

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ В. О. СУХОМЛИНСЬКОГО
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ І ЛІТЕРАТУРИ

ШЕВЧЕНКО І. В., КОРДЮК О. М.

НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ПОСІБНИК
ІЗ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ
«ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОЇ МОВИ (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)»
ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ ПЕРШИХ КУРСІВ
ЧАСТИНА 2

МИКОЛАЇВ – 2019 РІК

УДК 811.111(075.8)
ББК 81.432.1я73
ШЗ7

Рекомендовано до друку вченою радою Миколаївського
національного університету імені В. О. Сухомлинського
(протокол № 19 від 28.05.2019 р.)

**ШЗ7 Навчально-методичний посібник із дисципліни
«Практичний курс основної мови (англійська)» Для
самостійної роботи студентів 1 курсів. Частина 2 /
Шевченко І. В., Кордюк О. М. — Миколаїв, МНУ імені
В. О. Сухомлинського, 2019. — 202 с.**

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчально-методичний посібник із дисципліни «Практичний курс основної мови» (частина 2) призначений для самостійної роботи студентів перших курсів відділення «Іноземна філологія» вищих закладів освіти України.

Посібник складається з 8 розділів, є продовженням 1 частини, містить 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 М. О. Возної «Англійська мова для перекладачів і філологів, I курс» (підручник для студентів та викладачів вищих навчальних закладів. — Вінниця: НОВА КНИГА, 2004. — 480 с.).

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 своїх відповідях буде використовувати якомога більше нових лексичних одиниць. Деякі питання не мають однозначної відповіді, тому студентам необхідно висловлювати свої судження та аргументувати їх, спираючись на текст.

Завдання на пошук лексичних одиниць у тексті та 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.

У підсумковій частині навчально-методичного посібника містяться тести з ключами, що дають можливість студенту перевірити свої знання після вивчення лексико-граматичного матеріалу, також — додатковий теоретичний матеріал із певних граматичних тем.

Пропонований посібник забезпечує формування стійких мовленнєвих навичок і вмінь під час самостійної роботи, необхідних для свідомого професійного володіння англійською мовою. Він надає можливість студентам опанувати основні види комунікативної діяльності (діалогічне й монологічне мовленням, читання і розуміння англомовних текстів).

ЗМІСТ

Передмова	3
Lesson 8.....	7
Topic: A Visit to Kyiv. Grammar: Simple Sentence. Secondary parts of the sentence.	
Lesson 9.....	19
Topic: Ukrainian Holidays and Festivities. Grammar: The Noun.	
Lesson 10.....	51
Topic: Going Out. Grammar: The Adjective, Degrees of Comparison.	
Lesson 11.....	62
Topic: Home Entertainment. Grammar: The Adverb.	
Lesson 12.....	73
Topic: Christmas in Great Britain. Grammar: The Numeral.	
Lesson 13.....	79
Topic: Travelling in Britain Grammar: Passive Voice	
Lesson 14.....	85
Topic: A British House. Grammar: The Infinitive.	
Lesson 15.....	102
Topic: The British Family. Grammar: The Gerund.	
Lesson 16.....	123
Topic: Do-It-Yourself. Grammar: Compound and Complex Sentences. Sequence of Tenses. Indirect Speech.	
Topic: Propositions.....	129
General tests with keys.....	147
References	197

LESSON 8

Topic: A Visit to Kyiv Grammar: Simple Sentence.

Secondary parts of the sentence

II. Text 1.

Visit to Kyiv

Kyiv is the cradle of Slavic civilization and one of the most ancient, majestic, and beautiful cities of Europe. For good reasons, Honore de Balzac called it the Eternal City, Northern Rome. Not every European capital can be proud of such a long history and so many cultural landmarks. Kyiv's original appearance and ancient traditions are combined seamlessly with modernity, and its distinct charm and hospitality make it one of the most appealing cities of not only Ukraine, but of the whole world.

Kyiv, the history of which goes back over 1500 years, was named after Kyi, the elder of the two legendary brothers who created the city with their sister, Lybid. A competing legend claims that the city got its name from its first citizens, the Kiyans, who maintained the Dnieper River crossing.

In the 9th century, Kyiv became the capital of one of the most powerful states of Eastern Ukraine: Kyivan Rus. At that time it was an important political, economic, and cultural center. After the year 988, when Prince Vladimir converted Rus to Christianity, Kyiv became a spiritual capital and is until today one of the most famous Christian cities in the world. The city lost its power when the Mongol-Tatars overran it in 1240. After that, Kyiv was a part the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Russia, the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, and, since 1991, the capital of independent Ukraine.

But regardless of the numerous invasions that Kyiv has gone through, the city was able to preserve its ancient heritage. It is better to start discovering the Ukrainian capital from its center, the Independence Square. It is the heart of Ukraine, which beats in unison with current events. It obtained its modern look only recently – in 2001, new monuments, sculptures and fountains were built here. At the same time, a tall column with a statue of a girl holding a cranberry branch,

the symbol of Ukraine's independence, was raised in its center. Today, this monument is one of the capital's most famous landmarks.

The main square is crossed by the legendary Khreshchatyk, Kyiv's main street, which is almost one and a half kilometers (one mile) long. During the week, it is a dynamic center for business; on the weekends, when the street becomes closed off to vehicles, it is one of locals' and tourists' favourite places to stroll. The buildings on Khreshchatyk are mostly in the "Stalin-era" style, have been built after World War II. During the war, the historical center and many buildings on the main street were destroyed. When German forces entered Kyiv in 1941, the retreating Red Army mined and exploded the center of the city. Today, Khreshchatyk is the place where you can best feel the original rhythm and atmosphere of Ukraine's capital. Here, you can listen to street musicians, watch the performances, and enjoy the sights of the blossoming chestnut trees in the spring.

The large number of monuments dating back to Kyivan Rus constantly remind its visitors of Kyiv's ancient past. One example of this is the Golden Gateway, a unique sample of Old Russian military architecture, that is one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites. Another example is the St. Sophia Cathedral, in which wonderful Byzantine frescos survive until today. There is also the St. Michael Cathedral, famous for its shimmering mosaics. And, of course, there is Kyiv's Pechersk Lavra, a stunning monastery complex spread on the high Dnieper banks.

The delicate charm of the 18th century Kyiv is presented most beautifully in St. Andrew's Church, which is called the last masterpiece of the great Rastrelli. The Andriivsky Descent, known as Kyiv's "Montmartre", is the most picturesque of the capital's streets. The artistic atmosphere of past century remains in it until today. Strolling through it now, like in times past, you will enter an atmosphere of freedom and creativity and find dozens of artistic workshops, galleries and saloons.

Kyiv is also famous for its unique museums. One of them, the National Museum of the Great Patriotic War (World War II), is devoted to Ukraine's contributions to the Allied' victory over fascism. The museum not only amazes

with its astonishing number and high quality of exhibits, but also with its central statue, the “Homeland-Mother”. The Chernobyl Museum describes one of Ukraine’s most tragic days, on which the awful accident in Chernobyl’s nuclear power plant took place. Of all the wonderful museums in Kyiv, one that deserves special mention is the Bohdan and Varvara Khanenko Museum of Arts, which keeps the best collection of art in Ukraine.

Kyiv is among the greenest city of Europe and it is famous for its cozy parks. The Mariinsky Park is the most popular. Its main sight is the luxurious Mariinsky Palace, built in the 18th century on orders of Russia’s Empress Elizabeth. Now, it is the Ukrainian President’s official residence. Also interesting is the House with Chimeras, one of the most famous of Kyiv’s Art Nouveau buildings. This mansion, the roof and facade of which are decorated with creatures similar to those who adorn the Notre Dame in Paris, is considered to be the most unusual building in Kyiv.

Several landmarks in Kyiv’s outskirts deserve special attention: the open air complex Pirogovo, as well as the “city-museum” Pereiaslav-Khmelnytskyi. The latter is one of Ukraine’s oldest towns, and it packs over 30 museums on its tiny territory.

To its visitors, Kyiv is a real marvel! This city history witnessed and participated in many important events and years of hardship and prosperity. Now, it shares its wisdom and charm with each of its guests. Kyiv’s majestic churches, fantastic landscapes, peculiar architecture, unusual museums, and unique monuments will make you fall in love, and you will dream of visiting it again and again.

1. Answer the questions:

1. How did Honore de Balzac call Kyiv?
2. What makes Kyiv one of the most appealing cities of not only Ukraine, but of the whole world?

3. What does a competing legend say about the foundation of the city and its name?
4. When did Kyiv become an important political, economic, and cultural center?
5. Who converted Rus into Christianity?
6. What is the heart of Ukraine?
7. What is the symbol of Ukraine's independence?
8. What does the government do with a dynamic traffic on Khreshchatyk on the weekends?
9. What is a unique sample of Old Russian military architecture?
10. What Church is an example of the delicate charm of the 18th century?
11. In what museum can we see the statue of Mother of our Homeland?
12. What does the Chernobyl Museum describe?
13. What building in Kyiv is similar to the Notre Dame in Paris?
14. Where can we visit over 30 museums?
15. What will make everyone fall in love with the capital of Ukraine?

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. the cradle of Slavic civilization;
2. distinct charm and hospitality;
3. to claim;
4. to be a spiritual capital;
5. to overrun;
6. regardless of the numerous invasions;
7. to beat in unison with current events;
8. to become close off to vehicles on the streets;
9. the contributions to the Allied' victory over fascism;
10. to deserve special attention.

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

1. із поважних причин;
2. «Вічне місто»;
3. легко поєднується з сучасністю;
4. мати змогу зберегти свою давню спадщину;
5. перекривати вулиці від транспортного руху;
6. відчувати первинні ритм та атмосферу столиці;
7. мерехтлива мозаїка;
8. вражати дивовижною кількістю та високою якістю експонатів;
9. будівлі у стилі «модерн»;
10. бути свідком та учасником багатьох важливих подій.

Secondary parts of the sentence

The Object

Exercise I. Comment on the kind of the object and say what it is expressed by.

1. She received a letter from him yesterday.
2. We have bought a vase for her.
3. The teacher gave the pupil a book.
4. She showed me the magazine.
5. The children played ball.
6. He is fond of swimming.
7. I live with my parents.
8. She asked me to do it.
9. How many pages have you read? I've read ten.
10. We spoke about our teachers.
11. She followed me.
12. I want you to tell me the truth.
13. They painted the door brown.
14. She insisted on my leaving.
15. The hall was full of children.

Exercise 2. Comment on the kind of the object and say what it is expressed by.

1. You can leave your homework in the meantime.
2. What have you got there?
3. She pretended not to hear.
4. I know all about it, my son.
5. I have to show Dr. French his room.
6. I never heard you express that opinion before, sir.
7. But she died a dreadful death, poor soul...
8. His new duties had kept him occupied.
9. He

hated her to work in the boarding house. 10. He found it impossible to utter the next word. 11. He's going to live his own life and stop letting his mother Miss him around like a baby. 12. I will suffer no priest to interfere in my business. 13. His part in the conversation consisted chiefly of yesses and noes. 14. Papa will never consent to my being absolutely dependent on you. 15. Mr. Heng sent a polite verbal reply. 16. I was attempting to discuss with him the sensational news of that day... 17. Poirot made a gesture of anger. 18. After some time, they came and unlocked the door, and called to him to come out.

Exercise 3. Place the direct object before the indirect object to make the latter more prominent. Use the preposition to or for.

Model: Give me this book. — Give the book to me. 1. Show the children this wonderful picture-book. 2. Tell somebody else this funny story. 3. Bring us your family photos. 4. Pass me the salt. 5. Show the teacher your copy-book. 6. Write her grandmother a letter. 7. Send your uncle a telegram.

Exercise 4. Point out the object; define the kind of the object. 1. Read it! Read it to everybody! She used to read to me while I was working. 2. Write this word! Write a few words to them! Write to him, he will be so glad to hear from you. 3. Sing a song! She sang some old Irish songs to the grateful listeners. Won't you to sing to us?

Exercise 5. Make up sentences using the following words.

1. you, his, he, to, owes, success. 2. valuable, whom, this, does, to, belong, thing? 3. these, show, us, post-cards, to. 4. boy, explain, difficult, to, sum, the, this. 5. dictionary, her, give, my. 6. to, write, people, a, his, letter. 7. work, suggest, them, method, to, the, of, right.

Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences (add a cognate object, using it with the attribute given in brackets).

Model: The old man sighed... (deep). The old man sighed a deep sigh.

1. He struck his enemy... (deadly). 2. Looking at her baby the mother smiled... (happy). 3. Listening to the funny story he laughed ... (hearty). 4. He has lived ... (long and interesting). 5. After the excursion we all slept... (sound). 6. The old man laughed... (bitter). 7. The army won... (glorious).

Exercise 7. Point out the complex object (direct or prepositional indirect).

1. The people watched the plane landing. 2. Have you heard this girl sing? 3. I want you to do it for me. 4. The teacher ordered the children to keep quiet. 5. We know him to be a good sportsman. 6. I hate you to talk about this. 7. She expected him to ask that question. 8. I saw her crossing the street. 9. He did not want anybody to know.

Exercise 8. Point out the complex object and say by what it is expressed.

1. Sammy watched Mr. Cheviot slowly take the receiver from the girl. 2. The Consul felt his legs give way. 3. He could see the man and Great Beaver talking together. 4. Each woman thought herself triumphant and the other altogether vanquished. 5. ...You know that she took offence at the poor dear bo/sever being born ... 6. I shan't even wait for it to be emptied. 7. Sun didn't mind people not noticing him much...

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences giving the second element of the complex object.

Model: I must have my hair... I must have my hair cut.

1. Nobody expected you... 2. We shall get your luggage... 3. She waited for us... 4. The mother wanted her daughter... 5. I suppose it... 6. She considered herself ... 7. We were surprised at your... 8. We can't rely on her... 9. The child watched the birds...

Exercise 10. Point out the formal object (the “introductory it”).

1. I consider it important to begin the work at once.
2. She found it strange that he hadn't sent her a telegram.
3. I think it possible to finish the experiment in a week.
4. I had never thought it possible that we three could be together undisturbed...
5. “Well, let us put it that there are rules of the game which must be observed...”
6. May I take it that you will continue this arrangement?
7. I take it that we may be quite frank.

Exercise 11. Complete the following sentences. (Use an infinitive phrase, a gerundial phrase, or a subordinate clause introduced by that). Point out the introductory object “it”.

Model: We considered it difficult... We considered it difficult to finish the work in time.

1. I found it unreasonable...
2. They made it easier...
3. She had it in her power...
4. The teacher made it clear...
5. I find it quite absurd...
6. They made it a point...
7. I take it...
8. I thought it rather awkward...
9. He thought it wrong...
10. She made it her practice...
11. See to it...

The Adverbial Modifier

— *of time* (I'll go to Lviv next week.)

— *of frequency* (She has music lessons thrice a week.)

— *of place and direction* (The magazine is on the shelf.) (She'll come with me to the station.)

— *of manner* (They walked in silence.)

— *of attending circumstances* (Now I can go to bed at last without dreading tomorrow.) (Shaw)

— *of degree and measure* (It is rather strange.) (It weighs a kilo.)

— *of cause* (Because of the rain we stayed at home.)

— *of condition* (But for his help, I couldn't manage to do it.)

— *of comparison* (She was crying like a child.) (My sister plays the violin better than Pete.)

— *of concession* (In spite of the nasty weather we went to the forest.)

— *of purpose* (In order to soothe the baby the mother sang.) (They opened the way for her to come to him.) (*Douglas*)

— *of result (consequence)* (She is too fond of the child to leave it.)

Exercise I. Point out and state the kind of the adverbial modifier. Say what the adverbial modifier is expressed by.

1. She has just arrived to Kyiv. 2. At 7.30 every morning the alarm-clock rings and wakes me up. 3. He visited England to see the famous Big Ben. 4. What nasty weather we are having today! 5. She couldn't come because of the rain. 6. The little child grew pale with pain. 7. It's too cold to go for a walk. 8. I'll come to you after classes. 9. I have come to talk to you. 10. "It is getting cold", said she closing the window. 11. On coming home I learned that somebody had called me up twice. 12. I'll ring you up when I come home. 13. It happened yesterday. 14. I often visit my old granny. 15. She spent her vacation in London. 16. While reading the text I found some unknown words. 17. She sat at the window looking through a newspaper. 18. This box is very heavy. 19. I called on her to discuss this matter. 20. She spoke slowly. 21. I met her by chance at the cinema a few days ago. 22. She cleaned the flat with great care.

Exercise 2. Ask questions on the adverbial modifiers in bold type.

1. I see my friend **thrice** a week. 2. After a good rest I can go **miles**. 3. The group of tourists was tired having covered 40 miles **that rainy day**. 4. But for your advice I shouldn't have acted **rightly**. 5. I opened the window to air the room. 6. We have been living here since 1997. 7. The sailor ran to the front of the boat. 8. I go to the town library **from time to time**. 9. Though frightened the girl didn't cry. 9. She opened the door for him to pass. 10. Though very busy they made up their minds to go to the circus **by all means**.

Exercise 3. Point out and state the kind of the adverbial modifier. Say by what the adverbial modifier is expressed.

1. I'm here, I'm working, morning, noon and night. (*Berkeley*).
2. All at once the sheep-dog leapt to its feet. (*Bates*).
3. Sophie pulled out the dress without saying anything. (*Huxley*).
4. They went down the stairs side by side. (*Maugham*).
5. Sometimes it is a joy in the very heart of hell to tell the truth. (*Chesterton*).
6. Ben was too busy to hear him now... (*Aldridge*).
7. There was a road to Cairo which went west across the desert. (*Aldridge*).
8. She paused, her eyes never leaving my face. (*Du Maurier*).
9. The doctor gazed at Poirot in astonishment. (*A. Christie*).
10. Gashford required no second invitation, and entered with a gracious air. (*Dickens*).
11. At the monk's other hand, Montigny and Thevenin Pensete played a game of chance. (*Stevenson*).
12. While Harry mechanically adopted these suggestions, the gardener, getting upon his knees, hastily drew together the scattered jewels and returned them to the bandbox. (*Stevenson*).
13. She and her grandfather had driven into town to hear the returned South African missionary. (*S. K. Hocking*).
14. Then in a moment she looked up, as though seeing him for the first time. (*Cronin*).
15. Galileo slowly nodded his head. (*Douglas*).
16. He's coming Saturday at one o'clock. (*Cronin*).
17. The young schoolteacher's spirits rose to a decided height. (*Dreiser*).
18. At the top of the stairs she paused to wave to him. (*Douglas*).
19. To be a complete artist it is not enough to be a painter, sculptor or architect. (*Stone*).
20. With all her faults, she was candor herself. (*Hardy*).
21. Having knocked on his door, she firmly entered Grandpa's room. (*Cronin*).
22. She had to talk because of her desire to laugh. (*Mansfield*).

23. He takes a glass and holds it to Essie to be filled. (*Shaw*). 24. I flung up my hands in despair. (*A. Christie*).

25. The letter was written in an odd, upright hand, and signed “Edward Hyde...” (*Stevenson*).

26. Here Nessie burst into the room like a young foal... (*Cronin*).

27. Sally was furious with herself for having fainted. (*Prichard*).

Exercise 4. Insert the adverbial modifier in the appropriate place. (Give more than one variant if possible).

1. It rains in autumn (usually).
2. Ring me up (before leaving the town).
3. I shall sleep much and take long walks (instead of taking medicine).
4. It will be raining hard (soon).
5. The climate has been damp (always, in these parts).
6. One must have a good rest (after training).
7. We shall go on an excursion (weather permitting).
8. We returned to the camp (the sun setting behind the mountains).
9. There is no deep river, except the Tamar (on the southern coast of England).
10. We sat down to table and had a hearty meal (on returning home).

Exercise 5. Make up sentences of your own using the following word combinations as adverbial modifiers.

1) of place or direction:

in front of the house, in the distance, at a distance, behind the house, at the corner of the street, at the bottom of..., upstairs, downstairs, along the street, across the street;

2) of time or frequency:

from time to time, once (twice, thrice) a week, in a day or two, from that day on, not until it was done, when a boy, from time immemorial, since then, on that unforgettable day, with the flush of dawn, when questioned;

3) of manner or attending circumstances:

on purpose, by chance, without a glance, in a whisper, side by side, as if to stop him, never to come back, with tears streaming down her cheeks, full of indignation;

4) of condition:

if possible (necessary, obligatory), if (unless) discovered (asked, required, etc.), weather permitting, but for (one's help, advice, kindness, etc.);

5) of degree or measure:

particularly, deeply, fairly well, over head and ears, rather (well, badly, etc.), greatly (astonished, surprised, disappointed, etc.);

6) of cause:

because of one's carelessness, not being able to..., there being no time left, it being late, quite worn out, because of the rain;

7) of purpose:

in order to..., for you to (have it, see it, etc.), lest he should forget it;

8) of concession:

difficult as it was, in spite of (the nasty weather, the difficulties, etc.), although quite tired (much weaker, etc.), notwithstanding his success (promise, desire, fear, etc.);

9) of comparison:

like (all young people, all her friends, a child, etc.), as if asleep (in doubt, etc.).

LESSON 9

Topic: Ukrainian Holidays and Festivities.

Grammar: The Noun

II. Text 1.

Holidays in Ukraine

Very often we look forward to holidays to enjoy ourselves. As you know, the word “holiday” came from a combination of the words “holy” and “day”. The point is that all the holidays were first religious festivals, but nowadays many of them have nothing to do with religion. Each country has holidays honouring important events in its history. Many historical events are of great importance for all peoples and countries throughout the world.

As we live in Ukraine, we have our own customs and traditions, holidays and festivals. The long-term dream of the Ukrainian people came true on December, 1, 1991. More than 90% of the Ukrainian people voted for the independence of their country, Ukraine. It was proclaimed on the 24th of August, 1991 and Ukraine became a sovereign state. That is why the Ukrainian people celebrate this day as the greatest national holiday. There are a lot of concerts and dances in the streets of Kyiv. This holiday commemorates the freedom of Ukrainian people.

On the 28th of June the citizens of Ukraine celebrate Constitution Day. The adoption of the Constitution was the victory of democracy, the sign of Ukrainian people’s will to live in a state where the rule of law dominates. National and local authorities hold various meetings and seminars devoted to constitutional issues, discuss further strategies of Ukraine’s successful development.

The New Year Holiday. The most common type of celebration is a New Year party, either a family party or one arranged by a group of people. This usually begins at 9 o’clock p.m. and goes on till the early hours of the morning. But the main thing is that the New Year is the holiday of expectations. The children decorate a New Year tree with toys and colored lights. When the clock strikes 12, everybody drinks champagne or juice and says: “Happy New Year!” to one another.

Ukrainian people celebrate church holidays as well. These are days set aside by the church for celebrating various events from the life of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and the saints.

An important holiday in the Ukrainian churches is Christmas Day. It is observed on the 7th of January. Most people follow the tradition of going to church and having a tasty Holy Supper. But in Ukraine people do not exchange presents on this holiday as it is in the case of Great Britain and many other countries.

The most important holiday is Easter (Resurrection of Christ). It is a time of giving and receiving presents which traditionally took the form of an Easter egg. The Easter egg is the most popular emblem of the religious holiday.

Other church holidays include Christ's presentation at the Temple, Annunciation, Christ's entrance into Jerusalem (Palm Sunday), Ascension (40 days after Easter), Pentecost or Sunday of the Trinity, Transfiguration, Dormition of the Virgin Mary, Nativity of the Virgin Mary, Elevation of the Cross, and Presentation of the Virgin Mary at the Temple.

Easter Sunday does not have a set date, but changes every year to fall on the first Sunday after the full moon that occurs on or right after the spring equinox. In the Byzantine-rite church a slightly different calculation is followed, resulting in Easter coinciding or falling one, four, or five weeks later. The dates of the other movable feasts depend on the date of Easter. The Ukrainian Catholic church has a special movable feast, the Feast of the Holy Eucharist (second Sunday after Pentecost). Individual parishes celebrate feasts in honour of the saint or event to which the local church is dedicated.

Children and young people like to celebrate holidays that bring a lot of smiles, fun and joy. All Fool's Day (April Fool's Day) day is one of them. The name comes from the custom of playing practical jokes on people. By tradition it is the day on which jokes are played, when everyone is entitled, if he can, to make other people look ridiculous by getting them to believe something that is untrue or sending them unsuspectingly, upon some fool's (foolish) errand. Those who fall into the trap set for them are then greeted with jeering laughter and shouts of "April

Fool!”. The children might decide to make their parents with the news that the house is on fire, or that some other disaster has occurred. When they see the looks of alarm on their victims’ face they shout, “April Fool” or “April Fool, April Fool, send your mother back to school”. At school serious work is practically forgotten as the children try to pin notices on one another’s backs. The notices say things like “Kick me”, or “I’m a Fool”. Teachers have to be particularly careful or they too might find themselves walking around with a silly sign on their backs. On this day of national good humor, the television service joins in the fun and makes everyone smile and look happy.

1. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is the original meaning of the word “holiday”?
- 2) What dream of the Ukrainian people came true 27 years ago?
- 3) When did Ukraine become a sovereign state?
- 4) Which holiday commemorates the freedom of Ukrainian people?
- 5) What does the Constitution mean for the Ukrainians?
- 6) What is the main thing of The New Year celebration?
- 7) What is the difference between the British and the Ukrainians’ celebration of Christmas Day?
- 8) What is the most popular emblem of Easter?
- 9) When is Ascension celebrated?
- 10) What date does Easter Sunday have?
- 11) What do the dates of the other movable feasts depend on?
- 12) Where does the name of April Fool’s Day come from?
- 13) What is the main tradition of All Fool’s Day celebration?
- 14) Which words can the victims of April Fool’s Day hear?
- 15) What joke is used by children on the 1st of April?

2. Find in the text the following words and word-combinations and translate them into Ukrainian:

1. a sovereign state;

2. to commemorate;
3. the adoption of the Constitution;
4. to set aside;
5. Resurrection of Christ;
6. the Temple;
7. the spring equinox;
8. to be entitled;
9. to fall into the trap set;
10. the looks of alarm.

3. Find English equivalents to the given Ukrainian words and word-combinations:

1. звичаї;
2. місцева влада;
3. подальше планування;
4. Свята Вечеря;
5. Благовіщення;
6. окремі парафії;
7. нічого не підозрюючи;
8. марна справа;
9. катастрофа;
10. прикріпити напис.

IV. Write a composition on a topic “Holidays and Festivities in Ukraine”.

GRAMMAR BOX

The Noun

Exercise 1. Write the plural form of the following.

A regular nouns

story, play, glass, flag, photo, name, match, knife, bush, chief, page, radio, roof, prize, set, key, factory, wolf, piano, class, cup, city

B irregular nouns

child, goose, man, foot, mouse, woman, sheep, person, deer, tooth, ox

C nouns of Greek or Latin origin

criterion, datum, formula, crisis, stimulus, index, phenomenon, medium, oasis, nucleus, memorandum, basis, radius, analysis, symposium, hypothesis

D compound nouns

fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-of-war, passer-by, sister-in-law, forget-me-not, room-mate, lily-of-the-valley, ticket-holder, commander-in-chief, governor-general

Exercise 2. Open the brackets and choose the proper form.

1. I feel that the jury already (have/has) thought that you are innocent. 2. The government (was/were) not able to pursue the policy which had been promised before the elections. 3. The police (is/are) investigating the case now. 4. The crew of the plane (consist/consists) of four people. 5. His company (was/were) founded in 1996. 6. The party (was/were) in full swing. The music was playing, the company (was/were) eating and drinking. 7. My family (is/are) early risers, so at 11 o'clock p.m. the family (is/are) always in bed. 8. The cattle (is/are) in the field next to it. 9. The committee (is/are) full of enthusiasm. 10. Such an organization as the board of directors (is/are) elected by stockholders. 11. The ship turned out to be a good ship, the crew (was/were) skilled seamen. 12. The government usually (consist/consists) of the prime minister and several ministers. 13. The average American family (have/has) three children. 14. The jury (is/are) represented by twelve people. 15. The crops (is/are) good this summer.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb *to be*.

1. The crew ___ rescued by our boat, 2. Her clothes ___ very fashionable. 3. Your advice ___ always welcome. 4. The information he gave us ___ very useful. 5. A little money ___ better than nothing. 6. That species of spiders ___ commonly seen in

deserts of North Africa. 7. I think her hair ___ dyed. 8. No news. ___ good news. 9. I don't want to work here. The equipment ___ too complicated. 10. There ___ a lot of sheep in the field. 11. I think this ___ detailed research. 12. Where ___ my spectacles? 13. The phenomena ___ unusual. 14. Mathematics ___ difficult, but physics ___ more difficult to my mind. 15. The cattle ___ up the hill.

1. Look out! The stairs ___ very old. 2. In my opinion, looks ___ very important for an actor. 3. The police ___ responsible for these actions. 4. Criteria ___ changing, you know. 5. The committee ___ set up several months ago. 6. The traffic ___ very heavy in this street. Be careful at the corner. When the traffic-lights ___ red, don't cross the street. 7. The working wages ___ up. 8. The knowledge she has got at college ___ very deep. 9. The carrots ___ delicious. 10. The vacation ___ always fun. 11. The funeral ___ usually a sad occasion. 12. The evidence ___ against him. 13. The contents of the letter ___ made public. 14. The opera-glasses ___ out of focus. 15. The grapes ___ ripe.

Exercise 4. Paraphrase the following using the possessive case.

Example: The son of our manager — our manager's son

A 1) the house of Mr. Smith; 2) a doll of the girls; 3) the works of Rembrandt; 4) a toy of the baby; 5) a meeting of the employees; 6) the bags of those women; 7) the orders of our boss; 8) the books of the children; 9) the cottage of my parents; 10) a garage of her cousin.

B 1) coal deposits of the world; 2) the influence of the sun; 3) the atmosphere of the earth; 4) the joys and grieves of life; 5) the arrival of the ship; 6) icy mountains of Greenland; 7) the policy of the company; 8) gold reserves of Russia; 9) the gravitation of the planet; 10) the decisions of the commission.

C 1) the mother of Kate and Mary; 2) the children of my aunt Ann; 3) the paintings by Picasso and Dali; 4) the gun of the commander-in-chief; 5) the times of Ivan the Terrible; 6) the speech of the Minister of Foreign Trade; 7) the correspondent of the Herald Tribune; 8) a flat of my father-in-law; 9) the wives of Henry the Eighth; 10) oil wells of Saudi Arabia.

D 1) a cruise which lasts three weeks; 2) work which takes two hours; 3) a distance of five kilometers; 4) the operation which lasted four hours; 5) the flight which took three hours; 6) a semester of eight weeks; 7) the rest which lasted an hour; 8) a play of three acts; 9) a football match which lasts ninety minutes; 10) a telephone conversation which lasts three minutes.

Exercise 5. Paraphrase the following using the possessive case.

Example: I must sleep 9 hours a day to feel well. — / must have nine-hours' sleep to feel well.

1. Every day at noon we have a break, which lasts fifteen minutes. 2. I can't understand why he is so tired. The distance he covered is a mile only. 3. The walk to the station was short. It took us ten minutes. 4. Last year we spent two weeks in Greece. The holiday was terrific. 5. If you want to get there, a trip will take you only five hours. 6. Don't take a training course that lasts a week. It won't do you good. 7. I slept only five hours yesterday because my train came late. 8. Yesterday our lesson lasted thirty minutes because our teacher was to leave at 12 o'clock. 9. If you want to have a voyage round Europe, you will need at least three weeks. 10. My workweek lasts five days.

Exercise 6.

Translate into English using noun structures.

1. Президент прибув до країни з триденним візитом (2 варіанти). 2. Мені потрібно купити чоботи. Ти не знаєш, де тут відділ взуття (department)? 3. Ніхто не знав, що сказати, і настало хвилиenne мовчання. 4. Коли він уранці спустився в їдальню, на столі були рештки (remains) вчорашньої вечері. 5. Доповідь головнокомандуючого була короткою. 6. Мені здається, що проблема «батьків і дітей» — вічна (eternal) проблема. 7. Ця дорога закрита. Ведуться дорожні роботи. 8. «Вітік мізків» — гостра (acute) проблема розвинутих (developing) країн. 9. Ти вважаєш, що в Китаї необхідно увести (implement) регулювання народжуваності? 10. Приїзд Поля і Кет був несподіванкою (surprise) для тітки Еня. 11. Найбагатші поклади (deposits)

нафти в Арабських Еміратах. 12. Проблеми, з якими людство (mankind) зіткнулось (face) в кінці двадцятого століття, — це забруднення (pollution) повітря і води, а також «парниковий ефект». 13. Після двогодинної прогулянки всі захотіли їсти (2 варіанти). 14. Портрет дружини Рембрандта — одна з найвідоміших картин художника. 15. Цьому замку триста років.

Exercise 7. Write out the nouns which are used only in the plural form (you must get 25 nouns).

athletics, cattle, scissors, taxes, pyjamas, economics, police, news, means, goods, pants, subjects, billiards, darts, outskirts, premises, mechanics, spectacles, clothes, stairs, maths, shorts, tights, gymnastics, congratulations, crossroads, patience, scales, lodgings, foundations, equipment, research, authorities, soap, contents, looks, countryside, traffic-lights, tongs, toothpaste, headphones, delays, binoculars, electronics, eyes, trousers

Exercise 8.

Complete the following table and give the corresponding singular or plural form of the nouns, if any. If there is no the corresponding form, put a v. The first two words are given as examples.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
means	Means		
V	scissors		

means, scissors, pence, Frenchman, Roman, photo, physics, cloth, sheep, halves, news, sleeves, mice, species, contents, athletics, series, knowledge, feet, phenomena, clothes, bases, headquarters, Japanese

Classification of Nouns

Exercise 8. State whether the nouns in bold type are proper or common.

1. The Imperial State Crown of the Queen of England is normally kept at **the Tower**. 2. This church has **a tower** attached to it. 3. **The English Channel** is the narrow area of water between England and France. 4. The main **channels** had been closed by enemy submarines. 5. You are like **a Figaro**. One minute here, another there. 6. I've bought **a Kodak**, but I don't know how it works. 7. In the art circles he was known as **a Metsenat**. 8. **Wellington** defeated Napoleon's army in the battle of **Waterloo**. 9. **Wellingtons** are rubber boots. Americans call them galoshes. 10. What had happened, became **a Waterloo Bridge** for him. 11. He is a real **Paparatssi** in everything that concerns making money. 12. Rita Brown writes like **an American Evelyn Waugh**. 13. He is thrilled at his new buy: **a classic Mercedes Benz**. 14. Antony Marshall lives outside **the city**. Every morning he drives to the City where he works as staff manager. 15. **The Red-White-and-Blue Union Jack** hung out of every window, fluttering in the breeze. 16. **Degas** and **Monet** were her husband's favourite artists, and both were well represented in their house. 17. He glanced at the list of her art collection. **Sisleys, Monets, Manets, a Dali, Renoirs and a Degas**. It was a fabulous collection. 18. Carl **Faberge** was Russia's Imperial Jeweler. 19. — What a beautiful Easter egg! — Yes, it's **a Faberge**. 20. The two friends bought **a Johnny Walker** to celebrate the event. 21. Kurt Vonnegut is writing with the half-bittered, half-amused voice of a later-day **Mark Twain**. 22. Tonight Samantha wore highly polished black **Oxfords**.

Exercise 9. Explain the origin and the meaning of the following common nouns. Use them in sentences of your own.

A Dracula, a Cartier, a Sony, a Camel, a Marlborough, a complete Shakespeare, a Reebok, a Mauzer, a Lovelace, a Webster, a Don Juan, a Dunhill, the White House, a Barbie, a Jillet, a Petroff, a Stradivarius, an Oscar, a Walkman, a hooligan, bermudas, a Xerox, a Newton.

Exercise 10. Read and translate the following. Explain the use of the nouns in bold type.

1. The Uffizi in Florence have more perfect paintings than any other gallery on the planet — not just **Tintoretto and Botticelli**, but the most arresting works by people like Gentile da Fabriano and Simone Martini. Some **Caravaggios**, “Bachus” among them, were found in an Uffizi store-room in 1916.

2. The Earl of **Cardigan** gave his name to one of the garments we wear. A **cardigan** is a knitted jacket that is fastened up the front with buttons or a zip.

3. — Now, how about some **Bellinis** to celebrate the holiday? — I’ve forgotten what a **Bellini** is. I know **Bellini**, the composer, of course. I mean, I know it’s also champagne but what’s in it besides that? — Fresh peach juice. — Now I remember! It’s a fabulous drink.

4. — Rumor has it that you’re suffering from a terminal Don Juan complex. — It’s not such a bad reputation to have, when you think about it. After all no man can be a **Don Juan** unless women are interested in him.

5. Long ago in prerevolutionary France there lived one **Etienne de Silhouette**, a controller general for Louis XV. Because of his fanatical zeal for raising taxes and slashing expenses and pensions, he enraged royalty and citizens alike, who ran him out of office within eight months. At about the same time that **Silhouette** was sacked, the method of making cutouts of profiles by throwing the shadow of the subjects on the screen captured the fancy of the Paris public. Because the process

was cheap, the man and the method became associated. Ever since, we have called shadow profiles **silhouettes**, with a small s.

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

I. Яка чудова людина! Справжній Монтекристо! 2. Вона така романтична! Ну, просто Монна Ліза. 3. — Я бачу, що твій приятель — майстер на всі руки. — Так, і нічого не робить насправді. 4. Він справжній Казанова. Чому вона його не залишить? 5. — Які смачні цукерки! — Так, це Моцарт. 6. — Що це за парфуми? — Це Кінзо. 7. На цій стоянці припарковано декілька машин: «Мерседес», «Хонда», «Лінкольн», «Форд» і старенькі «Жигулі». 8. — Тобі подобається ця картина? — Це Пікассо. 9. На стінах цього кабінету розвішана зброя: кольт, вінчестер, браунінг, Калашников. 10. Англієць Ватман винайшов папір, що названо його ім'ям.

II. Річард Чемберлен купив маленький острів і живе на ньому, як сучасний Робінзон Крузо. 12. — Яку цигарку ти куриш? — Це «Корона». 13. У цьому залі виставлені три Рембрандта. 14. Це була сучасна казка про принца та Попелюшку. 15. — Яка чарівна сукня! — Недивно, це ж «Шанель».

Exercise 12. Match the six common words given below and the following descriptions.

1. Two-piece swimsuits are named after a Pacific atoll on which hydrogen bombs were detonated — a truly explosive and figurative word.
2. The most popular of all humorous verse forms in English comes from a country in Ireland. One theory says that Irish mercenaries used to compose verses in that form about each other and then join in a chorus of “When we get back to town, ’twill be a glorious morning.”
3. Nearly two-and-a-half millennia ago, a little band of ten thousand Persians were defeated at the battle of Pheidippides. A courageous runner brought the news of the glorious victory to Athens, and thus gave his name to a long-distance run.

4. A contraction of “St. Mary’s of Bethlehem”, a sixteenth century London hospital for the insane, has become a word for uproar or confusion.
5. The Pilgrims found in America a wild fowl somewhat similar in appearance to a fowl they had known back in England — a bird that had acquired its name because it was first imported by way of a particular country. Because we perceive this bird as ugly in appearance and voice, we sometimes assign its name to people we don’t care for.
6. The inhabitants of an ancient Greek city were noted for their ability to say a lot in a few words. During a siege of their capital, a Roman general sent a note to this city’s commander warning that if the Romans captured the city, they would burn it to the ground. From within the city gates came back the terse reply: “If!” The city’s name lives on in an adjective that describes spare speech.
a marathon, a bedlam, a bikini, a limerick, a turkey, laconic

Exercise 13. Explain the difference between the following pairs of words and use them in sentences of your own.

1. air — an air
2. beauty — a beauty
3. coffee — a coffee
4. cloth — a cloth
5. dinner — a dinner
6. fire — a fire 8
7. glass — a glass
8. language — a language
9. lemon — a lemon
10. light — a light
11. nature — a nature
12. oak — an oak
13. paper — a paper
14. play — a play

15. power — a power
16. rubber — a rubber
17. ice — an ice
18. stone — a stone
19. study — a study
20. will — a will

Exercise 14. Make up exclamatory sentences according to the model.

Model: competent advice — What competent advice! Good question — What a good question!

1. original advice great idea
2. beautiful nature difficult character
3. fashionable furniture big refrigerator
4. modern equipment ancient fortress
5. unexpected money great fortune
6. wonderful music sentimental tune
7. hitting news strange call
8. good progress big success
9. heavy traffic busy line
10. miserable weather nasty day
11. deep knowledge excellent certificate
12. difficult work pleasant job
13. Russian linen towel
14. leafy foliage beautiful leaf

Exercise 15. Comment on the nouns in bold type.

1. Harrods has so much to offer. Vintage **wines** and sparkling **champagne**, rustic country **pates** and silky smooth **terrines**, delicate scented **teas** and subtle **infusions**, buttery shortbread biscuits and rich fruity **jams**, robust **pickles** and tangy **relishes**, mature farmhouse **cheddars** and crumbly **stiltons**, **hams** and smoked

salmon which melts in the mouth — all presented in traditional wicker baskets or Harrods boxes. The only thing Harrods can't supply is **the weather!** 2. Good **wines** are the best buys before Christmas. 3. I dropped in at the supermarket and bought a few cold **meats**, and I also made **a salad**. 4. Fruit **juices** are ideal in hot weather. 5. My Granny makes four **jams** every year. 6. I used to eat **toast** with orange **marmalade**. 7. France has an excellent range of **cheeses**. 8. A set menu in this Chinese cafe consists of four **soups**. I prefer a Singaporean seafood **soup**. It tastes and smells terrific. 9. Herbal **teas** are my favourite. 10. This shop sells fine **foods**. 11. The finest **rums** come from Puerto Rico. 12. I always have **a beer** while watching television. 13. Can I offer you something? **Coffee, tea, a soda**, perhaps? 14. Tea is our most social and sociable drink — a part of our daily life for well over 300 years.

Exercise 16. Choose the appropriate noun from the list below for each sentence. Add an article (a/an/the) or plural (s/es) where necessary.

Affection, spirit, information, red, damage, paper, milk, wonder, left, glass, luggage, wood, cheese, wild, work, water, wool, salt.

1. Brie and Camembert are only two of the wide variety of ... produced in France.
2. Many Englishmen have explored ... of the Nile.
3. Woodworm can cause a lot of ... if it is not treated.
4. He never really loved her — he just toyed with her
5. I need ... which will match the other shades of scarlet in the room.
6. "Hamlet" is one of Shakespeare's best known
7. I didn't know you were short-sighted. How long have you been wearing ... ?
8. He buys ... on the way home to check the race results.
9. Sorry, sir, you can't have whisky. Our license doesn't allow us to serve ... , only wine or beer.
10. It's a very shy animal and lives in ... ; it's rarely seen in the open fields.
11. This plant is only found in ... of Alaska.
12. To get to the station, you should take ... just after the bridge.
13. The girl in the travel agent's was very helpful and gave me lots of ... about Turkey.
14. Sorry I'm late — some of my ... went missing at the airport.
15. Our dairy produces five different ...
16. British ... such as cashmere, mohair, lambs wool, merino wool come mostly

from the Shetlands. 17. ... occurs naturally in sea water. 18. Where are my bathing ... ? 19. The Great Pyramid of Cheops is one of the seven ... of the Ancient World; it's the only one that has survived and exists today.

Exercise 17. Translate into English.

1. Я мистець, і я можу оцінити красу. 2. Ця дівчина — справжня красуня. 3. Будинок із каміння. 4. Мені у черевик потрапив камінець. 5. Мова має велику силу. 6. Японська — дуже складна мова. 7. У неї є здатність бачити майбутнє. 8. Лимон багатий на вітамін С. 9. Купи лимон до чаю. 10. У нього не було (to lack) волі до життя. 11. У цього хлопчика дуже сильна воля. 12. Якщо ви хочете скласти заповіт, зверніться до нотаріуса. 13. Природу потрібно охороняти. 14. Емілі — дуже романтична натура. 15. Світло потрібне для життя. 16. Неподалік ми побачили вогник. 17. Данія, Голландія, Швейцарія відомі своїми сирами. 18. Фруктові й овочеві соки дуже корисні. 19. На сніданок у мене зазвичай тости з сиром та апельсиновий сік. 20. Італія і Франція відомі своїми винами. 21. Серпень. На Сицилії розпочалося збирання цитрусових фруктів.

Exercise 18. Comment on the nouns in bold type.

1. According to modern standards my **family** isn't big. 2. **My family** are early birds. 3. The **board** consists of twelve people. 4. I know what the **board** think of me. They regard me as the spoiled granddaughter of a rich and powerful woman. And the **board** are very aware of that. 5. This **council** is responsible for looking after roads. 6. The **council** have been promising to mend the fences, doors and windows for years. 7. The **public** stop and stare. 8. "You could join us", he suggested helpfully. "We're a jolly **crowd**". 9. **The government** has cut back on public expenditure. 10. Some people said darkly that the **Government** were behind it. 11. The **staff** are going to buy a leaving present for their boss. 12. His **staff** is very efficient. 13. This **team** plays for Spain. 14. The **team** are training hard for the coming match. 15. Statistics is the study of figures. 16. Statistics are often

misleading. 17. **Politics** is a popular topic now. 18. What are his **politics**? 19. The **jury** were in disagreement. 20. The **jury** has announced its verdict.

Exercise 19. Comment on the nouns in bold type.

1. The **police** are here and they are doing their best, sir. 2. The local **police** have closed this night club. 3. The **police** were assisted by private detectives. 4. The **cattle** are in the fields. 5. — Where are the **people**? — They've gone to the briefing. 6. Her **poultry** are the finest in the whole village. 7. The Roman Catholic **clergy** are stationed in Vatican. 8. — Who are those **people**? — They are tourists. 9. **Dice** are used in many board games. 10. The **people** at the interview were very helpful. 11. Hey, **people**, what are you doing? 12. How different are the beliefs of various **peoples** across the world! 13. This is a warlike **people**. 14. The **peoples** of the Commonwealth will have a new monetary unit.

Exercise 20. Read and translate the sentences paying particular attention to the nouns in bold type.

1. These **scales** are not correct. 2. My glasses have become too weak for me. 3. The **scissors** are blunt. 4. My kid's **pyjamas** are made of cotton. 5. These **tights** were made in Italy. 6. Don't you think your **trousers** are too short? 7. What are your **earrings** made of? 8. The **goods** have arrived. 9. Give my best **regards** to your family. 10. The **surroundings** were unfamiliar to him. 11. The cleaner collected all the floor **sweepings** and potato **peelings** lying near the rubbish pipe. 12. My **wages** have risen considerably lately. 13. The **outskirts** of this town are shabby looking. 14. Her **clothes** are very trendy. 15. **Clothes** make the man: the old saying is rather to the point. 16. **Clothes** are no longer something one doesn't discuss. **Clothes** are part of the image.

Exercise 21. Use the right form of the verb be.

1. The information about this company ... encouraging. 2. All the furniture in this office ... the latest design. 3. My knowledge of German ... very limited. 4. These

shorts ... too long. 5. They ... a big family, with many branches. 6. This equipment ... for camping. 7. The scissors ... here a minute ago. 8. The Government ... of the opinion that money in the accounts ... siphoned out of the country. 9. These trousers ... too tight. 10. The weather ... fabulous in Italy in early autumn. 11. These stairs ... dangerous. 12. Where ... your clothes made? 13. The headphones on my new walkman ... great. 14. ... the scales over there electronic? 15. There ... a hair on my dinner plate. 16. Yesterday's homework ... rather difficult. 17. Her luggage ... on the scales already. 18. Your advice ... very timely. Thank you. 19. The news ... too good to be true. 20. The team ... no more than seven young men. 21. The hospital staff ... all very young. 22. Judging by the fact that Malfoy usually had the best of everything, his family ... rolling in gold. 23. She came from a large, close-knit, and loving clan who ... always there to protect and help each other.

Exercise 22. Translate into English.

1. Інформація щойно надійшла, і секретарка переглядає її. 2. Лікар дав нам так багато порад, що ми не знаємо, які з них використати. 3. Наполеглива праця — ключ до успіху. 4. Це творча робота, однак знання тут дуже важливі. 5. Ваші успіхи нас радують. 6. Я бачу, що мої поради тобі допомагають, чи не так? 7. — А що думає про це поліція? — Вона збентежена цим злочиним. 8. — Мені потрібні гарні нові джинси. — Гарні джинси коштують дорого. 9. Моя зарплата не настільки висока, щоб обідати в ресторанах. 10. Її одяг — це переважно джинси, светри і майки. 11. Обережніше, сходи дуже круті. 12. Поліція все ще шукає тих, хто викрав літак, але поки не затримала їх. 13. Більярд — його улюблена гра. 14. Його спеціальність — економіка. 15. А що каже твоя родина? Вони схвалюють шлюб із Віктором? 16. Штат цієї фірми складається з тридцяти осіб. 17. Труп цього театру — це переважно вихованці нашого театрального училища. 18. Сьогодні весняна погода. 19. Яка чудова сьогодні погода! 20. Обожаю бродити по лісу в грибну погоду. 21. Вона працює у своєму саду в будь-яку погоду.

Number

Exercise 23. Give the plural of

A. A pin, a hat, a fox, a baby, a day, potato, a volcano, a piano, a photo, a knife, a roof, a half, a leaf, a cliff, a chief, a life, a family, a queue, a bath, a berry, a valley, a century, a salmon, a taxi, a person, a penny, a watch, a virtuoso, a lily, a woodworm.

B. A man, a woman, a German, a foot, a tooth, a sheep, a ship, a fish, an ox, a fox, a child, a fireman, a mouse, a swine, a house, a louse, a goose, a mongoose, a deer, a means, a series, a species, an aircraft, an offspring, a Swiss, a Japanese, a Maltese, a Portuguese, a Chinese, a Milanese.

C. A passer-by, a mother-in-law, a room-mate, a forget-me-not, a merry-go-round, a fellow-worker, a man-of-war, a school-inspector, a commander-in-chief, a boy-messenger, a personnel-manager, a woman-driver, a man-servant, a hanger-on, a face-lift, a spoonful, a cupful, a boyfriend, a grown-up, an office-block, a workmate.

Exercise 24. Translate into English.

1. Ця реклама стверджує, що коли користуватися пастою «Бленд-а-мед», то у вас будуть гарні білі зуби. 2. Я ласунка. 3. Троє поліцейських постійно охороняють цей банк. 4. Поліція вже тут. Вона робить усе, щоб дійти компромісу з грабіжниками. 5. У підвалі будинку є миші. Учора вранці біля дверей я побачив маленьку чарівну мишку. 6. Нам довелося зупинити машину, оскільки два олені повільно переходили дорогу. 7. У цьому ставку багато рибок. 8. Великі діти — великі турботи. 9. У нашій школі працює двадцять п'ять жінок і п'ять чоловіків. 10. Рибалки в морі. Зараз сезон ловлі. 11. Домашня худоба Тома складається з коней, корів, биків, овець, свиней. 12. Моя тітка, яка мешкає в селі, тримає домашню птицю: курок, качок, гусей, індичок. 13. Я дуже люблю фрукти. Вони надають мені енергії. 14. У нас сьогодні гості, багато хто з них любить фрукти. Сходи на базар і купи багато

різних фруктів. 15. Худобу продають і купують на цьому ринку. 16. Мешканці Мілана пишаються своїм оперним театром. 17. — Де твій новий годинник? — На жаль, я його загубив. 18. Говорять, що жінки-водії більш акуратні, ніж чоловіки. 19. Це дивне явище цікавить геологів. 20. У наш час миші і пацюки часто розглядаються як домашні тварини.

Exercise 25. Consult the table and give the plural of the following foreign words.

	Ending	Regular plural	Latin/Greek plural
a	-us	-uses	-i
b	-a	-as	-ae
c	-um	-urns	-a
d	-ex	-exes	-ices
e	-ix	-ixes	-ices
f	-is	-ises	-es
ġ	-on	-ons	-a

- a) cactus, fungus, radius, stimulus, genius;
- b) alga, formula (in science), vertebra, antenna;
- c) bacterium, curriculum, datum, medium, memorandum, stratum, millennium;
- d) index (in mathematics, in books);
- e) appendix (in books, in medicine);
- f) analysis, axis, basis, crisis, diagnosis, hypothesis, oasis, parenthesis, thesis;
- g) criterion, phenomenon.

Exercise 26. Translate into English.

1. Слово «тисячоліття» в англійській мові походить від латинського слова «mille», що означає «тисяча». 2. На поверхні цієї планети відбуваються дивні явища. 3. Багато шкіл мають різні навчальні програми. 4. Які критерії оцінки цих робіт? 5. Ми отримали декілька меморандумів сьогодні вранці. 6. Який вміст цієї пляшки? 7. Який зазвичай вміст цукру у крові? 8. Фундамент

будинку зроблений із каменю. 9. Земля обертається навколо своєї осі. 10. Мандрівники рухалися Сахарою, і їм постійно ввижались оази. 11. Який кінцевий діагноз? 12. Кактуси ростуть у пустелях. 13. Ми з різних соціальних прошарків. 14. Багато бактерій спричиняють хвороби. 15. Це дійсно унікальне явище. 16. Він один із геніїв. 17. У цьому глечуку живуть духи (джини). 18. У моєї бабусі сильні болі у верхніх хребцях. 19. Ці відомості надійні. 20. Цікаво, що ми побачимо у новому, двадцять першому столітті? 21. Кризи в економіці відображаються на рівні життя людей. 22. Зміст цього пакету невідомий.

Exercise 27. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the words in bold type.

1. **Money** can't buy happiness, and **it** certainly can't buy health. Years ago Blackie told me that money **was meant** to be spent and he was correct. Whoever said that money **doesn't buy** happiness was misinformed, in my opinion. **It buys** a lot of happiness for a lot of people. And frankly, I'd rather be miserable with money than without **it**.

2. English money **is not accepted** here. 3. All Bess's money **goes** on clothes. 4. Her linen **comes** from Holland. 5. The money **was sent** by cheque. 6. The project received community **monies**. 7. Public **money** is like water, everyone helps himself to it. 8. We've got a fascinating **piece of news** for you. 9. News **travels** pretty fast. 10. I'm sorry to say that there are "friends" who delight in breaking **bad news**. 11. They want **advice** on how to do it. 12. We got **an advice note** from the firm. 13. The scout brought valuable **information**. **It** helped a lot. 14. **Does** this information **interest** you? 15. What **hard work!** But it's rewarding. 16. I like all Chopin's **works**. 17. The **works** is closed today. 18. It's perfect **weather** for flying today. 19. She's wearing galoshes in all **weathers**. 20. If you think about money positively, it will come to you. 21. Borrow money from pessimists — they don't expect it back. 22. Money **is** the root of all wealth.

Exercise 28. *Translate into English.*

1. Я пам'ятаю всі ваші поради. Вони були дуже доречні. 2. Тобі допомагають мої поради? 3. Це чудова новина. 4. Сьогодні чудова погода. 5. Уся ця інформація в комп'ютері. 6. — Чиї це гроші? — Вони мої. 7. Яка нудна робота! 8. Тільки робота допоможе тобі забути про все. 9. Що нового? 10. Кожен журналіст знає, як важко здобувати новини, особливо сенсаційні. 11. Успіх, як правило, залежить від наполегливої праці й удачі. 12. Фільм мав великий успіх. 13. Твої успіхи дуже радують. 14. Його знання досить гарні. 15. Гроші не цікавлять його. 16. Він намагається отримати таємні дані. Вони йому дуже потрібні. 17. Ця постільна білизна чудової якості. 18. Осінь. Листя жовтіє. 19. Ці меблі унікальні. Вони коштують дуже дорого. 20. — З чого зроблені ці меблі? — З буку. 21. — Не можу зрозуміти, звідки ти береш гроші. — Вони люблять мене і знаходять мене. 22. Гроші — дуже важлива річ. Особливо коли їх немає. (*E. M. Ремарк*)

Exercise 29. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the meaning of the words in bold type.

1. The fishermen are out in all weathers. If you don't catch **any fish**, there's no pay. 2. My employer was an importer of rare tropical **fish**. 3. Try this **fish**. Everybody who tries it, likes it. Everybody who likes it, loves it. 4. They scraped a living by catching **crab, lobster and crayfish**. 5. Meredith peered down into the pond. "There really are **fish** in it," she said sounding surprised. 6. Forget him! There are many other **fish** in the sea. 7. He had a big collection of minerals, insects and **fishes**. 8. He studies **the fishes** of the Atlantic. 9. What **an odd fish** he is! 10. They've been fishing since dawn but so far haven't caught a single **fish**. 11. There are **carp, trout, pike** in this river. 12. **Are you fishing** out for a compliment? 13. A flying **fish** can project itself through the air at a speed of about thirty-five miles per hour. 14. The stars glittered in the sky like so many **fish**. 15. The largest of all **fish** is the Whale Shark. It may grow up to 15 meters long and may weigh over 14 tons, over twice as much as an average African elephant! Though it has three thousand

teeth, it will never bite you. This sea giant is quite harmless. It eats only tiny **shrimp and fish**.

Exercise 30. Translate into English.

A. 1. У цій річці багато риби. 2. Риба пропливає великі відстані. 3. Ця дівчина плаває, як рибка. 4. Будь у мене була золота рибка, я б попросила її виконати три мої бажання. 5. Не сумуй, світ клином на ньому не зійшовся. 6. — Яка дивна риба! У неї одне око. — Це результат поганої екології. 7. Він дивний тип. 8. Риба більш корисна, ніж м'ясо. 9. Моя улюблена їжа — риба зі смаженою картоплею. 10. Рибалки впіймали півдюжини форелей. 11. — Що це за риба? — Це летюча риба. 12. Подивися, як гарно плавають рибки у ставку! 13. — Скільки риб ти впіймав у неділю? — Жодної, але я отримав задоволення від рибалки. 14. В акваріумі у Миколи було сім рибок, але кішка з'їла двох, тому залишилося п'ять рибок. 15. Пташки літають, рибки плавають.

Exercise 31. Read and retell the following text in indirect speech.

Flying Fish

One day a sailor came from a voyage and said to his mother, "I have been on many voyages and have seen a lot of strange things. My companions and I once rowed for six days in an open boat and found ourselves in a sea of milk, in the middle of which was a mountain of sugar. I noticed too that the milk tasted quite fresh. On another occasion we came across an island of cheese and it tasted like Dutch cheese. But the greatest wonder of all the wonders I have ever seen are the flying fish of the Southern Pacific, which fly for quite a long time when they are pursued by their enemies." His mother thought, shook her head and replied, "I cannot believe that. Seas of milk and islands of cheese there may be, and I quite believe that they exist. But flying fish are out of the question. Nothing and nobody will make me believe it, unless I see those wonders with my own eyes!"

Exercise 32. A. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the meanings of the word *fruit*.

1. **Fruit** is rich in mineral salts and vitamins. 2. Is **fruit** cheap this year? 3. What **fruits** do you cultivate here? 4. To make a fruit salad we shall need different **fruits**. 5. A **fruitarian** is a person who eats only **fruit**. 6. What an exotic **fruit!** 7. Very soon you'll enjoy the **fruits** of your hard work. 8. The **fruits** of nature belong to all mankind. 9. It was a Sunday and no one was in the mood for a lecture about **fruit**. 10. The strawberry is a beautiful and delicious **fruit**.

B. Translate into English.

B. 1. Англія ввозить багато фруктів. Їх постачають із Франції, Іспанії, Ізраїлю. 2. Помий фрукти та поклади їх у вазу. 3. На Сицилії ростуть різноманітні цитрусові фрукти. 4. У горобини дуже гарні плоди. 5. Ну що ж, тепер він пожинає плоди своїх махінацій. 6. Його успіх — це плід наполегливої праці. 7. Абрикос — король фруктів. Це дуже корисний фрукт. 8. На третє в нас будуть фрукти й морозиво. 9. Для багатьох людей фрукти дуже дорогі, вони не можуть їх дозволити собі кожного дня. 10. Різноманітні фрукти використовуються в косметології. 11. Фрукти корисні, у них багато вітамінів і мінеральних солей. 12. На наших ринках продається багато екзотичних фруктів.

Case

Exercise 33. Replace the of-phrase by the noun in the possessive case.

1. The friend of my mother. 2. The speech of the President. 3. The farm of old McDonald. 4. The novels by D. Steel. 5. The hobbies of the children. 6. The poems by Burns. 7. The duties of a man. 8. A conference of doctors. 9. The life of a bodyguard. 10. The policy of France. 11. The streets of London. 12. The bank of the river. 13. The rays of the sun. 14. The way of nature. 15. The teas of India. 16. The history of the world. 17. The difficulties of the companies. 18. The crew of a ship. 19. A holiday for a week. 20. A break for five minutes.

Exercise 34. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the use of the possessive case.

I. 1. By anybody's standard this company was a good buy. 2. Douglas's voice trembled, "What I wouldn't give to be in his shoes." 3. She lay curled in a ball, staring into the fire's bright flames. 4. Derek's brother's name is Gregory. 5. She took a slice with a piece of last year's cheese on it. 6. In the evening I dined in the hotel's restaurant. 7. He reserved a seat on the following week's bus. 8. I picked up a city map at the station's tourist office. 9. Fascinated, Harry thumbed through the rest of the envelope's contents.

II. 1. We had to move everything out of Tommy and Max's room into Dennis's. 2. It's somebody else's idea, not mine. 3. Michael works at Bill and Susan's firm, who are partners. 4. You can't build happiness on somebody else's unhappiness, at least that's my opinion. 5. They got a fax from the Pakistani Prime Minister's office. 6. The Queen of England's palace is a quarter of an hour's ride from the centre of London.

III. 1. Meredith linked her arm through Patsy's. 2. Now that we grew up, he intended to live by those standards, which were his father's. 3. Her eyes met her friend's. 4. Mrs. Pell's response was as warm as her daughter's. 5. She didn't have a mind like a woman's at all, more like a man's.

IV. 1. She came to England from Odessa years ago. Could it be that she's a relative of theirs? 2. Ben was such a favourite of my father's. 3. Grinning, he said, "Aren't you going to introduce that new partner of Stephen's to us?" 4. He hoped he had managed to avert an awkward discussion about that imaginary husband of Emma's. 5. That little boy of our neighbour's is looking for trouble. 6. That was a favourite game of his grandfather's, pulling surprises out of his pockets.

V. 1. — "So where exactly is this party?" my dad asked. — "It's at the Ferguson's." 2. Then he drove me to Alex's. 3. Her husband and all her kids are coming to Aunt Emily's. 4. We dropped in at the baker's for a French stick. 5. Occasionally I have a snack at McDonald's. 6. Sainsbury's is where teachers, vicars and suchlike do their food shopping. 7. Cadbury's make fine chocolate.

watchmaker's, the optician's, the doctor's, the dentist's, the confectioner's, the (dry) cleaner's, the stationer's, the hairdresser's (the barber's)

Exercise 35. Add s/ 's/ s ' where necessary.

1. Student grades depend on their tests. 2. Charles met Helen at my parents house. 3. We all went to Charles wedding. 4. The Brown painted their cottage green. 5. The Brown cottage is shining like a new pin. 6. The juror gave a fair verdict. 7. The juror verdict was fair. 8. Tedd is driving someone else car today. 9. Let's drop in at "The Smith". 10. Women fashions change more frequently than men. 11. Their house stood on the water edge. 12. The sun rays give us light, warmth and energy. 13. Last night game was something. 14. I need some children toys for my small nephew. 15. By going to the sale I hope to get my money worth. 16. His work was much better than many other student works. 17. Frederick was satisfied with his semester work.

Exercise 36. Paraphrase the sentences using the possessive case where possible.

1. The beauty of Ireland is really breathtaking. 2. The coats of the children need cleaning. 3. The cover of the book is very bright. 4. The policy of the company is still not clear to me. 5. The construction of the new metro line has started. 6. The TV programmes of last night were very interesting. 7. I was shocked by the opinion of Bess. 8. The children had a holiday for a week. 9. We need to paint the roof of the house. 10. The back of the chair was too low. 11. There was a lamp at the head of the bed.

Exercise 37. Use the words in brackets in the possessive case.

1. Last week was my (daughter) sixth birthday. 2. (Children) toys are very attractive these days. 3. Have you ever met (Denis) wife? 4. I'll see you in an (hour) time. 5. The house will be sold in two (week) time. 6. We'll be in Paris

Exercise 38. Read the following phrases and find their Russian equivalents.

Learn them by heart.

To one's heart's content; at one's fingers' ends; at a hair's breadth; in the mind's eye; one's money's worth; out of harm's way; at arm's length (reach); for Heaven's sake; for Goodness' sake; for appearance's sake; at death's door; to be nobody's fool; to know someone for donkey's years; at razor's edge; (at) a stone's throw from...; to be at one's wit's end; at gun's point; a bird's eye view.

Exercise 39. A. Read and translate the following sentences, paying attention to the phrases in bold type.

1. He held her **at arm's length**, scrutinizing her intently. 2. I've never grown to like him, not one iota, even though I've known him and his family **for donkey's years**. 3. What saved the situation was that Alan's office was only **(at) a stone's throw** from the club. 4. **In his mind's eye**, Maxim pictured the people who were important in his life. 5. My mother loves the house and the grounds and she can garden away **to her heart's content**. 6. We are **at our wit's end** how to solve the dilemma. 7. The guns were now hidden, **out of harm's way**. 8. She made a will **at death's door**. 9. Mind, we did it just **for old times' sake**. 10. From this tower you can get **a bird's eye view** of the city.

B. Make up ten sentences of your own using the phrases given in exercise 39.

Exercise 40. Translate into English.

1. Завтрашня програма дуже напружена. 2. Едвард — один з близьких друзів моєї сестри. 3. Я зазвичай зустрічаюся з родичами в будинку бабусі і дідуся. 4. Ця дівчина — одна зі студенток моєї мами. 5. У нього маленькі ноги, як у жінки. 6. Йому дуже потрібна була машина, і він скористався машиною свого боса. 7. Це зауваження Фелікса було зовсім недоречним. 8. Мій проект відхилили також, як і проект Джона. 9. Як же мені не подобається цей новий друг Бесс! 10. Це не мої підручники, вони Макса. 11. Екзамени позаду, тепер ми можемо досхочу розважатися. 12. Заради Бога, зрозумій, нарешті, що ти

ходиш по вістря леза. 13. Це не займе багато часу, до мого дому рукою подати. 14. Не намагайся обдурити мене, я далеко не дурна. 15. Давай підемо звідси від гріха подальше. 16. Я вважаю, що заради пристойності треба погодитися на їх запрошення. 17. Романи Ільфа і Петрова популярні серед багатьох поколінь читачів. 18. Протягом чотирьох років ти тримала мене на відстані, а тепер я, здається, не можу звільнитися від тебе. 19. Машина містера Джоунса — остання модель «Мерседесу». 20. Суботнього ранку будь-яка людина може виступати скільки завгодно і Кутку Оратора в Гайд-Парку.

Exercise 41. A. Read the following phrases and explain their meaning.

I. Noah's ark 2. Pandora's box 3. Hobson's choice 4. Rubik's cube 5. Parkinson's disease 6. Aesop's fables 7. Achilles' heel 8. Aladdin's lamp 9. Murphy's law 10. Cleopatra's needle 11. Caesar's wife 12. Christie's 13. Tiffany's 14. Love's old sweet song 15. An old wife's tale.

B. Fill in the titles of some works of literature.

1. ...'s Adventures in Wonderland 2. ...'s Cabin 3. ...'s Choice 4. ...'s Complaint 5. ...'s Lover 6. ...'s Travels 7. ...'s Way 8. ...'s Web 9. ...'s Pilgrimage 10. ...'s House 11. ...'s Baby.

Gender

Exercise 42. Give the nouns of the opposite sex.

A. a boy, a husband, a brother, a father, a nephew, an uncle, a son, a king, a gentleman, a lad, a bridegroom, a monk, a headmaster, a bachelor, Mr., a cock, a bull, a man

B. an actor, a count, a duke, an emperor, a mayor, a god, a host, a heir, a manager, a millionaire, a prince, a poet, a waiter, a widow, a lion, a tiger, a hero, a czar, a giant, a businessman.

Exercise 43. Explain whether the nouns below denote male or female people.

An agent, a client, a cousin, a doctor, a mermaid, a friend, a foreigner, a guest, a client, a lawyer, a neighbour, a parent, a journalist, a person, a scientist, a stranger, a student, a visitor, a teacher, a witch, a magician, a clown, a fairy, an amazon, a brunette, a sailor, a spy, a ballet dancer, a ballerina, an angel, a wizard.

Exercise 44. Read and translate the sentences. Explain how gender of the nouns is expressed in them.

1. Ireland! She is our Motherland. 2. The New Year brought more disastrous news for Britain and her allies. 3. Mine is a fine car. She has never let me down. 4. You can take a horse to the water but you can't make him drink. 5. — What a fine yacht! — Yes, and she cost me a fortune. 6. I can't guarantee at all that this plane will get down on the field. She's just as likely to pan down or overshoot. We'll probably try to bring her in from the east. I want you to unlock the autopilot, it will hold her straight and level. 7. I reached for my little dog and picked her up. 8. The novel is about Japan's major problems, the adoption of Western style 26 and the preservation of her own. 9. He called her "Beautiful Dreamer." She was one of the most magnificent oceangoing yachts ever designed by the best naval architects. 10. My cat Trixie was such a gay little animal; she always brought a smile to my face and made me laugh.

Exercise 45. Read the text and retell it.

Gender Benders

Correct grammar beats political correctness, even in France. Each of the seven women in the French Government is in future to be addressed as **Madame La Ministre** according to the decree of the Prime Minister. But language laughs at legislators, for French grammar recognizes no governments other than its own rules. *Ministre*, like most titles and descriptions of professions in French, is of the masculine gender. The designation of a doctor, director or mayor is masculine, even when the holder of that post is a woman. Linguistic gender has

no connection with sex or “natural” gender. Female sailors and farmers were rare in Ancient Rome. But their occupations are in the feminine gender in Latin, the mother of all the Romance languages. A spoon is masculine in German (**der Löffel**); a fork is feminine (**die Gabel**); and a knife is neuter (**das Messer**). Suspicious French feminists have recently published research suggesting that words of the feminine gender describe domestic items such as **une casserole** (a saucepan), while masculine words carry more prestige, like **un livre** (a book). Their evidence is gibberish. Even in languages such as English, where gender is mercifully vestigial and recalled only in pronouns, **countries**, **ships** and **vehicles** are called “she”, as well as “it”. Gender is not a matter of feminine stereotypes, for “she” can be used in anger. **Guns**, **tanks** and **trucks** that refuse to work are still cursed as feminine.

This question of French gender is being debated with fit passion, as some people care more for political correctness than grammar. Language does evolve, but not for official circulars. So, why not go the whole way and have **La Ministresse**? If the French are starting to find gender odd, then it will fade away, as it has in English. Even French female masculine ministers have no right (or power) to alter French grammar.

Exercise 46. Are you “politically correct”? Which of the following terms do you use?

1. a) Mrs b) Ms
2. a) a chairman b) a chairperson
3. a) a fireman b) a firefighter
4. a) a pensioner b) a senior citizen
5. a) the handicapped b) the disabled c) the differently abled
6. a) a Red Indian b) a Native American
7. a) ladies b) women
8. a) a congressman b) a member of Congress
9. a) a mailman b) a mail carrier

10. a) mankind b) humanity

11. a) a policeman(woman) b) a police officer

Exercise 47. Make up sentences with the following pairs of words to show the difference between them.

Chicken — a chicken, experience — an experience, grammar — a grammar, hair — a hair, iron — an iron, lace — a lace, life — a life, room — a room, sight — a sight, speech — a speech, sport — a sport, success — a success, time — a time, wood — a wood, work — a work, whisky — a whisky, fish — a fish, fruit — a fruit.

Exercise 48. Use the correct form of the verb.

1. The class (has/have) its final test on Friday. 2. The class (is/are) working on their individual projects today. 3. The crew (was/were) asleep in their bunks. 4. The committee (is/are) ready to make the programme public. 5. The family (is/are) fighting among themselves constantly. 6. The fish in the aquarium (is/are) waiting for their daily feeding. 7. The press (was/were) requested to show their credentials to the guard. 8. The Portuguese (is/are) fortunate to have such a beautiful coastline. 9. The criteria for promotion (is/are) clearly stated. 10. Supernatural phenomena (is/are) of great interest to many people. 11. My family (live/lives) in a private house. 12. My family (is/are) early birds. 13. The police (think/thinks) it's the Mafia's doing. 14. What (is/are) the contents of the note? 15. There (was/were) many fish in this river some twenty years ago. 16. The police (was/ were) thorough in their examination of the murder site.

Exercise 49. Read the text and comment on the nouns in bold type.

Emma's shop was heavily stocked, and she anticipated a brisk business in the next few days. This was her third Christmas in the shop, and she was convinced she would have a lot of customers, both her regulars and new ones. Emma gave the shop a final glance, her eyes critically seeking out the tiniest imperfection.

Not one was visible. The innumerable shelves, running around the walls and soaring up to the ceiling, held tins of **ham, pork, and game**, great black-and-gold canisters of varied teas, French glazed fruits, marzipan **fruits** from Germany, and her own bottled **fruits**, vegetables, and **jams**. Ranged below were jars of candied **peel**, glazed cherries, **mincemeat**, and cranberry and apple **sauces** for the Christmas **turkeys** and **geese**. Three huge barrels, to the right of the side counter, were filled to overflowing with nuts, apples, and oranges for the children's traditional Christmas stockings, and the faint aroma of **fruit** wafted sweetly on the air to blend with the mingled scents of the pungent herbs and spices from the Indies, the fragrance of the newly baked confectionery, and the mouth-watering smells of **cheeses** and cooked **meats**. Oh, how she loved her shop! Here she was secure, far away from the Fairleys and protected from them. She thought, too, and with enormous pleasure, of the forthcoming sales and her spiralling profits, and her face immediately broke into a smile.

(after B. Bradford)

Exercise 50. Translate into English.

1. Задумливим поглядом Ерик знову подивився на батьківський дім, який стояв на березі річки. 2. Ферма старого Макдоналда була подібна до раю. Ми побачили багато риб, які плавали у ставку, кучерявих овець, що лежали під величезними дубами. 3. — Який чудовий годинник! — Так, це «Ролекс». 4. Сорок пенсів — це не такі вже й великі гроші. 5. Можеш досхочу насолоджуватися їжею та напоями. Це не буде коштувати тобі навіть пені. 6. Я знаю його дуже, дуже давно і повинна сказати, що він далеко не дурний. 7. Ці новини мене не дивують. Я очікував на них. 8. Це феномен, це річ, яку зовсім неможливо пояснити! 9. Припиніть сперечатися, хоча б заради пристойності. 10. Журі було не в змозі винести рішення. 11. Не знаю, як вийти з цієї складної ситуації. 12. Давай заглянемо в кондитерську і перекусимо. 13. Від будинку Майкла до шпиталю Святого Томаса рукою подати. 14. Агент був на волосині від провалу. 15. Я маю подивитися банк

даних і вивести відомості з цієї справи. Вони потрібні шефу. 16. Поліція прочісує (to comb) місто у пошуках грабіжників. 17. Чому поліція не приймає ефективних мір проти злочинності? 18. Музей купив чудову картину на аукціоні «Сотбіс» — Дега. 19. Музей Шерлока Холмса знаходиться в Лондоні на Бейкер-стрит. 20. Він написав книжку про сьогоднішню Британію.

LESSON 10

Topic: Going Out

Grammar: The Adjective, Degrees of Comparison.

Text 1.

Going Out.

In today's rapid society, people can afford to spend less time for eating, let alone cooking. That is why eating out has become so popular, and there is no doubt that it's here to stay. In fact, it seems that you simply can't get away from it. People are too busy to cook and eat proper meals. Young people pick up the idea that speed means excitement, whereas anything traditional is slow and boring. As a result, they turn down traditional food and go for eating out instead. While eating out we can choose from a wide range of eating places. The busiest tend to be fast food restaurants which are popular with young people and families. Many people eat out in Italian restaurants, takeaway from Chinese and Indian restaurants are also popular. We often order in (or have a meal delivered to our home by a restaurant). Fewer people go to smarter, more expensive restaurant where the food is served on the one hand more slowly, but on the other hand deliberately for you.

In different countries people have their own traditions while eating out. Brazilians never eat lunch at the office, they always use a knife and a fork to eat, even for pizza or sandwiches. Many Filipinos like eating soup, meat, vegetables and a lot of different sauces. Rice is a part of their every meal — they even make desserts with rice and coconut milk. It is polite with them to leave a little food on the plate at the end of a meal. In Finland there are a lot of national dishes such as smoked fish and hot soups. In the streets there are stalls which sell sausages, Finland's favorite food.

One of Britain's best known meals which represents British cuisine is fish and chips. It can be served both in luxurious restaurants and pubs. The fish is covered in batter (made from eggs, milk and flour) then fried in hot oil. When cooked, the batter is crispy and the piece of fresh fish inside is soft. This is served

with chips, pieces of deep-fried potato, which are then sprinkled with salt and vinegar.

Belarusian cuisine comes from the same sources as Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Polish and in later times Russian. The history of gastronomy in Belarus reveals a highly exotic rather than a poor cuisine. Geographical location and weather conditions in Belarus resulted in a wide use of such products as forest mushrooms and berries, herbs, apples, pears, river fish, dairy products. Belarusian cuisine is known for a big choice of potato dishes. Rich soups are dressed with sour cream, as well as cold soups refreshing for the hot summer periods. It is traditional for Belarusian families to make marinated mushrooms and vegetables, based on home recipes. Pork is widely used in home — made sausages. Low fat pork and beef are mostly roasted not fried. Most of Belarusian desserts are made from forest berries or garden fruits from which kisel (thick sweet drink) and puddings are made. However nowadays you can enjoy a big variety of delicious very creative cakes, pies, cookies, pastries, puddings. Various kinds of cereal such as wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, oatmeal are common for cooking desserts, porridge and breads.

As a rule Belarusian people have breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper. The most substantial is dinner which consists of a starter, the main course and dessert. For certain reasons most Belarusians prefer to have a meal at home. For those who are not afraid to experience eating out I will recommend the restaurant «Korchma». There is a varied menu at the restaurant, which includes a fantastic salad bar, a wide choice of vegetarian dishes and superb Belarusian cuisine. The staff are very friendly, helpful and polite. They look smart in their uniform. The service is fast and efficient. Splendid decor, good music, an exclusive wine list add to healthy appetite and good emotions.

Unfortunately many people today have unhealthy eating habits. Teenagers eat more processed food than ever before. When eating out, they choose fast food restaurants for the obvious reasons. They are cheap, and filled with people their own age. However, fast food restaurants are not the only source of unhealthy food. The modern day families have both parents working outside the home and this

means parents don't often have the time to prepare healthy nutritious meals for their family. Supermarkets are filled with prepackaged, instant foods, tinned soups, frozen ready-made dishes, fizzy drinks, crunchy crisps. All of them can affect our health in a different way — get calcium out of bones and teeth, cause behavior problems, clog up arteries, because they are full of fat, sugar, chemical additives, colorings, phosphates.

The most obvious health problem of eating fast and junk food is putting on weight. Teenagers are at risk of developing diabetes which is connected with obesity. Fast and junk food can influence a person's body in many ways. The food we eat affects our brain work, emotions we have, our energy, strength and weight. One more important thing to watch out is a serving size. The portion sizes have increased a lot. The average size of a hamburger in the 1950s was 42 g, compared to our supersize version weighing in at 230 g today.

Another contributing factor to unhealthy eating habits is irregular meal times. Most people skip breakfast because they don't have time. Lunch is also a problem. A lot of people use lunch time to socialize or run errands and they don't want to spend a lot of time eating. As a result the most popular foods at lunch time are snacks. These come in the form of burgers, fries, hot dogs or sandwiches which are on white bread with plenty of mayonnaise. After school most young people fill up on biscuits, crisps. Combined with sugary soft drinks the average young person's diet is healthier now than it has ever been. Our bodies need variety. To stay healthy, we should follow simple rules such as to go for meals that have a balance of low-fat meat, fruit, vegetables and breads. It's important to watch our serving sizes. When in a restaurant ask for half servings, share a meal with a friend, or take half of your dish home. You can ask for a doggy bag in some places. Order baked or grilled (not fried) meat, including turkey, chicken or seafood. Salads and vegetables make healthier side dishes than French fries. Choose fresh fruit instead of sugary, high-fat desserts. If you start making healthy choices now, your body will thank you later. It's OK to go on junkies every once in a while as long as your diet is generally good.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Why has eating out become so popular?
2. What idea do young people pick up?
3. What can we choose while eating?
4. What restaurants are popular?
5. Who never eats lunch at the office?
6. Who always uses a knife and a fork to eat, even for pizza or sandwiches?
7. Who likes eating soup, meat, vegetables and many different sauces?
8. What is polite to do at the end of a meal for the Filipinos?
9. Where are there are many national dishes such as smoked fish and hot soups?
10. Where does Belarusian cuisine come from?
11. What is Belarusian cuisine known for?
12. Who is very friendly, helpful and polite?
13. What products are supermarkets filled with?
14. How can fast and junk food influence on a person's body?
15. Why do most people skip breakfast?
16. How do many people use lunch time?
17. What should we do to stay healthy?

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 wide range;
2. the busiest tend;
3. takeaway;
4. a wide use;
5. nutritious;
6. prepackaged;
7. clog up;
8. phosphates;

9. obesity;
10. helpful.

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

1. не сумніватися (немає сумніву);
2. підхопити ідею;
3. хвилювання;
4. менша кількість людей;
5. навмисне;
6. потім посипають;
7. розкішний;
8. персонал;
9. ефективний;
10. чудовий декор.

The Adjective

Exercise 1. Give adjectives corresponding to:

policy	sun	hope	bore	wool	depend
economy	wind	use	frighten	wood	complicate
Germany	rain	home	interest	silk	pleasure
nature	fog	respect	amuse	gold	courage

Exercise 2. Give the comparative and superlative of the following adjectives:

strong	beautiful	important	good
wide	difficult	magnificent	bad
happy	dangerous	fortunate	little
greedy	useful	courageous	many

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences. Use the comparative of the adjectives in the brackets.

1. Sorry I'm late. It took me (long) to get there than I expected.
2. She looks about 18, but in fact she is much (old) than she looks.
3. This problem is not so complicated. It's (simple) than you think.
4. We always go camping when we go on holiday. It's much (cheap) than staying in a hotel.
5. It's (easy) to learn a foreign language in the country where it's spoken.
6. Your English has improved. You speak (good) than you did when we last met.
7. Health and happiness are (important) than money.
8. I like the countryside. It's (healthy) and (peaceful) than living in a city.
9. My toothache is (painful) today than it was yesterday.
10. The second addition of the dictionary was (bad) than the first one.
11. A man's real character will always be (visible) in his household than anywhere else.
12. This railway station is (crowded) today than usual.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with: a) the superlative form, b) one of the + superlative.

Model: It's a very nice house.

a) It's *the nicest house* in our town.

b) It's *one of the nicest houses* in our town.

1. He is a very dangerous criminal. He ... in the country.
2. The Mississippi is a long river. It's ... in the world.
3. I have never heard such a funny story. That's ... I have heard.
4. We've never made such a bad mistake. It's
5. They haven't had to make such a difficult decision for years. It's
6. It was very bad experience. It was ... in my life.
7. He is a very good player. He ... in the team.
8. She is a very rich woman. She is ... in the world.

Exercise 5. Use: more and more or less and less if it is necessary.

1. Computers are becoming (expensive). 2. People are living (long). 3. Going to church is becoming (popular). 4. Divorce is becoming (common). 5. (Many) people are giving up smoking. 6. The roads are becoming (crowded) with cars. 7. The book is getting (interesting). 8. The weather is getting (bad). 9. My tooth's getting (painful). 10. Children spend (little) time on reading books but they spend (much) time on watching TV. 11. It's becoming (difficult) to find a job. 12. Your English is getting (good) and (...).

Exercise 6. Ask and answer the questions, using the proper degree of comparison.

1. What is (large) city in the world?
2. Who is (popular) singer in your country?
3. What is (expensive) thing you have ever bought?
4. What is (stupid) thing you have ever done?
5. Who is (intelligent) person you have ever known°
6. What is (happy) day in your life?
7. What was (difficult) subject for you at school?
8. Excuse me. Where is (near) metro-station from here
9. What is (easy) way for learning English?
10. What was (interesting) book you read in childhood?
11. Which of you is (good) chess-player?
12. What do you think is (happy) time in a person's life: when you are a child or an adult?
13. What is (bad) thing that has ever happened to you?

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences using the adjectives given below in the proper degree.

1. It gets ... and ... in autumn and the days become ... and ... But Italian summer is a very ... and ... time of the year.

2. We all grow ... with years.
3. You lookWhat's the matter? — I feel
4. I'll try to do my ... to help you — Thank you. It's very ... of you.
5. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. We expected it to be much ...
6. This flat is too small for our family. We need something ... but not very ...
7. The Moon is ... neighbour to the Earth.
8. Venus is ... planet in our solar system.
9. I prefer watching TV sitting in this old armchair. It's ... than a new one.
10. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was ... than usual.
11. This jacket is too small for you. You need ... size.
12. You look ... Have you lost your weight?
13. He is not keen on his studies. He's ... in having a ... time.
14. I was ... with the film. It was not ... for me to see it.
15. A man is as ... as he looks and no ... than he feels.

beautiful pleasant young expensive

ul

thin interesting comfortable bad

cold short old sad

good close kind crowded

large Bright interested disappointed

d

Exercise 8. Use: a)as ... as, b) not so ... as/not as...as.

Model: My grandfather is younger than he looks.

a) My grandfather isn't as old as he looks.

b) My grandfather is not so old as he looks.

1. The examination was more difficult than we expected.
2. The weather is warmer today than it was yesterday.
3. The situation is still unpleasant but yesterday it was worse.
4. I was a bit nervous before the interview but usually I'm a lot more nervous.

5. The exhibition was less beautiful than we hoped to see.
6. This book is less interesting than the one I read last week.
7. Tokyo is exciting but for musicians London is more exciting than Tokyo and, of course, New York is the most exciting of all.
8. London is, of course, much older than New York, but it is younger than Rome.
9. New York has more parks than Tokyo, but less than London.
10. Everything is cheaper in our country than in yours.
11. The shops were more expensive than we thought.
12. The film was less interesting than I expected.
13. This business trip is less important for our firm than you think.
14. We are more tired today after our tiring job than usual.

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences and say if you agree or disagree.

Model: If you get married early, it's better; in fact the earlier you get married the better it is.

1. If you are generous, you will be popular; in fact....
2. If you have many boy/girlfriends, you will be happy; in fact
3. If you are honest, you will have fewer problems; in fact
4. If you smoke, you will be kissed less often; in fact
5. When you are kind, people respect you less; in fact....
6. When you love someone, you have fewer arguments; in fact....
7. When you win an argument, you may lose a friend; . in fact....
8. If we work hard, we always become rich; in fact....
9. When people earn much money, they become less careful; in fact....
10. If you have much, you want more; in fact....
11. If you work hard, you always have good results, in fact....
12. If you are happy, you see few unhappy people around; in fact....
13. If you know English well, it's easy to find a good job; in fact....
14. If a man knows many foreign languages, it's easy for him to learn a new one; in fact....

Exercise 10. Fill the blank spaces with: later or latter; father or further, nearest or next; older or elder oldest or eldest.

1. This is the ... bank to our house. Take a taxi to get there. 2. The ... railway station is two miles from here. 3. He walked off without ... ceremony. 4. He is the ... member of the School Committee. 5. I prefer the ... preposition to the former. 6. Is there no ... news than the last week's? 7. The nephew is ... than his uncle. 8. No ... reasons were given. 9. She is the ... of the two sisters. 10. ... discussion will be useless. 11. What is ... theatre in London? 12. How long does it take you to get to the ... river?

Exercise 11. Supply the proper degree of comparison.

1. Trust the man who hesitates in his speech and is (quick) and (steady) in actions. 2. The (little) men think the (much) they talk. 3. Prevention is (good) than cure. The public is (good) judge. 4. It is good to be clever, but it is (good) to be industrious. 5. Some people have (much) money than brains. 6. Australia is (large) island in the world. 7. He would (soon) die than tell a lie. 8. The Times is one of (powerful) newspapers in England. 9. "What is (good) film you've ever seen?" — "I've seen so many good films that I can't say which one is (good)." 10. We had a great holiday. It was one of (great) holidays we have ever had. 11. The hotel we stayed at was (cheap) than all the others in the town. 12. Everest is ... mountain in the world. It is ... than any other mountain (high). 13. What's (quick) way of getting from here to the station? 14. It was an awful day. It was (bad) day in my life. 15. "Are you (old) in your family?" — "No, I'm (young) in our family". 16. Why do you always come to see me at (bad) possible moment? 17. I spent (little) money than you but I spent (much) than my mother did. 18. There are (few) people at this match than at the last one. 19. Now her hair isn't as (long) as it used to be. 20. The Nile is (long) river in the world at 6. 741 kilometres — slightly (long) than the Amazon, which is the second (long) at 6. 440 kilometres. 21. The (big) city in the world is Tokyo-Yokohama with a population of about 28,5 million.

12. Use the adjectives in the proper degree.

1. Spring is a very busy time. It is (busy) time in the year. 2. That was (boring) film I've ever seen. 3. There wasn't as (much) snow in the fields as in the forests. 4. She is a really nice person — one of (nice) people I know. 5. The (much) snow you have in winter, the (good) crop you have in summer. 6. The weather in November is not so (cold) as in December but it's (cold) than in October. 7. No park in London is as (popular) as Hyde Park. 8. One of (famous) places of interest in London is St. Paul's Cathedral. 9. A tram is not so (quick) as a bus. It's one of (slow) means of transport. 10. The film is (interesting) than the book. 11. Apples are not so (expensive) as oranges, and they are (cheap) than pears. 12. He is not so (bad) as you think, but, perhaps, he is (bad) than she is. 13. My sister is (economical) than I am, but she isn't as (economical) as our mother. 14. The river was not so (shallow) as we expected. It was one of (deep) rivers in the area. 15. "Your mother was (intelligent) and (little) naive than you are", my grandmother used to say. 16. One of (narrow) streets in the world is St. John's Lane, in Rome: it is 49 sm. wide but there is a street in Cromwell, England, that is even (narrow): it is 48 sm. (wide) in its (narrow) point. 17. Legends of (large) water-creatures in Loch Ness, an immensely (deep) lake in the north-eastern Highlands of Scotland, go back much (far) than 1993, when a motorist saw a (tremendous) upheaval in the loch. 18. Scientists have seriously suggested that (large) creatures may have been stranded in the (deep) waters of the loch when 60 million years ago it was cut off from the sea. 19. The (near) cinema is (far) from here than the (near) theatre. 20. (High and low, rich and poor, wise and foolish) people, all have the right to be happy. 21. The (young) you are, the (easy) it is to learn. The (early) your start, the (much) you reach.

13. Translate Into English:

1. Ця книжка найбільш цікава в бібліотеці. 2. Це найгарніший будинок в цьому районі. 3. Цей хлопчик вище усіх хлопців у класі. 4. Ця картина мені подобається більше за інші. 5. Свинець важче, ніж алюміній. 6. Земля не набагато більше Венери. 7. Аероплани можуть літати швидше за птахів, чи не так?

LESSON 11

Topic: Home Entertainment

Grammar: The Adverb

Home Entertainment

Feeling bored is no fun, especially if you're trapped at home. Fortunately, you can beat your boredom! There are several options for fun activities that you can do alone or with a friend. As another option, try flexing your creative muscles to make something new. On the other hand, you might find that treating yourself is your path to fun.

Create your own list of things to look up or do a simple internet search for "Scavenger Hunt List." Then, start checking off your items. If you have a phone, snap photos of the things when you find them. You can do this alone or with a friend.

1) You can find lists for both indoor hunts and outdoor hunts.

2) Invite your friends to join you, if you can. Even if they can't come over, you can still play together by sharing your finds via text or social media, if you're allowed to use electronics. Send the list to 1 or more friends, then send each other photos of the items when you find them.

Create an obstacle course for yourself or your pet. Do this in a large room of your house or in your yard, if you have one. Arrange items to jump over, look for things to climb, and put out a blanket or box for you or your pet to crawl through. Just ask your parent's permission first. For instance, let's say your course is in your living room. The first obstacle could be 3 small boxes that you have to jump over. Then, you could climb over a chair. Next, crawl under a blanket and make your way out the other side. Finally, tip-toe through a patch of legos without stepping on any.

Read a book or a comic book that takes you on an adventure. Reading is a great way to escape from your everyday life. Look for a story that captures your attention, like a fantasy or an adventure story. Then, see if you can read the entire book in one day. Change locations as you read to mix things up. For instance, start

in your bedroom, then move to the couch. Take your book outside to read in the sunshine or while curled up on the porch if it's raining.

Learn about something new to keep your mind engaged. Look up a topic that's always interesting for you and read about it online. Alternatively, visit your favorite video streaming service and see if you can find any videos or documentaries about your topic. For example, you might learn more about a historical figure you've heard about a lot, like President Abraham Lincoln or Marie Antoinette. Look up a sport that you don't know much about. For instance, you might learn how soccer is played. Read about other cultures to learn how people dress and live in places around the world.

Write a short story or a play. Making up a story or a play will keep your mind engaged and help you to feel less bored. Start by thinking of a character or characters. Then, decide what your characters might do, which will help you create a plot. As you write your story or play, include the beginning, middle, and the end.

Playing music is also a way to express yourself creatively. If you have any musical instruments like a guitar, for example, and you are a fan of Metallica or ДДТ, don't keep this redhead rocker beast inside and release your hidden talent. Try to learn a new song, or make one up. Pretend you're playing for a large crowd to make things more fun. Act like you're at a concert by turning off the lights and directing a lamp toward yourself. Pretend the lamp is the stage lights. Sing along as you play, even if you think you can't sing. No one has to hear but you.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. How many ideas for having fun at home are given in the text?
2. What idea do you like the most?
3. Do you agree that reading is a great way to escape from your everyday life? Why?
4. Are you a homebody?
5. Why do the authors give you advice to change the locations while reading?
6. Do you try to find out some new information when you are bored?

7. How can writing a story or play help you?
8. Have you ever written a story? What was the cause?
9. What other ideas for home entertainment would you propose?
10. Have you ever done something senseless and funny while being bored at home?

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 keep smb's mind engaged;
2. to check off;
3. to be trapped;
4. to look up;
5. indoor hunts;
6. to be curled up;
7. to mix smth up;
8. to crawl through;
9. to make smb's way out;
10. to keep the beast inside ;
11. to pretend;
12. to sing along.

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

1. встати навшпиньки;
2. сміттяр;
3. наукова фантастика;
4. ганок;
5. перешкода;
6. нудьга;
7. упорядкувати;
8. сюжет.

THE ADVERB

Exercise 1. Read the sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the words in bold type.

1. I like living. I have sometimes been **wildly, despairingly, acutely** miserable, racked with sorrow, but through it all I still know quite **certainly** that just to be alive is a grand thing. (*Agatha Christie*) 2. There was a solution and it had come to Emma in a flash. The solution was planning. She **suddenly** knew that if the work was planned **properly and systematically, in a sensible way**, and distributed more **intelligently** it would be easier to manage. Of this she was **absolutely** confident, and the more she thought about it, the more convinced she had become. 3. I fell **blindly, madly, irrevocably** in love with him. And he with me, as I was **eventually** to discover. He captivated me **entirely**. 4. He stood up when he saw her and smiled **faintly**, almost **apologetically**, but he made no move in her direction, as he would **normally** have done. 5. We were close friends and then we started to work together **professionally**, when **suddenly, unexpectedly**, we broke. 6. You are old enough to discuss this **calmly and intelligently. In a reasonable manner**. 7. Just as a newborn baby grows **physically**, so you will grow **spiritually**. 8. May you always laugh **heartily, cry openly, sing loudly, dance wildly, love unashamedly!**

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with words from the right column.

1. Mind, it is ... confidential.	a. brightly
2. He'll have to limit his expenses....	b. well
3. It changes ..., like night and day.	c. hopefully
4. We'll contact you	d. badly
5. They never took me	e. briefly
6. This morning they quarrelled	f. automatically
7. In the grate a log fire burned	g. occasionally
8. This chap plays the piano so	h. regularly
9. He expresses his ideas	i. directly

10. They didn't think twice and came	j. seriously ...
11. I go to the theatre	k. clearly
12. Her mind on her son, she cooked ...	l. immediately
13. They considered the contract ...	m. severely
14. I ... get up at 8 o'clock.	n. normally... .
15. "Can we come in?" she asked ...	o. strictly
16. Always try to breathe ...	p. deeply

Exercise 3. Give the degrees of comparison of the following adverbs.

Badly, briefly, carefully, clearly, distinctly, early, effectively, efficiently, far, fast, frankly, frequently, hard, heartily, honestly, late, little, much, often, patiently, soon, well, willingly.

Exercise 4. Put the words in brackets into the right form.

1. Statistics say that women drive (carefully) than men, 2. Please talk a bit (quietly) and (little) aggressively. 3. There's nothing (annoying) than losing your door key, 4. Tom prefers to be alone. He is (sociable) person in the office. 5. This time he tried (hard) than last time. 6. A big car can be parked (easily) than a small one. 7. We walked (far) than we had planned. 8. Today David acted (generously) than ever before. 9. The final exam was (little) difficult of all. 10. This month Caroline worked (badly) of all, though actually she works (well) of all the pupils of her class. 11. You don't remember some details, You should study the papers (closely). 12. They can get here at 7 o'clock at (early). It's a long way from here. 13. Changes will become necessary by the autumn, at (late). 14. Really, Alex, you could work (efficiently)!

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Вони прожили разом багато років досить щасливо. 2. Кажуть, ти дуже гарно виступив учора, вітаю! 3. Інспектор негайно вжив необхідні заходи. 4. Мій учитель бігло розмовляє п'ятьма мовами. 5. Посидіть тут тихесенько,

діти, доки не прийде ваша мама. 6. Моєму другові подобаються тільки швидкі машини. 7. Люди, які дуже швидко їздять, рано чи пізно потрапляють в аварії. 8. Вона настільки ж нерозумна, наскільки гарна. 9. Це легке питання. Дитина може відповісти на нього. 10. — Ви зрозуміли це правило? — Так, ви його досить чітко пояснили. 11. Вчора до нас несподівано приїхали гості. 12. Ти точно марно витрачаєш свій час. 13. Я практично ніколи не лягаю спати до XI години. 14. Мої друзі майже завжди відпочивають улітку. 15. В основному це була моя провина. 16. Я повністю з вами погоджуюсь. 17. Давай поділимо порівну грошовий приз. 18. Дозволь розповісти тобі стисло, у чому справа. 19. У цій школі приблизно двісті учнів. 20. Маю сказати вам, що ви поводили себе провокуюче.

Exercise 6. Find adverbs in column B which suit the verbs in column A. In some cases there can be more than one verb.

A	B
1. argue	a. deeply
2. behave	b. thoroughly
3. sleep	c. convincingly, forcefully
4. speak	d. spontaneously
5. explain	e. bravely
6. feel	f. truly
7. investigate	g. deeply, heavily
8. react	h. distinctly
9. sing	i. badly, stupidly
10. fight	j. softly, quietly
11. rain	k. concisely, briefly
12. remember	l. sweetly
13. love and respect	m. continuously
14. get mad	n. easily

Exercise 7. Read and translate the sentences. Find adverbs-intensifiers.

1. I definitely think she will win. 2. Olga is really competent. 3. Your garden is absolutely lovely. 4. Your English has greatly improved lately. 5. Mary hardly ever calls me. 6. This is very nice indeed. 7. What you suggest is simply ridiculous. 8. He particularly enjoyed the news. 9. Theodora was most certainly welcome to stay as long as she wished. 10. That's what my father said actually. 11. They almost never see each other. 12. This is an exceptionally good chance. 13. Happily, the show melted. 14. The roof leaks, unfortunately. 15. Specifically, what is bothering you? 16. Actually, I didn't come here to listen to all this ... 17. Personally, I have nothing to do with it. 18. Basically, it's a good idea.

Exercise 8. A. Intensify the sentences by using the adverbials.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. It was ... cold that night. | Very |
| 2. He spoke ... fast. | Especially |
| 3. This stamp is ... valuable. | Particularly |
| 4. He spoke ... slowly. | Pretty |
| 5. The food here is ... awful. | Rather |
| 6. We get on ... well together. | Quite |
| 7. Your work is ... poor. | Fairly |
| 8. She left ... suddenly. | not particularly |
| 9. He speaks Dutch, but not ... well. | Extremely |
| 10. The time passed ... fast. | |
| 11. It's a ... difficult test. | |
| 12. We are ... keen to go. | |

B. Use the following adverbs in sentences of your own.

Actually, officially, geographically, frankly, confidentially, between you and me, funnily enough, surprisingly, undoubtedly, basically, ironically, apparently, surely, mainly, generally, curiously.

Exercise 9. Put the adverbs in the right places.

1. You are right, (absolutely) 2. I got to bed at twelve, (always) 3. Do you go to parties? (ever) 4. You can be sure of anything, (never) But you can trust me. (certainly) 5. They meet every weekend, (usually) 6. My friends invite me to the theatre, (occasionally). 7. I have had such a shock! (never) 8. They met again, (never) 9. I remember meeting those people, (definitely). 10. Something is happening, (definitely) 11. Does he tell you the truth? (always) 12. He tries to do his best, (always) 13. He talks sensibly, (never) 14. He's late, (always) He was late for his own wedding, (even) 15. Can you be sincere? (ever) 16. We fans give up hope, (never) 17. Are you all right? (really)

Exercise 10. Paraphrase the sentences according to the models.

Model: *That was a perfect dance. — They danced perfectly.*

She is a friendly girl. — She behaves in a friendly way.

1. Mr. Gibson is a creative teacher. 2. Frederick is a regular reader of "The Times". 3. They got instant access to the data. 4. That was a cowardly thing to do. 5. Little Tim is a quick learner. 6. Andy was a hard worker. 7. Helen is a very poor student. 8. She is a bad cook. 9. That was a provocative act on the girl's part. 10. Bill is a wise investor. 11. She is a slow thinker. 12. I am a good eater. 13. He is a heavy drinker. 14. You can buy cheap things in this shop. 15. It was a heroic act. 16. We had an early lunch. 17. That was a silly thing to do. 18. She is a graceful dancer. 19. You did good work. 20. They had a late dinner. 21. He is a fast driver. 22. That was a lively performance. 23. They gave a simultaneous reply. 24. Mr. Jones gave them precise instructions. 25. Susan was very competent at her work.

Exercise 11. Read the sentences and translate them. Comment on the words in bold type.

1. Time deals **gently** with those who take it **gently**. (*Anatole France*) 2. "Dear Nobody" is a **classic** story which vividly portrays the feelings of teenagers and

their parents when faced with **the unknown**. 3. It's difficult to grow old **gracefully**, 4. Act **honestly** and go **boldly**. 5. A full stomach studies **unwillingly**. 6. "The Wild Geese" is **the most Japanese** novel ever written. It was destined to become **a classic**. 7. **She is as contemporary as** the Greenwich time signal, **as punctual as** a tax demand, and **as worldly as** a punk. 8. **The cheerful** live **longest** in years. 9. If you want to live **twice as long**, **eat half as much**, sleep **twice as much**, drink water **three times as much**, and laugh **four times as much**. 10. Life is **easier** than you'd think: all that is necessary is to accept **the impossible**, do without **the indispensable**, and hear **the intolerable**.

Exercise 12. Choose the right word.

1. The chances are This is a ... complex law. (high, highly) 2. He was a tall man with ... shoulders. The child yawned (wide, widely) 3. We have a very ... opinion of you. The review is ... critical, (high, highly) 4. Her books sell The gap between the poor and the rich is, very (wide, widely) 5. They are ... educated people This is ... fashion, (high, highly) 6. She opened her eyes ... and stared. These books are ... known, (wide, widely) 7. The students spoke ... of the teacher. He lives to very ... standards, (high, highly) 8. She loved her husband They dug ... down into the earth, (deep, deeply) 9. They are ... religious people. The river was three meters (deep, deeply) 10. We had a ... talk. They stopped Ho told me ... what to do next, (short, shortly) 11. The Marathon runner was breathing We ... know each other, (hard, hardly) 12. The sun was ... above the trees. Her dress was cut ... in front, (low, lowly) 13. The crowd moved more ... around him. Nancy is a ... relative of Bess's, (close, closely) 14. Vladimir is a ... and able man Things should develop more (dynamic, dynamically) 15. Turn the gas I am in ... sprints today. The magazine ranked a ... 52nd among British publications, (low, lowly)

Exercise 13. Translate into English.

1. Відверто кажучи, ти не дуже серйозно ставишся до своїх обов'язків.
2. Узагалі-то, мені дуже потрібна твоя допомога.
3. Лише частково погоджуюся з вами.
4. Скажи мені чесно, чому ти поведився так нерозумно.
5. Він зробив гарний вчинок, і від цього йому добре.
6. Застуда пройшла, і я гарно себе почував.
7. Учора йшов сильний дощ, а сьогодні – снігопад.
8. Уже майже час ленчу. Давай зупинимось біля найближчого кафе.
9. Він уперто намагається досягти успіхів. Але він ледве знає, з чого розпочати.
10. Рано чи пізно правда виходить на поверхню.
11. Усе добре, що добре закінчується.
12. Я точно вважаю, що ми все зробили правильно.
13. Краще пізніше, ніж ніколи.
14. Намагайся виражати свої думки логічно.
15. У нас практично немає іншого виходу.
16. Послухай мене уважно і починай діяти негайно.
17. Мій друг — постійний читач цього журналу. Він регулярно його підписує.
18. Ландшафт був надзвичайно гарним.
19. Мій брат — високоосвічена людина.
20. Дмитро живе далі від усіх.
21. Постався до цього простіше.

Exercise 14. Choose the right word.

1. By nature all men are alike, but by education widely Do you think ... about it? (different, differently)
2. My teacher taught me ... as he used the latest, most... methods of teaching, (effective, effectively)
3. Men talk ..., but live Even ... men make ... mistakes, (wise, wisely, foolish, foolishly)
4. The children's presentation was very The events developed (dynamic, dynamically)
5. Life is too ... to learn more than one business well. They returned ... afterwards, (short, shortly)
6. — Act ... and go — But I am neither ... nor (honest, honestly, bold, boldly)
7. She is walking so How ... this ballerina is! (graceful, gracefully)
8. — We must have a ... talk. — Is it so necessary to discuss all this ... ? (confidential, confidentially)
9. His name can be ... seen in many papers. What's the ... news? (current, currently)
10. — Charles and Diana were very ... matched. — Yes, it was a ... match from start to finish, (bad, badly)
11. Make haste He is as ... as a snail, (slow, slowly)
12. Computers have ... made a difference

in our lives. She is ... to arrive on time, (sure, surely) 13. On the new stereo, many of the records sounded This time we shall do it (different, differently) 14. The age difference between the brothers is really quite Her husband was ... shorter than she was. (slight, slightly) 15. She paused Landing on the moon was one of the most ... scientific adventures of the twentieth century, (dramatic, dramatically)

Exercise 15. Translate into English.

1. Узагалі-то, це немає значення. 2. Вона говорила легко, але твердо. 3. Успіх пішов йому на користь. 4. Ця крамниця продає практично все. 5. Вона сприймає навколишній світ філософськи. 6. Він ледве може працювати сьогодні. 7. Ця дівчина надзвичайно егоїстична. 8. Ви дуже добрі. 9. Вони сказали це одночасно і розсміялися. 10. Найменший шум лякав його. 11. Біле вино слід трохи охолоджувати. 12. — Ти впевнений, що все правильно почув? — Абсолютно. 14. Мені хотілось би бути економічно незалежним. 15. Ця машина дуже економна. 16. Вони надзвичайно легко погодилися на нашу пропозицію. 17. Сьогодні в нас буде (proper) їжа. Ти ніколи толком не їси. Тільки пам'ятай слова «Готуй швидко — їж повільно».

LESSON 12

Topic: Christmas in Great Britain

Grammar: The Numeral

Christmas in Great Britain

Christmas Day is celebrated in the United Kingdom on December 25. In most of the countries of the UK, the festive season begins at Advent. During this time, holly wreaths are made with three pink, one white and one purple candle. Shops however, start selling Christmas decorations from mid-November to enthusiastic Christmas shoppers who prefer to have a one-upmanship over their friends and neighbors. In England as well as in most other nations of the U.K., the beautiful Christmas Trees are an essential part of traditional Christmas decorations. In England, the decorating of Christmas trees has been widely popular since around the 1850s when Prince Albert had a Christmas tree set up in Windsor Castle for his wife Queen Victoria and their children. In modern times, the Christmas decorative items last until 6 January (Epiphany). It is considered bad luck to have these at home even after this date. The tradition of Christmas observance is believed to have begun in England in 596 AD, when St Augustine landed on her shores with the message of Christianity on his lips. The present day Christmas festivities here sees the celebrators adorning their homes with Christmas trees, lights, tinsel and other decorative items in the days counting to the festival. The traditional Christmas dinner in England is a mouthwatering affair with the main dish being roasted turkey with vegetables and sauces. The dessert is usually a rich, fruity Christmas pudding with brandy sauce.

For English kids, Christmas is the time to have fun with family and friends and receive gifts from Father Christmas, a Santa Claus-like figure, who is pictured as wearing a long red or green robe. This lover of children is said to leave presents for them in their stockings(or pillowcases that they hang at the end of their bed) on Christmas Eve. The gifts are usually opened on Christmas Day, though not until afternoon. The festive spirit can be discerned all over Britain with most public places such as departmental stores, gift shops, town halls and restaurants decorated

beautifully with electric lights and festoons for the occasion. Churches and Cathedrals all over the country hold masses, with many people attending the Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve, or a service on Christmas morning. For Catholics, it is one of the main Holy Days of Obligation. In London and the provinces, a number of theatres traditionally organize for kids a special Christmas pantomime based not on Biblical tales but on such popular children's stories such as Little Red Riding Hood and Aladdin, with a subtle connection to the festival being made deliberately.

In England the day after Christmas is called Boxing Day, named so because young boys used to go around on this day collecting money in clay boxes. The boxes were smashed open, when they were full. The Boxing Day is still celebrated in the UK. It is a bank holiday in England. If it happens to fall on a weekend, then a special Bank Holiday is declared on Monday.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. When does the festive season begin in the UK?
2. When do shops start selling Christmas decorations?
3. What is the Boxing Day?
4. What does Santa Claus wear?
5. What do Churches and Cathedrals do during the Christmas?
6. When were the boxes with gifts smashed open?
7. What kind of performances do the theatres traditionally organize for kids? In what cities?
8. Where can you discern the Christmas spirit for sure?
9. What is an essential part of traditional Christmas decorations?
10. Where was one of the first Christmas trees set up and for whom?
11. Why do the Christmas decorative items last only until Epiphany nowadays?
12. Why is the tradition of Christmas observance believed to have begun in 596 AD?

13. For what religious groups is Christmas one of the main Holy Days of Obligation?
14. What are the main dishes for the traditional Christmas dinner?

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. hold masses;
2. wreaths;
3. shores;
4. observance;
5. pantomime;
6. festoons;
7. one-upmanship;
8. mouthwatering affair.

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

1. нагода;
2. бути розпізнаним;
3. неодмінна;
4. фруктовий;
5. навмисно;
6. банківський вихідний;
7. бути ідентифікованим;
8. прикрашати.

THE NUMERAL

Exercise 1. Give the right form of the figures in brackets in letters.

1. My birthday is on ... of 2. They got flat (40) on (5) floor in house (123).
3. Find file (11) and correct (2) sentence. 4. Catherine (2) put a monument to Peter
(1) in St. Petersburg. 5. — What's the date today? — It's ... of ... today. 6. Read (3)
paragraph. 7. My son is (21) today. 8. They are celebrating their (15) anniversary on
Saturday. 9. Take (1) turning to the right. 10. You'll find text (12) on (30) page.
11. We live on (6) floor. 12. Is (2) o'clock all right with you? 13. There are more
than (200) languages spoken in Nigeria. 14. A (1000) is a (1000) years. 15. In the
jungle we were attacked by (1 000 000) of mosquitoes. 16. If you need money badly,
we can give you a loan of (200) dollars. 17. Will you give me (2) chance? 18. (2)
song will certainly become a hit. 19. He was said to have salted away (4 000 000)
dollars. 20. There are (300) kinds of macaroni in Italy. 21. Statistics say that more
than (4 000 000) adults in Britain have trouble with reading and writing.

Exercise 2. How do you say these numbers in English? Write your answers after
each one

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. 462 | 14. In 1903 |
| 2. 2 1/2 | 15. In 2001 |
| 3. 2,345 | 16. 0.7 |
| 4. 6.75 | |
| 5. 0.25 | |
| 6. 3 1/3 | |
| 7. 1,250.000 | |
| 8. 10,04 | |
| 9. 47 % | |
| 10. 10 September | |
| 11. 3 July | |
| 12. 602 8477 (phone number) | |
| 13. -5° Centigrade | |

Exercise 3. *Insert the right article if necessary*

1. Today in court we are listening to ... case 243. 2. ... second part of the book was much more interesting than ... first one. 3. ... participle one is used for building up progressive tenses. 4. ... second participle is used to build up Passive forms. 5. ... flight 579 starts at five sharp. 6. The planes came again for ... second attack. 7. Let's regard it as ... first step, just ... beginning. 8. It was ... first-night and the actors were nervous. 9. ... exercise 27 begins at ... page 44. 10. ... year passed, then ... second, and ... third, but there was still no news. 11. They agreed to meet on ... Fifth Avenue near ... building No. 112. 12. ... two years in Africa taught him a lot. 13. ... flat 55 is on ... fifth floor. 14. The room was at ... sixes and sevens. 15. This style was in fashion in ... eighties. 16. It was ... fifty-fifty deal. 17. She was ... third-year medical student.

Exercise 4. *Write answers to these problems*

1. 23 and 36 is... 2. 24 times 8 is ... 3. 80 minus 20 is ... 4. 65 divided by 13 is ... 5. Add 10 and 6, multiply by 8, then subtract 40 and divide by 11. What have you got left? 6. Divide 33 by 11, multiply by 7, and subtract 16. What number is left?

Exercise 5. *Answer these questions. Write your answers in words.*

1. When were you born? 2. How much do you weigh? 3. What is the number of the flat or the house where you live? 4. Is that an odd or an even number? 5. What is the approximate population of your town? 6. What is the approximate population of your country? 7. What is the normal temperature of a healthy person? 8. How many kilometers are there in a mile? 9. How many years are there in a millennium?

Exercise 6. *Read and translate the sentences Comment on the words In bold type*

1. She is a second cousin of Mark's father. 2. He was quite certain she had no need or desire to meet with him **a second time**. 3. Edvina returned to her book without giving her mother **a second glance or a second thought**. 4. It's said that everything goes in **threes**. 5. And then, to **be a second wife** was so much more difficult than to be a first. 6. I'm glad they've gone to Venice for **a second honeymoon**. 7. He was

heavily defeated in **a second round** of local elections. 8. In the bookshop to his delight Maxim spotted a copy of “The Young Lions” by Irwin Shaw, his favourite writer. It was **a first** edition, published in 1948. 9. Over the years I have acquired **a sixth sense** about my mother’s mood. 10. Is it possible to find **a second job**? 11. **A third clerk** left her desk and prepared to leave. 12. Without **a second thought** Blackie said urgently, “I have a solution, Emma! Marry me!” 13. The boy slopped through the ledge **on all fours**. 14. I think it’s better this way, that we go out in **twos and threes** — less noticeable, for one thing. 15. I was worried. Everything seemed to be at **sixes and sevens**. 16. I began, as they say, to put two and two together. 17. **A first class college** offers you the highest standards of educating. 18. **Elevenes** is a light snack that you have in the middle of the morning.

Exercise 7. *Translate into English.*

1. Я народився 31 грудня, тому це подвійне свято для мене. 2. Розум добре, а два краще. 3. Конференц зала знаходиться на четвертому поверсі. 4. Школа № 1236 знаходиться на 15-й Парковій вулиці. 5. Справа номер 587 слухається у шостій кімнаті. 6. Сьома частина прибутку цієї фірми йде на благодійність. 7. — Як щодо другої чашки кави? — Дякую, однієї достатньо. 8. Він зробив другу, третю спробу, і лише четверта була успішною. 9. У них велика родина. Друга машина не була б зайвою. 10. В гаражі дві машини. Одна мого батька, а друга мого старшого брата. 11. Олександр закінчив школу в 2001 році. 12. Хто каже, що третій зайвий? Навпаки, бог трійню любе. 13. Зараз я перечитую «Тисячу й одну ніч». 14. Населення цього міста — сім мільйонів людей. 15. Перше кохання не забувається. 16. Вони зустрілися на прем’єрі. 17. Давай влаштуємо чай на двох, добре? 18. Книжками А. Крісті зачитуються мільйони. 19. Багатьом подобаються фільми шістдесятих. 20. Йому було десь ближче до п’ятдесяти. 21. Мої друзі живуть на Третій вулиці Будівельників. 22. Діти пробралися через загорожу карачки. 23. Вода покриває чотири п’ятих поверхні Землі. 24. У Ватикані 11 500 кімнат. 25. В республіці Сан-Марино живе всього 20 000 жителів.

LESSON 13

Topic: Travelling in Britain

Grammar: Passive Voice

KINDS OF TRAVELLING

There are many ways of spending holidays. Some people like going to the country, others prefer sitting at home and watching TV all day long, but more and more people travel. There are many reasons for doing it. Some people travel on business, others — to visit their families, but most people travel to see the world and different countries. Travelling allows you to get an interesting experience, learn about people's life in other countries and continents. It is very interesting to discover new things, new places and different ways of life. While travelling, you meet new people, try different meals, see world famous places with your own eyes.

There are also a lot of ways of travelling. People can travel by car, by plane, by ship, by train, by coach or on foot. If you want to visit a far country, you'll definitely choose a flight. If your aim is to see many countries in a short time, you'll choose travelling by bus or by car. If you want to be closer to nature, you may choose a hiking. It is travelling on foot. Walking tours are very interesting. Hitch-hiking is a very popular method of travelling among young people, but it is not as popular in Ukraine as abroad. The main advantages of hiking is feeling harmony with the nature.

Travelling by plane is the fastest way of travelling. This is the best way to get to a foreign country fast. Modern planes are comfortable and it is very nice to fly to the destination point, but it is very expensive and not everyone can afford it.

The most comfortable way of travelling is by ship. Modern liners have everything to make people feel nice and convenient. There are swimming-pools, bars, restaurants and even shops on board a modern liner. People enjoy spending time on the deck looking at the ocean and talking. Sunsets and sunrises are the most beautiful in the open sea. There are some disadvantages of travelling by ship. The main disadvantage is that travelling by ship is one of the most expensive way of

travelling. Tickets cost a lot and some people prefer the others ways of travelling. Moreover, some people can be sea-sick and this is another disadvantage.

Travelling by train is rather popular now, too. People go from one city to another by train if the distance between them is too big, or if they do not have a car. Modern trains are also rather comfortable and travelling by train is convenient and cheap.

Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many sights in a short time, you can stop when and where you like, you do not have to buy tickets or carry your suitcases. It is one of the most comfortable means of travelling. You can enjoy the view looking through the window and this way of travelling is rather fast. You can travel to different cities and towns of your native country and even abroad.

Travelling by coach to Europe is rather cheap. There are special international tours by coach when you travel through several countries. Instead of one foreign country, you can see a few of them. However, it also has disadvantages. Some people feel sick in coaches and their trip can be spoilt. It is also not very comfortable to sleep sitting. Sometimes tourists do not have enough time to see the sights of this or that city.

People who travel a lot, are very interesting, they always have a good story to tell. Thanks to them you can learn many things which you didn't know before. They motivate to see something new, to explore the world, which is so easy to do nowadays. Any kind of travel helps you to understand many things that you would never see or learn at home.

As the English people say: "A picture is worth a thousand words". And everyone should totally agree with them.

1) Answer the following questions:

1. How do many people prefer to spend their free time nowadays?
2. What are the reasons of travelling of many people?
3. What does travelling let everyone?
4. What opportunities do you have while travelling?

5. What kind of travelling do people prefer going to a far country?
6. When do travelers usually choose going by bus or by car?
7. What kind of travelling is the best to be closer to nature?
8. Who can afford travelling by plane?
9. What do modern liners have to make people feel comfortable?
10. What is the main disadvantage of the travelling by ship?
11. What can you do when you travel by car?
12. What kind of travelling allows you absence of any tickets?
13. Why do many people find the tours to Europe so popular today?
14. Why can the trip by coach be spoiled?
15. What do the English people mean saying that a picture is worth than a thousand words?

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 allow;
2. to get an experience;
3. to discover something new;
4. to be closer to nature;
5. hiking;
6. to fly to the destination point;
7. to afford something;
8. a sea-sick;
9. to see many sights in a short time;
10. to carry the suitcases.

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

1. варіанти проведення канікул;

2. дізнаватись про життя людей в інших країнах та на інших континентах;
3. бачити на власні очі;
4. мати на меті побачити багато країн за короткий час;
5. подорожувати пішки;
6. найкращі схід і захід сонця — у відкритому морі;
7. насолоджуватись панорамою (видом) з вікна машини;
8. міжнародний тур Європою;
9. відкривати для себе (досліджувати) світ;
10. краще побачити, ніж почути.

The Passive Voice

1. Open the brackets and use the verb in the appropriate form of the Passive Voice:

1. The first draft resolution (not discuss) yesterday; it (withdraw) long before the beginning of the meeting.
2. He is not in town; he (send) on a special mission.
3. Don't come into the compartment; the berth (fix) now.
4. A new underground line (construct) now. They say one of its stations (build) in my street.
5. He wants to know when the final decision (take). The activities of the committee and their delays already much (speak) about.
6. It was three o'clock. We (tell) to hurry up because we (wait).
7. Do you believe that such a problem can (solve)?
8. It must (do) without delays.
9. On September 9, 1850, California (admit) to the Union as the thirty-first state.
10. Don't speak in a loud voice: we (listen).
11. The plan (approve)? — No, it (discuss) now. — How long it (discuss)?
12. By the time he arrives everything (settle).
13. Not all the necessary things (buy) for our trip that's why the departure (postpone).
14. The money (lend) to him two months ago, but it (not give) back yet.
15. The business day was in high gear: the mail (look) through, documents (type), letters (answer), talks (hold).

2. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. He broke my watch. 2. The teacher explained the rule to the students. 3. He often asks me to help them. 4. They usually do written exercises in class. 5. She will make a new discovery soon. 6. Steve will make a report at the conference. 7. They play tennis all year round. 8. His friends never forgave his betrayal. 9. The manager offers me several jobs. 10. They will promise you much, but don't imagine they will give you everything. 11. His parents regularly sent him parcels with fruit from their garden. 12. They will give me a leave in July if there is no urgent work. 13. The Spanish government offered Columbus three ships. 14. They usually send their children to camp for summer. 15. The officer charged him with a very important mission.

3. Use the right form of the passive voice of the verbs in brackets:

1. This program (run) by very good managers. 2. These workers usually (pay) monthly. 3. The public not (allow) to drive on the park roads. 4. This city (bomb) heavily in the war. 5. The editorial staff (call) to the conference room. 6. Tim studies hard. He hopes he (give) the highest grades this semester. 7. The lost children just (find) in the park. 8. The new computer system (install) at the moment. 9. I (teach) to play chess by the time I was four. 10. He was getting the best care and treatment in the hospital, and he (monitor) night and day. 11. If all the money in the world (collect) and (divide) equally among all the people living on the Earth, each of us (give) three million dollars. 12. Don't worry! By the time we meet again, all your problems (solve). 13. We (tell) that the exact days for the talks not (set) yet. 14. It (decide) last week that this novel (televise). 15. The Olympic torch (pass) from one runner to the next one.

4. Change the sentences from active to passive if possible:

1. Doctors use this medicine widely. 2. They deliver milk before 8 a.m. 3. When I came to the service station, they were still repairing my car. 4. Jack walked to school yesterday. 5. Don't worry, our people will meet the group at the airport.

6. This man is installing a new copy machine in the office. 7. We stayed in a three-star hotel. 8. The police arrested the wrong man mainly because they confused the names which the witness had given them. 9. They threw him into prison and deprived him of his property. 10. The leaves fell to the ground. 11. Have you received the message yet? 12. People are destroying large areas of forest every day. 13. Mary's cat ran away last week. 14. I hope they will have completed the repairs by tomorrow. 15. Some people were using the tennis court, so we couldn't play.

5. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English using the passive voice:

1. У цій крамниці продають жіночий одяг. 2. Більшість замків Великобританії були з часом перетворені на музеї. 3. Тільки нікому про це не кажи, тому що над тобою будуть сміятися. 4. Наші англійські знайомі зустріли нас по той бік паспортного контролю. 5. До більшості музеїв Лондона можна дістатися за допомогою Лондонського метро, яке в народі називають Трубою. 6. Сотні ботанічних садів і парків у Британії відвідуються місцевими мешканцями та іноземними гостями. 7. У Києві реставруються фасади багатьох будинків. 8. Покажіть мені, де в вашому місті буде новий театр. 9. Англійські газони регулярно стрижуться і поливаються. 10. Пані Вел можна побачити в саду за будь-якої погоди. 11. Чудові краєвиди гірської Шотландії туристи можуть знімати фотоапаратом і кінокамерою. 12. Деякі важливі історичні події досі відзначаються в Англії. 13. За квитки в театр вже давно заплачено. 14. Ти не знаєш, скільки разів уже виконувався цей концерт. 15. Цей пам'ятник відкрили вже два роки тому.

LESSON 14

Topic: A British House

Grammar: The Infinitive

British Homes

The majority of the British population lives in small houses close together. A typical house of this kind is built with two floors. The front door, which faces the street, opens into a hall with two rooms, one each side of the hall. One of them is the dining room; the other may be called the sitting room or the living room. The most modern name for this room is the lounge.

The rooms upstairs are bedrooms; they are often very small. Often the dining room is the most comfortable room in the house, and the one that is used all the time. The other members of the family bring their hobbies and games to the table. But when the television set is turned one can do anything in the dining room. Very many houses of this type were built in British cities in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Today the land on which they stand has become very valuable and the owners either sell it or pull down the old houses and build large blocks of flats. In this way the owners make more money.

Many British people give their suburban house a name, such as the Cedars, the Poplars, the Rhubarb Cottage, even though there are no trees or vegetables in their gardens. People of high social position have country houses with names, so a house with a name seems “better” than houses with names. Numbers make the postman’s work much easier, but this is not important.

The Fireplace in English Homes.

In English homes, the fireplace has always been, until recent times, the natural centre of interest in a room. People may like to sit at a window on a summer day, but for many months of the year they prefer to sit round the fire and watch the dancing flames.

In the Middle Ages the fireplaces in the halls of large castles were very wide. Only wood from forests, and supported, as they burnt, on metal bars. Such wide

fireplaces may still be seen in old inns, and in some of them there are even seats inside the fireplace.

Elizabethan fireplaces often had carved stone or woodwork over the fireplace, reaching to the ceiling. There were sometimes columns on each side of the fireplace. In the 18th century, space was often over the fireplace for a painting or mirror.

When coal fires became common, fireplaces became much smaller. Grates were used to hold the coal. Above the fireplace there was usually a shelf, on which there was often a clock, and perhaps framed photographs.

1. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do the most British people live?
2. How many floors does a British House have?
3. What is the biggest number in a British House?
4. Which room is the most comfortable in the House?
5. What houses were built in the 19th at the beginning of the 20th centuries?
6. What do the family members do in the dining room after eating?
7. How can the owner make more money?
8. What was the center of a room in an English House?
9. What do people like to do when they sit around the fire?
10. What hungs over the fireplace?
11. When were the fireplaces much smaller?
12. What fireplaces were in the 18th century?
13. What was for storing coal?
14. What is located above the fireplace?
15. What was on the shelf?

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

1. to live in small houses;
2. to play games at the table;
3. to build large blocks of flats;
4. to sit at a window;
5. a suburban house;
6. a house with a name;
7. to sit at round the fire;
8. to watch the dancing flames;
9. to hold the coal;
10. the fireplace for a painting.

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

1. мешкати у невеликих будинках;
2. будувати з двома поверхами;
3. найзручніший номер у будинку;
4. робити що-небудь у їдальні;
5. будувати великі багатоквартирні будинки ;
6. люди з високим соціальним статусом;
7. виконувати роботу поштового менеджера;
8. вироби з дерева;
9. дивитися на полум'я;
10. доторкатися до стелі.

GRAMMAR BOX

The Infinitive

1. Use the correct form of the infinitive of the verb in brackets.

1. Robert hopes (select) to play in next week's football match. 2. Sue and Richard are always arguing. They seem (have) a few problems. 3. I sent my suit (dry-clean). 4. I'm sorry (disturb) you, but could you tell me the time? 5. It is ever so kind of you (send) all those lovely flowers when I was ill. 6. If he is seriously ill, his wife wants (tell) immediately. 7. The money for charity is supposed (raise) by the organizers of the party. 8. The police are looking for a missing boy. He is believed (wear) a white pullover and blue jeans. 9. Everything is just the way it used (be). Nothing seems (change). 10. When we got to the airport, we found all the flights (cancel) that day. 11. I meant (telephone), but I forgot. 12. You were silly (not lock) your car. 13. Why is she so late? - She can still (work). 14. You should (tell) you were coming. 15. I'm sorry (not come) last Thursday. 16. If you go out like that you're certain (recognize) sooner or later. 17. We hope (finish) the job by next Saturday. 18. I would (go) to university if my parents had had more money. 19. Well, I am not sorry (miss) that train. I should not have met you otherwise. 20. There were always four little boys (pick up) balls and at least three dozen balls (pick up). 21. She is known (refuse) better offers than that.

2. Paraphrase the following sentences using the infinitive active or passive.

1. She was sorry that she had missed so many classes before the exams. 2. Emma was surprised when she heard of his sudden arrival. 3. She was extremely happy when she found her children safe and sound. 4. David was afraid that he would put on weight if he gave up smoking. 5. She was lucky enough that she'd been given another chance to admire the masterpiece. 6. The girl was out of breath. It seemed that she had been running. 7. When he felt worse, he was sorry that he hadn't consulted the doctor before. 8. You should give this matter top priority. 9. We expect they will invite us to the meeting with the management. 10. It is nice when

someone is waiting on you at dinner. 11. I hope they will interview me for this job.
12. Go and talk with George. He believes that we have unfairly treated him.

3. Insert *to* where necessary before the infinitives in brackets.

1. Will you help me (move) the bookcase? 2. You needn't (say) anything. Just nod your head and he will understand. 3. They won't let us (leave) the Customs shed till our luggage has been examined. 4. He would sooner (die) than (betray) his friends. 5. Why not (start) out right now? 6. Have you ever heard him (complain) of difficulties? 7. He was never heard (complain) of difficulties. 8. Don't let us (waste) time. There are hundreds of things (be done). 9. I have never known him (do) such things. 10. He was made (do) his work independently. 11. I know him (have been) an actor once. 12. There is hardly anything (do) but (work) out an alternative plan. 13. I'd like him (go) to a university but I can't (make) him (go). 14. You can (take) a horse to water but you can't (make) him (drink). 15. I'm sorry (disappoint) you but I can't (let) you (have) any more money till the end of the month. 16. He was made (sign) a paper admitting his guilt. 17. He tried (make) me (believe) that he was my stepbrother. 18. I felt the house (shake) with the explosion. 19. It is better (be) sure than sorry. 20. There is nothing (do) but (wait) till somebody comes (let) us out. 21. The American said he had seen nine presidents (come) and (go). He must (be) a very old man. 22. Would you rather (be) more stupid than you look or (look) more stupid than you are? 23. The bank robbers made the cashier (show) them how (open) the safe. 24. Before he let us (go) he made us (promise) (not tell) anyone what we had seen. 25. How dare you (open) my letters! 26. Why (leave) so early? 27. The chairman was heard (second) his proposal. 28. I need scarcely (tell) you that I'm in trouble.

4. Define the infinitives in the functions of a subject, predicative, part of a predicative and object in the following sentences. Translate the sentences.

1. To drive fast in such weather is pretty dangerous. 2. What is more pleasant: to love or to be loved? 3. Her habit is to put five lumps of sugar in her tea. 4. Sociable

people are easy to deal with. 5. I asked her to explain everything. 6. It's a funny thing about life: if you refuse to accept anything but the best, you very often get it. 7. It is necessary to be patient when you get in a traffic jam. 8. To take money from him was like robbing a child. 9. The only way to get the best of an argument is to avoid it. 10. Everything comes to him who knows how to wait. 11. To let his friends down is not characteristic of him. 12. Man's true vocation is to cultivate the ground. 13. The dentist recommended the patient to have the tooth out. 14. Her method is to make a child think and find his own solution. 15. It is very pleasant to look after a baby.

5. Read and translate the following sentences. Comment on the form and function of the Infinitives.

1. My sister Maggie is cooking up a plan to get Dad to let her go to that party on Saturday. 2. I've been trying to find a way to convince them to let me stay home, and they had finally to give in, which made me feel a lot better. 3. To tell the truth, I work alone, I have no partner to worry about. 4. To live is to suffer, to survive is to find meaning in the suffering. 5. To develop the strength and tone of your voice you have to practise voice exercises daily. I was too self-conscious to find a teacher and have singing lessons, but it wasn't an ordeal to record yourself singing and send the tape off to be assessed. And then I received my tape back from my tutor to improve it further. 6. Patsy drove on in silence, too tired to speak, but after a while she said, "I'm not too sure about parking in Leeds. I think the best thing to do is to go to the Queens Hotel to park there." 7. There were certain matters at the London office to attend to and she and Patsy had to make a trip to Ripon where they had some work to complete. 8. Now Maxim, it would be wiser to let the subject rest for the moment. Anastasia is far too intelligent a person to expect you to do such a thing — to get rid of your business empire. 9. "Ever since I first arrived to take up my post in London, I have sought an opportunity to show something of the rich cultural links that Brazil has had with Europe over many centuries," says the Brazilian Ambassador in London.

6. Put 'to' before the infinitive wherever necessary:

1. If anyone asks for me let him — wait a moment, I shall — be back in no time. 2. There is a man downstairs who wants — see you. 3. You ought — know how — spell this word. 4. She helped me — carry the heavy box. 5. I invited her — sit down with us. 6. Did you not hear me — speak? 7. I felt my burden — fall off. 8. I told him that he might — join our party. 9. He was heard -repeat it several times. 10. Perhaps I had better — explain the rule once more. 11. Had he not best — go and — ask? 12. I have never known him — pass our garden gate again. 13. He was made — rewrite his exercise. 14. Have you ever known her — leave the child alone? 15. What made you — volunteer? 16. Why not — take care of her children? 17. A people with such women, such mothers can never — be conquered for they possess the power, the vitality which vanquishes death. 18. He could often — be seen working in his little garden. 19. Soviet paintings will help our descendants — learn of the heroic deeds of our men and women during the Great Patriotic War.

7. Translate the sentences into English. Use different patterns with infinitive.

1. Я не знав, викликати лікаря чи ні. 2. Я прагну завершити експеримент у п'ятницю. 3. Він, здається, сердиться на мене. 4. Я випадково почув, як він запитав її про це. 5. Дуже нерозумно з його боку було поводити себе подібним чином. 6. Вона завжди знайде, над чим посміятися. 7. Товари неодмінно будуть доставлені в кінці тижня. 8. Я випадково зустрів Майкла в місті. 9. Не схоже, щоб вона була закохана в нього. 10. Ваш почерк важко читати. 11. Він достатньо розумний, щоб знайти вихід із цієї ситуації. 12. Було нерозумно з твого боку йти туди, не зателефонувавши заздалегідь. 13. Дуже важливо вчасно відвідувати зубного лікаря. 14. Вже нічого не можна було зробити, з приводу відстрочки у відрадження. 15. Він радився, який костюм купити. 16. Поясніть, будь ласка, як дістатися до найближчої станції. 17. Йому було нікуди піти. 18. Він зробив ще одну спробу отримати водійські права. 19. Було надто пізно йти в банк, і він вирішив позичити гроші у сусідів. 20. Я встав о 6:00, щоб не спізнитися на потяг. 21. Він запросив кращих

архітекторів, щоб побудувати дійсно сучасний будинок. 22. Не варто говорити, як важливо сьогодні добре знати англійську мову і вміти працювати з комп'ютером. 23. Правду кажучи, це моя помилка.

8. Underline all the infinitives used as attributes and translate the given sentences into Russian:

1. In the creek there are birds to watch, and fish to catch and streams to explore. 2. There was nothing to be seen but a tiny shelter and the road that wandered into the gathering darkness. 3. There was now only one sound to be heard in the street. 4. Then the newcomers remembered they had rooms to find, and there was some excited talk about it. 5. We haven't had a single moment to spare since Monday morning, it's been such a rush. 6. Oh, I can't worry you with my silly affairs. I'm sure you've plenty to do, too much, as it is. 7. This day is forever a day to be held and cherished. 8. Here is an article to be typed to-day. 9. This is a fact to note. 10. There was still a mile or more to walk. 11. You look awfully ill. Is there anyone to look after you here? 12. Here are some screws to fasten the shelves to the wall. 13. You needn't worry about anything because there is nothing to worry about. 14. Dinner with a cup of tea to follow awaited him. 15. She set aside some stockings to be mended. 16. There was nothing in this news to startle him or to make him think.

9. Complete the following sentences using infinitives as objects:

Model: They hoped to reach the place before nightfall.

1. I should like to know what you mean... 2. Don't pretend... 3. She was quite willing... 4. How did you manage... 5. I am sorry ... 6. What do you intend...? 7. They were delighted... 8. I have decided... 9. I was curious...

10. Translate into English.

a) Using infinitives employed as attributes:

1. Ось лист, який потрібно доставити негайно. 2. Відстань, яку треба пройти, не перевищує трьох кілометрів. 3. Ось іще декілька фактів, що повинні

довести правильність нашої теорії. 4. Йому треба виконати велику роботу, оскільки він збирається влітку скласти три іспити. 5. На нас чекає ще довгий шлях. 6. Є декілька питань, які слід обговорити. 7. Це книга, яку можна дістати в будь-якій бібліотеці. 8. Багато що повинно бути взято до уваги. 9. Він не сказав нічого, що вказувало б на те, що він не згоден з нашим планом.

b) Using perfect infinitives:

1. Я рада, що дала вам потрібні відомості. 2. Я шкодую, що не застала вас удома. 3. Це слово, здається, утворене від грецького кореня. 4. Я дуже шкодую, що заподіяла вам стільки клопоту. 5. Моя маленька стаття нібито була прочитана ним. 6. Я дуже шкодую, що завадив вам.

The Infinitive Constructions

1. Point out the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Constructions. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. We expect her to come tomorrow. 2. Everyone consider him to be a clever man. 3. I wish John to come to our place at the weekend. 4. We ordered a huge bunch of flowers to be brought by 7 o'clock. 5. I have never heard him play the piano. 6. Every spring we see the leaves on the trees come out again. 7. Usually English people don't like the strangers to ask personal questions. 8. I will let you use my car if necessary. 9. The nurse felt him tremble with cold. 10. You could have heard a pin drop. 11. You mustn't let it worry you. 12. What made you think so? 13. People know him to be an honest man. 14. He wished the specialist to cure him of his illness. 15. I know him to be working very hard. 16. What made you come so early? 17. I've never seen them talk together. 18. How can you let your son go there alone? 19. They borrowed the money, didn't they? Let them pay it back.

2. Paraphrase the sentences using the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Constructions. Make all the necessary changes.

Model 1: People know that he is an honest man. People know him to be an honest man.

1. I know that she has an interest in the company. 2. I believe that she isn't guilty. 3. I found that the job was very challenging. 4. I imagine that he works very hard. 5. We didn't expect that he would arrive by plane. 6. The patient wanted that the doctor examined him. 7. He wished that the specialist cured him of his illness. 8. Do you mean that he should bring his girlfriend to the party? 9. I didn't mean that you should go there immediately. 10. Do you like when your guests leave your place late?

Model 2: She heard that he whispered something. She heard him whisper something.

1. I felt that it was true this time. 2. I saw that the man pulled the door open. 3. I felt that his hand was trembling. 4. I noticed that the woman passed him by and gave him a quick and strange look. 5. We heard that the actor was singing. 6. They forced us to sit and wait (make). 7. I hope you will tell her to sell the car (have). 8. Her parents wouldn't give her permission to go out with boys (let). 9. His parents didn't allow him to leave the home-town (let). 10. She heard some strange sound and stepped aside (make). 11. The teacher told him to complete the task (have).

3. Identify the Subjective Infinitive Constructions. Translate the sentences.

Model:

1. **The secret** was believed **to have been lost**. — Полагали, что секрет был утерян.

2. She appeared **to be supporting** the girl. — Оказалось, что она поддерживает девушку.

1. She is extremely likely to succeed. 2. We are not allowed to go out. 3. He had been asked to remain to lunch. 4. Tell him this next time you happen to be alone together. 5. The girl was not likely to have taken an overdose of sleeping tablets by mistake. 6. It was bound to happen. 7. They seem to be planning a new attempt. 8. The children are sure to be fighting again. 9. The facts are sure to become known

next year. 10. She proved to know the subject. 11. It was silent in the room. Only the clock was heard to tick. 12. A young woman is supposed to have written this book. 13. She smiled broadly and waved her hand. She seemed to have recognized me. 14. Just look at his hands. He is sure to have been working in the garage.

4. Change the sentences so that to use the Subjective Infinitive Construction.

Model: It is said that he knows several oriental languages. — **He is said to know** several oriental languages.

1. It seems that she has forgotten her promise. 2. It is reported that the expedition left in June. 3. It was considered that he is one of the best pilots in the country. 4. It appears that they understood this rule very well. 5. The teacher expects that you will read an article on this subject. (You are expected ...) 6. You signed the document without reading it, which was very stupid. (It was stupid ...) 7. He rushed into the burning house, which was very brave of him. (It was very brave ...) 8. Is it likely that he will arrive before six? (Is he ...) 9. It is not likely that the captain will allow them to put these cases on deck. (The captain ...) 10. They will certainly conclude this agreement in the near future. (The agreement is certain ...) 11. It seems that nothing has changed. 12. You may miss the beginning of the performance if you don't hurry. (You are likely ...) 13. It appeared that the charges at the hotel were reasonable. 14. He was the only person who believed in the results of the experiment. 15. He will be pleased when he learns the news.

5. Identify the For-to-Infinitive Construction. Translate the sentences.

1. It was easy for my brother to learn Spanish. 2. We are still waiting for him to come. 3. Have you bought something for me to read during the trip? 4. The day was much too cold and rainy for anyone to have a good time. 5. It's not the right time for us to speak about it. 6. Your attitude made it difficult for him to tell you the truth. 7. It will be best for you to see the doctor about the tooth. 8. I'd like to put forward a few suggestions for you to think about. 9. Harriet was anxious for the party to be a success. 10. It might be possible for you to sign the paper today.

11. He didn't mean for them to study in the library. 12. It was hard for the boy to read the book in the original.

6. Practice the For-to-Infinitive Construction after adjectives.

When Sue and Peter Dale visited the old house to see how far the workmen had progressed with the repairs, it was disappointing for them to see that several jobs had not been done to their satisfaction.

Study the examples, then rewrite the sentences.

Model: Peter was impatient. He wanted the pile of bricks in the kitchen to be removed. — Peter was *impatient for the pile of bricks in the kitchen to be removed.*

1. Sue was eager that the black tiles in the bathroom should be replaced. 2. Peter thought it necessary that the missing panes should be put into the kitchen windows immediately. 3. They were anxious that the painter should remove the red splashes from the kitchen floor immediately. 4. Sue wasn't happy that Peter should pay the bill for the faulty central heating. 5. Sue thought it would be wrong if Peter paid the builders. The garage wasn't wide enough for the car. 6. Sue thought it would be too dangerous if Peter tried to repair the wiring system himself. 7. They were impatient. They wanted the gardener to start his work. 8. They were eager that the workmen should be out of h house before Christmas.

7. Change the sentences so that to use different constructions with infinitive.

1. It is expected that the weather will improve. 2. It seemed that she was a very experienced teacher. 3. It appears that she likes her work very much. 4. It was very kind that you visited Janice in hospital. 5. Emma can't reach the top shelf. It is very high. 6. The guests can take part in lots of activities. (There are...) 7. I knew that he was a very careful driver. 8. Don't you find that the painting is a masterpiece? 9. I can't go to the party; I have nothing that I can wear. 10. He may not be invited to official opening of the Good Will Games. (He is unlikely...) 11. She held me out

the telegram so that I might see it. 12. It's quite natural that you should think so. 13. Have you noticed how she flushed when you looked at her? 14. She called Peter names. I heard it. 15. He was the first person who came to the bar and the last who left it.

8. Translate into English. Use the constructions with infinitive.

1. Ти хочеш, щоб я запросила його до нас обідати? 2. Нікому було доглянути за дітьми. 3. Здається, ви думаєте інакше. 4. Машина їхала надто швидко, щоб я зміг розгледіти обличчя водія. 5. Чорнило дуже тяжко стерти. 6. У нас, здається, була ця розмова раніше. 7. Коли ви очікуєте на їх прихід? 8. Ймовірно, він одужає. 9. Я домовилася, щоб він провів неділю в бабусі. 10. Ти дійсно вважаєш, що мені необхідно зайнятися спортом? 11. Виявилось, що її ключі загублені. 12. Сподіваюсь, ви розумієте, як мені незручно йти туди на два тижні. 13. Він говорив англійською досить добре, щоб ми могли зрозуміти, чого він хоче. 14. Повідомлялося, що делегація прибуде пізно ввечері. 15. Здається дуже ймовірним, що їх пропозиція буде прийнята. 16. Вони попросили, щоб секретар показала їм оригінальні документи.

9. Underline all the infinitives and constructions with the infinitive, stating their functions.

Model: He went to buy some bread — adverbial modifier, of purpose to the verb went. It is difficult for me to do it — complex subject expressed by an infinitival construction introduced by for.

1. I intend to start immediately. 2. To descend was extremely difficult. 3. You must do this work properly. 4. I wanted to call but I had no time to. 5. The sailors felt the waves dash over them. 6. She gave him the letters to mail at once at the next box. 7. We sent a boat for them to come to the shore. 8. I hoped to have finished my work

in three days. 9. I wish him to come as soon as possible. 10. The plant continued to work as one of the biggest plants with thousands of workers. 11. They are expected to be back by the end of the week. 12. It was difficult for me to come to a decision. 13. It is a rule to be remembered. 14. He is said to be a good physician. 15. I left the watch for him to repair. 16. Ten days later he was well enough to leave the hospital. 17. Let us settle what things to take on our journey. 18. I am glad to have been able to assist her. 19. She knew French well enough to talk it. 20. I am sorry to have bothered you. 21. I am quite ashamed to have given you so much trouble. 22. The girls made way for her to pass at the head of the winding stairs which led down to the parlour. 23. Come and help me spread the rugs in the hall. 24. The evening was so lovely, they sat there long, watching the summer night come very slowly on. 25. She seemed to think this was a suitable moment to discuss the question. 26. There was nobody to talk to at the inn, for the landlady evidently had other work to do. 27. He was at the receiver waiting for some number to be given him. 28. He was not the man to leave his work half finished. 29. I hope this letter will come in time for us to wish you both a good voyage. 30. It's very hot, still weather; the country and the sea seem to sleep in the sun. 31. I did not know where to find her. 32. The car was in good order, but he was too excitable to be a good driver. 33. They argued what to do next. 34. I did not know which way to go. 35. I take it that we may be quite frank. 36. Shall we tram it or bus it home? 37. I decided to cut out practically the whole paragraph. 38. I thought you had kindly left the book here on purpose for me to read it. 39. I've simply got to rush away!

10. Underline the Objective-with-the-Infinitive constructions in the following sentences with a straight line and verbs after which this construction is used with a wavy line:

1. We saw them jump from parachutes. 2. I expect you to join our excursion. 3. I heard the door of the entrance hall open and close softly. 4. They all gathered on the hill to watch the sun rise. 5. The people in the North do not see the sun come

out for months. 6. He made the tractor work at full speed. 7. She felt her hands tremble. 8. We wished him to succeed. 9. We had not expected her to reply, but she did. 10. We knew him to be a clever man. 11. The traveller entered the inn and ordered supper to be prepared. 12. He felt his heart beat with joy. 13. I am waiting for them to go before I speak of the matter. 14. We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right. 15. I felt the wind blow through a chink (щель) in the wall. 16. We stood on deck and watched the sun go down. 17. Passing the house I heard him play the piano. 18. I don't like you to repeat that nonsense. 19. I hate people to speak so cynically. 20. Leave me to manage the matter for you. 21. We expect everybody to be ready by seven. 22. Don't think him to be a coward. 23. They showed themselves even more narrow-minded than we had expected them to be. 24. I don't trust myself to skate on this uneven ice. 25. "We want our children to grow up into active, energetic and enterprising men and women, not afraid to face difficulties," said the director of the children's home.

11. Underline all the complexes with the infinitives and state their functions:

1. He was anxious for everyone to be merry and bright. 2. Drawing the curtains aside, he saw the first grey streaks of morning. The flowers were just appearing in the young green, short and blue; next week or the week after there would be a carpet for the children to lie upon. 3. He was undisturbed by Shelton's scrutiny, watching the rind coil down below the apple, until in a springing spiral it fell on the path and collapsed like a toy snake. (Galsworthy.) 4. The door creaked. He saw Irene come in, pick up the telegram and read it. 5. He is known to take very sudden decisions. 6. I expected her to behave very differently. 7. He is supposed to be at work. 8. I haven't got her permission for you to go. 9. He was understood to be hard at work. 10. She made Shelton pull into the reeds, and plucked two rounded lilies sailing like ships against slowly-moving water. (Galsworthy.) 11. The boom of an aeroplane passing under the gold-tinted clouds caused him to lift his eyes. 12. Perhaps we had better go in, I don't want you to catch cold. 13. At once they found something for her to do. 14. At the stop she found another girl waiting

for the bus to stop. 15. I understood him to say that his friend was up the river somewhere. 16. They lowered the rope ladder from the deck for him to climb. 17. This translation is too difficult for a beginner to do it without errors.

12. Use the Subjective Infinitive Construction instead of the subordinate clauses and complex objects:

1. It is reported that the football match will take place on May 15th. 2. It was believed that the expedition had returned to its winter camp. 3. It is understood that the commission will soon come to a decision. 4. It was expected that the conference would take place in May. 5. It was known that he was in the habit of sleeping the whole winter with the window open. 6. People saw him enter the house early in the morning. 7. They often heard the girl sing that tune. 8. The doctor ordered him to give up smoking. 9. We expected the children to return by seven o'clock.

13. Complete the following sentences using Infinitive constructions as subject.

Model: It is quite unbelievable for him to have said such a thing. There was no need for me to go there.

1. It was hardly necessary ... 2. It is of no use ... 3. It is only natural ... 4. It was very kind ... 5. It is quite possible ... 6. It is high time ... 7. Is it possible ... ? 8. It is desirable ... 9. It is quite unusual ... 10. It is much better ...

13. Complete the following sentences using Infinitive constructions as adverbial modifiers of cause or result.

Model: It was too late for us to continue our work (result). I shall leave the book for you to read (purpose).

1. It was too early... 2. I shall put the book here... 3. The little boy pulled at his mother's sleeve... 4. She spoke loud enough... 5. The story was too fantastic ... 6. The slope of the hill was too-steep... 7. I shall wake you up... 8. The railway station was too far... 9. They sent a wire... 10. The question was too unexpected...

14. Translate the following sentences using the Objective-with-the-Infinitive and the Subjective Infinitive constructions.

c) Using the “Accusative with the Infinitive” or the “Nominative with the Infinitive”; the “Accusative with the Infinitive” may be prepositional:

1. Вона чекала, поки відчинять двері.
2. Я бачила, як діти бігли до річки.
3. Я хочу, щоб ви переклали цю статтю.
4. Вона чула, як хтось увійшов до кімнати.
5. Очікується, що вони незабаром прийдуть до Москви.
6. Пропонують, що конференція буде в кінці місяця.
7. Я б хотіла, щоб ви провели літо з нами.
8. Передбачається, що вона буде грати головну роль у цій п'єсі.
9. Очікують, що погода зміниться.
10. Я не мала на увазі, щоб ви зачували цей текст напам'ять.
11. Я підозрюю, що він узяв мою книгу.
12. Ми очікували, що делегація приїде в кінці тижня.
13. Я хочу, щоб ви були більш уважними.
14. Очікують, що книга буде надрукована в цьому році.
15. Говорять, вона виступила з дуже гарною доповіддю на науковій конференції.
16. Чи можу я покласти на те, що ви прийдете вчасно?
17. Я знаю, що він написав дуже гарну статтю для стінної газети.
18. Я змусила її вивчити цей вірш напам'ять.
19. Вони очікували, що ми візьемо участь в обговоренні.

LESSON 15

Topic: The British Family

Grammar: The Gerund

Family Life in Britain

A “typical” British family used to consist of mother, father and two children. Father leaves for work in the morning after breakfast. The two children take the bus to school, and mother stays at home cooking and cleaning until father and the kids return home in the evening. This is the traditional picture of a happy family living in Britain. But is it true today? The answer is — no! The past 20 years have seen enormous changes in the lives and structures of families in Britain. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased. That’s why 24% of British children live with only one parent, usually their mother. The traditional model is no longer true in many cases. The contemporary British child doesn’t have a lot of companionship from brothers and sisters, because the average family has only one or two children. Most British children live with their parents at least until they finish school at the age of 17 or 18. Then many go away to college, leaving some parents sad and lonely in their empty nest and others enjoying their release from parental responsibilities.

But many adults stay with their parents during their college years or return home after graduation. Today’s parents cannot even be sure that their married children have moved out forever. After a divorce they may return to the parental home temporarily or even on a long-term basis.

There has also been a huge rise in the number of mothers who work. The large rise of divorces has meant many women need to work to support themselves and their children. Even when there is no divorce, many families need both parents to work in order to survive. This has caused an increase in childcare facilities, though they are very expensive and can be difficult to find in many areas. In addition, women are no longer happy to stay at home raising children, and many

have careers earning as much as or even more than men, the traditional breadwinners.

There has also been a sharp increase in the number of single mothers, particularly among teenagers. Many of their children grow up never knowing their fathers, and some people feel the lack of a male role model has a damaging effect on their lives.

However, these changes have not had a totally negative effect. For women, it is now much easier to have a career and good salary. Although it is difficult to be a working mother, it has become normal and it's no longer seen as a bad thing for the children. As for children themselves, some argue that modern children grow up to be more independent and mature than in the past. From an early age they have to go to childminders or nurseries, and so they are used to dealing with strangers and mixing with other children.

Older people take pride in their independence, enjoy their freedom and don't want to be a burden to their children. The telephone, the car and the airplane keep them in close contact even when they live in different parts of the country.

Members of family — grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins-keep in touch, but they see less of each other than they used to. This is because people often move away from home town to work and so the family becomes scattered. Christmas is the traditional season for reunions.

Although the family group is smaller nowadays than it used to be, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday together. Family parties may be all the more joyous when they bring together relatives who haven't seen each other for a while.

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What does a "typical" British family consist of?
2. What is the traditional picture of a happy family living in Britain?
3. Why does not a British child have a lot of companionship from brothers and sisters?

4. When do children leave their parents in their empty nest?
5. Why do adults usually stay with their parents?
6. Why do women need to work?
7. Why do childcare facilities increase in Britain?
8. What do people feel/think about the lack of a male role model?
9. Why is it much easier to have a career and good salary for women now?
10. Why do modern children grow up to be more independent and mature than in the past?
11. What do older people take pride in? Why?
12. How can people keep them in close contact even when they live in different parts of the country?
13. How do members of the family see each other nowadays?
14. Why does the family become scattered?
15. What is the traditional season for reunions?

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

1. to get a divorce;
2. a lot of companionship;
3. parental responsibilities;
4. to move out;
5. on a long-term basis;
6. childcare facilities;
7. the lack of a male role model;
8. a good salary;
9. to go to childminders;
10. to be a burden.

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

1. порожнє гніздо;
2. розлучення;
3. тимчасово;
4. забезпечувати, підтримувати;
5. традиційні годувальники;
6. різке збільшення;
7. зробити кар`єру;
8. пишатися;
9. розпадатися;
10. для воз`єднання.

The Gerund

Exercise 1. A. Write the Gerunds of the following verbs:

1. spend 2. shop 3. play 4. clean 5. read 6. travel 7. collect 8. use 9. swim 10. save
11. watch 12. listen 13. see 14. do 15. be

B. Now put the Gerunds in the sentences:

1. ... coins is an interesting hobby. 2. ... waste glass and paper again is called "recycling". 3. ... is a healthy sport. 4. ... money has become a mania with her. 5. ... too much television gives me a headache. 6. ... to such loud music is bad for your ears. 7. ... time with your kids is the best thing you can do for them. 8. ... is my life! As well 308
as gardening! 9. ... tennis has become fashionable lately. 10. ... my rooms is so boring. 11. ... authentic literature improves my English. 12. ... broadens your horizons.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences Add the necessary preposition.

1. He's very punctual. You can count... . 2. I'm tired. I don't feel.... 3. The people criticize the government.... 4. The prisoner was accused... . 5. Lifeguards rescue

people... . 6. I am out of work. I'm anxious 7. The workers threatened the boss 8. This programmer is an expert... . 9. A gourmet gets pleasure 10. If you run out of money, you would have difficulty 11. In a tight situation you have to find a way 12. Teenagers I spend a lot of money 13. The police charged the motorist... . 14. A journalist can be sued 15. Tactless people make a habit... . 16. Misers are despised 17. If you live in a foreign country, you have the opportunity 18. Students are preoccupied 19. You are a Jack-of-all-trades. Why not try your hand ... ? 20. To keep fit you have to refrain

Exercise 3. Use the right form of the Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. We insist on (do) the work right now. The customers insist on the work (do) at once. 2. I enjoy (go) to her parties. But I dislike (take) there by my boyfriend. 3. Stop (talk) about it. The incident isn't worth (mention). 4. — Have you finished (correct) the composition? — No, it still needs (brush up). 5. Sue admitted (tell) a lie. And she didn't mind (reprimand) for it. 6. I am used to (remind) by my mother that life is great and I should keep (smiling), 7. Ted couldn't imagine (abuse) anyone, or (abuse) by anyone. 8. He is very secretive. He avoids (ask) any personal questions or (ask) any even by his closest friends. 9. I remember (beat) once by my elder brother for cheating. 10. They suspected the inspector of (get) some more evidence and were afraid of (call) to the police station. 11. He wasn't used to (ignore).

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences. Add the necessary preposition.

1. Doctors dedicate themselves... . 2. Pessimists are always complaining... . 3. We should give industrious people credit... . 4. Why didn't you take the trouble ... ? 5. Vegetarians are opposed 6. Shoplifters are arrested 7. Terrorists are capable 8. A musical person takes pleasure 9. The president of the company is optimistic 10. I have a monotonous job, I'm fed up 11. The police try to stop motorists 12. There is no chance 13. Is there any point... ? 14. I'm feeling tired. I am not in the mood... . 15. —Why do you

persist... ? — We do insist 16. If an EFL student speaks his own language all the time, it interferes 17. I am a decisive person, so I'll have no hesitation 18. Has anyone succeeded...? 19. You must take precautions 20. Why didn't you even apologize ... ?

Exercise 5. Use the right form of the Gerund instead of the verbs in brackets. Add the preposition if necessary.

1. The art (weave) has been known for many thousands of years. 2. After (destroy) by the eruption of Vesuvius Pompeii has never been rebuilt. 3. He was very much annoyed (refuse) the visa. 4. The sun is too strong today to go out (protect) your eyes. 5. I dislike (sit) at a small table at meals. 6. Allow us to congratulate you (graduate) from King's College. 7. An impulsive man should keep himself (fly) into fits of rage. 8. She cannot forgive him (betray) their friendship. 9. If you insist (thwarting) my plan, I can go (work) at it (consult) you. 10. She prayed to God every night (see) her son soon. 11. Ursula tried to warm the girl's hands (rub) them with her own. 12. (Enter) the Internet, you enter a world of information.

Exercise 6. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the functions of the Gerunds.

1. Taking a picnic in the heart of the English countryside is one of life's most treasured experiences. 2. Swimming every day keeps me in shape. 3. Rooming with Fred was like sharing a telephone booth with a hippopotamus. 4. Skateboarding is both exciting and dangerous. 5. Learning to meditate was a very enlightening experience for me. 6. Trying to do it has proved to be a Herculean labour. 7. It's no good talking about it. 8. Exercising in a pool is a great way of building up strength and endurance. 9. Smoking cigarettes can be as dangerous as playing Russian roulette. 10. There was no mistaking what they wanted of me. 11. Hearing him is a must for every beat fan. 12. Reading Russian classics calmed her. 13. Your knowing a thing is nothing unless another knows that you know it. 14. Working with Bruce was like going to

several universities. 15. Doing this movie is wonderful. 16. You know, thinking about you makes me feel good. 17. It's been wonderful sharing this time here with you. 18. But we were all wrong. Now I don't think there is any turning back. This is the end, for me, anyway. 19. Once this happens, there's no going back. Not for me. 20. There's no improving on nature.

Exercise 7. A. Read and translate the sentences. State the functions of Gerunds.

1. Giving presents is one of the most possessive things we do, did you realize that? It's the way we keep a hold on other people. 2. Watching movies on my VCR late at night has become an important way for me to relax. 3. Cora was in the kitchen making sandwiches. Making sandwiches took her thoughts off her problems. 4. "There's no knowing where they're going," cried Mr. Wonka, hooting with laughter. "You can imagine that I'm not overpleased, but there's no escaping it in the long run." 5. Answering the seemingly simple question is very difficult. 6. You had better not count on her. There's no predicting her mood. 7. Driving a car and talking on the car phone at the same time demand care. 8. Smoking when pregnant harms your baby. 9. Having a child has been a turning point for me. 10. There was no talking to Celeste once she got her back up. The less she said, the better. 11. Being so emotional herself, forever telling him that she loved him and often having to drag a response from him, frustrated her. 12. Loving a man who did not love her was a waste of time. 13. Having coffee together has become a daily ritual with the two of them. 14. It's a well-known fact that black makes you look slimmer, but wearing it top to toe can be very ageing, and choosing to wear it all the time is boring. 15. Remembering that particular day, so long ago now, still affected her deeply. 16. Papermaking began in China and from there spread to North Africa and Europe. 17. Banking was in his blood. Centuries of it, passed down from father to son.

B. Speak about your hobbies, likes and dislikes, your everyday activities. What is a must for you and what is not?

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Вивчення іноземної мови – важка, але цікава робота. 2. Відсутність прогресу — це регрес. 3. Вибір професії — найважливіший крок у житті кожної людини. 4. Зв'язатися з ними невідкладно — питання життя і смерті. 5. Пліткувати — улюблене заняття не тільки жінок, але і чоловіків. 6. Мене не проведеш. Навіть не намагайся це зробити. 7. Вирощування полуниці стало її пристрасною. 8. Він був такий упертий. І переконати його було неможливо. 9. Купання у крижаній воді ледве не вбило мене. 10. Сваритися і миритися — улюблене заняття моїх сусідів-молодят. 11. Дійти суті — це було все, чого він хотів. І зупинити його вже було неможливо. 12. Заводити романи — це не по моїй частині. 13. Викладання — не дуже вдячна робота. І заперечувати цього не можна. 14. Удаватися до спогадів про минуле — марне витрачання часу. Адже назад дороги немає. 15. Ніколи не скажеш, що вона може викинути в наступний момент. 16. В'язання, як говорять психіатри, заспокоює нерви.

Exercise 9. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the motions of the verbals.

1. His hobby is collecting mushrooms. 2. The key in life is setting goals. 3. The best part of Tacitus is reading between the lines. 4. What he loves best in the world is meeting old friends. 5. “Hedonism,” says the dictionary, “means seeking pleasure as a way of life.” 6. Her favourite pastime is daydreaming. 7. My only hope is winning the lottery. 8. What teachers usually dislike most is cheating. 9. The most difficult thing in this life is choosing. 10. My first job was delivering flowers to people. You've never seen so many smiles on so many faces. 11. My dentist said, “The secret to a good life is being happy with what you have.” But he got married five times, the last time to one of his patients. The people who know keep silent, and those who don't keep giving advice. 12. Sometimes the hardest part of writing is getting started. Looking at a sheet of blank white paper is like looking at a snow-covered car on an icy winter morning and wondering if the engine will turn over.

Exercise 10. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the cations of the Gerunds.

1. Stop spreading the news, will you? 2. She keeps saying she has got out of practice, but as a matter of fact she had nothing to get out of. 3. I can not stop believing in you! 4. Sandy kept trying to get in touch with them until there was no hope left. 5. After that we stopped exchanging letters. 6. He kept begging me for money for a new bicycle and in the end I had to give in. 7. Make her stop screaming, doctor. 8. My English teacher keeps on saying that I need to expand my vocabulary. 9. “And Teddy dear, there’s Maxim to think of, the boy needs so much. If you don’t stop worrying, you’ll drive yourself mad.” 10. Whenever you are ready to start talking again, I am here to listen. 11. It would save them money in the long run; they wouldn’t have to keep replacing staff all the time. 12. She couldn’t help wishing that things were somewhat different. 13. You must stop smoking here, right now, Ted!

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Мої захоплення — це читання, розв’язання кросвордів, танці та в’язання. 2. Він не міг утриматися , щоб не сказати їй, наскільки вона гарна. 3. Коли ж ви закінчите сваритися! Сперечатися — це даремно витратити час. 4. Я не можу дозволити цим людям змушувати мого сина робити все те, що вони хочуть. 5. Ви повинні добре подумати, перш ніж розпочнете працювати на цю фірму. 6. Його звичайні заняття — це написання листів, гуляння з собакою, гра з друзями в шашки. 7. Він продовжував поводитись так, ніби нічого не сталося. 8. Припиніть звертатися до мене так, ніби я дитина! 9. Потім вони стали розповідати про останні події в їхньому містечку. 10. Вам не потрібно нічого пояснювати мені. Я бачу, в чому суть. 11. Їм довелося вжити екстрені заходи, щоб уникнути скандалу. 12. Її найбільше задоволення — танцювати.

Exercise 12. Read and translate the sentences. State the functions of the Gerunds.

1. Celeste enjoyed winning more than losing. 2. I hate being left alone on weekends. 3. Would you mind wiping your feet before entering? 4. We feel like celebrating today. 5. I wouldn't mind rearranging the furniture, after all, but papering, that's the limit! 6. My boss hates being pushed into doing things. 7. Omar's guests don't feel like eating his over-spiced oriental dishes. 8. I like interpreting at conferences but I don't like sitting up too late after them. 9. I don't understand why people enjoy reading about disasters at the breakfast table Surely I'm not one of them. 10. I distinctly remember telling you that I needed you here with me. 11. I companionship. I don't really like being alone or coming home to an empty house. 12. My nerves don't need calming. 13. "The Cat and Fiddle" is an English pub, only worth visiting if the weather's good. 14. My piano needs tuning and polishing. 15. Do you think Bob's trouser leg still worth invisible mending? 16. The water in this area requires filtering.

Exercise 13. Insert the necessary prepositions.

1. There's no point ... contradicting women, is there? 2. Think twice ... selling the house, will you? 3. Don't be frightened ... making decisions and ... taking initiative. 4. Excuse me ... rushing you around like that. 5. He is addicted ... drinking. 6. It's really rather late ... ringing people up. 7. I'm terribly keen ... watching fashion shows. 8. She is mad ... cooking. Imagine the amount of time she loses ... cooking. 9. I am far ... exaggerating, I'm just stating facts. 10. He blamed himself ... not having seen the spot before, and still more ... having lit the fire himself. 11. I am used ... eating salads and drinking juices. 12. Stars are getting huge money ... acting and producing. 13. She is thinking ... hiring someone to clean her apartment. 14. You should have seen her face ... being caught red-handed. 15. Score one for the Brits! ... creating a most unique vehicle ... combining refined elegance and brute strength — The Range Rover.

Exercise 14. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the Gerunds.

1. He hates the very thought of cleaning. 2. Her husband seems to have a somewhat false impression of her art of cooking. 3. He feels the need of pouring out his heart. 4. I trained with a small firm, where I was able to learn the nitty-gritty of running a small business. 5. Next comes the question of fulfilling the plan. 6. In the past few years technology has changed our ways of working. 7. Persuasion is the art of getting other people to do something or to believe something without being compelled to do so. 8. Companies generally welcome the idea of job-sharing. 9. Fanny asked me to keep an eye on her things with the idea of showing that she trusted me. 10. She has a nasty habit of guessing, and the trouble is, she's often right. 11. They had a million-to-one chance of making it. 12. There is little hope of receiving a message from them soon. 13. At 60, Norris is comfortable with the idea of growing older. 14. Believe me, I have no intention of giving up my business. 15. He wanted a wife. He didn't relish the idea of living alone for the rest of his life. 16. The actor was stunned not only by the noise of booing but also by the sight of flying tomatoes. 17. Once more he scotched the idea of opening a store in New York.

Exercise 15. Complete the following sentences.

1. Shall I ever have the chance ... ? 2. The quickest way 3. Is there any hope ... ? 4. I always marvel at his art 5. Melanie had a talent 6. The fear ... paralyzed him. 7. They couldn't get used to the perspective 8. The dealers seized the opportunity 9. You must certainly give up the habit 10. I haven't the slightest intention 11. Nobody appreciated the idea 12. Why didn't you even take the trouble ... ? 13. At the party we had the pleasure 14. What are the latest methods ... ? 15. Will you take the risk ... ?

Exercise 16. Translate into English.

1. Вам слід відмовитися від думки поїхати на південь улітку. 2. Я впевнена, що у мене є шанс виграти в цій лотереї. 3. У школярів є погана звичка

малювати щось на столах. 4. У моєї бабусі гарна звичка випити чашку кефіру перед сном. 5. Сьогодні у мене потреба висловитися, вилити душу. 6. Чи можеш ти мені дати шанс коли-небудь побачити тебе знову? 7. Ризик бути впійманим на гарячому лякав його. 8. Перспектива залишатися все літо в задушливому місті не радує мене. 9. Чи можеш ти мені дати шанс, щоб довести тобі, що я не винен? 10. У жінок талант — надихати чоловіків на подвиги. 11. Найпростіший спосіб розвитку будь-якої думки — рухатися від загального до конкретного. 12. У Фреда мистецтво переконувати людей. 13. У нього не було наміру обговорювати своє особисте життя з ким-небудь. 14. У мене враження, що мене обманюють. 15. Мало надії, що клімат зміниться на краще.

Exercise 17. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the functions of the Gerunds.

1. Many Eastern people have a habit of using up the nervous energy that concentrates in the fingers and hands by fingering worry beads. 2. Daniel hesitated before making his final decision. 3. One learns by failing. 4. Drink nothing without seeing it, sign nothing without reading it. 5. They preferred to scrape a living by catching crab, lobster and crayfish. 6. I roasted some chickenpieces without allowing them to get brown. 7. After closing the folder, the doctor went on briskly. "All right, then, let's start by getting the tests done." 8. The family expected Maxim to do the right thing by marrying the right kind of woman one day. 9. After searching the entire house I happened to find the key in the coat pocket. 10. Peace and happiness begin, gastronomically speaking, where garlic is used in cooking. 11. Generally speaking, the idea is worth considering. 12. Instead of stopping, the storm raged for two more days. 13. Before approaching the rope, I suddenly fell into the icy pond. 14. In writing the test she made too many mistakes. 15. On hearing the sad news she burst into tears. 16. In spite of being busy, the headmaster spoke to us.

Exercise 18. Use a Gerund instead of the subordinate clause.

1. He wrote that he would come back at the end of the war. 2. I remember that I met her at the concert. 3. After I bought the book I left the shop. 4. I am sorry that I kept you waiting. 5. They have given up all hope that they will ever see their native land again. 6. They stood for a moment. They didn't say a word. 7. Everybody shook hands and got down to business. 8. When the child entered the room, he happily smiled at his parents. 9. Andrew feels all right now. He was operated on a month ago. 10. He remembered that he had seen the girl several times at the entrance exams. 11. She didn't feel as if she would ever forgive him. 12. You will get nothing from him if you reproach him all the time. 13. Brian kept silent for fear that he might be misunderstood. 14. Once he decides something, it is impossible to talk him out of it. 15. It was good luck that I was there and then. 16. He came into the room very angry and didn't even greet us. 17. Barbara felt much better after she had given him a piece of her mind. 18. She escaped danger as she listened to intuition.

Exercise 19. Read and translate the sentences. Find complexes with the Gerund and define their functions.

1. I wouldn't mind his running around with girls, if he were doing well at school. 2. And what about our changing roles for once? 3. There is no danger of me telling our secret to friends — I have no friends. 4. I insist on your showing me your work today. 5. My having failed merely made me try again. 6. Your advertising yourself continually is vulgar. 7. There is no doubt of his having mastered English thoroughly. 8. His friends' betraying him filled him with bitterness. 9. Her only regret was that she would miss all those years of her son's growing up, the wonderful years. 10. Apart from my putting my seat belt around my neck, the flight was uneventful. 11. The fear of their taking advantage of him never crossed his mind. 12. After his breaking our engagement I have nothing to do with him. 13. The quietness of the house was broken by the children driving their toy cars on the floor. 14. I don't want to run the risk of my house being robbed. 15. Is it worth while my calling them?

Exercise 20. Insert a pronoun where necessary.

1. I object to ... interfering in their family life. It's none of my business. 2. I object to ... interfering in my personal life. They are just neighbours. 3. They were keen on ... winning the match. We deserved it. 4. We are keen on ... winning the game. They are a nice team. 5. Simon never mentioned ... letting him down. He just forgave them. 6. Daniel once mentioned ... letting them down. He still felt guilty. 7. Excuse me for ... calling you so late. But I need you badly. 8. Excuse ... calling you in the middle of the night. They needed you urgently. 9. I remember ... meeting her once. 10. I can't remember ... ever meeting each other. They live in different countries. 11. Everybody blamed the fellow for ... abusing his children. 12. We are against ... being ordered about. We are not slaves. 13. Mary and Henry are against ... children being vaccinated this year. 14. My friends forgot ... promising to call on me. I had a lonely evening. 15. She completely forgot ... promising to drop in and went for a walk. They came but there was no one at home.

Exercise 21. Use a complex with a Gerund instead of the subordinate clauses.

1. I remember that the children looked through the album last Sunday. 2. Mum suggested that we should make up. 3. Nancy insists that her father should allow her to keep a monkey as a pet. 4. My sister is very displeased that I have broken her favourite cup. 5. I insist that you should tell us what the real reason is. 6. Helen was confused that we were watching her. 7. There is a chance that my family will move to another city. 8. Do you mind if they join us? 9. The police have no objection that the man should be set free. 10. Do you remember that they promised to call us? 11. It may upset you to know that Rita is leaving soon. 12. Fancy how Boris appeared here all of a sudden! 13. I'm trying to tell you I have no objection if you see Jim.

Exercise 22. Translate into English.

1. Ми покладаємося на те, що всі прийдуть вчасно. 2. Я розраховую, що факс відправлять просто зараз. 3. Вона відповідає за те, щоб усі папки були в порядку. 4. Батьки були проти того, щоб діти влаштовували гучну вечірку.

5. Я зовсім не заперечую, щоб ви користувалися моїм принтером. 6. Я не переносу, коли люди погано говорять про інших за їх спиною. 7. Ніхто не вимагає, щоб ви брали участь у переговорах. 8. Не заперечуйте, щоб Чарлз втрутився в цю справу. 9. Усі наполягали на тому, що проект повинен бути фінансований комітетом. 10. Я незадоволена, що ти знову зробила цю помилку. 11. Лікар наполягає, що хворому потрібно пробути в лікарні ще тиждень. 12. Вони погодилися, що поліцейські були оперативні. 13. Я пам'ятаю, як Керол одного разу сказала, що вона пише романи. 14. Вона не могла винести думки, що дехто може вкрати її щастя. 15. Усе моє майбутнє залежало від того, чи підтримають мене рідні.

Exercise 23. Read and translate the texts Comment on the form and function of the Gerunds.

1. I loved working on the fishing boat, with long periods of doing nothing, and then the hurly-burly of putting in the nets. 2. All over the world, Microsoft Office is helping drive businesses forward by making it easier for anyone to get their job done, no matter what that job might be. By bringing together top applications Office gives people the ability to find the best, most productive way to work. 3. Mrs. Cracklin accused Father of selling diseased cheese and rotten eggs. Father got rid of her by threatening to inform the authorities that she kept lodgers. 4. There was no stopping the boy now. "See you later, alligator!" he shouted. "I'm going to be the first person in the world to be sent by television." 5. Eating is his hobby, you know. That's all he's interested in. But still that's better than being a hooligan, isn't it? And what I always say is, he wouldn't go on eating like he does unless he needed nourishment, would he? 6. She had a knack of twisting her husband around her little finger, getting her way with him. But she had come to understand that there was no letting him down in any way. 7. Well, that's a matter of opinion. One calls it killing time, another relaxation. What's your way of looking at it? And is it worth while living that way?

Exercise 24. Translate into English.

1. Її батьки проти того, щоб вона повідомляла зараз усім про свої заручини. 2. Я пам'ятаю, що мама часто в дитинстві дорікала мені за те, що я була неохайною. 3. — Працюючи з магнітофоном, ви можете поліпшити свою вимову. — Зрозуміло, що це вірно. 4. Який же ти ледар! Ти навіть не потрудився вимити за собою чашку. 5. Чому ви уникаєте вживати неособисті форми дієслова? 6. Що завадило вам прийти туди самому? 7. Почувши радісну новину, дівчина не могла втриматися, щоб не заплакати. 8. Методи тестування знань студентів не завжди ефективні. 9. Ніколи не визначиш, у якому вона настрої. 10. Завжди неприємно, коли людина говорить, не дивлячись вам в очі. 11. — Щось мені не хочеться сьогодні займатися. Як ти вважаєш, чи варто йти в суботу на лекцію? — Це тобі вирішувати. 12. Ми подякували йому за те, що він нам допоміг.

Exercise 25. Translate into English.

1. Не можу не захоплюватися роботами цього художника. З нетерпінням буду чекати його нові роботи! 2. Мені подобається думка провести пару тижнів на Селігері. І ми розраховуємо на те, що ви приєднаєтеся до нас. 3. — Який найефективніший шлях оволодіння іноземною мовою? — Ви можете отримати гарні знання, працюючи над ним регулярно день за днем. 4. Я не звикла рано вставати. Ранній підйом змушує мене відчувати себе розбитою. 5. Перед ним відкривалося блискуче майбутнє. Він не міг не посміхнутися при думці про майбутню поїздку до Вашингтона. 6. Припиніть робити непотрібні зупинки, коли читаете. Ваше читання залишає бажати кращого. 7. Ми припинили працювати і вийшли на вулицю. По дорозі додому ми зупинилися, щоб прочитати декілька смішних оголошень. 8. — Чи варто взагалі пливати Темзою в таку дощову погоду? — Так, хотілося б, щоб погода була кращою, але погоду не зміниш. 9. Вона повністю опанувала мистецтво нічого не робити. Вона жила, немов у неї не було турбот, неначе вона все життя купалася в розкоші. 10. Увійшовши до будинку, вона подумала, що якби була багата, то обставила б його зовсім по-іншому.

The Infinitive and the Gerund

Exercise 1. Comment on the difference between the following pairs of sentences.

1. I like cooking for my family. I'd like to cook something delicious today. 2. The manager stopped speaking on the phone. The manager stopped to pick up the file. 3. He'll never forget meeting Mary for the first time. Don't forget to meet the children after school. 4. They went on talking all night. After college, Andrew went on to study law. 5. If you want to improve your French, you can try watching French films. I am trying to give up smoking. 6. The piano needs tuning. She needs to be very, very careful-7. When I was a kid, I used to play with my neigh' hours' children. When I was a student, I had to *get* used to reading a lot.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What do you like doing in your spare time? 2. What would you like to do tonight? 3. If you want to lose weight, what must you stop doing? 4. What can you remember doing when you were a child? 5. What must you remember to do each day? 6. What do you regret doing in the past? 7. What did the doctor regret to inform the patient's wife about? 8. What did the guests go on doing all night at the party? 9. When you left school, what did you go on to do? 10. What can you try doing if you want to improve your English? 11. If money burns a hole in your pocket, what must you try not to do? 12. If your room is in a mess, what does it need? 13. What does the government need to do to reduce inflation? 14. If you lived in Italy, what would you have to get used to eating?

Exercise 3. Make sentences from the given words using either an infinitive or a Gerund.

Model: *like, visit* — I *like to visit my friends.* *enjoy, speak on the phone* — *She enjoys speaking on the phone.*

1. plan, go 2. consider, study 3. enjoy, look 4. intend, get up 5. seem, be 6. put off, pay 7. forget, call 8. can't afford, lose 9. try, learn 10. need, think 11. would love, meet 12. finish, learn 13. would mind, support 14. hope, go 15. think about, go 16. quit, drink 17. stop, eat 18. postpone, go 19. continue, think 20. keep, try, improve.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. What do you practise in conversation lessons? 2. When the bell goes at the end of a lesson, what do you finish? 3. What are students busy doing before exams? 4. What do you resume doing after a tea-break? 5. If a person is homesick, who does he miss being with? 6. What is difficult for a shopaholic to resist? 7. Where do you feel like going for your holiday? 8. If your hair is too long, what does it need? 9. If you're tired when you wake up in the morning, what can't you face? 10. What do lazy people waste time doing? 11. What do lazybones resent being forced to do? 12. What does being a guide mean? 13. What does a store detective try to catch people doing? 14. What does a numismatist spend his time doing? 15. What do careless people keep doing?

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets. In some cases both variants are possible.

1. Students need (buy) a lot of books. 2. I like (give) parties to my friends. 3. It started (snow) in early morning. 4. We'd like (celebrate) our wedding anniversary at the restaurant this year. 5. The tourists finished (pack) at about ten. 6. Are you planning (go) on a holiday this year? 7. I've just begun (read) a novel by B. Bradford. 8. Please stop (crack) nuts! 9. We stopped (buy) a packet of nuts. 10. Did you remember (feed) the fish this morning? 11. I remember (see) this writer at some conference. 12. Don't worry! I promise (be) on time. 13. What time do you expect (arrive) in Newcastle? 14. I forgot (lock) the door of my apartment this morning. 15. He forgot (tell) these jokes many times before.

Exercise 6. Change the sentences, using the words in brackets according to the model.

Model: The doctor advised going to bed. (the patient) The doctor advised the patient to go to bed.

1. The Lovedays don't permit watching television, (their children)
2. The travel agent recommends going to Italy. (the holiday makers)
3. The law forbids stealing, (people)
4. The guide recommends visiting the Tate Gallery, (the tourists)
5. They don't permit the feeding of animals, (people)
6. The doctor advised going on a diet, (the patient)
7. They don't allow parking there, (motorists)
8. The teacher advised using an English-Russian dictionary, (the students)
9. They forbid the wearing of make-up, (their daughter)
10. The attendants don't permit the taking of photographs, (visitors)
11. They advised going to a language school, (the au-pair girl)
12. The hijacker intends flying to South America, (the pilot)
13. They forbid smoking, (their children)
14. The lawyer advised pleading quietly, (his client)
15. They don't allow dancing, (people)

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. Maxim seems (want) (go) hiking this weekend.
2. The Carters can't afford (go) on such an expensive tour.
3. I can't stand (wait) in lines for a long time.
4. She hates (go) (shop) on Saturday.
5. My boss refused (give) me a raise, so I stop (work) for him.
6. Tom's tomato crop always failed. Finally he quit (try) (grow) tomatoes in his garden.
7. Would you like (go) (dance) tonight?
8. Jeff expects (go) (fish) this weekend.
9. Alan likes (go) to my presentations.
10. Would you like (go) to my parents' house next Saturday?
11. I enjoy (teach). Yes, I really enjoy (be) a teacher.
12. The children promised (stop) (make) so much noise.
13. I need (stay) at home and (study) tonight.
14. Tracey's car needs (wash) and (oil).
15. Don't forget (unplug) the coffee pot, (turn off) all the lights, and (lock) the door before you leave for work.

Exercise 8. Use either the Infinitive or Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. I have always tried (do) my best. 2. — My bolognese sauce always seems tasteless. — Have you ever tried (add) a little sugar to it? 3. Where did you get that money from? I don't remember (give) it to you. 4. Did you remember (post) that letter I gave you? 5. Passengers are forbidden (talk) to the driver. 6. I'd love (meet) you when I am next in Athens. 7. There is a regulation which forbids (smoke) in hospitals. 8. Wouldn't you prefer (stay) in this evening? 9. I shall never forget (meet) you in Florence when you were with Alan. 10. Don't forget (give) me a ring as soon as you get back. 11. I cannot help (wonder) why she never goes out anywhere. 12. There was a lot to do. Fortunately, Janet agreed to help (prepare) the food. 13. I don't want to go if it means (change) trains. 14. I'm sorry, I didn't mean (interrupt) you. 15. , Won't you stay? There's a good match on TV. — NO, thanks. I hate (watch) football. 16. Whenever John comes round, I like (cook) something special for him. 17. — What do you like best about wintertime? — Well, if it has snowed during the night, I like (get up) early and (go) for a walk in the fresh snow. 18. — Do you really like (meet) people? — Not really. I'm rather a shy person.

Exercise 9. Use either Infinitive or the Gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. You must remember (call) at the baker's on your way home because we need (buy) some bread and biscuits. 2. Could you stop (talk) for a moment? I need (concentrate) on this letter. 3. I hope you haven't forgotten (telephone) the garage because the car badly needs (service). 4. We could try (make) a dash for the car if it would only stop (rain) for a moment. 5. I'm sure you won't regret (buy) the car, even though it needs (paint) and (oil). 6. I regret (say) that he's clean forgotten ever (promise) me a job. 7. I don't remember (take) my wallet out of my bag, but I must have done it when I stopped (buy) a paper. 8. As I told you, he's rather deaf, so don't forget (try) (shout) if he doesn't answer the door at first. 9. I've considered (ask) him (raise) my salary but I don't think he can afford (do) it. 10. If the machine happens (stop) (work), just telephone and arrange for the service engineer (call). 11. I can't help (think) that we shouldn't have agreed (lend) him our car. 12. If

you've finished (use) the typewriter, I'd like (borrow) it for a while, so that I can get used to (type) on that machine.

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Він забув, що телефонував мені, і подзвонив мені вдруге, і в кінці розмови сказав: «Не забудь зателефонувати мені ввечері». 2. Пам'ятаю, як ми мріяли про студентське життя. Я завжди пам'ятаю, що потрібно телефонувати моїм друзям по особливих датах. 3. Моя донька завжди любить готувати. Сьогодні вона хотіла б приготувати піцу з грибами. 4. Багато людей вважають за краще залишитися за містом у спекотні дні. А я би більше хотіла зараз поїхати до моря. 5. Бабуся забороняє курити в будинку. Вона дозволяє онукам курити на балконі. 6. Він ніколи не забуде, як уперше зустрів її. 7. Припиніть докоряти мені. Адже ми зупинилися, щоб поговорити. 8. Шкодную, що сказала вам це. З жalem повідомляю вам, що літак спізнюється на дві години. 9. Вони продовжували танцювати всю ніч. Він продовжував навчатися, щоб стати юристом. 10. Якщо хочете вдосконалити свою англійську, ви можете спробувати дивитися фільми. 11. Коли я був дитиною, я мав звичай ламати багато іграшок. Коли я була студенткою, мені довелося звикати до того, щоб багато читати.

LESSON 16

Topic: Do-It-Yourself

Grammar: Sequence of Tenses. Indirect Speech.

7 Expert Tips and Tricks for Organizing Your Home Library Yourself

If you look around your home and see more books than you know what to do with, you aren't alone. Buying books that you may or may not ever get around to reading is a common phenomenon: The act of accumulating piles of books that you intend to read one day is called *tsundoku* in Japanese, and in the early 19th century, British aristocrats with a nearly pathological passion for books were said to suffer from *bibliomania*.

In the modern era, a minor book-hoarding habit usually isn't considered serious enough for a mental health diagnosis—but it can certainly create a lot of household clutter if you don't have a system for sorting your collection of literature. With that in mind, here are expert tips for organizing your own home library.

1. ASSESS YOUR ENTIRE COLLECTION.

Whether you've been collecting books your entire life or are just now building a home library, do an inventory of what's currently in your collection. Before you start putting your books in order, you'll want to decide what you want to keep and what to give away or donate. Damaged or moldy books should obviously be tossed, while duplicate copies and that boring novel you didn't like can be given away. Keep thinking about editing your collection as you get deeper into organizing process.

Beyond that, it's up to you to decide how extensive you want your library to be. "As an organizer, I'm authorized to say there's such a thing as too many suitcases, too many plastic food storage containers, or too many dolls with eyes that move," Jamie Shaner, founder of Home Solutions of WNY in Williamsville, New York, says. "But never, ever, too many books."

2. PUT BOOKS WHERE YOU NEED THEM MOST.

Many bibliophiles have books in every room of the house — and that’s OK. Shaner suggests keeping books where they are most useful. That means cookbooks go in the kitchen or pantry, favorite novels for bedtime reading go in the bedroom, craft and hobby books go wherever that activity takes place, and so on.

3. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF VERTICAL SPACE.

Once you have an idea of where in your home you want to keep your books, invest in shelves and bookcases to display your collection. Shaner recommends embracing your home’s vertical space. “A tall bookcase that’s 36 inches wide will hold twice as many books as a short bookcase that’s 36 inches wide, without taking up any more floor space,” she tells Mental Floss. So install shelving to the ceiling, if possible, and look for tall bookcases that will maximize your storage potential. Some affordable bookcase models even have optional glass doors so you can display your collection while protecting it from dust.

4. GROUP SIMILAR BOOKS INTO SECTIONS AND SUB-SECTIONS.

Follow Shaner’s organizing mantra of “like with like” to simplify your process. “The first thing I recommend when organizing a book collection is to sort into general categories such as fiction and nonfiction,” she says. Fiction can be subdivided according to genre — romance, mystery, literary, and so on — and then alphabetized by author. Nonfiction can be broken down into categories such as history, travel, biographies, art, and more. Those sections can then be organized by theme: For example, art books could be grouped into Neo-Classicism, Impressionism, and Abstract Expressionism sub-sections. Shaner points out that grouping similar books together will give you a better idea of what books you have and help you make decisions on what to keep and what to cull as you go along.

5. TRY A CATALOGING APP.

If you’re overwhelmed by the idea of organizing your books, you could ask a librarian at your local library for tips — or use a website or app dedicated to the subject. Shaner recommends using Library Thing, a free site where you can catalog your personal collection online to help you maintain your home library. Other

popular book cataloging apps you can try include libib and My Home Library. Good Reads is a free and popular site where avid readers rate and recommend their favorite books — and that can offer ideas for new additions to your library.

6. STRIKE A BALANCE BETWEEN FASHION AND FUNCTION.

You may be tempted to organize your books by color, or to try something trendy like turning the spines inward. But be warned: It may look pretty, but you probably won't be able to find the book you want when the time comes. "It actually sets my teeth on edge when I see photos in décor magazines with all the books covered in white paper, or the bookshelves arranged solely by color," Shaner says.

You don't have to sacrifice style entirely. You can still have a beautiful — and organized — library by incorporating discrete groupings of objects to create a gallery-like look. "I like making a small vignette of like-colored books to display with a favorite décor item, such as a piece of pottery, a sculpture, or a treasured memento," Shaner says. The majority of your library, however, should be organized around making your books easy to access, rather than easy on the eyes.

7. ORGANIZE KIDS' BOOKS TO INSTILL A LOVE OF READING.

You can encourage your kids to develop good reading habits by building a miniature home library them, too. "Children's books are wonderful on a bookshelf in each child's bedroom," Shaner says, where they could be interspersed with beloved toys or the child's framed artwork.

And research shows it will pay dividends later. A 20-year study published by sociologists at the University of Nevada in 2010 suggests that the presence of books in the home has as much of an impact on children's future educational attainment as factors like parental occupation and education levels. If you need suggestions to get your youngster's library started, the Association for Library Service to Children has a few helpful recommendations for building high-quality children's book collections from birth to age 14.

The Indirect Speech. The Sequence of Tenses.

1. Convert these statements into indirect speech:

1. Daniel said, "I met some friends of mine in the cinema last night." 2. A man stopped me in the street and asked "Do you speak English?". 3. The student said to his friend, "I've already read half of the book." 4. She said to us, "I will have marked your tests by the next lesson." 5. Christine wrote, "Your letter came too late. I have already promised to go to my uncle where I shall be staying for a month." 6. Glenn said to us, "I can't find his telephone number." 7. "There are two topics which I want to examine today," said the 'lecturer. 8. We said, "Sorry. But we didn't see you crossing the road." 9. Will said to me with sarcasm, "You are giving me advice?" 10. The newspaper headline was, "Diana in fatal car crash." 11. My sister-in-law wrote, "I shall meet you in Glasgow on the 4th at three p.m., if my train's on time." 12. "Dad phoned me before he left," said Kate. 13. Andy said to his brother, "I'm going to repair that old bike." 14. The girl said, "I do everything myself, rather than let my brother get involved." 15. "I can go to England at the beginning of June, doctor, but not before," I said. "You must go before. It is absolutely necessary," said the doctor. "You must go at once."

2. Change the following into indirect speech, using the rules of the sequence of tenses:

1. "I have something to tell you," I said to her. 2. "I met her for the first time on a warm sunny morning last spring," he said. 3. "I am going to call again tomorrow, mother," she said. 4. "I've been to Turkey twice, but so far I haven't had time to visit Istanbul," said Robert. 5. "It will be very difficult to persuade her to take care of herself, doctor," I replied. 6. "The president is to come to Madrid the day after tomorrow," said the BBC announcer. 7. "We have a lift but very often it doesn't work," they said. 8. "We have bought a new flat. But we don't like it so much as our last one," said my cousin. 9. "I have left a message for him, but he hasn't phoned yet," she said. 10. "I've no idea who has done it but I'll find out," said Peggy. 11. He said, "My mother has just been operated on." 12. 'I'll come with you

as soon as Fin ready,” she replied to me. 13. I have a French lesson this evening and I haven’t done my homework yet,” said the small boy. 14. “She has been sitting in the garden since the police came,” I said to the officer. 15. “You haven’t closed the window and has forgotten to turn off the light,” he pointed out.

3. Change commands, requests, recommendations into indirect speech.

1. “Open the safe!” the raiders ordered the bank clerk. 2. “Please do as I say,” he begged me. 3. “Help your mother, Peter,” Mr. Pitt said. 4. “Don’t make too much noise, children,” he said. 5. “Do whatever you like,” she said to us. 6. “Don’t miss your train,” she warned them. 7. “Read the document before you sign it,” the lawyer said to his client. 8. “Fill in the blank again,” he said. 9. “Buy a new car,” I advised him. 10. “Don’t drive too fast,” she begged him. 11. “Don’t put your bicycle near my window,” said the shopkeeper to me. 12. “Come to the cinema with me,” he asked her. 13. “Cook it in butter,” I advised her. 14. “Send for the fire brigade,” the manager said to the porter. 15. “Please pay at the desk,” said the shop assistant to her.

4. Перекладіть наступні речення з української на англійську, звертаючи увагу на правила узгодження часів:

1. Він був упевнений, що вони працюють разом. 2. Він думав, що його товариші працюють з ранку. 3. Він думав, що його товариші працюють, і не хотів їм заважати. 4. Він знав, що вони ніколи не працювали до цього. 5. Він вважав, що вони будуть працювати разом. 6. Вона знала, що вони зазвичай прокидаються о 8 годині ранку. 7. Вона не знала, що на неї чекають. 8. Вона не знала, що він уже купив словник. 9. Вона знала, що хлопчик цікавиться історією. 10. Вона сказала, що цей професор дає лекції з історії. 11. Він сказав, що професор дає лекцію. 12. Мені сказали, що лекція розпочинається о 5 годині. 13. Я не знала, що ви також захоплюєтесь музикою. 14. Я думала, що вони знають одне одного з дитинства. 15. Вона сказала, що йде дощ і що нам краще залишитися вдома.

5. Перекладіть наступні речення з української на англійську:

1. Ми спитали його, де він купив словник. 2. Він спитав мене, чи я читала Шекспіра в оригіналі або перекладі. 3. Вона спитала мене, де я живу. 4. Я спитала сестру, чому вона не хоче піти зі мною до театру. 5. Я спитала, чи часто він ходить до філармонії. 6. Він спитав мене, чи я коли-небудь бачила його сестру. 7. Він спитав, де я працюю. 8. Вона спитала, чому я відхилила цю пропозицію. 9. Вона спитала, коли приходила Ніна. 10. Він спитав, чи люблю я драму. 11. Вона заявила, що не хоче йти з нами. 12. Вона нас переконувала, що не говорила з учителькою про це. 13. Вона заперечувала, що говорила з ним раніше. 14. Вона нагадала мені, що я обіцяла зателефонувати Олені. 15. Вона визнала, що помилилась.

TOPIC “PROPOSITIONS”

PROPOSITIONS “FOR” AND “TO”

1. Прислівник «for» може означати наступне:

— напрямок (direction). Наприклад: to leave for Lviv — їхати до Львова;

— мету (aim). Наприклад: to look for smth — шукати щось; to wait for smb/smth — очікувати на когось/щось; a plan for smth — план для чогось;

— еквівалент чогось (as equivalent for smth). Наприклад: to buy for cash — купувати за готівку;

— підтримку (in support of). Наприклад: to speak for smth — говорити на підтримку чогось; to fight for smth — боротися за щось;

— замість чогось (in place of smth). Наприклад: to stand for smb — бути чийось представником; to act for smth — діяти від чийогось імені;

— талант (talent). Наприклад: gift for smth, eye for smth — талант до чогось;

— усупереч (in spite of). Наприклад: for all smb learning – не дивлячись на знання (когось);

— тривалість (duration of time). Наприклад: for a week — протягом тижня; for ages — вічність;

— причина (cause). Наприклад: reason for smth — обґрунтування чогось; pretext for smth — привід для чогось.

— відстань (distance). Наприклад: for miles — на милях, на відстані у милях.

— призначення, придатність (appropriateness). Наприклад: medicine for cold — ліки від застуди [4].

2. Прислівникова конструкція “for want of” може означати наступне:

— нестачу/відсутність (lacking). Наприклад: for want of smth better — через відсутність чогось кращого; for want of time — через відсутність часу.

3. Прислівник “to” може означати наступне:

— у напрямку чогось, досягаючи цього (in the direction of smth and reaching it). Наприклад: to school — до школи; to my throat — до мого горла;

— доступність (accessibility). Наприклад: exposed to smth — схильний до чогось; sensible to smth — чуттєвий до чогось;

— досягнення межі, ліміту (reaching smth as a limit). Наприклад: amount to smth — доходити до чогось; to cut to smth — урізати до якогось рівня;

— відчувати або викликати певний настрій (reaching or causing a certain flame of mind). Наприклад: to drive to despair — доводити до відчаю; moved to tears — розчулений до сліз;

— особа, до якої спрямована дія (receiver of the action). Наприклад: to give to smb — давати комусь; to reply to smb — відповісти комусь; to mean to smb — значити для когось;

— відносини (relations). Наприклад: devotion to smb — відданість комусь; affection to smb — прихильність до когось;

— сімейні стосунки і дії (family relation and acts). Наприклад: relative to me — мій родич; marriage to me — одруження з кимось; to succeed to smth — успадкувати щось;

— субординацію (subordination). Наприклад: inferior to smb — молодший за посадою; assistant to the chief — помічник начальника;

— різноманітні службові дії (various formal business acts). Наприклад: appoint to smb/smth — призначати кимось; right to smth — право на щось; to apply to authority — звернутися до влади;

— наражати, підпорядковуватися комусь (subject, subjugate). Наприклад: to force to smth — примушувати до чогось; to surrender to smb — здатися комусь;

— непокора, супротив (opposition, resistance, disobedience). Наприклад: disobedience to smb — непокора комусь; to object to smth — заперечувати щось;

— відносини (з прикметниками) (attitude (with Adjectives)). Наприклад: polite to smb — ввічливий з кимось; kind to smb — добрий у ставленні до когось;

— застосовність(придатність) (applicability). Наприклад: to accommodate to smb — пристосовуватися до чогось; acceptable to smb — прийнятний для когось;

— гармонія, відповідність (harmony, correspondence). Наприклад: to conform to smb — гармоніювати з кимось; correspondence to smth — відповідність чомусь;

— додавання, прикріплення, приналежність (addition, attachment/belonging). Наприклад: to add to smth — додавати до чогось; adjacent to smth — суміжний з чимось; preface to smth — передмова до чогось;

— час (time). Наприклад: ten minutes to seven – за десять хвилин до сьомої; to this day — до цього дня [4].

З метою закріплення матеріалу з теми «Прислівники “for” і “to” та прислівникової конструкції “for want of” студентам під час самостійної роботи можна запропонувати наступний тест, а також речення на переклад. Правильність відповідей вони можуть перевірити за ключами.

I. Test. Choose the correct variant.

1. Thank ___ smth — дякувати за щось:
 - a) for
 - b) to
2. Close ___ me house — близько до мого дому:
 - a) for
 - b) to
3. Fight ___ independence — боротьба за незалежність:
 - a) for
 - b) to
4. Without shoes ___ one’s feet — босий (без взуття):
 - a) for
 - b) to
5. Be afraid ___ smb — хвилюватися за когось:
 - a) for

- b) to
c) for want of
6. Be ___ London — бувати у Лондоні:
a) for
b) to
7. ___ the next 3 hours — у найближчі три години:
a) for
b) to
8. In reply ___ smb — у відповідь на щось:
a) for
b) to
9. Reward ___ smth — нагороджувати за щось:
a) for
b) to
10. Bad ___ one's health — шкідливий для здоров'я:
a) for
b) to
11. Jump ___ one's feet — вскочити на ноги:
a) for
b) to
12. Choose ___ leader — обирати керуючого:
a) for
b) to
13. Thirst ___ knowledge — жага (до) знань:
a) for
b) to
14. ___ his surprise — на його подив:
a) for
b) to
15. Key ___ the door — ключ від дверей:

- a) for
b) to
16. Exception ___ the rule — виняток із правила:
a) for
b) to
17. Hope ___ smth — сподіватися на щось:
a) for
a) to
18. ___ my knowledge — наскільки мені відомо:
a) for
b) to
19. Fit ___ nothing — ні до чого не придатний:
a) for
b) to
20. Explain ___ smb — пояснювати комусь:
a) for
b) to.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вона притиснула листа до грудей.
2. Я їду з нею до Австралії.
3. Цей район відомий гарними пейзажами.
4. Це у ваших інтересах.
5. Ми пили сік за відсутністю кращого.
6. Це ліки від застуди.
7. На його велике здивування, йому запропонували обидві роботи.
8. Для її віку вона носить надто багато косметики.
9. Він працює у відомій компанії.
10. Він увічливий з усіма.
11. Зараз п'ятдесят хвилин на дванадцять.
12. Його відсутність викликала підозру.

13. Для тебе я зроблю все, що в моїх силах.
14. Це приводило мене до відчаю.
15. Вона робила все це заради кар'єри свого чоловіка.

Ключі:

I.

- 1) a; 2) b; 3) a; 4) b; 5) a; 6) b; 7) a; 8) b; 9) a; 10) a; 11) b; 12) a; 13) a; 14) b; 15) b; 16) b; 17) a; 18) b; 19) a; 20) b.

II.

1. She clutched the letter to her chest.
2. I am going with her to Australia.
3. The region is famous for its good landscapes.
4. It is to your own advantage.
5. We drank juice for want of something better.
6. It is a medicine for cold.
7. To his great surprise he was offered both jobs.
8. She wore rather too much makeup for her age.
9. He works for a famous company.
10. He is polite to everybody.
11. It is ten minutes to twelve.
12. His absence gave rise to suspicion.
13. I am going everything I can for you.
14. It drove me to despair.
15. She did it for the sake of her husband's career.

PROPOSITION “AGAINST”

- Using

Against is a preposition. When you do something against somebody or something, you oppose them or it.

Human rights organizations have been campaigning against the death penalty.

For the special uses of against in phrasal verbs, look at the entries for the verbs. For example, count against somebody is in the phrasal verb section at count.

- opposing or disagreeing with somebody/something

The fight <u>against</u> terrorism.	Боротьба з тероризмом.
We're playing <u>against</u> the league champions next week.	На наступному тижні ви граєте проти чемпіонів ліги.
We were rowing <u>against</u> the current.	Ми веслували проти течії.

- not to the advantage or favour of somebody/something

Her age is against her	Її вік проти неї.
The evidence is against him	Докази проти нього.

- close to, touching or hitting somebody/something

Put the piano there, against the wall.	Постав піаніно там, біля стіни.
The rain beat against the windows.	Дощ стукав у вікна.

- in order to prevent something from happening or to reduce the damage caused by something

An injection against rabies.	Укол проти сказу.
They took precautions against fire.	Вони вжили запобіжних заходів проти пожежі.
Are we insured against theft?	Ми застраховані від крадіжки?

- with something in the background, as a contrast

His red clothes stood out clearly against the snow.	Його червоний одяг чітко виділявся на тлі снігу.
(figurative) The love story unfolds against a background of civil war.	Історія кохання розгортається на тлі громадянської війни.

- used when you are comparing two things

You must weigh the benefits against the cost.	Ви повинні зважити переваги проти вартості.
Check your receipts against the statement.	Звірте квитанції з випискою.
What's the rate of exchange against the dollar?	Який обмінний курс по відношенню до долара?

- **Idioms**

- **as against something як (проти чогось)**

- **in contrast with something (на відміну від чогось)**

- **They got 27 % of the vote as against 32% at the last election.** — Вони отримали 27% голосів проти 32% на останніх виборах.

- **the cards/odds are stacked against you (карти/коефіцієнти складаються проти вас)**

- You are unlikely to succeed because the conditions are not good for you. Ви навряд чи досягнете успіху, тому що умови не для вас.

EXAMPLES:

1. You must weigh the benefits against the cost.	Ви повинні зважити переваги проти вартості.
2. I'd advise you against doing that.	Я б порадив тобі не робити цього.
3. Are you for or against the death penalty?	Ви за або проти смертної кари?

4. She was forced to marry against her will.	Вона була змушена вийти заміж проти її волі.
5. That's against the law.	Це протизаконно.

I. Fill in the gaps

1. Are you _____ or _____ the plan?

a) on	a) towards
b) for	b) behind
c) like	c) against

2. She leaned _____ a tree

a) against
b) to
c) behind

3. We played _____ the team three times.

a) with
b) against
c) towards

4. A ladder standing _____ the wall.

a) with
b) towards
c) against

As a result of

We use the preposition “as a result of” only to show a cause.

For example: As a result of infection many people die. — У результаті інфекції багато людей помирає.

Translate from Ukrainian into English

1. Повінь сталася в результаті сильних весняних дощів.
2. Її волосся почало випадати в результаті променевої терапії.
3. Студенти можуть відчувати серйозні фінансові труднощі в результаті рішення уряду.
4. Вона померла від отриманих травм.
5. Проект провалився через відсутність фінансування.
6. Багато птахів загинуло в результаті розливу нафти.
7. Він став королем у результаті різних інтриг.
8. Він провів двадцять років у в'язниці в результаті судової помилки.
9. План провалився через брак фінансових коштів.
10. Людина була змушена піти у відставку через Ганебний стовп деяких із преси.

Keys:

1. The flood came about as a result of the heavy spring rains.
2. Her hair started falling out as a result of radiation treatment.
3. Students may suffer severe financial hardship as a result of the government's decision.
4. She died as a result of her injuries.
5. The project foundered as a result of lack of finance.
6. Many seabirds died as a result of the oil spill.
7. He was made king as a result of various intrigues.
8. He spent twenty years in prison as a result of a miscarriage of justice.
9. The plan foundered as a result of lack of finance.
10. A man has been forced to resign as a result of being pilloried by some of the press.

PREPOSITIONS “AT” AND “IN”

Use the preposition **at** :

Attending an educational institution or workplace (followed by a noun **without** a determiner) — відвідування навчальних закладів або місця роботи (без означеного/неозначеного артикля):

at university — в університеті

at school — у школі

Referring to someone’s age — посилаючись на чийсь вік:

at fourteen he began to work as a postman — у чотирнадцять років він розпочав працювати листоношею

Location in space — місце у просторі:

at the corner — на розі (вулиці)

at home — удома

A goal of movement — мета переміщення:

arrive at the theatre — прийти до театру

Time — час:

at night — уночі

at seven p.m. — о сьомій годині вечора

at dinner — за вечерею

at lunch — за обідом

Activity or state — діяльність або стан:

at work — на роботі/ за роботою

at one’s leisure — на дозвіллі

at a disadvantage — у не вигідному становищі

at a stretch — не відриваючись

at one blow — одним ударом

at a flash — на мить/миттєво

at the sound of her voice — під звук її голосу

Object of the action — об’єкт дії:

catch at smth — учепитися за щось

smell at smth — нюхати щось

look at smth — дивитися на щось

stare at smth — пильно дивитися, витріщатися

Mock at smb or menace smb — насміхатись або погрожувати:

shake one's fist at smb — загрожувати кулаком

tilt at smb — зробити випад проти когось

Reaction to events — реакція на події:

rejoice at smth — радіти чому-небудь

be surprised at smth — здивуватись чому-небудь

A functional word with the temperature, pressure, weight etc. — зі словами, які виражають температуру, тиск, вагу тощо:

at a high speed — на великій швидкості

at a pressure of — при тиску

Ability, aptness — здібності, природність/доречність:

clever at Math — здібний до математики

be a good hand at smth — бути гарним знавцем чого-небудь

Decision, approval — рішення, схвалення/ствердження:

at his discretion — на його розсуд

at will — за бажанням

Прийменник At указує на:

Місце

at the door — біля дверей

at Liverpool — у Ліверпулі

at a meeting — на засіданні

Час

at 2 o'clock — о другій годині

at dawn — на світанку

at an appointed date — у призначений день

Напрямок

throw at smb — кидати у кого-небудь

arrive at a destination — прибути до місця призначення

Заняття та об'єкт дії

at the lathe — за верстатом

at war — у стані війни

at dinner — за обідом

work at a book\article — працювати над книгою/статтею

shout at smb — кричати на кого-небудь

Образ дії

at a run — бігом

at a gulp — одним ковтком

Причина

at the sound of her voice — слухаючи її голос

at smb's request — за чийось проханням

We use the preposition **in**:

Place — місце:

In a friendly land — на дружній землі

Location within limits — перебування/знаходження десь/у чомусь:

In the street — на вулиці

Condition of weather — погодні умови:

In all weathers — у будь-яку погоду

In the rain — у дощ

Clothes — одяг:

In uniform — в уніформі

Abstract field, subject — абстрактні поняття, предмети навчання:

In the history of the world — в історії світу

In mathematics — у математиці

Aspect — з якоїсь точки зору:

In strength — у силу

In value — у ціні

In volume — в об'ємі

Movement into smth — рух усередину:

Come in smth — прийти в (місце)

Dip in smth — пірнути у (щось)

Take part in smth — брати участь у чомусь:

Share in smth — доля (частина) в чомусь

Compete in smth — змагатися в чомусь

Circumstances — обставини:

In such circumstances — за таких обставин

In danger — у небезпечі

Frame of mind — настрої:

In a state of deep depression — у стані глибокої депресії

In high spirits — у гарному настрої

Qualities in separate fields of activity — якості в окремих сферах діяльності:

Honest in smth — чесний у чомусь

Intemperate in smth — нестриманий у чомусь

Skilful in smth — вмілий у чомусь

Manner — Спосіб дії:

In crowds — натовпом

In sequence — поетапно, один за другим

Material — матеріал:

In gold — із золота

In bricks — із цегли

Abundance/lack — надлишок/нестача:

Be poor in smth — бути бідним у чомусь

Be rich in smth — бути багатим у чомусь

Language as communication means — мова як засіб спілкування:

Write in English — писати англійською

Express in two words — виразити у двох словах

Confidence — впевненість, віра у щось:

In confidence — таємно

Time — Час:

In the daytime — удень

In the future — у майбутньому

In summer — улітку

In May — у травні

Future action: span till the moment — через якийсь час у майбутньому:

In an hour — через годину

In no time — умить, мментально

We use the preposition **in** with the collocations:

In case of (emergency) — у випадку крайньої необхідності

In case of (an illness) — у випадку хвороби

In comparison with — порівняно з

In connection with — у зв'язку з

In avoidance of (misunderstanding) — у недопущенні непорозуміння:

In favour of smb\smth — на користь когось/ чогось

In front of (the house) — перед домом

In point of — з точки зору

In relation to — відносно, з приводу

in the teeth of (despite of) — наперекір, не дивлячись на

In exchange for — в обмін на

It contrast to — у порівнянні/ у контраст

In addition to — у доповнення до

Прийменник in вказує на:**Місце:**

In British Isles — на Британських островах

In the South — на півдні

in one`s pocket — у кишені

in the sky — в небі

Час:

In the morning — уранці

in winter — узимку

in an hour — через годину

Атмосферні умови:

In good weather — у гарну погоду

in wind — у вітер

Обставини:

In bad condition — у поганому стані

in his absence — за його відсутності

Зовнішність і стан:

In white — у білому

in mourning — у жалобі

in a fury — розлючений

in good health — у доброму здоров'ї

Спосіб дії:

It detail — детально

in a low voice — тихим голосом

in English — англійською

Матеріал:

In marble — з мармуру

in wood — з дерева

paint in oil — малювати олійними фарбами

PREPOSITIONS “AMONG” AND “BETWEEN”

Among — серед, серед більш ніж двох предметів

Examples:

- Among all those photos and paper I found the photo of Sasha (серед усіх цих паперів і фотографій я знайшов фотографію Сашка).
- I was walking among the trees (я гуляв серед дерев).

We use among when we talk about: Group/mass noun

Examples:

- I must choose among universities of Russia.
- There was an agreement among all members (була домовленість серед усіх членів спільноти).
- I must choose between universities in Canada.

Between — Між двома предметами

Examples:

- There is a post office between my school and my house (Пошта розташована між моїм будинком і моєю школою).
- Let's split this bill between you and me (Давай ми розділимо цей рахунок між тобою і мною).
- There is not much space between those beds (не так уже й багато місця між тими двома ліжками).

We use between when we talk about: Individual relationships

Examples:

- I must choose between Oxford University, Cambridge University and Columbia University
- There was an agreement between me, you and James (Була домовленість між мною, тобою і Джеймсом).
- There is a trade agreement between Mexico, Canada and the USA (Існує торговельна угода між Мексикою, Канадою і США).

There are some exceptions when we only use Among or Between:

- Word: Difference-use between

- Word:Distribute-use among
- When we talk about location-between-specific path or point
- We use among-no defined path
- Among-included in
- Among-one of

Examples:

- Bolivia lies between Chile, Peru, Brazil and Argentina.
- I walked between the trees and the house .
- I am among the trees.
- Lake Huron is among the largest lakes in the world
- Among those in the audience was Arnold.

TESTS FOR INDIVIDUAL WORK WITH KEYS

TEST 1

1. Open the brackets using the necessary tense form:

A LETTER FROM LONDON

Dear Alice,

Hi! I'm on holiday in London. I (stay)_____ with my friend, Jane.

She (live)_____ in the centre of London, near Hyde Park.

I (be)_____ here since Saturday and I (already, do)_____ lots of things. I visit)_____ the Tower of London, the British Museum and Madam Tussaud's.

I (go)_____ to Madam Tussaud's on Monday. It (be)_____ terrible.

When I (enter)_____ the Chamber of Horrors, I (scream)_____.

Yesterday Jane and I (go)_____ shopping. I (want)_____ to buy some souvenirs. But while I (pay)_____ for a T-shirt, someone (steal)_____ my bag. Luckily, I (spend, already)_____ nearly all my money.

There (be)_____ a lot of things I (not, do)_____ yet. I (not, be)_____ on a boat trip down the Thames yet, I (not, see)_____ the Millennium Dome.

If the weather (be)_____ fine tomorrow, I (go)_____ on a boat trip. I hope Jane (can)_____ keep me company.

I (like)_____ London very much. I (never, see)_____ such a beautiful city. You (must)_____ visit it some day.

I (be)_____ back in a week, so I (call)_____ you than.

Love,

Ann.

2. Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), (D):

1. There's no doubt that computers have _____ our lives easier.

- (A) got
- (B) become
- (C) made
- (D) done

2. The journalist asked me _____.

- (A) what is my favourite pastime
- (B) what my favourite pastime was
- (C) what my favourite pastime is
- (D) what was my favourite pastime

3. You'll be here tomorrow, _____ ?

- (A) won't you

- (B) will you
- (C) will you be
- (D) isn't it

4. There was _____ to eat and drink after the party.

- (A) lot of
- (B) a lot
- (C) lots of
- (D) many

5. _____ that strange man sitting over there?

- (A) Which
- (B) Who's
- (C) Who
- (D) Whose

6. A kangaroo has such strong legs _____ it can jump over a car.

- (A) so as
- (B) as
- (C) that
- (D) so

7. Is there _____ in the room?

- (A) something
- (B) anybody
- (C) anywhere
- (D) somebody

8. The telephone was _____ by Alexander Graham Bell.

- (A) discovered
- (B) invented
- (C) explored
- (D) studied

9. This programme _____ me a lot of money.

- (A) cost
- (B) costed
- (C) had costed
- (D) was cost

10. It happened _____ our way home.

- (A) on
- (B) for
- (C) about
- (D) in

11. By the time we arrived at the station, the train _____ .
(A) left
(B) has left
(C) had left
(D) was left
12. Mount Everest is _____ mountain in the world.
(A) highest
(B) the higher
(C) the highest
(D) high
13. What do you want _____ ?
(A) that I'll do
(B) I do
(C) for me to do
(D) me to do
14. If he lived in the country he _____ happier.
(A) was
(B) is
(C) will be
(D) would be
15. Rome is famous for its _____ archaeological sites.
(A) ancient
(B) old
(C) old-fashioned
(D) modem
16. _____ operate a computer is not as difficult as many people think.
(A) To learning
(B) Learning
(C) Learning to
(D) To learn
17. When did he arrive _____ Kyiv?
(A) on
(B) in
(C) for
(D) at
18. Nobody _____ why people walk or talk in their sleep.
(A) knows
(B) knew

- (C) is knowing
- (D) know

19. There is oxygen on this planet! We _____ to breathe!

- (A) will can
- (B) be able
- (C) will be able
- (D) can

20. What will _____ be like tomorrow?

- (A) a weather
- (B) weather
- (C) the weathers
- (D) the weather

21. Where _____ you last night at the time of the burglary?

- (A) was
- (B) did
- (C) have you been
- (D) were

22. John _____ a new job.

- (A) have offered
- (B) has been offered
- (C) has offering
- (D) was been offered

23. People use _____ words and gestures to express their feelings.

- (A) both
- (B) either
- (C) neither
- (D) also

24. You'd better _____ there alone.

- (A) not to go
- (B) don't go
- (C) not go
- (D) go not

25. John F. Kennedy was the youngest president of the United States and _____ to be murdered.

- (A) the four
- (B) fourth
- (C) the fourth
- (D) four

3. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. У п'ятнадцятирічному віці Джек Лондон став моряком.
2. Ганна завжди спізнюється на заняття. Учора вона на 10 хвилин запізнилася на урок англійської мови.
3. У неділю я не можу піти з тобою до театру. Приїздить двоюрідна сестра, і я повинна буду її зустріти.
4. Чи не могли б ви мені пояснити це правило ще раз?
5. Коли ми вийшли на вулицю, дощ уже припинився і знову яскраво світило сонце.
6. Ніщо не змусить мене вийти з дому в таку мерзенну (погану) погоду.
7. Що ти збираєшся робити сьогодні ввечері? — Я йду з Ліндою на виставку.
8. Тобі сподобався фільм? — Ні. — Мені теж.
9. Попроси його зателефонувати мені сьогодні ввечері.
10. Волга набагато довша за Темзу.

TEST 2

1. Open the brackets using the necessary tense form:

A FRIGHTFUL NIGHT

One dark night a young man (go)_____ home from the railway station. It (be)_____ very late and there (be)_____ very few people in the streets. The young man (be)_____ very nervous because he (return, never)_____ home so late. Suddenly he (feel)_____ that somebody (follow)_____ him. The young man (think)_____ that it (be)_____ a robber and (decide)_____ to walk as quickly as he (can)_____.

When he (look)_____ back he (see)_____ that the man (follow, still)_____ him. The young man (turn)_____ into another street. The man (turn)_____ into that street too. Now the young man (be)_____ quite sure that the man (be) a robber.

The young man (turn)_____ round and (ask)_____ :

“What (want, you)_____ ? Why (follow, you)_____ me?” “I (go)_____ to see Mr Brown,” (say)_____ the man, “and the porter at the station (tell)_____ me: ‘If you (follow)_____ this young man, you (find)_____ his house easily, he (live)_____ next door to Mr. Brown.’”

2. Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), (D) :

1. I _____ Michael for ages.
(A) haven't seen
(B) don't see
(C) saw not

(D) didn't see

2. I _____ get up very early now.

(A) should to

(B) have to

(C) ought

(D) must to

3. How much _____ to fly to New York?

(A) costs it

(B) does cost

(C) it costs

(D) does it cost

4. My brother Nick is very good _____ maths.

(A) for

(B) about

(C) at

(D) in

5. When did you discover that your car _____ ?

(A) was disappeared

(B) had disappeared

(C) had been disappeared

(D) disappearing

6. If he _____ hard, he'll fail his final exams.

(A) doesn't work

(B) hadn't worked

(C) won't work

(D) wouldn't work

7. Have you heard the _____ news?

(A) last

(B) latest

(C) previous

(D) latter

8. Which of you _____ to go on an excursion?

(A) wants

(B) does want

(C) want

(D) do want

9. I'd like to know _____ .
(A) where is my diary
(B) where my diary is
(C) where it is my diary
(D) my diary is where
10. I'm very busy at the moment. I _____ for my English exam.
(A) am preparing
(B) have been preparing
(C) prepare
(D) am going prepare
11. _____ you've given me!
(A) What a good advice
(B) What the good advice
(C) What good advices
(D) What good advice
12. Ann said that she _____ a new dress.
(A) had bought
(B) will buy
(C) bought
(D) buy
13. Christmas is _____ popular and colourful holiday in Great Britain.
(A) most
(B) most of all
(C) the most
(D) very
14. There is _____ noise in Kyiv.
(A) so many
(B) such much
(C) so much
(D) a lot
15. Have you read any books _____ Oscar Wilde?
(A) from
(B) by
(C) since
(D) for
16. Are you _____ angry with me?
(A) yet
(B) still

- (C) else
- (D) while

17. This time tomorrow _____ in the Black Sea.

- (A) I swim
- (B) I'll swimming
- (C) I'll swim
- (D) I'll be swimming

18. I have known Dr Simon _____ 1982.

- (A) since
- (B) about
- (C) for
- (D) from

19. Do you know _____ foreign languages?

- (A) some
- (B) any
- (C) some of
- (D) the

20. This book _____ into 14 languages.

- (A) translated
- (B) being translated
- (C) has translated
- (D) has been translated

21. If the weather _____ fine tomorrow, we'll go to the park.

- (A) is
- (B) will be
- (C) will
- (D) were

22. I'd like you to meet a very good friend of _____, Robert White.

- (A) us
- (B) our
- (C) we
- (D) ours

23. My friend and I _____ go to the tennis court every Sunday.

- (A) occasionally
- (B) usually
- (C) ever
- (D) often

24. You'd better _____ .
(A) stop worrying
(B) stop to worry
(C) to stop worrying
(D) to stop worry

25. You have never been to Canada, _____ ?
(A) isn't it
(B) haven't you
(C) is it
(D) have you

3. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Нам довелося повернутися додому, оскільки ми запізналися на останній потяг.
2. Я не люблю фільми жахів. — Я також.
3. Припиніть розмовляти! Я нічого не чую.
4. Твої батьки змушують тебе мити посуд?
5. Ніхто ніколи мені нічого не говорить.
6. Яка сьогодні погода? — Холодно, дме сильний вітер.
7. Цікаво, хто з них збрехав?
8. Скільки нам потрібно часу для того, щоб дістатися до Хрещатика?
9. Ця сукня набагато дорожча, ніж та.
10. Ми спостерігали за тим, як діти наряджали новорічну ялинку.

TEST 3

1. Open the brackets using the necessary tense form:

A TRAVELLER'S TALE

It (happen) _____ many years ago. I (be) _____ in India. I (hunt) _____ there. Once I (spend) _____ the whole day in the jungle. It (get) _____ completely dark when I (decide) _____ to return to my camp. I (walk) _____ along a narrow path. Strange sounds (hear) _____ everywhere. On my right there (be) _____ a river and on my left there (be) _____ a thick tropical forest. Suddenly I (see) _____ something terrible in the jungle on my left. Two green eyes (look) _____ at me. It (be) _____ a man-eating tiger, ready to spring at me. I (know) _____ that if I (start) _____ to run the tiger (catch) _____ me easily. As I could swim well I (make up) _____ my mind to escape that

way. I (look)_____ at the river on my right. There in the river, (be)_____ a huge crocodile. It (wait)_____ for me with open jaws. I (faint)_____. A moment later I (jump)_____ to my feet again. What do you think I (see)_____ ? The tiger (be)_____ in the jaws of the crocodile.

Five years (pass)_____ since that time but I (remember, still)_____ every moment of that terrible night.

to faint — знепритомніти

2. Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), (D):

1. I want to become a teacher _____ .

- (A) when I will leave school
- (B) when I am leaving school
- (C) when I leave school
- (D) when I had left school

2. The Sahara is _____ desert in the world.

- (A) the hottest
- (B) the most hot
- (C) hottest
- (D) the hotter

3. John is not interested _____ politics.

- (A) about
- (B) for
- (C) in
- (D) over

4. I'm sure we _____ before.

- (A) have never met
- (B) didn't met
- (C) haven't never met
- (D) had met

5. I don't know _____ .

- (A) where this museum
- (B) where this museum is
- (C) where is this museum
- (D) this museum is where

6. They were in Spain last summer, _____ ?

- (A) were they
- (B) isn't it

- (C) didn't they
- (D) weren't they

7. When I came home late in the evening, my parents _____ ?

- (A) had already had dinner
- (B) have already had dinner
- (C) have been having dinner
- (D) had dinner

8. New Year's Day is _____ popular in Britain than Christmas.

- (A) more less
- (B) more little
- (C) less
- (D) little

9. _____ Michelangelo began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

- (A) At the age of 33
- (B) At 33 years
- (C) At the age of 33 years
- (D) At the age of 33 year-old

10. The cost of living in our country has _____ again.

- (A) rose
- (B) picked up
- (C) raised
- (D) risen

11. I want _____ at the airport.

- (A) you meeting me
- (B) you to meet me
- (C) that you meet me
- (D) you meet me

12. What _____ we are having!

- (A) the rainy weather
- (B) rainy weathers
- (C) a rainy weather
- (D) rainy weather

13. Alex was sure that he _____ the exams successfully.

- (A) will pass
- (B) passes
- (C) would pass
- (D) has passed

14. Who _____ to go to the cinema with us?
(A) want
(B) wants
(C) does want
(D) is wanting
15. The teacher asked me _____ for the lesson.
(A) was I ready
(B) if was I ready
(C) if I was ready
(D) that I was ready
16. If you aren't going to Liverpool, _____ .
(A) I'm not too
(B) neither I am
(C) I am not also
(D) neither am I
17. Jane has been trying to write an essay for three hours, but she hasn't written _____ .
(A) anything
(B) anyone
(C) nothing
(D) something
18. I think that John Lennon is _____ musicians in the world.
(A) greatest one of
(B) one of greatest
(C) the greatest
(D) one of the greatest
19. I don't like coffee with _____ .
(A) the milk
(B) milk
(C) a milk
(D) milks
20. Mrs Johnson told us _____ .
(A) to not wash up
(B) not to wash up
(C) to do not wash up
(D) that we don't wash up
21. I've lost my wallet. — When _____ ?
(A) have you lost it

- (B) had you lost it
- (C) did you lose it
- (D) you lost it

22. It's not very difficult _____ .

- (A) to learn how to drive
- (B) learn how to drive
- (C) to learn how drive
- (D) to learn how driving

23. I don't want to go to the country, I'd rather _____ at home.

- (A) staying
- (B) to stay
- (C) stay
- (D) will stay

24. I usually go to school _____ bus.

- (A) on
- (B) in
- (C) by
- (D) at

25. It is _____ a boring book that I don't dare to advise you to read it.

- (A) so
- (B) very
- (C) such
- (D) too

3. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Ви прочитали книгу, яку я вам дав минулого тижня?
2. Цікаво, чому Сашко не зателефонував мені вчора ввечері?
3. Вам краще лягти спати раніше.
4. Його старша сестра закінчує університет у цьому році.
5. Я вивчаю французьку мову 3 роки.
6. Вам довелося вчора рано встати, чи не так?
7. На кого схожий ваш син?
8. Він пише англійською мовою набагато краще, ніж говорить.
9. Ви коли-небудь були в Німеччині? — Так, я був там рік тому.
10. Завтра в цей час ми будемо купатися в Чорному морі.

TEST 4

1. Open the brackets using the necessary tense form:

AN INTERVIEW WITH A POP STAR

- P: Our special guest in the studio today is Bob Bubble. Welcome to the show, Bob.
B: Thanks. It's great (be) _____ here.
P: You are only 21, but you (already, sell) _____ 10 million records. How old (you, be) _____ when you (write) your first song?
B: I (be) _____ 15.
P: (You, take) _____ vocal lessons when you (be) _____ a kid?
B: No, I didn't. My parents (hope) _____ that I (become) _____ a lawyer. So I (sing) _____ and (write) _____ my songs in secret — late at night in my room, when everyone (sleep) _____.
When my first album (appear) _____, my parents (be shocked) _____.
My father said that I (disappoint) _____ him.
P: (He, be disappointed, still) _____ in you?
B: No. I (think) _____ he (be proud) _____ of me.
P: How many songs (you, write) _____ ?
B: About 150.
P: Bob, I know you (not, have) _____ much free time, but what (you, do, usually) _____ when you're not busy singing?
B: Well, I (be fond) _____ of windsurfing.
P: One last question, Bob. Are you married?
B: Not yet. I (get married) _____ only when I (meet) _____ the girl of my dream.

2. Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), (D):

1. Everyone _____ of Bill Gates, the icon of American business and the richest man in the world.
(A) have heard
(B) is hearing
(C) has heard
(D) has been heard
2. It was _____ cold that I put on my coat.
(A) too
(B) very
(C) such
(D) so
3. The Internet _____ as harmless as it may seem.
(A) is
(B) has been

- (C) isn't
- (D) isn't being

4. Do you mind _____ the door?

- (A) I close
- (B) close
- (C) if to close
- (D) my closing

5. He does _____ but play computer games all day.

- (A) everything
- (B) nothing
- (C) anything
- (D) something

6. I arrived _____ the airport with plenty of time to check in.

- (A) for
- (B) to
- (C) at
- (D) in

7. I'd like _____ overnight.

- (A) that you stayed with us
- (B) you stay with us
- (C) you staying with us
- (D) you to stay with us

8. John's been to India, _____ ?

- (A) isn't he
- (B) hasn't he
- (C) hasn't John
- (D) doesn't he

9. I'm going to my dentist _____ .

- (A) one of these days
- (B) another day
- (C) another of these days
- (D) the other day

10. In spite of Shakespeare's fame we know very _____ about his life.

- (A) little
- (B) few
- (C) a little
- (D) less

11. Ann couldn't go to the theatre with us because _____ .
(A) she had prepare for the exam
(B) she had to prepare for the exam
(C) she must prepare for the exam
(D) she will have to prepare for the exam
12. Neither Helen nor Andrew _____ to go to the museum with us.
(A) is wanting
(B) wants
(C) doesn't want
(D) don't want
13. The first film of this director is much more interesting _____ the second one.
(A) then
(B) that
(C) than
(D) as
14. By the time we got home, Alice _____ a delicious dinner.
(A) prepared
(B) has prepared
(C) had prepared
(D) has been preparing
15. Nobody _____ being shouted at.
(A) likes
(B) doesn't like
(C) is like
(D) like
16. I don't know who _____ your bike.
(A) stealed
(B) has stoled
(C) did stole
(D) has stolen
17. She _____ at the bus-stop when a young man took her bag and ran away.
(A) was waiting
(B) has been waiting
(C) is waiting
(D) had waited

18. I _____ an essay by six o'clock yesterday.
(A) have written
(B) had written
(C) wrote
(D) was writing
19. Everybody _____ to go to the dentist at least once a year.
(A) should
(B) must
(C) ought
(D) have
20. I'm late, _____ ?
(A) aren't I
(B) am I
(C) isn't it
(D) amn't I
21. She has got _____ daughter.
(A) a ten-years
(B) a ten-years-old
(C) a ten-year-old
(D) a ten-year-aged
22. Are you sure that the _____ bus leaves at 6 p.m.?
(A) latter
(B) latest
(C) late
(D) last
23. This newspaper is not very popular _____ young people.
(A) for
(B) about
(C) with
(D) over
24. Michelangelo Buonarroti was _____ artists in history.
(A) a very famous
(B) the most famous
(C) one of the most famous
(D) one of famousest
25. Please wait for me if you _____ earlier.
(A) will come
(B) comes

- (C) come
(D) came

3. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Більш за все я люблю читати детективи і фантастику.
2. Ви були коли-небудь були у Римі? — Так. — Коли ви там були?
3. Я не зможу піти з ними в театр завтра. — І я також.
4. Статтю не важко було перекладати, правда? — Так, не тяжко.
5. Я живу на третьому поверсі п'ятиповерхового багатоквартирного будинку.
6. Ви знаєте, скільки університетів у Вашингтоні?
7. Шекспіру було вісімнадцять, коли він одружився.
8. Мені дуже важко вчити вірші на пам'ять.
9. Найпопулярніше хобі — колекціонування марок.
10. Вона сказала, що живе на вулиці Остапа Вишні.

TESTS 5

1. Open the brackets using the necessary tense form:

THE SAILOR AND THE MONKEYS

Once a sailor (come)_____ to South America. He (have)_____ a lot of red woollen caps with him. He (be going)_____ to sell them there. On his way to the nearest town he (must)_____ go through a forest in which there (be)_____ a lot of monkeys in the trees.

At noon, when the sun (shine)_____ brightly in the sky, the sailor (lie)_____ down on the grass to rest under a large tree. He (take)_____ one of the caps out of his bag and (put)_____ it on his head and almost immediately he (fall)_____ asleep.

When he (wake up)_____ he (find)_____ that all the caps (disappear)_____. Suddenly he (hear)_____ some strange noise over his head. He (look up)_____ and (see)_____ the trees full of monkeys and each monkey (wear)_____ a red woollen cap! They (steal)_____ all his red caps! The sailor (begin)_____ to shout and throw stones at them but the monkeys (be going, not)_____ to give the red caps back. They (be)_____ very pleased with themselves.

The sailor (get)_____ very angry with the monkeys. He (take off)_____ the cap which he (put on)_____ before going to sleep and (throw)_____ it angrily on the ground: "If you (keep)_____ my caps and (want, not)_____ to give them back to me, you may take this one too!"

At the same moment all the monkeys (take off)_____ the red caps and (throw)_____ them on the ground.

The sailor (take)_____ the caps, (put) them into the bag and (go)_____ away.

3. Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), (D):

1. Shakespeare is _____ to understand than Agatha Christie.

- (A) difficult
- (B) most difficult
- (C) more difficult
- (D) the most difficult

2. I took a shower, shaved and _____ my best suit.

- (A) wore
- (B) put on
- (C) dressed
- (D) took off

3. The weather forecast said that _____ .

- (A) it will rain in the afternoon
- (B) it rains in the afternoon
- (C) it would rain in the afternoon
- (D) it will be raining in the afternoon

4. If you _____ to Paris you'll see the Eiffel Tower.

- (A) go
- (B) went
- (C) will go
- (D) would go

5. Who _____ America?

- (A) discovered
- (B) did discovered
- (C) did discover
- (D) discovers

6. She's got 3 children, and her _____ has just started school.

- (A) oldest
- (B) the oldest
- (C) eldest
- (D) the eldest

7. The most striking feature of the giraffe is its long neck, _____ has always been a source of curiosity.

- (A) who
- (B) what

- (C) whose
- (D) which

8. St Basil's Cathedral _____ in the mid-18th century in memory of the victory over Kazan.

- (A) built
- (B) was builded
- (C) was built
- (D) had been built

9. I usually go to school _____ foot.

- (A) on
- (B) with
- (C) by
- (D) in

10. _____ we had a lot of free time, we decided to go to the park.

- (A) For
- (B) Thus
- (C) So
- (D) As

11. I _____ English since last December.

- (A) will be learning
- (B) am learning
- (C) have been learning
- (D) learn

12. Tell me _____ there is anything else you would like to see in London.

- (A) so
- (B) which
- (C) if
- (D) that

13. A secretary is a person who _____ letters.

- (A) is typing
- (B) types
- (C) typed
- (D) will type

14. Our planet is in grave danger _____ human activity.

- (A) because
- (B) the reason why
- (C) for
- (D) as a result of

15. My parents have _____ lived in London.
(A) always
(B) usually
(C) from time to time
(D) ever
16. It was _____ a boring film that I fell asleep in the middle of it.
(A) such
(B) too
(C) very
(D) so
17. We ate _____ cake. It was delicious.
(A) the all
(B) the whole
(C) the every bit
(D) each
18. If I were you, I _____ smoking.
(A) would give up
(B) gave up
(C) will give up
(D) give up
19. When I _____ at Baker Street, Holmes was sitting by the fire deep in thought.
(A) entered
(B) arrived
(C) came
(D) reached
20. He _____ to go to the dentist because he has toothache.
(A) ought
(B) must
(C) should
(D) have
21. James said that he _____ a horse before.
(A) has never ridden
(B) had never ridden
(C) would never ride
(D) never rode
22. Neither Alex nor Nick _____ German.
(A) know

- (B) are knowing
- (C) don't know
- (D) knows

23. _____ difficult work!

- (A) Which
- (B) What
- (C) What a
- (D) How

24. I felt so _____ yesterday that I couldn't even get up.

- (A) badly
- (B) well
- (C) good
- (D) bad

25. Tom _____ Ann since childhood.

- (A) is loving
- (B) was loving
- (C) has been loving
- (D) has loved

3. Translate the following sentences into English :

1. Ти що-небудь чуєшь? — Я слухаю дуже уважно, але нічого не чую.
2. Ми не чекали, що він скаже правду.
3. Він завжди дає корисні поради, але я не завжди їм сліую.
4. О котрій годині починається фільм? — У вісім.
5. Йому довелося залишитися вдома? — Так.
6. Це свято відзначається в Англії з XV століття.
7. Я ще не читав цей роман. — Я теж.
8. У Києві багато історичних та архітектурних пам'яток.
9. Хто-небудь бачив, як він виходив із кімнати?
10. На вашому місці, я би з ним не сперечався.

TEST 6

1. Open the brackets using the necessary tense form:

A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

One night I (be) _____ alone at home with my ten-year-old daughter. She (wake) _____ me up in the middle of the night: "Mum, mum! There (be) _____ a man outside the house. He (watch) me through the window!" I (look) _____ out of the window. I (can) _____ see the shape of a man outside. Who (he, be) _____? What (he, do) _____ there?

"I (must, get) _____ to the telephone in the hall and telephone the police," I (think) _____. I (go) _____ downstairs hardly daring to breathe, afraid that he (hear) _____ my movements. I (reach) _____ for the telephone, (lift) _____, the receiver and (dial) _____ 999. The police (answer) _____ and I (explain) _____ what (happen) _____. They (say) _____ that they (come) _____ at once. Soon a police car (stop) _____ in front of the house. I (hurry) _____ downstairs and (open) _____ the front door. A police officer (come) _____ in. "What (happen) _____?" he (ask) _____. After listening to my story he (go) out, and after a while (return) _____. "It's all right," he (say) _____. "I (just, see)" _____ that man. He (walk) _____ his dog. By the way, he (live) _____ in the house opposite.

2. Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), (D):

1. Have you seen Mary's boyfriend _____?

- (A) yet
- (B) just
- (C) still
- (D) else

2. I wonder what our children _____ when we come back.

- (A) do
- (B) are doing
- (C) will do
- (D) will be doing

3. I hate _____

- (A) a rainy weather
- (B) the rainy weather
- (C) rainy weather
- (D) rainy weathers

4. Don't be angry _____ me, please.

- (A) at
- (B) with
- (C) about
- (D) for

5. I was very much surprised when Ann said that she _____.
(A) can't to swim
(B) couldn't swim
(C) can't swim
(D) wasn't able swim
6. I want _____ me.
(A) you to help
(B) that you'll help
(C) that you help
(D) you helping
7. He has never been to _____ foreign countries.
(A) some
(B) no
(C) any
(D) anywhere
8. _____ a post-office near here?
(A) Is
(B) Where there
(C) Is there
(D) There is
9. The police _____ the criminal yet.
(A) have caught
(B) didn't caught
(C) didn't catch
(D) haven't caught
10. Charles Dickens is still _____ popular today as when his first work appeared, over 150 years ago.
(A) as
(B) such
(C) so
(D) much
11. Tom Sawyer _____ by Mark Twain.
(A) has written
(B) was written
(C) was wrote
(D) is being written

12. As far as I know he speaks neither Spanish _____ Italian.
(A) or
(B) not
(C) either
(D) nor
13. He said that he _____ to Egypt.
(A) never had been
(B) has never been
(C) never was
(D) had never been
14. When we arrived in Sochi, it was very hot and the sun _____.
(A) was shining
(B) shined
(C) shone
(D) shining
15. The teacher made me _____ the exercise again.
(A) to do
(B) doing
(C) do
(D) that I'll do
16. You've made _____ mistakes in your dictation.
(A) too many
(B) very little
(C) so much
(D) a lot
17. You've never heard this song, _____ ?
(A) isn't it
(B) have you
(C) haven't you
(D) is it
18. Jane is a friend of _____.
(A) ours
(B) us
(C) our
(D) we
19. She was the sort of woman who was always bothering about _____.
(A) what other people would think
(B) what would think other people

- (C) what would other people think
- (D) what other people think

20. It was ____ place I had ever seen.

- (A) more beautiful
- (B) most beautiful
- (C) the most beautiful
- (D) a more beautiful

21. I have made up my ____ to become a teacher.

- (A) brains
- (B) mind
- (C) head
- (D) decision

22. Before we parted Wilson asked me ____ I would like to go and see his house one day.

- (A) that
- (B) which
- (C) about
- (D) if

23. I am sure that Jim is ____ lies.

- (A) pronouncing
- (B) telling
- (C) talking
- (D) saying

24. Would you like ____ piece of cake?

- (A) other
- (B) another
- (C) more
- (D) others

25. ____ Volga is the longest river in Europe.

- (A) —
- (B) The
- (C) A
- (D) An

26. Peter is a bad driver. He drives _____.

- (A) careless
- (B) careful
- (C) carefully
- (D) carelessly

27. This car is _____. I can't afford it.
(A) cheap
(B) expensive
(C) bad
(D) good
28. I've never heard
(A) her to sing
(B) her sing
(C) she sings
(D) she is singing
29. My brother _____ Ann Graves since childhood.
(A) is loving
(B) was loving
(C) has been loving
(D) has loved
30. Jim's _____ sister wants to become an economist.
(A) elder
(B) old
(C) older
(D) the oldest

4. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:

1. Я не бачив її цілу вічність. Як сильно вона змінилась?
2. Це відома картина. Вона написана Тернером (Turner).
3. Я не зможу поїхати завтра до міста. — Я теж.
4. Ці гроші не мої. Я не можу їх узяти.
5. Майкл сказав, що він уже переглянув ранкові газети.
6. Він попросив мене нікому про це не розповідати.
7. Текст зовсім не важкий, правда?—Так, він дуже легкий.
8. Ми не очікували, що він повернеться так пізно.
9. Скільки кімнат у вашій квартирі? — У нашій квартирі 3 кімнати. У вас є телефон? — Так.
10. Ви знаєте, скільки п'єс написав Шекспір? — Близько 30.

TEST 7

1. Open the brackets using the necessary tense form:

A CLEVER TRICK

It (be)_____ a cold and stormy night. A traveller (ride)_____ a horse. It _____(rain) cats and dogs and he (be) _____ , wet to the skin. He (ride) _____ for a few hours before he could find an inn. When he (enter)_____ the inn he (see) a lot of people there. They (sit)_____ in front of the fire and there (be, not)_____ a seat left for him. A good idea (strike)_____ him. He (call)_____ the waiter and (say)_____ to him in a loud voice: "Boy, take a plate of oysters to my horse." Everybody (be surprised)_____. The waiter (put)_____ some oysters on the plate and (go out)_____. Naturally, the other people (go out)_____ to see if the horse (eat)_____ the oysters. A few minutes later the waiter (return)_____ with the news that the horse (refuse)_____ to eat the oysters. When the other people (return)_____ they (see) that the traveller (sit)_____ comfortably in a chair. He (warm)_____ his feet beside the fire. And suddenly everybody (realize)_____ why he traveller (order)_____ the waiter to take the oysters to the horse.

oyster — устриця

2. Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), (D):

1. By the time we got to the theatre the first act _____.

- (A) has already begun
- (B) had already begun
- (C) had already began
- (D) was already begun

2. I'll pick you up at seven sharp if _____.

- (A) you will be ready
- (B) you is ready
- (C) you are ready
- (D) you has been ready

3. Do you know _____ bag it is?

- (A) whose
- (B) who
- (C) which
- (D) who's

4. Latin words began to be used in English place-names very long _____.

- (A) later on
- (B) previously
- (C) before
- (D) ago

5. _____ striking features of English life is the self-discipline of people of all classes.
(A) One of most
(B) The most one
(C) One of the most
(D) The one of most
6. James made everybody believe that _____ .
(A) he has travelled all over the world
(B) he was travelled all over the world
(C) he had travelled all over the world
(D) he travels all over the world
7. Nobody helped me, so I had to do it _____ .
(A) self
(C) meself
(B) oneself
(D) myself
8. _____ Memorial Day Americans honour the servicemen who gave their lives in past wars.
(A) At
(B) On
(C) In
(D) Over
9. How many meals a day _____ ?
(A) have you
(B) you have
(C) do you have
(D) are you having
10. What _____ you're wearing today!
(A) the wonderful dress
(B) a wonderful dress
(C) wonderful dress
(D) is a wonderful dress
11. In the fifteenth century people knew nothing about _____ big continent as America.
(A) so as
(B) a such
(C) so a
(D) such a

12. As soon as I _____ it I called the police.
(A) looked
(B) watched
(C) saw
(D) stared
13. The job was _____ worse than she had expected.
(A) many
(B) much
(C) very
(D) a few
14. Tell me what _____
(A) do you want me to buy for you
(B) do you want me buy for you
(C) you want me to buy for you
(D) you want me buy for you
15. His mother _____ the cassette player.
(A) made him switch off
(B) made him to switch off
(C) made him switching off
(D) made that he switched off
16. The first view of the city of New York from the sea _____ the sight that.
(A) can never forget
(B) cannot never be forgotten
(C) cannot ever forgotten
(D) can never be forgotten
17. You'd better _____ to the country in such rainy weather.
(A) to not go
(B) don't go
(C) not go
(D) not to go
18. It's _____ here to take pictures.
(A) too dark
(B) not enough dark
(C) dark enough
(D) so dark
19. Yesterday we _____ at school till 6 p.m.
(A) had to stay
(B) might to stay
(C) must stay
(D) had stay

20. What _____ European countries have you been to?
(A) else
(B) another
(C) other
(D) others
21. I don't have much time, I can't _____ you now.
(A) say
(B) tell to
(C) speak
(D) talk to
22. Washington, DC is the capital of the US but New York is _____ city.
(A) biggest
(B) bigger
(C) the biggest
(D) the most biggest
23. Did you see John yesterday? — Yes, I saw _____ the street.
(A) his being crossed
(B) his crossing
(C) him to cross
(D) him crossing
24. Why don't you make a cup of coffee _____ I'm finishing this?
(A) till
(B) during
(C) until
(D) while
25. The water of the Dead Sea is so salty that _____ live in it.
(A) nothing can
(B) nothing can't
(C) nothing
(D) anything can't

3. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Що ви робитимете завтра о 4 годині?
2. Сходити до магазину? — Ні, не потрібно.
3. Скільки часу ви витрачаєте на те, щоб дістатися до школи?
4. Я дізнався про це минулого тижня.
5. Я чекаю свою сестру уже півгодини.
6. Яка чудова погода! Давайте поїдемо за місто.
7. Я не чув, як ти увійшов.
8. У нас мало часу. Нам доведеться взяти таксі.
9. Вибачте, не могли б ви повторити останнє речення?
10. Минулого тижня я зустрів свого друга, якого не бачив декілька місяців.

TESTS 8

1. Open the brackets using the necessary tense form:

A SAD STORY

Three men (come)_____ to New York. They (arrive)_____ at a very large hotel and (take)_____ a room there. Their room (be) _____ on the forty-fifth floor. In the evening the three men (go) _____ to the theatre and (come) _____ back to the hotel very late.

“I (be) _____ very sorry,” (say) _____ the clerk of the hotel, “but our lifts (work, not)_____ tonight. If you (want, not)_____ to walk upstairs to your room we (make)_____ beds for you in the hall.”

“No, no,” (say) _____ one of the three men. “No, thank you. We (want, not)_____ to sleep in the hall. We (walk)_____ up to our room.” Then he (tell) _____ his two friends, “It (be, not)_____ easy to walk up to the forty-fifth floor, but I (think)____ I (know) _____ how to make it easier. On our way to the room I (tell)_____ you some jokes. Andy (sing)_____ us some songs. Then Peter (tell)_____ us some interesting stories.” So they (begin)_____ to walk upstairs to their room. Tom (tell)_____ them many jokes, Andy (sing)_____ some songs. At last they (come)_____ to the thirty-fourth floor. They (be)_____ tired and (decide)_____ to have a rest. “Well,” (say)_____ Tom, “now it (be)_____ your turn, Peter.” “I (tell)_____ you a sad story,” (say)_____ Peter. “We (leave)_____ the key to our room in the hall.”

2. Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), (D):

1. The English are famous _____ their conservatism

- (A) of
- (B) for
- (C) with
- (D) over

2. I'd like _____.

- (A) you join us
- (B) you to join us
- (C) you joining us
- (D) your join to us

3. Oxford and Cambridge are _____ universities in Great Britain.

- (A) the oldest
- (B) the most oldest
- (C) older
- (D) oldest

4. The weather was fine and we _____.

- (A) have decided to go to the park

- (B) decided that we go to the park
- (C) decided to go to the park
- (D) decided going to the park

5. John is studying contemporary art, _____?

- (A) is he
- (B) isn't he
- (C) doesn't he
- (D) isn't it

6. The Guinness Book of Records _____ in the 50s.

- (A) were first published
- (B) first published
- (C) has first been published
- (D) was first published

7. _____ is known of Julius Caesar's education except that he studied Greek and Latin literature with a tutor.

- (A) nothing
- (B) no
- (C) something
- (D) anything

8. John came to see me _____.

- (A) other day
- (B) the day before other
- (C) another day
- (D) the other day

9. Chopin began to take piano lessons _____.

- (A) at 6 years old
- (B) at the age of 6
- (C) in the age of six
- (D) at 6 ages old

10. She's got a dark _____.

- (A) hair
- (B) complexion
- (C) eyes
- (D) build

11. The Hermitage _____ a priceless collection of pictures.

- (A) contains
- (B) containing

- (C) is contained
- (D) is containing

12. It was a very difficult text. I _____ look up a lot of words in the dictionary.

- (A) must
- (B) was able
- (C) had to
- (D) had

13. People say that the Loch Ness Monster doesn't look like _____ other animal alive today.

- (A) some
- (B) any
- (C) no
- (D) anyone

14. When the teacher came in, the children _____ .

- (A) danced
- (B) had been dancing
- (C) have been dancing
- (D) were dancing

15. Though Christmas is celebrated on December 25, the actual date of Christ's birth _____.

- (A) not known
- (B) is known not
- (C) is not known
- (D) not to be known

16. What's _____ , Steve?

- (A) matter
- (B) problem
- (C) wrong
- (D) happen

17. Is there _____ snow in England in winter?

- (A) many
- (B) few
- (C) much
- (D) large

18. His first novel is much more interesting _____ his second one.

- (A) than
- (B) as

- (C) then
- (D) before

19. Napoleon didn't succeed in conquering Russia and _____ .

- (A) Hitler didn't too
- (B) neither did Hitler
- (C) Hitler did neither
- (D) neither didn't Hitler

20. Romeo fell in love _____ Juliet at first sight.

- (A) for
- (B) on
- (C) about
- (D) with

21. Nobody _____ to the dentist.

- (A) enjoy to go
- (B) enjoy going
- (C) enjoys go
- (D) enjoys going

22. "Who _____ the window?" the teacher asked angrily.

- (A) did break
- (B) broken
- (C) broke
- (D) breaked

23. If I don't know this or that word, I look it _____ in the dictionary.

- (A) at
- (B) up
- (C) in
- (D) for

24. Your behaviour makes your father _____.

- (A) anger
- (B) angry
- (C) angrily
- (D) to be angry

25. _____ I wouldn't buy that coat.

- (A) If I were you
- (B) On your place
- (C) If I would be you
- (D) If I was instead of you

26. All Tom's friends were sorry_____ him when he failed his entrance exams.
(A) for
(B) with
(C) about
(D) at
27. My sister and I _____ visit our grandparents every Saturday.
(A) sometimes
(B) ever
(C) often
(D) usually
28. Where are you going to stay when _____ in London?
(A) you be
(B) you are
(C) you will
(D) you will be
29. Hurry up! The _____ train leaves in half an hour.
(A) last
(B) least
(C) latest
(D) latter
30. I've never seen_____.
(A) her to dance
(B) she dances
(C) her dance
(D) she is dancing

TEST 9

1. Open the brackets using the necessary tense form:

THEY OVERDID IT

The London police were looking for a criminal who (rob) _____ a bank. One day they (catch) _____ him and (take) him to prison. But while they (take)

_____ photographs of him from the front, from the left, from the right, with a hat, without a hat — he suddenly (attack) _____ one of the policemen and (run away) _____ Then a week later the telephone (ring) _____ in the police station and somebody (say) _____ : “You (look for) _____ Ben Jackson, aren’t you?” “Yes.” “Well, he (be) _____ at Victoria Station an hour ago. He (leave, probably) _____ London by now.”

The city police immediately (send) _____ four different photos of the robber to the railway police. All the trains (search). Less than two hours later they (get) _____ a telephone call from a small town not far from London. “We (catch) _____ three of the men,” they (say) _____ happily, “and we (hope) to catch the fourth very soon.”

to rob — грабувати

2. Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), (D):

1. Charlie Chaplin was fond _____ his friends.

- (A) to imitate
- (B) imitating
- (C) imitate
- (D) of imitating

2. Kyiv has _____ beautiful buildings and monuments.

- (A) a lot
- (B) a great deal
- (C) much
- (D) many

3. We’ll start our tour from Trafalgar Square _____ is the geographical centre of London.

- (A) which
- (B) where
- (C) whose
- (D) there

4. I’ve decided _____ to university when I finish school.

- (A) go
- (B) to go

- (C) going
- (D) that I go

5. Jimmy couldn't come to the lesson, _____ ?

- (A) could he
- (B) did he
- (C) couldn't he
- (D) didn't he

6. Everybody _____ that smoking is dangerous.

- (A) know
- (B) is knowing
- (C) knows
- (D) is known

7. If you help me, we _____ finish the job much sooner.

- (A) can to
- (B) will be able
- (C) could
- (D) will be able to

8. A hundred years _____ life was very different.

- (A) before
- (B) ago
- (C) previously
- (D) later

9. How long are you going to _____ at the hotel?

- (A) leave
- (B) put up
- (C) stay
- (D) occupy

10. When _____ from Kyiv University?

- (A) did you graduate
- (B) have you graduated
- (C) did you graduated
- (D) were you graduating

11. It's very cold today. Don't forget to put _____ your coat.

- (A) off
- (B) on
- (C) of
- (D) out

12. When I arrived my boss _____ .
(A) has already left
(B) already left
(C) had already left
(D) was leaving yet
13. I'm hungry. I haven't had _____ breakfast this morning.
(A) some
(B) no
(C) a
(D) any
14. Pete is _____ man I've ever met.
(A) the most handsome
(B) a most handsome
(C) most handsome
(D) most the handsome
15. He _____ a lot of time reading poetry.
(A) used to spending
(B) used spending
(C) used to spend
(D) used on spending
16. Nick hasn't found a job _____.
(A) too
(B) neither
(C) also
(D) either
17. I'm afraid I have _____ bad news for you.
(A) a
(B) some
(C) the
(D) any
18. Do you know _____ ?
(A) when St Valentine's Day is
(B) St Valentine's Day is when
(C) when is St Valentine's Day
(D) St Valentine's Day, when is it
19. The book _____ next year.
(A) publishes
(B) will publish

- (C) is published
- (D) will be published

20. I have never seen ____ an interesting film.

- (A) so
- (B) very
- (C) such
- (D) too

21. When are you planning to leave _____ Australia?

- (A) for
- (B) to
- (C) in
- (D) through

22. What ____ when I rang you up yesterday?

- (A) you were doing
- (B) were you doing
- (C) did you do
- (D) did you

23. Ann and Alice are twins. They are very much _____.

- (A) look like
- (B) alike
- (C) like
- (D) liking

24. Susan is a very old friend of _____.

- (A) my
- (B) me
- (C) mine
- (D) her

25. Will you help me to ____ the table?

- (A) lay
- (B) lain
- (C) lie
- (D) laid

26. _____ I'll be in Paris.

- (A) The day tomorrow
- (B) After tomorrow
- (C) The day after tomorrow
- (D) The day before yesterday

27. I haven't been to the Bolshoi theatre _____ many years.

- (A) since
- (B) for
- (C) after
- (D) while

28. Mary has _____ beautiful hair!

- (A) such
- (B) so
- (C) such a
- (D) a

29. Washington was _____ in 1790.

- (A) find
- (B) finded
- (C) found
- (D) founded

30. You'd better _____ it at once.

- (A) to do
- (B) not to do
- (C) do
- (D) doing

TEST 10

1. Open the brackets using the necessary tense form:

CONVERSATION

Ann: Do you like travelling?

Bill: Yes, I (like)_____ travelling very much. It (be)_____ my hobby. I always (take)___ my camera with me and (take)_____ pictures of everything that (interest)_____ me: the rains of ancient buildings, the sights of cities, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, waterfalls and even animals and birds.

Ann: What countries (visit, you)_____ ?

Bill: Well, I (be) to Italy, Greece, Ukraine and India. Some day I (go)_____ to the United States. My cousin (live)_____ there. She (invite) _____ me several times already. When I (have)_____ enough money, I (go)_____ to the States.

Ann: I (be, never)_____ to any of these countries. When (be, you)_____ in Ukraine?

Bill: Two years ago.

Ann: Did you go there alone?

Bill: No, I (go)_____ there with my father. We (visit)_____ Lviv and Kyiv, the most beautiful cities of Ukraine.

Ann: I (want, always)_____ to travel to other countries, but I (have, not)_____ the opportunity. I (go)_____ to Germany in my childhood , but I (be, not)_____ ; anywhere since them.

2. Choose the correct answer (A), (B), (C), (D):

1. In _____ there are a lot of car accidents in the streets of big cities.

- (A) a rainy weather
- (B) the rainy weather
- (C) rainy weather
- (D) rainy weathers

2. Our English lessons at school were very boring. We _____ long exercises and learn a lot of grammar rules by heart.

- (A) must to write
- (B) had to write
- (C) must write
- (D) to write

3. Alice said that her parents _____ in a week.

- (A) will come back
- (B) would come back
- (C) comes back
- (D) had come back

4. Who _____ to take part in our concert?
(A) does want
(B) want
(C) do want
(D) wants
5. The policeman asked me if I _____ the car accident.
(A) have seen
(B) had seen
(C) saw
(D) had been seen
6. What _____ places of interest in Lviv have you visited?
(A) another
(B) else
(C) other
(D) others
7. You had to stay at home yesterday, _____ ?
(A) isn't it
(B) hadn't you
(C) had you
(D) didn't you
8. I haven't seen the film yet and _____ .
(A) neither has my brother
(B) neither saw my brother
(C) my brother has neither
(D) neither my brother
9. Mary has been shopping since morning, but she hasn't bought _____ .
(A) any
(B) nothing
(C) something
(D) anything
10. Isaac Newton is _____ men in the history of science.
(A) one of the greatest
(B) the greatest one
(C) one of greatest
(D) the one greatest
11. For breakfast they usually have cornflakes with _____ .
(A) the milk and the sugar

- (B) milks and sugars
- (C) a milk and a sugar
- (D) milk and sugar

12. Mrs Black told us _____ .
(A) clear up the table
(B) that we clear up the table
(C) to clear up the table
(D) we must to clear up the table

13. There are a lot of legends about the English king William I, who is known _____ William the Conqueror.
(A) for
(B) like
(C) as
(D) to

14. By the time he was 25 Alexander the Great _____ the whole East from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indus River.
(A) was conquered
(B) conquered
(C) had been conquered
(D) had conquered

15. Parents want their children _____ .
(A) to be happy
(B) happy
(C) be happy
(D) being happy

16. Many people go to Egypt _____ .
(A) in order see pyramids
(B) so to see pyramids
(C) to see pyramids
(D) seeing pyramids

17. She wants to be a doctor _____ .
(A) when she will leave school
(B) when she is leaving school
(C) when she leaves school
(D) when she left school

18. Ann is interested _____ foreign languages.
(A) for
(B) in
(C) about
(D) on
19. I know Nora Norman. I _____ her at a party a couple of weeks ago.
(A) met
(B) had met
(C) have met
(D) was met
20. The earliest known manuscript of Beowulf _____ in the British Museum.
(A) keeps
(B) is keeping
(C) kept
(D) is kept
21. The four great deserts of central Australia _____ 2,000,000 square kilometres.
(A) covers
(B) covering
(C) cover
(D) are covering
22. _____ Beethoven was completely deaf.
(A) In his latest years
(B) In his lasting years
(C) In his last years
(D) In his lasted years
23. My daughter's husband is my _____
(A) brother-in-law
(B) cousin
(C) nephew
(D) son-in-law
24. You can put this shirt on. It's _____ .
(A) dirty
(B) dry
(C) wet
(D) torn

25. I'm very fond of music. What's _____ at the opera tonight?
- (A) on
 - (B) run
 - (C) in
 - (D) going

4. Перекладіть наступні речення англійською мовою:

1. Волга — найдовша річка в Європі, чи не так ?
2. Хто старший, Ольга чи Маша? — Ольга. Вона на три роки старша за Машу.
3. Два місяці тому ми отримали квартиру в новому 16-поверховому будинку на V поверсі.
У нашій квартирі 4 кімнати, кухня, ванна і маленький передпокій.
4. У мене багато англійських книжок. Ти можеш узяти будь-яку.
5. Коли ми з другом вийшли на вулицю, було холодно і дув сильний вітер.
6. Чому ти не ходив учора до школи? — Я погано себе почував.
7. Мій молодший брат Майк любить давати поради своїм друзям.
8. Якщо ми не поспішатимемо, ми не встигнемо на потяг.
9. Фільм був кращим, ніж ми очікували.
10. Мама змушує мене кожен день робити ранкову зарядку.

ANSWERS

TEST 1

1.

A LETTER FROM LONDON

Dear Alice,

Hi! I'm on holiday in London. I am staying with my friend, Jane. She lives in the centre of London, near Hyde Park. I have been here since Saturday and I have already done lots of things. I have visited the Tower of London, the British Museum and Madam Tussaud's. I went to Madam Tussaud's on Monday. It was terrible. When I entered the Chamber of Horrors, I screamed. Yesterday Jane and I went shopping. I wanted to buy some souvenirs. But while I was paying for a T-shirt, someone stole my bag. Luckily, I had already spent nearly all my money. There are a lot of things I haven't done yet. I haven't been on a boat trip down the Thames yet, I haven't seen the Millennium Dome. If the weather is fine tomorrow, I will go on a boat trip. I hope Jane will be able to keep me company. I like London very much. I have never seen such a beautiful city. You must visit it some day. I will be back in a week, so I will call you then.

Love,

Ann.

2.1. (B) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (B) 9. (B) 10. (A) 11. (C) 12. (C) 13. (D) 14. (D) 15. (A) 16. (C) 17. (B) 18. (A) 19. (C) 20. (D) 21. (D) 22. (B) 23. (A) 24. (C) 25. (C)

3.

1. At the age of 15 Jack London became a sailor.
2. Ann is always late for her classes. Yesterday she was 10 minutes late for her English lesson.
3. I won't be able to go to the theatre with you on Sunday. My cousin is coming and I'll have to meet her.
4. Could you explain this rule to me once again?
5. When we left the house, it had already stopped raining and the sun was shining brightly again.
6. Nothing will make me leave the house in such nasty weather.
7. What are you going to do tonight? — I am going to the exhibition with Linda.
8. Did you like the film? — No, I didn't. — Neither did I.
9. Ask him to ring me up tonight.
10. The Volga is much longer than the Thames.

TEST 2

1.

A FRIGHTFUL NIGHT

One dark night a young man was going home from the railway station. It was very late and there were very few people in the streets. The young man was very nervous because he had never returned home so late. Suddenly he felt that somebody was following him. The young man thought that it was a robber

and decided to walk as quickly as he could. When he looked back he saw that the man was still following him. The young man turned into another street. The man turned into that street too. Now the young man was quite sure that the man was a robber. The young man turned round and asked: "What do you want? Why are you following me?" "I am going to see Mr. Brown," said the man, "and the porter at the station told me: 'If you follow this young man, you will find his house easily, he lives next door to Mr. Brown.'"

2. 1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (A) 11. (D) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (C) 15. (B) 16. (B) 17. (D) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (D) 21. (A) 22. (D) 23. (B) 24. (A) 25. (D)

3.

1. We had to return (come back) home as we had missed the last train.
2. I don't like horror films. — Neither do I.
3. Stop talking! I can't hear anything (can hear nothing).
4. Do your parents make you wash up (wash the dishes)?
5. Nobody ever tells me anything.
6. What is the weather like today? — It's cold, a strong wind is blowing.
7. I wonder which of them has told (told) a lie.
8. How long will it take us to get to Khreshchatyk?
9. This dress is much more expensive than that one.
10. We watched the children decorating (decorate) the New Year tree.

TEST 3

1.

A TRAVELLER'S TALE

It happened many years ago. I was in India. I was hunting there. Once I spent the whole day in the jungle. It had got completely dark when I decided to return to my camp. I was walking along a narrow path. Strange sounds were heard everywhere. On my right there was a river and on my left there was a thick tropical forest. Suddenly I saw something terrible in the jungle on my left. Two green eyes were looking at me. It was a man-eating tiger, ready to spring on me. I knew that if I started to run the tiger would catch me easily. As I could swim well I made up my mind to escape that way. I looked at the river on my right. There in the river was a huge crocodile. It was waiting for me with open jaws.

I fainted. A moment later I jumped to my feet again. What do you think I saw? The tiger was in the jaws of the crocodile. Five years have passed since that time but I still remember every moment of that terrible night.

2.

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (B) 6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (D) 11. (B) 12. (D) 13. (C) 14. (B) 15. (C) 16. (D) 17. (A) 18. (D) 19. (B) 20. (B) 21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (C) 24. (C) 25. (C)

3.

1. Have you read the book I gave you last week?
2. I wonder why Sasha didn't phone me (didn't ring me up) last night.
3. You'd better go to bed earlier.
4. His elder sister is graduating from the University this year.
5. I've been learning French for three years.
6. You had to get up early yesterday, didn't you?
7. Who does your son look like?
8. Mary writes in English much better than she speaks it.
9. Have you ever been to Germany? — Yes, I was there a year ago.
10. This time tomorrow we'll be swimming in the Black Sea.

TEST 4

1.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A POP STAR

P: Our special guest in the studio today is Bob Bubble. Welcome to the show, Bob.

B: Thanks. It's great to be here.

P: You are only 21, but you have already sold 10 million records. How old were you when you wrote your first song?

B: I was 15.

P: Did you take vocal lessons when you were a kid?

B: No, I didn't. My parents hoped that I would become a lawyer. So I sang and wrote my songs in secret — late at night in my room, when everyone was sleeping. When my first album appeared, my parents were shocked. My father said that I had disappointed him.

P: Is he still disappointed in you?

B: No. I think he is proud of me.

P: How many songs have you written?

B: About 150.

P: Bob, I know you don't have (haven't got) much free time, but what do you usually do when you're not busy singing?

B: Well, I am fond of windsurfing.

P: One last question, Bob. Are you married?

B: Not yet. I will get married only when I meet the girl of my dream.

2.

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (A) 11. (B) 12. (B) 13. (C) 14. (C) 15. (A) 16. (D) 17. (A) 18. (B) 19. (C) 20. (A) 21. (C) 22. (B) 23. (C) 24. (C) 25. (C)

3.

1. Most of all I like to read (I like reading) detective stories and science fiction.

2. Have you ever been to Rome? — Yes, I have. — When were you there?

3. I won't be able to go to the theatre with them tomorrow. — Neither will I.

4. It wasn't difficult to translate this article, was it? (The article wasn't difficult to translate, was it?) — No, it wasn't.

5. I live on the second floor of a five-storey(ed) block of flats.

6. Do you know how many universities there are in Washington?

7. Shakespeare was eighteen when he got married.

8. It's difficult for me to learn poems by heart.

9. The most popular hobby is collecting stamps.

10. She said that she lived in Ostap Vyshnya Street.

TEST 5

1.

THE SAILOR AND THE MONKEYS

Once a sailor came to South America. He had a lot of red woollen caps with him. He was going to sell them there. On his way to the nearest town he had to go through a forest in which there were a lot of monkeys in the trees. At noon, when the sun was shining brightly in the sky, the sailor lay down on the grass to rest under a large tree. He took one of the caps out of his bag and put it on his head and almost immediately he fell asleep. When he woke up he found that all the caps had disappeared. Suddenly he heard some strange noise over his head. He looked up and saw the trees full of monkeys and each monkey was wearing a red woollen cap! They had stolen all his red caps! The sailor began to shout and throw stones at them but the monkeys weren't going to give the red caps back. They were very pleased with themselves. The sailor got very

angry with the monkeys. He took off the cap which he had put on before going to sleep and threw it angrily on the ground: "If you keep my caps and don't want to give them back to me, you may take this one too!" At the same moment all the monkeys took off the red caps and threw them on the ground. The sailor took the caps, put them into the bag and went away.

2. 1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (A) 6. (D) 7. (D) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (D) 11. (C) 12. (C) 13. (B) 14. (D) 15. (A) 16. (A) 17. (B) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (D) 21. (B) 22. (D) 23. (C) 24. (D) 25. (D)

3.

1. Can you hear anything? — I'm listening very carefully but I can hear nothing (I can't hear anything).
2. We didn't expect him to tell the truth.
3. He always gives good advice but I don't always follow it.
4. What time does the film begin? — At 8.
5. Did he have to stay at home? — Yes, he did.
6. This holiday has been celebrated in England since the 15th century.
7. I haven't read this novel yet. — Neither have I.
8. There are a lot of historical and architectural monuments in Kyiv.
9. Has anybody seen him leave the room?
10. If I were you I wouldn't argue with him.

TEST 6

1. A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

One night I was alone at home with my ten-year-old daughter. She woke me up in the middle of the night: "Mum, mum! There is a man outside the house. He is watching me through the window!" I looked out of the window. I could see the shape of a man outside. Who was he? What was he doing there? "I must get to the telephone in the hall and telephone the police," I thought. I went downstairs hardly daring to breathe, afraid that he would hear my movements. I reached for the telephone, lifted the receiver and dialled 999. The police answered and I explained what had happened. They said that they would come at once. Soon a police car stopped in front of the house. I hurried downstairs and opened the front door. A police officer came in. "What has happened?" he asked. After listening to my story he went out, and after a while returned. "It's all right," he said. "I have just seen that man. He is walking his dog. By the way, he lives in the house opposite."

2.

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (B) 5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (D) 10. (A) 11. (B) 12. (D) 13. (D) 14. (A) 15. (C) 16. (A) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (C) 20. (C) 21. (B) 22. (D) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (B) 26. (D) 27. (B) 28. (B) 29. (D) 30. (A)

3.

1. I haven't seen her for ages. Has she changed much?
2. It's a famous picture. It was painted by Turner.
3. I won't be able to go to the country tomorrow. — Neither will I.
4. This money isn't mine. I can't take it.
5. Michael said that he had already looked through the morning papers.
6. He asked me not to tell anyone about it.
7. The text isn't difficult at all, is it? — No, it isn't. It's very easy.
8. We didn't expect him to return so late.

9. How many rooms are there in your flat?— There are 3 rooms in our flat.
Have you got a telephone? — Yes, we have.
10. Do you know how many plays Shakespeare wrote? — About 30.

TEST 7

1.

A CLEVER TRICK

It was a cold and stormy night. A traveller was riding a horse. It was raining cats and dogs and he was wet to the skin. He had been riding for a few hours before he could find an inn. When he entered the inn he saw a lot of people there. They were sitting in front of the fire and there wasn't a seat left for him. A good idea struck him. He called the waiter and said to him in a loud voice: "Boy, take a plate of oysters to my horse." Everybody was surprised. The waiter put some oysters on the plate and went out.

Naturally, the other people went out to see if the horse would eat the oysters. A few minutes later the waiter returned with the news that the horse had refused to eat the oysters. When the other people returned they saw that the traveller was sitting comfortably in a chair. He was warming his feet beside the fire. And suddenly everybody realized why the traveller had ordered the waiter to take the oysters to the horse.

2.

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (C) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (B) 11. (D) 12. (C) 13. (B) 14. (C) 15. (A) 16. (D) 17. (D) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (C) 21. (D) 22. (C) 23. (D) 24. (D) 25. (C)

3.

1. What will you be doing at four o'clock tomorrow?
2. Shall I go shopping? — No, you needn't.
3. How long does it take you to get to school?
4. I learned about it last week.
5. I've been waiting for my sister for half an hour.
6. What wonderful weather (we are having)! Let's go to the country.
7. I didn't hear you come in.
8. We've got little time (We haven't got much time). We'll have to take a taxi.
9. Excuse me, could you repeat the last sentence?
10. Last week I met an old friend of mine whom I hadn't seen for a few months.

TESTS 8

1.

A SAD STORY

Three men came to New York. They arrived at a very large hotel and took a room there. Their room was on the forty-fifth floor. In the evening the three men went to the theatre and came back to the hotel very late. "I am very sorry," said the clerk of the hotel, "but our lifts aren't working tonight. If you don't want to walk upstairs to your room we will make beds for you in the hall." "No, no," said one of the three men. "No, thank you. We don't want to sleep in the hall. We will walk up to our room."

Then he told his two friends, "It won't be easy to walk up to the forty-fifth floor, but I think I know how to make it easier. On our way to the room I will tell you some jokes. Andy will sing us some songs. Then Peter will tell us some interesting stories." So they began to walk upstairs to their room. Tom told them many jokes, Andy sang some songs. At last they came to the thirty-fourth floor. They were tired and decided to have a rest. "Well," said Tom, "now it is your turn, Peter." "I will tell you a sad story," said Peter. "We have left the key to our room in the hall."

2.

1. (B) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (B) 6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (D) 9. (B) 10. (B) 11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (B) 14. (D) 15. (C) 16. (C) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (D) 21. (D) 22. (C) 23. (B) 24. (D) 25. (A) 26. (A) 27. (D) 28 (B) 29 (A) 30 (C)

TEST 9

1.

THEY OVERDID IT

The London police were looking for a criminal who had robbed a bank. One day they caught him and took him to prison. But while they were taking photographs of him from the front, from the left, from the right, with a hat, without a hat — he suddenly attacked one of the policemen and ran away.

Then a week later the telephone rang in the police station and somebody said: “You are looking for Ben Jackson, aren’t you?” — “Yes.” — “Well, he was at Victoria Station an hour ago. He has probably left London by now.” The city police immediately sent four different photos of the robber to the railway police. All the trains were searched. Less than two hours later they got a telephone call from a small town not far from London. “We have caught three of the men,” they said happily, “and we hope to catch the fourth very soon.”

2.

2. 1. (D) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (A) 11. (B) 12. (C) 13. (D) 14. (A) 15. (C) 16. (D) 17. (B) 18. (A) 19. (D) 20. (C) 21. (A) 22. (B) 23. (B) 24. (C) 25. (A) 26. (C) 27. (B) 28 (A) 29 (D) 30 (B)

TEST 10

1.

CONVERSATION

Ann: Do you like travelling?

Bill: Yes, I like travelling very much. It is my hobby. I always take my camera with me and take pictures of everything that interests me: the ruins of ancient buildings, the sights of cities, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, waterfalls and even animals and birds.

Ann: What countries have you visited?

Bill: Well, I have been to Italy, Greece, Ukraine and India. Some day I will go to the United States. My cousin lives there. She has invited me several times already. When I have enough money, I will go to the States.

Ann: I have never been to any of these countries. When were you in Ukraine?

Bill: Two years ago.

Ann: Did you go there alone?

Bill: No, I went there with my father. We visited Lviv and Kyiv, the most beautiful cities of Ukraine.

Ann: I have always wanted to travel to other countries, but I haven’t had the opportunity. I went to Germany in my childhood, but I haven’t been anywhere since then.

2.

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (D) 10. (A) 11. (D) 12. (C) 13. (C) 14. (D) 15. (A) 16. (C) 17. (C) 18. (B) 19. (A) 20. (D) 21. (C) 22. (C) 23. (D) 24. (B) 25. (A)

3.

1. The Volga is the longest river in Europe, isn’t it?

2. Who is older, Olga or Mary? — Olga is. She is 3 years older than Mary.

3. Two months ago we got a flat in a new 16-storey(ed) block of flats on the 4th floor. There are 4 rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a small hall in our flat.
4. I've got a lot of English books. You can take any of them.
5. When my friend and I left the house (went out into the street), it was cold and a strong wind was blowing.
6. Why didn't you go to school yesterday? — I didn't feel well (I felt bad).
7. My younger brother Mike likes to give advice to his friends.
8. If we don't hurry up, we'll miss the train.
9. The film was better than we had expected.
10. My mother makes me do my morning exercises every day.

References

- 1) Ilko, V. Korunets. 2003. Theory and practice of translation. — Vinnutza: Nova Knyha, pp. 13–15.
- 2) Bassnett, S. 1991. Translation studies. London: Routledge.
- 3) Lotman, J., Uspensky, B. 1978. “On the semiotic mechanism of culture”, *New Literary History*, pp. 211–232.
- 4) Nida, E. 1964. “Principles of Correspondence”. In Veniti, L. *The translation studies reader*. London: Routledge.
- 5) Guennadi, E. Miram, Velentina, V. Daineko, Lyubov, A. Taranukha, Maryna, V. Gryschenko, Oleksandr, M. Gon. 2003. *Basic translation (основи перекладу)*. — Kyiv: Elga Nika-Center.
- 6) <http://www.articlesnatch.com/Article/Importance-Of-Translation/224095>
- 7) <http://ezinearticles.com/?Importance-Of-Translation-And-Interpreter-Services-On-Business-Trips&id=1174850>
- 8) www.wallstreetstocks.net/the-importance-of-translation-services-to-different-fields-of-industry
- 9) http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=John_T._Smith
- 10) <http://textronics.com/translationtheimportanceofculture.html>
- 11) <http://www.translation-services-usa.com/blog/2009/08/the-importance-of-translation/>
- 12) <http://www.articlesbase.com/business-articles/the-importance-of-translation-services-1830749.html>
- 14) <http://www.thelanguagetranslation.com/services-industry.html>
- 15) <http://lingualeo.com/ru/jungle/taras-shevchenko-national-university-of-kyiv-145600#/page/1>
- 16) <https://studfiles.net/preview/2301888/>
- 17) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taras_Shevchenko_National_University_of_Kyiv
- 18) <http://www.alleng.ru/engl-top/014.htm>
- 19) <http://www.alleng.ru/engl-top/015.htm>
- 20) <http://www.alleng.ru/engl-top/013.htm>

- 21) <http://english-4life.com.ua/topic/pogoda/Climatebritain.html>
- 22) <http://poliglotty.blogspot.com/2015/01/travelling.html>
- 23) <http://www.interactive-english.ru/topiki/98-travelling-puteshestviya/>
- 24) <https://www.native-english.ru/topics/travelling>
- 25) <http://ok-english.ru/puteshestvie-na-angliyskom-travelling-topik-sochinenie-s-perevodom/>
- 26) <http://www.alleng.ru/engl-top/097.htm>
- 27) http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/newseenglish/britain/070601_family.shtml

Замовлене. Підписано до друку 28.05.2019 р. Формат 60×90/16.
Папір офсетний. Друк трафаретний. Гарнітура «Таймс».
Ум. друку. арк. 12,625.
Наклад 100 прим. Замовлення № 162

Надруковано в друкарні ПП «РАЛ-поліграфія».
54052, Миколаїв, пр. Корабелів, 2/2,
тел. (0512) 71-94-63, ел. пошта: ral.print@gmail.com
Свідоцтво про держ. реєстрацію ДК № 2850 від 15.05.2007 р.