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“Донбаський державний педагогічний університет”
Кафедра іноземних мов

ENGLISH

for the 1st year students not majoring in English

навчальний посібник для студентів I курсу (1 семестр)
для спеціальностей:

231 Соціальна робота,
232 Соціальне забезпечення

Обговорено та затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов
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Навчальний посібник містить навчальний матеріал, передбачений робочою програмою для студентів спеціальностей: 231 Соціальна робота, 232 Соціальне забезпечення

Основні завдання посібника – сприяти накопиченню словникового запасу, розвитку комунікативних компетенцій та стимулювати мовленнєву взаємодію студентів.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник складається з трьох частин, які за тематико-ситуативним змістом, мовним та граматичним матеріалом відповідають робочій навчальній програмі першого курсу (першого семестру) навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для спеціальностей: 231 Соціальна робота, 232 Соціальне забезпечення

Перша частина містить 7 уроків (Units) , в яких включено текстовий матеріал та комплексна система вправ для розвитку навичок усної та письмової мови студентів першого курсу немовних спеціальностей.

Друга частина містить граматичний матеріал та вправи , що сприяють освоєнню та закріпленню граматичних аспектів згідно з робочою навчальною програмою.

Третя частина складається з тестових завдань, тематика яких передбачена програмою.

PART 1. ESSENTIAL TOPICS

Unit 1

YOUR NEAREST AND DEAREST

Exercise 1. What kinds of families are described in the following sentences?
Fill in the gaps using the attributes from the box above.

- large ● huge ● well-off ● immediate ● nuclear ● extended
- tight-knit ● poor ● one-parent ● low-income ● adoptive ● foster ● childless
- two-parent

- 1) Brain comes from a _____ family. His mother works hard because she has to raise him without anyone's support.
- 2) Those families which consist of two people, either married or living together without children are called _____ families.
- 3) My family is not large, it is a family of only three: my husband, my daughter Ann and me. So I can say that we make up a _____ or _____ family.
- 4) Almost all of our close and distant relatives gathered at that wonderful party – there were more than fifty people! What a _____ family!
- 5) I was very grateful to all my relatives for the support they gave me when I was in trouble last year. I know I can rely on them at any time; we are always such a _____ family.
- 6) Paul came from a _____ family; his father was a rich and prosperous lawyer.
- 7) After Tom's parents died in a car crash, he was brought up in a(n) _____ family.

Exercise 2. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

I grew up in a (1)_____ family – my parents and I. I was an (2)_____ child in the family. During my early childhood I spent almost all my time with my grandmother (3)_____.

She was really lovely! I'll never forget her soft hands, calm voice, and fabulous pies! But I never met my mother's father; he died before I was born. I only know that

- uncles ● great aunt ● on my father's side
- established a very close relationship with
- stereotypical ● distant ● nieces or nephews ● only ● keep in touch with
- split up ● cousins ● spinster
- relatives

he (4)_____ with his wife and lived with his sister, who was my (5)_____. She never married; she was really an old (6)_____. Sometimes I visited her; I still remember the smell of her house that was a little bit old and musty. It was very strange for me to go round the old rooms, looking at the photos of some of my (7)_____. I gazed at them for hours; my (8)_____ in old-fashioned suits, my (9)_____ in funny caps and other (10)_____ most of them. But later we (12)_____ my mother's sister. We wrote letters to each other and exchanged Christmas presents. Unfortunately, I'll never have (13)_____, but I hope when I get married I'll have a close family.

Reading

Exercise 1. Before reading answer the following questions:

- a) What kind of family is considered to be an ideal type?
- b) What are the main factors that contribute to a successful marriage?

Meredith Baxter Birney “my real family ties”

In her television role and her personal life she is a devoted wife and mother. But, she says, there is no similarity between the two. One is fiction, the other is very real.

Blonde and blue-eyed Meredith Baxter Birney, 37, may be the most family-oriented actress on television. At work she is Elyse Keaton in *Family Ties*, at home she is the wife of actor David Birney. In both her worlds she is the mother of infants as well as grown children, and the wife of an affectionate, strong-willed husband. At 170 centimetres, 54 kilograms, Meredith is thinner than she was before becoming pregnant with the twins two years ago. She is a strict vegetarian who runs eight or nine kilometres before breakfast six days a week. She finds her real-life family ties to two children from her first marriage (Ted, 18; Eva, 16), to David's daughter Kate, 11, and more complex, exciting, and challenging than her TV roles.

She was a teenager wife and mother, a divorcee, who married David Birney after they co-starred in the *Bridget Loves Bernie* TV series 12 years ago.

Her children by her first marriage, Ted and Eva, were brought up in the Santa Monica home Meredith and David bought shortly after they were married in 1974.

1. _____ I know about being raised by a stepfather – it's a damned hard thing to do.

The stepparent has to say, “I’m going to raise these children with the same commitment and passion as I would my own blood children”. Today Meredith gives high marks to her husband as father and stepparent. “There’s no question, David is the dad,” she said, acknowledging that Ted and Eva’s biological father does see the children from time to time.

“When you’re raising kids you need a sense of humour because you have to laugh at yourself and your children to be able to get through the day. Personally, I think we have the best possible family,” Meredith said. “Our children are fine and I love the closeness they feel for us and for each other. I’m overwhelmed by the love I have for them and the act of mothering.

2. _____ She doesn’t carry around high anxieties about the future. A major family crisis was Eva’s broken back. Meredith was a primary mover in uniting our family”, thinks David.

3. _____ Marriages last because of memories, friendship, occasional passion, growing pains, and the courage with which you deal with them. Any lasting marriage acquires a past that makes it worthwhile. No one has the secret to a good marriage. Every day is a new challenge. You do the best you can. Anyone who makes a marriage work should be commended. It’s a hard job that takes commitment and work from the people involved. But what else is going to reward you as much?

4. _____ She is up every morning at 5:45 and runs for an hour between 6 and 7 a.m. Then she spends at least half an hour over toast and coffee with Kate, chatting and brushing her daughter’s hair for school. At 7:30 she prepares the twins’ breakfast, wakes them, and plays with them in their room, changes them and brings them down for breakfast. “I spend close to an hour with Mollie and Peter before Donna, their nanny, takes over. I usually don’t see David before I leave. He’s not a morning person.”

5. _____ “We like to go to the beach, and in winter we take skiing holidays. Marriage is about being together,” Meredith said. “We are a close-knit family, and neither of us is involved much in Hollywood parties or industry events. Separations are difficult for me. I don’t like being apart from my husband and my children.”

And on holidays and family celebrations the Birney house is a thoroughly domestic scene – it is filled with 75 relatives, including Meredith’s brothers and sisters.

6. _____ “David knows and understands the pressures of our work. We also understand that show-business career have their ups and downs. Sometimes one career in a family like ours is going strong while the other isn’t.

Once I went for a whole year without a job. David was supportive. So our marriage helps us to succeed in the career and our work consolidated our family.”

Exercise 2. Read the interview with an actress and choose from sentences A-F one for each gap (1-6).

- a) “All marriages have their dark and light periods.”
- b) “My weekends are totally devoted to David and the children”, she said.
- c) “David has raised Ted and Eva since they were four and two years old.”
- d) “Working in the same business has been good for our marriage”, Meredith said.
- e) “One of the great things about Meredith is her ability to live in the minute, as it happens.”
- f) Meredith has arranged her weekly schedule to accommodate the needs of her entire family – with the help of a housekeeper and a nanny for the twins.

Exercise 3. Comprehension check

A) What do these numbers in the text refer to? 7:30; 18; 170; 5:45; 54; 16; 1974; 12.

B) Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

- a) Meredith has been married three times.
- b) She met David when she began starring in the TV series.
- c) Ted and Eva are David’s stepchildren.
- d) Meredith doesn’t have any special parties with their colleagues.
- f) Meredith spends all her weekends with her family.
- g) She appreciates David’s care and help very much.
- h) Meredith thinks it’s easy to have a good family.

Exercise 4. Match the English and Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1) a devoted wife and mother | a) службові заходи |
| 2) family-oriented | b) згідно з потребами всієї родини |
| 3) infants | c) сімейні узи |
| 4) to be overwhelmed by the love | d) немовлята |
| 5) a primary mover in uniting our family | e) сімейна криза |

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 6) lasting marriage
родину | f) рушійна сила, що об'єднує |
| 7) to commend | g) міцний шлюб |
| 8) to take commitment | h) хвалити |
| 9) to accommodate the needs of an entire
family | i) вимагати віддачі |
| 10) to be apart from | j) цінуючий сім'ю |
| 11) a thoroughly domestic scene | k) бути далеко від |
| 12) ups and downs | l) цілковито домашня обстановка |
| 13) industry events | m) злетити і падіння |
| 14) separations | n) ніжна дружина і мати |
| 15) a divorcee | o) розлуки |
| 16) family ties | p) розлучена людина |
| 17) family crisis | q) переповнюватися коханням |

Exercise 5. Complete the interview with Meredith Baxter Birney (MBB).

a) Interviewer (I): _____?

MBB: I have two children from my first marriage, Ted and Eva, and infant twins Molly and Peter, besides, Kate, David's daughter lives with us

b) I: _____?

MBB: David has raised Ted and Eva since they were four and two years old.

c) I: _____?

MBB: When you're raising kids you need a sense of humour because you have to laugh at yourself and your children to be able to get through the day.

d) I: _____?

MBB: I am up every morning at 5:45 and run for an hour between 6 and 7 a.m.

e) I: _____?

MBB: Marriages last because of memories, friendship, occasional passion, growing pains, and the courage with which you deal with them. Any lasting marriage acquires a past that makes it worthwhile.

f) I: _____?

MBB: I have arranged my weekly schedule to accommodate the needs of my entire family – with the help of a housekeeper and a nanny for the twins.

g) I: _____?

MBB: My weekends are totally devoted to David and the children. We like to go to the beach, and in winter we take skiing holidays.

h) I: _____?

MBB: Working in the same business has been good for our marriage. David knows and understands the pressures of out work.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions about Meredith.

- 1) What is similar in Meredith's TV role and her personal life?
- 2) Why does she think her role and her real life different?
- 3) How does she find David's paternal (fatherly) feelings to their children?
- 4) Why does she think their family is the best one?
- 5) How did Meredith help to handle the family crisis?
- 6) Why should people who make a marriage work be commended?
- 7) What is her attitude to separations from her family?
- 8) What happens in the Birney house on holidays and family celebrations?
- 9) Why does Meredith appreciate David's support so highly?
- 10) Do you always agree with her opinions on the main values of family life?

Unit 2

HANDSOME IS AS HANDSOME DOES

Exercise 1. Sort out the words from the list below under the following categories:

HEAD	TRUNK	LIMBS

● shoulders	● neck	● knee	● eyes
● face	● thumb	● buttocks	● belly
● back	● earlobe	● forehead	● breast
● hand	● palm	● ankle	● arm
● fingernail	● ring finger	● bosom	● jaw
● cheekbone	● waist	● nostril	● chest
● forefinger	● elbow	● mouth	

Exercise 2. Match the following explanations with the words from the box.

Receding	shrewd	bulging
hour-glass	tangled	frail
Stooped	snub	aquiline

- 1) irregular, swollen, curving outwards eyes
- 2) (*of a man's hair*) growing less and less at the front of the head
- 3) clever and piercing (*about eyes*)
- 4) weak, fragile
- 5) bending the body forward
- 6) with a very thin waist in comparison to a chest and hips
- 7) short, turned up (*about nose*)
- 8) hooked at the beak of an eagle
- 9) untidy (*about hair*)

Exercise 3. Match the Ukrainian expressions with the English equivalents.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) вигоріле на сонці (волосся) | 1) wrinkles |
| b) широко розміщені (очі) | 2) chestnut |
| c) каштанове (волосся) | 3) wide-shouldered |
| d) мішки під очима | 4) sun-blached |
| e) відстовбурчені (вуха) | 5) far-set |
| f) (ніс) з горбинкою | 6) bags under the eyes |
| g) ямочки на щоках | 7) dimples |
| h) знебарвлене (волосся) | 8) protruding |
| i) сухе (волосся) | 9) bleached |
| j) розкосі очі | 10) mischievous |
| k) (обличчя) у веснянках | 11) Aquiline |
| l) (волосся) до плечей | 12) finely plucked |
| m) чергова посмішка | 13) slanting |
| n) струнка (дівчина) | 14) slim / slender |
| o) зморшки | 15) almond |
| p) охайно вищипані (брови) | 16) shoulder-length |
| q) насмішкуваті (очі) | 17) ready smile |
| r) проникливі (очі) | 18) freckled |
| s) схрещені (руки) | 19) folder |
| t) мигдалеподібні (очі) | 20) shrewd |
| u) широкоплечий | 21) dry |

Reading

Exercise 1. You are going to read about something that costs nothing but gains a lot. While reading, match the smiles in the pictures with their definitions.

The Power of a Smile

For probably as long as you can remember, you've been hearing: Smile! – whether you were having your picture taken, or someone was trying to cheer you up. But believe it or not, a smile can say a lot more about you than just how big your mouth is!

“There is a difference between people who smile with their eyes, and people who just smile with their mouths,” says Dr. Anita Siegman, a Los Angeles psychologist. You can tell if a smile is genuine by looking at the eyes – they'll be sparkling, and reflecting the smiler's feelings!

Smile is a wonderful ‘mood altered’. Smiling, even if it's not sincere, can change your mood, or cause you to think something is funnier than if you weren't smiling, experts say. Research has also proven that the more you smile, the happier

you can become. So, if you're feeling blue, a smile even a fake one can help to lift your spirits!

Smile is an 'influencer'. People who learn the art of the smile are much more successful in dealing with others than those who don't smile. People who smile more generally seem more trustworthy, and can often be more persuasive.

There are actually many different types of smiles. Each type of smile not only represents a different emotion and mood, it can also reflect the kind of person you are.



1.felt smile	2.flirtatious smile	3.qualifier smile	4.miserable smile	5.power smile	6.embarrassed smile
--------------	---------------------	-------------------	-------------------	---------------	---------------------

_____ Most often seen after a bad experience that you've trying to make the best of – like when you see the grade on a test you didn't do so well on, but you're trying not to let it get to you. This type of smile is characterized by pursed lips turned up at the corners.

_____ It's a wide, full, toothy grin. It says: "Trust me, I have nothing to hide." You see this one on politicians, and maybe even your student council president! This smile makes others feel instantly at ease, even those who know that perhaps the giver isn't being completely sincere!

_____ This is one you might want to practice! People around the world have flashed this smile for centuries. This smile is usually characterized by slightly lowered eye-lids, and often the head is facing one way, while the glance is cast another way. The closed lips and flirty or puckery mouth gives this smile power!

_____ This smile was probably pasted on your face the last time you had to tell your parents about something you did that you knew was going to make them angry – like getting a bad grade, or breaking your mom's favourite vase. It takes the edge off an otherwise unpleasant message. What it looks like? The lip corners may be tightened and the lower lip may be pushed up for a moment. A smile like this done well can often convince the recipient that what you did wasn't really SO bad.

_____ You probably flashed one of these after you accidentally slipped going down the stairs at school in front of everyone. It's a felt smile, with the eyes directed downward in embarrassment – no eye contact here! It says: "Please ignore what you've just seen or heard!"

_____ Considered the best smile, this particular smile is created by just one facial muscle (other smiles require many facial muscles). It is involuntary, and it triggered by genuine happiness or amusement. You can tell if someone is flashing this kind of smile by looking at the eyes – which are often smiling too. And you know you’re seeing such a smile if you feel the urge to smile back!

Exercise 2. Find English equivalents to the following words and expressions in the text you have just read.

● розвеселити когось	● щира посмішка	● відобразити почуття того, хто посміхається
● змінити настрій	● справжнє щастя	● чим більше ти посміхаєшся, тим щасливішим стаєш
● поганий досвід	● візуальний контакт	● переконливий
● широка посмішка	● жалюгідний	● гідний довіри

Exercise 3. Match the idioms from the text (1-7) with their definitions (a-g).

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1) to feel blue | a) to make smth less bad, good, cold, strong, etc. |
| 2) to lift spirits | b) to allow smth to make you feel annoyed or upset |
| 3) to make the best of smth | c) to have a sudden strong desire or need to do smth |
| 4) to let smth/smb get to you | d) to make someone happier |
| 5) to take the edge off smth | e) to be relaxed, especially in a situation which is not very good, and do whatever you |
| 6) to feel the urge to do | f) to accept a situation which is not very good, and do whatever you |
| 7) to feel at ease | g) to be sad and without hope |

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences given below into English.

- 1) Ребекка сподобалась мені з першого погляду. У неї були розумні, добрі, трохи насмішкуваті очі, злегка кирпатий маленький носик, гарно окреслені губи та чарівна посмішка.
- 2) Як справжня французька, Марі змінювала зачіску та колір волосся дуже часто. Вчора вона могла бути блондинкою з гарно завитим волоссям до плечей, сьогодні її волосся могло бути зачесане в хвіст на потилиці і вилискувати на сонці міддю; завтра воно могло бути попелястим з кількома знебарвленими пасмами, що ними вільно

грається вітер. Марі була легковажною і більше думала про свою зовнішність, ніж про навчання та майбутню кар'єру.

- 3) Хоча місіс Лайдер не було ще й тридцяти п'яти, в її волоссі було багато сивих пасом. Навряд чи вона коли-небудь фарбувала волосся, і можна було побачити, що до того, як вона почала сивіти, воно було темно-каштанове. На фотографії, що висіла на стіні, можна було побачити молоду місіс Лаудер. На ній вона була з двома кумедними хвостиками, пустотливими очима і радістю широкою посмішкою.

Unit 3

HOUSEKEEPING IS NOT A JOKE

Vocabulary			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to do, tidy up, clean the house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a clothes/scrubbing brush 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to starch cuffs/ collars/bedding /tablecloths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to set/lay the table
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to clean(smth) up after smb ● to keep the house tidy/spotless 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a bucket=pail(AE) ● to soak clothes before washing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to bleach the linen ● to tumble dry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to clear the table ● to wash up, to wash the dishes(up)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to clear up the mess ● to wipe smth clean with a cloth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to pile of dirty washing ● to leave smth to soak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to hang the washing out ● a clothes line/a washing out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● washing-up liquid ● a scourer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to spring-clean/to do/have spring cleaning ● to air the room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to wash/ rinse/wring the linen ● to squeeze water out of smth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a peg, to peg ● washing powder/ detergent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to scour smth(out) ● to empty a dustbin= garbage can (AE)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to clean the windows ● to sweep/clean/brush/ polish/mop/scrub the floor ● to vacuum/beat/sweep/shake the carpets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● stubborn stains ● a coffee/blood stain ● to remove a stain/ to get a stain out (of smth) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to set the ironing board ● to iron/press ● a steam iron 	

Exercise 1. What chores is each of the speakers below talking about?

- a) "Put the dishes in the sink."
- b) "I'd better turn it inside out first or it may go shiny."
- c) "I can't really put them outside. It looks like rain."

- d) “Can you get me a trolley? They’re over there, look.”
- e) “I think I’ll need that big saucepan. Can you reach it? ”
- f) “The bag’s full. That’s why it isn’t picking up all the dirt.”
- g) “You’ve left finger-marks on the pane.”
- h) “You’ve missed part of the mantelpiece. I’ll move the ornaments.”
- i) “You can see your face in this table now.”
- j) “I usually straighten the sheets, plump up the pillows and spread the cover in the morning.”

Exercise 2. Give English equivalents to the following Ukrainian ones:

- 1) Проводити генеральне прибирання
- 2) Провітрювати кімнату
- 3) Мити вікна
- 4) Підмітати підлогу
- 5) Замочувати білизну перед пранням
- 6) Полоскати й викручувати білизну
- 7) Видаляти плями з одягу
- 8) Крохмалити комірці й манжети
- 9) Відбіювати білизну
- 10) Вивішувати білизну
- 11) Мотузка для білизни
- 12) Закріплювати заціпками
- 13) Пральний порошок
- 14) Збирати на стіл
- 15) Металева мочалка для чистки кухонного посуду
- 16) Встановити пральну дошку
- 17) Перемити повну раковину посуду
- 18) Прокиснути
- 19) Віджати вологий рушник

20) Мити/протирати/витирати підлогу

Exercise 3. Before reading the text answer the following questions.

- 1) Do you think it is natural for a husband to stay at home while his wife earns the family's living?
- 2) Due to the economic recession in many countries of the world men have to stay at home with children while their wives work. How do you think the men feel about it?
- 3) Do you know any families among your parent's friends or acquaintances where the wife works and the husband runs the house if year, tell your group mates about them.
- 4) Do you think the husband can cope with household chores as efficiently as the wife?
- 5) Do you think a man realize his ambitions staying at home and taking care of the house? Why? Why not?

Exercise 4. Now read the text.

A "Househusband"?

Frankly. I hate work because my work is all at home —I'm a stay-at-home husband and father. A few years ago I was made redundant and at approximately the same time my wife was promoted and had to start spending much more time at work. So it was decided I wouldn't look for 5 any job but stay at home and burden all the responsibilities for our home on my broad shoulders.

Have a brief look at my life. Up at 7.15 am, a smoke and a cuppa, the fire lit, the kids downstairs. See they're washed, given their bit of breakfast, properly turned out, packed off to school. Another cuppa, 10 another smoke, switch on "Housewives' Choice", wash the dishes, make the beds, do the ironing or sometimes get something fixed, and after an hour of this lot switch off "Housewives' Choice". Get washed, dressed, take our lovely dog for a walk by way of the railway line, then to the High Street where I make a round of greengrocer's shops and pick up some fruit and 15 vegetables, put all that in a bag carried for that purpose. The dog carries it home in his teeth, which used to amuse all my neighbors, but now they are quite used to that. Back to the house, put the fruit in a vase on the dinner table and the vegetables and other food into the fridge, tell our dog to be good, then off down the road to the laundry or dry cleaner's and if it 20 happens to be a Tuesday, to the local library for changing my library books.

After that I do the rest of the shopping, then come back home, brew another cuppa, this time with a slice of bread and marmalade, another smoke, then start in on the drudgery (household chores): keep all the rooms neat and tidy, dusting the furniture, vacuuming and putting everything to its place. When that's done I plunge into the armchair for a bit of a doze which lasts about half an hour. Then it's time to think about getting the kids' tea ready, as they will soon be home.

When they're fed, there's dinner to fix for self and wife. She, by the way, is earning a welcome shilling or two running the household utensils department in the biggest department store in the city center while I am writing this in our kitchen, surrounded by all the labour-saving devices she sells, but I use. Then after she's back home and we've eaten, got selves and dishes washed, we sit down in front of the telly for the remainder of the night, except, round about 9 o'clock, for another short walk with our dog.

When bedtime comes on my wife is sound asleep in her chair worn out after her day behind the counter; and I am bleary-eyed and very often depressed by some stuff I've been looking at on the box. Soon now my wife will be pushing off to bed where she likes to read a bit, and I take in perhaps the last hour by the dying fire.

Lovely life if you happen to be a turnip. But I am not a turnip, mate.

I am a thoughtful, sensitive, widely-read man. I'm getting really depressed. At the same time, if I start looking for a job my wife will have to give up hers and I am not sure I will be able to bring in as much money as she does. What shall I do?

Exercise 5. Choose the proper answer.

1) Why does the author have to be a stay-at-home husband and father?

- A) In his previous job he got less money than his wife did.
- B) He can't find a job where he could earn a decent wage.
- C) His wife can provide for the family better than he.
- D) He dislikes work of any kind.

2) What does the author not do in the morning before going to the library?

- A) He doesn't cook dinner.
- B) He doesn't do the beds.
- C) He doesn't watch TV.
- D) He doesn't do the shopping.

3) After leaving the library

- A) The author is so busy that he hasn't got a spare minute for himself.

- B) The author does all the work about the house before having a snack.
- C) The author does all the work about the house after having a snack.
- D) The author has a little nap before starting on household chores.

4) After dinner the author's wife

- A) Washes herself and watches TV.
- B) Washes up, washes herself and watches TV.
- C) Washes up, watches TV and walks the dog.
- D) Washes up, washes herself, watches TV and walks the dog.

5) The evening finishes with the author

- A) Falling asleep in his chair while watching TV.
- B) Reading in bed for a while before falling asleep.
- C) Making sure the fire is put out before going to bed.
- D) Enjoying some time sitting in front of the fire.

6) Because the author is not happy with his life he is thinking about

- A) Looking for a new job.
- B) Making his wife leave her job and stay at home.
- C) Earning more money than his wife.
- D) Making a better use of his life.

Exercise 6. Answer the questions below.

- 1) Do you think an average housewife faces the same problems in all countries of the world? Why? Why not?
- 2) Name three most serious problems for Ukrainian housewives. Explain your choice.
- 3) Who is to blame for these problems?
- 4) How do you think they could be solved?
- 5) Should housewives be paid for their job? If yes, who should pay them?

Unit 4

HOME, SWEET HOME

Vocabulary		
● a detached house	● a flat == an apartment (AE)	● a cottage, a country house
● a semi-detached house	● a self-contained flat	● a bungalow
● a terraced house = a row house (AE)	● a (two)- bedroom flat	● a palace
● a block of flats = an apartment building (AE)	● a (three) – room(ed) flat	● a mansion
● a skyscraper	● a bedsitter= a studio (AE)	● a villa
● a multi-storeyed building	● a penthouse	● a hut
● a homestead	● a (five)-storeyed house	

Exercise 1. What types of dwelling do the following definitions describe?

- 1) A house built all at one level, without stairs.
- 2) A small, simply built house or shelter made of wood, mud, clay and grass.
- 3) A king or queen`s place of residence.
- 4) A very large, imposing house, in which rich people usually live.
- 5) A row of houses with common walls.
- 6) A one-room flat.
- 7) A small house in the country, usually with a garden.
- 8) A tower block.
- 9) A flat with its own kitchen, bathroom and entrance.
- 10) A house joined to another house on one side.
- 11) An expensive house in the country with a large garden, especially in southern Europe, used for holidays.
- 12) An expensive and comfortable flat/apartment or set of rooms on top of a tall building.
- 13) A farmhouse together with the land around it.

Exercise 2. Fill in the missing part of the compound words using “house” or “home”.

- 1) Do you think it is true that most married women in Ukraine are _____ wives?
- 2) The brand name Panasonic has become a _____ hold word; this name is very well known and talked about.
- 3) I have always preferred _____ - made cakes to those bought in the shop.
- 4) A _____ keeper is a person whose job is to cook, do the shopping and clean the house for its owner.
- 5) My mum has to travel a lot on business and she says that she gets _____ sick after staying a couple of days in the hotel.
- 6) The men in our family share all the _____ work, including washing and ironing.
- 7) My granny always cooks something special for my _____ comings.
- 8) If you are unable to leave your place because you are ill or not allowed to do it, you are _____ bound.

- 9) When you eat your _____ grown fruit and vegetables, you are sure that they are produced without pesticides.
- 10) You can speak about your native country as your motherland, fatherland or your _____ land.
- 11) When our neighbours finally moved into their new house, they threw a fantastic _____warming party, inviting practically everyone who lives in our residential estate.

Reading

A. Housing in Britain

The size of a house or flat in Britain still tends to be measured by the number of bedrooms rather than the area in square metres. As well as preferring houses to flats, for many people a garden is also an important consideration.

The overwhelming majority of new houses are two-storey houses, built either in rows (terraced houses), in pairs (semi-detached houses), or singly (detached houses), with a small enclosed garden at the front and the back. In recent years a considerably higher proportion of new housing has been in the form of flats have now become a common feature of the urban scene.

An increasing number of people, chiefly elderly persons and childless couples, prefer to live in bungalows. Accommodation known as “sheltered” housing provides homes (with some degree of assistance) for elderly and disabled people.

Families prefer to live in houses rather than in flats (apartments). 78% of householders occupy a whole house, 21% live in shared accommodation. The remainder lives in mobile homes (caravans) or in accommodation rented with business premises – for example, rooms over a shop.

Wealthy people can always find the house of their dreams. They can buy a luxury house or flat in a most expensive district. For some people, the address of their property is important because it town and a cottage in the country. A “cottage” is not necessarily small – it may be quite a large country house.

Most houses in Britain are still built with bricks, but house-building is much more mechanized than it used to be. Contemporary bricklayers, plasterers, tilers, joiners, glaziers, painters, electricians and plumbers use modern techniques, and work with new kinds of materials and standardized components. The unit-construction of blocks of flats, using large prefabricated concrete panels or room-units, is not yet widespread in Britain, however. The outer walls of most houses

and bungalows and even many blocks of flats are built of brick; stone and wood are used chiefly for decorative purposes. Some flats and the great majority of houses used to be heated wholly or partly by means of open fireplaces. But recently central heating has become more common.

Modern British houses rarely have attics, cellars or balconies, and double glazing is also a rarity.

As almost every house has a small garden, window-boxes and indoor plants are less common than in some other countries. The front-garden, which is often surrounded by well-trimmed hedges, usually consists of a smooth green lawn surrounded by neat flower-beds. The back garden may be similar, or may be used for growing vegetables. In either case it will almost certainly contain a wooden shed in which tools, bicycles and all sorts of odds and ends are kept.

Exercise 1. Read text A and agree or disagree with the statements and explain your point of view:

1. About two thirds of British householders share their house with another family.
2. Bungalows have recently become popular with big families.
3. British people use a wide variety of auxiliary heaters, such as electric blankets, for example.
4. The majority of flats and houses are heated by means of open fireplaces.
5. The front garden and the back garden may look alike.

B. Housing in the USA

American homes are some of the largest in the world. Many have a garage for one or two cars, a big modern kitchen, a living room, and a playroom for the children. Upstairs there are two bathrooms and three or four bedrooms.

Some families have two homes. They may have one house or apartment in the city or suburbs where they live and work and another home near the sea or in the mountains where they spend weekends and vacations.

Seventy percent of Americans buy the house they live in. rest rent their home from a landlord. The poorest people live in “public housing” apartments.

Americans who live in towns and cities often move. A family stays in one house for four or five years, and then they have found a new job. Other people move because they want a bigger or a smaller home. In American suburbs, families come and go all the time. Every year 20% of Americans move house.

Americans are always trying to make their homes better. They take a lot of time to buy furniture and make their homes beautiful. They work hard on their homes in the evenings and on weekends.

Many young Americans do not live with their families, but in apartment blocks or residential areas where everyone is more or less of the same age. Young people often move away from home when they leave school into rented apartments or small, one-room “studio” apartments. They do their own cooking and cleaning, and go to the family home perhaps for the weekend.

Old people seldom live with their grown-up children. Many live in old people’s homes. Some live in special towns built for old people, where there are no young children and the atmosphere is quiet.

American houses vary a lot depending on the region they are in.

Native Americans’ homes were tall, round tents called “tepees”. They stood in a circle, each covered with buffalo skins sewn together. Many tepees had beautiful religious paintings on them showing animals and the sun, the moon and the stars. There was a fireplace inside and a hole in the roof for the smoke to go out. Natives in the hot, dry Southwest built villages called “pueblos” in high places on rocky cliffs. Pueblo houses were made of stone, wood and “adobe” – dry mud bricks. You can see adobe houses in many places in the Southwest, but they are different from the old ones, because original pueblo houses didn’t have either doors or windows not to let enemies come in. people climbed up ladders onto the roofs and then down inside the houses through holes made in the roofs.

In the Northeast (Virginia, Maryland, New England) you will find a lot of old historical houses of red-colored brick or white-painted wood, with long windows in the “colonial” style.

California is famous for its one-story bungalows with a yard around it. In the centre of it there is an open place, or “patio”, with buildings on the sides. People work, cook, sunbathe, talk, to their friends on the patio – actually, live half inside and half outside. Swimming pools can be found in many of them. People copy the idea of patio all over the country, but not everyone can afford their own swimming pool in their own backyard.

Farmers in the South (Texas, New Mexico, Georgia) and Midwest are famous for large farmhouses – “ranches”. They are not wooden any more. New ranches have concrete walls, big glass windows and air conditioning to keep them cool.

The older cities (Boston, New York, San Francisco) have a lot of old “brownstone” apartment houses in inner cities. American suburban houses have large backyards and no fences between the houses, only one floor in “ranch” or

“bungalow” style and no stairs. They are especially good to start a family and to raise children, to make friends with people in the neighbourhood.

Exercise 2. Read text B and answer the following questions:

- 1) How many bedrooms does a typical American house have?
- 2) Why do some Americans have two homes?
- 3) Why are 70% Americans lucky? What about the rest?
- 4) How often do Americans move? Why?
- 5) Can Americans be called a conservative nation as to their houses?
- 6) Where do young Americans and young married couples live?
- 7) Where can old people live?
- 8) How did native Americans build their houses?
- 9) What architectural style is typical of California?
- 10) Can you explain the difference between old and modern ranches?

Exercise 3. Translate into English:

- 1) Дім, милий дім. Неважливо, у якому будинку ви мешкаєте, в окремому будинку, будинку на двох хазяїв, у квартирі багатоповерхового будинку чи у скромному бунгалю. Це те місце, куди ви один раз переїхали, і воно стало вашим другим «я». Звичайно, розміри вашого житла залежить від розмірів вашого доходу. Одні люди можуть собі дозволити просторий будинок, побудований з цегли, у пригороді з прекрасним видом на річку чи ліс, інші мешкають у місті, в однокімнатній квартирі. Але головне, щоб ваш будинок був затишним місцем, куди вам хочеться повертатися після роботи чи навчання, де ви здирається з друзями у вихідні дні чи на свята.
- 2) Америка – це країна хмарочосів. Це те, що завжди вражає людей, які уперше відвідали цю країну. Ці сучасні будинки, побудовані зі скла і бетону, є у всіх великих містах США. У них розташовується офіси компаній, квартири, а на останньому поверсі знаходяться розкішні оселі, що називаються пентхауз. Багаті люди воліють жити в приміських будинках: особняках, віллах, деякі з них схожі на справжні палаци.
- 3) Мій друг часто переїжджав протягом свого життя. Його житлові умови і житло залежали від його кар'єри і доходу. Коли він був бідним студентом, він наймав невелику однокімнатну квартиру, у якій завжди панувало безладдя. Після закінчення університету він одержав місце банківського службовця і переїхав у невеликий котедж. Це житло тільки називалося котеджем, більше воно було схоже на постарілу

хатину. Він намагався утримувати своє нове житло в порядку і навіть ремонтував його, але все одно воно було в поганому стані. Після підвищення він переїхав у муніципальний будинок на двох хазяїв недалеко від центра, де мешкає зараз. Його мрією залишається купити окремих будинок.

Vocabulary		
● a fence	● central heating	● ground floor = first floor (AE)
● a hedge	● a heater (gas, electric, convector)	● a French window
● a gate, gates	● a radiator	● a dormer window
● a front/ back garden	● an antenna = an aerial (AE)	● a bay window
● a vegetable garden, a kitchen garden	● a satellite dish	● a sash window
● an orchard	● a rubbish chute	● a window sill
● a lawn	● air conditioning	● a skylight
● a flower bed	● telephon	● a shutter
● a hothouse, a greenhouse	● a roof	● a flower box
● a path	● a chimney	● a conservatory
● a drive(way)	● a loft, an attic	● a staircase
● a garage	● a balcony	● stairs
● a shed	● a gutter	● a landing
● a well	● a porch	● a step
● a rock garden	● a veranda(h)	● mood cons
● a frame for beating carpets	● a terrace	● electricity
● a kennel	● a basement	● gas
● a dustbin = garbage can (AE)	● a cellar	● hot and cold running water
● outbuilding	● an entrance	● a terrace
● a front/back door		

Guess what it is:

- 1) a small simple building used for keeping things in or as a workshop
- 2) a deep hole dug in the ground for obtaining water from an underground source
- 3) a wide hard path that leads from the street to a garage
- 4) a room or space just below the roof of a house, often used for storing things
- 5) a small area at the entrance to a building covered by a roof

- 6) a hollow metal device connected by pipes through which hot water is pumped to heat the house
- 7) an electric, oil or gas device used for making air or water warmer
- 8) a structure made of wood or wire supported with posts that is put between two areas of land as boundary
- 9) wooden or metal covers that can be closed over the outside of a window to keep out the light or protect it from damage
- 10) a door with long glass panes opening onto a garden or balcony
- 11) a part of a door or a drawer that helps to keep it shut and prevents other people from opening
- 12) a small platform on the upstairs outside wall of a building with a railing around it
- 13) a piece of wire or metal rods fixed to a building or a car to receive television or radio signals

Exercise 4. Read the text about student's accommodation and decide if the statements are true or false.

- 1) State and private universities have residence halls or dormitories and cooperatives run students who do all their housekeeping chores by themselves.
- 2) At Warwick you can decide for yourself whether you will share a room or live by yourself.
- 3) In the accommodation for postgraduate students bathrooms are joined onto a study bedroom.
- 4) At Warwick students have access to the Internet only in the university library.
- 5) Each kitchen in the residence hall provides students with all the necessary equipment and cooking utensils.
- 6) At Warwick bedding can be rented from the University Accommodation Service.
- 7) The students of the University of Warwick are not encouraged to bring their cars.
- 8) Warwick University students who live in halls of residence have special places for smoking.

- 9) At Warwick students are not allowed to use electrical appliances in their halls of residence.
- 10) Warwick University Accommodation Service Staff does not check the student's rooms during the study period.
- 11) At Warwick students cannot rent accommodation during the summer vacations.

Most universities and colleges awarding a bachelor's degree in Great Britain offer various forms of accommodation for students. State and private universities have residence halls or dormitories offering a lot of opportunities for independent living and making friends. Community colleges don't have dormitories; they offer cooperatives run by students who do all their housekeeping chores by themselves. Besides, students can rent private apartments or homes.

Those who live with their own parents commute between home and campus. Large city universities and colleges provide campus commuter centres for the students to spend their free time while on the campus.

As an example let us see what accommodation for international students is offered by the University of Warwick, UK.

At Warwick all international students (non-EU), who are not accompanied by their families, are guaranteed accommodation on the campus has itself for their first year of study, and, if they are undergraduates, also for their third year. The campus has a number of rooms for married couples as well. New apartments have been built on campus to increase the accommodation available for students who wish to bring their families.

The University of Warwick has nearly 5,000 student rooms on campus itself, and can therefore offer students a wide choice of quality accommodation at competitive prices, all within walking distance of the academic buildings and library. All rooms are single study bedrooms (unless you specifically prefer to share) and many have their own en suite bathrooms. Every university tries and ensures a good mix of nationalities in all accommodation. Postgraduate students benefit from graduate halls of residence, where facilities are of the highest quality and include en suite bathrooms, fully equipped study bedrooms with extra shelf space, telephone points and access to the university's central computer network.

We know that many international students like the flexibility of being able either to cook their own food or to eat in the restaurants on campus, as they choose.

All our halls and flats therefore offer students the choice between cooking for themselves in the fully equipped residence kitchens and eating out in one of the many campus restaurants. Fridge-freezers, cookers, microwave ovens, toasters, washing-up facilities, food storage and food preparation space and dining areas are provide their own eating and cooking utensils. There are central laundrettes on the main campus and other residence halls have laundry rooms.

Recognising that many international students may not be able or want to return home during the vacations, the university has many rooms which are offered on 39 week (October to July) or 50 week (October to September) letting period, which enable students to stay on campus during the vacation periods.

Because of limited car parking space students resident on campus are not permitted to bring cars. There is no suitable off-campus parking nearby. Permits may be granted in very exceptional circumstances, such as medical or academic requirements.

WHAT STUDENTS WILL NEED TO BRING:

- Bed linen is not provided. You can purchase a linen pack from the University Accommodation Service, at a cost of £50.00, which will contain the following items: one duvet (quilt), one duvet cover, one pillow, one pillowcase and one sheet.
- Pots and pans
- Crockery and cutlery
- Towels

As students share storage space with other students, they are asked not to bring too much at first.

WHAT STUDENTS SHOULD BE AWARE OF:

- All accommodation is non-smoking.

The University operates a strict code of practice on non-smoking. Smoking in non-smoking accommodation will not be tolerated.

- It is your responsibility to purchase a TV licence.
- It is your responsibility to ensure that all personal electrical items such as hairdryers, etc. are safe and properly fused. During routine checks to rooms or common areas University Accommodation Services Staff will remove any items that appear electrically unsafe.
- You are responsible for cleaning your own room, taking full responsibility for maintaining standards of cleanliness and hygiene in all areas of your accommodation.

Exercise 5. Most students who live in hostels have to share. It is a real challenge, especially for the first-year students. What would you willingly share, tolerate to share?

Exercise 6. Explain why you would or would not like to share your room with people of this kind.

- 1) a party animal
- 2) a night owl
- 3) a lark
- 4) a body builder
- 5) a chatter-box
- 6) a bookworm
- 7) a vegetarian
- 8) a fitness freak
- 9) a workaholic

Unit 5

DAILY ROUTINE

Vocabulary		
● arrive at work late/on time	● be busy	● have/take a shower
● attend classes of aerobics	● catch a bus	● have a snack
● comb one's hair	● do the cleaning	● organize one's time
● do morning exercises	● do the cooking	● receive guests
● get out of bed	● do the shopping	● use to the fool
● have a good night's rest	● get dressed	● go to keep-fit classes
● have a hasty bite	● go shopping	

Reading

One Day of Peter's Life

I usually manage to be first at waking up – my brother Daniel (he's six) would stay in bed until seven o'clock. Mum can't understand it but it seems obvious to me that this is when the day starts, so why miss the beginning? After a quick warm-up and a chat we creep downstairs to see what's been left around from the night before, although Mum is wise to this and has usually put away anything really interesting.

The refrigerator is always a fairly good place to start, and cold rice pudding tastes much better for breakfast than it does for pudding. In fact I've tried most things at this hour, from cold stuffed marrow to raw sausages; some of it isn't recommendable and some of it can get you into a lot of trouble. Anyway, I can always make my own breakfast of cereals with plenty of sugar and not much milk. We made Mum's the other day but she didn't like the chopped peppercorns and Oxos that we added to it. Mind you, it didn't look to good.

Well, just when we get into a good game, Mum comes down and says that we have to put all the furniture back and get dressed. I always have the last say in what I'm going to wear, which is always jeans and a tee-shirt. I'm just not relaxed if I'm

wearing smart trousers. I like a loose jacket and a hat; my old cowboy hat is a bit misshapen but I do not mind that, it seems to put me in the right mood for the day.

It's time to take Daniel to school. I really enjoy this trip at the moment because I've got a super little bike which I ride there and back. Well, I don't exactly ride it because both pedals have fallen off and the chain has snapped, so now it's more like a hobby-bike. I use my feet for brakes and propulsion. It works very well and my balance is now so good that I can ride my brother's big bike if someone helps me to get on and off.

When we get to Daniel's school I have a race around the playground and annoy a few of Dan's friends before the whistle goes, and then, as the trip home is up-hill and rather boring, Mum usually has to give me a push. I generally play then, or visit a friend down the lane whose brother has some super toys, which compensates for the fact that she's a girl.

Lunch can vary from day to day because I'm quite fussy about my food. I find it hard to sit still long enough to eat a whole dinner, so sometimes Mum reads a book to me which makes it much more enjoyable, and if the story is very good, I've even been known to eat things that I didn't think I liked.

I suppose that the way I spend my day must seem fairly routine to some people, but I like to use it to the full no matter what I'm doing. I do everything with enthusiasm – whether constructing a rocket with bricks or practicing gymnastics on the bed or just sliding down the banisters, and I've noticed that people who are older than me don't seem to have half as much fun, so I say that I'm going to enjoy myself for as long as possible.

The afternoons are unpredictable. On a fine day I may go swimming or visit a park or the shops. Personally, I think the shops are best, especially the ones with toys in. My mother just doesn't seem to understand that I need them all, anyway I have a good try with as many as I can before getting into trouble with the assistant. Then I move on to the sweets, which I generally get one of. Friends' houses can be a good source of entertainment, although if they haven't got any children it can be a bit frustrating not being allowed to touch anything. Luckily most of mother's friends have got children.

The best treat of all, though, is visiting Nanny. She's got much more time to spend on you than parents have and I do all sorts of things there. I have made some very tasty cakes in Nanny's kitchen and she doesn't mind how much mess goes on the floor.

I also enjoy gardening with her. She is extremely patient with my pruning efforts. So my afternoons vary until we collect my brother from school at 3.30. He's not so much fun in the afternoons, but I do a bit of insect searching on the

way home and collect any interesting sticks and stones that I think I could use in our small garden.

My bedtime is fixed at 7.30 and to be honest I'm just about ready for it by then. After doing my duty – by eating some tea – I play for a while or watch television. I'm not a TV addict but cartoons I do enjoy and my favourite programme is Tarzan. When this is on I strip off to my underpants and really get into the part. (I'm fantastically brave.) I then have a trip down a shark-infested river at bathtime or practice swimming in the bath, but my room is rather restricted and Mum doesn't appreciate how far I get the water up the wall. So, when the water has got fairly cold, I reluctantly agree to get out and put my pyjamas on. I don't like cleaning my teeth but I do.

Mum has to read a book at bedtime: it gives me a few minutes to have a last play and select my favourite toys before the light goes out. After all, even in my dreams I've had to fight some pretty fierce tigers.

Comprehension Check

1. Why does the child wake up first?
2. What do the brothers do after a warm-up and a chat?
3. What does the child like to wear?
4. Why does the boy enjoy his trip to Daniel's school?
5. Is he fussy about his food?
6. Does the boy find his days boring?
7. How does he spend the afternoons?
8. Whom does he enjoy visiting most? Why?
9. When does the boy go to bed?
10. Is he a TV addict?
11. How does the boy entertain himself at bathtime?
12. What does he do before the light goes out?

Exercise 1. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Give your reasons.

1. The child is the last to wake up.
2. In the kitchen the boy tries a lot of things from cold marrow to raw sausages.
3. The child's mother has the last say in what he's going to wear.
4. The boy likes to wear smart suits.
5. He finds his trip to Daniel's school boring.
6. The boy is fussy about his food.
7. The child's routine is boring and predictable.
8. He likes spending his time in the shops.
9. The child enjoys visiting Nanny.
10. He is a TV addict.

11. The child enjoys swimming in the bath.

Exercise 2

I. Give the three forms of the irregular verbs from the text:

Creep, put, get, ride, go, give, find, read, think, slide, make, fight.

II. Give the past form of the regular verbs:

Manage, stay, add, enjoy, snap, use, annoy, visit, compensate, vary, suppose, construct, practice, seem, touch, mind, collect, search, fix, watch, strip, appreciate, agree, select.

Exercise 3. Fill the gaps in these sentences with the suitable words below.

I. frustrating

loose

boring

fussy

unpredictable

smart

relaxed

1. She likes to feel comfortable and relaxed in clothes, that's why she always wears ... sweaters and jackets and not ... suits.
2. Jane is fed up with this ... town – all they have is a bar, a cinema and a Chinese restaurant.
3. There must be nothing more ... than having a job you don't like.
4. You can't feel ... and enjoy yourself if there are exams coming.
5. Since the time she was ill, she's been ... about what she eats.
6. She behaves like the weather in Great Britain; she's so ...

II. to creep

to select

to strip off

to vary

to annoy

to leave around

1. There was a large number of beautiful toys and dolls in the shop and it took the girl a lot of time ... one.
2. Someone ... into the house and stole jewellery.
3. She ran upstairs, ... her wet jeans and sweater and pulled on a dressing gown.

4. I don't want to stay in the house with these two screaming kids. They ... me.
5. To make kids eat, you should ... the menu as much as possible.
6. Please, don't ... your toys I have to put them away before I can do the cleaning.

Exercise 4

- I. Draw a chart like the one below and arrange the child's activities into two columns.

Enjoyable	Boring

- II. After you have finished the chart, compare it with the rest of the class. Discuss the child's activities using the following words:

Interesting, creative, exciting, good fun, dangerous, boring, good exercise, relaxing, crazy, wonderful, enjoyable, terrible.

Start your discussion with the following phrases:

I think/ I don't think he enjoys/likes ...

It must be dangerous/interesting to swim/to play ... etc.

That sounds/does not sound like much fun/crazy ... etc.

I'd like to try ... myself.

He doesn't mind ...

If I had time, I'd like to ...

Unit 6

COLLEGE LIFE

Vocabulary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● an applicant ● a first-year student (BE) = a freshman (AE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a post-graduate (student) ● an undergraduate (student)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a group monitor ● a graduate (student) = a grad student ● a junior (AE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a second-year student (BE) = a sophomore (AE) ● a senior (AE)

Exercise 1. Use the vocabulary from the box and fill in the blanks. Use an article if necessary. One word is repeated twice.

My brother's main ambition in life was to go to university. He was very hard-working and did well at school. The subjects he was especially good at were Chemistry and Biology. He applied to Harvard University and became one of the successful _____ (1) who scored high and managed to take a place in this university and become _____ (2). A year later when he was _____ (3), he started to major in Biology and made good progress in his studies. He did serious research work though he was only _____ (4) student. All the professors noted his abilities and considered him a promising researcher in future. When he became _____ (5) student, he began working for his first degree. After he completed his university degree successfully, he had every chance to go on to _____ (6) studies for his master's degree. He is now _____ (7) student and doing his research in the field of Microbiology and working at his thesis. Our family is really proud of him.

Exercise 2. Finish the sentences below with information about yourself and your plans for the future.

- 1) When I finished school I decided to
- 2) After I handed in all the required papers to the admissions office I became
- 3) Now I am in my first year and I
- 4) Next year I will be.....

- 5) In two years' time I will be.....
 - 6) When I am a student I suppose I will
 - 7) In my senior year at university I will have to write
 - 8) After I finish university I hope I will
 - 9) I think I am capable of.....
- 6 Find the words in the box that match the definitions below.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the given text.

The merry-go-round of college life is something that one never forgets. It's a fascinating, fantastic, fabulous experience, irrespective of the fact whether one is a full-time or a part-time student.

Who can forget the first day at the university when one turns from an applicant who has passed entrance exams into a first-year student? I did it! I entered, I got in to the university! A solemn ceremony in front of the university building and serious people making speeches. Hey, lad, do you happen to know who they are? Who? The rector, vice-rectors, deans, sub dean... and what about those ladies? Heads of departments and senior lecturers? Okay. Some of them must be professors, some — associate or assistant professors, but, of course, all of them have high academic degrees. And where are our lecturers and tutors? Oh, how nice...

The monitors hand out student membership cards, student record books and library cards — one feels like a real person. First celebrations and then days of hard work. So many classes, so many new subjects to put on the timetable! The curriculum seems to be developed especially for geniuses. Lectures, seminars and tutorials. Home preparations; a real avalanche of home works.

If one cannot cope with the work load of college he or she immediately starts lagging behind. It is easier to keep pace with the program than to catch up with it later. Everyone tries hard to be, or at least to look, diligent. First tests and examination sessions. The first successes and first failures: "I have passed!" or "He has not given me a pass!" Tears and smiles. And a long-awaited vacation.

The merry-go-round runs faster. Assignments, written reproductions, compositions, synopses, papers. Translations checked up and marked. "Professor, I have never played truant, I had a good excuse for missing classes". Works handed in and handed out. Reading up for exams. "No, professor, I have never cheated — no cribs. I just crammed".

Junior students become senior. Still all of them are one family — undergraduates. Students' parties in the students' club. Meeting people and parting

with people. You know, Nora is going to be expelled and Dora is going to graduate with honors. Yearly essays, graduation dissertations, finals...

What? A teacher's certificate? You mean, I've got a degree in English? I am happy! It is over! It is over... Is it over? Oh, no...

A postgraduate course, a thesis, an oral, and a degree in Philology. The first of September. Where are the students of the faculty of foreign languages? Is it the English department? Oh, how nice...

Exercise 4. Answer the following question.

1. What is the difference between a full-time and a part-time student? 2. How do we call a person who is planning to become a student but who hasn't yet passed entrance exams? 3. Can you describe your first day at the university? 4. What usually takes place on the first day at the university? 5. Whom can you meet at the ceremony in front of the university? 6. Who are «the monitors» and what are their functions? 7. Why does the curriculum seem to be developed for geniuses? 8. Do you get an «avalanche of homework»? 9. What will happen if students don't fulfill all the tasks they are required to? 10. What does «to graduate with honors» mean?

Exercise 5. Find the words from the vocabulary that match the definition below.

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

- A dean
- A deputy dean
- Head of the department
- An instructor = a university teacher
- A lecturer
- A professor
- A rector
- Teaching staff = faculty (AE)
- A tutor
- A vice-rector

- a) All the teachers in a department or university.
- b) A person who is directly below the dean in rank, and who is officially in charge when the dean is away; a person responsible for a certain area at a department or faculty.
- c) A teacher in a British university or college who gives private instructions to one student or a small group of students.

- d) A person next in rank below the rector in authority, who can represent him/her or is responsible for a certain area of work in a university or college.
- e) A university teacher of the highest rank.

Exercise 6. Characterize two different types of students using the word combinations in the box. Describe what kind of student you are.

WAYS OF STUDYUNG

- To have a flare for languages
- To have a good ear for languages
- To have a disappointing/good/poor academic performance
- To have a good/poor attendance
- To make progress in smth.
- To master smth.
- To neglect one`s studies
- To put things off (until later/next week)
- To have a good command of smth.
- To miss/skip classes/ to play truant
- To fall behind a group
- To catch up with the group/material
- To be absorbed by/with/in
- To do well in
- To meet the deadline
- To devote much/little time to studies
- To be (on) top of the class

Exercise 7. Choose the most suitable word for each space.

1. Since Oscar had no proper reason for missing school, his absence should be treated as _____.

- A) abstention B) desertion C) neglect D) truancy

2. After he broke the window, the boy was _____ from school.

- A) exiled B) excluded C) expelled D) extracted

3. I'm going to _____ all I can about the subject because I need this information.

- A) discover B) find out C) know D) realize

4. What are you going to do when you _____ school?

- A) complete B) graduate C) end D) leave

5. Have you _____ for any evening classes next term?
 A) engaged B) enrolled C) inscribed D) signed
6. Viola took her _____ at Cambridge University.
 A) degree B) grade C) qualification D) standard
7. Your progress will be _____ standards in this town.
 A) academic B) intelligence C) learning D) study
8. This school has the highest ___ standards in this town.
 A) academic B) intelligence C) learning D) study
9. Before joining a course you must fill in a long ___ form.
 A) enrolment B) introduction C) inscription D) personal
10. The examination Board have recently changed the _____ for the Diploma in History.
 A) brochure B) compendium C) program D) syllabus
11. If you want to learn a new language you must _____ classes regularly.
 A) assist B) attend C) follow D) present
12. Any candidate caught _____ in the examination will be disqualified .
 A) cheating B) deceiving C) swinging D) tricking

Exercise 8. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. You definitely cannot stay here with me irrespective the fact whether you are my relative or just a friend. 2. He couldn't believe that he had entered..... university, that he really had got the university. 3. They arranged to meet..... front the Opera House but there were so many people waiting their dates, that Jane couldn't find her boyfriend first. 4. Well, I'll think about that optional course, but, you know, it would be extremely difficult to put itmy timetable. 5. These papers are to be handed by the end of the semester or you will not be admitted your exams. 6. Last year she got her degree English and now she is studying for a degree Psychology. 7. You should set work as soon as possible. We are to present our report tomorrow morning. 8. the beginning of the year my friend had to choose a major area of study.

Unit 7

UKRAINIAN TOWNS

Vocabulary		
● sings	● building sites	● lined with trees
● high-rise buildings	● posters	● exciting
● queues	● crowded	● ancient
● skyscrapers	● polluted	● empty
● street lights	● busy	
● shop windows	● immense	

Exercise 1. Use the vocabulary from the box and fill in the blanks.

1. The federal government will take punitive action against the company that _____ the river.
2. Tina's boyfriend works on a _____ and he gets loads of money.
3. It can be an enormously enlightening and _____ experience.
4. At the same time, stamp dealers were displaying the shocking series in their _____.
5. Perfect entertaining while waiting in _____, public transport and similar.
6. This is the location of _____ Khersones, where Prince Vladimir was baptised.
7. The building of _____ continued outside of Paris, particularly in the new business district of La Défense.
8. I would join you but I'm actually _____ tonight.

Exercise 2. Match each word in column A with a word in column B. Translate the words and phrases into Ukrainian. Write down your own sentences with the word combinations.

A	B
1. heavy	a) ensembles
2. picturesque	b) attraction
3. architectural	c) street
4. residential	d) traffic
5. tourist	e) jam
6. one-way	f) building
7. apartment	g) nooks
8. youth	h) area
9. traffic	i) hostel

Exercise 3. Read and translate the given text.

Kyiv

The founding of the city

Like any other ancient city Kyiv was born on the bank of a river. It happened more than 2000 years ago. The beautiful old legend about the foundation of Kyiv tells about the three brothers — Kyi, Shchek and Khoriv and their sister Lybid, who sailing down the Dnieper saw the picturesque green banks and thought that this place would be perfect for a new city. They settled there and named the place Kyiv after the eldest brother. The new city started quickly to rise on the hills among the dark forests, full of wild animals, and rich meadows which provided good pastures for the cattle. The river Dnieper was both the friend, as it gave food and water to its people and helped in the city's trade and development, and the enemy, as it flooded the city every year ruining houses, destroying crops and taking away people's lives.

Kyiv grew larger and larger; it attracted many people from other cities, towns and villages. Rich people settled on the hills where the Princes' palaces were built, while common people lived in the lower part of the city, known as Podil, which later developed into a busy trading district. In the 9th century with the establishment of Kyivan Rus, Kyiv became its capital.

Historical sights

In the 10th century Prince Volodymyr the Great expanded the city, and his son Yaroslav the Wise ordered many beautiful churches to be built, including the famous St. Sofia's Cathedral (1037), a wonderful architectural monument which miraculously survived all the invasions and fires and still charms the citizens and the guests of the city with its unique beauty. The Cathedral was erected at the exact place of the victorious battle over the Pechenegs so that other generations would remember the deeds of their forefathers. It was not only a place of worship, it was also a place of learning and preserving the wisdom of the past, because it is there that the first school and library in Kyivan Rus was founded. At the same time the first monks settled in the caves on the steep left banks of the Dnieper, giving the beginning to another place of worship and amazing architectural beauty — Kyivo-Pecherska Lavra. It was an outstanding cultural centre of Kyivan Rus where many famous people lived and worked: the Chronicle writers Nestor, Nikon and Joan, the painters Alimpiy and Grigoriy, the doctors Agapyt and Damian. Several times the Lavra was burnt to ashes by numerous invaders but each time it was restored, and now we can admire the wonderful churches and cathedrals of this architectural gem.

Another famous place in Kyiv is the Golden Gates which were one of the entrances to the city in ancient times and were usually opened to welcome very

important guests. Now it has been turned into an interesting museum where you can wander around and imagine yourself in medieval Kyiv.

Opposite St. Sofia's Cathedral there is an impressive monument to Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the 17th century outstanding Ukrainian statesman and military leader who played an important part in Ukrainian history. If you walk up Shevchenko Boulevard you will be amazed by the beauty of Volodymyr Cathedral, whose icons and frescoes were painted by the famous artists Victor Vasnetsov, Mykola Nesterov and Mykhaylo Vrubel. In Andreivskiy Spusk your attention will be attracted by Rasstrelli's masterpiece —Andreyvska Church, and Mykhaylo Bulgakov's readers will find his museum just round the corner from the church.

Where to go and what to see in Kyiv

Khreshchatyk, the beautiful many-faced, brightly-lit main street of Kyiv, hasn't always been like this. Originally it was Khreschata Dolyna covered with forests and ravines. At the beginning of the 19th century the first wooden houses were built there, later stone buildings were erected. Practically all of them were ruined during the Great Patriotic War but later were restored by the Kyivites. The street leads to Independence Square, the main square of Kyiv which now together with Khreschatyk, is the favourite place for entertainment for the citizens and guests of the city.

Museum lovers will find hundreds of beautiful exhibits in the Museum of Ukrainian Fine Arts whose 21 galleries contain valuable collections of Ukrainian icons, pictures and sculptures from the 14th to the 20th century, including some works by Taras Shevchenko. His other paintings, manuscripts and personal belongings can be found in the Taras Shevchenko State Museum in Shevchenko Boulevard and in the museum in Kanev, his burial place. Another rich collection of pictures and sculptures can be seen in the Russian Arts Museum, which is the third largest after those of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Theatre-goers will never be bored in Kyiv as there are theatres to all tastes: the Taras Shevchenko National Opera and Ballet House with wonderful singers and dancers, the Ivan Franko Ukrainian Drama Theatre, the Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre, the Tchaikovsky Conservatory, the Kyiv Philharmonic Society, the Musical Drama Theatre and many others, all with wonderful highly-professional performers.

Kyiv has always been a very important scientific, educational and cultural centre. Among the best known higher educational establishments there are Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Kyiv Polytechnic University, International Independent University "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", Kyiv State Conservatory and many others. Kyiv is the home of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and hundreds of research institutes. It is also a huge industrial centre but the air in the capital does not seem to be very polluted due to the nearness of the river and plenty of greenery.

Wherever you go in Kyiv, you will see either a beautiful old building or a monument, a green park or an amazingly decorated church — it is so full of places of interest that it's difficult to name even half of them.

The present and the past live side by side in Kyiv, and both lovers of history and people who are interested in the contemporary life of the capital, will find something to their taste in the busy streets of Kyiv.

Exercise 4. Answer the following question.

1. Have you ever been to Kyiv? If yes, when? How long did you stay there? Why did you go there?
2. Do you have any relatives or friends living in Kyiv? What did you do there? What places of interest did you visit? Which of them impressed you most of all? Can you say that you have seen all places of interest in Kyiv? Would you like to go to Kyiv again? What would you like to see?
3. If you haven't been to Kyiv, can you say that you would like to go there? What would you like to see?
4. If you are a theatre-goer, which of Kyiv's theatres would you like to go to and why?
5. Which of Kyiv's museums do you want to visit? Why?
6. Which part of Kyiv are you interested in more: the old or the modern one?
7. If you go to Kyiv, will you visit Kyivo-Pecherska Lavra? Yes/No? Why?
8. Would you be interested to go down the Dnipro by boat as far as Kanev? Yes/No? Why?

Exercise 5. Match the name of the city with its description.

Lviv

Odesa

Ivano-Frankivsk

Pereyaslav - Khmelnytsky

Chernihiv

a) For centuries it has often been a crossroads for different cultures, which is why it is rich in architecture and prominent sites that make it a wonder for travelers from all over the world. It is known for its uniqueness, and one of its unique features is the local humor. Legend has it that its first mayor, French Duke de Richelieu, wanted to make a city surpassing Paris in beauty. Although today we can't compare the French capital with the pearl of the Black Sea. There is no doubt that Richelieu succeeded in making a city of unique beauty. Its official birth date is the year 1794.

b) It is often called "little Paris." The numerous statues and figures of lions, squares and museums, cafes and parks of this city seem to be created for couples in love. If you come to this city once, you will remember it forever. Indeed, how could one forget the world of ancient legends, the jazzy jangle of trams, the cozy coffee houses, and its noble residents? The magnetism of it is antiquity, aristocratic

atmosphere, aromas of coffee and love, mixed in proportions that create an unsurpassed charm.

c) This town was founded as a private fortress of the Potocki family (Polish nobles) in the mid 17th century. In 1772 it was passed to the Austrian Empire. In the Soviet period of its history it was named after the famous Ukrainian writer. The town boasts its fascinating architectural landmarks: the Stanislav fortress, Potocki palace, the Cathedral of the Holy Resurrection. The Church of Virgin Mary and many others

d) In the southern portions of the Kyivan Rus' this city was the second by importance and wealth. It is home to the oldest church in Ukraine – the 5-domed Saviour that dates back to the 11th century, and the magnificent Trinity monastery

e) It is the third oldest town in Ukraine after Kyiv and Chernihiv. There are museum of all possible kinds, ranging from collections of ancient and jewelry to embroidered towels, historical weapons and even bread.

Exercise 5. Fill in prepositions in the following text and learn about another large Ukrainian city — Dnipropetrovsk.

Dnipropetrovsk

Dnipropetrovsk is one _____ (1) the most important cities _____ (2) the South-Eastern part _____ (3) Ukraine. It stands _____ (4) a curve _____ (5) the Dnipro River and spreads _____ (6) its both banks _____ (7) many kilometres. It was founded _____ (8) 1776 _____ (9) the reign _____ (10) Catherine II and named _____ (11) her honour — Katerynoslav. She visited the city _____ (12) 1787 and laid a cornerstone _____ (13) the Transfiguration Cathedral which is today one _____ (14) the most beautiful sights _____ (15) the city. Katerynoslav was an out-of-the-way provincial town, but started to grow very quickly _____ (16) the railway linked it _____ (17) the Donetsk coal-basin and the Krivy Rig iron ore basin, and it soon turned _____ (18) an important centre _____ (19) Southern Russia's ferrous metallurgy.

Today Dnipropetrovsk is the third largest city _____ (20) Ukraine _____ (21) a population _____ (22) 1 million people. It is a significant industrial, scientific, educational and cultural centre _____ (23) hundreds of schools, libraries, Dnipropetrovsk State University, and various institutes, museums and theatres.

It has many places _____ (24) interest that are worth seeing. You can begin _____ (25) Glory Square and the monument _____ (26) the liberators _____ (27) the city _____ (28) the Great Patriotic War. Then walk _____

(29) Taras Shevchenko Park which was started _____(30) a Zaporizhiya Cossak Lazar Hloba as an orchard _____ (31) the end _____ (32) the 18th century. You will find _____ (33) that the orchard was so beautiful that it was bought _____ (34) Prince Potyomkin, one _____ (35) Catherine II's favourites. He ordered a wonderful palace to be built there. Now it is the oldest building _____ (36) the city and it houses Dnipropetrovsk Students'Club.

Another very interesting place is Komsomolsky Island. _____ (37) the 9th century there was a Greek monastery there which was visited _____ (38) several Grand Kyivan Princes and Princess Olga _____ (39) their way _____ (40) Byzantium. Unfortunately it was ruined _____ (41) Khan Baty's army _____(42) 1240. Today the island is a popular leisure centre _____ (43) the largest fresh-water aquarium _____(44) Europe.

Exercise 6. Recollect the city/town or your village where you were born, and

a) think of three things you like about it and three things that you dislike:

LIKE	DISLIKE

b) Compare your answers with the answers of your fellow-students. Do you have some answers in common? If yes, give your comments.

Part 2 Grammar Section

Unit 1

Артикль (article)

В англійській мові перед іменниками вживається особливе службове слово – артикль.

В англійській мові є два артиклі – неозначений (the indefinite article) і означений (the definite article). В українській мові артиклів немає.

Неозначений артикль має дві форми: **a** і **an**.

Форма **a** вживається перед словами, що починаються з приголосного звука: a woman, a good engineer.

Форма **an** вживається перед словами, що починаються з голосного звука: an old woman, an engineer.

Неозначений артикль походить від староанглійського числівника **an** *один*, тому він вживається лише перед зліченими іменниками в однині.

Означений артикль має одну графічну форму **the** (the woman, the good engineer).

Означений артикль походить від вказівного займенника **that** *той* і вживається перед іменниками в однині і множині.

Пункт 1.1. Вживання неозначеного артикля

Неозначений артикль вживається, якщо особа чи предмет згадуються вперше. При їх повторному називанні перед відповідним іменником вживається означений артикль:

He sat up and took **a wallet** out of the inside pocket of his coat. – Він підвівся і дістав гаманець із внутрішньої кишені піджака.

Opening **the wallet** he pulled some notes out. – Відкривши гаманець, він витяг звідти кілька банкнот.

Неозначений артикль вживається перед зліченими іменниками в однині після звороту **there is (there was, there will be)**, який вводить предмет, ще невідомий читачеві чи співрозмовникові. Іменники в множині, а також незлічені іменники в такому разі вживається без артикля, але перед ними можуть стояти займенники **some, any**:

There is **a map** on the wall. – На стіні висить карта.

There was a sharp **knock** on the door. – Почувся різкий стук у двері.

There will be **a school** here. – Тут буде школа.

There was **water** in the cellar. – В підвалі була вода.

There was **silence**. – Потім настала тиша.

There are **maps** on the wall. – На стіні висять карти.

There are some **apple trees** in front of the house. – Перед будинком ростуть яблуні.

Is there **any water** in the city? – У місті є вода?

Неозначений артикль вживається здебільшого перед іменником – предикатом (іменною частиною складеного присудка). У цій синтаксичній

функції іменник, як правило, вказує на клас, до якого належить особа або предмет, позначені підметом:

Odessa is **a city**. – Одеса – місто.

My friend is **an engineer**. – Мій товариш – інженер.

He was **a very good man**. – Він був дуже доброю людиною.

Але якщо предикатив означає якийсь певний предмет або особу, то він вживається з означеним артиклем:

He is the doctor who treated me. – Це лікар, який лікував мене.

This is the shop where we bought the tape-recorder. – Це магазин, в якому ми купили магнітофон.

Неозначений артикль звичайно вживається перед іменником-прикладкою, яка вказує на те, ким є особа або чим є предмет, позначений іменником, до якого відноситься прикладка:

The report was made by Petrenko an engineer of our plant. – Доповідь була зроблена Петренком, інженером нашого заводу.

Але якщо прикладка відноситься до загальновідомої особи, то перед нею вживається означений артикль:

N. V. Gogol, the outstanding Russian writer, studied in Nizhyn. – М.В.Гоголь, видатний російський письменник, вчився в Ніжині.

Неозначений артикль вживається перед зліченими іменниками в однині після слова **what** в окличних реченнях, а також після слів **such** такий; **quite** зовсім, цілком; **rather** досить. Іменники в множині, а також незлічені іменники у такому разі вживаються без артикля:

What a beautiful day! – Який чудовий день!

It was such a cold day that we had to put on our warm coats. – Був такий холодний день, що ми мусили надіти теплі пальта.

She is still quite a child. – Вона ще зовсім дитина.

It is rather a difficult problem. – Це досить важка задача.

У деяких випадках неозначений артикль зберігає своє колишнє значення – *один*.

Nearly an hour passed. – Минуло близько години.

A minute passed. – Пройшла хвилинка.

We have dictations twice a month. – Ми пишемо диктанти двічі на місяць.

A hundred. A thousand. – Сто. Тисяча.

Неозначений артикль вживається також у значенні *будь-який, всякий*:

A child must play. – Дитина повинна гратися.

A bear likes honey. – Ведмідь любить мед.

Неозначений артикль вживається в деяких сталих словосполученнях, наприклад: **to got a walk** ходити на прогулянку; **to have a look** глянути; **to be in a hurry** поспішати; **for a long time** довго тощо.

Пункт 1.2. Вживання означеного артикля

Іменник вживається з означеним артиклем, якщо з ситуації, попереднього досвіду або з контексту зрозуміло, про який предмет іде мова:

There was **a door** opposite me. – Переді мною були двері.

I went in and locked **the door**. – Я увійшов і замкнув двері.

У другому реченні іменник **door** вжито з означеним артиклем, тому що з попереднього речення зрозуміло, про які саме двері йде мова.

Open **the door**, please; we are waiting. – Відчини двері, будь ласка, ми чекаємо.

Із ситуації зрозуміло, які саме двері мають тут на увазі.

Означений артикль вживається перед іменником з означенням, яке вказує, про який саме предмет іде мова; таке означення називається обмежувальним:

She opened **the door of the room** (of the room – обмежувальне означення). – Вона відчинила двері кімнати.

Означений артикль вживається перед іменником з означенням, вираженим прикметником у найвищому ступені порівняння. Таке означення є обмежувальним – тільки один предмет серед йому подібних у даній ситуації може мати найбільшу міру якості:

She is **the most beautiful girl** here. – Вона тут найвродливіша дівчина.

It is **the coldest place** in Asia. – Це найхолодніше місце в Азії.

Означений артикль вживається перед іменником з обмежувальним означенням, вираженим порядковими числівниками (у році, наприклад, може бути лише один п'ятий місяць, а в цьому місяці тільки одне п'яте число):

England in **the seventeenth century**. – Англія в XVII столітті.

He did not answer **the third question**. – Він не відповів на третє запитання.

Означений артикль вживається з іменником, після якого стоїть безсполучникове підрядне означальне речення (такі речення завжди обмежувальні).

He saw **the mistake he had made**. – Він зрозумів помилку, яку зробив.

He was dressed in **the dark suit he wore on Sundays**. – Він був у темному костюмі, який носив по неділях.

Означений артикль вживається перед іменниками, що означають предмети, єдині в своєму роді, наприклад, **the sun сонце**, **the moon місяць**, **the earth земля**, **the sky небо**. Означений артикль вживається також перед іменниками – назвам предметів, єдиних у певній ситуації. Так, описуючи кімнату, вживають означений артикль з такими словами, як **the floor підлога**, **the ceiling стеля**, бо в кімнаті є лише одна підлога і лише одна стеля.

Означений артикль вживається перед іменником, що означає не окремий предмет, а весь клас у цілому:

The wolf is a wild animal. – Вовк – дика тварина.

The pine is an evergreen tree. – Сосна – вічнозелене дерево.

У цих реченнях іменники **the wolf** і **the pine** вжито для позначення всього біологічного виду, а не окремих його представників.

Означений артикль вживається в деяких сталих словосполученнях, наприклад: **to go to the theatre** *ходити в театр*; **to play the piano** *грати на роялі*; **the other day** *нещодавно, цими днями*; **to tell the truth** *правду кажучи* та ін.

Пункт 1.3. Відсутність артикля перед обчислюваними іменниками

Артикль не вживається, якщо перед іменником стоїть присвійний, вказівний або питальний займенник, а також займенник **some, any, no, each, every**, наприклад: **my brother** *мій брат*; **this county** *ця країна*; **What story?** *Яке оповідання?*; **some students** *кілька студентів*; **no mistake** *жодної помилки*; **each pupil** *кожний учень*; **every day** *щодня*.

Артикль не вживається перед іменником-звертанням:

What are you doing here, girls? – Що ви тут робите, дівчата?

Без артиклів вживаються назви днів тижня, місяців і здебільшого пір року, але якщо є обмежувальне означення, перед яким стоїть означений артикль: **on Monday** *у понеділок*; **in July** *в липні*; **in autumn** *восени*, але **in the autumn of 1918** *восени 1918 року*.

Іменник вживається без артикля, якщо після нього стоїть кількісний числівник у значенні порядкового:

Lesson ten – *десятий урок*

Page twenty-five – *двадцять п'ята сторінка*

Артикль часто опускається у газетах і журнальних заголовках.

Great war. – *Велика війна.*

New strike at motor factory. – *Новий страйк на автомобільному заводі.*

Helicopter saves man. – *Вертоліт рятує людину.*

Fire destroys plane. – *Пожежна на аеродромі (дослівно: вогонь знищує літак).*

Артикль відсутній у багатьох сталих словосполученнях: **at night** *вночі*; **by train** *поїздом*; **by mistake** *помилково*; **to take place** *відбуватися, мати місце*; **to go to bed** *лягти спати*; **from time to time** *час від часу*.

Пункт 1.4. Вживання артикля з власними іменниками

Прізвища та імена людей, а також клички тварин і птахів вживаються без артикля: **Tom Brown, John Smith, Victor Pavlenko**.

But **Rag** had the luck to escape next day. – *Але Регу пощастило наступного дня втекти.*

A minute or two later **Silverspot** would cry out, "A man with a gun". (**Silverspot** – *кличка ворони*). – *Через хвилину чи дві Сілверспот вигукував: «Людина з рушницею».*

Прізвища та імені, а також клички тварин і птахів, що мають означення, вживаються з означеним артиклем:

the frightened Mary – злякана Мері
the timid John – неспіливий Джон
the hungry Tom – голодний Том.

Примітка. Без артикля вживаються імена з прикметниками **young** молодий, **old** старий, **little** маленький, **poor** бідний, **dear** дорогий, **lazy** ледачий, **honest** чесний.

Назви континентів, країн, міст і сіл вживаються, як правило, без артикля: **Europe, Poland, Paris, Borodino**. Як виняток, назви деяких країн і місцевостей вживаються з означеним артиклем: **the Netherlands, the Philippines, the Caucasus, the Crimea**.

Назви країн, що складаються із загального іменника з одним або кількома означеннями, вживаються з означеним артиклем: **the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**.

Означений артикль мають назви континентів, країн, міст, якщо вони вжиті з означенням, яке вказує на певний період історії країни, міста тощо: **the Moscow of the 17th century, the Europe of the Middle Ages**.

Назви океанів, морів, заток, проток, каналів і річок вживаються з означеним артиклем: **the Atlantic Ocean** Атлантичний океан; **the Black Sea** Чорне море, **the Gulf of Mexico** Мексиканська затока; **the English Channel** Ла-Манш; **the Mississippi** Місісіпі.

Назви озер також вживаються з означеним артиклем, якщо перед власною назвою не стоїть слово **lake** озеро: **the Baikal** Байкал, але **Lake Ontario** озеро Онтаріо.

Назви груп островів вживаються з означеним артиклем, а назви окремих островів — без артикля: **the British Isles** Британські острови, **Great Britain** Великобританія, **Cuba** Куба.

Назви гірських хребтів вживаються з означеним артиклем, назви окремих гір, гірських вершин — без артикля: **the Urals** Урал, **the Carpathians** Карпати, **the Alps** Альпи, **the Rocky Mountains** Скелясті гори, **Elbrus** Ельбрус.

Назви вулиць, площ і парків, як правило, вживаються без артикля:

Whitehall, Oxford Street (вулиці в Лондоні); **Trafalgar Square** (площа в Лондоні); **Hyde Park** (парк у Лондоні).

Назви театрів, кінотеатрів, концертних залів, клубів, картинних галерей, музеїв вживаються з означеним артиклем: **the Royal Opera House** Королівський оперний театр; **the National Gallery** Національна картинна галерея; **the British Museum** Британський музей.

Назви організацій і політичних партій вживаються з означеним артиклем: **the Labour Party** Лейбористська партія, **the United Nations Organization** Організація Об'єднаних Націй.

Пункт 1.5. Практичні завдання

Вправа 1. Добери артикль.

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

Вправа 2. Доберіть артикль.

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

Вправа 3. Доберіть артикль.

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

to cry. «Don't cry, ... dear daughter,» said ... king and touched his daughter's head. ... next moment ... girl turned into ... beautiful gold statue.

Вправа 4. Доберіть артикль.

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

Пункт 1.6. Підсумкові тести з граматики. Артикль

1. Доберіть артикль, якщо це потрібно.

- a) a
 - b) the
 - c) an
 - d) –
1. I'd like to have ... hamburger for ... breakfast.
 2. Pushkin is ... outstanding Russian poet.
 3. Can you play ... piano?
 4. Thomas Banks is ... last person I want to see.
 5. My favourite subject at school is ... History.
 6. Tom is going to take ... his fishing-rod.
 7. The rent is 50 dollars ... week.
 8. We often go to ... theatre and to ... cinema.
 9. Yesterday Dad came home at 8 o'clock, we had ... dinner and then watched ... TV. We went to ... bed at 11 p.m.
 10. What ... pity they haven't come.
 11. I can't find ... letter which I received this morning.
 12. – By ... way, have you heard anything from Tom lately?
- ... last year he entered ... Oxford University.
 13. ... President is going to open ... new hospital in ... capital ... next month.
 14. Are you going to ... country on ... Saturday?
 15. Dad come to ... school to see my teacher yesterday.

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

Вживання артикля з власними назвами

1. Доберіть артикль, якщо це потрібно.

- a) the
- b) -

1. I went to ... France last year, but I haven't been to ... Netherlands yet.
2. I live in ... Tverskaya Street.
3. ... Thames flows through ... London.
4. ... United Kingdom includes ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland.
5. ... USA is ... fourth largest country in ... world after ... Russia, ... Canada and ... Republic of ... China.
6. ... English Channel is between ... Great Britain and ... France.
7. ... Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of ... London.
8. ... When a student, Tom spent two years in ... Africa.
9. ... Houses of Parliament have over 1,000 rooms and 2 miles of corridors.
10. Where is ... John's raincoat?
11. ... Pacific is the largest ocean on our planet.
12. I've made up my mind to go to ... Black Sea next summer.
13. ... Urals are old and not very high.

2. Доберіть артикль, якщо це потрібно.

- a) a
- b) the
- c) –

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. As ... result | 14. To play ... football |
| 2. In ... demand | 15. In ... conclusion |
| 3. To tell ... truth | 16. At ... time |
| 4. To be at ... loss | 17. To be in ... hurry |
| 5. Once ... week | 18. From ... time to time |
| 6. As ... matter of fact | 19. By ... mistake |
| 7. In ... loud voice | 20. ... other day |
| 8. At ... first sight | 21. At ... sunset |
| 9. ... day before yesterday | 22. To watch ... TV |
| 10. After ... lunch | 23. To listen to ... radio |
| 11. Twice ... day | 24. To be in ... bed |
| 12. In ... fact | 25. For ... example |
| 13. To have ... good time | 26. To take ... seat |

3. Доберіть артикль, якщо це потрібно.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) –

1. Please clean ... blackboard.
2. good books have ... good examples.
3. I must go to ... bank and ... post office.
4. It's as cold as ... ice.
5. Which is longer: ... Volga or ... Danube?
6. ... news that you brought was ... great shock.
7. Is ... Everest ... highest mountain in ... world?
8. ... weather was fine, and we decided to take ... walk.
9. They say ... sugar is bad for you.
10. He went to ... prison to visit his son.
11. This school has quite ... large campus.
12. ... Statue of Liberty was presented as ... gift by ... people of ...
France to ... people of ... United States.
13. ... sun rises in ... east and sets in ... west.
14. ... Loch Ness is ... lake in Scotland.
15. ... English are very proud of their history.
16. Is Malta in ... Mediterranean?
17. They are looking for ... man with ... long dark hair. He is armed and
dangerous.

Unit 2

ІМЕННИК (NOUN)

Пункт 2.1. Утворення множини іменників.

Іменники в англійській мові поділяються на зліченні (countable nouns) і незліченні (uncountable nouns).

Зліченні іменники означають предмети, які можна полічити: **a chair** *стілець*, **an engineer** *інженер*, **a question** *запитання*

Незліченні іменники — це назви речовин і багатьох абстрактних понять, які не піддаються лічбі: **water** *вода*, **milk** *молоко*, **freedom** *свобода*, **friendship** *дружба* та ін.

Зліченні іменники вживаються в однині (the singular) і множині (the plural). Незліченні іменники множини не мають.

Більшість іменників у англійській мові утворюють множину додаванням до форми однини закінчення -s, -es, закінчення вимовляється:

[s] — після глухих приголосних, крім [s], [ʃ], [t]:

a lamp *лампа* — lamps [læmps]

a lake *озеро* — lakes [leɪks]

[z] — після голосних і дзвінких приголосних, крім [z], [ʒ], [dʒ]:

a train *поїзд* — trains [traɪnz]

a name *ім'я* — names [neɪmz]

a sea *море* — seas [si:z]

[ɪz] — після звуків [s], [z], [ʃ], [tʃ], [ʒ], [dʒ]:

a place *місце* — places [pleɪsɪz]

a rose *троянда* — roses ['rouzɪz]

a wish *бажання* — wishes ['wɪʃɪz]

a bench *лава* — benches ['bentʃɪz]

a garage *гараж* — garages ['gærɑ:ʒɪz]

a page *сторінка* — pages ['peɪdʒɪz]

Пункт 2.2. Правила правопису множини іменників

На письмі більшість іменників мають у множині закінчення -s. Закінчення -s додається, якщо:

а) іменник в однині закінчується на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -x:

a bus *автобус* — buses

lunch *сніданок* — lunches

a class *клас* — classes

a watch *годинник* — watches

a bush *кущ* — bushes

a box *ящик* — boxes

б) іменник в однині закінчується на -y з попередньою приголосною;

при цьому у змінюється на *i*:

a story *оповідання* — stories a

fly *муха* — flies

в) іменник в однині закінчується на -o з попередньою приголосною:

a hero *герой* — heroes a

tomato *помідор* — tomatoes

Винятки: a piano *рояль* — pianos

a photo *фото* — photos

Пункт 2.3 Окремі випадки утворення множини іменників

У деяких іменниках, що в однині закінчуються на -f або -fe у множині f змінюється на v з додаванням закінчення -(e)s; буквосполучення -ves вимовляється [vz]:

a wife *дружина* — wives

a leaf *лист* — leaves

a shelf *полиця* — shelves

a wolf *вовк* — wolves

a calf *теля* — calves

a half *половина* — halves

a knife *ніж* — knives

a life *життя* — lives

Ці форми множини треба запам'ятати, тому що у багатьох іменниках цього ж типу множина утворюється за загальним правилом — додаванням закінчення -s без зміни f на v, наприклад:

a roof *дах* — roofs

a chief *ватажок* — chiefs a

kerchief *хустка* — kerchiefs

a safe *сейф* — safes

Якщо іменник в однині закінчується на -th [θ] після голосного або дифтонга, то у множині кінцевий звук [θ] змінюється на [z], після якого закінчення множини вимовляється [z]:

a path *стежка* — paths

a mouth *рот* — mouths

Але якщо перед кінцевим -th стоїть приголосний або короткий голосний, то множина утворюється за загальним правилом:

a month [mʌnθ] *місяць* — months [mʌnθs]

a smith [smɪθ] *коваль* — smiths [smɪθs]

У слові **house** *будинок* кінцевий звук [s] перед закінченням множини змінюється на [z].

a house [haus] — houses ['hauzɪz]

Множина деяких іменників утворюється зміною кореневого голосного (без додавання закінчення):

a man [mæn] *чоловік* — men [men]

a woman *жінка* — women ['wɪmɪn]

a foot [fʊt] *нога* — feet [fi:t]

a tooth [tu:θ] *зуб* — teeth [ti:θ]

a goose [gu:s] *гуска* — geese [gi:s]

a mouse [maʊs] *миша* — mice [maɪs]

a child [tʃaɪld] *дитина* — children

Іменники *sheep віця*, *deer олень*, *swine свиня*, *fish риба* та назви деяких порід риб мають однакову форму в однині і множині:

So much snow had fallen that it killed half the sheep and even many of the deer.

Випало так багато снігу, що загинуло половина овець і навіть багато оленів He caught a lot of fish.

Він спіймав багато риби.

Деякі іменники латинського і грецького походження зберігають форми множини, які вони мали в цих мовах:

a phenomenon *явище* — phenomena

a crisis *криза* — crises

a radius *радіус* — radii

У складних іменниках форму множини приймає лише головний іменник:

a daughter-in-law *невістка* — daughters-in-law

a school-mate *шкільний товариш* — school-mates

Якщо ж складний іменник утворений з інших частин мови, то закінчення множини додається в кінці слова: *forget-me-not незабудка* — *forget-me-nots* *merry-go-round карусель* — *merry-go-rounds*

В англійській мові, як і в українській, є іменники, що вживаються тільки в однині або тільки в множині.

Так, назви речовин, а також багато іменників, що виражають абстрактні поняття, вживаються тільки в однині: *chalk крейда*, *silver срібло*, *peace мир*, *courage відвага* та ін.

Деякі іменники в англійській мові вживаються тільки в однині, а відповідні їм іменники в українській мові мають форми однини й множини або навіть тільки множини, наприклад: *advice порада, поради*; *knowledge знання*; *information інформація, відомості*; *news новина, новини*; *progress успіх, успіхи*; *money гроші*.

До іменників, які в англійській мові вживаються лише в множині, належать, як і в українській мові, назви предметів, що складаються з двох рівних або подібних частин, наприклад: *tongs обценьки*, *spectacles окуляри*, *trousers штани*, *scissors ножиці* та ін

Тільки форму множини мають і деякі інші іменники, українські відповідники яких можуть вживатися в однині і множині, а деякі навіть тільки в однині, наприклад *goods товар, товари*, *clothes одяг*, *contents зміст*, *wages зарплата* тощо.

world світ; **ocean** океан; **river** річка:

Kyiv's parks *парки Києва*

England's foreign trade *зовнішня торгівля Англії*

the river's banks *береги річки*

в) назви планет: **the sun** сонце, **the moon** місяць, **the earth** земля:

the sun's rays *промені сонця*

the moon's surface *поверхня місяця*

г) збірні іменники типу **government** уряд; **party** партія; **army** армія;

crew команда, екіпаж;; **family** сім'я; **society** суспільство,

товариство:

the government's proposals *пропозиції уряду*

the Society's members *члени товариства*

Присвійний відмінок трапляється також у стійких словосполученнях, наприклад: **a stone's throw** *незначна відстань*, **to one's heart's content** *досхочу*.

Пункт 2.5. Практичні завдання

Вправа 1. Розподіліть іменники на дві групи: а) злічені, б) незлічені.

Wool, air, airship, word, aviation, assistance, assistant, paper (папір), paper (газета), hour, bread, darkness, water, sea, cheese, happiness, event, glass (скло), glass (стакан), hero, sand, music, piano, friend, friendship, quickness, tobacco, cigarette, copper, armchair, coffee, ship, coin, university, money, ink, banknote, meat, silver, watch, timber, tree, idea, ice, furniture, chalk, heat, cow, milk, butter, horse, obligation, machine, equipment, instrument, speed, umbrella.

Вправа 2. Доберіть іменник у необхідній формі.

1. The leaves are turning golden.

a) tree; b) tree's; c) trees'; d) trees.

2. This is my sister.

a) girl's; b) girls'; c) girl; d) girls. 3. We have two , a boy and a girl.

a) child; b) children; c) children; d) child.

4. That bag is very small.

a) women; b) women's; c) woman's; d) woman.

5. Please cut this apple into two

a) half; b) halves; c) halves; d) half's.

6. Many nurses in hospitals are

a) woman; b) woman's; c) women; d) women's 7. This is Doctor secretary.

a) Black; b) Black's; c) Blacks; d) Blacks'.

8. That is a very good specialist.

a) man's; b) men's; c) man; d) men.

9. I stepped on the tail.

a) cat; b) cat's; c) cats; d) cats'.

10. Those are green.

a) pencil; b) pencils; c) pencils'; d) pencil's.

11. The shoes are very dirty.

a) children; b) children's; c) childrens; d) childrens'.

12. Send me seven

a) pens; b) pen; c) pen's; d) pens'.

13. This newspaper is very interesting.

a) evening's; b) evening; c) evenings; d) evenings'.

14. That is very beautiful.

a) rose; b) rose's; c) roses; d) roses'.

Вправа 3. Доберіть іменник у необхідній формі.

1. They couldn't see the land clearly.

a) moon; b) moon's; c) moons; d) moons'.

2. It is impossible to change a character.

a) person's; b) person; c) persons; d) persons'.

3. Can you put the of broken vase on the table ?

a) piece's; b) pieces'; c) piece; d) pieces.

4. nests are made of little sticks and feathers.

a) bird; b) birds; c) bird's; d) birds' .

5. This belongs to Mr. Brown.

a) shoe's; b) shoes'; c) shoes; d) shoe.

6. Don't forget about your birthday.

a) friends'; b) friend; c) friend's; d) friends. 7..... concert will be put off till next week.

a) tonights; b) tonight's; c) tonight; d) tonights'.

8. The pens and pencils are on the desks.

a) children; b) children's; c) child's; d) childs'.

9. The has eaten the cheese.

a) mices; b) mouse's; c) mice; d) mouse.

10. There are several big in London.

a) parks'; b) park's; c) parks; d) park.

11. My family has got a flat on the 6th floor.

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

12. Look! The baby is eating the food.
 a) dogs; b) dog's; c) dog; d) dogs'.
13. What is the doing. in the boat ?
 a) man`s; b) mans; c) men; d) man.
14. My favourite flowers are roses.
 a) mother's; b) mothers'; c) mothers; d) mother.

Вправа 4. Доберіть іменник у необхідній формі.

1. face was covered with scratches.
 a) Joan; b) Joans'; c) Joan's; d) Joans.
2. All my enjoyed themselves at my birthday party.
 a) friend; b) friends; c) friend's; d) friends'.
3. That is business but mine.
 a) nobodys'; b) nobody's; c) nobody; d) nobodies.
4. Only a few stay here.
 a) tourist's; b) tourists'; c) tourists; d) tourist.
5. The doctor ordered the father to bring a glass of water.
 a) girl's; b) girls'; c) girl; d) girls.
6. The names are Tom, John and Austin.
 a) boy's; b) boys'; c) boy; d) boys.
7. Did you fix these all by yourself ?
 a) shelf; b) shelf's; c) shelves; d) shelfes.
8. The was still reading his newspaper.
 a) man; b) men; c) man's; d) men's.
9. health is much better now.
 a) Anns; b) Anns`; c) Ann`s; d) Ann.
10. His former were very beautiful women.
 a) wife; b) wife`s; c) wives; d) wives.
11. The work was ruined.
 a) day; b) days; c) day's; d) days'.
12. My friend is a doctor now.
 a) children; b) childrens; c) child`s; d) children's.
13. What is your name ?
 a) husband; b) husbands`; c) husband's; d) husbands.
14. My face lighted with interest.
 a) friend; b) friends'; c) friend's; d) friends.

Вправа 5. Доберіть іменник у необхідній формі.

1. My office is near her house.
a) sister; b) sisters; c) sister's; d) sisters'.
2. The translation was correct.
a) student; b) students; c) student's; d) students'.
3. I never saw a look so worn.
a) mans; b) men's; c) man; d) men.
4. Are my flats comfortable?
a) brother; b) brothers; c) brother's; d) brothers'.
5. His name is Mary.
a) wife; b) wives; c) wife's; d) wives.
6. My family live in Kiev.
a) friend's; b) friend; c) friends'; d) friends.
7. Some don't like to play.
a) child; b) childs; c) childrens; d) children.
8. My sons are 4 and 10.
a) sister; b) sisters'; c) sister's; d) sisters.
9. It took them an to get there by car.
a) hour; b) hours; c) hour's; d) hours'.
10. His health is still poor.
a) wives; b) wifes; c) wife's; d) wife.
11. My friend is going to have his exam in two time.
a) day; b) days; c) day's; d) days'.
12. My friend wants to play chess at my place.
a) son; b) sons; c) son's; d) sons'.
6. His daughter began playing the piano at the age of 5.
a) sisters; b) sisters'; c) sister's; d) sister.
7. She doesn't seem to worry what the other think of her.
a) lady's; b) ladies; c) lady; d) ladies'.

Unit 3

ЗАЙМЕННИК (PRONOUN)

Пункт 3.1. Особові займенники.

Особові займенники в англійській мові мають два відмінки: називний (the Nominative Case) і об'єктний (the Objective Case).

Називний відмінок	Об'єктний відмінок
I – я	Me – мене, мені
He – він	Him – його, йому
She – вона	Her – її, їй
It – воно	It – його, йому, її, їй
We – ми	Us – нас, нам
You – ти, ви	You – вас, вам, тебе, тобі
They – вони	Them – їх, їм

Займенник **he** вживається замість іменників, що є назвами істот (здебільшого людей) чоловічої статі: **father** *батько*, **boy** *хлопець*, **cock** *півень*, **ox** *віл* та ін.

Займенник **she** вживається замість іменників, що є назвами істот жіночої статі: **sister** *сестра*, **girl** *дівчина*, **cow** *корова* та ін.

Займенник **it** замінює іменники — назви неістот, тварин і рослин, а також іменник **baby** *немовля*. На українську мову особовий займенник **it** перекладається словами *він, вона, воно* залежно від роду відповідного іменника в українській мові:

The house is large. **It** is new.

Будинок великий. **Він** новий.

Take this book. **It** is good.

Візьми цю книжку. **Вона** хороша.

Eat the apple. **It** is ripe.

Їж яблуко. **Воно** стигле.

Займенник **you** вживається при звертанні до однієї або кількох осіб і відповідає українським займенникам *ти* і *ви*.

Особові займенники в називному відмінку виконують функцію підмета:

He was there yesterday.

Він був там учора.

Особові займенники в об'єктному відмінку виконують функцію додатка:

Do you know **him**?

Ви знаєте **його**?

Tell me everything **about them**.

Розкажіть мені все **про них**.

Після прийменників особові займенники вживаються лише в формі об'єктного відмінка. На українську мову об'єктний відмінок особових

займенників перекладається різними непрямими відмінками з прийменниками і без них.

Примітка. У функції іменної частини присудка особові займенники вживаються як у називному, так і в об'єктному відмінку:

«Who's that» — «It's I». (*Dickens*)

It's her, I am sure. (*Bronte*)

«Хто там»? — «Це я».

Це вона, я певна.

Пункт 3.2 Присвійні займенники

В англійській мові присвійні займенники мають дві форми: залежну (conjoint) і незалежну (absolute).

Залежна форма	Незалежна форма	Українські відповідники
my	mine	мій, моя, моє, мої
his	his	його (чоловічий рід)
her	hers	її
its	-	його (середній рід), її
our	ours	наш, наша, наше, наші
your	yours	ваш, ваша, ваше, ваші твій, твоя, твоє, твої
their	theirs	їхній, їхня, їхнє, їхні

Присвійні займенники в залежній формі вживаються перед іменниками в ролі означення: **my address** моя адреса; **his name** його ім'я; **its windows** його вікна (напр., будинку); **our school** наша школа; **your coat** твоє (ваше) пальто; **their house** їхній будинок.

Пункт 3.3 Зворотні займенники

Зворотні займенники утворюються додаванням закінчення **-self** (в однині) і **-selves** (у множині) до присвійних займенників **my, your, our**, особових займенників у об'єктному відмінку **him, her, it, them** та неозначеного займенника **one**: **myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, oneself**.

Наголос у зворотних займенниках падає на **-self, -selves**.

Деякі дієслова зі зворотними займенниками перекладаються на українську мову зворотними дієсловами з часткою **-ся (-сь)**:

I dressed **myself**. Я одяглася.

Часто англійські зворотні займенники відповідають українському зворотному займеннику **себе** в різних відмінках:

You call **yourself** a gentleman. Ви називаєте **себе** джентльменом.
I told **myself** that it was true. Я сказав **собі**, що це правда.
He does not like to talk about **himself**. Він не любить говорити про **себе**.

Пункт 3.4 Вказівні займенники

До вказівних займенників належать: **this цей**, **that той**, **such такий**, **the same той самий**. Займенники **this** і **that** мають форму множини: **these ці** і **those ті**.

Займенник **this (those)** вживається стосовно предметів, що перебувають близько від того, хто говорить, а також тоді, коли йдеться про щось близьке в часі, що належить до теперішнього часу.

Займенник **that (those)** вживається стосовно предметів, більш віддалених від того, хто говорить, а також тоді, коли йдеться про щось більш віддалене в часі, що належить до минулого або майбутнього часу.

Займенники **this** і **that** вживаються як займенники-прикметники у функції означення і як займенники-іменники у функції підмета і додатка:

This watch is dear. (*означення*) Цей годинник дорогий.

This is a dear watch. (*підмет*) Це дорогий годинник.

If you need a pen, take **this**. Якщо тобі потрібна ручка, візьми цю.

В англійській мові, на відміну від української, вказівні займенники у функції підмета узгоджуються в числі з іменною частиною складеного присудка, наприклад:

Це парта. **This** is a desk.

Це парти. **These** are desks.

То наш будинок. **That** is our house.

То наші будинки. **Those** are our houses.

Пункт 3.5 Питальні займенники

В англійській мові є такі питальні займенники: **who хто**; **what що, який**; **which який, котрий**; **whose чий**.

Питальний займенник **who** має два відмінки: називний (the Nominative Case) — **who** і об'єктний (the Objective Case) — **whom**.

Займенник **who** в називному відмінку виконує функцію підмета або іменної частини присудка (предикатива):

Who told you about it? (*підмет*) Хто розповів вам про це?

Who is this girl? Хто ця дівчина?

Відповіддю на це запитання може бути: *This girl is my sister*, отже, запитання стосується предикатива, а тому питальний займенник **who** в цьому реченні є предикативом.

Займенник **who** в об'єктному відмінку (**whom**) виконує функцію додатка:

Whom did you see there? Кого ви там бачили?

With **whom** did you live when you were 3 ким ви жили, коли були в тому місті? in that town?

В усному мовленні на початку речення часто вживається замість об'єктного називний відмінок займенника **who**:

Who did you see there? Кого ви там бачили?

Займенник **who** вживають стосовно до людей, іноді тварин. Якщо **who** є підметом, то дієслово-присудок після нього, як і в українській мові, вживається в однині:

Who works in that room? Хто працює в тій кімнаті?

Але якщо **who** — іменна частина присудка, то дієслово-зв'язка узгоджується з підметом і може стояти в множині:

Who is your friend? Хто твій товариш?

Who are your friends? Хто твої товариші?

Питальний займенник **what** вживається як займенник-іменник *що* і займенник-прикметник *який*:

What are you doing? Що ви робите?

What newspaper are you reading? Яку газету ви читаєте?

Займенник **what** вживається стосовно неістот, абстрактних понять, а також тварин. Щодо людей **what** вживається, якщо йдеться про професію, заняття, звання тощо:

- **What** are you then? - Хто ж ви тоді?

- **Philosophers**. - Філософи.

What was my father? Ким був мій батько?

Питальний займенник **which** *який, котрий* вживається стосовно істот і неістот, коли мається на увазі вибір (*Хто з...?, Який з...?*).

Він може бути займенником-іменником і займенником-прикметником:

Which of them is a doctor? Хто з них лікар?

Which of these stories do you like better? Яке з цих оповідань вам більше подобається?

Which magazine do you want to take? Який журнал (*який з цих журналів*) ви хочете взяти?

Прийменник, що сполучається з питальним займенником, здебільшого ставиться після дієслова, а за наявності додатка — після додатка. Якщо замість **whom** вжито **who**, така позиція прийменника є єдино можливою:

What are you talking **about**? Про що ви говорите?

What are you looking **at**?

На що ви дивитесь?

Who are you working **for**?

Для кого ви працюєте?

В англійській мові питальні займенники в функції означення ставляться безпосередньо перед означуваним іменником на відміну від української мови, де між займенником *який, чий* і означуваним іменником можуть стояти інші члени речення: **Whose bag** have you taken? **Чий портфель** ти взяв?

Чий ти взяв портфель?

Пункт 3.6 Неозначені займенники

До неозначених займенників належать **some, any, one**, а також складні займенники **somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything**.

Займенники **some** і **any** вживаються:

а) як займенники-прикметники у функції означення:

I've got **some** stamps.

У мене є кілька поштових марок.

Have you **any** stamps?

У тебе є поштові марки?

б) займенники-іменники у функції підмета і додатка:

Some wore their steel helmets. Деякі носили сталеві шоломи.

Does **any** of your engineers know French? Хто-небудь з ваших інженерів знає французьку мову?

- Have you **any** stamps? - У тебе є поштові марки?

- Yes, I have **some**. (No, I - Так, є кілька. (Ні, нема.) haven't **any**.)

Займенник **some**, вжитий перед зліченим іменником у множині або замість нього, означає *кілька, деякі, дехто*:

There are **some** shops in our village. У нашому селі є кілька крамниць.

Some looked pretty bad.

Дехто мав досить поганий вигляд.

Перед зліченими іменниками в однині **some** означає *який-небудь, якийсь*: I read it in **some** magazine. Я читав це в якомусь журналі.

З незліченими іменниками **some** означає *деяка кількість* і на українську мову звичайно не перекладається:

Don't forget to buy **some** butter. Не забудь купити масла.

Перед числівниками **some** має значення *приблизно*:

I've read **some** 50 pages.

Я прочитав десь сторінок 50.

Займенник **any** означає *який-небудь, які-небудь, скільки-небудь*. На українську мову він здебільшого не перекладається:

Are there **any** mushrooms?

Там є гриби?

Складні неозначені займенники **somebody, someone** *хтось, хтонебудь*; **something** *щось*; **anybody, anyone** *хто-небудь*; **anything** *що-*

небудь є займенниками-іменниками. Вони вживаються в загальному і присвійному відмінках. У загальному відмінку ці займенники виконують функції підмета і додатка (іноді — іменної частини присудка), а в присвійному відмінку — функцію означення:

Somebody knocked on the door. Хтось постукав у двері.

They did not say **anything**. Вони не сказали нічого.

There was **somebody's** coat there. Там було чийсь пальто.

Займенники **some, somebody, someone, something** вживаються:

а) у стверджувальних реченнях:

There were **some** old apple trees В його саду було кілька старих in his garden. яблунь.

I've brought you **something**. Я вам щось приніс.

б) у запитаннях, що починаються питальними словами, а також у питальних реченнях, що виражають пропозицію або прохання:

Where have you left **some** of your notes? Де ви залишили деякі з своїх записів?

Why have **some** pupils gone home? Чому деякі учні пішли додому?

Will you have **some** more tea? Вам ще налити чаю?

Can I have **some** more milk? Можна мені ще молока?

Займенники **any, anybody, anyone, anything** вживаються:

а) у запитаннях без питального слова і в заперечних реченнях:

Are there **any** fruit-trees there? Там є фруктові дерева?

I don't see **anything**. Я не бачу нічого.

Did **anyone** see you going to her room? Хто-небудь бачив, як ви йшли до її кімнати?

Was **anybody** here just now? Тут був хто-небудь тільки що?

б) у стверджувальних реченнях, де **any** має значення *будь-який*; **anybody, anyone** — будь-хто; **anything** — будь-що:

You can buy stamps at **any** post-office. Марки можна купити в будь-якому поштовому відділенні.

You can have **anything** you like. Можеш взяти все, що тобі подобається.

Пункт 3.7 Кількісні займенники

До кількісних займенників належать: **many, much** ,багато; **few, little** мало; **a few, a little** кілька, трохи. Усі вони мають ступені порівняння:

many — more — most much —
more — most
few — fewer — fewest little —
less — least

Кількісні займенники вживаються як займенники-прикметники і як займенники - іменники.

Many і **few** вживаються перед зліченими іменниками множини, а також замінюють їх. Як іменник **many** означає *багато хто*, **few** — *мало хто*:

There were **many students** in the У кімнаті було багато студентів. room.

Many stay here.

Багато хто залишається тут.

She has **few note-books**.

У неї мало зошитів.

Many people tried to climb the Багато людей пробували піднятися mountain but **few** reached the top of it. на гору, але мало хто досяг вершини.

Займенники **much** і **little** вживаються перед незліченими іменниками, а також замінюють їх. Крім того, **much** і **little** вживаються після дієслів як прислівники:

There is **much snow** on the ground.

На землі багато снігу.

Much of what you say is true.

Багато з того, що ви кажете, правда.

He **works** very **much**.

Він працює дуже багато.

I **have** very **little** time.

У мене дуже мало часу.

She **reads** **little** now.

Вона зараз мало читає.

Пункт 3.8. Практичні завдання

Вправа 1. Доберіть необхідну форму займенника.

1. Let ... take the books to the library today (she). 2. Let ... translate these sentences into English (we). 3. Let ... stay at home. He is quite ill (he). 4. Let ... introduce myself. My name is Ann (I). 5. Let ... read the text in class (they). 6. Let ... learn the poem by heart (she). 7. Let ... do it himself (he).

Вправа 2. Доберіть займенники.

1. I have got ... interesting books to read.
a) some; b) any.
2. Are there ... letters for me? There are ... letters in the letter-box.
a) any; b) no.
3. You may read ... book you like.
a) any; b) some.
4. Have you got ... English records at home?
a) no; b) some; c) any.
5. I am interested in ... information you can give me on this question.
a) some; b) any.
6. There are ... coat-hangers in the wardrobe.
a) some; b) any.
7. There are not ... magazines.
a) some; b) any.
8. You have ... very nice photos here.
a) any; b) some.
9. There is ... milk in the bottle.
a) some; b) any.
10. There are ... mistakes in your dictation.
a) any; b) some.

Вправа 3. Використайте займенники *much, many, a lot of*.

1. I have ... newspapers in my bag. 2. There are ... colleges within English universities. 3. He knows ... languages. 4. There is ... dust on the furniture. 5. Our teacher knows ... 6. We walk ... after school. 7. They don't ask us ... questions.

Вправа 4. Використайте необхідний займенник.

chalk	little
coffee	
tables	few
pictures	
cars jam	
snow	
dictionaries, pencils	a little
magazines	
dust, grass, exercise-books	a few

Вправа 5. Перекладіть речення.

1. Both my friends like tennis. 2. I met Peter, Nick and some other friends.
3. Neither of my Russian books is translated into English. 4. All my friends came to see me. 5. You can meet him everywhere. 6. Nothing could help him.
7. We looked at ourselves.

Вправа 6. Утворіть об'єктний відмінок у таких реченнях.

1. My friend sends (I) many letters. 2. His brother knows (you) well. 3. I often see (they) in the park. 4. Don't ask (he) about it. 5. Do you know Latin? – No, I don't know (it) at all. 6. Sometimes we meet (she) at the Browns'. 7. The teachers greet (we) every morning. 8. Your son studies together with (she), doesn't he?

Вправа 7. Утворіть питальні речення, використовуючи займенники *whom, what, whose, which*.

1. ... of you will help me? 2. ... will help me? 3. ... is your telephone number? 4. ... gloves are these? They are mine. 5. ... way did he go? 6. ... do you know about him?

Вправа 8. Перекладіть текст, добираючи займенники.

One day an artist looked out of the window of ... room and saw an old fisherman going by... thought that the old man would make a good model for a picture. So ... went out and told the fisherman that he wanted to paint...

The man thought about it for a minute and asked: 'What will you pay me?'

'Well, ... will pay two pounds,' answered the artist and added as the man still hesitated: 'It's an easy way to earn two pounds, you see.'

'Oh, ... know that,' said the man, 'but ... am wondering how ... shall get the paint off afterwards.'

Вправа 9. Доберіть зворотні займенники.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Don't play with the knife, you may hurt... | myself |
| 2. I hope they enjoy... | yourself |
| 3. He does not like ... to talk about. | himself |
| 4. She wrote it ... | herself |
| 5. I need that book ... | themselves |
| 6. They kept a few books for ... | ourselves |
| 7. We must do these exercises ... | |

Unit 4

ПРИКМЕТНИК (ADJECTIVE)

Прикметники в англійській мові не змінюються ні за числами, ні за родами, ні за відмінками:

a round table	<i>круглий стіл</i>
round tables	<i>круглі столи</i>
a young man	<i>молодий чоловік</i>
a young woman	<i>молода жінка</i>
an old worker	<i>старий робітник</i>
an old worker's son	<i>син старого робітника</i>

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

Форми вищого і найвищого ступенів порівняння прикметників можуть бути, як і в українській мові, **простими і складеними**.

Прості форми ступенів порівняння утворюються додаванням до основної форми прикметника закінчення **-er** у вищому і **-est** [ist] у найвищому ступені. Перед прикметником у найвищому ступені, що виконує функцію означення, завжди вживається означений артикль **the**: cold **colder** **the coldest** (day) холодний холодніший найхолодніший

Складені форми ступенів порівняння утворюються додаванням до основної форми прикметника слова **more** *більш* у вищому ступені і **most** *найбільший* — у найвищому. dangerous **more** dangerous **the most** dangerous (thing) небезпечний більш небезпечний найнебезпечніший

Прості форми ступенів порівняння мають:

а) усі односкладові прикметники:

short	shorter	the shortest
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б) двоскладові прикметники, що закінчуються на **-y, -er, -le, -ow**:

heavy	heavier	the heaviest
clever	cleverer	the cleverest
simple	simpler	the simplest
narrow	narrower	the narrowest

в) двоскладові прикметники з наголосом на другому складі:

polite politer **the politest** severe severer **the severest**

Складені форми ступенів порівняння мають усі багатоскладові прикметники (з кількістю складів більше двох), а також двоскладові

прикметники з наголосом на першому складі, крім тих, що закінчуються на у, **-er, -ie, -ow**:

difficult **more** difficult **the most** difficult famous **more** famous **the most** famous

Примітка. Прикметники, ступені порівняння яких звичайно утворюються за допомогою закінчень **-er, -est**, можуть мати також складені форми ступенів порівняння, але вони вживаються дуже рідко, здебільшого з метою підсилення.

Ступені порівняння прикметників **good** *добрий, хорошиий* і **bad** *поганиий* утворилися від інших коренів:

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst

Прикметники **old** *старий* та **far** *далекий* мають дві форми вищого й найвищого ступеня:

old	older, elder	the oldest, the eldest	far	farther, further	the furthest, the farthest
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Форми **elder** і **eldest** вживаються, коли йдеться про членів однієї сім'ї (my elder brother *мій старший брат*), але якщо при порівнянні є слово **than** *ніж*, то вживається форма **older**, а не **elder** (he is three years older than his sister).

Обидві форми **farther** і **further** вживають, коли говорять про відстань, **further**, крім того, має ще значення *дальший, наступний*.

Пункт 4.1. Практичні завдання

Вправа 1. Утворіть ступені порівняння таких прикметників.

Big, heavy, short, dirty, clean, near, bad, famous, little, much, clever, good, expensive, cheap, important, pale, hot, beautiful, large, practical, fat, early, pretty, happy, bright, dark, dry, flat, fresh, full, quick, late, nice, rich, sad, thin, thick, wet, weak, funny, easy, lazy, ugly, comfortable, quiet, far.

Вправа 2. Виконайте вправу, використовуючи ступені порівняння прикметників.

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

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

1. You're not very tall. Your brother is
2. Bill doesn't work very hard. I work
3. My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is.
4. Jill's idea wasn't very good. My idea was
5. These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are
6. My case isn't very heavy. Your case is
7. I'm not very interested in art. I'm ... in history.

8. It isn't very warm today. It was ... yesterday.
9. These tomatoes don't taste very good. The other ones tasted
10. Britain isn't very big. France is
11. London isn't very beautiful. Paris is
12. This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a ... one?
13. People today aren't very polite. In the past they were

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

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

Вправа 4. Виконайте вправу, використовуючи необхідний ступінь порівняння прикметників.

1. Which is (long) day of the year? 2. Winter is (cold) season. 3. Moscow is (large) than St. Petersburg. 4. My friend's car is not so (new) as my car. 5. Where is it (beautiful), in the mountains or near the sea? 6. It was (good) meal I've ever had. 7. It was (bad) cold I've ever had. 8. In spring the days are (long) than in winter. 9 It is (cold) today than it was yesterday. 10. The Russian grammar is (difficult) than the English one. 11. The Caucasus are (high) mountains in Europe. 12. Friendship is (strong) than steel. 13. (Long) day has an end. 14. Health is (good) than wealth.

Вправа 5. Виконайте вправу, використовуючи необхідний ступінь порівняння прикметників.

1. Oil is (light) than water. 2. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 3. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 4. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box. 5. He clearly did not like the explanation, and as he listened to it, became (angry) and (angry). 6. He worked hard and (hard) as the end of the term came nearer. 7. The (tall) trees in the world grow in California. 8. Please be (careful) next time and don't spill the milk again. 9. Bobby was a (quiet) child. He was (quiet) than his sister. 10. Her eyes are (gray) than mine. 11. He was the (fat) man in the village. 12. As he went on, the box

became (heavy) and (heavy).13. My sister is the (tall) girl in her class. 14. Who is the (attentive) student in your group? 15. It is autumn.

Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow). 16. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life. 17. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course, Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all.

Вправа 6. Виконайте вправу, використовуючи необхідний ступінь порівняння прикметників.

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

Пункт 4.2 Підсумкові тести з граматики

1. Доберіть необхідний ступінь порівняння прикметників.

1. She speaks in a (голосніше) voice than the last time.
a) the loudest; b) more loud; c) louder; d) loud.
2. They leave (найшвидший) way they can.
a) quick; b) quicker; c) more quick; d) the quickest.
3. A whale is (довше) than a dolphin.
a) longer; b) more long; c) long; d) the longest.
4. The three musicians play on (нова) stage.
a) new; b) newer; c) the newest; d) more new.
5. Is it (дешевше) to go there by car or by train ?
a) more cheaper; b) the cheapest; c) cheaper; d) cheap.
6. This is (найбільша) problem she has ever had.
a) great; b) more great; c) the greatest; d) greater.
7. Do you know that the Dead Sea is a (соляне) sea ?

- a) salty; b) saltier; c) the saltiest; d) more salty.
8. My case isn't very (важкий).
- a) heavier; b) the heaviest; c) heavy; d) the most heavy.
9. Your case is (важче).
- a) heavy; b) heavier; c) the most heavy; d) more heaviest.
9. The weather was not very good yesterday, but it`s (краще) today.
- a) good; b) the best; c) better; d) goodder.
10. Of the two skirts, that one is the (найкраща).
- a) smart; b) smartest; c) smarter; d) most smarter.
11. I`m not so (сильний) as a horse.
- a) stronger; b) strongest; c) strong; d) the most strong.
12. China has got (найбільше) population in the world.
- a) larger; b) more largest; c) the largest; d) large.
13. Of the three girls, this one is the (найсимпатичніша).
- a) pretty; b) more pretty; c) prettiest; d) prettier.

2. Доберіть необхідний ступінь порівняння прикметників.

1. These trousers are too small. I need (більший) size.
- a) the largest; b) more large; c) large; d) larger.
2. Which is (менш за все) five, fifteen or fifty ?
- a) little; b) less; c) the least; d) littler.
3. Susan is (найкраща) person in the whole world.
- a) wonderful; b) wonderfuller; c) more wonderful; d) the most wonderful.
4. He is also a (більш чемний) person than Paul.
- a) polite; b) politer; c) more polite; d) the most polite.
5. She has (найважча) job of all.
- a) the most difficult; b) more difficult; c) difficult; d) difficulter.
6. I think dogs are (більш розумний) than cats.
- a) clever; b) the most clever; c) more clever; d) the cleverest.
7. Don't talk about them. Let`s talk about something (більш цікавий)
- a) interesting; b) more interesting; c) the most interesting; d) more interest.
8. Money is important, but it isn't (найважливіша) thing in life.
- a) important; b) importantest; c) the most important; d) more important.
9. I suppose you know him well probably (краще) than anybody else.
- a) better; b) the best; c) good; d) more good.
10. This room is not so (зручна) as that one on the first floor.
- a) more comfortable; b) comfortable; c) the most comfortable; d) more comfortabler.
11. He spoke English (гірше) than expected.
- a) bad; b) worst; c) worse; d) badder.

12. Happiness is (більш важлива) than money.
 a) important; b) the most important; c) more important; d) importanter.
13. I can't understand what you are saying. Could you speak a bit (голосніше)?
 a) the loudest; b) more loud; c) loud; d) louder.
14. My mother was feeling tired last night so she went to bed (раніше) than usual.
 a) early; b) earlier; c) the earliest; d) more early.

3. Доберіть необхідний ступінь порівняння прикметників.

1. The more you study, the (розумніше) you will become.
 a) smarter; b) smart; c) the smartest; d) more smarter.
2. The weather is much (гірше) today.
 a) badder; b) the worst; c) worse; d) bad.
3. A train is the (найбільш незручне) place to sleep in.
 a) uncomfortable; b) more uncomfortable; c) most uncomfortable;
 d) uncomfortabler.
4. Nick looks (старше) than his elder brother.
 a) old; b) more old; c) older; d) the oldest.
5. Watermelons are (солодше) than lemons.
 a) sweeter; b) sweet; c) the sweetest; d) more sweet.
6. Einstein is one of the (найрозумніший) scientists who ever lived.
 a) intelligent; b) intelligenter; c) most intelligent; d) more intelligent.
7. Flying is much (швидше) than traveling by car.
 a) fast; b) faster; c) more fast; d) fastest.
8. My bag is (дешевше) than yours.
 a) cheap; b) more cheap; c) cheaper; d) the cheapest.
9. February is the (найкоротший) month in the year.
 a) shortest; b) short; c) shorter; d) more short.
10. Moscow is (більше) than our city.
 a) more large; b) the largest; c) larger; d) large.
11. Our flat is (більш затишна) than yours.
 a) the most comfortable; b) comfortabler; c) more comfortable;
 d) comfortable.
12. The Russian language is (важче) than English language.
 a) difficult; b) difficulter; c) more difficult; d) the most difficult.
13. Petrov is (молодше) than Ivanov.
 a) young; b) younger; c) more younger; d) the most young.
14. Ann Smirnova is the (найкраща) pupil in the class.
 a) good; b) better; c) the best; d) gooder.

4. Доберіть необхідний ступінь порівняння прикметників.

1. This is the (найгарячіше) summer we have ever had.
a) hottest; b) hotter; c) hot; d) more hot.
2. She was (найпопулярніша) girl in the school.
a) popular; b) popularer; c) the most popular; d) more popular.
3. She is (щасливіша) now than she was last year.
a) happier; b) happy; c) more happier; d) the most happy.
4. This exercise is (важче) than the last one.
a) difficulter; b) the most difficult; c) more difficult; d) difficult.
5. The Pacific is (найбільший) ocean in the world.
a) large; b) larger; c) the largest; d) the most large.
6. Clare is (старше) than Mike.
a) the oldest; b) more old; c) older; d) old.
7. My (старша) daughter is married.
a) the eldest; b) more old; c) elder; d) old.
8. Everest is (найвища) mountain in the world.
a) high; b) higher; c) the highest; d) the most high.
9. Modern furniture is (простіша) in design than old-fashioned furniture.
a) more simple; b) the most simple; c) simple; d) simpler.
10. It`s (легше) to wash clothes with an automatic washing machine than by hand.
a) easier; b) easy; c) easiest; d) more easy.
11. A big house is usually (дорожчий) than a small one.
a) expensive; b) more expensive; c) expensiver; d) the most expensive.
12. This tent is (більше) than the one you sent before.
a) large; b) larger; c) the largest; d) more large.
13. A detached house is (більше) than a flat.
a) bigger; b) big; c) the biggest; d) more big.
14. Nothing can be (приємніше) than a swim on a hot day.
a) nice; b) nicer; c) the most nice; d) more nice.

5. Доберіть необхідний ступінь порівняння прикметників.

1. A first-floor flat is (зручніша) than a top-floor flat.
a) convenient; b) convenienter; c) the most convenient;
d) more convenient.
2. Half a loaf is (краще) than no bread.
a) better; b) the best; c) good; d) goodder.
3. The weather was (гірше) yesterday than it is today.
a) bad; b) badder; c) the worst; d) worse.
4. The doctor`s house was the (найстаріший) in the street.
a) old; b) more old; c) the oldest; d) older.

5. Venice is (найнезвичайніший) city I have ever visited.
a) unusual; b) unusualler; c) more unusual; d) the most unusual.
6. That was the (найцікавіший) film I have watched for years.
a) most interesting; b) more interesting; c) interesting; d) interestinger.
7. Young Mary is becoming (миліше) every day.
a) more pretty; b) the most pretty; c) pretty; d) prettier.
8. A Rolls-Royce is one of the (найдорожча) cars in the world.
a) expensive; b) expensiver; c) the most expensive; d) more expensive.
9. Who is (найстарший) man in this town?
a) the oldest; b) old; c) older; d) the most old.
10. She was (наймудріша) woman I have ever met.
a) the wisest; b) wiser; c) wise; d) more wise.
11. The Sahara Desert is one of (найгарячіша) of the world's deserts.
a) hotter; b) more hot; c) the hottest; d) hot.
12. The coach thinks that Mike is (найвправніший) player of the tennis team.
a) skillful; b) skillfuller; c) more skillful; d) the most skillful.
13. He is (найгірший) driver I have ever seen.
a) the worst; b) worse; c) bad; d) badder.
14. John is a good violonist but he is not (краще) than James.
a) good; b) more good; c) better; d) the best.

Unit 5

ДІЄСЛОВА TO BE, TO HAVE

The Present Indefinite Tense Active

Present Indefinite – одна з часових форм дієслова, що вживається для вираження дії, яка відбувається в теперішньому часі.

Теперішній час передбачає не лише момент мовлення, а й більш тривалий проміжок часу, що включає момент мовлення.

Дієслово *to be* *бути* широко вживається і як повнозначне дієслово, і як допоміжне, для утворення різних часових форм інших дієслів. У Present Indefinite воно відмінюється не за загальним правилом:

I – am
He, she, it – is
You, we, they – are.

В усному мовленні здебільшого вживаються скорочені форми:

I'm	We're
He's	You're
She's	They're
It's	

Питальна й заперечна форми Present Indefinite дієслова **to be** утворюються без допоміжного дієслова **to do**.

У питальній формі дієслово **to be** ставиться перед підметом:

Are you a doctor?	Ви лікар?
Is your wife at home?	Ваша дружина вдома?

У заперечній формі після дієслова **to be** ставиться частка **not**:

She is not my friend.	Вона не моя подруга.
You are not happy.	Ви нещасливі.

В усному мовленні замість **is not** і **are not** вживаються переважно скорочені форми **isn't** і **aren't**. Am not скороченої форми не має:

He **isn't** that kind of man. Він не така людина. But you **aren't** sure. Але ви ж не певні.

У питально-заперечній формі дієслово **to be** ставиться перед підметом, а частка **not** - після підмета, але частіше тут вживаються скорочені форми **isn't** і **aren't**:

Am I not your friend? Хіба я не твій товариш? **Aren't** you tired?
Невже ти не стомився?

Isn't he at home? Хіба його немає вдома?

Дієслово **to have** теж вживається і як повнозначне, і як допоміжне. Воно служить для утворення різних часових форм інших дієслів. У Present Indefinite дієслово **to have** відмінюється так:

I have
He/she/it has
You/we/they have

Питальна й заперечна форми Present Indefinite дієслова **to have** утворюються без допоміжного дієслова **to do**.

У питальній формі дієслово **to have** ставиться перед підметом

Have you many friends here? У вас тут багато друзів?

Has she a ball? У неї є м'яч?

Заперечні речення з дієсловом-присудком **to have** будуються двома способами:

а) із заперечною часткою **not**:

I haven't any red pencil. У мене немає червоного олівця.

б) із заперечним займенником **no**:

I have no brothers. У мене немає братів.

The Past Indefinite Tense Active

Past Indefinite – часова форма дієслова, яка виражає дію, що відбулася або відбувалася в минулому.

Дієслова **to be** і **to have** у Past Indefinite (як і в Present Indefinite) відмінюються не за загальним правилом.

Дієслово **to be** в Past Indefinite має дві форми: **was** для першої і третьої осіб однини і **were** для інших осіб:

I/he/she/it – was
You/we/they – were

Для утворення питальної і заперечної форми Past Indefinite дієслова **to be** допоміжне дієслово **to do** не вживається.

У питальній формі дієслово **to be** ставиться перед підметом:

Were you at the front? Ви були на фронті?

Was he at school? Він був у школі?

У заперечній формі після **was/were** вживається частка **not**:

I **was not** there. Я не був там.

They **were not** late. Вони не запізнились.

У питально-заперечній формі **was/were** ставиться перед підметом, а частка **not** — після підмета:

Was he **not** at school? Хіба він не був у школі?

В усному мовленні замість **was not, were not** у заперечних і питально-заперечних реченнях здебільшого вживаються скорочені форми **wasn't, weren't**:

He **wasn't** ready to go there. Він не був готовий іти туди.

They **weren't** afraid of him. Вони не боялися його.

Питальна форма дієслова **to have** у Past Indefinite має два варіанти:

а) без допоміжного дієслова **to do**. У цьому разі форма **had** ставиться перед підметом: **Had** you a tape-recorder last year? У вас був магнітофон минулого року?

б) з допоміжним дієсловом **to do**:

Did the pupils have dictionaries? В учнів були словники?

Заперечна форма, як правило, утворюється без допоміжного дієслова **to do** і вживається, як і в Present Indefinite, із запереченнями **not** і **no**:

He **hadn't** any brothers. У нього не було братів.

She had no money. У неї не було грошей.

Примітки:

1. Якщо дієслово **to have** входить до складу виразів **to have breakfast (lunch), dinner, supper** *снідати, обідати, вечеряти*; **to have a bath** *прийняти ванну* і т. п., питальна й заперечна форми його в Past Indefinite, як і в Present Indefinite, утворюються з допоміжним дієсловом **to do**:

Did you have any lunch? У вас був другий сніданок?

Did you have a pleasant trip? Прогулянка була приємною? І

didn't have any dinner. Я не обідав.

2. В американському варіанті англійської мови питальна й заперечна форми дієслова **to have** у Past Indefinite, як і в Present Indefinite, утворюються з допоміжним дієсловом **to do**:

But he didn't have a job. Але в нього не було роботи.

The Future Indefinite Tense Active

Future Indefinite — часова форма дієслова, що виражає дію, яка відбудеться або відбудуватиметься в майбутньому.

Дієслова *to be* і *to have* у Future Indefinite відмінюються за загальним правилом. Future Indefinite утворюється з допоміжних дієслів **shall** і **will** та інфінітива основного дієслова без частки **to**.

Допоміжне дієслово **shall** вживається в першій особі однини і множини, **will** — у другій і третій особі:

I **shall** be, **shall** have
He/she/it **will** be, **will** have
We **shall** be, **shall** have
You/they **will** be, **will** have

Your father **will be** back in a moment. Ваш батько вмиль повернеться.

I **shall have** three lessons tomorrow. У мене завтра буде три уроки.

Пункт 5.1. Практичні завдання

Вправа 1. Надайте короткі та повні відповіді на такі питання.

1. Is your town large? 2. Was last winter cold? 3. Are your friend's sisters beautiful? 4. Is it hot today? 5. Are you at the lesson? 6. Will you be at home in the evening? 7. Is your house in the centre of the city? 8. Will your mother be at home at 5 o'clock? 9. Were you free yesterday? 10. Is his answer good? 11. Will you be in town on Sunday? 12. Is mathematics difficult?

Вправа 2. Утворіть питальні форми від таких дієслів.

1. We are at the English lesson. 2. My friend was at the concert yesterday. 3. All the students are ready for the lesson. 4. They were in the garden yesterday. 5. Mary will be on duty tomorrow. 6. The lesson is over. 7. Nick was ill yesterday. 8. The schoolchildren will be at school on Monday.

Вправа 3. Утворіть форми дієслова *to be* в *Present*, *Past* або *Future Indefinite*.

1. My father ... a teacher. 2. He ... a pupil 20 years ago. 3. I ... a doctor when I grow up. 4. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. 5. She ... at school tomorrow. 6. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 7. your father at work yesterday? 8.

My sister... ill last week. 9. She ... not ill now. 10. Yesterday we ... at the theatre. 11. Where ... your mother now? -She ... in the kitchen. 12. Where ... you yesterday? - I... at the cinema. 13. When I come home tomorrow, all my family... at home. 14. ... your little sister in bed now?- Yes, she.... . 15. ...you ...at school tomorrow?-Yes, I... . 16. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress. 17. My friend ... in Moscow now. 18. He ... in St. Petersburg tomorrow. 19. Where ... your books now? - They ... in my bag.

Вправа 4. Замість крапок запишіть дієслово *to have* у відповідній формі.

1. You ... late supper yesterday. 2. You ... very good seats at the theatre next time. 3. He ... three lessons today. 4. .. he a book on mathematics last year? 5. My friend an English lesson tomorrow. 6. They ... a long talk about it 2 days ago. 7. My mother.... a big birthday party last year. 8. We ... a lot of work to do in some days. 9. Our students always ... discussions after such lectures. 10.

My sisters usually ... much homework. 11. My parents ... a car next year. 12. She ... dinner in the new restaurant every Saturday.

Вправа 10. Утворіть форми майбутнього та минулого часу, змінивши обставини часу.

1. It's cold today. 2. It's late now. 3. It's dark in the room. 4. Is it warm there? 5. Is it cold there at this time? 6. It isn't too late to ring them up. 7. It isn't dark yet.

Пункт 5.2. Підсумкові тести з граматики
Дієслова *to be, to have*

1. Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. My elder sister music lessons every week.
a) is; b) has; c) are; d) have.
2. These cups not red.
a) is; b) are; c) was; d) were.
3. ... your name Belov ?
a) is; b) has; c) have; d) was.
4. 11 years ago we students at a Medical college.
a) had; b) were; c) are; d) was.
5. ... you got a family ?
a) has; b) have; c) was; d) were.
6. He finish the work if you help him.
a) was; b) is; c) will; d) will be.
7.she a game of chess if she has time?
a) will ***be; b) will***have; c) shall***have; d) shall***be.
8. I an English teacher.

- a) is; b) am; c) was; d) are.
9. The spoons on the table a couple of minutes ago.
a) are; b) is; c) was; d) were.
10. He an engineer in 5 years.
a) is; b) will be; c) was; d) were.
11.he a doctor 2 years ago ?
a) will be; b) is; c) are; d) was.
12.you got any friends here ?
a) has; b) have; c) had; d) will have.
13. He..... remember us if he meets us.
a) is; b) will; c) are; d) has.
14. He got 2 excellent marks yesterday.
a) have; b) will have; c) has; d) had.

2. Доберіть потрібну форму дієслова.

1. Bess..... my best friend.
a) have; b) has; c) is; d) am.
2.your friend a doctor or a teacher ?
a) was; b) am; c) are; d) is.
3. Theyin Moscow next week.
a) will be; b) shall be; c) was; d) were.
4. Yesterdaymy day off.
a) was; b) will be; c) is; d) has.
5. When did you last a test ?
a) has; b) have; c) had; d) will have.
6. We..... able to finish this work tomorrow.
a) will; b) are; c) will be; d) shall be.
7. He..... a good time at the party yesterday.
a) has; b) had; c) have; d) will have.
8. Those men doctors.
a) were; b) is; c) was; d) are.
9.this boy a student ?
a) is; b) are; c) was; d) were.
10.you at home last evening ?
a) will be; b) is; c) were; d) was.
11. My friend.....got a sister.
a) was; b)had; c)is; d)has.
12. Did you..... classes last week ?
a) have; b) had; c) has; d) will have.
13. I hope there.....many mistakes in your test this time.
a) shan't be; b) won't be; c) will be; d) shall be.
14. Tom..... read this book next week.
a) shall; b) are; c) is; d) will.

PART 3. TESTS

Test 1

Longer School Day Will Prepare Kids for Working Life

Labour has called for longer school days to make 1)_____ better prepared for work.

The Shadow Education Secretary Stephen Twigg likened 2)_____ to "Victorian factories" where "workers down tools when they hear the bell ring".

He claims longer school days will particularly benefit kids from disadvantaged homes, 3)_____ them a chance to do their homework away from the pressures of their family, TV, and the lure of gangs.

In his keynote speech to the North of England Education Conference in Leeds, Twigg said: "A recent study by the CBI reports that employers believe the school to

work transition 4)_____".

"The research found that of employers surveyed, the proportion of their work force that left school at 16 that was "poorly or very poorly prepared for the work place" was just under a third.

"To address this divide, I am announcing that we 5)_____ a review into education and the world of work."

Barry Sheerman MP, 6)_____ Education Select Committee chairman, will launch the party's "School to Work" review into education and the world of work.

Twigg said that increasing 7)_____ of the school day will give pupils' a better perspective of the expectations upon them following the transition from school to the work place.

He added that he wants state schools to introduce the same "soft skills" teaching which privately educated children have, such as presentation techniques, interview skills, effective writing and 8)_____ to dress appropriately for work

"It is precisely 9)_____ skills which have helped private school students to access the top universities," he said.

10) _____ this before? Michael Gove plans 10 hour school day. What do you think? Should the school day be longer? And should "soft skills" like what to wear in the workplace be part of the school curriculum?

1	A	britain youngsters	B	britain`s youngsters	C	britains` youngsters	D	britains youngsters
2	A	more schools	B	the more schools	C	the most schools	D	most schools
3	A	giving	B	gave	C	given	D	to give
4	A	doesn`t work	B	don`t work	C	is not working	D	will not work
5	A	would establish	B	establishing	C	established	D	will establish
6	A	the former	B	former	C	a former	D	the formers
7	A	length	B	the length	C	the long	D	long
8	A	how	B	when	C	what	D	where
9	A	this	B	that	C	those	D	these
10	A	didn`t we heard	B	won`t we heard	C	haven`t we heard	D	hadn`t we heard

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Test 2

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1-10) choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

The National Curriculum

The National Curriculum which 1)_____ in 1989 in England and Wales, laid down a guide line for a unified educational system from Primary school onwards. Core subjects are English, mathematics, science with religious education, history, geography, technology, music, art, and physical education.

At secondary school a foreign language 2)_____. Attainment targets were laid down 3)_____the knowledge, skills and understating which were expected at 4)_____level. Tests were planned at 7, 11, 14 and 16 5)_____the level of attainment.

Today. Tests 6)_____n English, math's and science. At the age of 16 (after 5 years of secondary education) – GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) is taken by 7)_____children. It is a subject examination with no compulsory subjects, although English, math's and a modern language is normally taken.

The GNVO (General National Vocational Qualification) has also been introduced, which is 8)_____vocational alternative to GCSE. It is run by 5 regional examinational groups, but their syllabuses 9)_____by the Schools Council.

For most subjects, coursework assessment marked by the student`s own teachers is an important feature. Grading is from A to G; grade C is generally considered 10)_____. Emphasis is placed on practical work and problem solving rather than on mere factual recall.

At the age of 18(at the end of the Sixth Form).

-A-level (Advanced level): Normally a student takes 3 A-level subjects; no subject is compulsory, and it is common to take math's plus two sciences or English plus two languages. The grading system is A to E; B is usually required by

universities. A-levels take two years of concentrated study with mock exams in the middle of the final year.

1	A	in introduced	B	has been introduced	C	is being introduced	D	was introduced
2	A	was included	B	is included	C	will be included	D	has been included
3	A	stated	B	State	C	stating	D	States
4	A	each	B	Every	C	both	D	Most
5	A	assessing	B	Assessed	C	having assessed	D	to assess
6	A	introduced	B	has been introduced	C	being introduced	D	have been introduced
7	A	brighter	B	the brightest	C	the brighter	D	Brightest
8	A	most practical	B	more practical	C	the more practical	D	Practicaller
9	A	can be validated	B	may be validated	C	will be validated	D	must be validated
10	A	to be a pass	B	to be pass	C	to be a passed	D	to be passes

Test 3

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1-10) choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

How Your Personality Changes When You Speak a Foreign Language

Have you ever seen someone speaking two languages and feel as if two different people are speaking them?

I was recently having a conversation with a Paulista who 1) _____ most of his adult life working and traveling abroad, including a few years spent in Japan. While we 2) _____ in Portuguese I saw him as a confident, intelligent and funny guy. He was a very skilled conversationalist; his words flowed naturally and seemingly without effort, and he always had something intelligent to say.

After some time a Norwegian man joined our conversation and we switched to English 3) _____ him. When Paulista greeted him I thought for a moment that he was Japanese because of the way he bobbed his head and because his tonality matched Japanese people. As we conversed in English I felt as if I 4) _____ to a different person. Whereas in Portuguese he was confident and skilled with his words, in English he was self-conscious, at times struggled to articulate 5) _____ properly and his tone didn't match his character as it did in Portuguese.

Every language has a unique flow and rhythm, a way that individual words come together to paint a larger picture. But what 6) _____ when you speak a foreign language using the rhythm from your native language? The effect is that even if everything else is perfect, the listener 7) _____ not understand everything you say because it still seems like you're speaking a foreign language.

Portuguese 8) _____ almost as if you are singing; you don't speak it word by word, you speak it sentence by sentence, rising and falling as you do. Often Brazilians speak English in the same rhythmic way, which sounds weird to English speakers 9) _____ to this style of speech. If someone 10) _____ English spoken in this style they might struggle to understand everything that you say because you're almost speaking a foreign language.

1	A	spent	B	Spends	C	has spent	D	had spent
2	A	spoke	B	Speak	C	have been speaking	D	were speaking
3	A	accommodating	B	to accommodate	C	Accommodated	D	to be accommodated
4	A	talked	B	were talking	C	was talking	D	had been talking
5	A	him	B	His	C	he	D	himself
6	A	happens	B	Happen	C	happened	D	has happened
7	A	must	B	Might	C	ought	D	should
8	A	spoken	B	Speaks	C	is spoken	D	was spoken
9	A	unaccustomed	B	unaccustomes	C	unaccustoming	D	unaccustome
10	A	isn't used to hear	B	isn't used hearing	C	isn't used to hearing	D	isn't use to hear

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Test 4

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1-10) choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

BFI IMAX

Home to the UK's biggest screen, the BFI IMAX is an incredible cinema, 1) _____ by the British Film Institute. Since opening in 1999 the BFI IMAX experience 2) _____ extremely popular with local cineastes and one of the most popular London attractions with film-loving tourists.

The BFI IMAX screen is an awesome 20 metres high and 26 metres wide, making it 3) _____ the largest cinema screen in Great Britain. 4) _____ stylish cylindrical building, designed by the 5) _____ architect, Bryan Avery, 6) _____ incredible from the outside, particularly at night when it 7) _____.

Film-loving London tourists 8) _____ precede their visit to the BFI IMAX by taking a trip to the 9) _____ British Film Institute which is located 10) _____ the Southbank Centre. The BFI Southbank has showings of acclaimed films, a comprehensive film store and a range of exhibitions.

1	A	operated	B	Operate	C	operates	D	operating
2	A	had proved	B	has proved	C	proving	D	proves
3	A	farther	B	so far	C	by far	D	the farthest
4	A	a	B	The	C	an	D	-
5	A	awards-winning	B	awards-won	C	award-winning	D	award-winnings
6	A	look	B	Looked	C	was looking	D	looks
7	A	is beautiful lit	B	is beautifully lit	C	beautifully lit	D	beautiful lit
8	A	should	B	Have	C	Ought	D	are
9	A	near	B	Nearby	C	Nearly	D	neared
10	A	out of	B	Whether	C	Aside	D	within

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Test 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the sheet.

What is Beauty?

We 1) _____ everyday with beauty contests like Miss Universe and shows like Extreme Makeover ,as well as People Magazine 2) _____ the most beautiful people in the world ,all trying 3)_____ the question “What is beauty?” .It is not so easy to make the final decision for this question. The concept of beauty, in fact, is 4) _____person to person. Anyone 5) _____tell you their personal definition of beauty : who they think is beautiful and who isn’t.

Definition of Beauty

So what is beauty? Beauty is a characteristic of a person, place, object or idea that 6) _____ a perceptual experience of pleasure, meaning or satisfaction. Collins English Dictionary says beauty is the combination of all the qualities of a person or thing that 7) _____ the senses and please the mind. 8) _____ from the ancient time, beauty has been a dominant theme in western art, in which an “ideal beauty” is a person who is admired, or possesses features 9) _____ 10) _____ icons of beauty, including Cleopatra VII, Helen of Troy, and Marilyn Monroe.

1	A	are bombarded	B	Bombarded	C	will bombard	D	were bombarded
2	A	Featured	B	to feature	C	Featuring	D	was featuring
3	A	Answered	B	to answer	C	Answering	D	will answer
4	A	different from	B	different with	C	different about	D	different in
5	A	Ought	B	Has	C	Can	D	will be
6	A	Provides	B	Provided	C	has provided	D	can be provided
7	A	Delighted	B	Delight	C	Delighting	D	is delighted
8	A	Dated	B	Dates	C	To date	D	Dating
9	A	Wide	B	more wide	C	Width	D	widely
10	A	had become	B	have become	C	has become	D	has to become

Test 6

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the sheet.

Male Definition of Beauty

What is Beauty? To some extent, male 1) _____ the right one to make the conclusion for this question. Maybe you will take for granted that good looking in men's eyes rank as the first element of beauty. But it is actually not the case. In a recent survey 2) _____ "What is beauty anyway?" came to the following conclusions: When asked about their own definition of female beauty, many 3) _____ cite happiness and healthiness, rather than particular physical characteristics.

Embrace Your Beautiful Self

True beauty 4) _____ any kind of ornaments. It is a gift from God to Human beings. The person who gets blessed by nature gets blessed 5) _____ precious beauty. God is fair because he gives everyone their own unique beauty. So 6) _____ of yourself poorly or wish to be someone else, instead embrace your personal beauty of female, inner beauty of kind man, graceful beauty of grandeur dame and even ordinary beauty of common people. Beauty 8) _____ in good things you do, your nice behavior with others, your honesty and your self-confidence. It also lies in the way you understand, the way you love, the way you care and the way you share. If you 9) _____ beauty, it is not because beauty 10) _____, but because you just close your eyes.

1	A	were to be	B	should be	C	was	D	been
2	A	entitling	B	was entitled	C	will be entitled	D	entitled
3	A	man	B	Men	C	man's	D	men's
4	A	didn't need	B	haven't needed	C	doesn't need	D	won't need
5	A	by	B	On	C	in	D	with
6	A	does not think	B	do not think	C	did not think	D	could not think
7	A	occurred	B	Occur	C	occurring	D	to occur
8	A	lie	B	Lies	C	lay	D	lain
9	A	are to find	B	are found	C	will find	D	cannot find
10	A	is not existed	B	cannot exist	C	would not exist	D	does not exist

Test 7

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Casual Fridays

Casual Fridays are days on which the usual dress code of an office is relaxed. Since Fridays mark the start of the weekend in many countries, behavior in general 1) ___more relaxed, with some employers not being as picky about standards of dress, and sometimes this is formalized in official policy. As 2) _____who has worked in an office with casual Fridays knows, the term is a bit of a misnomer, because truly casual clothing like sweatpants and T-shirts is usually frowned upon.

The concept was one of the first signs that rigorous dress codes for offices were starting to relax. The principle of Dress-Down Fridays appears 3) _____ around the 1950s, probably in response to 4) _____ attitudes about careers and the workplace. Over time, some offices have relaxed their dress codes even more, adopting a business casual dress code every day.

On casual Fridays, employees may wear clothing that 5) _____ as «business casual», meaning that it still adheres to certain professional standards. Clothing must be clean and in good repair, with 6) _____ stains or discolorations. Men are generally allowed to wear slacks and blazers, and in some offices, they may be allowed to wear button down shirts or polo shirts, with or without a tie. Women tend to wear neat skirts or dresses; slacks are common and generally perfectly acceptable, except in very conservative workplaces.

As a general rule, extremely casual clothing like jeans, shorts, T-shirts, and tank tops 7) _____ on casual Fridays. Employees are still expected to make an effort to look professional, out of respect to their offices and their clients. Since some clients prefer a 8) _____look, some employees like to keep dressy coats and ties in their offices on Fridays, in case they need to dress up for a client.

Many people feel that the 9) _____ dress code is good for morale, encouraging employees to express their individuality and feel more comfortable in the office. 10) _____feel that the concept and the business casual dress devalues the workplace by taking a sense of formality and respect away. Approaches to these days vary, depending on the industry and the nation; the technology industry, for example, is well known for casual dress in general, while major financial companies tend to frown on business casual.

1	A	tends being	B	tend to be	C	tend be	D	tends to be
2	A	someone	B	Anyone	C	no one	D	none
3	A	have emerged	B	to emerged	C	to have emerged	D	to emerge
4	A	changing	B	changed	C	change	D	changeable
5	A	classified	B	is classified	C	is classifying	D	classifying
6	A	none	B	Not	C	no	D	nothing
7	A	discouraged	B	is discouraging	C	have discouraged	D	is discouraged
8	A	more formal	B	most formal	C	the more formal	D	the most formal
9	A	relaxing	B	Relaxed	C	relaxation	D	relaxes
10	A	other	B	the others	C	others	D	the other

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Test 8

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the sheet.

Bill Gates

William Henry Gates III was born on October 28, 1955. He is one of the world's 1) _____ people and perhaps the most successful businessman ever. He co-founded the software giant Microsoft and 2) _____ it into the world's largest software company. He is the best-known entrepreneur of the PC revolution. He has also written two best-selling books and started his own charity with his wife.

Gates 3) _____ electronics from a young age. In 1975 he read about a small technology company. He contacted them to see if they were interested in a computer programme he 4) _____. This led to the creation of Microsoft. Gates later 5) _____ a deal with IBM that put Microsoft's Windows on IBM computers. This deal made Microsoft a major player in the IT industry.

Gates was in charge at Microsoft from 1975 until 2006. He was an active software 6) _____ at the beginning. He had a vision that computers 7) _____ everyone's life. He helped make this vision come true and developed many products that are now part of modern life. His management style has been studied and copied around the world. Gates now spends his time with his wife, Melinda, 8) _____ on their charitable foundation. They provide funds for global problems.

1	A	rich	B	Richer	C	the richest	D	richest
2	A	Turns	B	is turning	C	was turned	D	turned
3	A	was fascinated with	B	is fascinated at	C	were fascinated about	D	would be fascinated of
4	A	was written	B	is written	C	had written	D	will write
5	A	Struck	B	Strike	C	strikes	D	is striking
6	A	Develop	B	development	C	developer	D	developing
7	A	can change	B	could change	C	can be changed	D	was changed
8	A	Focusing	B	Focus	C	to focus	D	focused

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Test 9

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

The Four Essential Types of Family Structure

Family structure, like society at large, has undergone significant changes. Most of the time when a person imagine of the definition of a family, the figure of a mother, father and children is what comes into the mind. The form or structure does not show how healthy it is or how they function.

Structure are the substantial makeup of the members in relationship to each other without respect to roles and function. There are famous four types of families structure; Nuclear, Single Parent, Extended, and Childless. These four types of family structure give the variety of forms they may appear to.

The first structure from the four types of is Nuclear. A nuclear family consists of a mother, father, and their biological or adoptive descendants, often called the traditional family. This was the most admired from the four types of structure. It can be a fostering environment in which to hoist children as long as these is love, time spent with children, emotional support, low stress, and a constant economic upbringing.

The second structure from the four types of family structure is the Single Parent. It's one most outstanding transform from the four types of family structure was the amplified of Single Parent. Children are most likely to live in a single parent structure for reasons other than the death of a parent.

One in four children is born with their mothers not married, usually teenage mothers. One of the most luxurious things for a single parent is child care. Single families frequently have less pressure compared to the pressure in families before divorce. Usually parents and children are more eager to work together with each other to find solutions to solve household chores in single parent families.

The third structure from the four types of structure is the Extended Family. Extended family is two or more adults from unlike generations of a family, who share a household. It consists of more than parents and children; it may be a family that includes parents, children, cousins, aunts, uncles, grandparents, foster children. At times children are raised by their grandparents when their biological parents have died or no longer can take care of them. Extended families can be found all over the world in different communities and countries. In their four types of structure nuclear family is more probable to become an extended family than any other family type.

The fourth and last structure from the four type of family structure is the Childless Family. A childless family is basically a group of people from all variety of backgrounds and all walks of life who, for whatever reason, didn't have children in the past. Others will perhaps have children at sometime in the future, but are not prepared just yet, and some sought to have children but were unable to because of a variety of social and or biological forces that obstruct and result in unplanned childlessness. To replace children, childless families usually have pets as a substitute.

There are assortment of demonstration on the four types of family structure and the changes stirring mobility that characterize modern society, the family remains the innermost element of contemporary life.

1. The word "descendents" are close in meaning to ...
 - A *parents*
 - B *siblings*
 - C *grandparents*
 - D *cousins*
2. A single family is a family in which ...
 - A *the parents got divorced*
 - B *there is only one parent*
 - C *one of the parents died*
 - D *adopted a child*
3. The extended family is ...
 - A *more than one parent*
 - B *more than one child*
 - C *more than parents and children*
 - D *not only parents*
4. The childless family is the family that ...
 - A *will never have children*
 - B *will never plan to have children*
 - C *has pets at home*
 - D *don't have any children*
5. The most appreciated of the four types of families in the society is ...
 - A *nuclear family*
 - B *single parent family*
 - C *extended family*
 - D *childless family*

1	2	3	4	5

Test 10

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Reversing Roles

Well, I sit her in the hospital with my mother. I think back to the numerous times she sat with me. I 1)_____two broken arms (same arm), a messed up wrist that 2)_____ in the ER, a wreck that was too close of a call, (she has always said, I talked God's ears off, so He decided He wasn't ready for me yet!), two knee surgeries (same knee), an ovarian cyst removed, a concussion, and 3 babies. WOW! I think I have frequent flyer miles or some reward system. She never complained, she was always there, she got a little mean at times, she made me eat, drink, walk, do whatever the Dr. says, sleep, rest, she motivated, she insisted, she was calm, and she didn't go home 3)_____I did.

Well, we don't know exactly what is wrong with her yet. Lots of tests 4)_____ and we will keep testing until we figure it out. I 5)_____up here as much as I can. With my girls that has been limited. I saw in her eyes she needed me here, so I ditched my children onto Laken and I am here 6)_____I have had to make her shower, eat, drink, sleep, rest, get up, motivate her, be quiet (not too easy for me!), and I have had to get mean with her. Boy, how time changes. I can tell she is dependent upon me. My dad is here and 7)_____so hard, but bless his heart, he is annoying her. I know so many times I was so glad Kirk was by my side, but when my mom got there; I knew things 8)_____alright. I can sense that in her.

O don't know that I am ready for this. I am supposed to be dependent on her, I am still the child. No. No. My time 9)_____. I am now the adult. I am now making decisions. I am now looking out for her. It's not easy. I am truly 10)_____. There are some passing of the batons I just didn't realize were already here nor was I ready to stick my hand out and receive it.

So, I am up typing in the peace and quiet, nothing but the sound of the fan, clock ticking and a small sound of a snore from a finally resting child. I occasionally lean over and take a peek to observe and then go on about my business. I won't sleep well, and I know I will be up several times through the night. I am the caretaker – and I shall play my part.

1	A	had	B	have had	C	have	D	am having
2	A	required be	B	required to be	C	required being	D	require being
3	A	while	B	as soon	C	when	D	until
4	A	are being done	B	are done	C	have been done	D	had been done
5	A	Be	B	have been	C	been	D	had been

6	A	camp out	B	camped out	C	camping out	D	being camp out
7	A	trying	B	has been trying	C	has tried	D	is trying
8	A	will be	B	Be	C	would be	D	shall be
9	A	circled	B	has circled	C	had circled	D	have circled
10	A	saddened	B	Sadden	C	sadly	D	sadder

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10