 are in disastrous situation and sports is the last problem to be solved by them.

5. This branch needs an individual approach as Ukraine has a lot achievements and its own legends in different Olympic disciplines. Ukrainian-born gymnast Larisa Latynina (Diriy) until 2012 was an Olympic record-holder with 18 medals in 3 Olympic Games in a row. In 2012 this record was beaten by legendary American swimmer Michael Phelps. From modern Olympic history of independent Ukraine we can distinguish the big success in 1996 in Atlanta where our national team raised top-10, according to unofficial standings. The stars of the Olympic Games have become a wrestler Vyacheslav Oleynik, sports gymnast Lilia Podkopayeva, weightlifter Timur Tajmazov, artistic gymnast Ekaterina Serebryanska, boxer Wladimir Klitschko, athlete Inessa Kravets, gymnast Rustam Sharipov, sailors Eugene Braslavets and Igor Matvienko, as well as many other athletes. But the first Olympic champion was figure skater Oksana Baiul who won the title of Olympic champion in Lillehammer. Unfortunately, Ukrainian results are decreasing from one Olympic Games to another. That is the right indicator of Ukrainian inner crisis, conflicts of oligarchs and geopolitical conflicts of different countries and even big blocks on our territory. And it was more or less easy to disguise the problems ten or more years ago when it was left a lot from USSR as a legacy and we could use it. But now, when we must live on our own resources became obvious that Ukraine was insistently degrading just all the time. Ukraine is really embodies rather than the country but an artificial project of outer power for solving different problems and strategic plans. And of course until we get out from

this eternally erupting volcano we would never know peace and prosperity. Sports shows it very precisely.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A) football | B) basketball | C) volleyball |
| 2. A) handball | B) boxing | C) football |
| 3. A) volleyball | B) gymnast | C) handball |
| 4. A) football | B) boxing | C) handball |
| 5. A) Olympic kind of sport | B) basketball | C) dance |

Answer the questions to the text

When was the real flowering of Ukrainian football?

What are the names of famous Ukrainian football players?

What are the names of famous Ukrainian boxers?

What are Ukrainian boxers famous all over the world for?

Why is the Ukrainian volleyball league at a low level of support?

What volleyball league stands out against all the rest?

What is the name of the legendary handball team in Ukraine?

How many times have Red and White won the European Cup?

What is the name of the Ukrainian gymnast who was the Olympic record holder?

What are the Ukrainians who were the stars of the Olympic Games?

Exercise 5. Write the names of the sports:

<https://www.montsemorales.com/vocabulario/Sports4-e4u3.htm>

**Тема 5. . Історія, традиції та звичаї, країни, мова якої вивчається.
Індивідуальні види спорту. Герундій. Конструкції.**

Мета вивчення: Введення та закріплення лексики та граматичного матеріалу, розвиток навичок монологічного та діалогічного мовлення.

Обсяг навчального часу: 4 години

Оцінювання: 4 б.

Обладнання: конспекти лекцій, відеоматеріали та посібники, рекомендовані до використання.

Основні питання:

1. Вивчення лексики за темою.
2. Виконання практичних завдань.
3. Ознайомлення з проблемами щодо цієї теми

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1. *Вивчення активного вокабуляру за темою.*

Теніс

Індивідуальні види спорту. Individual sports.

Теніс – **tennis** ['tenɪs]

Сквош - **squash** |skwɒʃ|

Бадмінтон - **badminton** |'bædmɪntən|

Плавання - **swimming** |'swɪmɪŋ|

Фігурне катання - **figure-skating** |'fɪgə'skeɪtɪŋ|

Легка атлетика - **track-and-field athletics** |ən'fi:ld æθ'letɪks|

Кінний спорт — **equestrian sport** |ɪ'kwɛstriən spɔ:t|

Велоспорт - **bicycling** |'baɪ,sɪkəlɪŋ|

Стрибки в воду - **diving** |'dɪvɪŋ|

Лижні види спорту – **skiing** |'ski:ɪŋ|

Стрільба - **shooting** |'ʃu:tɪŋ|

Біатлон - **biathlon** |baɪ'æθlən|

Фехтування - **fencing** |'fensɪŋ|

Веслування на байдарці – **kayaking** |'kaɪækɪŋ|

Useful vocabulary

athlete — спортсмен

attack — атака

barbell — штанга

baton — естафетна паличка

bow — лук

champion — чемпіон

championship — першість

club / hockey stick / brassy — клюшка

coach — тренер

competition — змагання

court — корт

cue — кий

defense — захист
draw — нічия
field — поле
final — фінал
finish — фініш
first place — перше місце
game — гра
goal — ворота
gym — спортзал
ice rink — ковзанка
lap — етап дистанції
match — матч
medal — медаль
national team — збірна країни
net — сітка
oar — весло
puck — шайба
racetrack — бігова доріжка
racket — ракетка
referee — суддя
result — результат
ring — ринг
score — рахунок
semifinal — півфінал
ski poles — лижні палки
skis — лижи
stadium — стадіон
start — старт
swimming pool — басейн
sword — меч, шпага

team — команда
title — звання
tournament — турнір
victory — перемога
whistle — свисток
winner — переможець
world champion — чемпіон світу
world record — світовий рекорд

Useful phrases and verbs

to break a record — побити рекорд
to compete in a championship — брати участь в чемпіонаті
to draw a game — зіграти внічию
to lose the competition — програти в змаганні
to pass the ball — передавати м'яч (пасувати)
to play — грати
to receive the ball — приймати м'яч
to score points — набирати очки
to set records — встановлювати рекорди
to shoot the ball at the basket — кидати м'яч в корзину
to train — тренуватися
to win the competition — перемогти в змаганнях
to win the cup — виграти кубок

Виконання практичних завдань

Exercise 1. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following words and phrases:

a touchy subject; bitter feelings; to cut back; rising jobless totals; to sour the mood; at far greater cost and risk; strata of changing taste; scattered skirmishes;

stock market plummeting; to slash a budget deficit; to ease interest rates; to leap to test; to be keen on; under the terms; economic slump; a litany; production and deliver problems; to put the best face on; spectacular economic growth; to evolve architectural philosophy; to anchor; smb's Achilles' heel; the conservative-leaning middle class; to propel into office; the tough talk; to fall short of the promise; to flinch; civil service; a black abyss; indigent; a solid block of wall-to-wall holiday homes; private beaches; genre painting; an inferior pursuit; the Renaissance establishment; civil servants; to relish; foreign fields; the Gulf; a major interest; to be under attack; public outrage; to lose ground to; slowdown; common currency; the hard times; mergers of large companies; to raise fears; an unfortunate byproduct.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian. Give a title to the text.

Every country and every nation has its own customs and traditions. You cannot speak about England without speaking about its traditions and customs. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up.

The English are stay-at-home people. "There is no place like home", they say. When they don't work they like to spend their days off at home with their families.

Englishmen are very fond of fireplaces, that's why many of them prefer the open fire to central heating.

They like to live in small houses with a small garden. People all over the world know the saying "The Englishman's home is his castle".

They say that English people keep to their traditions even in meals. Porridge is the dish Englishmen are very fond of. Many of them eat porridge with milk and sugar for breakfast. As for the Scots, for example, they never put sugar in their porridge, they always put salt in it.

By the way, breakfast time in England is between seven and nine. Then, between 12 and 2 there comes lunch time. In some English houses lunch is the biggest meal of the day — they have meat or fish, vegetables, fruit or pudding.

In the afternoon, at tea-time the English like to have a cup of tea with milk.

Some Englishmen have their dinner late in the evening. For dinner they have soup, fish or meat, vegetables, pudding or fruit. For supper they usually have a glass of milk and a cake or a cup of tea and a sandwich.

The English are tea-drinkers. They have it many times a day. Some Englishmen have tea for breakfast, tea at lunch time, tea after dinner, tea at tea-time and tea with supper. Some English families have “high tea” or big tea and no supper. For high tea they may have cold meat, bread and butter, cakes, and, of course, a lot of tea. The Englishmen always drink tea out of cups, never out of glasses.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text into English and make a short plan:

Я збираюся розповісти вам про англійські звичаї та традиції. По-перше, це стосується політичної системи Великобританії. У Великобританії немає написаної конституції, тільки звичаї, традиції та прецеденти. Після Англійської революції Великобританія є конституційною монархією на чолі з королем (тепер королева, Єлизавета друга). Традиційно королева діє лише за порадою своїх міністрів. Вона панує, але вона не керується.

Англійці мають традиції не тільки в політичному, але і в суспільному житті. Наприклад, Лондон, столиця Англії, традиційно ділиться на три частини: Вест-Енд, Іст-Енд і Місто. Місто - історичний, фінансовий та діловий центр Лондона. Іст-Енд - район, в якому мешкають працівники, а Вест-Енд - модний торговий та розважальний центр. Англійські люди люблять проводити вільний час у численних пабах, де вони можуть попиту склянку пива і поговорити про різні речі зі своїми друзями.

Англійці традиційно ставляться до їжі. Вони їдять яйця і бекон з тостами на сніданок, пудинг або яблучний пиріг для десерту. Кожна англійська сім'я має п'ять годин чаю. Типовою особливістю англійського будинку є камін, навіть якщо в будинку є центральне опалення.

Англійці люблять домашніх тварин. У кожній сім'ї є домашня тварина: собака, кішка або птах.

Ввічливість є характерною рисою англійців. Вони часто кажуть: "Спасибі", "Вибачте", "Пробачте" я думаю, українці, повинні навчитися цьому хорошему звичаю.

Англійці мають багато традиційних свят, таких як Різдво, День Святого Валентина, День Матері, Великдень та інші.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English, employ concretization and generalization in the translation of italicized word-groups:

1. Старого *горобця на полові не обдуриш*. (*Старий ворон пусто не криче*).
2. Будь ласка, *налийте мені трішки води*.
3. Нарешті *зазвучала мазурка*.
4. Незважаючи на позитивні зрушення, економічна *ситуація* в цілому *залишається* надзвичайно складною.
5. Однак життя все одно *нуртує*, зупинити його неможливо.
6. Говорять, що на них чекають *«тяжкі часи»*.
7. Перешкоди на шляху демократії зникають повільно, найсерйозніші *перепони приховані* в глибинах культури та свідомості.
8. О десятій вечора поліція проїжджала містом і *гасила ліхтарі*.
9. Спроби *керувати творчістю* духовно й соціально руйнівні.

Вивчення граматичного матеріалу

Герундій – це неособиста дієслівна форма, що утворюється приєднанням закінчення **-ing** до дієслова. Наприклад, герундієм дієслова **read** є **reading**. Аналога герундія в українській мові немає.

Незважаючи на те, що герундій є дієслівною формою, він більшою мірою володіє ознаками іменника. Зокрема, у реченні він може бути підметом, доповненням і предикативом; герундій може вживатися після прийменників; йому можуть передувати присвійні займенники.

Зверніть увагу, що коли є іменник з таким же значенням, як у герундія, то бажано використовувати іменник.

Наприклад:

We are **waiting** for his arrival. (А НЕ We are waiting for his **arriving**.)

Ми очікуємо його *прибуття*.

Форми і функції герундія в англійській мові

У прикладах нижче зверніть увагу на форми герундія (present – форма теперішнього часу, perfect – перфектна форма, passive – форма пасивного стану, negative – негативна форма):

I like **shooting**. Мені подобається *стріляти*. (Форма герундія: **present**.)

He does not like **being told** what to do. Йому не подобається, коли йому *кажуть*, що робити. (Форма герундія: **passive**.)

She loves **being looked at**. Їй подобається, коли на неї *дивляться*. (Форма герундія: **passive**.)

He was charged with **having committed** arson. Його звинуватили в *вчиненні підпалу*. (Форма герундія: **perfect**.)

He complained of **having been tortured** by the police. Він подав скаргу на те, що *був підданий тортурам* з боку поліції. (Форма герундія: **perfect passive**.)

Not knowing what to do, she went home. *Не знаючи*, що робити, вона пішла додому. (Форма герундія: **negative**.)

Щоб краще зрозуміти різницю між перерахованими формами герундія, необхідно мати гарне уявлення про [часах](#) і [стани](#) в англійській мові.

Як було сказано вище, у реченні герундія може бути підметом, додаток, предикативом:

Flying makes me sick. Під час польоту мене нудить. (Функція герундія: підмет.)

Trespassing is prohibited. Порухення прав власності заборонено. (Функція герундія: підмет.)

We don't allow **smoking** in our house. Ми не дозволяємо палити в нашому домі. (Функція герундія: пряме доповнення.)

I don't believe in **buying** wine as an investment. Я не вважаю, що покупка вина – це хороше вкладення. (Функція герундія: присвійний додаток.)

My favorite activity is **reading**. Моє улюблене заняття – читання. (Функція герундія: предикатив.)

Our mistake was **trusting** him. Наша помилка полягала в тому, що ми повірили йому. (Функція герундія: предикатив.)

Додаток герундія в англійській мові

Будучи дієслівною формою, герундій також володіє ознаками дієслова. Як і дієслово, герундій може приймати після себе доповнення.

Порівняйте:

Smoking is injurious to health. – **Smoking cigarettes** is injurious to health.

*Куріння шкідливо для здоров'я. – Куріння сигарет шкідливо для здоров'я. (Іменник **cigarettes** є доповненням герундія **smoking**.)*

I love **reading**. – I love **reading novels**.

*Я обожнюю читати. – Я обожнюю читати романи. (Іменник **novels** є доповненням герундія **reading**.)*

Однак зверніть увагу, що коли герундій вживається з артиклем, він не може приймати пряме доповнення. Замість цього використовується структура з прийменником **of**.

Наприклад:

The smoking of cigarettes is injurious to health.

Куріння сигарет шкідливо для здоров'я.

The climbing of mountains is a good sport.

Скелелазіння – це гарний спорт.

Використання займенників з герундіями в англійській мові

З герундієм часто використовуються присвійні займенники і деякі визначальні слова (наприклад, **this, those, each, either, some, few, all, both**, тощо), вказуючи, таким чином, ким вчиняється дія, виражене герундієм.

Наприклад:

They insisted on **my resigning** the post.

Вони наполягали на тому, щоб *я пішов* з цього поста.

Does **my smoking** annoy you?

Тобі не заважає те, що *я курю*?

I don't mind **your coming** late.

Я не проти того, щоб *ти прийшов* пізно.

I hate all **error** useless **arguing**.

Я терпіти не можу весь даремний *спір*.

There is no hope of **his arriving** on time.

Немає ніякої надії, що *він прийде* вчасно.

She was bad at **John's trying** to lie to her.

Вона була зла на те, що *Джон намагався* їй збрехати.

В розмовній мові в таких ситуаціях набагато частіше вживаються іменники або особові займенники (наприклад: **me, him, you, John**), ніж присвійні займенники або означальні слова.

Наприклад:

They insisted on **me resigning** the post.

She was bad at **John trying** to lie to her.

Також іменники та особисті займенники краще, коли герундій знаходиться у формі пасивного стану, або коли іменник виражає неживий предмет.

Наприклад:

We were shocked at **President Kennedy being assassinated**.

Ми були шоковані, коли президент Кеннеді був убитий.

There is no danger of the **roof crashing**.

Немає небезпеки, що дах обвалиться.

There is no hope of the **fog lifting** for another hour.

Немає надії, що туман зійде в найближчий час.

Герундій з дієсловами сприйняття зазвичай теж вживається з іменниками і особовими займенниками.

Наприклад:

I **saw him running** out of the room.

Я побачив, як він вибіг з кімнати.

Виконання граматичних вправ

Exercise 1. Paste the word in the correct form.

1. Look! Roy (kick) the ball right now, and he enjoys it.
2. Dan (play) basketball yesterday when I called him.
3. Before John came home yesterday, he (play) baseball for two hours.
4. Are you (come) to watch the game tonight?
5. Let's (do) some exercises. It is important and healthy.
6. Try to (hit) the ball carefully. Watch what you're doing.
7. At the moment I (dance). Don't disturb me.
8. Two weeks ago I (come) home late from the football match.
9. (do) not hesitate to take exams.

Exercise 2. Add the endings of the verbs (-s or -es) where necessary.

1. He go ... to school by bus.
2. She like ... milk.
3. My father watch ... TV in the evening.
4. I play ... tennis on Sundays.

5. My brother play ... football well.
6. My sister sing ... very well.
7. She wash ... her face and hands in the morning and in the evening.
8. I usually drink ... tea for breakfast.
9. Jane do ... her English exercises after school.
10. Peter drive... a car.

Exercise 3. Choose the desired form of the verb from the brackets.

1. She (swim/swims) very well.
2. Luc (live/lives) in London.
3. Jack (come/comes) from the USA.
4. Betty (dance/dances) a little.
5. He (have/has) three brothers.
6. My granny (speak/speaks) French.
7. My cat (sleep/sleeps) on a mat.
8. I often (see/sees) Jane.
9. Ted (like/likes) music.
10. Chris (cook/cooks) cakes quite well.

Exercise 4. Convert these sentences into interrogative ones. Start your questions with Wh-words in parentheses.

1. Ann watches TV. (How often?)...
2. I write emails to my parents. (How often?)...
3. They have dinner in the evening. (What time/usually?) ...
4. Tom works. (Where?) ...
5. Mark and his sister go to the cinema. (How often?)...
6. People do stupid things. (Why?) ...
7. The car breaks down. (How often?) ...

Exercise 5. Make interrogative sentences from these words. Use a question outline (?)

1. buy/you/do/what/at the shops
2. is/who/that man
3. your parents/moment/where/at the/are
4. you/how/come/to school/do
5. is/your car/where

Exercise 6. Put the word in the arms of the gerund form:

1. She likes (paint) .
 2. I can't bear (listen) to classic music .
 3. He enjoys (play) football .
 4. Leila dreams of (set) up her own business .
 5. He is interested in (emigrate) to USA .
 6. Are you good at (dance) ?
 7. She is crazy about (read) romantic poems .
 8. I can't help (laugh) when I watch Mr Bean .
 9. I can't imagine (be) anywhere else but here .
 10. You should give up (smoke) every day.
-
1. I am keen on (work) in the computer industry.
 2. Amy decided (see) a doctor.
 3. Leila enjoys (read) love stories.
 4. Do you intend (learn) French or German?
 5. Do you mind (help) me wash the dishes?
 6. Alan asked (talk) to the boss.
 7. I can't help (laugh) when I watch Mr Been.
 8. If Sara keeps (come) to work late, she'll have problems with the boss.
 9. Liza hates (study) Mathematics.
 10. Are you interested in (live) in Asia?

Exercise 7. Make questions to these sentences, starting with the words in brackets.

1. The Greens live in Tomsk. (Where)
2. She lives in Green Street. (Where)
3. Grace usually has supper at nine o'clock. (When)
4. Tim reads many books. (Does)
5. Sally speaks Spanish. (Does)
6. We have English lessons on Tuesdays and Fridays. (Do ... or...)
7. They work on a farm. (Where)
8. I make my bed in the morning. (Do)
9. The children play in the park, not in the square. (Do ... or...)
10. They do their homework after school. (When)
11. I have a glass of milk for supper. (What)
12. We like watching TV in the evening. (Do)

Exercise 8. Replace the pronoun I with the pronouns he or she in the pattern.

Sample: I go to the office every day. — He goes to the office every day.

I write many letters every day. 2. I read books from the library. 3. I study grammar rules by heart 4. I usually go to work by bus. 5. I often meet my friends on the way to work. 6. I work in an office. 7. I come home very late. 8. I have dinner (supper) at 9 o'clock. 9. I go to bed at 12 o'clock. 10. I sleep very badly. 11. I often send emails in the evening. 12. I play the guitar every day.

Робота з текстами за спеціальністю

Exercise 1. Choose the right one.

Q1 - You play football on a...

- a) Course
- b) Pitch

Q2 - The person who controls a football match is the...

- a) Umpire
- b) referee

Q3 - The person who controls a tennis match is the...

- a) Umpire
- b) referee

Q4 - If you come second in a race, you are the...

- a) Loser
- b) runner-up

Q5 - You go ice-skating on a ...

- a) Ring
- b) rink

Q6 - You hit the ball with a _____ in hockey.

- a) Club
- b) stick

Q7 - You hit the ball with a _____ in golf.

- a) Club
- b) stick

Q8 - If you score more than the other team in a game, you _____ them.

- a) Win
- b) beat

Q9 - If you are successful, you _____ the match.

- a) Win
- b) beat

Q10 - If the score is 0-0, the game is a...

- a) Win
- b) Loss
- c) Draw
- d) beat

Exercise 2. Choose the right one according to the pictures.





12.



13.



14.



15.



Exercise 3. Pass any quizzes about sports from the link bellow.

<https://englishlive.ef.com/en-gb/resources/english-practice-quizzes/sports-english/>

Write an essay about your favorite sport.

Exercise 4. You are going to read the introduction from a book on sports. For question 1-6, choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

SPORTSWRITING

Offices and bars are full of casual obscenity, but most British newspapers are ... well, not necessarily careful about language, but careful about bad words

anyway. The phrase 'family newspaper' is an ineluctable part of our lives. Newspapers are not in the business of giving gratuitous offence. It is a limitation of newspaper writing, and one everybody in the business, whether writing or reading, understands and accepts. There are many other necessary limitations, and most of these concern time and space.

Newspapers have dominated sportswriting in Britain for years, and have produced their own totem figures and doyens. But ten years ago, a new player entered the game. This was the phenomenon of men's magazines; monthly magazines for men that had actual words in them - words for actually reading. GQ was the pioneer and, in my totally unbiased opinion as the long-term author of the magazine's sports column, it leads the way still, leaving the rest panting distantly in its wake.

Sport, is of course, a blindingly obvious subject for a men's magazine - but it could not be tackled in a blindingly obvious way. Certainly, one of the first things GQ was able to offer was a new way of writing about sport, but this was not so much a cunning plan as a necessity. The magazine was doomed, as it were, to offer a whole new range of freedoms to its sportswriters. Heady and rather alarming freedoms. Freedom of vocabulary was simply the most obvious one and, inevitably, it appealed to the schoolboy within us. But space and time were the others, and these possibilities meant that the craft of sportswriting had to be reinvented.

Unlike newspapers, a magazine can offer a decent length of time to research and to write. These are, you would think, luxuries - especially to those of us who are often required to read an 800-word match report over the telephone the instant the final whistle has gone. Such a discipline is nerve-racking, but as long as you can get it done at all, you have done a good job. No one expects a masterpiece under such circumstances. In some ways the ferocious restrictions make the job easier. But a long magazine deadline gives you the disconcerting and agoraphobic freedom to research, to write, to think.

To write a piece for a newspaper, at about a quarter of the massive GQ length, you require a single thought. The best method is to find a really good idea, and then to pursue it remorselessly to the end, where ideally you make a nice joke and bale out stylishly. If it is an interview piece, you look for a few good quotes, and if you get them, that's your piece written for you. For a longer piece, you must seek the non-obvious. This is a good quality in the best of newspaper writing, but an absolute essential for any writer who hopes to complete the terrifying amount of words that GQ requires. If you write for GQ you are condemned to try and join the best. There is no other way.

GQ is not restricted by the same conventions of reader expectation as a newspaper. You need not worry about offending people or alienating them; the whole ethos of the magazine is that readers are there to be challenged. There will be readers who would find some of its pieces offensive or even impossible in a newspaper, or even in a different magazine. But the same readers will read the piece in GQ and find it enthralling.

That is because the magazine is always slightly uncomfortable to be with. It is not like a cosy member of the family, nor even like a friend. It is the strong, self-opinionated person that you can never quite make up your mind whether you like or not. You admire him, but you are slightly uneasy with him. The people around him might not altogether approve of everything he says; some might not care for him at all. But they feel compelled to listen. The self-confidence is too compelling. And just when you think he is beginning to become rather a bore, he surprises you with his genuine intelligence. He makes a broad joke, and then suddenly he is demanding you follow him in the turning of an intellectual somersault.

Questions

1) What does the writer say about newspapers in the first paragraph?

- A. They tend not to include articles readers will find very challenging.
- B. Articles in them do not reflect the way people really speak.
- C. They are more concerned with profit than with quality of writing.

D. They fail to realise what kind of writing would appeal to readers.

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

H.

I.

J.

K.

L.

M.

N.

O.

P.

Q.

R.

S.

T.

Семестр 4

Тема 6. Освіта в нашому житті. Групові види спорту. Командна Гра. Дієприкметник. Дієприкметникові конструкції.

План:

1. Освіта в нашому житті.
2. Командна Гра.
3. Дієприкметник. Дієприкметникові конструкції

Мета вивчення: Введення та закріплення лексики до теми. Формування вміння використання граматичних моделей. Розвиток монологічного мовлення. Розвиток навичок аудіювання. Читання та розуміння автентичних текстів за фахом.

Основні питання:

1. Вивчення лексики за темою.
2. Вивчення граматичного матеріалу
3. Виконання практичних завдань.

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Вивчення активного вокабуляру за темою.

Предмет / Subjects

археологія / archaeology

мистецтво / art

танець / dance

драма; трагедія / drama

економіка / economics

ігри (спорт) / games (sport)

географія / geography

геологія / geology

історія / history

домоведення / home economics

іноземні мови / foreign (modern) languages

математика / math

математика / mathematics

музика / music

фізична освіта, фізична підготовка / physical education

психологія / psychology

релігія / religious education

наука / science

біологія / biology

хімія / chemistry

ботаніка / botany

фізика / physics

соціологія / sociology

технологія / technology

Іспити / Exams

шахраювати, списувати / cheat

екзаменувати; приймати іспит / examine

екзаменатор / examiner

іспит / examination

провалюватися (на іспиті) / fail

пройти; витримати іспит / get through

здати іспит / pass

здавати іспит take / sit an exam

перездавати іспит / retake

готуватися до іспиту / revise for

готуватися до іспиту / study for

перевірка, тест / test

Ступені / Qualifications

документ, свідоцтво, сертифікат / certificate

вчена ступінь / degree

бакалавр гуманітарних наук / BA

магістр гуманітарних наук / MA

бакалавр природничих наук / B.Sc.

магістр природничих наук / M.sc.

доктор філософії / Ph.D.

диплом; свідоцтво / diploma

Люди / People

випускник університету / graduate

завуч / head-teacher

неповнолітній / infant

лектор / lecturer
учень; вихованець / pupil
учень, школяр / schoolboy
учениця, школярка / schoolgirl
студент / student
учитель / teacher
інструктор, тренер / instructor
студент / undergraduate

Освіта / General

виховувати, навчати; давати освіту / educate
освіта; навчання / education
викладач, вихователь, наставник / educator
кваліфікація; підготовленість / qualification
давати кваліфікацію / qualify
перевіряти; виправляти / revise
перегляд, ревізія / revision

Загальні види спорту

Archery	<i>Стрільба з луку</i>
Badminton	<i>Бадмінтон</i>
Cricket	<i>Крікет</i>
Cycling	<i>Їзда на велосипеді</i>
Darts	<i>Дартс</i>
Football	<i>Футбол</i>
Golf	<i>Гольф</i>
Horse racing	<i>Скачки</i>
Snooker	<i>Снукер (один з видів більярдної гри)</i>
Squash	<i>Сквош</i>
Table Tennis	<i>Настільний теніс</i>
Tennis	<i>Теніс</i>

Boxing	Бокс
Judo	Дзюдо
Rugby	Регбі
Wrestling	Рестлінг

Виконання практичних завдань

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian:

1. Education in our life

Education is very important in our life. An educated person is one who knows a lot about many things. He always tries to learn, find out, discover more about the world around him. He get knowledge at school, from books, magazines, from TV educational programs. The pupils can get deeper knowledge in different optional courses in different subjects and school offers these opportunities. They can deepen and improve their knowledge by attending different optional courses in different subjects. The result of the educative process is the capacity for Further education.

Nowadays the students of secondary schools have opportunities to continue their education by entering, gymnasiums, lyceums, colleges. But the road to learning is not easy. There is noroyal road to learning. To be successful in studies one must work heard. It's for you to decide to learn and make progress or not to learn lose your time. The role of foreign languages is also increasing today. Thanks to the knowledge of foreign languages one can read books, magazines in the original, talk to foreigners, translate various technical articles.

Moreover, joint ventures which have recently appeared in our country need specialists with profound knowledge of foreign languages like English, German or French. To know foreign languages is absolute necessary for every educated person, for good specialists. Our country is transferring to a market economy. Research and innovations should improve living, working conditions of our people. That is why it is so important to be persistent in students. English is a

world language. It is the language of progressive science and technology, trade and cultural relations, commerce and business. It's the language of international aviation, shipping and sports. It's also the major language of diplomacy. Geographically it is the most widespread language on earth, second only to Chinese in the number of people who speak it hearing a foreign language is- not an easy thing. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and practice.

A foreign language is not just a subject learnt in the classrooms. It's something which is used in real life situations. There are many reasons why we begin to study foreign languages. First of all it's an effective medium of international communication. I'm convinced if we are working in any brunch of science we must read books and magazines in other languages. Learning foreign languages opens up opportunities and careers that didn't even exists some years ago. Knowing foreign languages can help us to find a job in such fields as science and technology, foreign trade and banking, international transportation communication, teaching librarian science and others. A more general aim is to make our intellectual and cultures.

Learning a foreign language including learning also culture, traditions and mode of thought of different people. Of course speaking and writing in a foreign language is a difficult art and it has to be learned. Needless to say that English has become very popular today. About 350 million people speak English as its first language. About the same numbers use it as a second language.

It's an official language in 44 countries. It's the dominant language of medicine, electronics and space technology, of international business and advertising, of radio. It has replaced French in the world of diplomacy and German in the field of science. As for me, I'm completely convinced that to know a foreign language is absolutely necessary for all educated person and modern specialists. Everything depends on our own efforts.

Exercise 2. Translate the text and answer the questions.

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life. During all the periods of human history education ranked high among people. Human progress mostly depended upon well-educated people. Self-education is very important for the development of human's talents.

Only through self-education a person can become a harmonically developed personality. A person becomes a highly qualified specialist after getting some special education. And professionalism can be reached only through it. Even highly qualified specialists from time to time attend refresher courses to refresh their knowledge. We get our knowledge of this world and life through education.

Many famous discoveries would have been impossible if people were not interested in learning something. Education develops different sides of human personality, reveals his abilities. Besides, it helps a person to understand himself, to choose the right way in this world. The civilized state differs from others in the fact that it pays much attention to the educational policy.

John Kennedy said: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education". But it doesn't concern only one particular nation. We know that science and art belong to the whole world. Before them the barriers of nationality disappear. So education brings people closer to each other, helps them to understand each other better.

Answer the questions to the text

1. What is the most valuable asset a person can receive in his life?
2. Did education occupy a high place among the people?
3. What did human progress depend on?
4. What is very important for the development of people's talents?
5. How can a person become a harmoniously developed personality?
6. Then a person becomes a highly qualified specialist?
7. Because of what it is possible to reach professionalism?
8. Why do highly qualified specialists from time to time attend refresher courses?

9. Why would many famous discoveries be impossible?
10. What helps a person choose the right path in this world?
11. What is the difference between a civilized state and others?
12. Who is the author of these words: "Our progress as a nation cannot be faster than our progress in education"

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

1. одне з найцінніших надбань
2. всі періоди людської
3. освіта займала високе місце серед людей
4. залежав від добре освічених людей
5. важлива для розвитку талантів
6. завдяки самоосвіті
7. людина стає висококваліфікованим фахівцем
8. час від часу відвідують курси підвищення кваліфікації
9. багато відомих відкриттів були б неможливими,
10. освіта розвиває різні сторони особистості
11. допомагає людині зрозуміти себе
12. наука і мистецтво належать усьому світу

Questions:

1. Is it important to be a well-educated person?
2. What role does self-education play in our life?

Exercise 4. Write essay:

1. Education in different countries of the world

Вивчення граматичного матеріалу

Дієприкметник (Participle) – це безособова форма дієслова, що передає ознаку предмета за дією та відповідає на питання «**який?**» та «**що роблячи?**». Англійські дієприкметники поєднують у собі ознаки дієслова, прикметника, а також прислівника.

Дієприкметник не змінюється за категоріями числа, особи та способу, також він не має ступенів порівняння. В залежності від контексту у реченні англійський дієприкметник може відповідати дієприкметнику та дієприслівнику в українській мові, однак часто він передається підрядним реченням.

- **Що роблячи?** (як дієприслівник української мови)
- *I always sing while doing housework.* – Я завжди співаю, пораючись по дому.
- **Який?** (як дієприкметник української мови)
- *I have read a story written by my son.* – Я прочитав оповідь, написану моїм сином.

Частка **not** завжди ставиться перед **дієприкметником**, до якого належить.

- *Not being able to swim, Ann was afraid to get in the water.* – Не вміючи плавати, Енн боялася заходити у воду.
- *She was looking out the window not paying attention to our conversation.* – Вона дивилася у вікно, не звертаючи уваги на нашу розмову.

Форми дієприкметника

Дієприкметник теперішнього часу

Дієприкметник теперішнього часу (Present Participle або Participle 1) має дві видові форми в активному та пасивному станах. Він утворюється за допомогою додавання закінчення **-ing** до основи смислових дієслів або до допоміжних дієслів **to be, to have**, що вживаються з формою **Participle II**, якщо цього потребує форма дієприкметника.

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Participle I Indefinite неозначений дієприкметник	eating дієслово з -ing	being eaten being + Participle II
Participle I Perfect доконаний дієприкметник	having eaten having + Participle II	having been ea having been + Participle II

Неозначений дієприкметник (Indefinite Participle 1) в активному та пасивному станах вказує на дію, що відбувається одночасно з іншою дією, вираженою дієсловом-присудком. Також цей дієприкметник може вказувати на дію, що не залежить від певного часу взагалі або ж її час невідомий.

- **Активний стан**

- *Who is this crying boy? – Хто цей хлопчик, що плаче?*

- *While listening to his stories, Kate couldn't help laughing. –*

Слухаючи його розповіді, Кейт не могла стримати сміх.

- **Пасивний стан**

- *Being written in pencil the text was difficult to read. – Було складно читати текст, так як він був написаний олівцем.*

- *Being left alone in the house Ann didn't know what to do. – Енн, яку залишили одну вдома, не знала, що їй робити.*

Доконаний дієприслівник (Perfect Participle 1) в активному та пасивному станах вказує на дію, що відбулася або протікала до іншої дії, вираженої дієсловом-присудком.

- **Активний стан**

- *Nancy and Mark, having washed their hands, sat down at the table. –*

Ненсі та Марк вимили руки та сіли за стіл.

- *Having been friends at school we still keep in touch. – Ми були друзями в школі та до цих пір підтримуємо зв'язок один з одним.*

- **Пасивний стан**

- *Having been cheated once Michael doesn't trust anyone. – Так як Майкла вже один раз обдурили, він нікому не довіряє.*

- *Not having been informed beforehand I didn't know when to come to the meeting. – Так як мені не сповістили заздалегідь, я не знав, коли приходити на збори.*

Неозначений дієприкметник вживається замість **доконаного дієприкметника** з дієсловами сприйняття та руху, навіть якщо дія передає значення **передування** іншій дії.

- *to arrive – прибувати*
- *to come – приходити*
- *to enter – входити*
- *to hear – чути*
- *to look – дивитись*
- *to see – бачити*
- *to seize – схопити*
- *to turn – повертати*

Arriving at the hotel we could relax at last. – Коли ми приїхали в готель, ми нарешті змогли відпочити.

● *Hearing someone coming Jack rushed to hide his diary. – Почувши, що хтось йде, Джек побіг ховати свій щоденник.*

● *Entering the shop Clark stood a bit in the doorway and then went to the cashier. – Зайшовши до магазину, Кларк постояв трохи у проході, а потім пішов до касира.*

Дієприкметник минулого часу

Дієприкметник минулого часу (Past Participle або Participle II) має тільки одну форму, а також не поділяється на активний та пасивний стани.

Дієприкметник минулого часу для правильних дієслів утворюється додаванням закінчення **-ed**. Для неправильних дієслів використовується третя форма дієслова з [таблиці неправильних дієслів](#).

- *She is a girl loved by everyone. – Вона – дівчина, яку люблять усі.*
- *The homework done by Matt was full of mistakes. – В домашньому завданні, виконаним Меттом, було багато помилок.*
- *The book written by Hugh became a bestseller. – Книга, яку написав Х'ю, стала бестселером.* Використання англійських дієприкметників

Для утворення форм часу та пасивного стану

Дієприкметник теперішнього часу (Participle I) вживається для утворення часів [Present Continuous](#), [Past Continuous](#), [Future Continuous](#), а також [Present Perfect Continuous](#), [Past Perfect Continuous](#) та [Future Perfect Continuous](#).

- *Jack is studying now. – Джек зараз вчиться.*
- *She will be working at 8 a.m. tomorrow. – Завтра о 8-й ранку вона буде працювати.*

- *We have been living here for 10 years already.* – Ми вже тут живемо 10 років.

Дієприкметник минулого часу (Past Participle або Participle II) вживається для утворення часових форм [Present Perfect](#), [Past Perfect](#), [Future Perfect](#) та форми [пасивного стану](#) (це так звана третя форма дієслова).

- *I have finished my work long time ago.* – Я закінчив свою роботу дуже давно.

- *My cup is broken so may I use yours?* – Моя чашка розбита, тому можна я візьму твою?

- *She said she would have written that article by Tuesday.* – Вона сказала, що напише ту статтю до вівторка.

Як означення

Форми англійських **дієприкметників** в реченні можуть використовуватися як [означення](#) до [іменників](#) або [займенників](#). Вони можуть стояти як перед словом, яке означають, так і після нього. В цій функції частіш за все використовується форма **неозначеного дієприкметника теперішнього часу** (Participle I) в активному стані або ж **дієприкметник минулого часу** (Participle II).

- *Дієприкметник теперішнього часу*

- *Approaching bus was already full.* – Автобус, що під'їжджав, був вже забитим.

- *Those working men look tired.* – Ті чоловіки, що працюють, виглядають втомленими.

- *We took the road leading to the castle.* – Ми пішли дорогою, що вела до замку.

- *Дієприкметник минулого часу*

- *Faded leaves covered my garden.* – Зів'яле листя накрило мій сад.

- *She threw away the chair broken by me.* – Вона викинула стілець, зламаний мною.

- *The problem discussed at the meeting was related to our department.* – Питання, обговорюване на зборах, стосувалося нашого відділу.

Як обставина

Англійські дієприкметники в реченні також можуть вживатися як **обставина** часу, причини, порівняння. Без **сполучників** використовується дієприкметник теперішнього часу, а також його форми доконаного виду та пасивного стану.

- *Having finished the task Jack could go home.* – Виконавши завдання, Джек міг йти додому.

- *Reading a newspaper she didn't pay attention to her children.* – Читаючи газету, вона не звертала увагу на своїх дітей.

- *Having been broken in several places the vase was thrown away.* – Вазу викинули, так як вона була розбита в декількох місцях.

Дієприкметник **минулого часу** у реченні виступає обставиною, коли стоїть після **сполучників when**(коли), **while** (в той час як), **if** (якщо), **as if** (ніби), **as though** (неначе), **though** (хоча).

- *He fell as if hit by someone.* – Він впав, неначе його хтось вдарив.
- *When questioned about her boyfriend Kate blushed.* – Коли її запитали про її хлопця, Кейт залилася червоним.
- *He told me his secret which, if discovered by others, would destroy his life.* – Він розповів мені свій секрет, що зруйнує його життя, якщо інші про нього дізнаються.

Складний присудок

Англійські дієприкметники в реченні можуть вживатися як іменна частина **складного присудка**. В цій функції використовується неозначений дієприкметник теперішнього часу в активному стані (використовується досить нечасто) та дієприкметник минулого часу. В цьому випадку дієприкметники також можуть визначатися як **прикметники**, утворені від дієслів.

- **Дієприкметник минулого часу**

- *The door is locked. – Двері закриті.*
- *I have no money. I'm broken. – У мене немає грошей. Я бідняк (збанкрутілий).*
- *Дісприкетник теперішнього часу*
- *This situation is just terrifying! – Ця ситуація просто страшна! (така, що лякає)*
- *The whole day has been humiliating. – Весь цей день був принизливим.*

Виконання граматичних вправ

Exercise 1. Put in the verbs in brackets as participles present participle or past participle into the gaps.

-
1. He saw his friend (**go**) out with Sue.
 2. The bus crashed into the blue car (**drive**) down the hill.
 3. Peter hurt his leg (**do**) karate.
 4. The umbrella (**find**) at the bus stop belongs to John Smith.
 5. The people (**dance**) in the street are all very friendly.
 6. I heard my mother (**talk**) on the phone.
 7. My uncle always has his car (**wash**).
 8. We stood (**wait**) for the taxi.
 9. (**look**) down from the tower we saw many people walking in the streets.
 10. The people drove off in a (**steal**) car.
-

Exercise 2. Complete the assignments.

1. Use the words in brackets as participles in the gaps.

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/participles_phrases.htm

2. Fill in the correct participle form.

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/participles/exercises?10>

3. Put in the verbs in brackets as Present Participle into the gaps.

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/present_participle.htm

4. <https://www.native-english.ru/tests/participle>

5. Choose the right participle to complete the sentence.

<https://www.learnenglish.de/english-tests/participles/present-or-past.html>

Exercise 3. Rewrite the sentences replacing the italic part with a present participle.

1. *She was talking to her friend* and forgot everything around her.

→

2. *Since we watch the news every day* we know what's going on in the world.

→

3. *They are vegetarians* and don't eat meat.

→

4. *The dog wagged its tail* and bit the postman.

→

5. *While she was tidying up her room* she found some old photos.

→

6. *He was a good boy* and helped his mother in the kitchen.

→

7. *As they didn't have enough money* they spent their holidays at home last year.

→

8. The man was sitting in the cafe. *He was reading a paper.*

→

9. *Since I didn't feel well* I didn't go to the cinema.

→

10. *She walked home* and met an old friend.

→

Exercise 4. Make the test

Suddenly Stella noticed the smoke through the roof of one of the houses.

- come
- having come
- coming

Alice didn't like her Biology classes; she thought they were

- boring
- bored
- being boring

I don't really see what can be done about the picture.

- having been ruined
- being ruined
- ruined

Thank you for the information, - Mandy said what to do next.

- not knowing
- not having known
- not known

..... , Derek told Alice one of his invariable jokes and thus avoided the confession.

- Pressed

- Being pressed
- Having been pressed

..... to see as much as possible of the town, we hired a car.

- Wishing
- Wished
- Having wished

..... by the beauty of the girl's face, Lester didn't notice that she was sitting in a wheelchair.

- Fascinated
- Fascinating
- Being fascinated

They looked at Julia in surprise as though her story.

- not believed
- not having believed
- not believing

A white shawl around the girl's shoulders made her look like a Greek goddess.

- being wrapped
- wrapped
- having been wrapped

..... the film at least a dozen times, he knew it almost by heart.

- having seen
- having been seen
- seeing

I want my phone number because people often get the wrong number.

- changed
- having changed
- being changed

The girl was sitting with her back to the window, her head half

- having been turned
- turned
- being turned

..... the British museum before, I found the way there easily enough.

- Having visited
- Visited
- Visiting

Jenny looked up and saw her husband her reflection in the mirror.

- watching
- watched
- having watched

She bent down and looked at the tiny kitten under the table.

- sitting
- having sat
- having been sat

Exercise 10. Translate the following conditional sentences into Ukrainian:

1. Having prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away.

2. While crossing the street one should first look to the left and then to the right.
3. People watching a performance are called an audience.
4. Being very ill, she could not go to school.
5. Being busy, he postponed his trip.
6. Having been shown the wrong direction, the travellers soon lost their way.
7. The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one.
8. Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help.
9. He stood watching the people who were coming down the street shouting and waving their hands.

Exercise II. Take the proper participle form.

1. The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
2. Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.
3. The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.
4. The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
5. Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table?
6. The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
7. The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.
8. The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.
9. Do you know the girl (playing, played) in the garden?
10. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting.
11. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
12. The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
13. (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann.
14. Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more.
15. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
16. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.

Exercise 12. Translate the following conditional sentences into English.

1. Я ще не переглянув всіх журналів, надісланих нам з Києва.
2. Машини, замовлені на донецькому заводі, прибудуть через кілька днів.
3. Я вже перевірів всі твори, написані студентами моєї групи.
4. Покажіть мені список слухачів, які вивчають англійську мову.
5. Всі студенти, які беруть участь в цій роботі, повинні прийти в інститут сьогодні в 6 години вечора.
6. Маючи такий хороший словник, ви легко зможете перевести цю статтю.
7. Переходячи через міст, я зустрів Вільяма.
8. Ви повинні бути дуже уважні, граючи в шахи.
9. Будучи дуже втомленим, я вирішив залишитися вдома.
10. Капітан стояв на палубі, даючи розпорядження матросам.
11. Ми довго сиділи в саду, розмовляючи про нашу поїздку на південь.
12. Проживши кілька років в Англії, він вивчив англійську мову дуже добре

Exercise 13. Translate into English.

1. Почувши кроки, він відчув занепокоєння.
2. Випивши гаряче молоко, дитина заснула.
3. Граючи в садку, діти не помітили, що стало темно.
4. Підійшовши до вікна, він відкрив його.
5. Вона читала книгу, лежачи на дивані.
6. Прочитавши книгу, вона встала з дивану і підійшла до вікна.

Exercise 14. Translate into English.

1. Я показав йому список книг, прочитаних в цьому році слухачами нашої групи.

2. Людина, який написав цю статтю, добре знає життя спортсменів.
3. Втративши ключ, він не міг увійти в свою кімнату.
4. Повернувши наліво, ми побачили велику нову будівлю.
5. Він показав нам список товарів, що експортуються цією фірмою.
6. Вивчивши питання детально, він зміг відповісти на всі запитання, поставлені йому репортером.
7. Завтра ми будемо відчувати машину, сконструйовану Стеном.
8. Він тихо закрив двері, не бажаючи будити її.
9. Дізнавшись, що він все ще в Харкові, я подзвонив йому по телефону.
10. Студенти, які закінчили переклад статті, можуть вийти з аудиторії.
11. Не отримавши від нього відповіді, він вирішив написати йому ще раз.
12. Під час доповіді я помітив молодого чоловіка, що сидів в кутку залу і слухав доповідача з великою увагою.
13. Будучи дуже розсіяним, він зробив кілька помилок, переписуючи текст.
14. «Я повинен йти», - сказав він, вставши зі стільця.
15. Вчені, що брали участь в експедиції, були нагороджені урядом.
16. Не знаючи дороги на вокзал, я вирішив звернутися до людини, що стояв на розі.
17. Він поїхав, не обговоривши цього питання зі мною.
18. Знаючи його дуже добре, я міг рекомендувати його як дуже хорошого працівника.
19. З'ясувавши, що наступний поїзд піде тільки о 11 годині вечора, я вирішив поїхати ранковим поїздом.

Робота з текстами за спеціальністю

Exercise 1. Read the text.

Group sports.

Needless to say that sport plays an important role in our life. It gives us much pleasure and many moments of joy. There are a lot of kinds of sports such as swimming, wrestling, cycling, box, football, hockey, track and field athletics. All of them are useful and exciting and help us to keep feet.

As for me I am fond of jogging and figure skating. I was going in for figure skating when I was a child and achieved good results. This is very elegant sport. You should control your body very well, if you wish to skate gracefully. And you should apply great efforts at every coaching. Now every winter if I have spare time, I go to the nearest skating-rink with my friends and we have much pleasure, skating together. I don't forget to watch Figure Skating Championships, where our best sportsmen and sportswomen perform. Their compulsory and free programmes are beyond description and one can't help admiring them. In spring and summer I prefer to go in for jogging. This is very popular sport, very useful for your health. You slowly run and enjoy the beauty of nature around. Millions of people all over the world are fond of jogging as it helps to keep your heart healthy and your figure – slim

Speaking about sports I can't help saying about football, because this is very spectacular kind of sports. There are a lot football teams, football events, fan clubs in almost every country of the world. Some football players are world-famous, they make excellent careers and take part in each championship. Football matches attract a lot of spectators, who come to support their favourites.

As for me, I am a football fan of Italian team "Roma" and my favourite player is Francesco Totti. I remember having been taken to the match between "Roma" and their competitors. The stands were full of spectators. They shouted to cheer the teams and swung the flags... The match started and 10 minutes later I saw a ball, flying from Totti into the goal. I was very happy! I was sure that my favourite team could be only the winner! The match was very exciting and the players were determined only to win. They did their best and won the game with a

score 3 to 2. I was very proud of their victory. No doubt, "Roma" is one of the best teams in the world!

Thus we see how many different kinds of sports exist and can please us. I think it necessary that everybody should go in for sports!

Answer the questions to the text

1. What sports are there?
2. Are all sports useful?
3. What sports does the narrator like?
4. What needs to be done to gracefully skate?
5. Where does the storyteller go every winter?
6. What does the narrator never forget?
7. What does he prefer to do in spring and summer?
8. What can we enjoy while running?
9. What kind of running helps keep your heart healthy and your body slim?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases.

10. What kind of sport is very entertaining?
11. What team fan is the storyteller?
12. What does the narrator consider necessary?

Exercise 2. Read the text and answer the questions.

Team sport in Great Britain

Most people in Great Britain are real sport-lovers. Even if they don't go in for sport, they like to talk about it. Perhaps, you didn't know, but many kinds of sport have taken the origin in Great Britain. Cricket, football, rugby, tennis, table tennis, badminton, squash, canoeing and snooker were invented in Britain.

Britain's national sport is football or soccer. It was played there as far back as medieval times. Nowadays it has become the most popular game all over the world. There is no national football team in Great Britain. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have their separate football clubs, which compete in European and World Cup matches.

English football fans are fond of most exciting games which are held between teams from the same city. For example, between Manchester United and Manchester City, Arsenal and Chelsea from London.

There are plenty of amateur association football clubs. Many schools form their own football teams, offering students an opportunity of entering prestigious universities according to their sport achievements.

There is a certain type of football called rugby. The game is called so because it was originated at Rugby — a well-known English public school. As well as common football it is a game played by two teams of fifteen players each. The game takes place on a field 100 metres long and 80 metres wide. There are goal posts at both ends of the field. Rugby is played with an oval or egg-shaped ball which can be carried by hands and kicked. The ball is passed from hand to hand in order to be thrown across the goal line. It is a rather violent game, that is why the players must be big and strong. Another requirement for the players is to wear helmets, masks and chest and shoulder padding.

Cricket is a popular summer sport in Britain. There are many cricket clubs in the country. Cricket players wear a certain uniform — white boots, a white T-shirt and white trousers. One cricket game takes a terribly long time. There are two teams of 11 players each and test matches between national teams can last up to 5 days. The spectators have to be very patient. The game is played on a pitch with a wicket at each end. The rules of the game have changed over the years. It is a game which is associated with long sunny summer afternoons, the smell of new-mown grass and the sound of leather ball beating the willow cricket bat. Cricket is more popular among men, but it is also played by women and girls.

Answer the questions

1. What is the national sport in the UK?
2. What game has become the most popular today in the world?
3. What games do football fans really like?
4. What do many schools offer when they organize their own football teams?
5. What is rugby?

6. How many players are there in each rugby team?
7. Why should rugby players be big and strong?
8. What form do cricketers wear?
9. How long can a cricket match last?
10. What is the purpose of cricket?
11. What is cricket associated with?
12. Where and when did cricket originate?

Exercise 3. Read the text and answer the questions.

Team sport in Ukraine

Football

Let's talk about the most popular and famous sport in Ukraine as we have of what to be proud of in football despite rather bad than good results.

Real heyday for Ukrainian football was in times of Soviet Union when national team of USSR was one of the top-teams in the world and won a lot of trophies. It was time of victorious play of Dynamo Kiev and their legendary trainer, Valeri Lobanovski. Also that team was memorable by such famous football players like Oleg Blohin (who was also the trainer of national team Ukraine in 2003-2007 and 2011-2012) and Ihor Belanov. Both won the Golden Ball in 1975 and 1986 respectively.

The first years of independence were hard for Ukrainian football. Adaptation was very long-termed but in the beginning of 21-s century Dynamo Kiev regained the former conditions and began to show nice quality of play. In this time were famous Andrei Shevchenko, Serghei Rebrov, Oleg Luzhny, Anatoly Tymoschuk and many other players of Ukrainian team. The most prominent achievement of Ukrainian football was getting to top-8 teams at the World Cup 2006 in Germany.

Volleyball

This kind of sports in Ukraine also has good Soviet traditions. Ukrainians were the part of national team USSR which was very famous and powerful at the

international competitions. As example I can mention , who was twice gold medalist at Olympic Games in Tokyo and Mexico (1964, 1968) and a bronze medalist at Berlin Olympics in 1972.

Unfortunately, in modern Ukraine there is no decent financial support for voleball, so our voleyball league is on fairly low level and held on local voleyball sport committees and sportsmen enthusiasm mostly.

The only really strong team in Ukraine we can distinguish now. It's Kharkovan Lokomotiv based on eponymous sport complex in the neighborhood with futsal team. Complex Lokomotiv belongs to Ukrainian South Railway and this structure is fully maintains the problems and finance of the teams.

Lokomotiv is broadly famous all over the Europe. It was a champion of Top-team Cup in 2004 and often get to top-rounds of the second best European voleyball competition named CEV cup. Currently Lokomotiv acting in Russian voleyball league which is considered among the best leagues in the world (including such famous teams as Zenith Kazan, Belogorye, Dynamo Moscow and many other).

Handball

Women handball much more spreaded and famous in Ukraine. Among them legendary women's team "Spartak" from Kiev, headed by Igor Turchin. "Red and White" 13 times won the European Cup, and athletes Zinaida Turchin and Larissa Carlova have been the best in the world and European championships.

In middle 2000-s most strong and titled team in Ukraine was "Motor" from Zaporizhya. But in 2009 because of financial problems women team was disbanded completely. Another big team of Ukraine, Lvovan Galychanka also experienced big problems and sufficiently lower their game-level. The castling of main sponsors of women`s handball had been warmed up a men`s handball a little bit. Eponymous team from Zaporizhya showed some good results on Euroarena but it was not last long. Our days seemed to be the last days of professional Ukrainian handball as it was realted and very dependent from big industrial

companies which are now in 2014 are in disastrous situation and sports is the last problem to be solved by them.

Answer the questions to the text

1. What is the most popular sport in Ukraine?
2. What time was the real heyday for Ukrainian football?
3. Who was the legendary coach of this time?
4. Who were the famous players of the national team of Ukraine?
5. What event was the most outstanding achievement of Ukrainian football?
6. Why is our volleyball league quite low?
7. What is a really strong volleyball team in Ukraine that we can single out now?
8. Who owns the Locomotive Complex?
9. Which athletes were the best at the world and European handball championships?
10. Why did Our days seem to be the last days of professional Ukrainian handball?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

1. Справжній розквіт українського футболу
2. була однією з найкращих команд світу та завоювала багато трофеїв
3. був тренером національної збірної України
4. Адаптація була дуже довготерміновою
5. Найвидатнішим досягненням українського футболу
6. був двічі золотим призером Олімпійських ігор
7. немає гідної фінансової підтримки волейболу
8. тримається в місцевих комітетах
9. ця структура повністю підтримує проблеми та фінанси команд
10. були найкращими на чемпіонатах світу та Європи
11. найсильнішою та титулованою командою в Україні
12. зазнала великих проблем і досить знизила рівень гри

Exercise 4. Write essay about :

1. Team Play
2. Team sports in Ukraine

Exercise 5. Watch the video by topics

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3t6hM5tR1fA>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tZJ5ZgN5glk>
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mcG0yMCTMs0>

**Тема 7. Система освіти в Україні. Масаж та фізична реабілітація.
Дієприкметник. Дієприкметникові конструкції**

Мета вивчення: Введення та закріплення лексики та граматичного матеріалу, розвиток навичок монологічного та діалогічного мовлення.

Обсяг навчального часу: 5 годин

Оцінювання: 4 б.

Обладнання: конспекти лекцій, відеоматеріали та посібники, рекомендовані до використання.

Основні питання:

1. Вивчення лексики за темою.
2. Виконання практичних завдань.
3. Ознайомлення з проблемами щодо цієї теми

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Вивчення активного вокабуляру

Educational

Boarding school ['bɔ:rdɪŋ sku:l] – *школа-інтернат*

Technical college ['teknɪkl 'kɑ:lɪdʒ] – *технікум*

Vocational college [vɒv'keɪʃənl 'kɑ:lɪdʒ] – *професійний коледж*

Higher education ['haɪər ,edʒu'keɪʃn] – *вища освіта*

Degree [di'ɡri:] – *ступінь*

Register ['redʒɪstər] – *журнал*

Lecture hall ['lektʃər hɔ:l] – *аудиторія*

Hall of residence – *гуртожиток*

Undergraduate [ˌʌndər'grædʒuət] – *студент (до закінчення бакалавріату)*

Exam [ɪg'zæm] – *іспит*

Gym [dʒɪm] – *спортзал*

Physical rehabilitation

Rehabilitation [ˌrihəˌbɪlə'teɪʃən] – *реабілітація*

General means ['dʒenrəl mi:n] – загальні засоби

Trauma ['traumə] – травма, ушкодження

Injury ['ɪndʒəri] – поранення

Overuse injury – надмірне поранення

Disability [ˌdɪsə'biləti] – вада

Muscular system – м'язова система

Pathology [pə'θɑ:lədʒi] – патологія

Inflammation [ˌɪnflə'meɪʃn] – запалення

Tear [teɪ] – розірвати, надірвати, розрив

Skin [skɪn] – шкіра

Load [ləʊd] – навантаження

Overstrain [ˌoʊvə'streɪn] – перенапруга, перевтома, надрив,
перенапруження

Facilitate [fə'sɪlɪteɪt] – полегшувати, допомагати, сприяти

Caregiving – догляд, піклування, лікування

Prosthesis [prə:'θi:sis] – протезування

Nervous System – нервова система

Increases risk [ˌɪn'kri:st rɪsk] – збільшує ризик

Long-term ['lɔ:ŋ'tɜ:m] – тривалий період

Leaping ['li:pɪŋ] – стрибаючи

Joints [ˌdʒɔɪnts] – суглоби

Alignment [ə'laɪnmənt] – вирівнювання

Demands [ˌdɪ'mændz] – вимоги

Squatting ['skwɑ:tɪŋ] – присідання

Chronic disease ['kra:nɪk dɪ'zi:z] – хронічна хвороба

Flexibility [ˌfleksə'biləti] – гнучкість

Preventive [prɪ'ventɪv] – профілактичний

Supplement ['sʌplɪmənt] – доповнення

Виконання практичних завдань

Exercise 1 . *Read and translate the text into Ukrainian:*

Education System of Ukraine

The future and the destiny of our country depends, to a great extent, on young people's general education and professional training and their intellectual and spiritual values.

The country plans to take all branchers of the economy to the most advanced levels of science and engineering, carry out extensive automation of production, ensure a basic increase in labour productivity, and take the production of output to the level of the best world samples. To carry out all these plans our country needs highly educated and highly qualified people.

The education system of Ukraine can be divided in the following types: the basic or fundamental school, the vocational and technical secondary school and higher school. Each type of the school has its task: the general school has to give young generation profound and solid knowledge of the fundamentals of sciences and how to use them practically. The most important task to be solved by school is practical training for labour activities according to the demands of life, of social, scientific and technological progress. The vocational secondary school gives young people a secondary education plus trade training.

Then goes the higher school. Each year many people enter higher educational establishments: institutes and universities.

To be admitted one must have good knowledge of the subjects taught in secondary school which have the same curricula.

Higher education is accessible to all. Young men and women have the chance of entering an institute or university. Girls students even predominate in teacher's, medical and some other institutes. Institutions of higher education have preparatory departments for those who work in agriculture and industry and are demobilized from the army. After completing the ten-month preparatory course and passing exams they are enrolled as students.

The country has three types of institutions of higher education: universities, polytechnical and specialized institutes. There are many new and old universities in Ukraine. Among them, no doubt, we can name the Lviv University. Studies, research work, social activity, various kinds of sport — they are all part of students' life. Students who have an aptitude and desire for research work may begin postgraduate studies immediately after graduation.

Answer the questions to the text

1. What types can be divided education of Ukraine?
2. What secondary vocational school gives to young people?
3. What you need to enter the university?
4. Who is available to higher education?
5. What types of higher education institutions?
6. What are the universities in Ukraine?
7. What is the main task of the school?
8. Why do we need highly educated and highly qualified people?
9. What should a comprehensive school give people

Exercise 2. Watch the video by topics

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=82NrAnd_xKc

Exercise 3. Put the words in a right order.

Education plays a very important role in our life. It may reveal our abilities and help _____. It also influences the formation of the personality. We often remember our teachers for decades.

The system of education in Ukraine _____. The system of secondary education in Ukraine includes primary junior and senior secondary

forms. Children usually start to go to school at the age of 6 or 7. Primary forms are 1—4 forms. Junior secondary forms are 5—9 forms. After the 9th form children may enter technical schools or colleges of different types. After the 11—12 forms _____ . Those who graduate from a technical school or a college may also study further at a higher educational institution.

The system of higher education _____ conservatories. They usually offer a five-year course of study. Nowadays a new system of training is introduced: Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. When students receive their diploma, they may study further. Post-graduate education and scientific research work are not _____. But in some fields of science there are outstanding research papers and discoveries.

- a) to choose the right occupation in life
- b) includes secondary and higher education
- c) children may enter higher educational institutions
- d) includes universities, academies, institutes and
- e) very popular now among young people

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

1. відправляти уроки поштою
2. спонтанність навчання
3. розробляти власні курси
4. доставляти / відправляти поштою
5. слухати на поширене заперечення
6. період проживання

Exercise 4. Write essay:

- Types of education in Ukraine
- Ukrainian schools
- Education system of Ukraine

Вивчення граматичного матеріалу

Дієприкметник (Participle) – це безособова форма дієслова, що передає ознаку предмета за дією та відповідає на питання «який?» та «що роблячи?». Англійські дієприкметники поєднують у собі ознаки дієслова, прикметника, а також прислівника. Дієприкметник не змінюється за категоріями числа, особи та способу, також він не має ступенів порівняння. В залежності від контексту у реченні англійський дієприкметник може відповідати дієприкметнику та дієприслівнику в українській мові, однак часто він передається підрядним реченням.

Що роблячи? (як дієприслівник української мови)

*I always sing while **doing** housework. – Я завжди співаю, пораючись по дому.*

Який? (як дієприкметник української мови)

*I have read a story **written** by my son. – Я прочитав оповідь, написану моїм сином.*

Частка *not* завжди ставиться перед дієприкметником, до якого належить.

***Not** being able to swim, Ann was afraid to get in the water. – Не вміючи плавати, Енн боялася заходити у воду.*

*She was looking out the window **not** paying attention to our conversation. – Вона дивилася у вікно, не звертаючи уваги на нашу розмову.*

Дієприкметник теперішнього часу (Present Participle або Participle I) має дві видові форми в активному та пасивному станах. Він утворюється за допомогою додавання закінчення *-ing* до основи смислових дієслів або до допоміжних дієслів *to be, to have*, що вживаються з формою *Participle II*, якщо цього потребує форма дієприкметника.

Неозначений дієприкметник (Indefinite Participle 1) в активному та пасивному станах вказує на дію, що відбувається одночасно з іншою дією, вираженою дієсловом-присудком. Також цей дієприкметник може вказувати на дію, що не залежить від певного часу взагалі або ж її час невідомий.

Активний стан

*Who is this **crying** boy? – Хто цей хлопчик, що плаче?*

*While **listening** to his stories, Kate couldn't help laughing. – Слухаючи його розповіді, Кейт не могла стримати сміх.*

Пасивний стан

***Being written** in pencil the text was difficult to read. – Було складно читати текст, так як він був написаний олівцем.*

***Being left** alone in the house Ann didn't know what to do. – Енн, яку залишили одну вдома, не знала, що їй робити.*

Доконаний дієприслівник (Perfect Participle 1) в активному та пасивному станах вказує на дію, що відбулася або протікала до іншої дії, вираженої дієсловом-присудком.

Активний стан

*Nancy and Mark, **having washed** their hands, sat down at the table. – Ненсі та Марк вимили руки та сіли за стіл.*

***Having been** friends at school we still keep in touch. – Ми були друзями в школі та до цих пір підтримуємо зв'язок один з одним.*

Пасивний стан

***Having been cheated** once Michael doesn't trust anyone. – Так як Майкла вже один раз обдурили, він нікому не довіряє.*

***Not having been informed** beforehand I didn't know when to come to the meeting. – Так як мені не сповістили заздалегідь, я не знав, коли приходити на збори.*

Неозначений дієприкметник вживається замість доконаного дієприкметника з дієсловами сприйняття та руху, навіть якщо дія передає значення передування іншій дії.

to arrive – прибувати

to come – приходити

to enter – входити

to hear – чути

to look – дивитись

to see – бачити

to seize – схопити

to turn – повертати

***Arriving** at the hotel we could relax at last. – Коли ми приїхали в готель, ми нарешті змогли відпочити.*

***Hearing** someone coming Jack rushed to hide his diary. – Почувши, що хтось йде, Джек побіг ховати свій щоденник.*

***Entering** the shop Clark stood a bit in the doorway and then went to the cashier. – Зайшовши до магазину, Кларк постояв трохи у проході, а потім пішов до касира.*

Дієприкметник теперішнього часу (**Participle I**) вживається для утворення часів Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Future Continuous, а також Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous та Future Perfect Continuous.

*Jack is **studying** now. – Джек зараз вчиться.*

*She will be **working** at 8 a.m. tomorrow. – Завтра о 8-й ранку вона буде працювати.*

Дієприкметник минулого часу (Past Participle або Participle II) вживається для утворення часових форм Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect та форми пасивного стану (це так звана третя форма дієслова).

*I have **finished** my work long time ago. – Я закінчив свою роботу дуже давно.*

*My cup is **broken** so may I use yours? – Моя чашка розбита, тому можна я візьму твою?*

Як означення

Форми англійських дієприкметників в реченні можуть використовуватися як означення до іменників або займенників. Вони можуть стояти як перед словом, яке означають, так і після нього. В цій функції частіш за все використовується форма неозначеного дієприкметника теперішнього часу (Participle I) в активному стані або ж дієприкметник минулого часу (Participle II).

Дієприкметник теперішнього часу

***Approaching** bus was already full. – Автобус, що під'їжджав, був вже забитим.*

*Those **working** men look tired. – Ті чоловіки, що працюють, виглядають втомленими.*

Дієприкметник минулого часу

***Faded** leaves covered my garden. – Зів'яле листя накрило мій сад.*

*She threw away the chair **broken** by me. – Вона викинула стілець, зламаний мною.*

Як обставина

Англійські дієприкметники в реченні також можуть вживатися як обставина часу, причини, порівняння. Без сполучників використовується дієприкметник теперішнього часу, а також його форми доконаного виду та пасивного стану.

Having finished the task Jack could go home. – Виконавши завдання, Джек міг йти додому.

Having been broken in several places the vase was thrown away. – Вазу викинули, так як вона була розбита в декількох місцях.

Дієприкметник минулого часу у реченні виступає обставиною, коли стоїть після сполучників when (коли), while (в той час як), if (якщо), as if (ніби), as though (неначе), though (хоча).

*He fell as if **hit** by someone.* – Він впав, неначе його хтось вдарив.

*When **questioned** about her boyfriend Kate blushed.* – Коли її запитали про її хлопця, Кейт залилася червоним.

Складний присудок

Англійські дієприкметники в реченні можуть вживатися як іменна частина складного присудка. В цій функції використовується неозначений дієприкметник теперішнього часу в активному стані (використовується досить нечасто) та дієприкметник минулого часу. В цьому випадку дієприкметники також можуть визначатися як прикметники, утворені від дієслів.

Дієприкметник минулого часу

*The door is **locked**.* – Двері закриті.

*I have no money. I'm **broken**.* – У мене немає грошей. Я бідняк (збанкрутілий).

Дієприкметник теперішнього часу

*This situation is just **terrifying**!* – Ця ситуація просто страшна! (така, що лякає)

*The whole day has been **humiliating**.* – Весь цей день був принизливим.

Виконання граматичних вправ

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets

1. A woman __ (wear) a red shirt opened the door and smiled.
2. Salo, __ (produce) in Ukraine, is exported all over the world.+
3. Vasya works in a bakery __ (make) cakes and pastries.
4. A car __ (belong) to our boss has been stolen.
5. Pictures __ (paint) by Kirill Matveev are usually sold for thousands of dollars.
6. A lorry __ (carry) beer crashed on the motorway.
7. This is a vegetarian canteen. None of the dishes __ (serve) here contains pork.
8. The book, __ (write) by V. Sedortsov, has been made into a film.
9. The coffee __ (serve) here is really tasty.
10. Have you seen those people __ (work) on the road?

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences with attention to the form of the Participle

1. The texts translated by the students were not very difficult.
2. When translating some new texts he usually wrote out all new words.
3. If translated into Russian, this article will be of great importance for me.
4. The text being translated by the students is not very difficult.
5. Having been written the letter had to be posted in the evening.
6. Having passed the examination he joined a group of students who were standing in the corridor.
7. The engineers invited to our plant are well-known specialists.
8. Being invited too late his friend could not come.
9. The lecture followed by an experiment was interesting.
10. When asked, the student answered very well.
11. Ice melts when heated.

12. Having solved this important problem, the scientist made a report.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets using the past participle. Translate the sentences.

1. The letter (to write) by him was very long.
2. We are interested in the goods (to produce) by this factory.
3. She didn't understand the word (to say) by him.
4. He didn't see the things (to keep) in her box.
5. I don't like the video (to buy) yesterday.
6. This is the house (to build) many years ago.
7. The question (to put) to the professor was important.
8. When (to offer) to work abroad, he refused.
9. The article on agriculture (to publish) in this magazine was written by Smith.
10. You can get the book (to recommend) by our teacher in the library.
11. When (to use) for building purposes, concrete is very important.
12. When (to complete) the new building will accommodate 3000 students.

Exercise 4. Online tests

<https://onlinetestpad.com/ru/test/2532-prichastie-participle-variant-3>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/participles/exercises?10>

<https://iloveenglish.ru/tests/participle>

Exercise 5. Choose the correct answer:

1. Lisa has (gone, went) home already.
2. The prize-winning essay was (wrote, written) by my brother.
3. (Examined, examining) by a doctor, his wrist will heal soon.
4. I shook the bright (wrapping, wrapped) gift before opening it.
5. (Waking, being walked) slowly, the dog stretched its legs.

6. The pet (choosing, chosen) by Tim is a baby rabbit.
7. The athlete, (sweating, sweated) heavily, grabbed a towel and a bottle of water.
8. I didn't want to eat the (burned, being burned) potatoes that my sister had (cook, cooked).
9. Everyone (involved, having involved) in the discussion expressed his or her opinion.
10. (Smiled, smiling) I opened my birthday present.
11. The (married, marrying) couple set out on their honeymoon.
12. (Surrounded, surrounding) by the smell of apples, I walked through the orchard.
13. I often buy cheese (imported, importing) from Paris.
14. We all praised the cake (baking, baked) by my mother.
15. When (playing, played) tennis he slipped and broke his leg.

Exercise 6. Form a participle I of the verb in the form Present Active:

1. To go
2. To leave
3. To stay
4. To break
5. To drive
6. To fail
7. To stop

Exercise 7. Type in the....

A) Present participle

- 1.(search) ____ for her gloves, she dug through the entire wardrobe.
- 2.(whistle) ____ a song, she danced through the house with the mop.
- 3.(sit) ____ in the shade, we ate cake and drank coffee.
- 4.The child sat at the desk (paint) ____ a picture.

5.(run) ____ to the bus stop, she lost her shoe.

B) Past participle

6.(blind) ____ by the sun, the driver didn't see the stop sign.

7.(prepare) ____ by the chef himself, the dinner will be a real treat.

8.(sing) ____ by him, every song sounds just wonderful.

9.(misuse) ____ as a refuse dump, the place became more and more shabby.

10.Though (bear) ____ in England, she spent most of her childhood in the United States.

Exercise 8. Turn the underlined part of the sentence into a participle clause.

1.We are lying in the sun and we are enjoying life.

→ ____, we are enjoying life.

2.The boy had brushed his teeth. He was allowed to watch a few more minutes of television.

→ ____, the boy was allowed to watch a few more minutes of television.

3.The children sat on their beds and watched the thunderstorm.

→ ____ the children watched the thunderstorm_.

4.They were surprised by a sudden storm and had to seek shelter under a tree.

→ ____, they had to seek shelter under a tree.

5.When they had found the secret island, they started searching for the treasure.

→ ____, they started searching for the treasure.

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1.A woman ____ (wear) a blue hat opened the door.score

2.Champagne, ____ (produced) in France, is exported all over the world.score

3. My sister works in a bakery ____ (make) cakes. score
4. A million dollars worth of jewellery ____ (belong) to the President's wife has been stolen. score
5. Pictures ____ (paint) by Picasso usually sell for millions of pounds. score
6. A lorry ____ (carry) fruit crashed on the motorway. score
7. This is a vegetarian restaurant. None of the dishes ____ (serve) here contain meat or fish. score
8. The Harry Potter books, ____ (write) by JK Rowling, have all been made into films. score.

Exercise 10. Combine the following pairs of sentences by using participles

1. We met a boy. He was carrying a heavy bag.
2. The house was decorated with lights. It looked beautiful.
3. The robbers saw the policeman. They ran away.
4. I found the door open. I went inside.
5. The police saw the body. It was floating down the river.
6. He cried at the top of his voice. He rushed at the thief.
7. We had worked for several hours. We came out of the office.
8. The troops gave a blow to the enemy. It was stunning.
9. His handwriting was illegible. I couldn't figure out what he had written.
10. We make some friendships in childhood. They last for ever.

Exercise 11. Participle Adjectives 1. Choose the correct adjective:

- 1) My nephew was ____ (amused / amusing) by the clown.
- 2) It's so ____ (frustrated / frustrating) ! No matter how much I study I can't seem to remember this vocabulary.
- 3) This lesson is so ____ (bored / boring).
- 4) I'm feeling ____ (depressed / depressing) , so I'm going to go home, eat some chocolate, and go to bed early with a good book.
- 5) I thought her idea was absolutely ____ (fascinated / fascinating) .

- 6) This maths problem is so ____ (confused / confusing) ! Can you help me?
- 7) The teacher was really ____ (amused / amusing) , so the lesson passed quickly.
- 8) The journey was ____ (exhausted / exhausting) ! Twelve hours by bus!
- 9) The plane began to move in a rather ____ (alarmed / alarming) way.
- 10) He was ____ (frightened / frightening) when he saw the spider.

Exercise 12. Complete the following sentences using the present participle or past participle form of the verb.

1. A child dreads fire.
- A) burnt
B) burned
2. He was wearing a shirt.
- A) tearing
B) torn
3. the wicked man, the boy ran into the house.
- A) Seen
B) Seeing
4. occupied with work, he couldn't meet us.
- A) Being
B) Been
5. by her behavior, he walked out.
- A) Irritated
B) Irritating
6. It was in the storm.
- A) broken
B) breaking
7. He lived alone, by everybody.
- A) forgetting
B) forgotten

8. I love the noise of rain.

A) falling

B) fallen

9. The house looked

A) abandoned

B) abandoning

Exercise 13. Participles used as adjectives 2. Choose the correct adjective

1. This treatment is really great. It makes me feel so _____.

A) relaxed

B) relaxing

2. I didn't like that movie. I thought it was too _____.

A) depressed

B) depressing

3. He wasn't _____ with my response.

A) satisfied

B) satisfying

4. What an _____ situation!

A) embarrassed

B) embarrassing

5. I can't talk anymore because I'm really _____.

A) tired

B) tiring

6. My grandmother's ankles were _____ from walking so much.

A) swelled

B) swollen

Робота з текстами за спеціальністю

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text:

The effect of massage on individual systems of the body

Playgrounds, fields, pits, gyms, courts and pools abound in young people going in for sports. The increasing interest in sports increases the risk of injuries. An injury can be caused by a a single macrotrauma or repetitive microtrauma. Repetitive trauma or "overuse" might happen as a result of six risk factors, which are as follows:

1) training errors; 2) the wrong balance of strength, flexibility or bulk; 3) anatomic misalignment of the lower extremities; 4) faulty playing surface; 5) associated diseases of the lower extremities, such as old injuries or arthritis; 6) growing-up.

Contrary to the common opinion, athletes are not able to regain their sporting abilities immediately. They need supervised rehabilitation programs that begin at the playground. The immediate objective lies in reducing any possibility of further harm. The long-term goal of rehabilitation is to restore all functions of the young organization that enable athletes to play and to do sports without any risk. The general measures of rehabilitation are aimed at improving the work of the cardiovascular system by normalizing the mobility and flexibility of the joints.

Complete rehabilitation is synchronous to return to play. Premature return to athletic activities can put a sportsman at a risk of a repeated injury and the development of chronic disease. The criteria for the return include full, painful and biomechanically normal mobility, strength and passing appropriate functional tests such as vertical leaping, running or squatting. Supportive or preventive devices can supplement rehabilitation process and provide stability and anatomic alignment of the body to sporting demands.

Answer the questions to the text

1. What can cause injury?
2. As a result of which repeated injury or "overuse" may occur?
3. What are the general rehabilitation measures aimed at?
4. What do athletes need to regain your athletic ability.
5. What is the goal Long-term rehabilitation goal?
6. What is the danger of premature return to sports?
7. What are the criteria needed to return to sports?
8. How do assistive or preventative devices help?
9. What increases the risk of injury?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

1. Травма хребта
2. Спільні умови
3. Інсульт
4. Несправна гральна поверхня
5. Помилки навчання

Exercise 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. Young athletes are able to regain their sporting abilities within a short period of time after injuries.
2. Anatomic misalignment of the lower limbs belongs to one of the risk factors.
3. Complete rehabilitation means returning to play having restored all the functions of the body.
4. The most risky kind of sport for men is track-and-field.
5. Repetitive trauma might be caused mainly by a faulty playing surface.

Exercise 3. Match the phrases.

A) block or burst of the blood supply to the brain. The most important part of stroke recovery is early rehab that often starts right away in the hospital. Rehab can help you relearn how to manage daily activities. It can also help you get back lost function and prevent more damage.

B) Neck and back injuries need early treatment for the best results. Physical therapy and rehab for these injuries start as soon as possible at the hospital. They help limit more damage and shorten recovery time.

C) problems can cause pain, stiffness, and limited movement. They may be treated with physical therapy in the hospital. Therapy can ease pain and improve range of movement. It can also teach you how to use your joints without causing more damage. Examples of these conditions are ankylosing spondylitis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and gout.

- Stroke
- Spine injury
- Joint conditions

D) treats musculoskeletal injuries, involving the muscles, bones, ligaments, fascias, and tendons. It is suitable for medical conditions such as fractures, sprains, tendonitis, bursitis, chronic medical problems, and rehabilitation or recovery from orthopedic surgery. Patients may undergo treatment with joint mobilizations, manual therapy, strength training, mobility training, and other modalities.

E) can help older patients who develop conditions that affect their mobility and physical function, including arthritis, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's disease, hip and joint replacement, balance disorders, and incontinence. This type of

intervention aims to restore mobility, reduce pain and increase physical fitness levels.

F) can help people with neurological disorders and conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, brain injury, cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injury, and stroke. Treatment may aim to increase limb responsiveness, treat paralysis, and reverse increase muscles strength by reducing muscle atrophy.

G) can benefit people affected by some cardiopulmonary conditions and surgical procedures. Treatment can increase physical endurance and stamina.

H) aims to diagnose, treat, and manage conditions that affect infants, children, and adolescents, including developmental delays, cerebral palsy, spina bifida, torticollis and other conditions that impact the musculoskeletal system.

I) can help to ensure that a healing wound is receiving adequate oxygen and blood by way of improved circulation. Physical therapy may include the use of manual therapies, electric stimulation, compression therapy and wound care.

J) aims to treat balance problems that can result from inner ear conditions. Vestibular physical therapy involves a number of exercises and manual techniques that can help patients regain their normal balance and coordination.

K) can help to drain accumulated fluid in patients with lymphedema and other conditions that involve fluid accumulation.

L) can help treat urinary or fecal incontinence, urinary urgency and pelvic pain in men and women as a result of injuries or surgery, or because of certain conditions.

- Orthopedic physical therapy
- Geriatric physical therapy
- Neurological physical therapy
- Cardiovascular and pulmonary rehabilitation
- Pediatric physical therapy
- Wound care therapy
- Vestibular therapy
- Decongestive therapy
- Pelvic floor rehabilitation

Exercise 4. Explaing, how you understand:

- ***What is rehabilitation?***
- ***Who needs rehabilitation?***
- ***What are the goals of rehabilitation?***

Exercise 5. Look at the pictures and describe them:



A)



B)



C)

Exercise 6. Write essay:

- The place of sports in physical rehabilitation
- Physical rehabilitation in Ukraine
- Types of physical rehabilitation

Exercise 7. Put the words in a right order.

In physical therapy, trained professionals evaluate and treat abnormal physical function related to, for example, an injury, disability, disease or condition.

According to the American Physical Therapy Association (APTA), _____ in diagnosing physical abnormalities, restoring physical function and mobility, maintaining physical function, and promoting physical activity and proper function.

Licensed physical therapists can _____, private practices, hospitals, rehab centers, nursing homes, home health, sports and fitness settings, schools, hospices, occupational settings, government agencies, and research centers.

Physical therapy can _____ of conditions.

A physical therapist helps take care of patients in all phases of healing, from initial diagnosis through the restorative and preventive stages of recovery. Physical therapy may be a standalone option, or it may support other treatments.

Some _____ doctor, but other seek therapy themselves.

Whichever way a patient come to a physical therapist, they can expect to:
Undergo a physical exam and evaluation, including a health history and certain testing procedures, including evaluation of posture, movement and flexibility, and of muscle and joint motion and performance

Receive a clinical diagnosis, prognosis, plan of care and short and long term goals

Receive physical therapy treatment and intervention _____

Receive self-management recommendations

Patients often train with a physical therapist in exercises that they can do at home, to help them function more effectively.

- a) help people of all ages with a range
- b) a physical therapist is a trained and licensed medical professional with experience
- c) based on the therapist's evaluation and diagnosis
- d) be found in a range of healthcare settings including outpatient offices
- e) patients are referred to a physical therapist by their

Exercise 8:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5SUvm8GPqCA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OKrCH3rFS1M>

Exercise 9. Create a poster:

- Types of physical rehabilitation
- Physical rehabilitation: pros and cons

Тема 8: Система освіти у Великобританії. Спеціальні методи навчання дітей з обмеженими можливостями. Дієприслівник. Дієприслівникові конструкції

Мета: Введення та закріплення лексики до теми. Формування вміння використання граматичних моделей. Розвиток монологічного мовлення. Розвиток навичок аудіювання. Читання та розуміння автентичних текстів за фахом. Ведення бесіди на передбачені програмою теми. Розвиток навичок анутовання наукового тексту. Оволодіння видами перекладу та принципами реферування та анутовання.

Ознайомлення із лексичним та граматичним матеріалом. Розвиток навичок читання, розуміння та реферування іншомовного тексту.

Обсяг навчального часу: 4 години.

Оцінювання: 4-6 б.

Обладнання: підручники, карта, граматичні таблиці.

Основні питання:

1. Types of Education in Great Britain.
2. Comprehensive Schools .
3. Private sector.
4. Famous British Universities.
5. Moods. Imperative.
6. The Summary of an article.

Література:

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2. Голуб О. В. Як писати анотацію. - Методичні рекомендації для студентів (Затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов протокол № від)
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7. Хилько Л. А. Методические рекомендации по переводу с английского на русский / Людмила Александровна Хилько - Славянск 1994, 54 с.
8. Хілько Л. О. Збірник вправ з граматики англійської мови (Затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов протокол № від)
9. Baker A. Ship or Sheep. - Longman University Press.
10. Murphy R. English Grammar in use.- Cambridge University Press, 1994

Методичні поради з викладання теми: Тексти призначені для читання та перекладу. Студенту рекомендовано відпрацьовувати фонетичну транскрипцію нових слів, ознайомитись з граматичним матеріалом. Під час проведення практичних завдань окремий час виділено на опрацювання текстів професійного спрямування.

Вивчення активного вокабуляру за темою.

Education

Types of educational establishment

school-школа

nursery school-дитячий садок (2-5 років)

primary school-початкова школа (5-11 років)

secondary school-середня школа (11-16/18 років)

state school-державна школа

private school або independent school-приватна школа

boarding school-школа-інтернат

sixth-form college-коледж для старшокласників (для отримання свідоцтва про середню освіту просунутого рівня)

technical college-технікум
vocational college-професійний коледж
art college-коледж мистецтв
teacher training college-педагогічний коледж
university-університет

School

Classroom-класна кімната
desk-парта
blackboard-дошка (чорна, для писання крейдою)
whiteboard-дошка (біла, для писання маркером)
chalk-крейда
marker pen або **marker**-маркер
pen-ручка
pencil-олівець
exercise book-зошит
lesson-урок
homework-домашня робота
test-тест
term-семестр
half term-чверть
class-клас
reading-читання
writing-писання
arithmetic-арифметика
spelling-правопис
to read-читати
to write-писати
to spell-писати або вимовляти по літерах
to teach-учити
head teacher-завуч

headmaster-директор школи (чоловік)

headmistress-директор школи (жінка)

teacher-вчитель

pupil-учень

head boy-староста (хлопець)

head girl-староста (дівчина)

prefect-префект

school governor або **governor**-директор школи

register-журнал

assembly-збір

break-перерва

school holidays-шкільні канікули

school meals-шкільне харчування

school dinners-шкільні обіди

Facilities

computer room-комп'ютерний клас

cloakroom-гардероб

changing room-роздягальня

gym (скорочення від **gymnasium**)-спортзал

playground-спортивний майданчик

library-бібліотека

lecture hall-аудиторія

laboratory (часто скорочено як **lab**)-лабораторія

language lab (скорочення від **language laboratory**)-кабінет для вивчення мов, з аудіо і відео обладнанням

hall of residence-гуртожиток

locker-шафка із замком

playing field-ігровий майданчик

sports hall-спортивний зал

University

Professor-професор
lecturer-лектор
researcher-дослідник
research-дослідження
undergraduate-студент (до закінчення бакалавріату)
graduate-випускник
post-graduate або **post-graduate student**-аспірант
Masters student-той, що вчиться в магістратурі
PhD student-той, що вчиться в аспірантурі
Master's degree-магістр
Bachelor's degree-бакалавр
Degree-ступінь
thesis-дипломна робота
dissertation-дисертація
lecture-лекція
debate-дебати
higher education-вища освіта
semester-семестр
student loan-студентський кредит
student union-студентська спілка
tuition fees-плата за навчання
university campus-університетський кампус
Other related words
exam (скорочення від examination)-екзамен
to sit an exam-складати іспит
essay або **paper**-есе, письмова робота
to fail an exam-провалити іспит
to pass an exam-скласти іспит
to study-вивчати
to learn-вчити

to revise-перевіряти
student-студент
curriculum-навчальний план
course-курс
subject-предмет
grade-балл
mark-оцінка
exam results-результати екзамену
qualification-кваліфікація
certificate-сертифікат
attendance-присутність
calculator-калькулятор
projector-проектор
textbook-підручник
question-питання
answer-відповідь
mistake або **error**-помилка
right або **correct**-правильно
wrong-неправильно

Виконання практичних завдань

Education in Great Britain

England schooling is compulsory for children of 5 to 16 years of age. Any child may attend a school without paying fees. Over 90% of children of compulsory school age go to state schools. The most important changes in Britain's educational system were introduced under the Education Reform Act 1988. It led to the compulsory National Curriculum for pupils aged 5 to 16 in state schools. The Act also aims to give parents a wider choice of schools for their children. Local educational authorities finance most school education at local level. They

also employ teachers. Every state school in England and Wales has a governing body, responsible for the school's main policies. Parallel reforms are introduced in both Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Full-time education is compulsory up to the middle teenage years. There are three stages in education. The first stage is primary education; the second is secondary education; the third is further education at university or college.

Before going to a primary school children receive nursery education (some children attend pre-school play-groups). It's the first age of education. Around half of 3—4 years old in Britain receive nursery education. Children of nursery age need care as well as education. Social, emotional and physical needs must be taken into consideration.

Compulsory primary education begins at the age of 5 in England, Wales and Scotland and at 4 in Northern Ireland. Children start their education in an infant school and move to a junior school at 7 years old. Primary schools vary in size and location. Pupils study different subjects (English, mathematics, science, history, geography, music, art, physical education). Over 80% of all primary schools are mixed.

In Britain most children of compulsory secondary school age (11—16) receive free education financed from public funds. The large majority of schools are mixed.

The school year in England and Wales begins in September and continues into July. In Scotland it is from August to June. In Northern Ireland — from September to June. At this level children start to learn a modern foreign language. The course of study at secondary school may lead to General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) qualifications. At 16 years old children take different examinations and have quite a lot of coursework, only after which they're awarded GCSE.

Those who stay at school after GCSE, study for 2 more years for A (Advanced) level exams in two or three subjects.

A small proportion of children (about 8%) attend private, or independent schools, which are not financed by the state. To understand this phenomenon a little history is needed.

The British government paid little attention to education until the end of the 19th century. Schools had existed in Britain long before the government took an interest in education. A small group of schools admitted only the sons of the upper and upper middle classes. At these public schools much more attention was paid to «character-building» and the development of «team spirit» rather than to academic achievements. These were «boarding- schools» (as the pupils lived in them). The pupils wore distinctive clothes and the schools had their own traditions. The aim of those schools was to prepare young men to take up positions in the higher ranks of army, in business, civil service and politics.

A typical public school is for boys from 13. It admits fee-paying pupils. Such school is a boarding one. Each school is divided into houses with its housemaster. Public school place great emphasis on team sports. These schools are not at all luxurious or comfortable. A typical example of such a school is Eton. British education has many different faces but one goal. Its aim is to realize the potential of all for the good of the individual and society as a whole.

Answer the questions to the text

1. At what age is school education compulsory?
2. How many percent of children attend public schools?
3. In what year was the education law passed?
4. For whom is a compulsory curriculum created?
5. Who finances most of the school education locally?
6. Where else do education reforms take place?
7. How many stages in education?
8. What do children do before entering elementary school?
9. What do preschool children need?
10. What need social, emotional and physical?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

шкільний вік

державна школа

освітянська система

Закон про реформу освіти

Національний навчальний план

Місцеві освітні органи

Наймаюти вчителів

орган управління

політика школи

Паралельні реформи

The School Year

The school year is usually divided into three terms.

Autumn term lasts from September (or August) till Christmas holiday, which is about 2 weeks. Then spring term — till Easter holiday (also 2 weeks), and summer term, which lasts till June (or July). Summer holiday is about 6 weeks.

In addition all schools have a half-term, which lasts a few days or a week in the middle of each term.

School Life

Nearly all schools work five days a week. They are closed on Saturdays and Sundays. The school day starts at 9 o'clock and finishes between 3 and 4p.m. The lunch break usually lasts an hour-and-a-quarter. Most pupils have lunch provided by the school. The lunch is paid by parents. Other children either go home for lunch or have a snack at school.

Exams

At 15—16 years old school children take public exams. They are not usually set up by the government (rather by independent examining boards). Each school

or Local Education Authority decides which exams their pupils are to take. The boards publish syllabus for each subject. There is no single school-leaving exam or school-leaving certificate. Usually a vast range of subjects is offered for school children. Nearly all pupils do exam in English, Maths and Science. Most do exams in technology and in a foreign language. Some pupils take exams in 3—4 additional subjects.

Usually exams have nothing to do with school years. Once the examining boards decided to include certain popular television programmes on their literature syllabus.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the goal of education in Britain?
2. What types of school do you know in Britain?
3. What school do children at 6 years attend?
4. What exams do children have to take at 16 years old?
5. What subjects do pupils learn at secondary school?
6. Is there any difference between state and independent schools?
7. What is the aim of private schools?
8. Can you give an example of a private school?
9. Is schooling compulsory for pupils of 17 years old?
10. When does the academic year begin?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

Піврічний термін

Шкільний день

Перерва на обід

Перекушувати у школі

Державний іспит

Незалежні комісії з огляду

Місцева адміністрація освіти

Exercise 2. True or false?

1. Schooling is compulsory for children of 5 to 16 years of age.
2. Quite a large number of children attend public schools.
3. The first stage of education is secondary education.
4. Children in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland go to school at the same age.
5. Only a small part of schools are mixed.
6. At public schools much attention is paid to character-building.
7. After finishing secondary school children are awarded GCSE.

Exercise 3. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions.

1. private education —
2. compulsory education —
3. mixed schools —
4. boarding schools —
5. academic year —
6. nursery education —

Exercise 4. Build correct words using letters between brackets

1. A friend of yours at school : (o f o e c l o h l l s w)
2. The place where your teacher is sitting : (e d k s)
3. The teacher writes his lessons on the (b b o a r d k l c a)
4. When you do a good work, you can obtain a good (r a m k)
5. In geography, you may use a (a m p) to see where a country is situated in the world
6. In England, pupils wear (i n s u m f o r)
7. After high schools, when you get your A-level, you can go to (n e i s i y t v u r)

8. You may wipe the blackboard with a duster or a (*epogsn*)
9. When you don't arrive on time, you are (*tlae*)

Вивчення граматичного матеріалу

<https://grammarway.com/ua/participle>

Виконання граматичних завдань

Exercise 1. Type in the present participle.

1. (*search*) for her gloves, she dug through the entire wardrobe.
2. (*whistle*) a song, she danced through the house with the mop.
3. (*sit*) in the shade, we ate cake and drank coffee.
4. The child sat at the desk (*paint*) a picture.
5. (*run*) to the bus stop, she lost her shoe.

Exercise 2. Type in the past participle.

1. (*blind*) by the sun, the driver didn't see the stop sign.
2. (*prepare*) by the chef himself, the dinner will be a real treat.
3. (*sing*) by him, every song sounds just wonderful.
4. (*misuse*) as a refuse dump, the place became more and more shabby.
5. Though (*bear*) in England, she spent most of her childhood in the United States.

Exercise 3. Type in the present perfect participle.

1. (park) the car, we searched for the ticket machine.
2. (drink) one litre of water, she really needed to go to the toilet.
3. (leave) the party too early, we couldn't see the fireworks anymore.
4. (finish) her phone call, she went back to work.
5. (lose) ten kilogrammes, Anne finally fit into her favourite dress again.

Exercise 4. Turn the underlined part of the sentence into a participle clause.

1. We are lying in the sun and we are enjoying life.
→ , we are enjoying life.
2. The boy had brushed his teeth. He was allowed to watch a few more minutes of television.
→ , the boy was allowed to watch a few more minutes of television.
3. The children sat on their beds and watched the thunderstorm.
→ the children watched the thunderstorm_.
4. They were surprised by a sudden storm and had to seek shelter under a tree.
→ , they had to seek shelter under a tree.
5. When they had found the secret island, they started searching for the treasure.
→ , they started searching for the treasure.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. A woman (wear) a blue hat opened the door.
2. Champagne, (produced) in France, is exported all over the world.
3. My sister works in a bakery (make) cakes.
4. A million dollars worth of jewellery (belong) to the President's wife has been stolen.
5. Pictures (paint) by Picasso usually sell for millions of pounds.
6. A lorry (carry) fruit crashed on the motorway.
7. This is a vegetarian restaurant. None of the dishes (serve) here contain meat or fish.
8. The Harry Potter books, (write) by JK Rowling, have all been made into films.

Exercise 6.

PAST PARTICIPLE - CROSSWORD

LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND FILL IN THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE.

13. build

14. speak

12. read

11. eat

10. forgive

9. write

8. make

7. leave

6. cut

1. build

2. ride

3. speak

4. bite

5. burn

4. learn

5. give

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THE HIDDEN WORDS ARE _____

Робота з текстами за спеціальністю

Categories of disability types include various physical and mental impairments that can hamper or reduce a person's ability to carry out their day to day activities. These impairments can be termed as disability of the person to do his/her day to day activities. Disability can be broken down into a number of broad sub-categories, which include the following 8 main types of disability.

A disability is defined as a condition or function judged to be significantly impaired relative to the usual standard of an individual or group. The term is used to refer to individual functioning, including physical impairment, sensory impairment, cognitive impairment, intellectual impairment mental illness, and various types of chronic disease.

Disability is conceptualized as being a multidimensional experience for the person involved.

There may be effects on organs or body parts, and there may be effects on a person's participation in areas of life. Correspondingly, three dimensions of disability are recognized in ICF (The International Classification of Functioning):

- Body structure and function (and impairment thereof)
- Activity (and activity restrictions)
- Participation (and participation restrictions)

The classification also recognizes the role of physical and social environmental factors in affecting disability outcomes.

Disabilities can affect people in different ways, even when one person has the same type of disability as another person. Some disabilities may be hidden, known as invisible disability. There are many types of disabilities, such as those that affect a person's:

- Vision
- Hearing
- Thinking
- Learning
- Movement
- Mental health
- Remembering
- Communicating
- Social relationships

Spinal Cord Disability

[Spinal cord injury](#) (SCI) can sometimes lead to lifelong disabilities. This kind of injury mostly occurs due to severe accidents. The injury can be either complete or incomplete. In an incomplete injury, the messages conveyed by the spinal cord is not completely lost. Whereas a complete injury results in a total dis-functioning of the sensory organs.

In some cases spinal cord disability can be a birth defect.

- Mobility/Physical
- Spinal Cord (SCI)

- Head Injuries (TBI)
- Vision
- Hearing
- Cognitive/Learning
- Psychological
- Invisible

Cognitive or Learning Disabilities

Cognitive Disabilities are kind of impairment present in people who are suffering from dyslexia and various other learning difficulties and includes speech disorders.

Mobility and Physical Impairment

This category of disability includes people with varying types of physical disabilities including:

- Upper limb(s) disability
- Lower limb(s) disability
- Manual dexterity
- Disability in co-ordination with different organs of the body

Disability in mobility can be either an in-born or acquired with age problem. It could also be the effect of a disease. People who have a broken bone also fall into this category of disability.

Head Injuries - Brain Disability

A disability in the brain occurs due to a brain injury. The magnitude of the brain injury can range from mild, moderate and severe. There are two types of brain injuries:

- Acquired Brain Injury (ABI)
- Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

ABI is not a hereditary type defect but is the degeneration that occurs after birth. The causes of such cases of injury are many and are mainly because of external forces applied to the body parts. TBI results in emotional dysfunctioning and behavioral disturbance.

Hearing Disability

[Hearing disabilities](#) includes people that are completely or partially deaf, (Deaf is the politically correct term for a person with hearing impairment). People who are partially deaf can often use [hearing aids](#) to assist their hearing. Deafness can be evident at birth or occur later in life from several biologic causes, for example Meningitis can damage the auditory nerve or the cochlea.

Deaf people use sign language as a means of communication. Hundreds of sign languages are in use around the world. In linguistic terms, sign languages are as rich and complex as any oral language, despite the common misconception that they are not "real languages".

Psychological Disorders

Affective Disorders: Disorders of mood or feeling states either short or long term. Mental Health Impairment is the term used to describe people who have experienced psychiatric problems or illness such as:

- Personality Disorders - Defined as deeply inadequate patterns of behavior and thought of sufficient severity to cause significant impairment to day-to-day activities.
- Schizophrenia: A mental disorder characterized by disturbances of thinking, mood, and behavior.

Vision Disability

There are hundreds of thousands of people that have minor to various serious [vision disability](#) or impairments. These injuries can also result into some serious problems or diseases like blindness and ocular trauma, to name a few.

Some of the common vision impairment includes scratched cornea, scratches on the sclera, diabetes related eye conditions, dry eyes and corneal graft.

Invisible Disabilities

[Invisible Disabilities](#) are disabilities that are not immediately apparent to others.

It is estimated that 10% of people in the U.S. have a medical condition considered a type of invisible disability.

Answer the questions to the text

1. How many types of disabilities are there?
2. What can be called these violations?
3. What is the term disability used for?
4. What are the aspects of disability?
5. What types of disabilities are there?
6. What can spinal cord injury lead to?
7. What leads a complete injury?
8. Who can have cognitive or learning disabilities?
9. What causes a disability in the brain?
10. What do deaf people use as a means of communication?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

Інвалідність

Порушення

Щоденні заняття

Психічні розлади інтелекту

Хронічні захворювання

Запам'ятовування

Соціальні відносини

Рух

Невидимий

Мова жестів

Психічне здоров'я

Особистісні розлади

Рогівка

Діабет

Сухість очей

«Невидимі інваліди»

Restore the sequence of text.

Read and translate the text.

Make a summary.

Give a title to the text.

Тема 9: Система освіти у США. Розвиток фізичної культури у загальноосвітніх школах України. Умовний спосіб.

Мета: Введення та закріплення лексики до теми. Формування вміння використання граматичних моделей. Розвиток монологічного мовлення. Розвиток навичок аудіювання. Читання та розуміння автентичних текстів за фахом. Ведення бесіди на передбачені програмою теми. Розвиток навичок анотування наукового тексту. Оволодіння видами перекладу та принципами реферування та анотування.

Ознайомлення із лексичним та граматичним матеріалом. Розвиток навичок читання, розуміння та реферування іншомовного тексту.

Основні питання:

1. Вивчення лексики за темою.
2. Вивчення граматичного матеріалу
3. Виконання практичних завдань.
4. Ознайомлення з проблемами щодо цієї теми

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1. Акодес М. Сборник текстов на английском языке / М. Акодес. - К. : Вища школа, 1990. - 109 с.
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Вивчення активного вокабуляру за темою.

Education

Types of educational establishment

school-школа

nursery school-дитячий садок (2-5 років)

primary school-початкова школа (5-11 років)

secondary school-середня школа (11-16/18 років)

state school-державна школа

private school або independent school-приватна школа

boarding school-школа-інтернат

sixth-form college-коледж для старшокласників (для отримання свідоцтва про середню освіту просунутого рівня)

technical college-технікум

vocational college-професійний коледж

art college-коледж мистецтв

teacher training college-педагогічний коледж

university-університет

School

Classroom-класна кімната

desk-парта

blackboard-дошка (чорна, для писання крейдою)

whiteboard-дошка (біла, для писання маркером)

chalk-крейда

marker pen або **marker**-маркер
pen-ручка
pencil-олівець
exercise book-зошит
lesson-урок
homework-домашня робота
test-тест
term-семестр
half term-чверть
class-клас
reading-читання
writing-писання
arithmetic-арифметика
spelling-правопис
to read-читати
to write-писати
to spell-писати або вимовляти по літерах
to teach-учити
head teacher-завуч
headmaster-директор школи (чоловік)
headmistress-директор школи (жінка)
teacher-вчитель
pupil-учень
head boy-староста (хлопець)
head girl-староста (дівчина)
prefect-префект
school governor або **governor**-директор школи
register-журнал
assembly-збір
break-перерва

school holidays-шкільні канікули

school meals-шкільне харчування

school dinners-шкільні обіди

Facilities

computer room-комп'ютерний клас

cloakroom-гардероб

changing room-роздягальня

gym (скорочення від gymnasium)-спортзал

playground-спортивний майданчик

library-бібліотека

lecture hall-аудиторія

laboratory (часто скорочено як lab)-лабораторія

language lab (скорочення від language laboratory)-кабінет для вивчення мов, з аудіо і відео обладнанням

hall of residence-гуртожиток

locker-шафка із замком

playing field-ігровий майданчик

sports hall-спортивний зал

University

Professor-професор

lecturer-лектор

researcher-дослідник

research-дослідження

undergraduate-студент (до закінчення бакалавріату)

graduate-випускник

post-graduate або post-graduate student-аспірант

Masters student-той, що вчиться в магістратурі

PhD student-той, що вчиться в аспірантурі

Master's degree-магістр

Bachelor's degree-бакалавр

Degree-ступінь

thesis-дипломна робота

dissertation-дисертація

lecture-лекція

debate-дебати

higher education-вища освіта

semester-семестр

student loan-студентський кредит

student union-студентська спілка

tuition fees-плата за навчання

university campus-університетський кампус

Other related words

exam (скорочення від examination)-екзамен

to sit an exam-складати іспит

essay або paper-есе, письмова робота

to fail an exam-провалити іспит

to pass an exam-скласти іспит

to study-вивчати

to learn-вчити

to revise-перевіряти

student-студент

curriculum-навчальний план

course-курс

subject-предмет

grade-балл

mark-оцінка

exam results-результати екзамену

qualification-кваліфікація

certificate-сертифікат

attendance-присутність

calculator-калькулятор

projector-проектор

textbook-підручник

question-питання

answer-відповідь

mistake або error-помилка

right або correct-правильно

wrong-неправильно

Physical Education

acceleration-прискорення

aerobic-аеробний

agility-спритність

anaerobic-анаеробні

balance-баланс

bench press-жим лежачи

biceps-біцепси

body mass index-індекс маси тіла

calisthenics-гімнастика

cardiorespiratory-кардіореспіраторні

cardiovascular-серцево-судинний

center of gravity-центр гравітації

coordination-координація

defense-оборона

deltoid-дельтоїдний

dribble-дриблінг

endurance-витривалість

fitness-фітнес

flexibility-гнучкість

foul-фол

free weight-вільна вага

gastrocnemius-гастрокнеміус
gymnastics-гімнастика
hamstring-підколінний суглоб
heart rate-пульс
hydration-гідратація
inactive-неактивний
incline bench press-нахил жиму лежачи
intramural-інтрамуральний
isometric exercise-ізометрична вправа
isotonic-ізотонічний
moderate-помірний
muscle contraction-скорочення м'язів
offense-порушення
pectoral muscle-грудний м'яз
perspiration-потовиділення
physical fitness-фізична підготовка
power-потужність
pull-up-задирати
pulse-пульс
pushup-віджимання
reaction time-час реакції
repetition-повторення
resistance-опір
set-набір
speed-швидкість
sportsmanship-спортивне майстерність
squat-присідання
stability-стабільність
strength-міцність
stretch-розтягування

teamwork-командна робота

triceps-трицепси

vigorous-енергійний

Виконання практичних завдань

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text into Ukrainian:

Education in the USA

The system of education in the USA varies greatly from state to state. School education in so called state public schools is free. Parents are free to choose any public school for their children. Although there are a lot of private schools, mainly religious, and parents have to pay for them. A school year starts in September and ends in June. It is divided into three terms or four quarters.

American children start attending elementary schools at the age of 6. They continue their studies for eight years there (8 grades). Their basic subjects in the curriculum at this stage are English, Arithmetic, Natural Science, History, Geography, Foreign Language and some others. After that pupils may enter a Senior high school or if they go to a 5- or 6-year elementary school, they then attend a 3- or 4-year Junior high school, and then enter a Senior high school. Pupils graduate from high schools at the age of 18. The high schools (also known as secondary schools) are generally larger and accommodate teenagers from four or five elementary schools. During the school year the students study four or five selective subjects according to their professional interests. They must complete a certain number of courses to receive a high school diploma or a certificate of school graduation.

In order to develop social skills and encourage students' participation in extracurricular activities every high school has an orchestra, a music band, a choir, drama groups, football, basketball and baseball teams. School becomes the centre of social life for students.

At American colleges and universities young people get higher education. They study for 4 years and get a Bachelor's degree in arts or science. If a student

wants to get a Master's degree he must study for two more years and do a research work. Students who want to advance their education even further in a specific field can pursue a Doctor degree. The most famous American universities are Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, Yale, Columbia Universities.

Answer the questions to the text

1. At what age do children start learning?
2. How many subjects do they study during the year?
3. What are the most famous universities in America?

Exercise 2. Translate the text and answer the questions.

Schooling in the United Kingdom

The quality of a country's future life, commercially, industrially and intellectually, depends on the quality of its education system. From the end of the World War II the state in the United Kingdom provides a full range of free educational facilities. Those parents who prefer to send their children to private institutions, and could afford it, are free to do so.

The organization of state schooling is not as centralized as in most European countries. Firstly, there is no prescribed curriculum. Secondly, the types of school available and the age ranges for which they cater vary in different parts of the country. In each area Local Education Authority is responsible for education. At any publicly-maintained school no tuition fees are paid. State schooling in the United Kingdom is financed partly by the

Government and partly by local rates. Schooling is voluntary under the age of five, but there is some free nursery school education before that age. Primary education takes place in infant schools for pupils aged from five to seven and junior schools from eight to eleven. Some areas have a different system in which middle schools replace junior schools and take pupils aged from nine to twelve. Secondary education has been available in Britain since 1944. It is compulsory up to the age of sixteen, and pupils can stay at school voluntarily for up to three years longer.

Until 1964 children took an “eleven plus” exam at the age of eleven. At this exam they were selected, or “streamed” according to their current level of academic attainment, for training in different types of secondary schools.

Grammar schools provided a mainly academic course for the top 20 percent; modern schools provided general education with a practical bias.

In 1965 non-selective comprehensive schools were introduced. Most local education authorities have now completely changed over to comprehensive schooling.

At the age of sixteen pupils take school-leaving examinations in several subjects at the Ordinary level. The exam was conducted by eight independent examining boards, most of them connected with the university. This exam was called the General Certificate of Education. Pupils of comprehensive school had taken the examination called the Certificate of Secondary Education either with or instead of the General Certificate of Education, Ordinary level.

The examination for the General Certificate of Education of Advanced (“A”) level was taken two years after the Ordinary level exam. It was the standard for entrance to University and to many forms of professional training.

In 1988 both examinations were replaced by the more or less uniform General Certificate of Secondary Education. The private sector is running parallel to the state system of education. There are about 2500 fee-charging independent schools in Great Britain. Most private schools are single-sex until the age of 16. More and more parents seem prepared to take on the formidable extra cost for education. The reason is the belief that social advantages are gained from attending a certain school. The most expensive day or boarding schools in Britain are exclusive public schools like Eton college for boys or St. James’ school for girls.

1. What is State schooling in the United Kingdom characterized by ?
2. When do they start education in Britain ?
3. What are the stages of schooling in the United Kingdom ?
4. Is secondary education selective or non-selective in Britain ?

5. According to what principles were children streamed until 1965 ?
6. What are the recent government measures in the sphere of education ?
7. What kind of school-leaving exams do children take at schools in Britain?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

Якість

Залежить від

Можливості

Дозволити

Навчальна програма

Навчання

Уряд

Ставки

Замініть

Доступні

Здобуття освіти

Середня освіта

Переваги

Exercise 3. Write essay :

1. Education in USA

Exercise 4. Watch the video by topics

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1c1iaPwhF0I>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lEutFrar1dI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q-To5YsNJHc>

Exercise 5. Work in pairs.

1. Write a report on the topic «The education system in the USA»

3. Вивчення граматичного матеріалу

Умовний спосіб (Subjunctive Mood) – вид способу дієслова, що за допомогою форм смиислового дієслова виражає можливість, передбачувану, бажану але не реальну дію або стан, а також суб'єктивне відношення мовця до такої дії чи стану.

- Long live the king! – Хай живе король!
- I wish I were with my family. – Як би мені хотілося бути зі своєю родиною.
- Whoever you may be, Madam, I am grateful to you. – Хто б ви не були, мадам, я вам вдячний.

Умовний спосіб утворюється двома шляхами: за допомогою форми **Subjunctive I** (особливі форми смислового дієслова) або за допомогою форми **Subjunctive II** (за допомогою допоміжних дієслів).

Subjunctive I або синтетична форма умовного способу утворюється за допомогою особливих форм смиислового дієслова (за допомогою закінчень чи суфіксів). В староанглійській мові існувала велика кількість спеціальних форм дієслів, що використовувалися для передачі умовного способу. Однак, з розвитком мови вони були сильно спрощені або загублені, тому в сучасній англійській залишилися тільки дві форми цього способу: **The Present Subjunctive** та **The Past Subjunctive**.

Умовний спосіб теперішнього часу (Present Subjunctive) за способом творення збігається з формою голого інфінітиву смислового дієслова. Дієслово **to be** використовується в формі **be** для всіх осіб множини та однини. Така форма умовного способу вказує на умовну дію, що відноситься до теперішнього або майбутнього часу, однак в сучасній англійській використовується рідко, здебільшого в поезії, художній літературі, наукових працях, офіційних документах. Тим не менш, в американській англійській мові ця форма часто може бути використана й у розмовному мовленні.

- It is necessary that he go to the hospital. – Необхідно, щоб він пішов у лікарню.

- We suggest that the meeting be postponed. – Ми пропонуємо відкласти нараду.

- The manager asked that I be present at the meeting. – Менеджер попросив, щоб я був на нараді.

- Be he generous, wise or brave, he must only be a slave. – Яким би шляхетним, розумним та хоробрим він не був, він все одно буде рабом. (Саутлі)

The Present Subjunctive також використовується в деяких сталих виразах.

- Be it so! – Хай буде так!

- God forbid! – Боронь Боже!

- Far be it from me to do so. – У мене й в думках не було так вчинити.

Умовний спосіб минулого часу (Past Subjunctive) має тільки одну форму для дієслова **to be** – форму **were** для всіх осіб множини та однини. **The Past Subjunctive** використовується доволі часто в сучасній англійській мові та може відноситися не тільки до нереальної дії (або стану) в минулому, але й до нереальних умов в теперішньому та майбутньому часі.

- I wish I were rich and famous. – Я хотіла б бути багатою та відомою.

- I would help her if she were in need. – Я б їй допоміг, якщо б вона потребувала цього.

- Mom wished we were nicer to each other. – Мама хотіла (б), щоб ми були добрішими один до одного.

Subjunctive II (або аналітична форма умовного способу) утворюється за допомогою допоміжних дієслів **should** (рідко **shall**), **would** або **may (might)** та форми голого інфінітиву смислового дієслова. Так як такі допоміжні

дієслова утворилися від відповідних модальних, іноді вони також передають відтінок модальності.

- I wish you would stop disturbing me. – Я хочу, щоб ти припинив турбувати мене.

- She moved to another town so that Jack might not find her there. – Вона переїхала в інше містечко, щоб Джек не знайшов її там (не зміг знайти її там).

- Mr. Harrison proposed that my car should be repaired in his garage. – Містер Харрісон запропонував полагодити мою машину в його гаражі.

Умовний спосіб використовується в простих реченнях для вираження побажання або привітання, нереального бажання, іноді для передачі лайки чи прокльонів, а також в деяких сталих виразах. В простих реченнях частіш за все використовується форма **Subjunctive I**, такі речення характерні для літературної мови.

- **Побажання та привітання**

- Long live the Queen! – Хай живе королева!

- Success attend you! – Хай вдача буде з вами!

- May all your wishes come true! – Нехай всі твої бажання справдяться!

- **Нереальні бажання** (тільки у випадку використання дієслова **to be**)

- If only you were here. – Якщо б ти тільки був тут.

- If only I were young again! – Якщо б я тільки був молодим знову!

- **Прокляття, лайка**

- Manners be hanged! – До чорта ці манери (церемонії)!

- Confound these mosquitoes! – Щоб вони були прокляті, ці комарі!

- **Сталі вирази**

- God forbid! – Боже борони!

- Far be it from me to say such thing. – У мене й в думках не було сказати подібне.

- Suffice it to say that he apologized after. – Достатньо сказати, що він вибачився потім.

Умовний спосіб частіш за все зустрічається в складних реченнях. В таких реченнях в більшості випадків використовується форма **Subjunctive II** (форма, що утворюється за допомогою допоміжних дієслів) або ж **Past Subjunctive** (форма **were** від дієслова **to be**).

Умовний спосіб часто використовується в умовних реченнях для вираження нереальної умови в підрядному реченні або ж нереального наслідку в головній частині складнопідрядного речення.

- We would be healthier if every cigarette factory in the world were closed. – Ми б були здоровіше, якщо б кожна цигаркова фабрика в світі була закрыта. (умова в підрядному реченні)

- I should kill myself right now if I didn't believe that war is a meaningless, cruel and disgusting thing. – Я б негайно ж покінчила життя самогубством, якщо б не вірила в те, що війна – це безглузда, жорстока, гидка річ. (наслідок в головному реченні)

Для вираження нереальної умови в теперішньому або майбутньому часі часто використовуються конструкції **were** + to-інфінітив або ж допоміжне дієслово **should** для всіх осіб множини та однини.

- If he were to offer his hand to me, I would definitely accept his help. – Якщо б раптом він протягнув мені руку допомоги, я б однозначно прийняла його допомогу.

- If she should marry me one day, I would be the happiest man on earth. – Якщо б сталося так, що одного разу вона б одружилася зі мною, я б був найщасливішою людиною на землі.

В умовних реченнях, що відносяться до минулого часу, в головному реченні часто використовується форма **Subjunctive II** з допоміжними дієсловами **should** (для першої особи) або ж **would** (для другої та третьої особи) й формою доконаного інфінітиву без **to**.

- If you had warned me, I should never have done it. – Якщо б ти мене попередив, я б ніколи такого не зробив.

- They wouldn't have come here if you hadn't invited them. – Вони б не прийшли сюди, якщо б ти їх не запросила.

Детальніше про умовні речення розказано в статті [Умовні речення](#).

Умовний спосіб використовується в підрядних реченнях цілі. Коли підрядне цілі використовується зі сполучниками **that, so that, in order that**, вживається допоміжне дієслово **may (might)**, якщо дія в головному реченні відноситься до теперішнього або майбутнього часу, або ж тільки **might**, якщо дія відноситься до минулого часу. **May** та **might** можуть передавати відтінок модальності: можливість виконання певної дії. Іноді також зустрічається використання допоміжного дієслова **should**.

- Kate will move to Canada so that she may (might) find a job there. – Кейт переїде до Канади, щоб знайти там яку-небудь роботу.

- He opens the front door that his cat may (might) walk outside. – Він відкриває входні двері, щоб його кіт погуляв (міг погуляти) на вулиці.

- We decided to open the window so that we might get some fresh air. – Ми вирішили відкрити вікно, щоб отримати трохи свіжого повітря.

- I explained her everything in order that there should be no misunderstanding between us. – Я пояснив їй все, щоб між нами не було ніякого непорозуміння.

Якщо підрядне цілі використовується зі сполучником **lest** (щоб не), тоді в такому реченні використовується допоміжне дієслово **should**. Так як сполучник **lest** має негативне (заперечне) значення, після нього дієслово не вживається в заперечній формі.

- We decided to open the window lest we should suffocate in a stuffy room. – Ми вирішили відкрити вікно, щоб не задихнутися в задушливій кімнаті.

- I explained her everything lest there should be any misunderstanding between us. – Я все їй пояснив, щоб між нами не було якогось непорозуміння.

Умовний спосіб використовується в підрядних реченнях (нереальної) поступки зі сполучниками **thought**(навіть якщо), **although** (хоча), **however** (хоча, хоч як би), **no matter** (не важливо як), **whatever** (що б не), **whoever** (хто б не) тощо, а також в підрядних реченнях часу та місця зі сполучниками **whenever** (коли б не...) **wherever** (де б не...). В більшості випадків в таких реченнях використовується допоміжне дієслово **may (might)**.

- **Though you may (might) disagree, I will do it anyway.** – Навіть якщо ти не згоден, я все одно зроблю це.
- **Paul is a nice guy, whatever others might think about him.** – Пол – хороший хлопець, що б про нього не думали інші.
- **However tired the children may be they will go to school anyway.** – Якими б втомленими не були діти, вони все одно підуть до школи.
- **Whenever your friends might come, they are welcome.** – Коли б твої друзі не прийшли, ми їм завжди раді.

Якщо дія в підрядному реченні відбувається раніше, ніж дія в головній частині, то в підрядному використовується допоміжне дієслово **may (might)** з формою доконаного інфінітиву смислового дієслова.

- **Whatever I might have said to you then, I have changed my mind.** – Що б я тобі тоді не казав, я змінив свою думку.
- **Though he might have behaved badly in the past he is a good guy now.** – Навіть якщо він й поводив себе погано раніше, зараз він хороший хлопець.

Умовний спосіб також використовується в складних реченнях, що виражають **бажаність, необхідність** певної дії, а також накази, пропозиції тощо. В таких реченнях використовується допоміжне дієслово **should** для всіх осіб однини та множини.

- **It was necessary that we should come here.** – Треба було, щоб ми прийшли сюди.

- It is better for everyone that they should forgive Kate. – Для всіх краще, якщо вони пробачать Кейт.

- It was obligatory that all the passengers should fasten their seatbelts. – Було необхідно, щоб всі пасажери пристебнули свої ремені безпеки.

- My mom orders that we should go to bed. – Моя мама наказала нам лягати спати.

- I insisted that we should continue working. – Я наполіг на тому, щоб ми продовжували працювати.

- Lily was anxious that we should go to the zoo. – Лілі дуже хотілося, щоб ми пішли до зоопарку.

В американській англійській в таких реченнях може використовуватися форма **Present Subjunctive**.

- She insisted that I go shopping. – Вона наполягла на тому, щоб я пішов до магазину.

- We propose that Mary come with us. – Ми пропонуємо, щоб Мері пішла з нами.

Умовний спосіб в формі **Past Subjunctive** (форма **were** від дієслова **to be**) використовується в підрядних реченнях (нереального) порівняння після сполучників **as if** (ніби), **as though** (як якщо б), а також в реченнях, що починаються з **if only...** та **I (he, she, they) wish...** та виражаються нереальне бажання або шкодування про щось. Зі всіма іншими дієсловами використовуються форми дійсного способу.

- It feels as though I were young again. – Таке відчуття, ніби я знову молодий.

- It was as if Jessica were angry with her husband. – Було схоже на те, що Джессіка сердилась на свого чоловіка.

- Kate spoke to her teacher as if he were her friend. – Кейт розмовляла зі своїм вчителем, ніби він був її другом.

- If only I were you! – Якщо б тільки я був тобою!

- I wish I were you! – Як би я хотів бути тобою!

Умовний спосіб також іноді використовується для вираження емоційного вставлення мовця до певних фактів дійсності. В таких реченнях використовується допоміжне дієслово **should** з певною формою [інфінітиву](#) смислового дієслова, в залежності від контексту він може передавати подив, незрозуміння, жалість, шкодування, радість тощо.

- I am so sad you should leave now. – Мені так сумно, що ви йдете зараз.
- It's strange I should never have met him before. – Дивно, що до цього я навіть ніколи не зустрічала його.
- It's impossible that Jack should have done such thing. – Це просто неможливо, щоб Джек зробив щось подібне.
- I was pleased that he should have made a lot of compliments. – Мені було так приємно, що він зробив мені так багато компліментів.

Іноді в англійській граматиці з умовного способу дієслів **Subjunctive Mood** також виокремлюють **кондиціоналіс** (Conditional Mood) - спосіб, що передає певну, часто нереальну умову для виконання якоїсь дії. Також цей спосіб дієслів використовується для вираження ввічливого прохання, питання або ж бажання. В українській мові ці два способи не розрізняються та мають спільну назву «**умовний спосіб**».

Кондиціоналіс утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **should** (тільки для 1-ї особи однини та множини) або **would** (для всіх осіб) та форми [інфінітиву](#) смислового дієслова без частки **to**.

Для умовного способу **Conditional** в залежності від типу [умовного речення](#) може використовуватися простий інфінітив для **Present Conditional** або ж доконаний інфінітив для **Perfect Conditional**.

- **Present Conditional**
- Would you mind me sitting here? – Ви не заперечуєте, якщо я тут присяду?
- I would like a cup of coffee, please. – Я б хотів чашечку кави, будь ласка.

- If I were you, I should never let her go. – На твоєму місці я б ніколи її не відпускав.

- If Charles had a lot of money, he would buy an island. – Якщо б у Чарльза було багато грошей, він би придбав острів.

- **Perfect Conditional**

- If I had met Jack, I should have told you. – Якщо б я зустрів Джека, я б тобі сказав.

- He would have passed his exams if he had studied harder. – Він би здав екзамени, якщо б вчився старанніше.

Виконання граматичних завдань.

Exercise 1. Choose the most appropriate answer.

1. If I were you, I this jacket. It fits you perfectly.

- a) bought
- b) buy
- c) will buy
- d) would buy

2. She doesn't have a garden. If she had a garden, she her favorite flowers.

- a) can grow
- b) could grow
- c) might have grown
- d) would have grown

3. If he an hour earlier, he wouldn't have missed his train.

- a) had left
- b) left
- c) might leave
- d) would leave

4. I wish I go there with you.

- a) can
- b) could
- c) could have
- d) would have

5. I wish you play the music so loudly. I have a headache.

- a) don't
- b) shouldn't
- c) won't
- d) wouldn't

6. I wish you me about it yesterday, before I sent out the invitations.

- a) could tell
- b) had told
- c) told
- d) would tell

7. It is imperative that he before one o'clock.

- a) arrive
- b) had arrived
- c) has arrived
- d) will arrive

8. She looked ill. I insisted that she a doctor.

- a) had seen
- b) might see
- c) should see
- d) would have seen

9. I suggest that these questions discussed at the next meeting.

- a) be
- b) have been
- c) should have been
- d) will be

10. What would you do if your car in the middle of the road?
- a) break down
 - b) broke down
 - c) has broken down
 - d) will broken down

Exercise 2. Open the brackets to form conditionals.

Conditional Sentences Type I

Complete the Conditional Sentences Type I.

1. If you (go) out with your friends tonight, I (watch) the football match on TV.
2. I (earn) a lot of money if I (get) that job.
3. If she (hurry / not) , we (miss) the bus.

Conditional Sentences Type II

Complete the Conditional Sentences Type II.

1. If he (try) harder, he (reach) his goals.
2. I (buy) these shoes if they (fit) .
3. It (surprise / not) me if he (know / not) the answer.

Conditional Sentences Type III

Complete the Conditional Sentences Type III.

1. If we (listen) to the radio, we (hear) the news.
2. If you (switch) on the lights, you (fall / not) over the chair.
3. She (come) to our party if she (be / not) on holiday.

Conditional Sentences Type I, II or III

Complete the Conditional Sentences with the correct form (Type I, II or III).

1. If I stronger, I'd help you carry the piano.
2. If we'd seen you, we .
3. If we him tomorrow, we'll say hello.

4. He would have repaired the car himself if he the tools.
5. If you drop the vase, it .
6. If I hadn't studied, I the exam.
7. I wouldn't go to school by bus if I a driving licence.
8. If she him every day, she'd be lovesick.

Exercise 4. Open the brackets to form conditionals. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. If Peter _____ (come) to my place we _____ (go) to play in the yard.
2. If Peter _____ (not come) to my place, I _____ (watch) TV.
3. If Frank's parents _____ (have) their holidays in summer, they _____ (go) to the seaside.
4. If they _____ (have) their holidays in winter, they _____ (stay) at home.
5. If the fog _____ (thicken), Harold _____ (put up) the tent for the night.
6. When I _____ (finish) my work, I _____ (go) to the cinema.
7. We _____ (buy) this book as soon as our mother _____ (give) us some money.
8. When we _____ (come) to your place you _____ (show) us your present.
9. I _____ (return) you your ring when you _____ (ask) me.
10. I _____ (wait) for my friend until he _____ (come) from the shop.
11. My father _____ (start) writing before the sun _____ (rise).
12. As soon as you _____ (finish) your study I _____ (present) you with a new flat.

Exercise 5. Open the brackets to form conditionals. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. If Felix (to be) _____ here I would have seen him.
2. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) _____ him.
3. If they (mention) _____ this yesterday, everything would have been done.
4. If I (to find) _____ that letter, i'll show it to you.
5. If I meet him, I (to invite) _____ him.
6. They Would come if we (to invite) _____ them?
7. The boss (be) _____ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
8. The teacher said, "i'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack _____ (stop) talking."
9. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He _____ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.
10. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She ' ll send her family a telegram providing she _____ (arrive) with a delay.
11. If the plane had left on time they _____ (be) in Minsk now.
12. If they hadn't walked 40 km, they _____ (not / be) exhausted now.
13. What would have become of us, if I _____ (come) then to you!'
14. He would have been scrupulous — if he (can) _____ !
15. What is the answer if you (add) _____ 17 to 75?

Exercise 6. Translate the following conditional sentences into Ukrainian:

1. Single robots are not effective, unless they are introduces within a robotized complex system.
2. Unless scientists have studied the principles of the functioning of the human brain, they will not been able to tackle the problem of artificial intellect.
3. Automation will not be used by production if it does not bring profit.

4. Provided we used the necessary instruments, the measurement will always be correct.

5. In forge and press shops robots feed blanks, measuring their temperature in passing, if this is required by the technology.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences:

1. He behaved as if he knew nothing of what had happened.
2. Why do you behave as if you did not know me?
3. She will treat you as if she did not know you.
4. She rummaged in her bag as if she was trying to find some change.
5. Mary smiled and reached out her hand as if she had only just noticed me.
6. Look her eyes are red as if she had been crying.
7. You speak as if you could help me.
8. She will reproach you as if anybody could have done more.
9. The boy looks as if he were feverish.
10. You look as if you could eat all of it. 0
11. She felt as if she had lost something.
12. You will feel as if you could do it easily.
13. He looks as if he had not been expecting us.
14. It seems as if she knew the way.
15. It was as if night was falling.
16. It is not as if I could help.

Exercise 8. Translate the following conditional sentences into English.

1. Джаггер пригрозив піти у відставку, якщо уряд зазнає поразки
2. Якщо б у компанії погодилися, ми могли б досягти швидкого прогресу.
3. Компанія поверне гроші, якщо ви передумаєте.

4. Виставка, можливо, закрилася б, якби вони не знайшли нових спонсорів.
5. Я б відмовився співпрацювати, якщо б я був у вашому положенні
6. Будь ласка, повідомте лікаря негайно, якщо вона покаже ознаки поліпшення.
7. Моллі і Саллі зрозуміли свою помилку, якби тільки залишилися до кінця.
8. Можете вважати, що ми згодні, якщо не отримаєте від нас новин до неділі.
9. Якщо ви вип'єте занадто багато кави, ви не зможете заснути.
10. Якби Джек привіз карту, ми б не заблукали.
11. Якби Джон знав про зустріч, то приїхав би
12. Якщо ви зіткнетесь з Павлом, скажіть йому, що я хочу його бачити.

Exercise 9. Translate the following conditional sentences into English.

1. Ми поїдемо за місто, якщо буде гарна погода.
2. Якщо вони прийдуть, я їм все розповім.
3. Якщо в мене буде час, я піду в кіно.
4. Якщо подзвонить твоя сестра, запитай її про це.
5. Якщо ти будеш старанно вчитися, ти успішно складеш свої екзамени.
6. Якщо в мене є час, я їжджу за місто.
7. Якщо в мене був час, я їздив за місто.
8. Якщо директор школи прийде, ми розповімо йому про це.
9. Якщо вчителька запитає нас, ми розповімо їй правду.
10. Якщо він буде зайнятий, я зроблю роботу сам.
11. Якщо я буду зайнятий, він зробить роботу сам.
12. Якщо я не буду зайнятий, я допоможу вам.

Exercise 10. Translate the following conditional sentences into English.

1. Якби я не був зайнятий, я б допоміг вам.
2. Якби в мене був час, я б пішов гуляти.
3. На вашому місці я б купив цю машину.
4. Якби він не захворів, він міг би взяти участь у змаганнях.
5. На вашому місці я б поїхав на південь.
6. Якби директор школи був тут учора, я б поговорив з ним.
7. Ми б поїхали за місто вчора, якби була гарна погода.
8. Якби не було так холодно, ми б погуляли в парку.
9. Якби він був учора в Черкасах, він би зателефонував вам.
10. Якби в мене був вільний час учора, я б присвятив його читанню.
11. Він би закінчив свою доповідь, якби не був хворий.
12. Якби я побачив його, я б поговорив з ним.
13. Я міг би відповісти на її лист минулого тижня, якби я знав її адресу.

Write the verb in the correct tense.

<https://www.montsemorales.com/gramatica/Condition1-Imag4-21-1.htm>

Write the verb in the correct form to make conditional sentences of the second type.

<https://www.montsemorales.com/gramatica/Condition2-Imag4-22-2.htm>

Write the verb and the complement.

<https://www.montsemorales.com/gramatica/Condition1&2Imag4-23.htm>

Робота з текстами за спеціальністю

Ukrainian sports

People do sports to be healthy. Sports play an important part in the modern Ukrainian society. There are many sports grounds, swimming pools, football fields in each town. A lot of people are fond of jogging. For many young people in

Ukraine sport is a hobby. I hope these changes will help Ukrainians to keep fit and enjoy life as it is.

The most popular kinds of sports in Ukraine are volleyball football, athletics, and swimming. Much attention is also paid to professional sports. Every year there are a lot of sports competitions, sports days and Olympiads. Our sportsmen also take part in the Olympic Games once in four years. The Olympic victories of Ukrainian athletes are quite impressive: about 200 gold medals. Among the Olympic champions are L. Latynina, O Bayul. Y. Klotchkova, S. Bubka and many others. Now their names are famous all over the world.

In order to become a champion, you must train for many years. A good coach is also very important. Nowadays specialists in physical training are trained by Kiev Institute of Physical Training, in Lvov, Dnepropetrovsk, and by 14 high physical training schools. The largest stadiums are Kiev Stadium for 100.000 spectators and Kiev Palace of Sports for 12.000 spectators. There are also some international sports clubs like "Spartak" or "Progress" in Lvov, Chernovtsy and other cities.

Such kinds of sports as swimming, running, equestrian sport, wrestling and others date back to ancient times in Ukraine. The system of military and physical training of Cossacks in Zaporizhia was built on the basis of national games and physical exercises. First sports organizations were founded in the second half of the 19th century. They were not numerous, among them there were aristocratic yachting clubs and also some tennis clubs. The first of them opened in Kyiv in 1869 and in Odesa in 1895. At the beginning of the 20th century the first athletic clubs appeared. The first one was founded as a part of a medical centre. In 1900 196 clubs that included nearly 8000 people existed on the territory of Ukraine. In 1912 the first 2 months' courses on the training of specialists in physical training were organized in Kyiv.

The first sports stadiums and centres were built in 1913 after the Olympiad.

Some sports magazines: "Sport", "Beauty and Strength", and others appeared the same year. Nowadays specialists in physical training are trained by

Kyiv Institute of Physical Training, in Lviv, Dnipropetrovsk and by 14 high physical training schools. The largest stadiums are Kyiv stadium for 100 000 spectators and Kyiv Palace of Sports for 12 000 spectators.

Ukrainian voluntary sports organizations develop different sports programmes, work among young people and children. They have their own conferences once in four years. Each organization has its own banner and symbol.

There are also some international sports clubs like “Spartak” or “Progress” in Lviv, Chernivtsi and other cities. The most popular kinds of sports in Ukraine are football, volleyball, athletics, shooting and chess.

There are also special “sports uniforms” at schools, and some specialized sports schools in Ukraine. They unite young sportsmen according to their specialization. Sports is paid much attention to in this country, as Ukrainian people were always fond of it.

Questions:

1. What kinds of sports do you know?
2. When were the first sports organizations founded in Ukraine?
3. When was the first sports stadium built?
4. What is the largest stadium in Kyiv?
5. Is sports paid much attention to in our country?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

Кінний спорт

Боротьба

Давні часи

Козаки

Стадіони

Глядачі

Банер

СИМВОЛ

Міжнародні спортивні клуби

Захоплюючись ним

Write the names of the sports.

<https://www.montsemorales.com/vocabulario/Sports4-e4u3.htm>

Choose the correct name for these sports.

<https://www.montsemorales.com/vocabulario/Sports2-spotlight1-3.htm>

Виконання самостійної роботи

Вивчення активного вокабуляру

to look forward to something – передчувати що-небудь, з нетерпінням очікувати щось

holy day – святий день

the point is that – справа в тому що

religions – релігійний

nowadays – в наш час, в наші дні

to have nothing to do with something – не мати нічого спільного

to be of great importance – бути дуже важливим

custom – звичай

long-term dream – довгоочікувана мрія

to come true – збуватися

to vote – голосувати

to proclaim – проголошувати, оголошувати

sovereign state – суверенна держава

to commemorate – святкувати, відзначати подію

to arrange – влаштовувати, домовляються, домовлятися про

expectation – очікування, надія, передчуття

to observe – дотримуватися

sweetheart – коханий, кохана, дорогий, дорога

to congratulate on – вітати з

Christ rising from the dead – Воскресіння Христа

Easter – Паска (свято), Великдень

to signify – значити, означати, мати значення

nature reawakening – пробудження природи

to play a joke – пожартувати

errand – доручення

to send somebody on fool's errand – посилати кого-то з нездійсненим дорученням

fascist invaders – фашистські загарбники

the tombs of the unknown soldiers – могили невідомих солдатів

fireworks – феєрверк

Виконання практичних завдань

Exercise 1. Read the text

Holidays in Ukraine

Very often we look forward to holidays to enjoy ourselves. As you know, the word "holidays" comes from the words "holy day". The point is that all the holidays were first religious festivals, but nowadays many of them have nothing to do with religion. Each country has holidays honouring important events in its history. Many historical events are of great importance for all peoples and countries throughout the world.

As we live in Ukraine, we have our own customs and traditions, holidays and festivals. The long-term dream of the Ukrainian people came true on December, 1, 1991. More than 90% of the Ukrainian people voted for the independence of their country, Ukraine. It was proclaimed on the 24-th of August, 1991 and Ukraine became a sovereign state. That is why the Ukrainian people celebrate this day as the greatest national holiday. There are a lot of concerts and dances in the streets of Kyiv. This holiday commemorates the freedom of Ukrainian people.

The New Year Holiday is widely observed in Ukraine. The most common type of celebration is the New Year party, either a family party or one arranged by a group of young people. This usually begins at 9 o'clock and goes on till the early hours of the morning. There is a lot of drinking and eating on the festive table; but the main thing is that the New Year is the holiday of expectations. The children decorate the New Year tree with toys and coloured lights. When the clock strikes 12, everybody drinks champagne and says to each other, "Happy New Year" Christmas Day is observed on the 7-th of January. You know, this holiday is of religious origin. Most people observe the tradition of going to church and having a tasty dinner. But in Ukraine people do not exchange presents on this holiday as it is in the case of Great Britain and many other countries.

On the 8-th of March we celebrate the Women's Day. It is a nice spring holiday when men give presents and flowers to their wives, sweethearts, girl-friends, sisters and daughters. Children congratulate their mothers on this holiday, or send them holiday cards with the best wishes.

The Shevchenko Days are also very popular in Ukraine. They are celebrated in March every year.

Another great national holiday is Easter, the holiday of celebrating Christ's rising from the dead. It is a time of giving or receiving presents which traditionally took the form of an Easter egg. The Easter egg is the most popular emblem of the religious holiday, but spring-time flowers are also used to signify Nature reawakening.

April Fool's day named from the custom of playing practical jokes or sending on fool's errands is on April the 1-st. People enjoy joking and laughing on this holiday.

The 9-th of May is a Victory Day, the holiday of victory over fascist invaders. People lay flowers to the war memorials, to the tombs of the people who died in the war. There are commemorative meetings all over the country. War veterans are greeted and there is a salute and fireworks in the evening.

Answer the questions to the text

1. What do men usually do for their wives on March 8?
2. Which Ukrainian poet`s day do Ukrainians celebrate every year in March?
3. What is the name of the holiday on which everyone plays each other?
4. When is Victory Day celebrated in Ukraine?
5. What do people usually do on Victory Day?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

з нетерпінням чекати

справа в тому,що

незалежність

суверенна держава

очікування

прикрасять новорічну ялинку

жіночий день

Великдень

Христове воскресіння

День дурня

Фашистські загарбники

Меморіали війни

Перегляд відеоматеріалу

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mvRnVmhKZ1w>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7WBe39nsaec>

Написання рефератів за темами

- Folk Customs and traditions in my country
- Religious and national [Ukrainian holidays](#)
- [Christmas](#)
- [New Year](#)
- [Easter](#)
- [Saint Valentine's day](#)

- [International women's day](#)
- [Victory Day](#)

Перегляд відео

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0a15UOja3JM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vB575zpaE9o>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nUGX9zQg2rs>

Exercise 1. Read the text and answer the questions. Make a summary.

There are many holidays in Ukraine. It is so pleasant to realize that each year starts with a holiday. It is the time to leave all the troubles forever and to look at the New Year with hope and expectations. This first holiday of the year is the New Year's Day. The preparation for the holiday starts already in November. Everyone thinks about the best present for their family and friends. Children wait for this holiday impatiently, as they hope to find under a decorated New Year's Tree a big and beautiful present, something they have dreamed about for a long time. Adults also have presents for each other, and wishes of a happy year, full of joy and success. The New Year comes at midnight on the 1st of January. This moment is considered to be a magic one. That's why people raise their glasses with champagne and say to each other «Happy New Year!». Some people celebrate the New Year on the 14th of January according to the old-style Calendar.

One more popular winter holiday is Christmas. As it is one of the oldest holidays in Ukraine, many old Ukrainian customs, which go back to centuries ago, are connected with Christmas. These are fortune telling, signing Christmas carols, cooking traditional Ukrainian Christmas dishes going to church service. Children go from house to house, and sing Christmas carols. They wish all the best to the people who live in these houses. Of course, the carol-singers receive a reward for their wishes — a little money, sweets or cakes.

When the spring comes, it always brings popular holidays. The first spring holiday is the Women's Day. It is the day of beauty and flowers. Women usually receive presents on this day. Their families thank them for their love and support during the year. There are also the Mother's Day and the Family Day in spring. They are celebrated in May and serve as one more reason for the members of the families to thank each other for understanding and support. But the most important spring holiday is Easter. Believers do not eat meat and animal products several weeks before the holiday. It is the time to stop and think about Jesus Christ's death for our salvation and about what we have to do to improve ourselves.

In summer there are two state holidays: the Day of Constitution on the 28th of June and Independence Day on the 24th of August. These holidays are connected with a new era in Ukrainian history that has begun. Now Ukraine is an independent state with its own Constitution. And we all hope for the better. The Ukrainian President appears on TV with his words of congratulation for Ukrainian people.

The first day of autumn is also a holiday. We celebrate the Day of Knowledge. This day means a lot for those pupils who go to school for the first time with parents at their side. A small girl rings the bell, pupils enter their school and school year starts. There are many other important holidays in Ukraine, which bring joy and hope for the better.

Questions:

What are the traditional holidays in Ukraine?

How do people celebrate holidays?

What are the most popular traditions in Ukraine?

Exercise 2. Read and translate into Ukrainian. Make a summary.

Ukraine has a long history. Ukrainian customs and traditions have changed during the centuries. But they still reflect Ukrainian culture and national character. Most of Ukrainian customs and traditions are connected with religious holidays.

Some of them symbolize a wish to be healthy, have good luck and wealth. People believe, if they follow the ancient tradition, it will bring them happiness.

One of the oldest Ukrainian religious holidays is Christmas. In some areas the pre-Christian name «Koliada» still exists. The most interesting part of Ukrainian Christmas is Christmas Eve (Sviat-Vechir). It is connected with many magical acts that should bring wealth to the family. Some other of the most known Christmas customs are fortune telling, singing Christmas carols, cooking traditional Christmas dishes, going to church service.

Another religious festival in winter is the Jordanian Holiday. It is celebrated in memory of Jesus Christ's christening (on the 19th of January). The eve of the holiday is called «the generous evening». People sing «the generous songs» at their supper. They believe that these songs will bring their families wealth. In the morning of the Jordanian Holiday the christening of water takes place. This water protects the people and their homes during the year.

One of the most important Ukrainian religious holidays in spring is Easter. In Ukrainian, Easter is called «Velykden» (the Great Day). The last Sunday before Easter is called Willow Sunday. On this day willow branches are blessed in the church. The people tap one another with these branches and say: «Be as tall as the willow, as healthy as the water, and as rich as the earth».

Exercise 3. Find sentences in the texts.

- Україна має давню історію.
- Люди вірять, якщо вони слідуєть античній традиції, це принесе їм щастя.
- Одне з найдавніших релігійних свят України - Різдво.
- Деякі інші найвідоміші різдвяні звичаї - це ворожіння...
- Ще одне релігійне свято взимку - Йорданське свято.
- Вранці Йорданського свята відбувається хрещення води.
- Українською мовою Великдень називають «Великдень» (Великий день).

- Остання неділя перед Великоднем називається вербовою неділею.
- Люди постукують один одного цими гілками і кажуть: «Будьте такою ж високою, як верба, здоровою, як вода, і такою ж багатою, як земля».
- Це так приємно усвідомлювати, що кожен рік починається зі свята.
- Це перше свято року - це Новий рік.
- Деякі люди відзначають Новий рік 14 січня за старим календарем.
- Ще одне популярне зимове свято - Різдво.
- Вони бажають всього найкращого людям, які живуть у цих будинках.
- Перше весняне свято - День жінок.
- Перший день осені - це також свято. Ми відзначаємо День знань
- В Україні є багато інших важливих свят, які приносять радість та надію на краще.

1. *Вивчення граматичного матеріалу*

Watch the video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ZI2N0OcTVA>

Виконання граматичних завдань

Exercise 1. Make the test

1. You ___ called me first. I would have picked you up from the auto repair garage.

should have

can

shall not

should

2. She ___ be crazy! She wants to backpack through the Andes by herself.

could

can
must
shall

3. When will you ___ come and see us in our new house?

can
be able to
must
have to

4. I may ___ able to come to your party if I have the time.

be
being
being to
be to

5. I ___ go now because I am already late for my class.

must
have
have to
had to

6. Do you ___ clean the house every day or every week?

must
have
have to
had to

7. This isn't a difficult task, so you ___ be able to complete it by Friday.

can
should
mustn't
couldn't

8.I ____ see that you have a hole in your sneakers. You need a new pair of shoes.

can

must

shall

may

9.We've worked long and hard today. ____ we call it a day?

Must have

Should have

Shall

Could have

10.You ____ worry all the time. Don't be so negative. You should be more optimistic about life.

could have

might not

wouldn't

shouldn't

Exercise 2 .Make the test

1.Do you think I ____ apply for this job?

must

can

have to

ought to

2.“You ____ follow a healthy diet,” my friend said.

ought to

will

must

can

3.“Sorry, I’m late again.” – “You ____ wear a watch.”

must

can

should

might

4.Their house is really small. They ____ change it if they want to live in comfort.

may

have to

will

should

5.You ____ go to the party. It's going to be really interesting.

have to

might

should

can

6.People ____ keep their words.

can

have to

are able

ought to

7.Must we hurry? You ____ hurry! We are not late yet.

can

needn't

ought to

will

8.It's late. You ____ go home as soon as possible.

could

can

should

will

9.Applications ____ by the 16th of April.

will receive

have received

must be received

must receive

10.I found a wallet on the bench. I ____ take it to the police station as soon as possible.

ought to

am to

will have to

can

11.You ____ read 40 pages of the book for your home assignment.

ought to

are to

can

need to

12.You ____ to me for help! But you chose him over me!

will come

ought to have come

can come

should come

13.“She should be here by now.” – “She ____ the train.”

should miss

can miss

ought to have missed

must have missed

14.We ____ go shopping this week. We've got plenty of food.

should

can

needn't

mustn't

15. She is awfully skinny. She ____ keep the diet!

mustn't

can't

should

would

16. I hope you won't tell this to anyone. You ____ tell anyone!

needn't

mustn't

didn't have to

shouldn't

17. Well, we've got plenty of time. We ____ leave yet.

must

mustn't

should

don't need to

18. You ... always wear a life jacket when you go canoeing.

would

should

can

have to

19. You missed a great party. You ____ . Why didn't you come?

had to come

must come

should have come

can come

20. I ____ be at the meeting, but I think I'll go anyway.

have to

must

don't have to

mustn't be

21. Student's ____ copy other students' answers during the exam.

mustn't

can't

needn't have

don't have to

22. He's been studying hard for the exam. He ____ pass it.

ought to

can

has to

must

23. If you want to become an engineer, you ____ go to the university.

have to

must

should

may

24. You ____ money from the bank. I have some.

don't have borrowed

don't have to borrow

mustn't borrow

can't borrow

25. You've been travelling all day. You ____ be tired.

will

must

can

need to

26. You can't turn here. You ____ turn left there.

must

will

have to

could

27. Yesterday I ____ submit all my papers to the embassy.

had to

must

would

need to

28. The owners ____ the window unlocked. Their flat was robbed.

need to leave

shouldn't have left

don't have to leave

must leave

29. I may ____ work late tomorrow evening.

must

to

should

have to

30. Kate ____ get embarrassed. His remark was not polite.

should

must

would

ought to

31. "Is he an honest person?" – "You ____ be joking! He is a compulsive liar."

can

must

need to

has to

32. I ____ to the shop so I stayed at home.

needn't have gone

should go

didn't need to go

mustn't go

33. It's later than I thought. I _____ go.

must

would

can

could

34. "You _____ follow a healthy diet," the doctor said.

will

ought to

must

can

35. Pete is a lucky man! He _____, because his mom comes to him and does cooking

needn't have cooked

don't need to cook

needn't cooked

doesn't need to cook

36. His landlord asked him to move out so he _____ look for a new flat.

need to

had to

must

could

37. You _____ here until I return. Don't go anywhere.

need to stay

might stay

can stay

are to stay

38. I _____ wear glasses for reading.

have to

will

am to

can

39. You ... touch anything here before the police come.

needn't

don't have to

mustn't

can

40. There is nobody at home. They _____ out.

will go

may go

can have gone

must have gone

Exercise 3. Give a title to the text. Read and translate into Ukrainian.

I always say: if you want to know the person, try to know his habits and traditions of his country. I have many friends foreigners, all of them are from different countries and I know many things about them.

Today I would like to tell you about my friends from Ukraine and Ukrainian traditions. So people there are very friendly and like to have fun. They have many interesting holidays and celebrations. Basically they are very positive and hardworking people, very hospitable and love their country.

Also Ukrainians have many interesting traditions. For example, during Christmas they cook a nice family dinner with 12 dishes on the table. Also Ukrainians believe this is a night, when you can know your future. The evening before Christmas teenagers go around the villages, sing songs doing "Koliada". They wish a good Christmas to every family and move to the next door. According me, it's a very interesting tradition to celebrate this fantastic holiday.

New Year is also very beautiful here. Tradition to decorate a tree, house and garden is very important here. Also Ukrainians believe you will have a happy year,

if you are having fun during New Year night. That's why people want to celebrate it with family and friends. If you can also put on new clothes, you will have money all year.

Kupalle is a holiday of sun. This is the day when people believe in energy of water, fire and herbs. These days you can also know your future, jump through the fire and meet your future partner.

Talking about traditions I have to tell you about marriage traditions in Ukraine. Actually they are very different from north to south. For example, you can not see a bride before ceremony, bring money with you to put in baby's clothes, shout "Gorko" during the marriage and some other things.

I think it's very useful to know traditions of another country. So you can learn the culture of any country you like.

Answer the questions to the text

1. How many dishes do Ukrainian usually prepare for Christmas?
2. What are teenagers doing this evenings?
3. Who do Ukrainians usually celebrate Christmas with? With family or alone?
4. Kupalle is a holiday of sun, yes or no?
5. What do Ukrainians usually shout at a wedding?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

Звички

Іноземці

Хотів би розповісти

Веселитися працювати

На мою думку

Прикрашати дерева

Трави

Весілля

Насправді

Exercise 4. Read and translate into Ukrainian.

The Ukrainians, like any other people, have their own customs and traditions: many of these are very old, some appear nowadays. Most of the customs are connected with the religious festivals or with Ukrainian dwelling. The most popular of the holidays is the New Year Day; it is celebrated on the 1st of January. On the eve of the holiday children and their parents decorate a New year's Tree with shining balls and other Christmas ornaments. The mothers of the families prepare holiday dinners. On that day people exchange presents with their relatives and friends: they often go to see them or invite them to their place to see in the New Year together. They lay festive tables and at 12 o'clock raise their glasses with champagne and say to each other "Happy New Year". But the Orthodox Church in Ukraine celebrates New Year on the 14th of January to the old-style Calendar. In the evening on the 13th of January children go from house to house and sing Christmas carols: they wish all the best to the people who live in these houses. Of course, the carol-singers are given some reward - sweets, cakes or a little money. The Orthodox Russian people celebrate Christmas on January, 6: the evening before Christmas is called the Holy Evening. On the Holy Evening all the family get together to have the Christmas Supper. According to the religious tradition, it is necessary to prepare 12 different dishes because of 12 apostles; no one at the table can eat till the first star appears in the sky. But, unlike in the English-speaking countries, in Ukraine people do not exchange presents on that day. On the Christmas Evening the religious people go to church; some of them spend the whole night there - they pray and listen to Christmas religious songs which glorify christ's birthday.

Another religious festival in winter is Twelfth-day or the Jordanian Holiday which is celebrated on memory of Jesus christ's christening (on the 19th of January). on the eve of this holiday at their supper people sing songs which are called "the generous songs" - that is why this evening is called "the generous evening", too. In the morning of the Jordanian the Holiday festival procession goes

from a church to a river or to a pond where christening of water takes place. After that the priest consecrates the peoples' homes and things.

Easter is another great religious festival: usually it is celebrated on one of Sundays in spring. On that day the religious people go to church and listen to the service; usually they bring with them baskets with food - Easter cakes, butter, cheese and, of course, painted eggs. The priest in the church consecrates all the food: many people believe that the Easter eggs possess magic power and can protect from evil, thunder or fire and have healing powers. In the morning after the end of the service, the people greet each other with the words: "Christ has resurrected!" and return home for breakfast. They celebrate Easter as the beginning of spring, too. There are many other interesting and customs traditions in Ukraine, too.

Exercise 5. Match the sentence beginnings (a-h) with their endings (1-8).

1. Exercise and a well-balanced diet ...	1 but I never seem to have time.
2. The recreation centre offers such activities ...	2 the only exercise you get!
3. I do two hours' training every evening – ...	3 an hour running and an hour in the gym.
4. I go jogging every morning ...	4 as dance classes, aerobics and weight lifting.
5. I know I should do more exercise, ...	5 keeps you fit and healthy.
6. Just because you're on a diet ...	6 you have to be extremely fit.
7. Walking to the car is ...	7 and work out with weights twice a week.
8. To do any sport at international level ...	8 it doesn't mean you don't need to exercise.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions.

Are you good at sports?
What kind of sports do you go in for?
When did you take up this sport?
Do you take part in any sport competitions?
What sports do you enjoy most?
What sport would you like to play professionally?

Exercise 7. Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given.

Tennis is more popular than badminton.
Badminton isn't as popular as tennis.
Bungee jumping isn't as difficult as kite surfing.
Kite surfing is _____
Rugby isn't as exciting as football.
Football is _____
Snowboarding is much more fashionable than fishing.
Fishing isn't _____
Horse-riding isn't as dangerous as boxing.
Boxing is _____
Real Madrid are better than Chelsea.
Chelsea aren't _____

Exercise 8. Think it over and answer the questions.

Would you agree that people of the 21st century are becoming "a legless generation"? People practically have stopped walking, going on foot, haven't they? Nowadays people spend more time glued to the telly or sitting in cars behind steering wheels, don't they?

Would you call this way of living healthy?
Can sport help to keep people fit?
How does physical activity promote a healthy lifestyle?
Do you go in for any kind of sport? Does it help you in any way?

Exercise 9. Think over and expand on the following.

Health of body and mind is a great blessing.

When a man loses his health, then he first begins to take good care of it

Робота з текстами за спеціальністю

Exercise 1. Read the text and come up with the headline for it. Give a title to the text.

There is no doubt that sport is very useful. It helps to be strong, firm of purpose and self-confident. When we spend the time in for sport we feel well, because our body gets the store of cheerfulness. Physical exercises are helpful for health. The organism begins to work like a watch. Our mind also becomes self-disciplined. Sport hardens the temper. If we look at sportsmen we can notice that they're accurate. They get used to work on themselves, day by day they set new records. Sport joins people, they make friends and start the healthy life. Everybody who does the sport is really enduring.

People all over the world are very fond of sports and games. That is one thing in which people of every nationality and class are uni

The most popular outdoor winter sports are shooting, hunting, hockey and in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow-skating, skiing and tobogganing. Some people greatly enjoy figure-skating and ski-jumping. Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interest. This game is played in all the countries of the world. The other favourite games in different countries are golf, tennis, cricket, volleyball, basketball and so on. Badminton is also very popular.

All the year round many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, athletics, gymnastics and track and field events. A lot of girls and women go in for callisthenics.

Among indoor games the most popular are billiards, table tennis, draughts and some others, but the great international game is chess of course. The results of

chess tournaments are studied and discussed by thousands of enthusiasts in different countries.

So we may say that sport is one of the things that makes all people happy.

Exercise 2. Write all kind of sports from the text in three groups.

Winter sport -

Summer sport -

Indoor games -

Exercise 3.

The most popular outdoor winter sports are...

The other favourite games...

The results of chess tournaments...

A lot of girls and women...

Badminton is...

Among outdoor games football...

The organism begins to work...

Exercise 4. Create a poster on the topic.

«Sport in my life»

Exercise 5. Make the test.

1. The other favourite games in different countries are...

a) golf, tennis, cricket, volleyball, basketball and so on

b) swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding

c) boxing, wrestling, athletics

2. Everybody who does the sport is really...

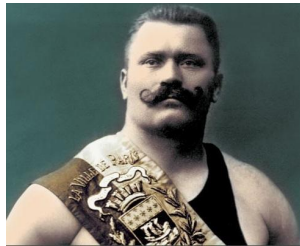
a) enduring

b) lazy

c) idle

3. Among outdoor games football takes the ... place in public interest.
- a) first
 - b) second
 - c) third

Exercise 6. Look at the picture and say something about this person.



Exercise 7. Choose the title to the following text.

Sport plays a big role in our life. Many people do sport in our country. They want to stay healthy. Sport is a good mean of struggling with stress.

In my opinion sport is important for healthy free time. Sport also makes people strong and prepares a lot of joy.

Some people participate in sports, others prefer watching them on TV. It is known that walking for an hour is healthier than irregular participation in any active physical activities. To keep fit some people join special classes or take part in aerobics or yoga, do some kind of training in a gym. Others play football, badminton, volleyball, tennis.

- 1) Sport in my life
- 2) Health
- 3) Wealth

Тема 10. Народні традиції.

Вивчення іноземних мов. Освіта закордоном. Арбітраж. Спортивні школи та клуби в Україні та англомовних країнах. Умовний спосіб дії.

Мета вивчення: Введення та закріплення лексики до теми. Формування вміння використання граматичних моделей. Розвиток монологічного мовлення. Розвиток навичок аудіювання. Читання та розуміння автентичних текстів за фахом. Ведення бесіди на передбачені

програмою теми. Розвиток навичок анотування наукового тексту. Оволодіння видами перекладу та принципами реферування та анотування. Ознайомлення із лексичним та граматичним матеріалом. Розвиток навичок читання, розуміння та реферування іншомовного тексту.

Основні питання:

1. Вивчення лексики за темою.
2. Вивчення граматичного матеріалу
3. Виконання практичних завдань.
4. Ознайомлення з темою.

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Вивчення активного вокабуляру

sport — спорт

sportsman — спортсмен

sports (kinds of sports) — види спорту

sports club — спортивна секція

sports school — спортивна школа

do sports — займатись спортом

do wrestling — займатись боротьбою

play sports (games) — грати в спортивні ігри

lay basketball (chess)- грати в баскетбол (шахмати)

go skateboarding — кататися на скейтборді

go in for — займитися

go in for swimming — займатися плаванням

football player — футболіст

be a fan of ... — шанувальник

join a sports club — записатися до спортивного гуртка (клуб)

to take part in.... (competitions) — брати участь ... (змаганнях)

to take place in.... — проходити в ...

to win / to lose — виграти / програти ...

to win a prize / a cup — виграти приз / кубок

a winner / a loser — виграти / програти

match — матч

competition — змагання

train — тренуватися

do training — ходити на тренування

at/in the skating rink — на ковзанці

at/in the stadium — на стадіоні

at the football pitch — на футбольному полі

at the sports ground — на спортивному майданчику

in the gym — в спортивному залі

in the swimming pool — в басейні

Exercise 1. Translate into Ukrainian.

Foreign languages

A foreign language is a [language](#) originally from another country than the speaker. However, there must be a defined distinction between foreign and [second language](#). It is also a language not spoken in the native country of the person referred to, i.e., an [English](#) speaker living in [Spain](#) can say that [Spanish](#) is a foreign language to them, or a [Japanese](#) speaker living in the [United States](#) can say that English is a foreign language to them. These two characterisations do not exhaust the possible definitions, however, and the label is occasionally applied in ways that are variously misleading or factually inaccurate.

Some children learn more than one language from birth or from a very young age then they are [bilingual](#) or [multilingual](#). These children can be said to have two, three or more mother tongues: neither language is foreign to that child, even if one language is a foreign language for the vast majority of people in the child's birth country. For example, a child learning English from his [English](#) father and Irish at school in Ireland can speak both English and Irish, but neither is a foreign language to them. This is common in countries such as [India](#), [South Africa](#), or [Canada](#) due to these countries having multiple official languages.

In general, it is believed that children have advantage to learning a foreign language over adults. However, there are studies which have shown adult students are better at foreign language learning than child students. It is because adults have pre-existing knowledge of how grammar works,¹¹ and a superior ability of memorizing vocabulary.

Answer the questions to the text

1. What is a foreign language?

2. Where native speakers of English can live?
3. What are people who speak two languages?
4. What are people who speak a lot of languages?
5. How many foreign languages can you speak?
6. What is the most important in learning foreign languages?
7. Which countries has several national languages?
8. Is it easier to learn English if your parents speak English or not?
9. How to improve your English skills?
10. What do you think it is very important to speak two or more foreign languages?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

1. Іноземна мова - це мова, яка родом з іншої країни, ніж мовець...
2. Однак повинно бути чітке розмежування іноземної та другої мови...
3. Деякі діти вивчають більше однієї мови з народження або з самого маленького віку, тоді вони є двомовними або багатомовними...
4. Однак є дослідження, які показали, що дорослі студенти краще вивчають іноземну мову...
5. Це тому, що дорослі мають попередні знання...

Exercise 2. Translate into Ukrainian. Give a title to the text.

Education is an important part of our life, because it usually determines the life journey. More and more young people aspire to get education abroad today and this rush is gaining popularity at an amazing rate. Parents eagerly send their children to Europe or USA to get an overseas diploma and good professional skills. The majority of young people want to graduate from a university or even a college in English-speaking countries.

There are a lot of advantages of studying in foreign university. First of all, you study to communicate with people of different races, nationalities and with different religious views. Studying abroad increases harmony and love between students irrespective of their color and creed because usually students live in hostels. This factor brings them close to each other. You study not only a subject but also a culture that you never knew before. Moreover, studying abroad is the best way to learn a new language. Undoubtedly, you should pay attention and do some

studying, but everything comes faster when you hear a foreign language (English, for example) everywhere- on the streets, in the stores, on the TV. You can't resist it and start to learn it without thinking.

Besides, a European diploma is highly appreciated in Ukraine. People supposed that if you have graduated from any university in Europe or the USA, you're a great highly-skilled professional. You could get some opportunities to study the new technologies and most recent science achievements. In addition, you've gained the valuable and updated knowledge. All these things could help to get a good job and earn good money.

However, this type of education could be difficult to receive, because of language barrier as the educational programs in Europe or USA are usually provided in English. Studying abroad could be much more expensive than it is in our country, where is possible to get a chance of free education. So, lack of money could be a huge obstacle.

To sum up, receiving education abroad offers some opportunities for a better career, it also has challenges that we must try to cope with to make our dream come true.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions .

1. Why education is needed in our lives ?
2. Why do people strive to get an education abroad ?
3. Alternative ways to study abroad ?
4. Advantages of studying abroad ?
5. Disadvantages of studying abroad ?

Find English equivalents to the following phrases

1. Освіта - важлива частина нашого життя, адже вона зазвичай визначає життєвий шлях...
2. Сьогодні все більше молодих людей прагнуть здобути освіту за кордоном...

3. Більшість молодих людей хочуть закінчити університет чи навіть коледж в англomовних країнах...
4. Переваг навчання в закордонному університеті є дуже багато...
5. Цей фактор наближає їх один до одного...
6. Більше того, навчання за кордоном - найкращий спосіб вивчити нову мову...
7. Ви не можете протистояти цьому і починати вивчати це, не думаючи.
8. Крім того, в Україні високо цінують європейський диплом...
9. Навчання за кордоном може бути набагато дорожчим, ніж в нашій країні, де можна отримати шанс на безкоштовну освіту...
10. Крім того, ви отримали цінні та оновлені знання...

Вивчення граматичного матеріалу

<https://opentalk.org.ua/langstory/umovnyj-sposib-v-anglijskij-movi-subjunctive-mood/>

Виконання граматичних вправ

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences. Here we have only real conditions.

1. If you want to be always healthy
2. You will have to consult the doctor if
3. If you have a running nose
4. You will escape the complications after a disease if
5. The doctor will surely write you a prescription if
6. The doctor will pull out your tooth if
7. Her headache won't stop if
8. You will be coughing and sneezing constantly if
9. She won't be able to continue her career if
10. If you don't cure your throat ...
11. If you don't take any preventive measures

Exercise 2. Open the brackets where necessary and complete the sentences.

1. If you (to take) the drops now you (feel) much better even tomorrow.
2. Your heart and lungs (to work) better if you (to live) a healthier life.
3. If you didn't consult a doctor
4. You wouldn't cough and sneeze now if
5. If she took the pills for her sore throat
6. You would be fit as a fiddle now if
7. If you consulted the ENT doctor regularly
8. You wouldn't wear your glasses now if
9. "I don't believe you. If everything you tell about your grandmother (to be) truth she (to consult) a neuropathologist!"
10. You would do morning exercises regularly if
11. If you really were quite well now
12. She wouldn't suffer from a disease so badly now if
13. If you wanted to escape any side effects of the medicine

Exercise 3. Open the brackets where necessary and complete the sentences. Here we have unreal conditions and pretty much of Mixed Conditionals.

1. If you (put on) warmer clothes yesterday, you (to catch a cold) and (to have) a high temperature.
2. The dentist wouldn't have pulled out your tooth if
3. If you (not/to be) so careless you (not /to fall ill) with flu.
4. You would have been cured already if
5. If you had followed all the doctor's instructions from the very beginning
6. If he (to fulfil) all the prescriptions of his physician, he (not/to operate) by a surgeon two weeks ago.
7. If you had agreed to have your tooth filled
8. But for your headache/earache/backache we

9. If my pain in the knee hadn't been so strong yesterday
10. You wouldn't have stayed in bed for so long if
11. If you had consulted the oculist in your childhood
12. If she hadn't been afraid the pediatrician in her childhood
13. If she had had measles, mumps and scarlet fever when being a child

... .

Exercise 4. Translate into English

1. Новый помощник спрашивает старого аптекаря: «А что это за лекарство вы держите отдельно?» – «Я дам его, если не смогу разобраться, что написано в рецепте» 2 «Зачем вам снотворное, если вы проводите в баре весь вечер?» — «Если вы выпишите мне снотворное для моей жены, я смогу возвращаться домой еще позже!» 3. Врач – пожилому пациенту: «Увы, я не могу вас омолодить!» – «А мне это и не нужно; я просто хотел бы стареть помедленнее.» 4. «Вот ваши снотворные таблетки, этого вам хватит на шесть недель» – «Но, доктор, я не хотела бы спать так долго!» 5. Отец привел маленького сына к дантисту, чтобы вырвать расшатавшийся зуб. Окончив работу, врач потребовал 50 долларов. «Но вначале вы сказали мне, что это будет стоить десять долларов!» – «Так оно и было бы, если бы ваш сын не кричал так громко – он напугал четырех пациентов, и они ушли!» 6. «Послушайте, когда я покупал у вас машину, вы сказали, что если в течение года у меня что-нибудь испортится, вы обязательно все мне поменяете» — «Конечно!» – «Тогда дайте мне, пожалуйста, четыре нижних зуба, коленную чашечку и два ребра!» 7. Пациент, переживающий по поводу своего здоровья, спрашивает: «Доктор, а вы уверены, что я выздоровею? Я слышал, что иногда врачи ставят неправильный диагноз. Лечат, например, от гриппа пациентов, которые умирают потом от воспаления легких» – «Это случай не из моей практики: если я буду лечить от воспаления легких, то вы и умрете от воспаления легких, а не от кори или скарлатины». 8. К зубному врачу влез грабитель, и, не найдя ничего, потребовал денег. «Денег у меня, к сожалению, нет, но если вы не захотите уйти ни с чем, я запломбирую вам зуб» –

предложил дантист. 9. Звонок врачу. «Доктор, если вы на днях случайно будете ехать мимо нашего дома, зайдите к нам, пожалуйста»- говорит мужчина. – «Но специально ехать не надо». «Хорошо», — говорит врач удивленно, — «А что у вас случилось?» «Моя жена повредила челюсть и не может разговаривать!» 10. Врач долго осматривает больного и в конце концов говорит: «Мне кажется, вы абсолютно здоровы – я ничего не могу найти у вас!» – «А если я помогу вам поставить диагноз, доктор, вы поделитесь со мной гонораром?»

2. Invent the similar situations yourselves.

Exercise 5. Choose the correct answer.

1. What did your customer say about the quote?

-
- She requested that I matched a competitor's price.
 - She requested that I match a competitor's price.
 - She requested me to match a competitor's price.

2. The law is always changing and

-
- it's extremely important that we are aware of any changes.
 - it's extremely important that we be aware of any changes.
 - it's extremely important being aware of any changes.

3. The customer was extremely upset.

-
- He demanded refunding his money.
 - He demanded that we refunded his money.
 - He demanded we refund his money.

4. I can't take any days off around Christmas.

- ○ Our supervisor insists that we not take vacation during the holidays.
- ○ Our supervisor insists that we don't take vacation during the holidays.
- ○ Our supervisor insisted that we didn't take vacation during the holidays.

5. What did John suggest?

- ○ He suggested that we consulted an expert before deciding.
 - ○ He suggested us that we consult an expert before deciding.
 - ○ He suggested that we consult an expert before deciding.
6. We don't want to lose any more employees.
-

- ○ It's important we to keep our staff motivated and happy.
 - ○ It's important that we keep our staff motivated and happy.
 - ○ It's important keeping our staff motivated and happy.
7. Kevin knows what he's talking about.
-

- ○ I recommend that you take his advice.
- ○ I recommend you to take his advice.
- ○ I recommend that you takes his advice.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct answer. Note that not all of the correct answers will be in the subjunctive.

1. I have some free time this afternoon.

- ○ Do you want that I help you with your report?

- Do you want me to help you with your report?
- Do you want I help you with your report?

2. During the meeting, _____

- I proposed that we restructure the department.
- I proposed them to restructure the department.
- I proposed that we restructured the department.

3. I asked Paula for help but _____

- she refused to help me.
- she refused that she help me.
- she refused helping me.

4. I think _____

- It's good you be taking on more responsibility.
- It's good that you be taking on more responsibility.
- It's good that you're taking on more responsibility.

5. Please don't be late for the meeting.

-
- It's important that we will make a good impression.
 - It's important we make a good impression.
 - It's important making a good impression.

6. Someone in my department _____

- demanded she was paid more.
- demanded she be paid more.
- demanded that they paid her more.

7. At my monthly meeting with my supervisor, she

- ○ suggested that I got an additional certification.
- ○ suggested me to get an additional certification.
- ○ suggested that I get an additional certification.

Робота з текстами за професійним спрямуванням

Ex1. Read and translate the text.

Arbitration

For 30 years, the landscape of international sports arbitration has been dominated by the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne, Switzerland. The CAS is colloquially referred to as a Supreme Court for sports disputes and evidence of its influence is found throughout the sporting world. Since its establishment in 1984 it has registered approximately 4,200 separate arbitration proceedings.

While sports arbitration shares many characteristics with commercial or investment arbitration, and although many sports arbitrators also sit in standard commercial and investment cases, it also has many interesting features that distinguish it from non-sports-related arbitration.

Speed

Perhaps the main differentiating feature of sports arbitration is its speed. For the resolution of a sports dispute to be effective, it generally must be concluded before a particular competition takes place. For example, a finding by an arbitral tribunal that a particular athlete may compete at the Olympic Games would be of limited value if the arbitral award were issued after the competition in question has already finished.

The swift resolution of these disputes allows the competition to proceed on schedule and ensures the integrity of the final sporting results by avoiding retroactive appeals or protests to change sporting results. While the Ad Hoc

Division is a very positive demonstration of what can be achieved, it is also an environment in which arbitrators must tread carefully in order to ensure that the procedural rights of all parties are upheld, particularly given the extremely short time limits within which the latter are to prepare their written and oral submissions.

Another leading example of the speed of sports arbitration are the expedited proceedings provisions, which require the cooperation of all parties. Without the parties' agreement the tribunal cannot impose the same extremely short procedural time limits as apply under the Ad Hoc Rules. However, as event organisers usually wish to safeguard the integrity of a sporting competition's final results, quite often all parties are willing to agree to an expedited arbitration procedure in order to conclude all legal issues in advance of the competition.

Finally, the availability of effective provisional and conservatory measures even before the constitution of the arbitral tribunal is another and interesting element of sports arbitration. Before CAS, such measures can be requested as soon as an arbitration has been commenced in ordinary proceedings or from the notification of the decision under appeal in appeal proceedings. Sports arbitration tribunals regularly issue orders in response to requests for provisional measures – typically requests for a stay of execution of the decision under appeal – and in instances where the tribunal has not yet been appointed, sports arbitration bodies often have a mechanism whereby a designated person (eg, the president of the CAS Appeals Arbitration Division) may grant provisional measures pending the appointment of the tribunal.

Special expertise

The CAS policy of maintaining a closed list of arbitrators effectively limits the fundamental freedom of the parties to appoint the arbitrator of their choice but was upheld by the Swiss Supreme Court in the *Lazutina* case on the ground that it ensures that the arbitrators are specialists in the area of sports and will thus be able to issue fast and consistent decisions.

It is not the case that all sports arbitrations are concluded quickly but the standard time limits would be regarded by most arbitration practitioners as being

very short indeed. For example, in a CAS Appeals Arbitration, the statement of appeal must be filed with the CAS within 21 days from the communication of the decision under appeal, unless the applicable regulations provide for a different time limit (sometimes shorter). This time limit cannot be extended and any delay will lead to the dismissal of the appeal. Once the statement of appeal has been filed, the appellant has a further 10 days to file an appeal brief stating the facts and legal arguments giving rise to the appeal and to produce the evidence being relied upon. The respondent must then file its complete answer within a time limit of 20 days. Finally, the panel sets itself the objective of issuing its final award within three months of having received the case file.

Another aspect that parties and their counsel should be acutely aware of are the potential practical difficulties associated with such fast-moving proceedings. Parties will often be afforded short time limits to file submissions on procedural issues and as a result, sports arbitration, and CAS arbitration in particular, is generally a challenging process for both parties and their counsel. For that reason, it is not a forum in which lawyers who are unfamiliar with either the procedural aspects of international arbitration, or the substantive aspects of sports law, can easily 'cut their teeth', as the very short nature of the time limits to file submissions leaves very little time for research during the arbitration. As a result, parties who are familiar with the CAS and its unique pressures tend to appoint counsel whom they know to have already appeared regularly before the CAS, and who are familiar with the processes and jurisprudence of the institution.

Cost

Contrary to the stereotype of millionaire footballers, individual athletes are often entirely dependent upon government subsidies or minor sponsorship agreements, whereas their counterparty in an arbitration may be able to rely upon significant financial resources. Therefore, it is particularly important that the proverbial Goliath is not permitted to financially bully the weaker party into submission, particularly as many athletes or players already feel significant

pressure not to enter into a legal dispute with their employer or their sport's governing body, in view of the dominant position of the latter within the sport.

Three aspects of CAS arbitration that should provide comfort to impecunious athletes are:

- the moderate filing fee of 1,000 Swiss francs;
- the system of contribution towards legal costs; and
- the arbitration costs regime, which applies in appeals of decisions that are exclusively disciplinary in nature and rendered by an international federation or sports body.

In the context of legal costs and pursuant to article R64.5 of the CAS Code, 'the Panel has discretion to grant the prevailing party a contribution towards its legal fees and other expenses'. The CAS practice provides some comfort to all parties as any contribution that may be required to pay in the event of losing the case is rarely reflective of the actual legal costs incurred. Of course, considering this practice from a different perspective, it is also true that even when parties are fully successful in their appeal, they can still only hope to recover a certain proportion of their legal costs.

With respect to arbitration costs, the positive financial aspect for athletes related to arbitration costs concerns those athletes who are involved in 'decisions which are exclusively of a disciplinary nature and which are rendered by an international federation or sports body', commonly anti-doping cases. In such cases, article R65 of the CAS Code provides that no arbitration costs shall be paid by the parties.

Given the mandatory nature of sports arbitration, whereby the athlete generally has no option but to sign up to arbitration if he wishes to compete at a high level within his sport, another area which needs to be considered in this context is the availability of legal aid for the parties, as the submission of disputes to arbitration deprives the athlete of any legal aid that may have been available to him before state courts. The recently reworded article S6 of the CAS Code provides that '[the International Council of Arbitration for Sport] may create a

legal aid fund to facilitate access to CAS arbitration for individuals without sufficient financial means and may create CAS legal aid guidelines for the operation of the fund'. In parallel with the publication of the 2013 edition of the CAS Code, the applicable guidelines have now been published by CAS. Where legal aid is granted, the athlete may be exempted from paying the court office fee, the advance on arbitration costs and, in some cases, provided with a limited amount of money for legal representation.

How is the CAS organised?

The CAS is headquartered in Lausanne but also has two 'decentralised offices' in Sydney and New York. A recent development has been the addition of a number of alternative hearing centres in Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Abu Dhabi and Cairo as a result of a number of individual partnership arrangement deals struck by CAS. The CAS provides four separate and distinct dispute resolution services: ordinary arbitration, appeals arbitration, ad hoc expedited arbitration at major sporting events and mediation. The ordinary and appeals arbitration divisions are each headed by a president, who can take charge of the initial steps in an arbitration before the arbitral tribunal is appointed.

The CAS Ordinary Division is a classic arbitration service, resolving mainly commercial disputes, and its general structure and workings will be familiar to any practitioners with experience of the ICC, AAA or other commercial arbitration institutions. Arbitrations which take place under the CAS's Ordinary Arbitration Rules are those that have been referred to the CAS as a first instance arbitral body, usually pursuant to an arbitration agreement contained in a settlement agreement or a commercial contract, such as sponsorship or licensing agreements.

Appeals arbitration, while very commonplace in the sporting world, is usually somewhat of a novelty for other arbitration practitioners. Appeals arbitration consists of appeals filed against decisions issued by other arbitral or disciplinary tribunals, typically either national sports arbitration bodies or the internal disciplinary or judicial bodies of international sports federations. The cases

brought before the CAS Appeals Arbitration Division account for approximately 90 per cent of the CAS's caseload.

The CAS also has a mediation service which it promotes as an alternative to CAS arbitration. In addition, as previously mentioned, the CAS establishes an expedited arbitration service during major sporting events, which is referred to as the CAS Ad Hoc Division.

Independence

There has been a certain level of criticism in the media and in academic journals referring to a lack of independence of the CAS. A long-standing claim has been that the CAS is not sufficiently independent from the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which founded the CAS in 1984. Indeed, following a landmark case before the Swiss Supreme Court case in 1993, a number of reforms to the CAS structure were put in place which sought to insulate the CAS from any allegations of potential or perceived lack of independence. The decision in *USOC v IOC* provides possibly the most eloquent example of the independence of CAS in relation to the IOC. In this case, the CAS held as invalid and unenforceable an IOC decision which prohibited athletes who had been suspended for more than six months for an anti-doping rule violation from participating in the next Olympic Games following the expiry of their suspension.

In 2015, some shockwaves reverberated around the sports arbitration community with the publication of a decision by a state court in Germany, the Oberlandesgericht München. An athlete challenged the validity of an arbitration clause in favour of the CAS and it was found that the International Skating Union (ISU) had abused its dominant position by unilaterally imposing such clauses on its athletes. While the decision drew attention to a number of issues including the nature of an athlete's consent in sports arbitration and highlighted concerns about the independence and impartiality of the CAS, the reality is that since the events giving rise to this case in 2009 there have been considerable changes to the CAS rules and its organisation, which the decision does not take into account. Examples of such amended procedural rules include the nomination of arbitrators, the

development of the legal aid programme and the appointment of new ICAS members not active in or connected to sports-bodies.

Disciplinary disputes

The second most common type of disputes before the CAS are appeals against disciplinary sanctions, the largest subsection being appeals against sanctions for anti-doping rule violations. Since the CAS was designated as the exclusive appeals body for all international anti-doping cases, it has received a constant stream of appeals against decisions based on anti-doping rules. In many cases, the appellant in an anti-doping case is a sportsperson who is appealing against a suspension imposed upon him or her, but the CAS also regularly receives appeals from WADA and international sports federations, requesting that a sanction against a particular sportsperson be increased.

CAS anti-doping cases typically involve factual evidence regarding the circumstances of the alleged violation, expert evidence regarding the validity or otherwise of the scientific findings and the positive test, and legal arguments regarding the interpretation and implementation of the relevant anti-doping rules.

Arbitral tribunal

While panels before the CAS are normally made up of three member panels there also exists the possibility for sole arbitrators (usually where it is an urgent matters and the parties are agreeable). Article R33 of the CAS Code provides that 'Every arbitrator shall appear on the list drawn up by the ICAS' (ie, the CAS List of Arbitrators). Having originally comprised 60 members, the CAS list now consists of approximately 325 arbitrators, each appointed for a renewable period of four years. This is a closed list and in CAS arbitrations all arbitrators must be appointed from this list. The practice of maintaining a closed list has been criticised, although the Swiss Supreme Court upheld the system in the case of *Larissa Lazutina*.

Rules of law applicable to the merits of the dispute

With regard to the applicable substantive law in CAS arbitrations, article R58 of the CAS Code provides that the arbitral tribunal:

shall decide the dispute according to the applicable regulations and, subsidiarily, to the rules of law chosen by the parties or, in the absence of such a choice, according to the law of the country in which the federation, association or sports-related body which has issued the challenged decision is domiciled or according to the rules of law the Panel deems appropriate. In the latter case, the Panel shall give reasons for its decision.

In practice, as most international sports federations are domiciled in Switzerland, Swiss law is applied as the substantive law in the majority of cases before the CAS.

As each international federation has its own set of statutes and regulations, arbitral tribunals can often apply these regulations and issue an award without any explicit reference to national law. However, given that Swiss procedural law is applicable in every CAS case, and Swiss substantive law is applicable in the majority of CAS cases, Swiss law clearly has an important role to play in CAS arbitration. As a result, non-Swiss lawyers in CAS arbitrations are increasingly assisted by Swiss lawyers or legal experts. On the procedural side, there is an increasing level of sophistication in CAS disputes where evidential practices more familiar to civil/criminal courts and commercial arbitration are becoming identifiable in sports arbitration. Recent examples include significant document production requests involving e-mail searches, and the submission and acceptance of polygraph evidence. In the area of football specifically, and with the enforcement by UEFA of its financial fair play rules against football clubs, it is likely that these matters will soon come before the CAS where the involvement of financial experts giving evidence will become more common.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions .

1. How do you become a sports arbitrator?
2. Where is the headquarters of Court of Arbitration for Sport located?

3. What is the purpose of the Court of Arbitration for Sport CAS ?
4. What is the court of arbitration?
5. What is arbitration?
6. What does the word “arbitration” mean?
7. Do you like to become an arbitrator?

Exercise 3. Find English equivalents to the following phrases

спортивний арбітраж –

спеціальний відділ –

дотримання процесуальних прав –

положення про прискорене провадження –

арбітражна процедура –

юридичні питання –

подання заяви про апеляційну скаргу у заявника –

потенційні практичні труднощі –

адвокат –

порізати зуби –

децентралізовані офіси –

звичайні та апеляційні арбітражні –

звичайний відділ CAS –

Апеляційний арбітраж –

найпоширеніші справи –

футбольні трансферти –

дисциплінарні спори –

антидопінгові правила –

певний рівень критики –

Міжнародний олімпійський комітет –

Арбітражний суд –

нагальне питання –

Верховний суд Швейцарії –
законодавство країни –
міжнародні спортивні федерації –
значні запити на виготовлення документів –
прийняття доказів поліграфа –
фінансових правил чесної гри проти футбольних клубів –
залучення фінансових експертів –

Exercise 4. Fill in the missing words in the sentences from the text.

1. In ..., some ... reverberated around the sports ... community with the publication of a decision by a state court in ..., the Oberlandesgericht München.
2. In the area of ... specifically, and with the enforcement by ... of its financial fair play rules against ..., it is likely that these matters will soon ... before the ... where the involvement of ... experts giving evidence will become more
3. In practice, as most ... sports ... are domiciled in ..., Swiss law is applied as the substantive law in the majority of cases before the
4. Contrary to the stereotype of millionaire ..., individual ... are often entirely dependent upon government subsidies or minor sponsorship agreements, whereas their counterparty in an arbitration may be able to ... upon significant financial
5. On the ... side, there is an increasing ... of sophistication in ... disputes where evidential practices more familiar to civil/... courts and ... arbitration are becoming ... in sports

Exercise 5. Look at the map. Say in which countries the most popular sport. Which kind of sport is the most popular in our country? Why is it so popular?



Exercise 6. Find some information about this organization, write it, and tell your classmates about it.

