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Навчально-методичний посібник із дисципліни
«ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ»
для самостійної роботи студентів
і курсів в умовах змішаної форми навчання

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Навчально-методичний посібник із дисципліни «Практичний курс англійської мови» призначений для самостійної роботи студентів 1 курсів в умовах змішаної і дистанційної форм навчання відділення філологічних закладів вищої освіти України.

Навчально-методичний посібник забезпечує формування стійких мовленнєвих навичок і вмій під час самостійної роботи, необхідних для свідомого професійного оволодіння англійською мовою. Він надає можливість студентам опанувати основні види комунікативної діяльності (діалогічне і монологічне мовлення, читання та розуміння англомовних текстів).

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ЗМІСТ

Передмова	4
Вступний фонетично-корективний курс	6
Основний курс	
Lesson 1	13
Topic: Translators and Translation in Contemporary Culture	
Grammar: The Pronoun. Sentences with introductory “it”.	
Lesson 2	23
Topic: I Am a First Year Student Grammar: The Article	
Lesson 3	64
Topic: Kyiv Shevchenko University Grammar:	
Types of Sentences. Subject, Predicate. Constructions:	
There is... There are...	
Lesson 4	70
Topic: English as a Global Language Grammar: Present Tenses	
Lesson 5	77
Topic: Taras Shevchenko Grammar: Past Tenses	
Lesson 6	84
Topic: Weather and Climate Grammar: Future Tenses	
Lesson 7	91
Topic: Tourism in Ukraine Grammar: Modal Verbs	

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчально-методичний посібник із дисципліни «Практичний курс англійської мови» призначений для самостійної роботи студентів 1 курсів в умовах змішаної і дистанційної форм навчання відділення філологічних закладів вищої освіти України.

Навчально-методичний посібник складається з 7 розділів, містить фонетичні, лексичні, граматичні завдання відповідно до чинної програми з дисципліни «Практичний курс основної мови» (I курс) та є практичною розробкою для самостійної роботи студентів до підручника для студентів та викладачів ЗВО М. О. Возної «Англійська мова для перекладачів і філологів. I курс» (Вінниця: Нова книга, 2004).

Фонетичні вправи передбачають знайомство з базовими поняттями та положеннями загальної фонетики англійської мови, відпрацювання правильного промовляння голосних і приголосних, формування вмінь читання транскрипції, що сприяє навчанню професійної правильної англійської вимови.

Запропоновані в кожному уроці тексти навчально-методичного посібника дають можливість поглибити знання студентів із теми, що вивчається. Питання після тексту спрямовані на опанування його змісту. Передбачається, що студент у відповідях використовуватиме якомога більше нових лексичних одиниць. Деякі питання не мають однозначної відповіді, тому студентам необхідно викладати свої судження та аргументувати їх, спираючись на текст.

Завдання на пошук лексичних одиниць у тексті і складання власних речень із ними спрямовані на контекстуальне розуміння ключових слів та вміння ними користуватись у власних висловлюваннях.

Граматичні вправи, передбачені програмою першого курсу, подано у функціональному аспекті, тобто граматичні вправи становлять різні способи

застосування граматичних елементів для сприйняття та відтворення мовних ситуацій і відбивають сучасний стан граматики англійської мови.

Навчально-методичний посібник забезпечує формування стійких мовленнєвих навичок і вмінь під час самостійної роботи, необхідних для свідомого професійного оволодіння англійською мовою. Він надає можливість студентам опанувати основні види комунікативної діяльності (діалогічне і монологічне мовлення, читання та розуміння англомовних текстів).

Вступний
фонетично-корекційний курс

*English Alphabet
Letters and sounds*

[ei]	<u>Aa</u>	[ei]	[æ]	[ə]
[bi:]	<u>Bc</u>	[b]		
[si:]	<u>Cc</u>	[s]	[k]	
[di:]	<u>Dd</u>	[d]		
[i:]	<u>Ee</u>	[i:]	[e]	
[ef]	<u>Ff</u>	[f]		
[dgi:]	<u>Gg</u>	[dg]	[g]	
[eit]	<u>Hh</u>	[h]		
[ai]	<u>Ii</u>	[ai]	[i]	
[dgei]	<u>Jj</u>	[dg]		
[kei]	<u>Kk</u>	[k]		
[el]	<u>Ll</u>	[l]		
[em]	<u>Mm</u>	[m]		
[en]	<u>Nn</u>	[n]		
[əu]	<u>Oo</u>	[əu]	[o]	
[pi:]	<u>Pp</u>	[p]		
[kju:]	<u>Oq</u>	[kw]		
[a:(r)]	<u>Rr</u>	[r]		
[es]	<u>Ss</u>	[s]	[z]	
[ti:]	<u>Tt</u>	[t]		
[ju:]	<u>Uu</u>	[ju:]	[ʌ]	[u]
[vi:]	<u>Vv</u>	[v]		
[dʌbl; ju:]	<u>Ww</u>	[w]		
[eks]	<u>Xx</u>	[ks]	[gz]	
[wai]	<u>Yy</u>	[ai]	[i]	[j]
[zed]	<u>Zz</u>	[z]		

Завдання для самостійної роботи:

1. Прочитайте теоретичний матеріал с. 7–28. Ознайомтесь із голосними та приголосними англійської мови, загальною класифікацією англійських фонем. (Возна М. О., Гапонів А. Б., Акулова О. О., Хоменко Н. С., Гуль В. С. Англійська мова для перекладачів і філологів. I курс: підруч. для студ. та викл. ВНЗ. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2004. 480 с.).

Правила читання

№ з\п	Правило читання	Вправи
1.	Літера E e Відкритий склад – [i:] Закритий склад – [e]	eve, me, mete, Pete, net, lend, bet, pen, spend, bent, bend, left, bede, let, den, bed, men, ten, best, eke, be, kept, slept, met, melt, send,
2.	Сполучення ea, ee [i:]	meat, feet, need, neat, lead, sleep, deed, feed, fleet, leave, zeal, bead, east, keep, feel, pea, deal, leaf, mean
3.	Літера A a Відкритий склад – [ei] Закритий склад – [æ]	blame, pale, mate, sake, fate, make, fat, van, sand, lad, name, sane, fame, lamp, stamp, lake, bad, sale, late, plan, ale, date, bat, nave
4.	Літери I i, Y y Відкритий склад – [ai] Закритий склад – [i]	bye, dyke, dike, is, did, nine, fine, dive, tin, style, pine, life, side, lift, sin, pipe, tide, kid, like, time, tint, tyke,
5.	ll [l] – bell ss [s] – less dd [d] – add	bell, kill, less, mass, lass, till, spell, miss, mess, ness, add, fell, sell, mill, ass, kiss
6.	Літера C c [k] – перед e, i, y [s] – перед a, o, u та приголосною	cat, can, space, face, lace, cap, cliff, cello, cent, cite, camp, cane, cattle, clamp
7.	ck [k] – lick	back, lack, stick, nick, black, sack, sick, deck, slack, neck, pack, peck
8.	Голосні під наголосом мають алфавітне читання перед голосною + le кінці слів – table	table, stable, title, able, idle, maple, Bible, sable, stifle
9.	Літера Y y [j] – на початку слова [i] – в кінці слова	ninety, kitty, z any, e asy, l azy, d addy, n icely, n eedy, n eatly, t iny, s ticky

10.	Літера O o [əʊ] – відкритий склад [ɒ] – закритий склад	so, no, stone, sole, zone, lot, stop, not, on, dome, nose, clock, sock, spoke, vote, note, spot, off, odd, slope, slot, stock, doll, pole, dot
11.	Літера S s [s] – після глухих приголосних і на початку слова, [z] – після голосних і дзвінких приголосних	sad, feeds, bells, sends, cats, stones, lets, meets, sets, likes, sat, bees, sleeps, cakes, styles, notes, spends, mends, sells, stops, tables, pens, beds, ties, plans, dolls
12.	Сполучення літер ai, ay [ei]	pain, vain, nail, day, lain, may, pay, say, clay, aim, nay, mail, fail, sail, bay, lay, claim, plain, laid
13.	Літера G g [dg] – перед літерами e, i, y [g] – перед літерами a, o, u і приголосними	stag, god, glim, sage, dig, gyps, got, gossip, go, glide, glad, gene, gybe, gym, gas,
14.	Голосні i, o перед ld, nd читаються відповідно до своєї алфавітної назви	told, cold, gold, fold, mind, idle, old, bold, sold, kind, mild, find, bind,

Контрольні вправи для читання

1. Прочитайте запропоновані слова:

yeast, big, made, type, did, dye, dib, eve, mete, mole, make, feels, clay, stage, stable, stale, stands, zippy, kite, ill, mine, yoke, style, flat, date, nail, gyp, bend, size, state, miss, fans, bits, lime, sale, doll, name, nap, nape, plate, plan, nancy, neck, mile, snake, van, vale, lot, black, dyne, pain, pay, fell, cake, fine, zeal, seas, may, leak, cap, gate, spoke, clock, cycle, cold, gin, gob, glide, mind

ПРАВИЛА ЧИТАННЯ

№ п/п	Правило читання	Вправи
1.	h [h] hat	him, his, hill, hide, hate, hold, hole, hike, home, hip
2.	Oo [u:] moon [ʊ] foot	soon, spoon, tool, pool, too, zoo, food, look, took, good, hook, brook, book
3.	sh [ʃ] shake	she, ship, dish, shelf, shook, shame, shave, sheep, shine
4.	Ch, tch [tʃ] chess, latch	chime, chest, check, cheap, teach, speech, inch, lynch catch, match, stitch, ditch
5.	Літера U u Відкритий склад – [ju:] Закритий склад – [ʌ]	cut, mud, such, dust, duke, use, fuse, dune, tune, tube, dump, fume, fun, hue, due, hut, stuff, nude, run, cup, gun, putty, duty, husk,
6.	ew [ju:]: sew	new, pew, dew, few, hew
7.	j [dʒ]: jump	jet, Jack, Jim, jam, Jane, judge, jug
8.	r [r]: broke	root, rat, brook, drop, red, read, race, ran, drum, free, tree, street
9.	w, wh [w]: way, while	wage, wig, wish, way whine, whip, white, why, wheel, whale, when, which, whim, wheat, while
10.	e [i] – у ненаголошеному стані	Elect, enjoy, goodness, deny, pocket,

11.	th [θ]: theme , [ð] – this	theme, depth, tenth, fifth, sixth, width, teeth these, they, then, with, within, them, breath, those, thus, this is, that is, is this, is that
12.	a [a:] перед s + приголосна: mask	pass, class, task, fast, grass, grasp, last, vast
13.	a + lk [k]: chalk a + ll [l]: tall	chalk, talk, walk, balk, hall, ball, fall, all, wall, tall, call
14.	air [eə]: pair	air, chair, fair, hair, dairy, fairy
15.	qu [kw]: quick	quest, quite, quill, quickly, quote, squeeze, queen
16.	x [gz] перед голосною: exam [ks] – в інших випадках	exact, exhibit, exist, example, box, next, except, expect, excellent, wax, text, six, fix, tax

Контрольні вправи для читання

1. Прочитайте запропоновані слова:

reach, quite, class, new, cold, book, silly, which, when, well, wax, hide, shy, rock, tube, gun, cheap, bottle, home, use, black, yet, space, few, week, cell, up, chair, sooty, wild, kind, stuff, box, mind, chalk, type, fuse, last, ask, pay, wake, wage, bridge, ream, whale, wale, quick, air, exhibit, small, balky, pole, Balkan, mash, fairy, dish, pair, shoot, shot, spine, whiff, spice, vice, wide, win, while, dust, dupe, dune, dumpy, grain, husk, rail, sake, each, shape, loom, fetch, conquest, rainy, grind, trail, hole, hike, hip, hit, jew, cash, jelly, rate, heal, heel, dusk, lump, liquid, life, reason, toe, keeps, chain

ПРАВИЛА ЧИТАННЯ

№ п/п	Правило читання	Вправи
1.	ow [əʊ]: slow, [aʊ]: town ou [aʊ]: out	sow, low, row, snow, grow, yellow, own, growth, down, gown, brown, how, house, loud, round, ab out, amount, pound, ground
2.	a + r a + re [a:] [eə] car mare	rare, hare, cart, hard, bar, care, square, stare, large, yard, share, spare, charm, harm, dark, star, bare, bard,
3.	o + r o + re [o:] [o:] nor more north shore	cord, fork, score, port, sport, more, born, core, store, short, sort, forty, fore, sore, for, horde, exp lore
4.	u + r u + re [ʊ:] [juə] curd cure turn pure	lure, burn, endure, secure, pure, turn, curl, hurt, turtle, spur, nurse, curd, curdle, burst, purse
5.	e + r e + re [ɛ:] [iə] her here	herd, nerve, hers, here, merely, term, serf, terse, serve, mere, sere
6.	(y)i + r (y)i + re [ɪ:] [aiə] firm tire myrtle lyre	tired, mire, girl, shirt, sir, first, thirty, third, dirty, wire, tyre, skirt, hire, whirl, bird, tyre, Byron, tyrant
7.	wor [wɔ:]: work	word, worse, world, worst, worship, network
8.	ng [ŋ]: song nk [ŋk]: link	bang, long, wing, sitting, taking, singing, bank, blank, wink, pink,

9.	a [a:]: перед th	[ð] father, rather [θ] path, bath
10.	o [ʌ]: перед m, n, th, v	come, love, dove, mother, dove, some

Контрольні вправи для читання

1. Прочитайте запропоновані слова:

snow, depth, width, stir, mere, bird, doctor, burn, sport, born, care, car, square, long, pure, rare, wire, maker, fume, she, singing, Dutch, Rome, space, brick, teach, bold, run, myth, eve, add, go, fix, wage, cake, ancy, few, ink, day, dirty, here, nurse, serf, jumper, junk, English, turn, worker, dark, car, hair, more, fir, ring, yes, kind, huge, town, round, child, pass, talk, six, know, witty, voice, tester, darling, father, front, mother, among, aloud, along, gardener, tree, ignorant, some, human, parents, parrot, love, number, sister, aspire, tree, charm, jumper, junk.

ТАБЛИЦЯ ЧИТАННЯ ГОЛОСНИХ ЛІТЕР ПІД НАГОЛОСОМ

	I тип (відкритий склад)	II тип (закритий склад)	III тип (голосна + r)	IV тип (голосна + r + e)
a	[ei] name	[æ] flag	[a:] part	[ɛθ] hare
o	[əu] rose	[ɔ] stop	[ɔ:] sport	[ɔ:] store
e	[i:] Pete	[e] pet	[ə:] Bert	[iθ] here
u	[ju:] music	[ʌ] bus	[ə:] fur	[jue] pure
i y	[ai] < Mike type	[i] < pin Syd	[ə:] sir	[aiθ] fire

2. Ознайомтеся з правилами читання голосних літер під наголосом. Наведіть власні приклади слів відповідно до кожного правила читання.

LESSON 1

Topic: Translators and Translation in Contemporary Culture

Grammar: The Pronoun. Sentences with an introductory “it”

I. Phonetic assignment.

1. Practice exercises № 1, 2 p.p. 28–30.

II. Text.

Significance of translation in contemporary life

It is widely agreed to be the case that translation and translation studies have never had it so good. Over the last two or three decades, translation has become a more prolific, more visible and more respectable activity than perhaps ever before. And alongside translation itself, a new field of academic study has come into existence, initially called Translatology (but not for long, thank God!) and now Translation Studies, and it has gathered remarkable academic momentum. There has of course always been translation, for almost as long as there has been literature. But the historical reasons for the present boom are probably traceable back to three distinct moments across the span of the twentieth century.

Translation is mean of interlingual communication. The importance of translating and interpreting in modern society has long been recognized. Practically not a single contact at the international level or even between any two foreign persons speaking different languages can be established or maintained without the help of translators or interpreters.

Equally important is translating and interpreting for uninterrupted functioning of different international bodies (conferences, symposia, congresses, etc.) to say nothing about the bodies like the E.E.C. (European Economic Council), the I.M.F. (International Monetary Fund) or the United Nations Organization with its numerous councils, assemblies, commissions, committees and sub-committees. These can function smoothly only thanks to an army of translators and interpreters representing different states and working in many different national languages.

There is a large demand for translation services and it is growing. The translation industry is all about communicating and the importance of translation technology in different spheres of modern life is increasing. With increasing development of the global market, industry, business and commerce function on an international scale, with the growth of freedom and flexibility in terms of exchange of products and services, it is obvious that the translation industry is affected by these changes.

There is increased demand for translation services in many areas such as:

- Economic (Free trade agreements)
- Ecological (Greenpeace)
- Educational (Exchange programs)
- Humanitarian (Doctors) etc.

In spite of the fact that the English language is important and known to many, there is the commonly held belief that people have the right to use their own language. But still the different languages spread across the globe should not be an obstacle to mutual understanding. To facilitate bilateral and multilateral relationships, linguistic problems can be solved through translation. Thus, different aspects of modern life have led to the requirement for more efficient methods of translation.

The work of translation agencies is essential in a lot of different areas. Not only do they translate a variety of technical texts for small and middle-sized companies from one language to another; even international trades and the global economy depend on the support of translation agencies in order to ensure fluent communication between the trading partners and to facilitate trade and commercial relations and the exchange of goods easier. By translating product descriptions, order lists and other important documents, fatal misunderstandings and therefore delays in delivery of products can be avoided.

Professional translators specialize in a certain field that they cover for their translation agency, such as technical, legal or financial translations. With this specific knowledge they are able to translate a wide range of texts accurately.

Translation agencies experience a growing demand for translations of texts from cultural institutions and media-related companies like marketing agencies or PR departments. International marketing campaigns or advertising slogans not only have to be translated, but also localized in order to adapt them for a foreign market. In these cases, it's important that the documents are not translated word for word, but rather in a way that carries the message from one language (and thus, one cultural background) to the other. But in industry and in industrial chemistry, the work performed by a translation agency is gaining importance. Even in medicine there is a variety of medical texts that has to be translated to make them accessible worldwide and distribute medical innovations. The Internet and telecommunications are other huge sources of revenue for language service providers. For example, software localization is a crucial business for software companies: new applications have to be localized so they are presented in the target country's language and suitable for local peculiarities such as different keyboard layouts.

As globalization moves forward and it is important to communicate to customers in the whole world, the demand for professional translations grows. Translation agencies will always play an important role in the provision of language services.

So, we must be aware of the fact that translation in modern society is very important and it does not change.

1. Answer the questions

1. When did the translation become a more prolific, more visible and more respectable activity?
2. What is the new field of academic study of translations?
3. Which organizations need the most rapid and high-quality translation?
4. In which areas is there an increased demand for translation services?
5. Why did various aspects of modern life lead to the need for more effective methods of translation?

6. What is the essence of the work of translation agencies?
7. How do international trade and the global economy depend on the support of translation agencies?
8. In which areas can professional translators specialize?
9. In which areas is the demand in the translation services growing?
10. Why is professional translation so important in international marketing campaigns or advertising slogans?
11. Why is translation important in medicine?
12. Why is translation important in the field of the Internet and telecommunications?
13. Why is it so important to communicate with clients all over the world and, consequently, to translate texts qualitatively?
14. Do you think that qualitative translation is important for modern Ukraine? Prove your answer.

2. Find in the text the following words and word-combinations, read the sentences with them and translate them into Ukrainian. Make up your own sentence with them:

1. translation;
2. translation studies;
3. uninterrupted functioning of different international bodies;
4. bilateral and multilateral relationships;
5. translation agencies;
6. legal translations;
7. international marketing campaigns;
8. industrial chemistry;
9. software localization;
10. professional translations.

3. Find English equivalents to the given Ukrainian words and word-combinations, read the sentences with them and translate them into Ukrainian:

- 1) міжособистісне спілкування;
- 2) переклади і перекладачі;
- 3) технології перекладу;
- 4) комерція в міжнародному масштабі;
- 5) загальноприйнята думка;
- 6) лінгвістичні проблеми;
- 7) бюро перекладів;
- 8) міжнародні торги і глобальна економіка;
- 9) локалізація програмного забезпечення;
- 10) мовні послуги.

4. Write a summary “The importance of translation in contemporary life” (25-30 sentences).

GRAMMAR BOX

The Pronoun

1. Complete these sentences with *both/neither/either*, using “of” if necessary.

1. Ed and Jim were _____ big men. 2. These are very gloomy rooms. I’m afraid _____ will suit me. 3. There are two ways to the city centre. You can go along the footpath by the river or you can go along the main road. You can go _____ way. 4. _____ these pullovers are very nice. The problem was that she liked them. She didn’t know which one to choose. 5. _____ my parents is English. My father is Polish and my mother is Italian. 6. “Which of the two newspapers would you like?”- “Oh, _____ will do.” 7. “Is today the 18th or the 19th?” – “_____ . It’s the 20th.” 8. By that time _____ his sisters had got married. 9. When the boat started to sink, we were really frightened because _____ us could swim.

2. Use *other(s) / or another*.

1. Without_____ word he left the room. 2. It was not a large garden, but it was long and narrow. John and I walked right to_____ end of it in silence. 3. Would you like _____cup of tea? 4. Then I read the novels by William Burroughs one after_____.
5. _____ day I made an epigram. I hope you'll like it. 6. Why are you alone? Where are_____? 7. The bar was kept by two very nice girls, one was American and_____ English. 8. _____ people have told me the same thing. 9. The house on_____ side of the river was built of grey stone. 10. He was always somewhat indifferent to the feelings of_____.

3. Supply the appropriate pronoun out of those given in brackets. 1. You can find _____time between six and nine, (some, any, no) 2. Is there_____ other choice? (any, no) 3. He can answer_____question on the subject, (some, any, no) 4. I can only answer _____ questions on the subject, (some, any, no) 5. She has a perfect complexion and____colour becomes her. (some, any) 6. Can we have_____milk? (any, some) 7. Is____ additional proof necessary? (any, some) 8. Will you have_____ more tea? - Thank you. (any, no, some) 9. Will you have____more tea? You've had only one cup. (any, no, some) 10. What material do you need? – _____ that is available, (some, any) 11. Don't bother about the colour. You can buy her a blouse of____colour, (any, some) 12. If you have_____ news, call me back, (any, some, no) 13. They understood each other without _____words, (no, some, any).

4. Supply *some, any* or *no* for the following sentences.

1. I don't want _____ money. 2. She helped borrow_____ more money. 3. There is hardly _____ place in this house where we can talk alone. 4. I am_____ accountant but these figures are wrong. 5. My mother hoped that perhaps the school had_____ funds to give me a grant. 6. Don't let us have _____ nonsense about it. 7. "Let's go back home. It's already late." – "I'd rather stay out a little longer." – "I suppose we've got to go home _____ time." 8. You have_____ fine flowers in your garden. 9.

He wants_____ more pudding. You can take it away. 10._____time ago I read his story in a magazine. 11. I don't think there is _____ milk left in the jug.

5. Choose between *no one* and *none* to use it in the following sentences.

1. I invited all of them but _____ have come. 2. _____ of us is perfect; we all make mistakes. 3. _____ of us knew how ill she was. 4. That is _____ of your business. 5. _____ had anything to gain by his death. 6. He could find _____ in the village who could tell him what had gone wrong. 7. _____ was able to understand what he meant. 8. We had _____ to give us accurate information, let alone advice. 9. Philip slowly mounted the stairs. _____ of his family was yet up. 10. I looked around the room, expecting to see piles of books; _____ were visible. 11. _____ answered his question, silence fell in the room. 12. He asked for food but his mother said there was _____. 13. _____ of the new men have been able to pass the test. 14. Of all the girls he phoned _____ were at home. 15. _____ of us were sure of the facts. Supply one or ones only where necessary.

6. Supply *one* or *ones* only where necessary.

1. I simply took this book because it was the first _____ I chanced to see. 2. Which actresses did you like? – The _____ who appeared in Act I. 3. I've had enough soup. Give me no more _____. 4. Which computer did you use? – The _____ that is in your office. 5. We shouldn't have taken this wireless. It seems to me that _____ is better. 6. Pour away that dirty water and get some clean _____. 7. I need that plate. - Do you mean the small one? 8. Which shoes fit you best? – The big _____. 9. Have you got a rain-coat? - Yes, I have got a blue _____. 10. Which jeans are you going to buy? – The most expensive _____. 11. Has Paul got a silk tie? - Yes, he has got _____. 12. Two of those coats suit you very well. – Which _____? 12. If I were you, I'd sell that old car and buy a new _____. 13. I'd like to see some rings, please. – These _____ in silver or those _____ in gold? 14. I'd like to try one of these shirts. Please pass me that white _____. 10. Kate has a new dress. – Do you mean the red _____?

7. Choose between *much* and *many*, (*a*) *little* and (*a*) *few* to use in the following sentences.

1. Last week there was so _____ rain that I was not able to go out. 2. He knows _____, but the _____ he knows he knows well. 3. He is a man of _____ words. 4. My dear, I'm afraid I have not _____ news to convey but still there are _____ things I should like to add. 5. _____ is spoken about it, but _____ believe it. 6. The forces were unequal, they were _____ we were _____. 7. My engagements were _____ and I was glad to accept the invitation. 8. We shan't get all into the car. We are one too _____. 9. He was so happily absorbed in the building of his house that events outside it affected him _____. 10. He has very _____ knowledge of the matter. 11. There isn't _____ harm in it. 12. _____ was said but _____ done. 13. I suggested that he should get _____ plums and some bread. 14. At the bar _____ men were discussing the coming elections in loud barking tones. 15. I have so _____ things to do that I don't know which to do first. 16. Aunt Florrie had _____ money while none of the other family had inherited as _____ as a pound. 17. Very _____ people know about it. 18. My sister spends so _____ money on her clothes that she has none left for holidays. 19. I began to miss London: it was not so _____ that I had _____ close friends there, for I have _____ friends, but I missed variety. 20. Tom has eaten so _____ that he can't move. 21. Say _____ and do _____. 22. Adeline had slept _____ last night and she had a headache. 23. She was glad to see me because I was English and she knew _____ English people. 24. He knew he was not a good teacher, and he intended to do _____ of that. 25. _____ heard about the book, but _____ read it. 26. Nowadays he was very busy and he saw _____ of his old friends. 27. Virginia returned to England at the moment when _____ were leaving it.

8. Translate the following English sentences paying especial attention to the translation of different types of pronouns. Define the class they belong to:

1. The sun rose and, this wasn't the Old Kingdom out here, it was a mere ball of flaming gas. (T. Pratchett). 2. That hint of a smile was gone, and I got the impression he was in a lot of pain. (J. Grisham) 3. I went to Ricky's room to get my glove and baseball. (J. Grisham) 4. And then the hall door squealed open and someone came in. (B. Cornwell). 5. "First sign of madness, talking to your own head?" (J.K. Rowling). 6. The Strangler was making an occasional slip, and that was what mattered to Anderson at this stage. (I. Rankin). 7. Anyone can relax, so long as they don't care whether they or anyone else ever actually gets anything done. (Observer). 8. The gist of what they have to say is that either you understand the distinctions instinctively or you don't. (B. Bryson). Thomas offered all the money in his keeping as his share of Joscelyn's ransom. (B. Cornwell) 10. "I believe we must apply ourselves more to the study of modern languages", he said, recovering a bit. (T. Pratchett). 11. "I didn't know anything about it," cried Charlie indignantly. "I came to see you about something else." (Priestley) 12. What about this coal strike? Will it ruin the country as the papers say? Isn't it a foolish thing on both sides? (Galsworthy) 13. She sat in a state of irresponsible exaltation, watching him, with that strange passive cruelty which is natural and proper in her sex and age. (Wells) 14. None of us except Collingwood knew what the Prime Minister thought of Roger or his policy. (Snow) 15. There were some aviators in the compartment who did not think much of me. (Hemingway)

9. Translate the following sentences paying special attention to the use of *it* with its different functions:

1. Учора цілий вечір ішов дощ. 2. Це, напевно, перший клієнт. 3. Університетська освіта дуже важлива, оскільки вона дає студенту не тільки певну базу знань, але й засоби, за допомогою яких він зможе самостійно здобувати знання. 4. Перекладати на цій конференції виявилось вельми складно. 5. Нам було приємно з Вами познайомитися. 6. Працювати в цій команді буде цікаво. 7. Дуже добре, що Ви прийшли. 8. Сьогодні вранці дуже холодно. 9. Будинок палав, і ніхто не наважувався зайти всередину. Це було

дуже небезпечно. 10. Говорити з ним про це було важко. 11. Не має значення, прийде він чи ні. 12. Не можна заперечувати, що лікарі зробили все можливе, щоб врятувати його життя. 13. Було оголошено про припинення дії проекту. 14. Мені здається, що набагато цікавіше читати книжку, ніж дивитися фільм. 15. Очевидно, що його не цікавить це питання.

8. Translate the following sentences paying special attention to pronouns:

A. 1. У мене є декілька журналів із тих, що можуть тебе зацікавити. 2. У тебе є папір? 3. Із ваших фахівців хтось знає японську? 4. Не забудь купити хліба. 5. Хтось міг побувати в хижі раніше. 6. Якісь із цих творів ми вже проходили в школі. 7. У тебе залишилися якісь нотатки після лекції? 8. Вам налити ще чаю? 9. Можеш узяти будь-яку з цих книжок. 10. Треба дотримуватися обіцяного слова. 11. Треба бути готовим до всього. 12. Наступний день виявився ще гіршим, ніж попередній. 13. Супермаркет, який Вам потрібний, на іншому боці вулиці. 14. Під час подорожі Англією ми побували в Лондоні, Ковентрі, Ноттингемі та інших містах. 15. Де решта олівців, куплених учора?

B. 1. Будь-хто прийшов би на допомогу в цій ситуації. 2. Хтось забув замкнути двері. 3. Мабуть, хтось із вас повівся недобре. 4. В їдальні нікого ще не було. 5. Будь-яка господарка вміє це робити. 6. У кожного з вас є свій улюблений жанр літератури. 7. Ніхто з них не почув відповіді. 8. Не кожний може стати актором. 9. Хтось залишив підручник в аудиторії. 10. Кожний з нас почувався недобре. 11. Мені не подобається килим, який ви вибрали для великої кімнати. 12. Дисципліна, яку ти любиш, не викладається наступного семестру. 13. Як я можу зустріти твою подругу, яку я ніколи не бачив? 14. Яку з цих суконь ти врешті-решт вибрала? 15. Хто твій батько за фахом?

LESSON 2

Topic: I Am a First Year Student

Grammar: The Article

I. Phonetic assignment

1. Practice exercises № 3,4,5 p.p. 31-33.

II. Text 1.

I AM A FIRST YEAR STUDENT

I am Mary Slog. I am 18 (years old). I am a Ukrainian. I come from the village of Ivanivka, Yavoriv district, L'viv region. We are four in the family: my parents, my sister and me. My parents are engaged in teaching children; they are teachers by profession. My father teaches English and my mother – German (the German language). They are good linguists. All their free time they devote to improving their language skills. They read many books in the original, listen to foreign texts and dialogues taped (to different tapings), look through foreign newspapers, consult different types of dictionaries to enrich their vocabulary. I am proud of my parents; they are diligent, industrious, energetic, outgoing, honest and reliable people.

My sister Olga is 22 years old. She is four years older than me (she is my elder sister). She is married. She has been married for two years. Her husband Victor is four years older than she. He is a lawyer by profession and works (as) a legal adviser in one of the private firms. He follows in his father's footsteps, who has become a distinguished jurist in the field of civil law. My sister Olga is a historian by education and an artist by nature. Painting is her hobby. She is a promising historian. She graduated from the University of L'viv last year and now she is taking a post-graduate course. Her scientific adviser, Professor N. is very pleased with the first results of her research. He thinks that a good beginning is half the battle (makes a good ending). Olga's husband comes from L'viv and at present they live with Victor's parents at 33 Franko Street, not far from the centre

of the city. I like both my sister and her husband. They are sociable, dynamic and well-mannered people.

As for me, I am a law student at the University of L'viv. I am a first-year student, (I am in my first year). In July I took my entrance exams and was enrolled at the University. Of course, it was not an easy experience, but I did my best, worked hard at the following subjects: Fundamentals of Ukraine's Law, the Ukrainian Literature and Language, the Foreign Language (English) and passed all my exams successfully. When I saw my name in the list, I was extremely happy: my dream to become a law student came true.

First – year students make following teaching courses: theory of law and the state, history of the state and law of Ukraine, history of the state and law of foreign countries, logic, the Latin Language, – enforcing bodies, foreign languages (English, German, French or Spanish). Though law subjects are my favourite subjects, I take great interest in English, because it helps greatly to master basic law subjects, especially history of the state and law of foreign countries. There is a great deal literature in English which deals with the very field of law. Moreover, those law students, who have a good command of English, are recommended to take special courses in the USA, Great Britain or Canada.

Mastering English has been my hobby since the childhood. Every year, being on holidays I used to read English books (adapted, later in the original). Thanks to my parents I had a rich collection of video cassettes and audio cassettes at my disposal; they helped me a good deal to improve my pronunciation, to enrich my vocabulary and to be good at English grammar. To tell the truth, I am not extremely pleased with my level of English. I understand perfectly well that learning English at the University, especially legal English, is a good chance (opportunity) for me to improve my language skills, first of all, those of spoken English which are in constant need of brushing up.

II. At the English lessons we work with newspaper articles, watch films, analyze stories, solve puzzles, listen to audio cassette tapings, read documentaries on British and American life and history, do vocabulary and grammar tests. Not

long ago we began to master legal English which enables us to read foreign literature on speciality (on law). To tell you the truth, I was going to the first lesson with mixed feelings of interest, uneasiness and apprehension. But when I entered the class-room I forgot about all my fears. The atmosphere was so relaxing, and the things she told us were so interesting and engaging that I didn't notice when it was time to call it a day. I dare say that she is a born teacher. She always seeks ways to help students and always succeeds in it. Our teacher is considered to be tactful, civil and competent. Her practical pieces of advice on how to learn a foreign language are encouraging and marvelous.

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) In what area does Mary Slog live?
- 2) Does she have a brother or a sister?
- 3) How old is Mary's sister?
- 4) What are Mary's parents?
- 5) Why does her father like his profession?
- 6) What is Olga?
- 7) What is Olga's husband?
- 8) In what University does Mary Slog study?
- 9) When did she take entrance exams?
- 10) How well did Mary pass the exams?
- 11) What is recommended for law students?
- 12) What kind of teacher does Mary have?
- 13) What language does Mary admire?
- 14) Why does she want to learn English?

2. Find in the text the following words and word-combinations, read the sentences with them and translate them into Ukrainian. Make up your own sentences with them:

- 1) to listen to foreign texts;

- 2) to enrich one's vocabulary;
- 3) to take one's entrance exam;
- 4) to graduate from;
- 5) to deal with;
- 6) to become a law student;
- 7) to master basic law subjects;
- 8) to take special courses;
- 9) to improve one's language skills;
- 10) to learn a foreign language.

3. Find English equivalents to the given Ukrainian words and word-combinations, read the sentences with them and translate them into Ukrainian:

1. гарні лінгвісти;
2. переглядати іноземні газети;
3. юрист за професією;
4. іти стопами батька;
5. складати іспити;
6. добре володіти мовою;
7. заходити до класної кімнати;
8. читати фахову іноземну літературу;
9. вчитель від природи;
10. практичні поради.

4. Tell about yourself as a first year student.

The Article

1. Supply "a/an", "the" or ----

1. We have ____ nice apartment in ____ centre of St. Petersburg. It is on ____ third floor of ____ new building. It is ____ three room flat with ____ kitchen.

2. ____ individual has every right to expect personal freedom. ____ freedom of ____ individual is something worth fighting for. 3. I've got ____ appointment this afternoon. I've got to go to ____ doctor's. 4. We have seen what ____ Earth looks like from ____ Moon. 5. This is the front room. ____ ceiling and ____ walls need decorating, but ____ floor is in good order. We'll probably cover it with ____ carpet. 6. Look at this wonderful small computer. ____ top lifts up to form ____ screen; ____ front lifts off to form ____ keyboard and ____ whole thing weighs only 5 kilos. 7. ____ history of ____ world is ____ history of ____ war. 8. Is there ____ moon round ____ planet Venus? 9. ____ exercise is good for ____ body. 10. Could you pass me ____ salt, please?

2. Supply "the" or -----

1. She served ____ cold meat and cheese. 2. ____ meat we had for lunch last Sunday was very tough. 3. Where did ____ life come from? 4. I don't know much about ____ life of Salvador Dali. 5. I can't call it ____ running. It's ____ jogging. 6. I ought to be fit with all ____ running I do, but I don't feel fit. 7. I think ____ red dress will suit you best. ____ red is more your colour. 8. ____ watches have become very cheap and very attractive. 9. Most of ____ watches you see today work on ____ quartz. 10. What has been the longest period of ____ peace in ____ history? 11. If you study ____ history, you've got to read a lot. 12. ____ journeys to unknown places require a lot of preparation. 13. I'm not interested in buying ____ silver or ____ gold. 14. ____ time is ____ money. 15. I can never forget ____ time I've spent in Paris.

3. Supply "the" or -----

1. Because of "the greenhouse effect" ____ climate of the world is changing. 2. We can't be sure about the history of ____ human race, but ____ man developed earlier than we think, though we certainly weren't around at the time of ____ dinosaurs. 3. The Ancient Greeks believed in ____ gods. The idea of ____ God

was not known to them. 4. ____ Mr Stocks has shown that ____ Egyptians used ____ saws and drills. ____ saws and drills were made of _____ copper. 5. My eldest son joined ____ Navy and now my youngest wants to join ____ Army. 6. In many countries the head of state is called ____ President. 7. Do you know who killed ____ President Lincoln?

4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary:

1. He lives in ____ south of ____ Australia. 2. In his novels Jack London, ____ famous American writer, described ____ life of ____ poor. 3. It seemed to him that nothing would break such ____ peaceful silence. Suddenly there was ____ scream, then ____ second and ____ third. 4. Can you play ____ guitar? 5. He came in one morning when we were having ____ dinner on ____ terrace of ____ hotel and introduced himself. 6. ____ world tour costs ____ lot of money. 7. Did he fail you? What ____ surprise! 8. I don't believe you. I think you're telling ____ lie. 9. Did you have ____ lovely time in ____ Hague? 10. It was ____ early evening but I was feeling sleepy so I decided to have ____ nap. 11. He made ____ gross mistake. ____ economists can't make such ____ mistakes. 12. Have ____ look at the sky. It looks like ____ rain, 13. She'll have ____ swim and return in ____ quarter of ____ hour. 14. I'll have to convince him that I'm telling ____ truth. 15. He wasn't used to driving on ____ left. 16. ____ Christmas Eve is on ____ 24th of December. 17. Don't worry, we'll get ____ home before ____ sunset. 18. I'd like to have ____ sandwich with ____ sausage for ____ breakfast. 19. My favourite subject at ____ school was ____ biology. 20. He knows ____ history of ____ French Revolution well. 21. To tell ____ truth, I didn't expect to find ____ homeless man here. 22. It's ____ high time you stopped being so selfish. 23. ____ earth goes round ____ sun. 24. ____ Lombard Street in ____ City of London is ____ centre of ____ banking in Great Britain. 25. ____ Queen Elizabeth ____ II won't speak on ____ radio tomorrow. 26. ____ English Channel is between ____ Great Britain and ____ France. 27. ____ Trafalgar Square is ____ geographical centre of ____ London. 28. When ____ student, Jane spent two years in ____ Europe. 29. ____ Pacific is ____ largest ocean on our planet. 30. Have you ever

been to ___ Museum of ___ Fine Arts? 31. Show me ___ Bermudas on this map, please. 32. ___ Mississippi is ___ longest river in ___ USA. 33. One of my classmates entered ___ Moscow State University last year. As for me, I chose ___ Higher School of ___ Economics. 34. ___ Urals are old and not very high. 35. We are just taking ___ first steps into ___ space. ___ universe is still *terra incognita* for us. 36. Ukrainians have ___ wonderful folk song tradition. 37. Why don't you eat with ___ knife and ___ fork? 38. They've been waiting to hear from him all ___ month. 39. We met on ___ wet Monday in ___ June. 40. Look out! ___ cat is on ___ TV! 41. He fell in love with her at ___ first sight. 42. If you are interested in churches and historical places, you should by no means see ___ Westminster Abbey, ___ Houses of Parliament, ___ St. Paul's Cathedral and ___ Tower. 43. Mr. Smith, ___ engineer of Black & Co., returned from his trip to ___ Malta. 44. He sat to his letter to ___ *Sun*. 45. Mary was talking with ___ Dodges who were sitting near the fire-place. 46. I saw ___ beautiful Goya in Milan once. 47. He looked at me from ___ head to ___ toe. 48. I fought for ___ freedom, for the brotherhood of ___ man. 49. He is ___ very sociable man. He always has many invitations to ___ dinner. 50. On ___ one hand, ___ facts he presented are true, but on ___ other hand, I can't trust them. I know he often tells ___ lies.

5. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English paying special attention to the use of articles:

1. Будьте ласкаві, передайте мені сіль, будь ласка. 2. Вечір був вологим (damp) і прохолодним. 3. Був холодний і вітряний (windy) день. 4. Вино занадто солодке. 5. Я люблю сухе вино. 6. Вона знайшла таку гарну роботу. 7. Погода погана. Ніч була дуже холодною. Я не хочу гуляти в таку холодну погоду. 8. Людина приручила (domesticate) собаку багато років тому. 9. Це несподівана новина. 10. Він володіє обсяжними знаннями в галузі медицини. 11. Кіпр і Мальта – відомі туристичні центри. 12. Вона прожила тяжке життя. 13. Нафту використовують для виробництва (production) бензину. 14. Шотландія – гірська (mountainous) частина Великобританії. Найвища гора —

пiк Бен-Невіс. 15. Де вони зупинились? – У готелі «Континенталь». Це на Хай-стріт.

Exercise 6. Use the necessary form of the indefinite article (*a or an*).

... academy, ... album, ... bright album, ... actor, ... great actress, ... arch, ... marble arch, ... chance, ... unlucky chance, ... dove, ... ear, ... elf, ... tiny elf, ... horse, ... hour, ... long hour, ... institute, ... lemon, ... mill, ... obelisk, ... opera, ... Italian opera, ... owl, ... paper, ... rabbit, ... quarter, ... train, ... wing, ... voyage, ... year.

Exercise 7. Change the pronouns and the nouns in the following sentences into the plural and make all the necessary changes.

1. She is a truly good person. 2. I have a special treat for tea today, a strawberry cake. 3. Never trust a stranger! 4. It's a question of principle, of ethics. 5. She is a most dependable business partner. 6. The girl was wearing a sheepskin coat. 7. That's a sensation, sir. 8. There is a small difficulty, madam. 9. He is a tea-taster. 10. Robert is a loving family man. 11. What an exotic creature! 12. The city has a proud history. 13. You are a romantic fool. 14. It's a medieval saga. 15. This young man is such a virtuoso at playing the piano.

Exercise 8. Change the pronouns and the nouns in the following sentences into the singular and make all the necessary changes.

1. They are superb actresses. 2. What enchanting moments! 3. These are unusual stories, very moving. 4. They turned out to be fine illustrators. 5. They are tough guys. 6. Oh, what fantastic houses! 7. There are a few coffee-shops in this street. 8. These are recipes for customers to consider. 9. They seem to be rather thrilling prospects. 10. Teachers are educated people. 11. Buskers are street musicians who play outside cinemas or in the metro. 12. Accountants keep financial records. 13. Teenagers are people between thirteen and nineteen years of age. 14. These are very helpful rules, thank you.

Exercise 9. Read and translate the following sentences. Comment on the meanings of the indefinite article

1. – Jeeves! You are a marvel! – Thank you, sir, but you've just called me an idiot.
2. A loved child usually grows up into a loving adult. 3. A fortune teller is a person who will tell you your future. 4. The party was a real bore. 5. What is a man? What has he got if not himself? 6. I expect a hotel to be "a home away from home". 7. Yesterday life was such an easy game to play. 8. Oh, what a lovely surprise! 9. I'm a real Londoner, though I wasn't born there. 10. I have a mountain of work to do by tomorrow. 11. She took a step forward. 12. It was a lucky choice on my part, I think. 13. Catherine gave him a loving smile. 14. Robert had a very good education. 15. There is a secret in her life, I feel it. 16. It's a magical story to be enjoyed by folks of all ages. 17. Miss Honey gave the tiny child a big hug and a kiss. 18. She loved her son with an everlasting love.

Exercise 10. Insert the article if necessary.

I. Bill is ... workaholic. 2. It was ... long-term agreement. 3. He is ... eccentric. It's in his nature. 4. In my opinion you deserve ... medal. 5. Amanda had ... passion for ... order. 6. Marigold. It's such ... lovely name for ... child. 7. Lord, what... day! 8. Mum gave me ... list of things to do about the house which was ... mile long. 9. He is making ... film about Everest. 10. Saunas give ... good impression of how ... turkey must feel on Christmas Day.

II. Keep ... cool head, stay calm, she cautioned herself. 12. – ... penny for your thoughts! — You can have them for nothing! 13. ... life is ... gift, ... life is for you to enjoy it. 14. Alex kissed him on the cheek and gave him ... bear hug. "I love you, ... daddy of mine!" "And I love you too, ... daughter!" 15. She took ... deep breath. 16. England had made ... lasting impression on her. 17. She made ... trip from Paris to New York to visit... client. 18. I'm Mrs. Stratton. You don't know me. I'm ... friend of ... friend.

Exercise 11. Make up sentences of your own with the following phrases.

1. one thing at a time 2. to have a good head for something 3. to know a thing or two 4. to have a go 5. a hard nut to crack 6. not have a clue 7. to keep a level head 8. a man (woman) in a million 9. a black sheep in the family 10. to tell a white (black) lie 11. a big fish in a small pond 12. a storm in a teacup 13. a red-letter day 14. to make a man of... 15. to be at a loss 16. to be a hit with somebody

Exercise 12. Read and translate the following sentences. Comment on the use of articles.

1. A nickel will get you on the subway, but garlic will get you a seat, (*old New York proverb*) 2. Italy is a never-ending voyage of discovery. 3. You should live in a different cultural climate. 4. Grammar isn't just a set of models. 5. Even a masterpiece may not last forever. 6. For as little as one pound you can buy a perfect gift for a loved one. 7. She made a face at the thought. 8. His heart missed a beat. 9. Come, Teddy dear, give me a good- night kiss and let's go to sleep. 10. It's a herculean task, so it may take a while. 11. A still tongue and a wise head. 12. A double bass is a musical instrument. It has deep sound. 13. He's a funny bird, I must admit. 14. This year my birthday fell on a Tuesday. 15. Taking a step forward, I gave her a quick hug. 16. A man walked into the kitchen, a man she had never seen before. 17. Stevie was a pragmatist at heart. 18. I see that you have a problem on your mind. 19. He who buys a diamond, purchases a bit of eternity, runs an ancient Hindu saying. 20. Derek Raynes was now a living legend on the English stage.

Exercise 13. Insert the article if necessary.

1. New York is ... most exciting city. 2. She could afford it, since she was ... millionairess in her own right. 3. Are you trying to be ... matchmaker? 4. She was ... good looking woman with ... great deal of personal style. 5. There was, after all, ... supersonic flight on the timetable. 6. The general register office is ... place of records, and it's ... mine of ... information. 7. You've won, and I'd like to drink ...

toast to that. 8. Patrick O'Shea was ... tall man, well-built, with ... graying hair and ... pleasant manner. 9. If you have ... afternoon sleep, you'll have ... headache. 10. There is ... good progress in her studies, I'm sure. 11.... washing machine saves a lot of time and energy. 12. We brought... thermos of ... iced tea. 13. You are ... very special woman. I've never met anyone like you. 14. Richard had ... quick wit and ... good sense of humour. 15. "You are ... dark horse," he grinned. 16. She had ... enormous capacity for ... work. 17. She was not... troublemaker. 18. It was ... three-hour operation, but she came through it well. 19. She made ... mental note to cancel the flight. 20. This writer has ... sharp eye for detail.

Exercise 14. Comment on the use of the definite article in the following sentences.

1. The arch of the sky was the darkest of blues. 2. She believed people like Wilf to be the salt of the earth. 3. Ah, it's the other side of the coin, so to speak. 4. The cycle of life is endless, and it never changes. 5. The following day I passed the morning making phone calls. 6. Like all the best ideas, it's a simple one. 7. This is the most modern shopping centre in the world. 8. That's the key question. 9. The house was quiet. The stuff had gone to bed. 10. She'll be the second to answer. 11. We live on the seventh floor. 12. The kitchen was equipped with all the latest appliances. 13. I know this road like the back of my hand. 14. Don't forget that Monday is the deadline. 15. The story which you told me is very romantic. 16. — Where are the children? – They are in the garden.

Exercise 15. Insert the right article.

1. ... most windows are made of glass. 2. ... glass of my watch is broken, and one of ... hands is missing. 3. ... first concern of any government should be ... education of ... people of ... country. 4.... stars are very bright tonight. 5. ... president said that he didn't want... trouble, but ... troubles of ... country had to be settled quickly. 6. ... trees in our garden bear a lot of fruit every year. 7. ... audience was stone silent. 8. ... girl is really ... great talker. 9. In America "neighbour" has ... friendly

connotation, in England it is ... chilly word, nearly always ... stranger. 10. ... rain was still beating on the windows. 11. ... road snaked its way across ... hills. 12. Emma hoped ... baby would be ... girl. 13. ... Queen smiled. She had told ... black He. 14. In ... middle of ... year he made ... second trip to Fairley Hall. 15. – I don't like ... policemen. – Neither do I. But I do like ... English policemen. 16. ... village where my relatives live is such ... idyllic place. 17. ... bell rang ... third time to indicate ... beginning of ... class. 18. ... girl is ... born peacemaker.

Exercise 16. Explain the use of articles with the nouns in bold type.

1. She gave the shop **a final glance**. 2. They want a big family, so they are so keen to have **a third child**. 3. He presented all this in **a most diplomatic way**. 4. Amelia was pregnant and she was in **seventh heaven**. 5. She gave the portrait **a last glance** and went out. 6. She poured **a second glass**. 7. Mine is **a third generation computer**. 8. There is always **a first time**. 9. **A first love** is never forgotten. 10. It was like **a second honeymoon** for them. 11. Please, Frank, think twice before you make **a final decision**. 12. They are installing **a second bathroom** upstairs. 13. I do not like food which has been warmed up **a second time**. 14. I'm afraid we need **a third mind** to decide this.

Exercise 17. Insert the right article.

1. Henry Rossiter had ... cool and refined mind. ... cultured man, he was ... art connoisseur, ... collector of rare first editions, ... devotee of drama and music. ... product of ... rich and old family, he was today ... curious amalgam of ... upper-class English conservative principles and ... international sophistication.

2. As I sat in... library this morning, leafing through those books again, I could not help thinking that Lettice had been a lot like me, in many ways. ... homemaker, ... cook, ... gardener, ... painter, ... woman interested in furnishings and all those things which make ... home beautiful. And she had been... devoted mother and ... adoring wife, just as I had.

3. Victor was ... gentle and reflective boy. And he had ... deep understanding of human frailties. He was ... thinker and ... dreamer, and he had ... soul of ... poet. Victor was happiest when he was reading or listening to ... music of Mahler and Beethoven.

4. ... sin includes such things as ... lying, ... lust, ... cheating, ... deceit, ... anger, ...evil thoughts, ...immoral behavior, and more. Most visible virtues in people are ... responsibility, ... energy, ... hard work, ... enthusiasm, and ... perseverance.

Exercise 18. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the nouns in bold type.

1. Life is too short to learn more than one business well. 2. Lord, what a hectic life! 3. Time is a great healer. 4. Those were mysterious times. 5. Do one thing at a time. 6. I've always had a tough time with the critics. 7. I enjoy walking in the forest in autumnal weather. 8. He sensed that the weather was going to change. 9. She would take the dog out for a run in all weathers. 10. What miserable weather! 11. Sensational news is hard to get, journalists know it well. 12. What wonderful news! It calls for a toast. 13. Success doesn't come easy. 14. This movie was a huge success. 15. We've had some successes in tennis lately. 16. Power corrupts people. 17. Words have a magic power. 18. She glanced down at my little dog, who was jumping against her legs, "I hope this dog isn't going to cover me with hairs". 19. There is a hair on your jacket. Let me brush it off. 20. Age is strictly a chronological thing. If you feel young, you're going to be young.

Exercise 19. Translate into English.

1. Він прожив безгрішне життя. 2. Життя таке, яким ви його робите. 3. Це неминуче. Це тільки питання часу. 4. Це був дуже щасливий час. 5. Наполеглива праця принесе вам успіх. 6. Вона робить дуже гарні вироби. 7. Якщо хоча б одна волосина впаде з її голови, ти про це дуже пошкодуєш. 8. Успіхи, яких досяг Максим, радують його батьків. 9. Успіх покращує характер. 10. Мова має велику силу. 11. У мене немає досвіду роботи з

дітьми. 12. Це був дуже сумний досвід. 13. У нього є своя воля і честолюбність. 14. Вона дуже вольова людина. 15. Він каже, що хоче скласти заповіт. 16. Тетяна знайшла в себе декілька сивих волосин і дуже засмутилася. 17. Він почав працювати в ранньому віці. 18. Це книга для людей будь-якого віку. 19. Сто років тебе не бачила. Як ти?

Exercise 20. Insert the right article.

I. Not only did she love her eldest son, she admired him no end, and there was a lot to admire. He was ... clever, indeed ... brilliant young man with ... great deal of ... talent and ... good head on his shoulders. But he had ... flaw, and it was ... flaw that was fatal. He believed he knew better than anyone else, was convinced of ... Tightness of his ideas and beliefs, and he never took "no" for ... answer. He was far too stubborn and opinionated for his own good. It dismayed her that he could not compromise, that he was so rigid.

II. When Meredith walked into Dr. Hilary Benson's private office, her first impression was of ... good-looking but stern woman. ... doctor had ... rather lovely face with ... high cheekbones, and ... palest of ... blue eyes that appeared almost transparent. But her mouth had ... severe set to it and her dark brown hair was pulled back in ... plain chignon that was singularly schoolmarmish. There was ... no-nonsense, businesslike air about her, and for ... split second Meredith was put off, thinking that she might be ... cold fish. Then she remembered that Jennifer, her physician, had told her that Hilary Benson was ... sympathetic person as well as ... brilliant psychiatrist.

Exercise 21. Translate into English.

1. Останні події мене радують. 2. Що нового? 3. Відсутність новин – гарна новина. 4. Новини, як і плітки, мають крила (швидко поширюються). 5. Яка слушна порада! 6. Чи свідчення є важливими? Хто їх надав? 7. Більшість інформації надходить через Інтернет. 8. – Яка сьогодні погода? – Погода сонячна, така погода змушує мене відчувати себе щасливим. 9. Я працюю в

саду в будь-яку погоду. 10. Багато людей залежать від впливу погоди. 11. Якщо погода зміниться завтра, у мене знову болітиме голова. 12. Я люблю теплу весняну погоду. 13. Ця робота виснажлива, але я впораюся. 14. Не можу зрозуміти, куди йдуть мої гроші. Вони як вода. 15. Це дуже великі гроші, але вони твої, і ти можеш користуватися ними так, як захочеш. 16. – У касі є гроші? – Ні, ми відправили їх у банк годину тому.

Exercise 22. Read the sentences and comment on the nouns in bold type.

1. They ate **supper** together in the kitchen. It was a simple **meal** that Maggie had prepared quickly: scrambled eggs, English muffins, and coffee. 2. **Supper** is ready at last, everyone, sit to table! 3. They arrived at Sunlows in time for **lunch**. 4. I asked Matilde to make a fairly simple **lunch**. Vegetable soup, plain omelette, green salad, cheese, and fruit. 5. We'll be having a late **lunch** today. 6. **Breakfast** is served, sir. 7. And anyway, it's not often that you get a traditional English Sunday **breakfast** now, is it? 8. **The breakfast** was orange juice and cornflakes with milk. 9. He opens the mail immediately after **breakfast**. 10. We haven't had **dinner** yet. 11. They had a quiet **dinner** together. 12. After **dinner** sit a while, after **supper** walk a mile. 13. They had **a dinner** for six. 14. We'll have to have **an** early **dinner** today. 15. Every now and then I would go to the kitchen to have a look at **the dinner**. 16. – "I'm glad you've come for **tea**. I've made us a lovely **tea**, like you used to do when we were little. A nursery **tea**, you called it." – "I remember our nursery teas," Meredith said taking a cucumber sandwich. "They were fun, weren't they?" 17. Patsy went on fussing with the teapot and the other things she needed for afternoon **tea**. 18. **The tea** she made was wonderful. 19. **A set dinner (meal)** is usually quite cheap, but you do not have much choice. 20. **Brunch** is a meal that you eat in the late morning.

Exercise 23. Insert the article if necessary. Retell the text.

I. ... farm itself was surrounded by green fields divided by ... old stone wall built... century ago. ... fields sloped down into ... valley below, where the River Nidd was

... shining like ... silver thread against the green in ... far distance. Chloe took ... quick look at her watch and saw that it was almost eight. Time for ... breakfast. She increased her pace and ... few seconds later she was pushing open ... oak door that led into ... small front porch.

II. ... mingled aromas of ... coffee, warm bread, and ...bacon cooking assailed her as she stepped into ...kitchen. Chloe poured herself ... mug of coffee, added ... milk and ... sugar, and carried ... mug back to ... big wooden table in ... centre of... room. This was covered with ... green-and-white check cloth that matched ..., curtains at... windows; she remembered ... day her mother had brought them up to Yorkshire and hung them at... windows herself. Chloe sipped her coffee, glancing around ... spacious kitchen. She had always loved this room. It was there that they ate most of their meals, unless they had ... party and ... guests coming. In ... sense, ... kitchen was ... core of ... house.

Exercise 24. Read the text and comment on the words in bold type, retell it in indirect speech.

"I want you to come to **dinner** tomorrow, Gideon, well, **supper** really. A **Russian supper** on Boxing Day. Doesn't that tempt you?" She eyed him, laughter bubbling inside her. — "Ha! I knew you'd have to come up with **a foreign meal** this Christmas," Gideon teased, looking at her fondly. "Why not a bit of good old roast lamb and Yorkshire **pud** for a change? Instead of all this foreign **mishmash**." Tamara laughed and said, "Beluga caviar and Scottish smoked salmon **a mishmash!** Goodness me, Gideon." — "How wonderful it sounds. And I'd love to come. What's the rest of the menu? Are you going to make that delicious **borsch**?" — "If you like. With **piroshky**. And what about your favourite, **chicken Kiev**?" — "That's great. But you're making me hungry. I love your cooking. I bet they didn't teach you how to make chicken Kiev at that snooty English boarding school you went to." — "You know they didn't, Gid. It was my Russian grandmother who taught me everything I know about cooking."

(after B. Bradford)

Exercise 25. Translate into English.

1. Це був грандіозний обід, було запрошено багато відомих людей. 2. Скільки ми маємо заплатити за обід? 3. Я ще не вирішила, що приготувати на обід. Боюся, що в нас сьогодні буде пізній обід. 4. Обід готовий, будь ласка, сідайте до столу. 5. Покоївка поставила сніданок на тацю і понесла його у спальню господині. 6. Він обговорює всі важливі питання після вечері. 7. Вона не снідає вранці, але організовує собі суттєвий другий сніданок. 9. Час для ланчу. Давай заїдемо в кафе на Хрещатику. 10. Діти, ви помили руки перед обідом? 11. Посольство дає звання сніданок на честь свята. 12. Вечеря в китайському ресторані була дуже гострою. 13. – Скільки тут коштує комплексний обід? – Дуже дешево. 14. Пізній сніданок – це дещо середнє між сніданком і ланчем. 15. Який смачний обід! Ви чудовий кухар.

Exercise 26. Insert the article if necessary.

1. It was ... fine afternoon. 2. ... morning was chilly. 3. It was ... sunless day. 4. ... dawn would break soon. 5. It was ... perfect summer evening on ... last day of August. 6. It was ... early morning. 7. ... twilight always makes me feel sad, I don't know why. 8. It was ... golden November day, ... Indian summer day. 9. ... days merged into ... nights, ... nights drifted into ... dawns. 10. Of the four seasons I like ... spring best. 11. We had ... slushy winter last year. 12. In ... late autumn we lock our cottage till... spring. 13. ... evening fell, but there was no sign of him. 14. Early in ... morning my dog licks me awake. 15. If you look ugly in ... early morning, sleep till ... noon.

Exercise 27. Translate into English.

1. Ніч. Незабаром настане світанок. 2. Мій сусід – фотограф. Він зазвичай проявляє плівки вночі. 3. Ми прокинулися рано вранці, щоб побачити схід сонця. 4. Діти обіцяли повернутися додому до вечора. 5. На моєму годиннику північ. Ось і закінчився день. 6. Це трапилося восени минулого року. 7. Пізня осінь – час, коли природа готується до зими. 8. Була морозна січнева ніч. 9.

Ми зустрілися в одну з п'ятниць. 10. Яка чудова ніч! 11. Він працював день за днем, немов мураха. 12. Кажуть, буде рання весна. 13. Ніч перед Різдом – найчудовіша пора. 14. Після заходу сонця завжди стає прохолодніше. 15. Більшість людей надають перевагу відпочинку в літній час.

Exercise 28. Translate into English.

1. Був ранок. Був теплий літній ранок. Він народився вранці. Мені важко вставати вранці. Ранок був прохолодним, проте сонячним. Який гарний ранок! Ми доберемося до станції вранці. 2. Настав день. Це був туманний день, день нашого від'їзду. День був дощовим. Що ти зазвичай робиш протягом дня? Інцидент трапився похмурым вересневим днем. 3. Був полудень. Опівдні – це XII година. Домогосподарки намагаються зробити всі покупки до полудня. Відвідувач з'явився лише опівдні. 4. Був вечір. Був морозний вечір Водохреща. Вечір був теплим. Був пізній вечір. Мені завжди хочеться спати вечорами. Ти підеш на прогулянку ввечері? Ми закінчимо все до вечора. 5. Настала ніч. Була ніч. Була тиха зоряна ніч. Я люблю дивитися на зорі вночі. Ніч була тиха. Буря продовжувалася всю ніч. Ми відправилися туди в суботу ввечері. У мене нічне чергування сьогодні. Його охороняють удень і вночі. Я цілий місяць не лягав спати рано. 6. Світанок – це час, коли встає сонце. Ми пили чай, сміялися, розмовляли до світанку. Це означає початок нового життя. Весна – це пора року між зимою та літом. Весною стає тепліше. Він поїхав навесні 1996 року. Париж чудовий навесні. Була рання весна. Осінь – це весільна пора. Пізня осінь. Осінь була дощовою. Яка чудова осінь!

Exercise 29. Insert the article if necessary.

1. This is ... way of ... world. 2. Edwina lived in ... world entirely of her own making. 3. Isn't it... small world? 4. It was ... raw January day, and although ... sun was bright in ... clear sky, ... wind was sharp with ... frost and ... Atlantic rain. 5. ... moon cast ... dancing reflection onto ... river. 6. ... gentle wind whispered in ...

trees. 7. ... third-quarter moon appeared in ... sky. 8. There are four cardinal points on ... earth – ... south, ... north, ... east, ... west. 9. There are ten principal planets in our solar system which is called ... Milky Way. They are: ... Sun and ... Moon, ... Mercury, ... Venus, ... Mars, ... Jupiter, ... Saturn, ... Uranus, ... Neptune, ... Pluto. 10. ... horizon is the line at which ... earth (or ... sea) and ... sky seem to meet. 11. Do you feel in harmony with ... Universe? 12. The edge of ... brilliant red sun was now gleaming through the trees. 13. God, what ... world! 14. They are from ... absolutely different worlds!

Exercise 30. A. Read the text and retell it.

The Northern Lights

On my sixteenth day in Denmark, it happened. I was returning after my morning walk and in an empty piece of sky above the town there appeared a translucent cloud of many colours – pinks and greens and blues and pale purples. It glimmered and seemed to swirl. Slowly it stretched across the sky. It had an oddly oily quality about it, like the rainbows you sometimes see in a pool of petrol. I stood transfixed. I knew from my reading that the Northern Lights are immensely high up in the atmosphere, something like 200 miles up, but this show seemed to be suspended just above the town. There are two kinds of Northern Lights – the curtains of shimmering gossamer that everyone has seen in pictures, and the rather rarer gas clouds that I was gazing at now. They are never the same twice. Sometimes they shoot across the sky, like smoke in a wind tunnel, moving at enormous speed, and sometimes they hang like luminous drapes of glittering spears of light, and very occasionally – perhaps once or twice in a lifetime – they creep out from every point on the horizon and flow together overhead in a spectacular, silent explosion of light and colour. They are capable of the most weird and unsettling optical illusions. They can seem to come out of the sky and fly at you at enormous speeds, as if trying to kill you. Apparently, it's terrifying. The eerie thing was how silent it was. Such activity seemed to demand at the very least an occasional low boom or a

series of crackles, but there was none. All this immense energy was spent without a sound.

It was very cold – inside my boots I wore three pairs of socks but still my toes were numb and I began to worry about frostbite. But I stayed and watched for perhaps two hours, unable to pull myself away as it was the most beautiful thing I had ever seen.

B. Say if you have ever witnessed any unusual natural phenomena. Discuss it in the group.

Exercise 31. Read and translate the following sentences. Comment on the nouns in bold type.

A. 1. The lion is the national emblem of Great Britain. 2. There is perfect freedom in the mountains, but still it belongs to **the eagle**, and **the elk, the badger and the bear**. 3. **The eel** is one of the few creatures in the world that can kill by electrocution. 4. **The parrot** is the cleverest of all the birds, some of them can learn 150 words, 5. **A forget-me-not** is a lovely flower. 6. The **emu** is the largest bird in the world. It resembles **the ostrich**.

B. 1. The human mind is a strange and complex piece of machinery. It takes a lot of understanding. 2. **The calendar** was a very useful invention. 3. I need a **calendar** for the new year. 4. **The radio** was invented long before **television**. 5. **The garden** has always been a religious symbol starting from **the Koran and the Bible**. 6. **The article** is a small word that causes a lot of problems. 7. I love **the ballet**, but I fall asleep in **the opera**. 8. **Television** is a highly competitive business.

C. 1. To her that great house appeared to be the most beautiful one ever erected by **mortal man**. 2. He knew only too well the true nature of man. 3. Does man have no choice of action in the face of such circumstances? The experiences of life show that man does have a choice of action. Man can preserve spiritual freedom, independence of mind. An active life gives man the opportunity to realize values in creative work. 4. The ancient Greeks believed that man could not shape his own

destiny as he was at the mercy of Zeus. Over time, man realized that he did have power over his destiny. Immanuel Kant said that it's the ability to choose that separates man from **the beast**. **Man** has always stood up against the forces of the universe to proclaim, "I AM MASTER OF MY FATE."

Exercise 32. Insert the right article.

1. ... azalea is truly an adaptable shrub as it will grow in all climates. 2. ... rose is one of the oldest flowers in cultivation. 3. ... man is harsher than iron, harder than stone and more delicate than ... rose. 4. Nobody can decide which came first — ... hen or ... egg. 5. ... circus makes people remember their childhood. 6. ... television was invented by the Scottish engineer John Baird in 1926. 7. ... postmark first appeared in England in 1840. 8. ... sea cow is not... cow at all. 9. ... dragon symbolized evil in fairy tales. 10. The apple tree and ... grape are the oldest trees on the Earth. 11. The primary speech organ, the birthplace of our words is ... human heart. 12. ... speaking watch will soon be on ... market. 13. ... apple is ... symbol of New York City. 14. ... pen is mightier than ... sword, and considerably easier to write with.

Exercise 33. Translate into English.

1. Літній час було вперше введено в Англії у 1908 році. Годинник перевели на одну годину вперед. 2. Кенгуру асоціюється з Австралією. 3. Кит – ссавець, але він живе в морі. 4. Слон мешкає в Індії і в Центральній Африці. 5. У багатьох країнах є пам'ятники тваринам: у нашій країні – це пам'ятник собаці, в Індії – слону, у Сполучених Штатах – мавпі. 6. Коли й ким був винайдений телефон? 7. Велосипед – чудовий транспортний засіб. 8. Гітара з'явилась в Іспанії у XIII столітті. 9. Ніхто не знає, коли людина винайшла колесо. 10. Підмет і присудок – головні члени речення. 11. Детектив – один із літературних жанрів. 12. Детективний роман допомагає скоротати час у подорожі. 13. Корова – священна тварина в Індії. 14. Тюльпан — один з найбільш ранніх весняних квітів 15. Долар – грошова одиниця Сполучених

Штатів. 16. У мурах шість ніг. 17. Волинка – музичний інструмент, на якому грають шотландці. 18. Комп'ютер був уперше створений в інженерній школі Пенсільванії в 1946 році. 19. Апельсин – символ штату Флорида. 20. Бог створив чоловіка та жінку. 21. Яке коротке в людини життя! 22. Перо – сильніша зброя, ніж меч.

Exercise 34. Insert the right article.

1. He is ... local priest in ... Anglican church. 2. ... church has a wonderful porch at the front. 3. His parents go to ... church now and then. 4. Bruce was in ... town with his wife to promote the film. 5. The market is an exciting and colourful part of ... town, full of noise and bustle. 6. This is ... small town, everybody knows everybody. 7. She went to ... town where her aunt lived. 8. ... school was a very happy time. 9. I left ... school exactly ten years ago. 10. We met every day after ... school. 11. This is ... school with more than one thousand pupils. 12. ... school was built in 1909. 13. Criminals are kept in ... prison. 14. ... prison was surrounded by a brick wall. 15. ... prison is not the answer to many social problems. 16. Ben was taken to ... hospital with appendicitis. 17. There is a well-equipped laboratory at ... hospital. 18. Melanie went to ... bed but couldn't fall asleep. 19. Why do you always put your shoes under ... bed? 20. Doctors advise me to sleep on ... hard bed. 21. He went to ... University to get education. 22. There is ... university in this small town. 23. There is no place like ... home.

Exercise 35. Translate into English.

1. Кожного дня після школи Біллі ходить у гараж допомагати батьку. 2. Пружини ліжка були зроблені з важкого металу. 3. Дитина виросла. Треба купити їй нове ліжко. 4. Вона працює в англійській спеціалізованій школі. 5. Я не можу дочекатися моменту, коли закінчу школу. 6. Граф Монте-Кристо провів у в'язниці багато років. 7. Він вирив підземний хід під землею та втік. 8. Усі повинні піти до лікарні на медичний огляд (a medical check-up). 9. За шпиталем є невеликий сад. 10. Ми випадково зустрілися в місті. 11. Мій син

хоче вступити до коледжу. 12. Містечко стає більшим, і людям потрібна нова церква. 13. Моя бабуся ходить до церкви в неділю. 14. У гостях добре, але вдома краще. 15. Давай зустрінемося після занять біля школи. 16. Навчання починається через тиждень. Літо так швидко пролетіло! 17. Вони вінчалися в церкві. 18. Церква стояла на пагорбі.

Exercise 36. Read the following proverbs and sayings and give their Russian equivalents.

1. A foul morning may turn to a fair day. 2. A clean fast (пост) is better than a dirty breakfast. 3. A nod from a lord is a breakfast for a fool. 4. After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile. 5. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man wealthy, healthy and wise. 6. All are not saints that go to church. 7. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening. 8. A misty morning does not signify a cloudy day. 9. Go to bed with the lamb and rise with the lark. 10. After dinner comes the reckoning. 11. If you laugh before breakfast you'll cry before supper. 12. Better to go to bed supperless than rise in debt. 13. Hope is a good breakfast but a bad supper. 14. Red sky at night, shepherd's delight. 15. He that goes to bed thirsty rises healthy.

Exercise 37. Insert the right article.

1. Maxim left ... Ritz Hotel after their dinner at ... Annabel's and walked home crossing ... Piccadilly and heading through ... Half Moon Street into ... Mayfair.
2. ... Easter Island in ... Pacific Ocean was discovered in 1722. It is one of ... most mysterious spots on ... earth.
3. I flew to ... UK on the Concorde. I had hardly had a chance to eat a snack, relax and read my book when we were landing at ... Heathrow.
4. ... Gulf Stream is a warm ocean current which flows from ... Gulf of Mexico, along ... south-east coast of ... United States, and north-eastwards in ... Atlantic Ocean.
5. The waters of ... Seine trembled in the hazy sunshine.
6. In the vicinity of the house were ... Rodin Museum, ... French Academy, and ... Hotel des Invalides, housing ... tomb of Napoleon I.
7. T. George had planned ...cruise to ...

Greek islands as ... surprise for his family. They would be sailing around ... Aegean Sea for about a fortnight. 8. The two young women had attended ... Sorbonne at the same time. Their fathers, as it turned out, had been at ... Oxford University. 9. The highest peak in ... North America is ... Mount McKinley. 10. ... Monterey Peninsula juts out into ... Pacific Ocean halfway up ... California coast. 11. The travelers saw an oasis in ... Gobi, but it was a mirage. 12. If you want to see ... Lake Victoria and ... Mount Kilimanjaro, go to ... Kenya. 13. There is a project to turn ... Baikal area into ... Russian Alps.

Exercise 38. Which of the given below geographic names can be used with the definite article?

A. Kilimanjaro, Yenisei, Bermuda, Elbrus, Hudson Bay, Laptev Sea, Urals, Kalahari, Volga, Carpathians, Indian Ocean, Madeira, Etna, English Channel, Palm Beach, Arctic Circle, Olympus, New Forest, South Pole, Bridge of Sighs, Jutland Peninsula, Suez Canal, Swallow Falls, Sicily, Tower Bridge, Kara-Kum, Lake Chad, Bermuda Triangle, Malay Archipelago, Aleutian Islands

B. United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Far East, Brussels, Netherlands, Booker Prize, Hague, Art Theatre, Riviera, Northern Europe, St. James' Park, Peacock Inn, Baker Street, Russian Museum, Salisbury Cathedral, Wailing Wall, Middle East, Southern Africa, Roman Empire, Miami Airport, Nobel Prize, Republic of Ireland, Athens, Winter Palace, Republican Party, Eiffel Tower, National Association of Teachers, Hawaii, Village of Smereka, Hawaiian Islands

Exercise 39. Insert the right article.

I. The hunters got lost in ... Rocky Mountains. 2. ... Buckingham Palace, ... Trafalgar Square, ... Houses of Parliament, ... Tower of London, ... Tower Bridge, ... National Gallery are the usual sights in ... English capital. 3. The six island countries of ... West Indies are ... Bahamas, ... Barbados, ... Cuba, ... Dominican Republic, ... Haiti and ... Jamaica. 4. In the mornings she used to read ... "Vogue" and he usually read ... "Mirror". 5. ... Berlin she had been born in, and where she

had grown up, no longer existed. 6. ... Low Countries include ... Netherlands, ... Belgium, and ... Luxembourg. 7. ... Colorado River flows through ... Grand Canyon. 8. The names of the following streets have the definite article: ... Mall, ... Strand, ... Wall Street, ... Unter den Linden. 9. ... England of the 21st century will be very different from ... England of our days. 10. This producer got ... Nika for this film.

II. Chaucer would have had difficulty in recognizing ... London of Queen Elizabeth, just as Shakespeare would have been lost in ... brick-and-stone London of D. R. Johnson, while Dickens, well as he knew ... London, would have been bewildered by ... steel and concrete London of today.

Exercise 40. Insert the right article.

Ecuador*

Located in ... Middle of ... World and ... American Subcontinent, ... Ecuador has always been known for its strategic geographical location. Fronting ... Pacific Ocean, it has access to ... major commercial centres of the world: ... United States, ... Canada, ... Japan, and due to its proximity to ... Panama Canal, it is within easy reach of ... Atlantic Ocean and ... Europe. To ... East, Ecuador is ... door to ... majestic headwaters of ... Amazon Basin. Many experts in economy and commerce now consider Ecuador as ... point of access to this market of unexploited opportunities that is now opening its doors to the world. Ecuador has become ... place to create ... wealth of ... future. ... Andes divide the country into three basic natural regions: ... coastal plains, ... mountainous highlands and ... humid tropical lowlands, or ... "Oriente" as the Ecuadorians call it. These fertile regions are ... refuge of numerous species of animals and plants that increase ... exportable potential of Ecuador to the world. In recent years there has also been ... rapid increase in ... production of flowers, vegetables, and exotic fruit for export.

Exercise 41. Translate into English.

1. Японія – давня країна на Далекому Сході. 2. Населення України – близько 35 мільйонів осіб. 3. Туреччина розташована на двох континентах – Азії та Європі. 4. Босфор – це протока, що поєднує Мармурове море з Чорним морем. 5. Наполеон народився на Корсиці – острові в Середземному морі. 6. Америка складається з трьох частин: Північної Америки, Центральної Америки і Південної Америки. 7. Червоне море розташоване між Північною Африкою та Аравійським півостровом. 8. Якщо ви поїдете до Єгипту, то побачите Ніл, відомі піраміди, «Долину Королів» і «Долину Королев». 9. Мальта, Кіпр, Капрі – знамениті острови. 10. Амудар'я тече через пустелю Каракуми та впадає в Аральське море.

Exercise 42. Translate into English.

1. Найбільше місто Африки – Каїр, столиця Єгипту. 2. Печора тече на північ і впадає в Баренцеве море. 3. Хто отримав Нобелівську премію в 1958 році? 4. Літак приземлився в аеропорту Майамі. 5. Офіційна столиця королівства Нідерланди – Амстердам. Гаага – резиденція голландського уряду та королівського двору. 6. Ватикан є резиденцією Римської католицької церкви. 7. Берингова протока поділяє Америку й Азію.

Exercise 43. Geographic Test.

1. What are the most famous monuments in Kyiv? 2. The longest river in Italy has the shortest name, consisting of only two letters. What is it? 3. What is the highest point on Earth? 4. What is the longest street in Kyiv? 5. When we think of this river, we picture Paris, the Eiffel Tower and everything that is French. Can you name it? 6. What is the oldest country in the world? 7. What river flows through a city that has a country inside it? 8. Do you know the name of the town where Shakespeare was born? What river does it stand on? Is there any world famous theatre there? 9. Can you say what is the oldest Zoo in the world? 10. Name the smallest country in the world, with the population of just 750 people. 11. What is

the biggest ocean in the world? 12. Name the biggest sea on our planet. What is the smallest one? 13. "The Mother of Rivers" — what river in Europe is called so? 14. There is a neutral country in Europe, which actually hasn't been in wars since 1515. What is it? 15. What is the longest river on the globe? Do you know what the second longest is? 16. What is the difference between a channel and a canal? Name the most famous ones. 17. Name the country in Central Europe with the highest population density. 18. What is the most mysterious spot on the Earth's surface? 19. There is a famous city, which is in danger of going under the water. What is it? 20. What are the oldest books in the history of mankind? 21. What are your favourite places in your city, country or in the world?

Exercise 44. Comment on the nouns in bold type.

1.—"I'm looking for **a Mr. Silver,**" she answered, jumping off her bike. — "Well, you've found him," the man said, "I'm **Mr. Silver.**" 2. Amelia told me she had made a will. "It's all for Catherine. She is **a Silver.** The last of **the Silvers.** And the land I'm leaving for her has belonged to **the Silvers** for almost two hundred years." 3. For her part, she had proved herself to be **a Jar dine** through and through. 4. Excuse me, you have a phone call, Meredith. It's **a Mrs. Alexander.** 5. David was shocked. "You are painting a very strange picture. That's not **the Emma** I know." 6. I am not **the Claudia** of whom you thought, but **an** unimaginable **Claudia** from whom you would recoil. 7. Dear old **Marion!** No words can tell how I miss you! 8. Now I do recognize the practical, sensible **Trisch,** the Woman Who Got Things Done. 9. ... **Sergeant,** can I ask you to help me? 10. She's as eccentric as hell! And whenever I think of her, I think of scarves. She's always worn masses of them, rain or shine, all kinds of weather. Gwenny's a regular **Isadora Duncan,** if you ask me. 11. — You are **a real Childe Harold!** — **And you are a Don Juan!** 12. Would you recognize **a Shagal** from **a Malevich?** 13. — **Is Father in?** — **Not** yet, but **Mother and Aunt** have just come.

Exercise 45. Translate into English.

1. У бібліотеці нашого інституту є повна «Британіка». 2. – Невже це дійсно Васнецов у домі твого родича? – Так. 3. Вас просить якийсь Петренко. 4. Я вже не та Наталя, з якою ти ходила до школи, я виросла. 5. Та ти просто Джеймс Бонд! 6. Лорд Сендвич винайшов бутерброд. 7. – Няня вдома? – Вона в саду з дитиною. 8. Вона справжня Ричардсон. І, подібно до всіх Ричардсонів, завжди всього домагається. 9. Я збираюся купити новий словник – Горнбі або Коллінз. 10. Національна галерея купила Гогена на аукціоні. 11. Ми зовсім не знаємо ділову, практичну Марину. Перед нами зовсім інша Марина. 12. Романюки – великі книголюби.

Exercise 46. Comment on the nouns in bold type.

1. The house drew her back **like a magnet**. 2. They train **like fanatics**. 3. The sea was **like black oil**. 4. There's no fool **like an old fool**. 5. They were **like two peas** in a pod. 6. The moon shone in the purple sky, **like a coin** tossed up and caught mid-game. 7. My wife looks **like a complete knockout** in this frock. 8. "You mustn't be embarrassed," he murmured **in an understanding tone**. 9. They danced **in silence**, cheek to cheek. 10. Why are you talking **in a whisper**? 11. Patsy had always been as solid **as a rock**, hardworking, dependable, devoted and loyal. 12. Gosh, I'm as happy **as a pumpkin** in a patch to see you! 13. "Your words are not flattering," she replied **with a dry smile**. 14. "I can never be yours," she said **with pathos**, and he accepted the words **with a heavy heart**. 15. If you had as little money as **manners**, you'd be the poorest of all the people. 16. They were as different **as chalk and cheese**.

Exercise 47. Insert the article if necessary.

1. David grinned like ... Cheshire cat. 2. Life is funny, she mused, it's like ... circle. 3. Harris and Ben curled their lips like ... sullen teenagers. 4. Why make yourself miserable with ... jealousy? 5. Carl drove like ... maniac. He had to. 6. I am as

happy as ... clam in ... seaweed. 7. She said it in ... low, thoughtful voice. 8. The women looked like ... typical country matrons. 9. The moon shone like ... promise. 10. On this particular morning, she looked as bright and sparkling as ... brand-new penny. 11. "Another dead end," he said in ... miserable tone. 12. I am quite breathless with ... admiration. 13. Her spirits were as light as ... air. 14. I think you may go with ... easy mind. 15. He looks like ... hippie. 16. Why are you looking so gloomy, my love? You've got a face like ... wet weekend.

Exercise 48. A. Match the given phrases with suitable words. Model: 1. As easy as pie, ABC.

1. as easy as ...	the grave
2. as fat as...	a lamb
3. as cold as...	a bat
4. as dead as ...	a doornail
5. as blind as...	a fox
6. as plump as ...	a bird
7. as quiet as ...	pie, ABC
8. as silent as...	a pig
9. as tough as ...	charity
10. as soft as...	pitch
11. as black as ...	a partridge
12. as greedy as ...	leather
13. as free as ...	butter
14. cunning as...	soot

B. Complete the phrases with suitable words. Give as many variants as possible.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. She sings like... | 14. He was as ugly as ... |
| 2. She runs like ... | 15. It was as black as... |
| 3. She swims like ... | 16. She was as white as... |
| 4. She flies like ... | 17. He is as slow as ... |
| 5. It was as light as ... | 18. He is as merry as ... |
| 6. She was as happy as ... | 19. He is as brave as ... |
| 7. She sleeps like ... | 20. He is as blind as ... |
| 8. It was as safe as ... | 21. He is as limp as ... |
| 9. She was as pretty as ... | 22. He is as obstinate as ... |
| 10. He was as busy as ... | 23. It's as old as ... |
| 11. A change is as good as ... | 24. It's as safe as ... |
| 12. It was as hard as ... | 25. He is as deaf as ... |
| 13. It was as heavy as ... | 26. He is as drunk as ... |

C. Use some of the given above phrases to describe the characters and habits of your friends, relatives, teachers, etc. Mind, that your criticism should be mild and friendly.

Exercise 49. Translate into English.

1. «Вибачне, але я дуже поспішаю», – сказала вона тихо. 2. Якщо ти хочеш чогось досягнути, ти повинен крутитися як «білка в колесі». 3. Вона гарна, як картинка. 4. Вона мені як друга мати. 5. Сусіди поставилися до нас із розумінням і симпатією. 6. Ричард поводитьься з нею, ніби з кришталевою вазою. 7. Ненсі могла читати кожного зі своїх дітей, як розкриту книжку. 8. Він схожий на кішку, у якої дев'ять життів – він завжди виходить сухим з води. 9. Слова впали на неї, ніби електричний шок. 10. Невже ти не розумієш, що поводишся нерозумно? 11. Ти не сказав мені нічого нового. Історія стара як світ. 12. – Здається, піде дощ. – А мені здається, що піде сніг. 13. Небо було схоже на бездонну криницю. 14. Я в розпачі, а ви поводитесь, як

безвідповідальні люди. 15. – Я поговорю з ним. – Ні, ні. Це буде ніби червона ганчірка для бика. 16. Чесно кажучи, для мене світ схожий на «мильну оперу».

Exercise 50. Comment on the use of articles with nouns in bold type.

I. Amanda always remembered her childhood with **a feeling of bittersweet nostalgia**. 2. He looks like **a man of great heart**. 3. Olivia Wainright was **a woman of impeccable character, high principles, and down-to-earth common sense**. 4. He did it in **the flick of an eyelash**. 5. The question was on **the tip of her tongue**. 6. We'll set off at **the crack of dawn** tomorrow. 7. She knows Yorkshire like **the back of her hand**. 8. He was **a creature of habit**. 9. She had **a great sense of style**. 10. We are right in **the middle of Christmas preparations now**.

II. **The face of a person** shows what life he has lived. 12. Grammar isn't just **a set of rules**, is it? 13. I think I could do with **a quick cup of coffee**. 14. **A bar of fruit and nuts chocolate** is a good snack. 15. Can you give me **a piece of sensible advice**? 16. They promise **a spell of good weather at the end of the month**.

Exercise 51. Insert the article if necessary.

1. ... beginning of ... detective story should be mysterious and gripping. 2. ... beginning of ... novel was boring but ... end was fantastic. 3. In big cities people have to live in ... blocks of ... flats. 4. Julia worked hard and soon was at ... top of ... class. 5. The snow lay thick on ... roof of ... house. 6. ... roof of ... private house needs regular care. 7. Chris had ... feeling of ... complete and ... utter love. 8. For her, the Union Jack was not merely ... national emblem of Great Britain, but ... symbol of ... justice, ... democracy and ... freedom. 9. ... piece of ... information we've just got is very timely. 10. They sat down on a bench under ... shade of ... weeping willow. 11. ... proof of ... pudding is in the eating. 12. Great treasures lie hidden in ... depths of ... World Ocean. 13. That's ... other side of ... coin, so to say. 14. I know him like ... palm of my hand.

Exercise 52. Translate into English.

1. Цей детектив намагається дійти до суті справи. 2. Починаючи з ранньої весни, селяни встають із першим проблеском зорі. 3. Мораль цієї байки повчас. 4. Згряя голубів розмістилася на даху собору. 5. У мого друга підвищене почуття справедливості. 6. Невже ти віриш, що в тому, що він каже, є хоч доля правди? 7. Шекспір вірив у колесо фортуни. 8. Круговорот життя нескінченний, і він ніколи не змінюється. 9. Доля людини залежить від дуже багатьох речей. 10. Високо в небі ми побачили арку веселки. 11. З вершини пагорба можна було побачити панораму Флоренції. 12. Поведінка жінки непередбачлива. 13. Група другокурсників вивчає італійську мову. 14. У мене зламалася машина, і тепер мені потрібна кругленька сума грошей, щоб відремонтувати її. 15. На роялі стояла фігурка солдата. 16. Фігура моделі має відповідати певним вимогам.

Exercise 53. Comment on the use of articles with nouns in bold type.

1. Matilda, a sensitive and brilliant girl, was very quick to learn. 2. The dictionary, **a Collins**, is the most reliable source of information for me. 3. Ben and Andy, undisciplined **boys**, drove many teachers to despair. 4. Tatyana, **a colleague** of mine, invited us to her birthday party. 5. Pushkin, the great Russian **poet**, loved autumn very much. 6. Walt Disney, the famous film **animator and producer**, created Disneyland, a large pleasure **park**, which was opened in California in 1955. 7. The next day, **a Tuesday**, a telegram came. 8. We had some wine for dinner, **a bottle** of Italian white wine. 9. **President Washington** was an outstanding man. 10. Who is **Prime Minister** of the UK? 11. Was the meeting of **the President and the Prime Minister** unofficial? 12. The artist Stubbs painted mostly horses. 13. **Colonel Baden-Powell, the founder** of the Boy Scout movement, was an Englishman. 14. Mind, it won't work. As long as I'm **head** of this company, I will handle all of our top customers. 15. As long as I'm here, you'll respect Bruce. He's still **chairman**. 16. You see, Nigel, as **managing director**

of Jardine's, I have the last word. **17. The Queen** acts on the advice of **the Prime Minister**.

Exercise 54. Insert the article if necessary.

I. Mr. Marshall is a well-known economist, ... expert in his field. 2. ... Princess Margaret is known for her charity work. 3. Helen Westwood, ... professor of philology, studies the slang of teenagers. 4. Tracey, ... monitress of the group, kept the register. 5. ... Doctor Johnson will accept you in a minute, madam. 6. There lived once two brothers, ... good and unremarkable men. 7. Taras Shevchenko, ... world-famous Ukrainian poet, was a master of style. 8. Brian is ... personnel manager of our firm. 9. Many delegates spoke at the conference: ... chemist Petrenko, ... ecologist Nazarchuk, ... biologist Ostapchuk.

II. ... academician Lichatchyov was a great authority in this country. 12. He is ... President, so he has the last word. 13. Will ... Prime Minister Blair discuss it with ... Queen? 14. We are looking forward to July, ... month of our graduation. 15. I went into the town, ... large village really, looking for a hotel.

Exercise 55. Translate into English.

1. Байрон, великий англійський поет, боровся за свободу Греції. 2. Нам дуже сподобався їхній будинок – невелика двоповерхова будівля на березі річки. 3. Він – президент маленької південноафриканської республіки. 4. У президента були переговори з прем'єр-міністром. 5. Зимовий палац був побудований архітектором Растреллі. 6. Усі діти люблять Міккі Мауса, відомого мультиплікаційного персонажа. 7. Андрій Тихонов – голова нашої фірми. 8. Професор Ніколаєв був вибраний деканом математичного факультету. 9. Собака, величезна вівчарка, охороняла будинок ночами. 10. Діти, пустотливі підлітки, часто приходили до нас пограти в теніс. 11. На Різдво тітка Соня і дядько Антон приїздять до нас. 12. Мій друг – віце-президент великої компанії. 13. Картина, невелике полотнище, коштувала купу грошей. 14. Ківі, тропічний фрукт, багатий на вітамін С.

Exercise 56. Read and translate the following sentences, paying attention to the phrases in bold type.

1. **Step by step** we are getting nearer to our goal. 2. They walked **from room to room**, admiring what they saw. 3. **Day after day** things are improving. 4. We've been working **side by side** for so many years. 5. She read the foreign text slowly, **line by line**. 6. We call each other **from time to time**. 7. The fellow kept grinning **from ear to ear**. 8. It was **all a big lie from start to finish**. 9. I must tell you that **from beginning to end** you acted most foolishly. 10. He is a gentleman **from head to toe**.

Exercise 57. Translate into English.

1. День за днем вона мріяла про зустріч із ним. 2. Вони живуть душа в душу. 3. Око за око, зуб за зуб. 4. Ми промокли з голови до ніг. 5. Почався шторм, і катер шбурляло з боку в бік. 6. Книжка така цікава, що я знаю її від А до Я. 7. Вони зустрічали всі труднощі пліч-о-пліч. 8. Вони прийшли на зустріч під ручку. 9. Ви коли-небудь зустрічалися віч-на-віч? 10. Машина і водій злились в єдине ціле. 11. У батька і сина має бути взаєморозуміння. 12. Господар і помічник працювали з ранку до ночі. 13. Вони нерозлучні, ніби рука і рукавиця. 14. Вони дуже бідні і живуть надголодь.

Exercise 58. Read and translate the sentences. State what parts of speech are substantivized and explain the use of articles with them.

1. He never stopped looking for **the unexpected**. 2. We reward **the courageous and the wounded**. 3. This meeting is for me like a jump into **the unknown**. 4. Now I am reading a book by I. Murdock "**The Red and the Green**". 5. It's still unclear when **the officials** are going to take decisive measures. 6. If there is one secret weapon that's possessed by **the successful**, it is that they are highly organized. 7. Ben often thought regretfully about **the past**. 8. Try to learn to sort

the good from **the bad**. 9. **The Greeks** built a wooden horse that **the Trojans** took into the city. 10. Must I understand the answer as **a negative**?

II. Don't feel jealous, it's a him, not a her I'm dining with tonight. 12. I hope I'll get **a five** for the test. 13. We talked about what we wanted to do, in the war and after, if there was an after. 14. The play was still running, it was a sell-out at weekends. 15. And the sky now was **a hard metallic blue**. 16. **The Downs** are an area of low grassy hills in the South of England. 17. The poor man lived among the **down-and-out** in the city Liverpool.

EXERCISE 59. Insert the right article.

1. This book is about the dazzling world of ... rich and ... powerful. 2. Come in, come in, out of ... cold. 3. Her coat was ... cast-off from her cousin. 4. Blackie's skin was dark, it was ... nut brown. 5. Things have taken a turn for ... worse. 6. Emma was relieved at last that it was out in ... open. 7. I felt claustrophobic all of ... sudden. 8. He felt just ... opposite. 9. She always tried to see ... best in people. 10. The prospect of a new business deal gave her ... high. 11. Her eyes were ... startling blue. 12. The village was deserted, and it looked as if ... locals had left it. 13. You've said you like the house, and yet there's ... but in your mind; I know you. 14. I vaguely remember that the house became a home for ... elderly. 15. My father, an archaeologist, seems to prefer ... past to ... present. 16. The Governments of many countries are doing ... near impossible to stop terrorism.

Exercise 60. Use the right article if necessary.

1. ... English will endure any amount of ... humiliation and ... suffering if you can promise them ... nice cup of... tea at ... end of it. 2. There is ... strong tradition of ... hard work and ... good manners in ... English Internet School. And ... terrific atmosphere! 3. At one end of ... town stood ... old church. Most of ... shops lay beyond ... church.

4. ... teddy bear has come out of the nursery and into ... auction room to fetch ... massive prices. ... bears are one of ... few collectables that touch ... heart. They are

very loving. 5. ... cosmetic surgery was once ... extravagance of ... rich and famous, but nowadays more and more people are going under ... knife in ... pursuit of ... better body and face. 6. Two thousand years ago 20 000 people lived in ... Pompeii, ... city in ... southern Italy, off ... Bay of ... Naples. ... Pompeii was built at ... foot of ... Vesuvius, ... volcano 4,000 feet high. 7. ... most famous battle in ... English history was ... Battle of Hastings. 8. ... traffic warden is ... man or ... woman who controls car parking in towns. 9. Before ... driver has passed ... driving test, he must carry ... red and white L-plate on... back and on ... front of ... car. 10. ... head of ... Church of England is ... Archbishop of Canterbury. 11. ... emirate is ... country that is ruled by ... emir. ... emir is ... Muslim ruler, especially in ... South-West Asia and ... West Africa. 12. ... British Finance Minister is called ... Chancellor of ... Exchequer. 13. When ... woman agrees to marry ... man, he gives her ... engagement ring. 14. ... head of ... British university is called ... vice-Chancellor. 15. ... life is easier than you would think; all that is necessary is to accept ... impossible, do without ... indispensable, and bear ... intolerable. 16. ... Hawaii is ... state which is composed of many islands in ... middle of ... Pacific Ocean. 17. The people of ... Hawaiian Islands speak the Polynesian language.

Exercise 61. Translate into English.

1. Синоптики повідомляють, що погода нарешті покращується. 2. Мій друг – невірний романтик. Він вірить у все краще в людях. 3. Зараз я читаю поему Т. Г. Шевченка «Катерина». 4. Чим раніше ти ухвалиш рішення, тим краще. 5. Не кажіть погано про відсутніх. 6. Чим сильніша буря, тим швидше вона пройде. 7. Він з іншого світу, він один із обраних, із привілейованих. 8. – Я космополіт. – А я консерватор. 9. Небо було блідо-блакитного кольору, а море – темно-зеленого. 10. Моя подруга працює у школі для глухонімих. 11. Я дивлюся новий серіал – «Зухвалі та красиві». 12. Усі ми шукаємо в цьому житті ідеал. 13. У молодих і старих, у бідних і багатих є свої радощі та свої проблеми. 14. Молодець, ти заслуговуєш на п'ятірку.

Exercise 62. Read the text and retell it. Comment on the nouns in bold type.

Venice — La Serenissima.

For these two days Vanessa became Frank's and Bill's guide, showing them places in Venice. These were small, unique art galleries, museums and churches off **the beaten track**, shops where **the best bargains** were to be had, popular eating places favoured by **Venetians in the know**. "Shall we take **a gondola up the Grand Canal**, Vanessa? It's still **the most spectacular trip**, isn't it?" Bill asked, feeling **a sudden rush of happiness** surging up in him. "Absolutely. And I'd love it. It's ages since I've done it myself, and I guess the Grand Canal personifies Venice, doesn't it? Besides, I find gondolas a very relaxing way to travel."

They sat with their backs to **the gondolier**, who was **in the prow**. Now they were facing St. Mark's Basin, **the vast expanse of water** that rolled up **to the quay**. **The gondola** slid slowly up the Grand Canal, past the ancient palazzos, full of priceless treasures, **works** of art by the great masters. The houses were built on stilts, just as Venice itself was built on **pilings** pounded into the sand, silt, and rock centuries ago. Sinking, Vanessa thought, **with a shudder**, they say it's sinking. And it was, very slowly, even though some of the rot had been stopped. How terrible if it all sinks. What **a tragedy** that would be. Directly in front of them now were **the island of San Giorgio, the Church of the Salute, and the Dogana**, the three pearl buildings to **the entrance** of Venice, which were turning golden in **the late afternoon sunlight**. "The light of Turner," Bill said, "and **the sky** has gone **a peculiar yellow, the yellow** which Turner captured so perfectly **on canvas**. I've always loved **the paintings** he did of Venice." Fading sunlight caught the cupolas of the Basilica, giving **the pink, terra-cotta, ocher, and powdery yellow** a dusky, golden **cast**. All these colours of Venice blended in a delicate mix, with just the hint of **green** here and there. And everywhere the sense of **blue ... blues** bleeding into **watery grays**.

Exercise 63. Use the article if necessary.

I. Glancing up, Bill scanned ... sky. It was ... soft, cerulean blue, filled with ... white clouds. There were no ...warplanes in ... sight. ... armored Land Rover came down ... street and came to ... stop next to him. ... driver was ... British journalist, Geoffrey Jackson, ... old friend, who worked for ... Daily Mail. "... explosion came from over there," Jeffrey said, "Want ... lift?" "Sure do, thanks," Bill replied and hopped into ... Land Rover. As they raced along ... street, Bill said aloud, "It was more than likely ... bomb was lobbed into ... Sarajevo by ... Serbs in ... hills, don't you think?" "Absolutely," Geoffrey agreed, "but we are supposed to leave ... town today. For ... week's relaxation and rest in Italy."

II. ...light in ... piazza was silvery, ... sky leaden, ... faint mist was rising from ... lagoon and ... canals were in ... veil of ... grey on this cold winter's afternoon. Bill walked slowly across ... St. Mark's Square, not caring about ... weather in ... least. It was ... relief to be in ... Venice after ... battlefields of ... Bosnia. ... Venetians loved this city, La Serenissima they called it, this city of ... churches and ... palaces floating on ... water, brimming with ... treasures of ... art and ... architecture. Bill thought it was one of ... most intriguing and evocative places in ... world.

Exercise 64. Read the text and comment on the use or on the absence articles.

Retell the text.

Bill Fitzgerald, chief foreign correspondent for CHS, the American cable news network, was now a war correspondent, and it was his job to bring the news to the people. World news. American news. Business news. Bill Fitzgerald was a renowned newsman, the undoubted star at the Cable News Systems, noted for his measured, accurate but hard-hitting reports from the world's battlefields and troublespots, be it Iran, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel or Iraq. Whenever flare-ups happened, Bill and his crew were right in the thick of it. Feverishly filming, wanting to be graphic, moving, vivid, and hard-hitting.

People trusted him, had confidence in him, and his newscasts had huge success on television. Bill always followed the old journalistic rule of thumb:

WHO, WHEN, WHERE, WHAT, and HOW, which had been taught to him by his father, a respected newspaperman. As a newsman Bill could never become involved with the events he was covering. He had to be dispassionate, objective and balanced. Like a bystander, watching in a sense. But sometimes, he couldn't help getting involved. It got to him occasionally, ... the pain, the human suffering. And it was always the innocent who were the most hurt. Wars killed the soul, drained the spirit, and damaged the psyche.

Bill's crew were his cameraman, Mike Williams, and Joe Alonzo, his soundman who had done telecasts to the States with him for many years now. They had met about ten years ago and had been fast friends ever since. And even when they were in different parts of the world, they still stayed in constant touch. They were exceptionally close, shared the same interests and understood each other perfectly, they were usually on the same wavelength.

(after B. Bradford)

Exercise 65. Insert the article if necessary.

1.... teachers are like weather, one minute good, one minute bad. 2. Opening ... fridge door, Jake took out ... beer, opened it and drank ... cold beer from ... bottle, enjoying it; ... beer always tasted better from ... bottle. 3. She is on ... diet, so she ordered ... calorie-free dinner. 4. ... evidence of ... happy marriage is when ... husband and ... wife obviously enjoy each other's company. 5. We'd like to have ... wedding in ... fall, in ... early October, just as ... foliage begins to turn yellow. 6. Emma's eyes rested on ... memorandum again. Here was ... opportunity she had been waiting for and she seized it. 7. ... red suits her; she's got ... great style. It's ... special kind of chic only ... French seem to have. 8. ... plane now was climbing up through ... sky, so blue that its clarity hurt ... eyes. It's ... sky from ... Turner painting in ... National Gallery, Emma thought, ... Yorkshire sky on ... spring day when ... wind has driven ... fog from ... moors. 9. He is ... music man and makes ... constant travels from one end of ... globe to ... other. 10. After ... light supper she went to ... bed early. Almost immediately she fell into ... sound sleep, and it was ...

dreamless sleep for most of ... night. Then just as ... dawn was breaking she awakened with ... start and sat bolt upright in ... bed.

Exercise 66. Insert the article if necessary.

1. My Grandmother was ... true original. Strong of character, she truly ruled our family with ... iron hand. In ... velvet glove, of course. 2. Maxim was at ... centre of her thoughts. He was her world — ... sun, ... moon, ... stars. 3. He had ordered ... chilled white wine; it was ... young wine and it was ... perfect choice. 4. It was ... beautiful night, warm, balmy, gentle. ... ink-black sky was sprinkled with ... stars, and there was ... hazy full moon. 5. "Harrow! That's ... marvellous school! Winston Churchill, ... Prime Minister of England, went to Harrow." 6. I'm looking for ... Miss Rosie. I was told she was ... barmaid here. 7. "Yes," she said in ... soft whisper. "Why, you sound like ... scared little church mouse." 8. ... marmalade is usually made from ... oranges. It is usually eaten for ... breakfast with ... toast. 9. ... woman must be ... genius to create ... good husband. (*Balzac*) 10. "... Royals" is ... serial, which portrays ... life of ... members of ... Royal Family in ... United Kingdom. 11. It was ... cold Saturday morning at ... beginning of ... month. ... first snap of ... frost was in ... air, after ... mild October of ... Indian-summer weather. But nonetheless, it was ... sparkling day, sunny, with ... bright blue sky.

Exercise 67. Insert the article if necessary.

I. It had rained earlier in day and as Maggie left house, she lifted her eyes to sky. Sun was coming out again, and quite suddenly rainbow trembled up there above trees, perfect arc of pink and blue, violet, and yellow. Maggie thought it was good omen. Her mother had been most positive person she had ever known, one who had always believed in pot of gold at end of rainbow, and bluebirds bringing happiness. Mom was eternal optimist, she thought.

II. I lay in bed, staring at clock in dim light of room. I had awakened sooner than I usually did. Although I was early riser, and always had been, I generally slept until six. Sliding out of bed, I went to window, opened blind, and stood peering

out. It was still dark, but soon it would be dawn. I let myself drift with my thoughts and felt rush of tears. Blinking them away, I took firm hold of myself and went to bathroom. After pinning up my hair under cap, I took quick shower. Few minutes later, as I toweled myself dry, I found myself glancing at corner of bathtub near taps.

LESSON 3

Topic: Kyiv Shevchenko University

Grammar: Types of Sentences. Subject, Predicate.

Constructions: There is... There are...

I. Phonetic assignment.

1. Practice exercises № 6,7,8 p.p. 34-36.

II. Text

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

Taras Shevchenko University or officially the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, colloquially known in Ukrainian as KNU is located in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine. It is the third oldest university in Ukraine after the University of Lviv and Kharkiv University. Currently, its structure consists of fifteen faculties (academic departments) and five institutes. It was founded in 1834 as the University of Saint Vladimir, and since then it has changed its name several times. During the Soviet Union era, Taras Shevchenko University was one of the top three universities in the USSR, along with Moscow State University and Leningrad State University. It is ranked as the best university in Ukraine in many rankings. Throughout history, the university has produced many famous alumni including Nikolay Bunge, Mykhailo Drahomanov, Mykhailo Hrushevskyy, Nikolai Berdyaev, Mikhail Bulgakov, Viacheslav Chornovil, Leonid Kravchuk, Oksana Zabuzhko, and many others.

Taras Shevchenko University is named after Taras Shevchenko, a major figure in Ukrainian literature and art. It is an institution of higher education that trains specialists in many fields of knowledge and carries out research. It is considered the most prestigious university in Ukraine and a major centre of advanced learning and progressive thinking. It consists of more faculties and departments, and trains specialists in a greater number of academic fields, than any other Ukrainian educational institution.

Nowadays, as it has done throughout its history, the University retains its role of a major center of learning and research as well as an important cultural center. Its academics and students follow the long-standing traditions of the highest academic standards and democratic ideals. At present, the student body of Taras Shevchenko University totals about 20,000 students; this number includes almost 2,000 students at the Institute of International Relations which is attached to Taras Shevchenko University.

As training highly qualified specialists has always been the main goal, the faculties and departments constantly revise their curricula and introduce new programs. A number of faculties offer 4-year Bachelor's and 2-year Master's Degree programs, together with traditional 5-year Specialist Degree programs. Currently the stress is on student's ability to work independently and meet employer's requirements, thus practical experience in the field being of foremost importance. The curricula of all Taras Shevchenko University faculties are based on the combination of academic instruction with student's research work and the combination of thorough theoretical knowledge with specific skills. Having acquired theoretical knowledge in the first and the second year, in their third year undergraduates choose an area to specialize in. At the same time they choose a field for their independent study, joining elective special seminars; the results of research are usually presented at the meetings of students' scientific societies or at scientific conferences, the most interesting results are published.

Taras Shevchenko University graduates work in institutes of higher learning, research institutes, in industry, governmental agencies, public organizations and private companies. Admission to Taras Shevchenko University is open to both Ukrainian and international applicants. Taras Shevchenko University maintains contacts with many universities and research centres throughout the world.

1. Answer the questions:

1. Where is the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv located?
2. What are the oldest universities in Ukraine?
3. How many faculties are there in the University?
4. How many institutions are there in the University?

5. When was the University founded?
6. How is the university ranked in Ukraine?
7. What famous personalities studied at this university?
8. Whom is the University named after?
9. What activity is the University famous for ?
10. How many students study at the university at the moment?
11. Who includes this number of students?
12. What is the curricula of the faculties at the university based on?
13. Where do the University graduates work?
14. For whom are the opportunities opened at the University?
15. With whom does the University communicate around the world?

2. Find in the text English equivalents to the given Ukrainian words or word-combinations. Make up your own sentences with them:

1. to be located in ;
2. several times;
3. institution of higher education;
4. advanced learning;
5. long-standing traditions ;
6. democratic ideals;
7. highly qualified specialists;
8. curricula;
9. Bachelor;
10. industry.

3. Find in the text the following words and word-combinations and translate them into Ukrainian. Make up your own sentences with them:

1. академічні відділи;
2. один з найкращих;
3. протягом усієї історії;
4. назвати на честь;
5. впливова персона;
6. прогресивне мислення;
7. додаватися до;
8. представлений на;
9. міжнародні заявники;
10. дослідницькі центри.

4. Tell about your native University (30-35 sentences).

GRAMMAR BOX

1. Use “there is(are)” construction in the necessary tense form.

1. Look! _____ their telephone number in the letter. 2. Chichester is a very old town. _____ many old buildings there. 3. Excuse me, _____ a restaurant near here? 4. How many students _____ in your group? 5. I was hungry but _____ anything to eat. 6. _____ a football match on TV last night. 7. _____ many people at the meeting? 8. Look! _____ an accident. Call the ambulance! 9. _____ 24 hours in a day. 10. This box is empty. _____ nothing in it. 11. _____ somebody at the airport to meet you when you arrive tomorrow. 12. When we arrived at the cinema _____ long queue outside.

2. Ask questions to the following statements, then answer them according to the pattern.

Pattern: There is a good programme on TV tonight.

- Is there a good programme on TV tonight?

- Yes, there is.

There aren't any theatres in my town.

- Are there any theatres in your town?

- No, there are not/there aren't.

1. There is a cat in the window. 2. There are a few changes in the text. 3. There are plenty of glasses in the cupboard. 4. There were a lot of people at the stadium. 5. There isn't anything on the plate. 6. There wasn't anybody in the room. 7. There are difficult exercises in this book. 8. There is something on the shelf. 9. There will be some interesting programmes on TV tomorrow. 10. There are several empty seats in the room. 11. There weren't any pears on the plate.

2. Define the types of sentences according to the purpose of utterance.

1. Charles Dickens was born at Landport, Portsmouth. 2. She doesn't work. 3. Do you like sport? 4. What a dreadful weather it is! 5. She couldn't help laughing. 6. Where were you yesterday? At the theatre. 7. He is an engineer. 8. Flowers smell. 9. Spring! 10. How wonderful! 11. What a lovely day we are having! 12. Come to the blackboard! 13. You speak German, don't you? 14. Stop talking! 15. Open the window, please! 16. Beautiful! 17. Do come to see me tomorrow! 18. Do you live in a village? 19. Who lives in this room? 20. Ukrainian is my native language.

3. Point out one-member and two-member sentences. Say a) if they are extended or unextended, b) if the two-member sentences are complete or incomplete.

1. Ben closed his eyes to think clearly for a moment. 2. "Two cups of coffee, please," ... young Flynn timidly ordered. ... "What else do you want?" – "Jam turnover", replied the child. 3. Why are you standing here? Because of the rain. 4. Freedom! Bells ringing out, flowers, kisses, wine. 5. No! To have his admiration, his friendship, but not at that price. 6. She is a doctor. 7. Birds fly. 8. Frosty! 9. Is she at home? Naturally. She's asleep. 10. What was she doing? Reading.

4. Define the kinds of sentences according to the purpose of utterance.

Laura was terribly nervous. Tossing the velvet ribbon over her shoulder, she said to a woman standing by, "Is this Mrs. Scott's house?" and the woman, smiling queerly, said, "It is, my lass". Oh, to be away from this! She actually said, "Help me God!" as she walked up the tiny path and knocked. To be away from these staring eyes, or to be covered up in anything, one of those women's shawls even! I'll just leave the basket and go, she decided. I shan't even wait for it to be emptied.

Then the door opened. A little woman in black showed in the gloom.

Laura said, "Are you Mrs. Scott?" But to her horror the woman answered, "Walk in, please, miss," and she was shut in the passage. "No," said Laura, "I don't want to come in. I only want to leave this basket."

The little woman in the gloomy passage seemed not to hear her. "Step this way, please, miss," she said in an oily voice, and Laura followed her.

5. Point out two-member sentences (say whether they are complete or incomplete) and one-member sentences.

1. We must go to meet the *bus*. Wouldn't do to miss it. (*Cronin*).
2. Obedient little trees, fulfilling their duty. (*Kahler*).
3. Lucretius knew very little about what was going on in the world. Lived like a mole in a burrow. Lived on his own fat like a bear in winter. (*Douglas*).
4. "How did he look?" "Grey but otherwise much the same." "And the daughter?" "Pretty." (*Galsworthy*).
5. And then the silence and the beauty of this camp at night. The stars. The mystic shadow water. The wonder and glory of all this. (*Dreiser*).
6. "I'll see nobody for half an hour, Macey," said the boss. "Understand? Nobody at all." (*Mansfield*).
7. "Mother, a man's been killed." "Not in the garden?" interrupted her mother. (*Mansfield*).
8. Garden at the Manor House. A flight of grey stone steps leads up to the house. The garden, an old-fashioned one, full of roses. Time of year, July. Basket chairs, and a table covered with books, are set under a large yew-tree. (*Wilde*).

LESSON 4

Topic: English as a Global Language

Grammar: Present Tenses

I. Phonetic assignment.

1. Practice exercises № 10,11,12 p.p.38-40.

Text 1.

English is a global language

Because English is so widely spoken, it has been referred to as a «global language». While English is not an official language in many countries, it is the language most often taught as a second language around the world. It is also, by international treaty, the official language for aircraft/airport communication. Its widespread acceptance as a first or second language is the main indication of its worldwide status.

English is only in the course of the last hundred years that English has become a world language.

In Shakespeare's time it was a «provincial» language of secondary importance with only 6 million native speakers.

English has become a world language because of its establishment as a mother tongue outside England, in all the continents of the world. This exporting of English began in the seventeenth century, with the first settlements in North America. Above all, it is the great growth of population in the United States, assisted by massive immigration in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, that has given the English language its present standing in the world. Nowadays over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue.

There are numerous arguments for and against English as a global language. On one hand, having a global language aids in communication and in pooling information (for example, in the scientific community). On the other hand, it leaves out those who, for one reason or another, are not fluent in the global language. It

can also lead to a cultural hegemony of the populations speaking the global language as a first language.

A secondary concern with respect to the spread of global languages (including major languages other than English such as Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, etc.) is the resulting disappearance of minority languages, often along with the cultures and religions that are primarily transmitted in those languages. Language death caused by English has been particularly pronounced in areas such as Australia and North America where speakers of indigenous languages have been displaced or absorbed by speakers of English in the process of colonization. The expansiveness of the British and the Americans has spread English throughout the globe.

The major varieties of English in most cases contain several sub varieties, such as Cockney slang within British English, Newfoundland English, and the English spoken by Anglo-Quebecers within Canadian English, and African American English within American English. English is considered a language with no variety being clearly considered the only standard. Because of English's wide use as a second language, English speakers can have many different accents, which may identify the speaker's native dialect or language.

Just as English itself has borrowed words from many different languages over its history, English words now appear in a great many languages around the world, indicative of the technological and cultural influence of English speakers. Several languages have formed on an English base – Tok Pisin was originally one such example. There are a number of words in English coined to describe forms of particular non-English languages that contain a very high proportion of English words – *Franglais*, for example, is used to describe French with a very high English content (spoken mostly in the border bilingual regions of Quebec).

One should say that English is not an easy language to learn. There is a big problem of spelling, of the large number of exceptions to any rule. This language is very idiomatic and the prepositions are terrible. English is one of those languages which may seem easy in the beginning, but then the bridge between basic

knowledge and mastery takes a long time to cross. But if you cross this bridge it will give you great satisfaction. You will be able to speak to people from other countries, to read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What language is widely spoken in the world?
2. Why is English taught as a second language around the world?
3. What are the arguments for and against English as a global language?
4. When was English like a «provincial» language?
5. Why has English become a world language?
6. What varieties and sub varieties of English are known?
7. What can identify English speakers' different accents?
8. What could affect the disappearance of minority languages?
9. What caused language death in Australia and North America?
10. What spread the expansiveness of the British and Americans throughout the globe?
11. What has English borrowed from many different languages over its history?
12. Where do English words appear now?
13. Why is English not an easy language to learn?
14. What advantages do people have who know foreign languages?
15. Why is it necessary to learn English?

II. Find in the text the following words and word-combinations, read the sentences with them and translate them into Ukrainian. Make up your own sentences with them.

1. to be referred;
2. treaty;
3. a mother tongue;
4. a settlement;
5. assisted by;
6. aids;
7. lead to;
8. minority of languages;
9. expansiveness;
10. a problem of spelling.

III. Find English equivalents to the given Ukrainian words and word-combinations read the sentences with them and translate them into Ukrainian:

1. широке визнання;
2. "провінційна" мова;
3. установа;
4. з одного боку;
5. під час об'єднання інформації;
6. культурна гегемонія;
7. у першу чергу;
8. оратори корінних народів;
9. вважається ;
10. задоволення.

IV. Write a composition on a topic “The main reasons of becoming English a global language”.

Read more: <http://study-english.info/>

Джерело: http://www.english-easy.info/topics/topics_English_World_Language1.php#ixzz5Obv2AVeg

GRAMMAR BOX

Present Tenses

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Indefinite and the Present Continuous.

1. Mr Smith (teach) us at present. He (substitute) for Mr Reese, who (be) our regular teacher. 2. “I (go) to visit Peter tonight. He (leave) tomorrow morning.” – “He (come) back the same day?” - “I (not/know).” 3. John often (stay) at a hotel when he (come) to town, but tonight he (stay) with us. 4. The fourth class always (meet) on the 18th floor, but our class (meet) on the 17th floor. However, since they (paint) our regular classroom now, we (go) to meet in the club-room today. 5. “Nick (leave) today.” - “What train he (take) for his journey?” - “He (catch) the 5.50 train.” 6. The mechanic (repair) my car today. So I must go to work by the underground. 7. “You (write) him tonight?” - “Yes, I always (write) him on his birthday. You (want) to send any message?” - “Certainly.” 8. John (say) he (leave) for Chicago on the fifteenth. 9. I (go) to the seaside on my holiday. 10. My brother (come) to see me next week 11. Whenever I (call) at the Smiths’ home, they (play) cards. I really (think) they (play) every night.

2. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Indefinite and the Present Perfect.

1. What (to be) your name?” – “My name (be) always Cole.” 2. “You (read) this book?” – “Yes.” – “What you (think) of it?” 3. I (not/be) to a zoo before. It (be) a nice feeling to go somewhere you never (be) before. 4. “You (know) Nick?” “Yes.” – “How long you (know) him?” – “I (know) him for 10 years.” 5. There (be) a lot of things I (want) to do for a long time and I (not/do) them. 6. You

(realize) we (know) each other for quite a period of time now? And this (be) the first occasion you (ask) me to come with you. 7. “You (know) the girl who just (leave) the shop?” – “Yes, that (be) Bella York.” – “She (be) a customer of yours?” – “Not, exactly. She (be) here several times, but she never (buy) anything.” 8. Come in, I (be) awake since sun-up. 11.1 (not/see) your pictures for a long time. Can I look round? 9. It’ll be good to see him again. How long he (be) away? It (seem) ages. 10. I (know) you nearly all my life, but I never (see) you so excited about anything.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Many people believe that our climate (change) very markedly. 2.1 (collect) the pictures with bridges since I graduated from the University. Now I (collect) enough to organize an interesting exhibition. 3. She (read) a fairytale to the children since breakfast. They (not/, finish) yet. 4. Those people (wait) for a tram for the last fifteen minutes. I’m afraid, they don’t know that the electricity (go) out. 5. What (happen) to Mary? John (ring) her up the whole, evening and nobody (answer). 6. “You (come) out at last,” he said. “Well, I (stand) here long, and (listen) to the nightingale.” 7. So, you (arrive). We just (speak) of you. 8. “How long you (know) about it?” - “I (know) it all the time.” 9. “Why you (turn) off the music?” – “I (play) the records for hours; I’m tired now.” 10.1 definitely (decide) to give Pendle up.

5. Open the brackets using the verbs in one of the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous tenses:

1. This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books. 2. What you (to do) here since morning? 3. Lena is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. Today she (to help) her mother since morning. They already (to wash) the floor and (to dust) the furniture. Now they (to cook) dinner together. 4. He (to run)

now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest. 5. What they (to do) now? – They (to work) in the reading room. They (to work) there for already three hours. 6. Where he (to be) now? - He (to be) in the garden. He (to play) volleyball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time. 7. I (to live) in Manchester. I (to live) in Manchester since 1998. 8. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work) here for fifteen years. 9. You (to find) your notebook? - No! I still (to look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it. 10. You (to play) with a ball for already three hours. Go home and do your homework. 11. Wake up! You (to sleep) for ten hours already. 12. I (to wait) for a letter from my cousin for a month already, but (not yet to receive) it. 13. She already (to do) her homework for two hours; but she (not yet to do) half of it. 14. I (to wait) for you since two o'clock. 15. What you (to do)? - I (to read). I (to read) for already two hours. I already (to read) sixty pages.

LESSON 5

Topic: Taras Shevchenko

Grammar: Past Tenses

I. Phonetic assignment.

1. Practice exercises № 13,14 p.p. 41-42

II. Text .

Taras Shevchenko

The great poet, ardent patriot, thinker and humanist, Taras Shevchenko, is at one and the same time an outstanding master of Ukrainian painting and graphic art, the founder of critical realism and the folk element in Ukrainian fine arts.

Taras Hryhorovych Shevchenko was born in a serf family in the village of Moryntsi of Kyiv Governorate of the Russian Empire (now Cherkasy region) March 9, 1814. Taras Shevchenko was a Ukrainian poet, artist and humanist. His literary heritage is regarded to be the foundation of modern Ukrainian literature and, to a large extent, the modern Ukrainian language. Shevchenko also wrote in Russian and left many masterpieces as a painter and an illustrator.

Shevchenko was orphaned at the age of eleven. He was taught to read by a village precentor, and loved to draw at every opportunity. Shevchenko went with his Russian aristocrat landlord Pavel Engelhardt to Vilna, 1828–31, and then to Saint Petersburg. There he met the Ukrainian artist Ivan Soshenko, who introduced him to other compatriots such as Yevhen Hrebinka and Vasyl Hryhorovych, and to the Russian painter Alexey Venetsianov. Through these men Shevchenko also met the famous painter and professor Karl Briullov, who donated his portrait of the Russian poet Vasily Zhukovsky as a lottery prize, whose proceeds were used to buy Shevchenko's freedom on May 5, 1838. In the same year Shevchenko was accepted as a student into the Academy of Arts in the workshop of Karl Briullov.

He began writing poetry while he was a serf and in 1840 his first collection of poetry, «Kobzar», was published. Shevchenko also wrote plays. In 1842, he released a part of the tragedy «Mykyta Hayday» and in 1843 he completed the

drama «Nazar Stodolya». While residing in Saint Petersburg, Shevchenko made three trips to the regions of modern Ukraine, in 1843, 1845 and 1846.

In 1844, distressed by the condition of Ukrainian regions in the Russian Empire, Shevchenko decided to capture some of his homeland's historical ruins and cultural monuments in an album of etchings, which he called «Picturesque Ukraine». Shevchenko was sent to prison in Saint Petersburg. He was exiled as a private with the Russian military Orenburg garrison at Orsk, near Orenburg, near the Ural Mountains.

Taras Shevchenko spent the last years of his life working on new poetry, paintings, and engravings, as well as editing his older works. But after his difficult years in exile his final illness proved too much. Shevchenko died in Saint Petersburg on March 10, 1861, the day after his 47th birthday.

The creative work of Shevchenko, which was closely tied with the reality of that period and was based on the national-liberation movement, was basically connected with and directed into the future. It is an important stage in the development of realism and the folk element in art. Ukrainian artists refer to the artistic heritage of Shevchenko as one of the greatest and most valuable national traditions.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the name of Taras Shevchenko famous all over the world?
2. When was he born?
3. What is Taras Shevchenko`s literary heritage?
4. At what age was he orphaned?
5. When did he go to Vilna?
6. Whom did Taras Shevchenko meet in St. Petersburg?
7. When did he get his freedom and was accepted as a student into the Academy of Arts?
8. What is the name of his first collection?
9. What else did he write (except poetry)?

10. How many trips did the great poet make to the regions of modern Ukraine?
11. Why did the ardent patriot decide to capture some of his homeland's historical ruins and cultural monuments?
12. Why was Taras Shevchenko exiled?
13. How did he spend the last years of his life?
14. When did he die?
15. What is the main character of his creative works?

II. Find in the text the following words and word-combinations, read the sentences with them and translate them into Ukrainian. Make up your own sentences with them:

1. a serf family;
2. an Governorate;
3. to be regarded to;
4. a precentor;
5. to proceed;
6. to be distressed by smth;
7. engraving;
8. an exile;
9. to refer to;
10. valuable.

III. Find English equivalents to the given Ukrainian words and word-combinations, read the sentences with them and translate them into Ukrainian:

1. палкий патріот;
2. спадщина;
3. значною мірою;
4. поміщик;
5. бути прийнятим;
6. під час проживання (проживаючи);

7. захопити / привернути щось;
8. мальовничий;
9. бути засланим;
10. бути тісно пов'язаним з.

GRAMMAR BOX

Past Tenses

1. Open the brackets using the verbs in one of the Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous tenses:

1. Imagine my delight when I (do) really well in all my exams! My childhood dream (come) true and I (become) a student of the university. 2. He admitted that it (to be) too long since he (to see) them. 3. Emma, who (to listen) attentively, knew with absolute certainty that he (to speak) the truth. 4. The scientists (to work) around the clock, they (to try) to raise funds for further research. 5. Not many people know that once Oxford (be) the capital of England. Charles I (make) it the capital in 1642 and it (remain) the capital of the country till 1645. 6. I (to arrive) over an hour later. My car (to break) down on my way there. 7. There was a motorbike by the fence. It (to break) down and the rider (to try) to fix it. So Andy (to stop) to see if he could help. 8. My brother (work) in a bank for about five years, and actually he wasn't very ambitious or career-minded. Then a new manager (persuade) him to take the job more seriously, so he (start) studying to become a manager himself. For five years he (go) to evening classes to get qualifications he needed... but it was worth it. 9. It (snow) when I (get up) this morning. The children next door (make) a snowman. I quickly (put on) my warm clothes and (race) outside to help them. 10. Ann was worn out. The baby (cough) all night and she (not to get) any sleep. 11. Our team (play) really well. We (win) at half time, but in the end we (lose). 12. Kate was a successful model before she (become) a teacher. She (earn) a lot of money for a few years but then she (give) it

all up for the classroom. 13. When my mother (come) downstairs this morning, she couldn't believe her eyes. We (do) all the washing-up and (made) breakfast for her. We (work) for an hour before she (wake up). 14. It was 1 o'clock and the dog from next door (bark) for two hours. I wondered what (happen) there. 15. My friend was 26 last month. He (start) working for the company when he (be) eighteen. He quickly (climb) the career ladder and not long ago he (become) the youngest managing director the company ever (appoint).

2. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English using the Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous tenses:

1. Я писав курсову роботу про поезії Т. Шевченка, коли мені зателефонував Богдан. 2. Він вимкнув телевізор та піднявся у спальню. 3. До кінця жовтня він закінчив перекладати статтю про сучасну українську літературу, і на початку листопада її надрукували. 4. Марійка йшла поряд з Олегом і про щось говорила йому, коли я побачив їх у парку. 5. Вона виглядала якоюсь іншою: трохи схудла і змінила зачіску. 6. Він глянув на годинник у холі, була пів на третю. Вони сиділи тут вже три з половиною години. 7. Він не хотів обідати в нас, тому що вже поїв в університеті. 8. Ледве я зробила домашнє завдання, як до мене прийшов товариш, котрого я знала вже багато років. 9. Він змушений був визнати, що пройшло багато років із тих пір, як він брав відпустку. 10. Вона дуже жалкувала про те, що багато років не була в місті, в якому народилася. 11. Анна повісила у шафу сукню, яку щойно приміряла. Річ була занадто вузькою. 12. Як довго ти набирав цей текст на комп'ютері? – Я працював дві години. 13. Вони вже запізнювались, але не могли вийти, тому що йшов сильний дощ. 14. Увечері ми поїхали до центру міста. Багато людей дивилися концерт на площі, деякі співали, інші танцювали. 15. Я ніколи на займався водними лижами раніше. Уперше я зробив це під час подорожі на Кіпр.

3. Open the brackets and put the verb into the correct tense, either the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect:

1. You (find) the money which you (lose) yesterday? – Yes, I (find) it in the pocket of my coat when I (come) home. 2. The rain (stop) but a strong wind is still blowing, 3. You (see) Nick today? – Yes, but he already (leave). 4. We never (see) him. We don't even know what he looks like. 5. She (meet) them in the Globus theatre last afternoon. 6. How long you (know) him? – We (meet) in 1996, but we (not see) each other since last autumn. 7. He (live) in St. Petersburg for two years and then (go) to Siberia. 8. When he (arrive)? – He (arrive) at 2 o'clock. 9,1 (read) this book when I was at school. 10.1 can't go with you because I (not finish) my lessons yet. 11. The clock is slow. – It isn't slow, it (stop). 12. He (leave) for Canada two years ago and I (not see) him since. 13. This is the fifth cup of coffee you (have) today! 14. It is the most beautiful place I (visit). 16 I (not see) Nick lately. Anything (happen) to him? – Yes, he (get) into an accident three weeks ago. Since that time he (be) in hospital.

4. Translate the following sentences using the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect.

1. Де містер Андерсен? – Він поїхав у Гаагу. – Коли? – Декілька днів тому. – А я ніколи не був у Нідерландах, хоча хочу там побувати вже кілька років. 2. Ви коли-небудь були в Санта-Барбарі? – Так. – Коли Ви там були востаннє? – Минулого року 3. Де Анна? Чому вона не прийшла в інститут? Я її сьогодні не бачив. З нею щось трапилось? – Ні, Анна тут. Вона тільки-но пішла на лекцію. Але лекція вже розпочалася, тому ти не зможеш зараз із нею поговорити. 4. Ви були в театрі на Бродвеї? Що Ви там дивились? Коли Ви були там останній раз? 5. Останнім часом я не отримувала листів (hear from) від своїх батьків. – Коли ти отримала останній лист? – Місяць тому. З тих пір я вже надіслала їм декілька листів. 6. Підемо в ресторан пообідати? – Із задоволенням. Я ще не обідав. – А коли Ви снідали? – Пізно вранці, але я уже давно хочу їсти. 7. Погода змінилася з учорашнього дня. Дуже холодно,

іде сніг і дує сильний вітер. 8. Вони вже пішли? – Так, вони вийшли рівно о сьомій. 9. Вони познайомились пів року тому у моєї подруги, але з тих пір не бачилися. 10. Я сумую за своєю родиною. Мені здається, я не був удома вже цілу вічність. Моє відрядження триває вже цілу вічність. 11. Ви вже написали контрольну роботу? Покажіть мені її. 12. Давно ви приїхали? Бачили його? – Я приїхала вчора. Я бачила його і говорила з ним сьогодні після сніданку. 13. Місяці три тому він поїхав в Африку, з тих пір ми не зустрічались. 14. Я давно пришла сюди. Я тут із 9 години. 15. Він навчився плавати в дитинстві. Вони тоді були на півдні.

6. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English using the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous tenses:

1. Ми знаємо одне одного вже чотири роки. 2. Я завжди хотів вивчати англійську мову. 3. Де Ніна? – Вона вже дві години як удома. 4. Де діти? – Вони все ще граються надворі. 5. Мій брат уже три роки як інженер. 6. Мій друг знає англійську мову з дитинства. 7. Я вже пів години спостерігаю за тобою. 8. Ваш брат ще хворий? – Ні, він уже одужав. Він уже три дні займається фізикою. Він хоче одержати відмінну оцінку на іспиті. 9. Мені вже давно хочеться прочитати цю книжку. 10. Я вже двадцять хвилин намагаюся знайти мій старий зошит. 11. Вони вже десять років живуть у Нью-Йорку. 12. Моя тітка – артистка. Вона завжди любила театр. 13. Ваш тато вже повернувся з Півночі? – Так, він уже два тижні як удома. 14. Я вже три дні про це думаю. 15. Моя сестра п’є каву з молоком. А я завжди надавав перевагу чорній каві.

LESSON 6

Topic: Weather and Climate

Grammar: Future Tenses

I. Phonetic assignment.

1. Practice exercises № 15, 16 p.p. 43-44

II. Text 1.

British Weather and Climate

The climate is the average weather conditions of a definite place. It is made up of the average summer and winter temperature, the amount of sunshine, the direction of the winds, the average rainfall, etc.

The British Isles are surrounded by the ocean and have an insular climate. The climate is moister and more equable than that of Central Europe.

Western winds that flow from the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. The climate is mild and strong frosts are rare.

There are three things that chiefly determine the climate of the United Kingdom: the position of the islands in the temperate belt; the fact that the prevailing winds blow from the west and south-west and the warm current — the Gulf Stream that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England. All these features make the climate more moderate, without striking difference between seasons. It is not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer. Average British temperatures do not rise above 32°C in summer and do not fall below – 10°C in winter.

So, the British ports are ice-free and its rivers are not frozen throughout the year. The weather on the British Isles has a bad reputation. It is very changeable and fickle. The British say that there is a climate in other countries, but we have just weather. If you don't like the weather in England, just wait a few minutes.

It rains very often in all seasons in Great Britain. Autumn and winter are the wettest. The sky is usually grey and cold winds blow. On the average, Britain has more than 200 rainy days a year. The English say that they have 3 variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, and when it

rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily, that they say «It's raining cats and dogs».

Britain is known all over the world for its fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it's impossible to see anything within a few meters. The winter fogs of London are, indeed, awful; they surpass all imagination. In a dense fog all traffic is stopped, no vehicle can move from fear of dreadful accidents. So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and very changeable.

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

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What are British Isles surrounded by?
2. What is the climate of Britain?
3. What influences on the climate of Great Britain?
4. What things determine the climate of the United Kingdom?
5. What is the difference between the seasons?
6. When are the rivers frozen and why?
7. What is very changeable and fickle?
8. What do British people say about the climate of UK?
9. How many rainy days does Great Britain have?
10. What is Britain known all over the world for?
11. What is awful in Britain in winter?
12. What can't move when it is fog?
13. What are the main rivers in London?
14. What is the land covered by?
15. What is green around a year?

II. Find in the text the following words and word-combinations, read the sentences with them and translate them into Ukrainian. Make up your own sentences with them.

1. a definite place;
2. to be surrounded by smth;
3. to be moister and more equable;
4. chiefly to determine;
5. prevailing;
6. to be frozen throughout the year;
7. to surpass;
8. in a dense;
9. a fear of smth;
10. to be abundant.

III. Find English equivalents to the given Ukrainian words and word-combinations read the sentences with them and translate them into Ukrainian:

1. напрямок вітрів;
2. пояс;
3. теплі течії;
4. вражаюча відмінність;
5. непостійний;
6. транспортний засіб;
7. жахливий;
8. вологий;
9. бути вкритим чимось;
10. луки та огорожі.

Text 2.

Worrying about the weather

It's a well-known fact that the English spend more time complaining about the weather than anything else.

Why are we so worried about our weather? The answer is that we cannot accept the fact that, unlike the rest of Europe, we have a terrible climate. It may be colder in Scandinavia, but at least they have the excitement of snow. We hardly ever have snow, just rain, sleet and fog. But when we say to each other, "Isn't it dreadful weather today? It's pouring with rain", we sound surprised, as though it is very unexpected, when in fact it has been raining every day, for two weeks.

Surprisingly, few people take much notice of the weather reports in the newspapers, on radio and television. For a start, no one really understands, what they mean when the forecasters use words like "depression" and "anticyclone". And anyway, we never believe what they say will happen. Also we like to be surprised.

No conversation ever starts in England without a comment on the weather. It is almost a formality, like shaking hands. "How do you do? Nice day today", or "How do you do? A bit parky, isn't it?" Parky means cold, and is only used when talking about the weather. Other typical comments on the weather are, "What's the weather like down your way?" or "What time did the rain get to your part of the world?"

Then there are people who pretend they know exactly what the weather will do next. That sort of person is always convinced that it will get worse. While sunbathing in 80 degrees of heat, they will say, "There's a nasty nip in the air. We'll have frost tomorrow morning".

The only time that we do want cold weather is at Christmas, when everyone is dreaming of a white Christmas. These days, it always seems to snow in April instead of December, and then not very much. Snowmen are becoming almost extinct.

As we refuse to accept that it rains most of the time, we always dress in the wrong clothes. The only people who are always prepared for rain are businessmen who carry umbrellas, even during the hottest months.

Because it rains so much in this country, everyone cheers up when it is sunny. Girls have only one idea – to get brown before the good weather comes to an end. But even when the weather is marvelous, we can't help complaining after a while. For the first week everyone is happy. Then gradually the complaints start. "Too hot", "unbearable", people say. We actually want it to rain again. We deserve all the bad weather we get.

1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a well-known fact about the weather in England?
2. Who has got a terrible climate?
3. Where may it be colder?
4. What do the Englishmen hardly ever have?
5. Where do people take much notice of the weather reports from?
6. Who doesn't understand the meaning of the words "depression" and "anticyclone"?
7. Who uses the words "depression" and "anticyclone"?
8. What doesn't ever start without a comment of the weather?
9. When do the Englishmen use the word "parky"?
10. Who is always convinced that the weather will get worse?
11. What do people say while sunbathing in 80 degrees of heat?
12. When do the Englishmen want cold weather?
13. Who is always prepared for rain?
14. When does everyone cheer up?
15. What do British people say when the weather is good?

GRAMMAR BOX

Future Tenses

1. Open the brackets using the verbs in one of the Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous tenses:

1. If the car (to be) out of order again, you (to have) to call the service station, but I doubt if they (to be able) to serve it very quickly. 2. Nobody (to know) what (to happen) in ten or twenty years if life (to get) tougher and tougher. 3. The tourists hope that the tornado (to finish) before they arrive in California. I (to write up) my lab reports tomorrow. 4. I (to write up) my lab reports at six o'clock tomorrow. 5. I (to finish) my lab reports by six o'clock tomorrow. 6. Tomorrow I (to begin) writing up my lab reports as soon as I get back from my lectures. I always try to write my essays between three and six p.m. The other students usually (to return) to the Hall of Residence by seven o'clock. I (to finish) all my lab reports by the time they come, so that we (to go) for a walk together. 7. By the time I get back from the cinema, my family (to have) gone to bed. 8. When you come to my flat tomorrow, I (to read) your dissertation. I (to have) my tea by the time you come. 7. Don't drop in at my flat tomorrow. I (to wash) my hair. 9. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening. 10. What you (to do) tomorrow? 11. What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow? 12. You (to play) cricket tomorrow? 13. You (to complete) this essay by next Sunday? 14. When you (to go) to see your friend Nastya next? 15. How many pages you (to read) by five o'clock tomorrow?

2. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English using the Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous tenses:

1. До того часу, як ти прокинешся завтра вранці, ми вже пів години будемо летіти над Європою. 2. Якщо її не буде завтра вдома, залиште записку. 3. Садівник підстриже кущі та дерева, розчистить доріжки, спалить листя до того, як настане зима. 4. Я б хотіла знати, чим буде займатися мій

брат, поки нас не буде вдома. 5. Не хвилюйся, я не забуду тебе. Я буду згадувати про тебе вдень і вночі. А ти будеш мене пам'ятати? 6. Ми повіримо тобі тільки після того, як ти розкажеш правду. 7. Перш ніж ви усвідомите це, ваші діти виростуть. 8. Нам краще знайти наші місця, перш ніж почнеться вистава. 9. Ірина не зможе приєднатися до нас сьогодні ввечері. Вона буде доглядати сусідських дітей. 10. До того часу, як прийде поліція, детектив уже дві години буде вивчати місце злочину. 11. До того часу, як ти доберешся додому, піца вже буде готова. 12. Щойно він згадає цю кумедну сцену, він почне сміятися. 12. Якщо я буду в Нью-Йорку у травні, ми обов'язково зустрінемося. Але я не знаю, чи отримаю я візу. 13. Можеш дивитися телевизор тільки після того, як прибереш свою кімнату. 14. Їй цікаво, чи будуть ці квіти гарно рости, якщо вона посадить їх у затінку. 15. Ніхто не може сказати мені точно, чи буде лікар працювати сьогодні. Якщо буде, то мені доведеться йти на прийом.

LESSON 7

Topic: Tourism in Ukraine

Grammar: Modal Verbs

I. Phonetic assignment.

1. Practice exercises № 16, 17 p.p. 44-45

2. Text.

Tourism in Ukraine

From ancient times to our days has been known that Ukraine has rich grounds, beautiful nature, which were great treasure for conquerors. Thanking for a lot of natural reserves and natural national parks, beautiful places, green tourism has preconditions for increase.

You may travel in the different ways, from north to south, from the west to east, and you will see a lot of natural amenities, situated in the territory of Ukraine, natural reserves, endless steppes, village fields with sunflowers and golden wheat. Accounting about all natural riches of our country may take a lot of time, because here are a lot of interesting, except parks and reserves. After visiting of the beautiful places you will be sure in availabilities of green tourism in Ukraine. This form of tourism promotes the development of small business in agrarian regions, helps villagers to improve their financial position. Development of the green tourism in our country increase spontaneously. Federation of promoting and development of the green tourism, founded in 1996, informs and helps to promote green tourism in Ukraine. The most active regions in the green tourism development are Trans-Carpathian, Ivano-Frankivsk 's , Vinnitsa's, Kiev's, Lviv's, Poltava's and Crimea's regions. Year in year out other regions is added to the lists of regions with developed green tourism

Ukraine attracts more than 20 million foreign visitors every year. Visitors primarily come from Eastern Europe, but also from Western Europe (6.3 million) and the USA and also Canada. The country is the eighth most popular tourism destination in the world.

Ukraine is a destination on the crossroads between central and Eastern Europe, between north and south. It borders Russia and is not far from Turkey. It has mountain ranges-the Carpathian Mountains suitable for skiing, hiking, fishing and hunting. The coastline on the Black Sea is a popular summer destination for vacationers. Ukraine has vineyards where they produce native vines, ruins of ancient castles, historical parks, Orthodox and Catholic Churches as well as a few mosques and synagogues. Kyiv, the country's capital city has many unique structures such as Saint Sophia Cathedral and broad boulevards. There are other cities well known to tourists such as the harbour town Odesa and the old city of Lviv in the west. The Crimea, a little «continent» of its own, a popular vacation destination for tourists for swimming or sun tanning on the Black Sea with its warm climate, rugged mountains, plateaus and ancient ruins. Cities there include Sevastopol and Yalta-location of the peace conference at the end of World War II. Visitors can also take cruise tours by ship on the Dnieper River from Kyiv to the Black Sea coastline. Ukrainian cuisine has a long history and offers a wide variety of original dishes.

Since 2005 citizens of European Union, USA, Canada and Switzerland no longer require a visa to visit Ukraine for tourism purposes. In addition, no visa has been required for citizens of Russia, and other CIS countries.

1. Answer the questions:

1. When was the Federation of promoting and development of the green tourism founded?
2. What are the most active regions in the green tourism development?
3. How many million of foreign visitors does Ukraine attract every year?
4. How many million of people come from Western Europe?
5. Where do visitors of Ukraine come from?
6. Which country is the eighth most popular tourism destination in the world?
7. Where is Ukraine situated?

8. What mountains does Ukraine have?
9. What is a popular summer destination for vacationers?
10. What unique facilities are there in Kyiv?
11. What is called a small continent and a popular place to relax in Ukraine?
12. Where is the location of the peace conference at the end of World War II?
13. Since when do the citizens of the European Union, the United States, Canada and Switzerland no longer need a visa for visiting Ukraine for tourist purposes?
14. Which citizens do not need a visa to visit Ukraine for tourism purposes since 2005?
15. Which countries do not require a visa for citizens?

2. Find in the text the following words and word-combinations, read the sentences with them and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. to be great treasure for conquerors;
2. a lot of natural amenities;
3. to be sure in availabilities;
4. to increase spontaneously;
5. vacationers;
6. mosques and synagogues;
7. a harbour town;
8. popular vacation destination;
9. to promote the development;
10. sun tanning.

3. Find English equivalents to the given Ukrainian words and word-combinations, read the sentences with them and translate them into Ukrainian:

1. передумови для збільшення;
2. нескінченні степи;
3. природні заповідники;

4. натуральні багатства;
5. плоскогір'я;
6. федерація сприяння та розвитку;
7. насамперед;
8. туристичний напрям;
9. гірські хребти;
10. міцні гори.

MODAL VERBS

Must

Exercise 1. Comment on the meanings of the modal verb *must*.

1. Who says A must say B. 2. Knowledge must be gained by ourselves. 3. What everybody says must be true. 4. What can't be cured must be endured. 5. I felt sure it must be a ghost, a visitor from another world. 6. I think we must rely only on ourselves. 7. We must not look for a golden life in an iron age. 8. Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. And so should Caesar. 9. Well, I must have looked an ass. 10. My matches must have fallen out. I believe I must have dropped them somewhere just by the bridge. 11. At work today, my boss told me that I must stop sleeping. 12. He realized he must do it. 13. Henry must be still sleeping. 14. – Must I send the fax and write the contract today? – You needn't send the fax, but you certainly must write the contract. 15. Phil must have been looking for the right girl all his life. 16. There must be a legal loophole, a way out of this ridiculous marriage. 17. After all, if you are a teacher, you must, by nature, be an original and creative person.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets using the right form of the infinitive after verb *must*.

1. He looks intelligent. He must (be) a good chess player. 2. They must still (play chess), they really must (make) a break. 3. Ted looks upset. He must (lose) the game again. 4. The friends must (play) chess non-stop the whole day.

5. "Something must (keep) the children," said Aunt Molly. "They must still (look) for the dog." 6. She went red in the face. She must (offend). 7. He must (know) about her state of mind long before, but finally he came to say that they must (do) something about it. 8. I realized that it must (be) a wrong word to use in a lady's presence, and that now I must (apologize). 9. He must never (be) poor. How should he know what poverty is? 10. The Browns must (fail) to get in touch with us. 11. The children must never (suffer), however difficult the situation may be. 12. Janice's number is still engaged. She must (be) on the phone all morning. 13. The Dean must (misunderstand) me. I didn't really mean that. 14. "Oh, you mustn't (go) yet." he protested. "You must (come) and see my new kitchen." – "Oh, it must (cost) you a fortune with all those new prices!" 15. She must really (make) your life unbearable all these years.

Exercise 3. Make sentences according to the model.

Model: All the shops are closed. – It must be Sunday.

Nell is crying. – She must be having some problems.

The girl turned pale. – She must have been frightened.

1. He lives in a cell. 2. They're shouting at each other. 3. I don't think he is telling the truth. 4. I can't find my purse anywhere. 5. The dress is gorgeous. 6. The leaves on the trees are golden. 7. The two sisters look alike. 8. The little girl is blowing out the candles on the cake. 9. I phoned you last night but I got no answer. 10. He was shining like a new penny. 11. Everybody is congratulating the producer. 12. The patient is in the maternity ward of the hospital. 13. The creature is green and has an antenna on its head. 14. The audience is shouting for more. 15. The hotel had no vacancies.

Exercise 4. Make the following sentences opposite in meaning using the words given below.

1. He must be very competent in economics. 2. Brian must have been very experienced in mountaineering. 3. They must have realized the danger. 4. The

lawyer must have found the clue to the crime. 5. The committee must have been informed of the coming changes. 6. Everybody must have done the wrong thing. 7. This young man must have had any chance to succeed. 8. The fax must have reached him at last. 9. The doctor must have read my mind. 10. The detective must have understood the policeman's words. 11. The poor thing must have been aware of it all the time. 12. The parents must have been quite conscious of the child's strange ways. 13. The landlady must have been very careful in choosing the tenants. 14. She must have loved him all her life. 15. He must have done something about it, I can see some changes in the design.

to fail, to misinform, to be incompetent, no, to misunderstand, to be inexperienced, to be unaware, to be unconscious, to be careless, to dislike.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Ви повинні слідувати інструкції і в жодному разі не маєте натискати на цю кнопку. 2. Щоб викладати граматику, ви маєте зрозуміти, що мова – це система. 3. Щоб приготувати гарний торт, ви маєте спочатку гарно збити яйця. 4. Він повинен бути дуже сильним. Подивіться на його біцепси. Він, очевидно, тренується вже багато років. 5. Ти не маєш приходити додому так пізно. Ті, певне, не можеш зрозуміти, що це небезпечно. 6. Він, напевне, не впізнав її. Життя, мабуть, було дуже суровим до неї. 7. Диктор, напевне, неправильно вимовив це складне японське ім'я. 8. Луїза, певне, знову закохалася. Достатньо просто подивитися на неї. 9. Поранений, певне, був непритомний декілька днів, перш ніж мисливці знайшли його. 10. Удома, напевне, знову нікого немає. Очевидно, всі пішли на концерт.

Exercise 6. Analyze the meanings of the modal verb *have (to)*.

1. Everybody had a really enjoyable experience last night. 2. James had a farm on which he raised sheep. 3. Does he really have eight children? 4. Have a seat, please. I have to make a call before we leave. 5. You've just broken the law and you shall have to answer for it. 6. Norris had to learn a couple of hard lessons on

his road to the top. 7. We'll have to label all the goods which we have to sell. 8. – When will you actually have to report? – I have no idea. 9. I think I'll have a snack, then I'll have look at the paper, maybe I'll have a nap before I return to my studies. 10. Dad has something to tell you, Nick, and he has to say it right now. 11. I have been living here for a couple of weeks and I have already fallen in love with the place. 12. Do I have to have another checkup, doctor? 13. Teachers have to be performers.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into Russian, paying attention to the meaning of the verb *have (to)*.

1. He had to raise his voice to be heard through the rising gale. 2. You don't have to cheer up if you don't want to! 3. Jane has to get up early to catch the coach. 4. You'll have to say it to his face. 5. I had to run for my life! But for my feet I would have long been dead! 6. Just think of the arrangements that have to be made. And the people we have to fetch. 7. You'll have to be very cautious, it wouldn't do for you to get caught. 8. He had to submit to his fate. He had no choice. 9. From now on, my son, you'll have to earn your own living. 10. Mary had to invent a story to escape from the house. 11. I understand, darling. Work has to come first. 12. It was something she had to put up with. 13. It was the cross he had to bear in life.

Exercise 8. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. Mr. Bucket has to support his elderly parents. 2. We'll have to admit that she is right. 3. They had to turn to a private detective. 4. Michael has to read a lot for tomorrow's exam. 5. These contracts have to be filed. 6. Whether they like it or not they will have to do it. 7. Everybody has to be very careful with this device. 8. She had to study hard last semester. 9. I shall have to go out and greet the guests. 10. Again I have to have tinned food for dinner!

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *have* (to)

1. The car broke down so I ... go by bus.
2. We arrived too early so we ... wait.
3. Nobody likes it when he ... get up early in the morning.
4. The building ... be demolished. It's not safe.
5. My passport was out of date so I... renew it.
6. If weather conditions get any worse, the climbers .. give up.
7. The manager told me I... reduce my lunch breaks.
8. If you broke it, you ... pay for it.
9. The old man told me he ... work very hard when he was my age.
10. If business hadn't improved, they ... close down.
11. I... learn Spanish at the moment because I need it for my job.
12. If I hadn't passed the exam, I... take it again.
13. It... be ready by the end of the week or you won't get paid.
14. I regret to ... inform you of the sad news.
15. ... the Queen ... tell a black lie?

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Сьогодні Олександрю треба поїхати до центру міста, тому що в нього там ділова зустріч.
2. Нарешті вона купила собі машину, і тепер їй не доводиться користуватися автобусом.
3. Якщо ви хочете отримати гарну освіту, то вам необхідно багато працювати.
4. Я не можу піти з вами на вечірку, мені доведеться сидіти зі своєю молодшою сестрою.
5. Якщо він хоче бути здоровим, йому прийдеться слідувати порадам лікаря.
6. Учора ми хотіли поїхати на пікнік, але не змогли, тому що, замість цього, нам довелося приймати неочікуваних гостей.
7. Містер Річ дуже заможний. Йому не доводиться заробляти на життя.
8. Більшість овочів можна їсти сирими, їх не треба готувати.
9. По суботах моїм дітям не треба лягати спати о восьмій годині, як звичайно, вони можуть не спати до десятої.
10. Сьогодні мені не потрібно готувати домашнє завдання, я все зробила вчора.
11. – Вам іноді доводиться їздити у відрядження, чи не так? – Іноді трапляється.
12. Психологу доводиться допомагати людям долати труднощі, чи не так?
13. Мері довелося уважно слухати, щоб зрозуміти його.
14. Їй довелося підкоритися його волі.

To Be (to)

Exercise 11. Comment on the form and meaning of the modal verb *to be (to)*

1. We are to decide it right now. 2. It was the first and the last ceremony I was to see. 3. Who is to do the talking today? 4. What am I to tell my parents? 5. The Government was to have reduced inflation. 6. When he found what his fate was to be, he got very enraged, he wouldn't submit to it. 7. I thought she was my love forever but it was never to be. 8. She couldn't make up her mind whether the letter was to be answered or not. 9. There was a fair in our little town and we put on red silk robes and painted our faces red. I was to tell people's fortunes. 10. "You are not to blame. How were you to know that they could have drugged me?" 11. Who was to have done the shopping? 12. A fortuneteller told me that I should be rich one day. I should soon be married, and after that I was to have a severe illness, from which I was to recover. My next adventure would be to cross the water, after which I was to return to my country. 13. Whatever will be will be! You are to discover very soon that it can't be helped. 14. How was I to know all this was going to happen this summer? I just thought it was going to be a great lazy summer. How was I to know Carl Ray would come to town and turn everything into an odyssey? 15. Some months later she was to remember his words and wonder. 16. This was the way it was meant to be. 17. The new tax was to have been introduced last year, but the Verhovna Rada boycotted it.

Exercise 12. Translate into English.

1. Що ж мені робити, сер? Чи маю я поїхати? 2. Ми домовилися зустрітися завтра. 3. Детектив повинен провести розслідування. 4. Детектив мав провести розслідування, але обставини змінилися. 5. Прем'єр-міністр має вилітати в Ірак через тиждень. 6. Генерал мав вилітати на Балкани, але ситуація змінилася, і пілоту довелося повернути літак назад. 7. Ніна мала зробити багато речей, але забула про них. 8. Я знала, що це повинно було трапитися. 9. Він мав виступити на конференції, але несподівано захворів. 10. Який безлад! Хто мав прибирати сьогодні? 11. Ні, в жодному разі ви

нікому не повинні говорити про це! 12. Вони збиралися одружитися, але це так і не трапилося. 13. Звідки я мав знати, що це доля? І що йому судилося стати моїм чоловіком? 14. Ти не з'їси жодної цукерки перед обідом, а то я дуже на тебе розсерджуся. 15. Вони попрямували до залу, де мав відбутися аукціон.

Exercise 13. Comment on the form and meaning of the verb *need*.

1. You need to take more care of your kids. 2. – Do you really need my help? – You needn't worry, I'm fine. 3. You needn't finish the work if you are to leave, it can wait. 4. I need nobody to keep me occupied. 5. My cousin needed a new suit for his graduation ceremony so I took him to Marks and Spencer's. 6. I didn't need a coffee break, I needed a break from coffee. 7. You just need someone to love. 8. We needn't have taken so much food for the picnic. 9. We didn't need to go shopping. The fridge was full. 10. His followers are ready to help him when he needs them. 11. Need I tell you that you needn't have taken so much trouble? 12. He doesn't really need to go. 13. You needn't have done the shopping. We are dining out tonight. 14. What the boy needs is a good whipping. 15. Where have you been?! need you badly. 16. I think everybody needs a hero. Young or old, you need someone you can look up to.

Exercise 14. Make sentences according to the model.

Model. He wore a hat. It wasn't necessary. – He needn't have worn a hat.

He didn't wear a hat. It wasn't necessary. – He didn't need to wear a hat.

1. She invited him. It wasn't necessary. 2. They didn't arrive early. It wasn't necessary. 3. They arrived early. It wasn't necessary. 4. She didn't invite them. It wasn't necessary. 5. He took the exam. It wasn't necessary. 6. She went to the bank. It wasn't necessary. 7. The teacher didn't help him. It wasn't necessary. 8. The teacher helped him. It wasn't necessary. 9. He didn't take the exam. It wasn't necessary. 10. She didn't go to the bank. It wasn't necessary. 11. She went to the doctor. It wasn't necessary. 12. He didn't go to a language school. It wasn't necessary. 13. He went to a language school. It wasn't necessary. 14. She didn't go to the doctor. It wasn't necessary.

Exercise 15. Complete the sentences with *mustn't*, *needn't*, *don't* (*doesn't*) *have* (*to*).

1. You ...pay. It's free. 2. You ... forget to call me. 3. You ... shout. I'm not deaf. 4. You ... hurry. There's plenty of time. 5. You ... drop it. It's very fragile. 6. You ... accept a lift from a stranger. 7. Service is included. You ... leave a tip. 8. You ... stroke the dog because it bites. 9. Tomorrow's Sunday so she ... get up early. 10. The old man retired so he ... work anymore. 11. You ... read in the dark. You'll strain your eyes. 12. You ... worry. All is going to be fine. 13. When you're driving you ... take your eyes off the road. 14. You ... cheat or you'll be disqualified.

Exercise 16. Use *must (not)* or *need (not)* to complete the sentences.

1. You ... go to school this morning unless you wish to do so. 2. You ... go to school because you may give your cold to your classmates. 3. Your father is very busy so you ... disturb him. 4. This is so easy that you ... ask your father to help you: you can manage it by yourself. 5. Debra ... have asked the teacher but she did. 6. Nicholas ... have failed to understand or he wouldn't have asked the teacher to explain the point again. 7. You ... have told him to go in such a rude way. 8. There... be a misunderstanding, she looks hurt. 9. You ... go or I shall be lost without you. 10. I am sure you ... go just yet, even though you have said you 11. You ... pay tax on most things that you buy abroad. 12. If you are Russian, you ... have a visa to get to Britain, but you ... any if you go to Turkey.

Exercise 17. Translate into English.

1. Тобі насправді потрібен цей словник? Але він такий дорогий! Ти можеш користуватися моїм. 2. Якщо ти не хочеш, то тобі немає потреби їхати з нами. 3. Немає необхідності поспішати. У нас іще багато часу. 4. Необов'язково здавати плащ у чистку. Він чистий. 5. Даремно я брала сьогодні парасольку. Дощу так і не було. 6. Навіщо ти вимила вікна? Вони ж чисті. Не потрібно було робити цього. 7. Холодильник повний. Тобі не треба

було ходити за продуктами. 8. Не треба було купувати шоколад! Чи не забагато ти їси? 9. Мені вчора не прийшлося рано вставати, тому я виспалася. 10. Ви зовсім даремно піднялися так рано сьогодні! Сьогодні ж неділя, чи ви забули? 11. Вам потрібен відпочинок, не треба заперечувати, що ви перепрацювали. 12. Ні до чого було брати таксі. Від станції до мого будинку рукою подати. 13. – Мені потрібні вірні друзі. – А кому ж вони не потрібні? 14. Я незалежний і не маю потреби просити гроші в батьків. 15. Тільки не кажи мені, що знову забув про нашу зустріч. Не потрібно було мені хвилюватися і поспішати. 16. – Їм терміново потрібна твоя допомога! – Справді?

Exercise 18. Read, translate and comment on the form and meaning of modal verb *can*.

1. On a clear day, you can see the shores of Haiti and Cuba from the summit of Blue Mountain Peak. 2. I know you can do it because you have the courage. 3. Bungalows are for old people who can't manage the stairs. 4. She gave Mary the names of several friends, whom she could trust. 5. We wish we could rely on him! 6. If I could, I would get the moon for you! 7. I can't wait to get back into the swing of things. 8. Warm thoughts can fill the day with sunshine. 9. I can't stop talking! I just can't help it! 10. — Can I keep your CD till Sunday? — You could if it were mine. 11. Can this young girl really be my boss? 12. Oh, no! You can't have failed the exam again! 13. Can the child have been watching the telly all day long? 14. Ben can't be still sleeping! It's time he went to college. 15. Who could have expected him to become a politician? 16. You can't use your own name in a novel. 17. Even the best memory can let you down. 18. My God, what those walls could tell us if they could talk!

Exercise 19. Read and translate the following sentences. Find their Ukrainian equivalents.

1. One Englishman can beat three Frenchmen. 2. You can't please all of the people all of the time. 3. Life cannot be one endless round of pleasures. 4. Good advice can be given, good name cannot be given. 5. You can't put new wine in old bottles. 6. A man can do no more than he can. 7. You never know what you can do until you try. 8. God could not be everywhere, therefore he made mothers. 9. You can take a horse to the water, but you can't make him drink. 10. Where nothing is, nothing can be had there. 11. Love can neither be bought or sold; its only price is love. 12. One cannot love and be wise. 13. You cannot get blood from a stone. 14. You cannot make bricks without straw. 15. Man cannot live by bread alone. 16. You can't change the number of hours in a day. But you can take control of your schedule. You can increase efficiency.

Exercise 20. Comment on the form and meaning of the modal verb *can* in the following pairs of sentences.

1. Can I have a banana? Could I have a look at the papers? 2. Can you travel anywhere you like without a visa? Could you travel to England without a visa? 3. Can you drive? Could you drive us to the school? 4. Sorry we can't join you on Sunday. Sorry we couldn't visit you last Sunday. 5. Can you lend me your bike? Could you lend me a pound, please? 6. I could speak better English when I was at school. You could speak good English if you tried. 7. Can we cross the street here? There was no traffic and we could cross the street quietly. 8. What a perfect morning! Who could feel sad at heart on a day like this? He began to doubt whether the old man could smile.

Exercise 21. Insert *can (not)*, *could (not)*, *be able to*. In some cases there can be more than one answer.

1. ... you tell me the time, please? 2. No more for me thanks. I... eat another thing. 3. Who is that outside? It... be the policeman — he has already been here. 4. 1...

open the drawer in my desk as it was stuck. 5. You ... make an omelet without breaking eggs. 6. We loved the cake. ... you give us the recipe for it? 7. Mr. Marshall is busy this week, but he ... see you next week. 8. It... be 12 o'clock already! 9. We told him he ... leave whenever he wanted to. 10. I'll get a car of my own as soon as I... drive. 11. Interpreters ... translate without thinking. 12. It would help if you ... give me friendly advice. 13. Sometimes gossiping ... be a real pleasure. 14. He promises he ... inform us of the turn of events in future. 15. Angela ... speak French when she was four, she ... do it now and she ... speak it perfectly in some years. 16. He ... sell his car unless he reduces the price. 17. My aunt... tell fortunes from tea leaves.

Exercise 22. Make the sentences negative and interrogative to express doubt or disbelief.

Model *He is lying.* – *Can he be lying? He can't be lying.*

1. The night before the exam I went to a party. 2. She's drinking her tea from a saucer. 3. The bride is dressed in black. 4. The kid is drinking wine. 5. I left the gas on. 6. Angela threw the receipt away. 7. Brian is always late for work. 8. The judge sent an innocent man to prison. 9. It's late but the children are still watching the telly. 10. He has been in love with her all those years. 11. Her name is also Tamapa. 12. Violet has been so rude to her friends. 13. I'm afraid we've missed our stop. 14. What a shame! We've run out of salt again! 15. We don't believe them. It's not like her to behave so!

Exercise 23. Read the text and translate it Comment on the verbs in bold type.

"Mai, you are still so very young, and I simply **won't** allow you to become a mere vegetable, a blob sitting around doing nothing except mourning and feeling sorry for yourself. It's vital that you mourn, yes. We **must** do that, we **must** get the grief out. But I **can't**, I won't permit you to throw your future away." "Do I have a future, Diana?" "Oh, yes, you do. That's another thing you **have to** gain. Your future. But you **must** reach out, grab life with both hands and start all over again. It

will be the hardest thing you've ever **had** to do, but it **will** be worth it." "How **would** I begin again?" I asked, my mind starting to work in a more positive way. "First, I think you **have to** get yourself completely fit physically. You're far too thin, for one thing. You **must** start eating properly, and walking and exercising, so that you regain your strength, that vigor and energy of yours which I've always admired. And then you **must** think of the kind of job you'd like to find. You must work, not only because you **need** to earn money, but because you **must** keep yourself busy." I bit my lip and shook my head. "I realize I **have to** begin to support myself, and very quickly. I **can't** let my Mother and Dad go on helping me. But I don't have any idea what I **could** do. Or what I'm capable of doing, for that matter."

(after B. Bradford)

Exercise 24. Translate into English.

1. Вона ніколи не може прийти вчасно. 2. Не можна ігнорувати вплив загальної комп'ютеризації. 3. Вони були щасливі від того, що змогли допомогти друзям. 4. – Ти можеш її допомогти? – Міг би, якби хотів. 5. Вона не могла заставити себе взятися за роботу. 6. Петро не порадився з батьком, хоча той міг би дати йому дієву пораду. 7. Емілі не могла й подумати, що з Робертом могло таке трапитися. 8. Не може бути, щоб він був таким жорстоким! Не міг він цього зробити! 9. Де ж вона може бути? Невже вона все ще робить покупки? 10. У нього є слабкі сторони, це вірно. І все ж таки він не міг вас так підвести. 11. Не може бути, щоб редактор не помітила помилки. 12. Я тобі не вірю, ти не міг не впізнати мене. Невже я так змінилася? 13. Невже ви його неправильно зрозуміли? Він же так чітко все пояснив. 14. Невже ви не знайшли час, щоб поговорити з сином? 15. Не може бути, щоб вона неправильно зрозуміла його слова. 16. Він просто не міг цього зробити! Він не може бути настільки дурним! 17. Не можу не дивитися телевизор до кінця вечорами, і це просто жахливо. 18. Що я можу сказати? Правилам потрібно слідувати.

Exercise 25. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the form meaning of the modal verb *may*.

1. Mum, may I have another sweet? 2.1 told him that he might go home. 3. At least you might phone your parents more often. 4. He seemed to read my mind. "Yes, you're right. I have plenty of faults. But I might have been very different, I might have been as good *as* you, and perhaps wiser." 5.1 must check my diary. I may have a prior engagement. 6. He who falls today may rise tomorrow. 7. Fashions may be changing, but style remains. 8. A fool may give a wise man counsel. 9. Fortune may very well smile upon you one day. 10. May each day bring you closer to better health! 11. May this fresh bouquet of flowers brighten up your day! 12. Don't throw it away, it may come in useful, you never know. 13. When the ship is sunk everyone knows she might have been saved. 14. We knew that it might be tough to ask the necessary question. 15. – Might I trouble you, madam? – You might have knocked! 16. Very simply, he was afraid he might say the wrong thing. 17. A stumble may prevent a fall. 18. They toasted the baby with the ruby port. "May she be healthy, wealthy and wise."

Exercise 26. Use the required form of the infinitive in brackets after the verb *may (might)*.

1. "I will go in first, shall I?" he said. "There's no light in the passage, and you may (fall) over something." 2. For all I hear he may still (live) in that old house of his. 3. Don't reject me, I might (do) a thing or two. 4.1 thought you might (discover) it accidentally during your last visit. 5. You might (get) the soldiers into no end of trouble if they had been convoys. 6. "All right this time," he said. "But you be careful in future, young man, it might (be) a very serious matter." 7. After all, Timothy might (make) a mistake, and the magician might (hide) in the village; it would never do to pass it by. 8. Who knows what may (happen) tomorrow? 9. But for your help it might (turn out) to be hopeless. 10. What a fuss! You really might (spare) me all this! 11. It appeared much better than it might (expect). 12. – How did the boy manage the task? – Not bad, it might (be) worse.

Exercise 27. Translate into English.

1. – Чи можу я подивитися на цей документ, інспекторе? – Боюся, що поки ні.
2. Рішення може бути дуже простим, можеш мені повірити.
3. – Чи можна мені викликати порт'є? – Можна було б, якби Ви жили в цьому готелі.
4. Ви, напевне, прийняли мене за сестру. Ми близнята.
5. Я, можливо, роблю помилку, але я не бачу іншого виходу.
6. Можливо Ви не усвідомлюєте цього, але Ви – велика людина.
7. Я був упевнений, що можуть з'явитися інші проблеми.
8. Він завірив нас, що ми можемо прийти в будь-який зручний для нас день.
9. Дитина поцікавилася, чи можна їй подивитися ще два мультфільми.
10. Він, певно, запізнюється. Застряг, мабуть, в якійсь автомобільній пробці.
11. Я не впевнена, але, можливо, вони зустрілися на чиемусь весіллі.
12. – Вона виглядає так, ніби нічого не трапилося. – Вона, певно, не чула останніх новин.
13. Ви могли б фінансово їм допомогти! Тепер вони збанкрутілі.
14. – Ти міг би біти більш чутливим, любий! – Уже який є.
15. Вона вирішила, що може скористатися машиною свого батька.

Exercise 28. Fill in the blanks with can or may in the correct form.

1. David ... do the work. He is competent enough.
2. You ... take the last copy if nobody needs it.
3. ... I ask you to look after the child?
4. ... you tell us of the final diagnosis?
5. You ... never tell what... come to her mind.
6. A fool ... ask more questions than a wise man ... answer.
7. You ... trust me, and who knows, you ... need me one day.
8. Helen ... grasp the idea, She ... have been thinking of something else.
9. I never thought that they ... get lost in the area.
10. Alexei .. sometimes forget things, but he ... always admit his fault,
11. – ...I smoke here? – No doubt you ..., but you certainly ... not!
12. ... you lend me your bicycle for today?
13. You ... read this paper, it's not secret.
14. – Why ... she agree to join our party? – She ... be busy or unwell.
15. ... you please open the door? ... I ask you for such a small service?
16. You ... never go back to your past; you have got to move on.

Exercise 29. Paraphrase the following, using *can* or *may* in the necessary form.

1. I wish you would mind your speech. 2. We are upset that he didn't apologize. 3. Daniel wished you had warned him. 4. Nancy's mother wishes her daughter were not so messy. 5. I'm annoyed she didn't offer to help. 6. He wished she would remember to write down his address. 7. I think it was wrong of them not to invite us. 8. Nobody believes that he built the house all by himself. 9. Would you mind my using your fax? 10. I don't believe that he is so sensitive. 11. Is it in your authority to cancel the flight? 12. It's irritating the way he treats his wife. 13. Dick thinks it was wrong of her not to consult him. 14. I think you would remember to send Christmas cards. 15. Evidently they didn't notice us, or they would have greeted us. 16. Is it possible that he should have been so tough? 17. She is crying, perhaps the boss was rude to her. 18. Nobody believes that they have left the country for good.

Exercise 30. Read and translate the following sentences with concessive clauses.

1. However rich you may be, you cannot be sure of happiness. 2. I will not believe it, though an angel may come and say it. 3. However kind he may be, we cannot count on it. 4. However badly he may work, we must give him a chance. 5. However wise she may be, she won't cope with the task. 6. However powerful a king may be, he cannot buy happiness. 7. Though he may live to be a hundred, he will never learn to be patient. 8. However little money I may have, I'll survive. 9. However much he may try, I still don't believe him. 10. Whatever may happen, life will still go on. 11. Accidents will happen, however undesirable they may be. 12. He is suffering, however hard he may try to hide it. 13. However badly he may have behaved to you in the past, he still remains your brother. 14. I would gratify all your wishes, however unreasonable they may be.

Exercise 31. Complete the following sentences.

1. I shall buy it, however 2. I am determined to go, whatever 3. However powerful a king ... , he cannot force his subjects to love him. 4. Although Louis XIV ... powerful, his later days were unfortunate for France. 5. Though he... live to be an old man, he will never change. 6. Although he ... fifteen years old,7. Although an elephant ... a powerful animal, 8. Although he ... a thief, 9. Though it... , I will help you to escape. 10. However wise ... , he cannot answer this question. 11. He will never understand, though 12. Though you... in China, you will never master the Chinese language. 13. Although Belgium ... , yet it has a very large population. 14. Though you ... a millionaire, you cannot buy health. 15. The ships reached the harbour safely, although

Exercise 32. Read the text and translate it. Comment on the words in bold type.

Then it hit me. I had a moment of truth – I wanted to go home. I missed it. I was homesick. I **needed to be** there in order to get on with my life. Everybody had been telling me I **must do** that, but I hadn't **been able to make** a move. But now I **must move** on immediately.

I must go home, **I must live** in that old house Andrew and I had so lovingly made ours. I **needed to be** in its lovely cool rooms, to be close to my old apple tree and my barns. But if I were to keep my Connecticut homestead, I **had to earn** a living. I **could open** my own shop. I **could call** it Indian Meadows. There **could be** a cafe as well, serving coffee, tea, cold drinks, soups, small snacks. Nora and Anna **could help** me run it. They'd enjoy it, certainly they'd enjoy making the extra money. I experienced such a rush of excitement I **could hardly contain myself**. All kinds of ideas were rushing into my head. There **might** even be a catalogue one day.

(after B. Bradford)

Exercise 33. Translate into English.

1. Давайте зберігати нашу мужність, як би важко це не було. 2. Він не може згадати шифр, як би не намагався цього зробити. 3. Хоча я й можу втратити всі свої гроші, але до нього звертатися не буду. 4. Криза неминуча, як би вперто ми не намагалися її попередити. 5. Хоча я й міг здатися скупим, але я дав те, що міг собі дозволити. 6. Він не подякував її, хоча міг би й зробити це. 7. Хоча криза й буде відчутна, компанія відновиться після її наслідків. 8. Як би багато в минулому він не жертвував на благодійність, він і зараз залишається багатою людиною. 9. Як би погано вона не водила машину, на відміну від тебе, вона жодного разу не потрапляла в дорожню пригоду. 10. Що б не трапилося, річка назад не потече. 11. Освіта може бути великою перевагою, хоча дорога до неї дуже терниста. 12. Що б ви не думали, але такі речі неминучі. 13. Коли б ви не прийшли, вам завжди будуть раді. 14. Ким би не була ця людина, її треба судити за законом. 15. Яким би мізерним не був цей шанс, ми маємо ним скористатися.

Exercise 34. Read the following wishes and try to realize them in your ones.

What I Wish for You

Inspiration May you dream magnificent dreams and awaken to make them come true. **Sanctuary** May your home always be a place of warmth, caring, friendship and sharing. **Friendship** May you have many wonderful friends who love you just the way you are, yet challenge you to be all that you can be. **Work** May you find creative work that nourishes your spirit with joy and fills your pocketbook with green. **Well-Being** May you honor the needs of the body and spirit so as to experience good health always. **Wisdom** May you let your intuitive self become the supreme authority in your life, and may you always trust what you know from that self. **Humor** May you cultivate the ability to laugh at yourself and eliminate the habit of feeling sorry for yourself. **Freedom** May you live each moment free of worry about the future and regret about the past. **Recognition** May you realize what an incredible Being you are. **Romance** May you join with mate and together

share as much love and affection as anyone could ever want. **Joy** And last, but not least, may you live with outrageous joyfulness in all your years.

Exercise 35. Translate into English.

1. Можливо Ви й праві, але, все ж таки, я не можу погодитися з Вами.
2. Можливо, він отримає першу премію. 3. Можливо, мені сподобається цей фільм, хоча я не люблю бойовики. 4. Вона, можливо, зможе скласти історію англійської мови з першого разу. 5. Вона, можливо, могла б пройти інтерв'ю, якби постаралася. 6. – Можу я поглянути на фото? – Так, звичайно. 7. Чи можу я пройти сьогодні в банк без перепустки? 8. Ви, можливо, неправильно зрозуміли мої слова. 9. Коли лікар сказав, що я можу покинути лікарню, то я просто не міг повірити в це. 10. Дуже погано, що дитина не вмє плавати! Це може їй дуже знадобитися в житті. 11. Якою б важливою ця справа не була, я не можу зараз нею зайнятися. 12. Хто б він не був, він має грати за правилами. 13. Де б ви не були, ми завжди згадуємо вас із любов'ю. 14. Як би ви не хотіли, я не поступлюся. 15. Це жахливо, коли ти не можеш запам'ятати чиєсь ім'я.

Should

Exercise 36. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the form and meaning of the verb *should*.

1. When we say, "Oh, you really shouldn't have", we don't really mean it. 2. You should call us to keep up with the latest IBM security solutions. 3. The report says the country should think twice before joining the European market. 4. A gentleman should be honest in his actions and refined in his language. 5. Children should be seen and not heard. 6. Law makers should not be law breakers. 7. We should consult three things in all our actions: justice, honesty and utility. 8. People should reflect how tender is the Earth's environment. 9. We assured her that we should soon come back. 10. Is it vitally important that I should say "yes"? 11. Had it not

been for miserable weather, we should have gone out for a stroll. 12. Well-you should be working now instead of relaxing. In fact you should have finished everything by now. 13. You shouldn't remember the clothes but the feeling they give you. 14. The Admiral's order was that every man should do his duty. 15. How should I know about their arrival? But should I hear something, I'll let you know. 16. But why should I let you in my life? 17. You should always follow your star, me dear, and never listen to anyone!

Exercise 37. Read the letter of a teenager carefully and discuss it. Do you agree or disagree strongly with anything that is said?

Should I Lie to My Parents?

Can you help me? I've fallen in love with a really nice boy I know at college. I'm 16, but I don't have a lot of freedom – I'm Asian, and my family have very strict attitudes because of their religion. So I'm not allowed to go out in the evenings, and even if I did go out with this boy during college hours I couldn't tell my parents, because they'd be really upset if they knew I was going out with a white boy. I feel bad about the situation, because I love my parents and they trust me, but this relationship is really important to me. What do you advise?

I understand your problem, but I really don't think you should go out with him. It's all right for the two of you to be friends, but you mustn't get yourself into a situation where you have to lie to your parents. Their religious beliefs are an important part of your family life, and it would be a mistake to go against the rules that they have made for you. If you did go out with the boy you would eventually get found out, and then the trust between you and your parents would be destroyed. If you need to talk it over, you could get in touch with a group that gives advice to young Asian women like yourself who are caught between two cultures. Their help is free and confidential.

Exercise 38. Read another letter of a teenager and discuss it in your group.

Should I Ask Her Out?

I'm 16, and I really fancy a girl at my school. For the last few weeks I've been getting more and more attracted to her, and it's turning into a very serious relationship. The trouble is that she is Asian, and I know my parents would object if I asked her out. They are Catholics, and they would be shocked and angry if I got involved with a Muslim girl. I respect their beliefs, and I don't want to go behind their backs, but I have to think of myself. What should I do?

The first thing is to make absolutely sure of your own feelings. You haven't been seeing this girl for very long, and there's no point in upsetting your whole family for a relationship that might not last. But if you're convinced that this is the real thing, then you must make sure what your parents' attitude is. Do you really know they wouldn't let you go out with the girl? Maybe they will. Talk the situation over with them-calmly and openly – that you can be certain what they feel instead of just guessing.

If they really do object, you will have to make a decision! You can either respect their beliefs and live the way they want, or you can do what *you* think is right. If you tell your parents firmly that you're going to go out with the girl, then you won't be going behind their backs, and you will be showing them that you have a right to follow your own opinions, even if these are very different from theirs.

Exercise 39. Translate into English.

1. Якщо Ви хочете бути успішним, Вам слід набратися знань, досвіду й терпіння. 2. Тобі слід проконсультуватися з професіоналом, перш ніж ухвалювати будь-яке рішення. 3. Чи не слід мені почати брати уроки водіння? 4. Однокровних дітей не слід розлучати. 5. Тобі не слід їсти стільки цукерок! Це погано для тебе. 6. Заморожені продукти слід розморозити, перш ніж їх годувати. 7. Я впевнена, що тобі слід звернутися до лікаря з приводу болю в серці. 8. У великих містах тварин слід тримати під контролем.

9. Тварин не слід заперати у клітках, їм треба жити у природних умовах.
10. Як справжньому другу, тобі не слід було приховувати правду, тобі слід було все мені розказати саме в той критичний момент. 11. Не слід тобі так багато про нього думати. 12. Раніше треба було думати про це, моя люба! Але вже нічого не поробиш, давай подумаємо, як можна вийти з цієї ситуації.

Exercise 40. Give advice in the following using the verb *should* (*have*).

1. My eyes are tired. 2. They quarreled last night. 3. My life is hectic. 4. Bess' boyfriend is too young. 5. What a horrible film! 6. Jack thinks his girl is light-minded. 7. Mr. Snow has gone bankrupt. 8. The roses have faded. 9. I caught a cold last week. 10. Now I'm coughing and sneezing. 11. The police are helpless in this case. 12. I have developed a splitting headache. 13. I haven't been getting enough sleep lately. 14. She's been eating only one meal a day. 15. This is my sixth cup of coffee this evening.

Exercise 41. Practise the modal verb *should* to express reproach in "A Long Sentence Game".

Begin the game by saying: You shouldn't have ...interfered in her affairs. Explain that the first player has to repeat his sentence and to add a new criticism.

e.g. You shouldn't have interfered in her affairs and made a mess of everything.

The game continues with each player in turn trying to remember what the last player said, and then adding a new item to the sentence.

Players are out of the game if they: (a) make a memory mistake, or (b) hesitate too long. The players should not be eliminated for grammar mistakes – just correct the mistake and let the player continue.

An example round with a group of 6 players.

Player 1: You shouldn't have interfered in her affairs.

Player 2: You shouldn't have interfered in her affairs and made a mess of everything.

Player 3: You shouldn't have interfered in her affairs and made a mess of everything and persisted in going there.

Player 4: You shouldn't have interfered in her affairs, made a mess of everything...
(*This player makes a memory mistake and so is out.*)

Player 5: (*beginning again*) You shouldn't have lost your (temper). Player 6: You shouldn't have lost your temper and reported him to the Dean.

And so on, with everybody, apart from Player 4, still in the game. Set a time limit depending on a number of students in your group and on how long your list of verbs is. The last player left is the winner.

Hints: You could play further rounds with different starters, for example:

You should have asked more questions.

You should have asked more questions and worked harder.

You should have asked more questions, worked harder and read more books.

(*A list of verbs is to be composed by the teacher in advance.*)

Exercise 42. Translate into English.

1. Чому я маю їм довіряти? 2. Неймовірно, що він може вірити в таку нісенітницю. 3. Що ж, я маю брехати тільки заради пристойності? 4. – Де діти? – Де ж вони мають бути, як не в ліжку? Вже 11 година вечора. 5. Жахливо, що ти так зневажаєш людей бідніше за тебе. 6. Не бачу причин, чому ви маєте розлучитися. 7. Було дивно, що така молода дівчина одягалася, як стара жінка. 8. І чому це він раптом зателефонував мені? 9. Дивно, що вона закохалася в цього ловеласа. 10. – Тобі не слід було втручатися. Звідки я мала знати, що все так серйозно? 11. Цікаво, що вона виглядає такою важливою. 12. Де ще я маю бути, як не тут? 13. Є дещо, що я мав повідомити тобі вчора. Я збиралася декілька разів, але мужність покинула мене. 14. Тобі не слід було наполягати. Тобі слід було одразу зрозуміти, що випадок безнадійний.

Exercise 43. Read and translate the sentences Comment on the form meaning of the verb *would*.

1. He had a wound that wouldn't heal. 2. The boy said he wouldn't eat up his porridge. 3. Jessica cried that she wouldn't go to bed without her teddy bear. 4. He would say over and over again that he wouldn't leave his father till he was better. He wouldn't agree to leave him to the care of the nurses. 5. If you would be happy for a week, take a wife; if you would be happy for a month kill a pig; but if you would be happy all your life, plant a garden. 6. Tired though she was, sleep wouldn't come to her. 7. He knew that one day he would win the world. 8. The monks would rise at four and pray and pray and pray. 9. She would often lie awake for a long time after she had gone to bed, thinking and planning. 10. Sometimes Bessie would come up to my lonely bedroom, bringing a piece of cake, sometimes she would tell me a story, and sometimes she would kiss me goodnight. 11. – Someone's knocking at the door. – That would be the Pest Control man. 12. Not for love or money would he do it! 13. – Would you help me? – I would be delighted to do it! 14. Why she has to go I don't know, for she wouldn't say. 15. Once again, fate would intervene and change Norris's course. 16. It would be such an honour if you would attend our party. 17. They used to be our regular customers. 18. She didn't use to be like that. 19. Did you use to have long hair?

Exercise 44. Use *would* to express:

1) a wish

Model: *You are impolite. – / wish you would be polite.*

1. Ted is lazy. 2. Betty is so stubborn. 3. Monica isn't my friend. 4 He isn't trustworthy. 5. Nelly isn't hardworking. 6. She doesn't agree with me.

2) surprise

Model: *They aren't here yet. – You would think that they've got lost.*

1. She's blushing. 2. He's out -of breath. 3. They are scared. 4. The sky is black. 5. She's trembling like a leaf-6. He's complaining all the time.

3) an assumption

Model' *Someone's coming to paint the ceiling. — That would be the decorator.*

1. Someone's coming to clean the windows.
2. Someone's coming to repair the car.
3. Someone's coming to collect the rent.
4. Someone's coming to mend the television.
5. Someone's coming to unblock the sink.
6. Someone's coming to read the meter.

Exercise 45. Read the text and translate it. If you've ever had any experience of the same kind, speak about it.

The Way to Florence

I went on the world's slowest train to Florence. It limped across the landscape like a runner with a pulled muscle, and it had no buffet. At first it was crowded, but as afternoon gave way to evening and evening merged into the inkiness of night, there were fewer and fewer of us left, until eventually it was a businessman buried in paperwork and me. Every two or three miles the train stopped at some darkened station where no train had stopped for weeks, where grass grew on the platforms and where no one got on and no one got off. Sometimes the train would come to a halt in the middle of nowhere, in the black countryside, and just sit. It would sit for so long that you began to wonder if the driver had gone off into the surrounding fields for a pee and fallen down a well. After a time the train would roll backwards for perhaps thirty yards, then stop and sit again. Then suddenly, with a mighty *whoomp* that made the carriage rock and the windows sound as if they were about to implode, a train on the parallel line would fly past. Bright lights would flash by — you could see people in there dining and playing cards, having a wonderful time, moving across Europe at the speed of a laser — and then all would be silent again and we would sit for another eternity before our train gathered the energy to creep onwards to the next desolate station. It was well after eleven when we reached Florence.

(after B. Bryson)

Exercise 46. A. Insert *used to* or *would*.

1. When we were young we ... spend every summer on the beach. We ... swim, sunbathe, catch crabs. 2. We ... live in this street. 3. I ... meet her and she ... say, "Can't stop. I must get home." 4. Mr. Dobson ... be very generous to his servants. 5. She ... often hear him grumbling to himself. 6. What an agreeable town this ... be! 7. On Sundays he ... sleep late. 8. My English friends ... send me cards at Christmas time. 9. Whenever I went on hikes with my friends, we ... make a wood fire, bake potatoes, play the guitar and sing songs. 10. The museum ... be in the city centre. 11. — Oh, I've become so absent-minded! — But you ... be very punctual. 12. — Does Denny smoke? — He ... , but I think he has given it up. 13. Julia never ... be aggressive. 14. Every Saturday evening, Father ... take out his old accordion and start to play old songs. Mother ... look at us severely if we laughed or made a noise. Sometimes Father ... go on for hours. 15. My Grandfather ... smoke like a chimney. 16. The Romans ... enjoy gladiatorial shows.

B. Discuss with other students what you used to do and what you didn't use to do when you were a child (a teenager).

Exercise 47. Translate into English.

1. Я б дуже хотіла, щоб ти не говорила про це, мамо. 2. Ми чекаємо вже пів години, але потягу досі немає. 3. Давай зупинимося! Не треба псувати наші гарні стосунки. 4. Розумієш, це б виглядало дивно, якби ти туди пішов. 5. Ми вмовляємо її піти на пенсію, але вона й чути не хоче. 6. Він пообіцяв, що незабаром відвідає їх. 7. Щось трапилося з замком, і валіза ніяк не відкривалася. 8. Ніхто не очікував, що французи виграють кубок. 9. Було б цікаво побачити її реакцію на цю новину. 10. Містер Грант колись проводив години, малюючи фамільне дерево.

Exercise 48. Fill in the spaces with *should (have), would (have)*.

1. He ... do as he is told or it ... be the worse for him. 2. He ... know better if he were a little older. 3. ... the guests arrive before the time, show them into the drawing-room. 4. He has been misled by people who ... have known better. 5.1... be ashamed to acknowledge my cowardice, if I were in your place. 6. Most savages ... run away if they heard a gun for the first time. 7.1... learn music if I only had the time. 8. God promised Noah after the flood that day and night, summer and winter ... not cease, and that there ... never come another flood upon the earth. 9. One ... see and hear much, and speak little, and one ... only believe the half of what he hears. 10. Those who live in glass houses ... not throw stones. 11.1 made up my mind that he ... pay what he owed me. 12. He was so miserly that he ... not give anything to the poor. 13. It seemed so incredible that I... not believe it at first. 14. People who ... hear good of themselves, ... not listen behind doors. 15. The donkey ... not go any faster even when he was beaten. 16.1 said you were wrong, but you were so obstinate that you ... listen to it. 17. ... misfortune overtake us, we must trust in Providence. 18. You ... not be so easily cast down by a small misfortune. 19. He ...have written better, if he had had more time. 20.1... have arrived on time, if I had not lost my watch.

Exercise 49. Insert the verbs *can, could, may, might, should, would*.

1. It is very curious that you ... take that view. 2. It is disappointing that he ... know so little. 3. If the enterprise ... succeed, he will be a rich man. 4. I hope I... be famous some day. 5. I... not despair even though I... lose all my money. 6. He declared he ... not believe it, even though he ... see it with his own eyes. 7. It ...be so, though I doubt it. 8. He ... perhaps succeed, if he changed his way of living. 9. If there were less ice it... be easy to reach the Pole. 10. I... come and see you next summer, but my plans are not fixed. 11. If the matter were less involved, I... possibly be able to help you. 12. However poor a man ... be, he has always something to be thankful for. 13. If it... turn out wet, we must seek shelter where we can. 14.1 am grieved that you ... be so overworked. 15. If disaster... come upon

us, we will cling to our leader. 16. Pigs ... fly, but they ... be strange birds. 17. If that... happen, we could only say it was contrary to our experience. 18. Yet we trust that the sun ... continue to rise as before, and that we ... be alive to enjoy its warmth.

Shall

Exercise 50. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the meanings of the verb *shall*.

1. That's against the law! I shall complain to the council. 2. Well, what shall we do next? 3. Shall I tell you the real reason, sir? 4. Let's go there, shall we? 5. It is a clever piece of work — and useful — as you shall see. 6. "You shall retain your human forms in the Impossible World," said Old Nancy to the spies. "You shall become a hassock. You shall never, never return." 7. — Seek and you shall find. — All right, I shall try. 8. — As a man lives so shall he die. — Yes, as you sow, so shall you reap. 9. Come live with me and you shall know me. 10. Even as the father was so shall the son be. 11. He is your enemy and you shall meet him everywhere. 12. He that has no money, shall need no purse. 13. He that commands well, shall be obeyed well. 14. Fragile articles, money, jewellery, business documents shall not be accepted as checked baggage. 15. Blessed be he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed.

Exercise 51. Translate into English

1. – Нам залишитися вдома чи йти з вами? – Це вам вирішувати. 2. – Мені відповісти на телефонний дзвінок? – Так, будь ласка. 3. Якщо не будете слідувати моїм наказам, то ви мене ще згадаєте. 4. Що посієш, те й пожнеш. 5. Не хвилюйся, люба, ти отримаєш цю каблучку. 6. Заспокойся, ти отримаєш по заслугах. 7. Вони будуть слідувати за вами всюди, ніби тіні. 8. Якщо ти послухаєш цього дилера, то точно втрапиш усі свої гроші. 9. Вона боїться, що їй доведеться відповідати за всі свої гріхи. 10. Будь упевнений, вони

забезпечать твою повну безпеку. 11. Якщо все буде гаразд, я тобі зателефоную. 12. Не знаю, куди ми поїдемо відпочивати наступного літа. 13. Май на увазі, ніщо не залишиться без покарання. 14. Завіряю вас, нічого подібного більше не трапиться. 15. Що я маю тобі порадити?

Exercise 52. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the meanings of the verb *will*.

1. And I want you to help me, sir, if you will. 2. People will gossip, it's in their nature. 3. I will wait for you for a thousand summers till you are back beside me! 4. Now, miss, if you will be so good, listen to me! 5. "I will lead you home if you will trust me," she said. 6. Whatever will be, will be! 7. Keep your mouth shut, will you? 8. — Will you invite them for the weekend? — No, they will be away. 9. I will take no more "I love you" from you. 10. A wise man changes his mind, a fool never will. 11. There's none so blind as those who will not see 12. Boys will be boys. Sometimes girls will be boys 13. We'd like her to retire but she won't listen. 14. Emma has a strong character: she will not do what she is told to do. 15. Friends will be friends right to the end. 16. "Bad accidents", he said, "will happen." 17. Well, I'll leave you now if you will excuse me. 18. If you think that a language is hard, it will be hard. 19. He will chair the meeting. Always.

Exercise 53. Look at the following examples and:

1. decide which of them express purely the future. 2 find a way of paraphrasing any examples which don't express futurity, but carry some modal meaning.

1. Will you have another drink? 2. Will you marry me? 3. Do you think the President will win the next election? 4. He will speak with his mouth full. 5. Trespassers will be prosecuted. 6. Opening the door will trigger off the alarm. 7. That will be the postman. 8. Oil will float on water. 9. I shall do it. I will certainly profit by it. 10. Will you shut up! Truth will out all the same! 11. She will always have it her own way. 12. Will I be happy, will I be rich? 13. The bird will always fly away before the cat can jump on it. 14. If you will wait for me, I'll be

right back. 15. He will not accept that some of us are born to rule, and others need to be ruled.

Exercise 54. Translate into English.

1. Що б не трапилось, я завжди буду з тобою. 2. – Чи не потанцюєш ти зі мною? – Потанцюю. 3. Він не впевнений, що впорається з завданням. 4. Підіпогуляй із собакою, добре? 5. Злочин не приховаєш. Правда впливе. 6. Голос крові обов'язково дасть про себе знати. 7. Студенти є студенти. Вони все одно будуть пропускати лекції. 8. Ми вмовляємо її купити вечірню сукню, але вона й чути не хоче. 9. Справедливість все одно візьме гору. 10. Вона завжди буде наполягати на своєму і ні за що не поступиться. 11. А зараз, якщо ви мене вибачите, мені справді слід йти. 12. Я намагаюся відчинити баночку гірчиці, але кришка ніяк не відчиняється.

Exercise 55. Complete the following with the verbs *shall (not) or will*.

1. Jenny: Dad, ... we use cars twenty years from now? Mr. Bell: I think we ... , but they ... use petrol. They ... be electric.

Jenny: ... we still have pollution? Mr. Bell: I hope we ... , but I'm afraid we

Jenny: And what... I be like? Mr. Bell: You ... be older. Jenny: But... I be different? Mr. Bell: You ... be taller.

Jenny: But... I turn green and drive a spaceship? Mr. Bell: Don't worry, Jenny. You... look like a Martian.

2. — ... it rain tomorrow? – If it does, I... take an umbrella. 3. – How old ... you be next birthday? – I... be thirteen. 4. – ... I do the shopping today, Mum? – Dad ... do it. 5. There ... be many interesting people in your life. 6. I have eaten three pizzas. I hope I... be ill. 7. You ... be a successful man one day.

Exercise 56. Comment on the use of the verbs *shall and will*.

1. You can go back to the old life if you want to, but I shall stay with my poetry and my flute and my new life. 2. "Drive carefully, Nigel," Tamara cautioned.

"Don't worry, I will. See you later, darling." 3. It's absolutely monstrous! I shall complain to the Dean! 4. "Go back to Paris and leave me alone, Alex." "I will go if you will come with me, yes," he said. 5. But you'd better not try cheating in this school, young lady. I shall be keeping a very careful eye on you from now on! 6. – Happy birthday, Mother! Congratulations! And your present is being delivered later. I hope you will like it. — I'm sure I will darling. 7. Miss Honey turned and walked out of the study feeling depressed but by no means defeated. I am going to do something about this child, she told herself. I don't know what it will be, but I shall find a way to help her in the end. 8. "I don't really want to go beyond that price," she said, "but I will if I have to." 9. When you are ready to leave, I shall take you to dinner at the Ritz. 10. I will never forget tonight as long as I live.

Ought to

Exercise 57. Comment on the meaning of the modal verb *ought to*. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Kings ought to be kings in all things. 2. A liar ought to have a good memory. 3. We ought to weigh well what we can only once decide. 4. We pass our lives in doing what we ought not, and leaving undone what we ought to. 5. He ought to have been more tactful and would have been but for the stress of the moment. 6. Everybody thinks that I ought not to complain. 7. Molly hesitated. Ought she to accept this present from a stranger? 8. The child is delicate, she ought to have a change of air. 9. I suppose we really ought not to be laughing at her, but I just can't help it. 10. But Jack, I've got a feeling that we ought to go on, if only we could 11. Before the children could wonder what they ought to do, the King spoke. 12. You ought to remember the rule, it has been explained so many times before. 13. — He ought to have done what I told him. — Ought I to speak to him? 14. You oughtn't to have tried to escape from prison. It made things worse. 15. I really ought to find something to take my mind off my troubles.

Exercise 58. Translate into English.

1. Я відчуваю, що мені слід проводити більше часу зі своїми дітьми. 2. Я вважаю, що мені слід відмовитися від цієї ідеї. Гра не варта свічок. 3. Мені слід було купити щось до чаю: печива або цукерок. 4. Тобі слід було це передбачити. 5. Необхідно зробити все можливе, щоб допомогти їм. 6. Вам слід соромитися самого себе. 7. Учителю слід знати психологію дитини. 8. Тобі слід спати, а не дивитися серіал. 9. Ірині потрібно бути більш рішучою. 10. Що мені треба зробити, щоб ти була щаслива? 11. Марині слід переглянути свої погляди. 12. Чи варто мені бути відвертою з ним? 13. Йому слід було пам'ятати правила та їхати по лівому боці. 14. Тобі слід стежити за своєю вагою.

Dare (to)

Exercise 59. Read, translate and comment on the use of the verb *dare (to)*.

1. Molly dare not think about that. 2. Neither of them dared to speak of what he might do when he came. 3. "They dare not touch it either, even if they do know where it is," replied Old Nancy. 4. How do you dare deceive me? You are fired! 5.1 daresay, young man, it's time you settled down. 6. Still, I daresay we could reach the camp before dusk if we don't have to make too many stops. 7. She doesn't dare to go dancing. 8. Children didn't dare to misbehave. 9. Sergei dared not disobey the teacher. 10. How did you dare play truant? 11. He longed to know more about her, yet he did not dare ask her anything.

Exercise 60. Translate into English.

1. Не чіпай кішку, вона може тебе подряпати. 2. Собака може бути дуже гарною компанією під час довгих заміських прогулянок. 3. Не можу утриматися, щоб не сказати тобі, що ти не можеш приходити, коли тобі захочеться. 4. Ситуацію можна було врятувати одним єдиним словом, і це все ще можна зробити. 5. – Твоя фотокамера, напевне, дуже дорога. – Не маю

уявлення, скільки вона може коштувати. Це подарунок. 6. Тобі не варто брати всі ці пакети. Ти можеш залишити їх у машині. 7. – Не треба вам було їхати туди потягом. Ми могли відвезти вас машиною. – Ми не посміли звернутися до вас. 8. Нам не довелося летіти туди літаком, вони відвезли нас машиною. 9. Він, напевне, вивчає фізику, як і його батько. 10. – Бабусі може не сподобатися такий подарунок. – З нею ти не можеш бути повністю впевнений. – Як ти смієш таке про неї казати! 11. Джон не міг загубити годинник, він, певно, кудись його переклав. 12. Вона зрозуміла, що їй судилося перенести всю гіркоту зради. 13. – Заперечення слід висловлювати зараз же. – Я не наважуюсь цього зробити. 14. Ти міг би впоратися з цим ще тоді. Чи посмієш ти ризикнути зараз?

Had Better, Would Rather

Exercise 61. Read and translate the following sentences.

1. I'd rather go for a walk in the rain than do nothing at all. 2. You'd better not say what makes you think so. 3. I'd rather be told the truth. 4. You'd rather not lie to me. 5. You had better do some revision work. 6. It would be better not to interfere. 7. I'd rather wear a sweater than a jacket. 8. I'd rather you didn't smoke in here. 9. We'd prefer you not to smoke, if you don't mind. 10. We'd rather you didn't say anything about it. II. You'd better get out your calculator and tot it up.

Exercise 62. Give advice according to the model.

Model: I've lost my passport. – You'd better get a new one. I'm feeling very tired. – I'd rather go to bed.

1. I've got an awful toothache. 2. Your record-player is too loud. 3. It's too hot in here, too stuffy. 4. I'm putting on too much weight. 5. Please, don't speak about it! 6. I received the bill over a month ago. 7. She wants a job in Spain but she can't speak Spanish. 8. Please don't interrupt me when I'm speaking to you. 9. They should book early if they want tickets for the concert. 10. My parents enjoy their

jobs and don't want to retire. 11.1 don't want an orange, can I have an apple, please? 12. My brother prefers to live in an apartment than in a house. 13. It's freezing, I think I'll put on a coat and a cap. 14. Will you have a cup of coffee or a cup of tea right now? 15. You shouldn't spread that news! It's top secret.

Exercise 63. Add correct question tags to the following statements.

1. All the family took to him at once, ... ? 2. Don't interrupt and read your magazine, ... ? 3. There is no way to solve this problem, ... ? 4. Nothing nasty happened, ... ? 5. He delights in teasing her, ... ? 6. Just try to remake her herself, ... ? 7. They are on Christian terms, ... ? 8. You're coming, ... ? 9. He doesn't like jazz, ... ? 10. You won't tell anyone, ... ? 11. She didn't mean that, ... ? 12. Maxim hadn't been to a casino before,... ? 13. You've got some time to spare, ... ? 14. Shut the door, ... ? 15. Don't be late, ... ? 16. I'm right, ... ? 17. Nobody called me, ... ? 18. Everyone was very excited, ... ? 19. I don't imagine he will turn into an ideal husband overnight, ... ? 20. She seems a bit nervy and unable to get out of her old habits, ... ? 21. But let us look on the optimistic side of things, ... ?

Exercise 64. Add correct question tags to the following statements with modal verbs.

1. My parents must have guessed something, ... ? 2. They had to ask for your permission first, ... ? 3. You'd rather keep it a secret,... ? 4. She'd better end with him once and for all,... ? 5. Weddings in the old days used to be more showy,... ? 6. They might get along well,... ? 7. You should be in bed by now, ... ? 8. You can't speak Swahili, ... ? 9. You'd better answer the telephone, ... ? 10. You could always borrow the money, ... ? 11. Nothing could be better,... ? 12. It was to happen,... ? 13. You'd rather be staying at home,... ? 14. You shouldn't have made such a fuss, ... ? 15. My boss needs a new car, ... ? 16. We need to go at once, ... ? 17. England needed a strong king in that particular period, ... ? 18.1 may call you by your first name, ... ? 19. You shouldn't be able to help me out, ... ? 20. She used to read a story to her son before bedtime,... ?

Exercise 65. Read the texts, translate them and comment on the meanings of the modal verbs in bold type.

I. The next morning everybody was waiting for Charlie to start opening his present. Charlie looked down at the bar of chocolate lovingly. How he wished there could be a Golden Ticket inside it! Then his mother said gently, "You **mustn't** be too disappointed, if you don't find what you're looking for, my dear. You really **can't** expect to be as lucky as all that." But the grown-ups knew that however small the chance **might** be of striking lucky, the chance was there. The chance **had** to be there. Very slowly Charlie's fingers began to tear the wrapper, but when he did it there was no sign of a Golden Ticket.

II. "Did you love my Chocolate Factory, Charlie?" Mr. Wonka asked the boy. "Oh, yes, it's the most wonderful place in the world. I **couldn't** believe my eyes when I saw it. Can it be really yours? It **must** have been a dream!". "I am very pleased to hear you say that", said Mr. Wonka, looking more serious than ever. "I have decided to make you a present of the factory. I have no children of my own, no family at all. Someone **has** to keep it going, I don't want a grown-up person at all. He **wouldn't** listen to me, he **wouldn't** learn. So I **have** to have a child, I want a good sensible boy, one whom I can tell all my most precious sweet-making secrets — while I am still alive. We **must** go at once and fetch the rest of your family. They **can** all live in the factory from now on! They **can** all help to run it until you are old enough to do it by yourself!"

III. Matilda knew she **had** to tell somebody about what had happened with the glass. She **couldn't** possibly keep the gigantic secret like that bottled up inside her. What she **needed** was just one person, wise and sympathetic, who **could** help her to understand the meaning of this extraordinary happening. She knew her parents almost certainly **would** fail to realize what an astonishing event had taken place that afternoon. So, the one person she **would** like to confide in was Miss Honey. Matilda said, "Please may I talk to you for a moment?" "Of course you may. What's troubling you?" "I made the glass tip over, and I did it with my eyes." Miss

Honey did not think Matilda was meaning to tell a lie. "**Could** you do it again?" she asked, not unkindly. "I don't know," Matilda said, "but I think I **might be able** to." Miss Honey moved the now empty glass to the middle of the table. "**Should** I put water in it?" she asked, smiling a little. "I don't think it matters, but it may take some time." "Take all the time you want, I'm in no hurry." Miss Honey replied, smiling a little. "I **have** to stare at it very, very hard, and then I can feel it happening behind my eyes," the little girl explained.

(after R. Dahl)

Exercise 66. Comment on the meanings of the modal verbs in bold type.

1. My mother said I never **should** play with the Gypsies in the wood. If I did so, she **would** say, "Naughty Girl, if you disobey your hair **won't** curl, your shoes won't shine. Naughty Girl, you won't be mine." 2. Supposing she **had** to return home to Mother without Jack. She **couldn't**. **She wouldn't**, she vowed to herself. She **would** stay in this country and search until the Black Leaf was found, even if she **had** to wait for years ... and here her tears began to flow again. 3. "You'll **have** to be very **cautious**, missie, if you go back to the wood," said Farmer Rose. "It **wouldn't** do for you to get caught, too." "But I **mustn't** be afraid of anything now." 4. "Let's stop! It **wouldn't** do for us to run on him like this. It **might** look as if we were – oh, well, it **would** look funny, you know." 5. You **must** try to get a good rest tonight, and then you **can** start off fresh in the morning – and you **mustn't** cry anymore or you'll make yourself ill. 6. What **ought** she to do, she wondered. **Should** she open the envelope? What was she to do with it? 7.1 don't feel I **dare** go out again. I **will** wait here. I can trust no one. 8. He, who spends more than he **should, shall not have** to spare when he **would**. 9. You **can't** make me let him do what he **ought not** to do. 10. – You **needn't** explain, Fred. – But I want to. I **have** to. We **must** improve the situation. 11. "I **must** have this mink coat! I **can't** bear somebody else wearing it," she said to her husband. "Very well,

my dear, you **shall** have the coat!" 12. The past **can't** be helped! It's the future we **can** help, and it's the future we **should** give our thought to. 13.1 daresay, I **can't** make him change the way he dresses. He **needs** a new style, he really does. 14. Little birds that **can** sing and **won't** sing **must** be made to sing.

Exercise 67. Fill in the spaces with *should (have), would (have)*.

1. I'll remind you of the rules frequently lest you... (forget) them. 2. You ... (pay) more attention to the subject, when you had the opportunity. Then this ... not (happen). 3. If you had not been there to help me, I do not know what I... (do). 4. I ... (come) to your party, had your invitation reached me sooner. 5. ... you (be) so kind as to tell me the way to the gardens? 6. He ... (benefit) his native town greatly, if the authorities had not opposed his plans so bitterly. 7. If I were to find myself homeless, I do not know where I... (go). 8. What... (be) the use of schools and teachers, if the scholars were not willing to learn? 9. I hoped that you... (help) me in that serious matter. 10. Those who are not without faults themselves, ... (avoid) blaming others. 11. I pointed out to him that some people I knew were so obstinate that they... (not listen) to any reasons. 12. He was not deaf, but he was so obstinate that he ... (not follow) my advice. 13. He ... (listen), however, if you had approached him tactfully. 14. He was so disguised that I... never (know) him, but for his beard. 15. What do you think we ... (do) in the circumstances in which we have found ourselves?

Exercise 68. Insert the verbs *can, could, may, might, should, would*.

1. ... you be prosperous and happy! 2. I trust that your fears ... not be realized. 3. In my perplexity I appealed to my guide to know what I... do. 4. A good general makes every preparation against defeat, ... such a contingency arise. 5. It makes my blood boil to think that such cruelties ... go on around us. 6. ... such circumstances arise, I shall take steps to deal with them. 7. Whatever ... have happened, the result is the same. 8. Who can say what... have happened, had not the accident been averted? 9. Some of these rocks ... perhaps have been deposited by passing

icebergs. 10. He was so indifferent to public opinion that he did not care what the papers ... say. 11. I... support your enterprise, but I am not yet convinced that it deserves it. 12. With a little encouragement, he ... do wonders. 13. I am not likely to be moved by anything you ... say; I judge by results. 14. Let him show what he has done; then we ... perhaps believe his words. 15. We hope that Your Majesty ... long rule over us, and that your reign ... be as glorious as those of your predecessors.

Exercise 69. Translate into English.

1. Вона прасувала білизну і час від часу виглядала у вікно. 2. Вони, напевно, були дуже суворі до свого сина. 3. Іноді він просто нестерпний, все одно все буде робити по-своєму. 4. Даремно ти прибирала квартиру, прибиральниця прийде завтра. 5. Їй не довелося прибирати квартиру. Діти вже зробили це. 6. Не потрібно бути генієм, щоб це зрозуміти. 7. Я люблю тебе набагато більше, ніж слід було б. 8. – Тобі насправді потрібен комп'ютер? – Я не можу обійтися без нього. 9. Чому я маю впускати тебе у своє життя? 10. Він ніяк не хотів повірити в мою сумну історію. 11. Тобі час почати ставитися до життя серйозніше! 12. Тобі слід було бачити, як Девід готував обід! Ти дуже багато втратила! 13. – Не можна сподіватися на випадок. Треба щось робити. 14. Запам'ятай, ти відповіси за це! Тобі доведеться зізнатися в усьому. 15. Не може бути, щоб він відмовився від цієї роботи. Тобі слід було порадитися зі мною.

KEYS

Lesson 1 .

Ex. 8, p.20

A. 1. I have several magazines that may interest you. 2. Do you have any paper? 3. Do any of your specialists know Japanese? 4. Don't forget to buy bread. 5. Someone could have visited the hut before. 6. We have already studied some of these works at school. 7. Do you have any notes left after the lecture? 8. Do you need more tea? 9. You can take any of these books. 10. We must keep the promised word. 11. You need to be ready for anything. 12. The next day was even worse than the previous one. 13. The supermarket you need is across the street. 14. During our trip to England we visited London, Coventry, Nottingham and other cities. 15. Where are the other pencils you bought yesterday?

B. 1. Anyone would come to the rescue in this situation. 2. Someone forgot to lock the door. 3. Some of you must have behaved badly. 4. There was no one in the dining room yet. 5. Any housewife knows how to do it. 6. Each of you has your favorite genre of literature. 7. None of them heard the answer. 8. Not everyone can become an actor. 9. Someone left a textbook in the classroom. 10. Each of us felt bad. 11. I don't like the rug you chose for the big room. 12. The discipline you love is not taught the next semester. 13. How can I meet a friend I have never seen? 14. Which of these dresses did you choose in the end? 15. Who is your father by profession?

Lesson 2.

Ex. 19, p. 34

1. He lived a sinless life. 2. Life is what you make it. 3. It is inevitable. It's only a matter of time. 4. It was a very happy time. 5. Hard work will bring you success. 6. She makes very good products. 7. If at least one hair falls from her head, you will regret it. 8. The successes that Maxim has achieved make his parents happy. 9. Success improves character. 10. Language has great power. 11. I have no experience working with children. 12. It was a very sad experience. 13. He has his

own will and ambition. 14. She is a very strong-willed person. 15. He says he wants to make a will. 16. Tatiana found some gray hair and was very upset. 17. He began working at an early age. 18. This is a book for people of all ages. 19. I haven't seen you for a hundred years. How are you?

Ex. 28, p. 39

1. It was morning. It was a warm summer morning. He was born in the morning. It's hard for me to get up in the morning. The morning was cool but sunny. What a beautiful morning! We will get to the station in the morning. 2. The day has come. It was a foggy day, the day we left. The day was rainy. What do you usually do during the day? The incident happened on a gloomy September day. 3. It was noon. Noon is 12 o'clock. Housewives try to make all purchases before noon. The visitor appeared only at noon. 4. It was evening. It was a frosty evening of Epiphany. The evening was warm. It was late in the evening. I always want to sleep in the evenings. Will you go for a walk in the evening? We will finish everything by evening. 5. The night has come. It was night. It was a quiet starry night. I love watching the dawn at night. The night was quiet. The storm lasted all night. We went there on Saturday night. I have a night shift today. It is guarded day and night. I did not go to bed early for a month. 6. Dawn is the time when the sun rises. We drank tea, laughed, talked until dawn. This means the beginning of a new life. Spring is the time of year between winter and summer. It gets warmer in spring. He left in the spring of 1996. Paris is beautiful in spring. It was early spring. Autumn is the wedding season. Late autumn. The autumn was rainy. What a wonderful autumn!

Ex. 33, p.42

1. Daylight saving time was first introduced in England in 1908. The clock was moved one hour forward. 2. Kangaroo is associated with Australia. 3. The whale is a mammal, but it lives in the sea. 4. The elephant lives in India and Central Africa. 5. In many countries there are monuments to animals: in our country it is a

monument to a dog, in India is an elephant, in the United States is a monkey. 6. When and by whom was the telephone invented? 7. A bicycle is a great vehicle. 8. The guitar appeared in Spain in the thirteenth century. 9. No one knows when man invented the wheel. 10. Subject and predicate is the main members of the sentence. 11. Detective is one of the literary genres. 12. A detective novel helps to pass the time on the road. 13. Cow is a sacred animal in India. 14. Tulip is one of the earliest spring flowers 15. The dollar is the currency of the United States. 16. The ants have six legs. 17. Bagpipe is a musical instrument played by the Scots. 18. The computer was first created at the Pennsylvania School of Engineering in 1946. 19. Orange is a symbol of the state of Florida. 20. God created man and woman. 21. What a short human life! 22. A pen is a stronger weapon than a sword.

Ex. 52, p.52

1. This detective is trying to get to the bottom of it. 2. Beginning in early spring, the peasants get up with the first glimmer of dawn. 3. The moral of this fable teaches. 4. A flock of pigeons settled on the roof of the cathedral. 5. My friend has a heightened sense of justice. 6. Do you really believe that what he says has at least a share of truth? 7. Shakespeare believed in the wheel of fortune. 8. The cycle of life is endless, and it never changes. 9. The fate of man depends on many things. 10. High in the sky we saw a rainbow arch. 11. From the top of the hill you could see the panorama of Florence. 12. A woman's behavior is unpredictable. 13. A group of sophomores is studying Italian. 14. My car broke down, and now I need a tidy sum of money to repair it. 15. On the piano stood a figure of a soldier. 16. The figure of the model must meet certain requirements.

Lesson 3

Ex. 3, p. 66

1. Ben closed his eyes to think clearly for a moment. (**complete, two-member, extended**) 2. "Two cups of coffee, please," (**incomplete**) ...

young Flynn timidly ordered. **(complete, two-member, extended)** ...
 “What else do you want?” **(complete, two-member, extended)** – “Jam turnover”, **(incomplete,)** replied the child. **(complete, two-member, unextended)** 3. Why are you standing here? **(complete, two-member, extended)** Because of the rain. **(incomplete)** 4. Freedom! **(incomplete, one-member, unextended)** Bells ringing out, flowers, kisses, wine. **(complete, one-member, extended)** 5. No! To have his admiration, his friendship, but not at that price. **(incomplete, one-member, extended)** 6. She is a doctor. **(complete, two-member, unextended)** 7. Birds fly. **(complete, two-member, unextended)** 8. Frosty! **(incomplete, one-member, unextended)** 9. Is she at home? **(complete, two-member, unextended)** Naturally. **(incomplete)** She’s asleep. **(complete, two-member, unextended)** 10. What was she doing? **(complete, two-member, extended)** Reading. **(incomplete, one-member, unextended)**

Lesson 4

Ex. 5, p. 74

1. This man **is** a writer. He **writes** books. He **has been writing** books since he was a young man. He already **has written** eight books. 2. What **have you been doing** here since morning? 3. Lena is a very good girl. She always **helps** her mother about the house. Today she **has been helping** her mother since morning. They **have** already **washed** the floor and **dusted** the furniture. Now they **are cooking** dinner together. 4. He **is running** now. He **has been running** for ten minutes without any rest. 5. What **are they doing** now? – They **are working** in the reading room. They **have been working** there for already three hours. 6. Where **is** he now? - He **is** in the garden. He **is playing** volleyball with his friends. They **have been playing** since breakfast time. 7. I **live** in Manchester. I **have been living** in Manchester since 1998. 8. This is the factory where my father **works**. He **has been working** here for fifteen years. 9. **Have you found** your notebook? - No! I **am** still **looking** for it. I **have** already **been looking** for it for two hours, but **have not**

found it yet. 10. You **have been playing** with a ball for already three hours. Go home and do your homework. 11. Wake up! You **have been sleeping** for ten hours already. 12. I **have been waiting** for a letter from my cousin for a month already, but **have not received** it yet. 13. She **has** already **been doing** her homework for two hours; but she **has not done** half of it yet. 14. I **have been waiting** for you since two o'clock. 15. What **are you doing** - I **am reading**. I **have been reading** for already two hours. I **have** already **read** sixty pages.

Lesson 5.

Ex. 2, p. 79

1. I was writing a term paper on the poetry of Taras Shevchenko when Bohdan called me. 2. He turned off the TV and went up to the bedroom. 3. By the end of October, he had finished translating an article on contemporary Ukrainian literature, and it was published in early November. 4. Mariyka was walking next to Oleg and told him something when I saw them in the park. 5. She looked different: she lost a little weight and changed her hair. 6. He looked at the clock in the hall, it was half past two. They have been sitting here for three and a half hours. 7. He did not want to dine with us because he had already eaten at university. 8. I had just done my homework when a friend I had known for many years came to me. 9. He was forced to admit that many years had passed since he had taken his leave. 10. She was very sorry that she had not been to the city where she was born for many years. 11. Anna hung the dress she had just tried on in the closet. The matter was too narrow. 12. How long have you been typing this text on your computer? - I worked for two hours. 13. They were late, but could not go out because of the heavy rain. 14. In the evening we went to the city center. Many people watched the concert in the square, some sang, others danced. 15. I have never done water skiing before. I first did this while traveling to Cyprus.

Lesson 6 Ex. 2, p. 87

1. By the time you wake up tomorrow morning, we will be flying over Europe for half an hour. 2. If she's not home tomorrow, leave a note. 3. The gardener will

prune bushes and trees, clear paths, burn leaves before winter comes. 4. I would like to know what my brother will do while we are away. 5. Don't worry, I won't forget you. I will remember you day and night. Will you remember me? 6. We will believe you only after you tell the truth. 7. Before you know it, your children will grow up. 8. We better find our seats before the show starts. 9. Irina will not be able to join us tonight. She will take care of the neighbors' children. 10. By the time the police arrive, the detective will have been investigating the crime scene for two hours. 11. By the time you get home, the pizza will be ready. 12. As soon as he remembers this funny scene, he will start laughing. 12. If I'm in New York in May, we'll definitely meet. But I don't know if I will get a visa. 13. You can watch TV only after you clean your room. 14. She wonders if these flowers will grow well if she plants them in the shade. 15. No one can tell me exactly whether the doctor will work today. If so, I'll have to go to the reception.

Lesson 7 Ex. 10, p. 96

1. Today Alexander has to go to the city center, because he has a business meeting there. 2. She finally bought a car and now she doesn't have to use the bus. 3. If you want to get a good education, you need to work hard. 4. I can't go to a party with you, I have to sit with my little sister. 5. If he wants to be healthy, he will have to follow the doctor's advice. 6. Yesterday we wanted to go on a picnic, but could not, because instead we had to receive unexpected guests. 7. Mr. Rich is very wealthy. He does not have to earn a living.

8. Most vegetables can be eaten raw, they do not need to be cooked. 9. On Saturdays, my children do not have to go to bed at eight o'clock, as usual, they can not sleep until ten. 10. I don't need to do my homework today, I did everything yesterday. 11. - You sometimes have to go on a business trip, right? - Sometimes it happens. 12. A psychologist has to help people overcome difficulties, right? 13. Mary had to listen carefully to understand him. 14. She had to obey his will.

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Навчальне видання

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КОРДЮК О. М.

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«ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ»
для самостійної роботи студентів
і курсів в умовах змішаної форми навчання**

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