

ДРОГОБИЦЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ІВАНА ФРАНКА
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ РОМАНО-ГЕРМАНСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

МАРІЯ ЧОБАНЮК

**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА.
Тексти та завдання**

Навчально-методичний посібник
для студентів 1-2 курсів

Дрогобич – 2009

Передмова

У сучасній вищій школі навчальний процес дедалі більше набуває характеру самостійної роботи студентів під керівництвом викладача на основі сучасних методів і засобів навчання. У зв'язку з цим ставиться завдання раціональної, мотивованої організації роботи студентів, її подальшої активізації.

Запропонована увазі читачів книга являє собою посібник, призначений для подальшого етапу навчання англійської мови на соціально-гуманітарному факультеті, а також може стати в пригоді студентам вищих навчальних закладів немовних університетів. Мета посібника - вдосконалення вмінь та навичок усного та писемного спілкування в типових ситуаціях побутової, навчально-трудової і культурної сфер спілкування. Це відповідає програмній меті навчання англійської мови студентами I-II курсу соціально-гуманітарного факультету.

Посібник складається з двох частин. У першій частині подано 19 розмовних тем (монологів), фразеологічні одиниці, а також тексти для самостійного опрацювання, які покликані забезпечити швидке й ефективне засвоєння студентами необхідних знань. До другої частини ввійшли різноманітні системи вправ, які спрямовані на закріплення граматичного та лексичного матеріалу.

Навчально-методичний посібник «Англійська мова. Розмовні теми. Тексти та завдання» для студентів I-II курсів соціально-гуманітарного факультету рекомендується для використання на практичних заняттях з англійської мови та для позааудиторної самостійної роботи.

Автор висловлює подяку рецензентам посібника проф.. Сенику Л.Т. та доценту Горенюк Г.Ю. за цінні зауваження, що значно покращили посібник.

MODULE 1

Topic 1

My Family

First of all let me introduce myself. My name is Oleg Petrenenko. I am seventeen years old. I am a student. My family lives in Lviv in one of the residential areas. My family is rather large. My parents have two more kids besides me. Thus I have got an elder sister Marina and a younger brother Taras. My brother is a schoolboy, too. He is thirteen. He is rather tall for his age. His hair is red and curly. His cheeks are freckled. My sister is three years elder than I am. So she is twenty already. She is tall and slim. She has big blue eyes and thick long eyelashes. She is a designer by profession. She is married. Her husband is a computer programmer. They are four in the family. She has two children — a son and a daughter. They are twins. They are lovely little kids with curly hair and dark blue eyes.

My parents are not old at all. Daddy is forty-four and Mum is four years younger than he is. My father is a journalist and my mother is a teacher of English at the University. They like their work very much. They have been married for twenty-four years. They have much in common, but their views on music, films, books and sports are rather different. For example, my mother is fond of classical music, but my father is not. He prefers the same kind of music that I do. He likes rock. My mother doesn't like action or horror films. But my father does. My father likes detective stories, but Mum prefers historical novels. My father is fond of tennis and my mother doesn't go in for sports.

My grandparents are already pensioners, but they are still full of life and energy. I have many relatives — aunts, uncles, cousins. Some of them live in our city. But the others live far from us. Uncle Borys's family live in Kyiv. Aunt Maria together with her family lives in Poltava. But we try not to miss a chance of seeing each other. They often stay with us during holidays. Or either we go to see them.

I am fond of reading books on history and fiction. I am going in for sports. I like playing football, basketball and chess. Especially I am good at chess. I take part in different chess competitions and tournaments.

We are a large and friendly family. So we are happy to be living together and we are getting on all right.

Supplementary word-list

A family - сім'я	a wife - дружина
Parents - батьки	a father-in-law - тесть, свекор
a mother - мама	a mother-in-law - теща, свекруха
a father - батько	a son-in-law - зять
a son - син	a daughter-in-law - невістка
a daughter - донька	a sister-in-law - дружина брата
a sister - сестра	a brother-in-law - чоловік сестри
a brother - брат	a stepfather - вітчим
a grandfather - дідусь	a stepmother - мачуха
a grandmother - бабуся	an adopted child - усиновлена дитина
a great-grandfather - прадід	an orphan - сирота
a great-grandmother - прабабуся	a widower — вдівець
a grandson - внук	a widow - вдова
a granddaughter - внука	twins - близнята
grandparents - бабуся і дідусь	to be married - бути одруженим
grandchildren - внуки	to get married - одружуватися
an uncle - дядько	divorce - розвід
an aunt - тітка	a divorcee - розведений
a nephew - племінник	a single, bachelor - холостяк
a niece - племінниця	spinster - незаміжня жінка
a cousin - двоюрідний брат \ сестра	a descendant - нащадок
a husband - чоловік	relatives - родичі
	a progeny - покоління

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

What's your name?
 What's your last name?
 What are you?
 How old are you?
 When were you born?
 Do you have any sisters or brothers?
 Is your sister or brother younger or elder than you?
 What does he/she look like?
 Where are you from?
 What is your nationality?
 Is your family large or small?
 What is your address?
 What is your phone number?
 What are your hobbies?
 What do you enjoy most?
 What kind of education did you get?
 What is your favourite subject?
 When did you leave school?
 What are you going to be?

Exercise 2

Insert the necessary words:

1. I am an obedient son (daughter) of my
 My father's sister is my
 My mother's brother is my
 My father's wife is my
 My mother's husband is my
 My mother's mother is my
 My father's father is my
 My parents' son is my
 My parents' daughter is my
 My husband's mother is my
 My wife's father is my
 My husband's sister is my
 My wife's brother is my
 My brother's daughter is my
 My sister's son is my
 My uncle's son is my ...
 My grandfather's mother is my
 My grandmother's father is my ...
 My aunt isn't married. She is a
 My uncle's wife died two years ago. Now he is a,
 This boy has no father. He has a
 I am the only child in the family. I am
 My Godmother has two ;,.. They are as like as two peas. They are
 My parents are not natural. I am their
 My uncle doesn't live with his wife. He is
 My friend has no parents. He is an

Peter and Ann have just got married. They are ...

Topic 2

My Home

I would like to tell you about my home. Actually people live either in multi-storeyed buildings or in private houses and cottages. Still some live in hostels, for example non-residential students.

We live in a new flat in one of the largest residential areas. We moved into it five years ago. It is on the fourth floor of a nine storeyed building. We have a four-room flat. It consists of a living-room, a study, two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, a toilet and closets. It has two balconies and all modern conveniences: running cold and hot water, electricity, central heating, telephone. There is a lift and a rubbish chute in our building.

When you come to see us you will first come into an entrance-hall. It's not very large but rather cosy. There is a stand for hats, coats and umbrellas and a mirror on the wall. From the entrance - hall you may get to each room through separate doors. Let's have a look at the living room. By the way, it is the largest room in our flat. There is not much furniture in it. Opposite the window there is a sofa, three armchairs and a nice carpet on the floor. The door next to the window of this room leads to the balcony. We grow a lot of flowers there. There is a colour TV set, music center, video player in this room. There are two pictures on the wall and a chandelier hanging from the ceiling. We like to receive our guests here.

When you come into other rooms you will see that they aren't as large as this one. The smallest is the study. There is a writing table with a table lamp on it, many book shelves and a computer.

Now a few words about other rooms. The bedrooms are the most comfortable rooms in our flat. They face the park where there are a lot of trees and these rooms are always filled with sunshine. There are several beds, chairs, two wardrobes and a round mirror in the corner to the left.

In the kitchen there are two tables, some stools, a cupboard, a sink with water taps. There is also a fridge, an electric cooker. We always have meals here.

To put it into a few words, we like our flat very much.

Supplementary word-list

Modern conveniences - сучасні зручності	A sponge - мочалка
Central heating - центральне опалення	A stove - духовка
Rubbish chute - сміттєпровід	An oven - пічка, духовка
Furniture – меблі	A kettle - чайник
A carpet - килим	A frying pan - сковорідка
A wall unit - меблі "стінка"	A pot - каструля
A sofa – диван	Matches - сірники
An armchair - крісло	A vacuum cleaner - порохотяг
A wardrobe – шафа	An iron - праска
A bookcase - книжкова шафа	A washing machine - пральна машина
An electric cooker - електрична плита	A sweeper - мітла
A sink – раковина	To consist — складатися з
A doorway - вхід в помешкання	A bathroom - ванна
A lampshade - абажур	A dining - room-їдальня
A standard lamp - стояча лампа, торшер	A kitchen - кухня
A fork - вилка A knife - ніж	A living - room-вітальня
A spoon - ложка	A balcony - балкон
A teaspoon - чайна ложка	A bedroom - спальня
A soup-spoon - столова ложка	A toilet - туалет
A glass - склянка	A study - кабінет
A pillow - подушка	A closet - комора
A blanket - ковдра	
A tap - кран	
A soap — мило	
A towel - рушник	

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. Where do you live?
2. Is there a lift in your block of flats?
3. Which floor is your flat on?
4. What modern conveniences are there in your flat?
5. How many rooms are there in your flat?
6. Which room is the largest one? Describe it.
7. What furniture is there in your living-room?
8. How long have you lived in your house?
9. How many floors are there in your house?
10. Is there a yard or park near your house?
11. When did you move into your flat?
12. Do you have a room for yourself?
13. How is your kitchen furnished?
14. Do you like your flat?

Exercise 2

Role-play the following situation:

1. Ви зустрічаєте приятеля, з яким давно не бачились. Він розповідає, що одержав нову квартиру та запрошує Вас відвідати його.
2. Ваш приятель прийшов відвідати Вас у новій квартирі. Ви показуєте йому квартиру, принагідно відповідаючи на його запитання, чи зручна вона, що де розташовано і т.д.

Exercise 3

Check yourself:

1. What is your address?
2. Which floor is your flat on?
3. How many floors are there in the building?
4. How large is it?
5. How far from the centre of the city is it?
6. What modern conveniences are there in your flat?
7. Is there one or two balconies in your flat?
8. What pieces of furniture are there in the sitting-room (bedroom, kitchen)?
9. What's the rent?

Topic 3

My Working Day

On weekdays my working day begins early in the morning. I am an early-riser. I get up at 6 o'clock. Then I do my morning exercises and go to the bathroom to wash my face and hands with a soap and clean my teeth with toothpaste. At a quarter past seven I am ready to have my breakfast. As a rule, I have a quick light breakfast which consists of a cup of coffee, a boiled egg or an omelette and a cheese or sausage sandwich. After breakfast I put on my coat, take my bag and go to the University. It takes me 15 minutes to get there. Three or four double-periods a day is the ordinary time-table. After that I usually go to the library. When I come home my mother has dinner ready for me just in time. Sometimes after dinner I do our shopping. Very often I help my mom about the house. In the evening I usually watch TV, or video films, if the weather is fine I go for a walk with my friends.

Twice a week I go in for sports with my friends. We like to play football, table-tennis, basketball. I think that I'm good at sports. I must admit that in the evening I am pretty tired. I'm fond of reading, that's why before going to bed I read a book. As a rule, I go to bed at about 11 o'clock or even later.

Supplementary word-list

Daily actions - повсякденні дії Regularly – регулярно Weekdays - робочі дні Weekends - вихідні дні To take a shower - приймати душ A boiled egg - зварене яйце On one's way to - по дорозі в Ordinary - звичайний A timetable - розклад(уроків) To listen to - слухати To look through - переглядати Home assignments - домашнє завдання To cope with - справлятися To wake up – просипатися To get up - вставати To do one's morning exercises - робити ранкову зарядку To put on slippers - вдягати тапочки To take a cold shower - приймати холодний душ To comb one's hair- розчісувати волосся To wash one's face and hands with a soap - мити лице і руки милом To clean one's teeth with toothpaste - чистити зуби зубною пастою	To have breakfast - снідати To take a bus - сідати в автобус To go on foot - іти пішки To have a break - мати перерву To come home - прийти додому To have a rest - відпочивати To listen to the music - слухати музику To do the shopping - робити покупки To be short of time - бути обмеженому у часі To brush one's shoes - чистити щіткою взуття To be late for - запізнюватися на To sweep - підмітати To have a good time - добре провести час To wash clothes - прати одяг To wash up - мити посуду To fall asleep - заснути To iron linen - прасувати одяг To clean the room - прибирати кімнату To work at something - працювати над чимось To dress - вдягатися To make one's bed - застеляти постіль
---	--

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. When does your working day begin?
2. When do you usually wake up?
3. When do you usually get up?
4. What do you do in the morning?
5. When do you usually have your breakfast?
6. When do your double-periods at the University begin?
7. How long does it take you to get to the University?
8. Do you like to be late for classes?
9. When are your classes over?
10. What do you usually have for dinner?
11. How long does it take you to do your home assignments
12. What do you usually do in the evening?
13. Who cooks food for you?
14. In what way do you help your parents about the house?
15. Do you prefer weekends to weekdays? Why?
16. What time do you usually go to bed?

Exercise 2

Match each word in the left-hand column with the best meaning in the right-hand column. Place the letter of the best definition in the space provided:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. to dress ... | a. to stop sleeping |
| 2. to listen to ... | b. to buy some things or food |
| 3. to cope with ... | c. to put on clothes |
| 4. to wake ... | d. to make clean with or in water or other liquid |

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 5. to wash... | e. to be still and quiet |
| 6. to cook... | f. to do part of the work of another person |
| 7. to help ... | g. to manage successfully |
| 8. to rest... | h. to prepare food by ... heating |
| 9. to do shopping ... | i. to try to hear |

Topic 4

Our University

We are students of the Drohobych Ivan Franko Pedagogical University. It was founded as a junior high school in 1940 and was recognized into a college in 1952. Over 5000 full-time and extra-mural students acquire a profession of a school teacher at the departments of our university. Since that time 25000 students have graduated from the university.

Six university residential halls provide housing for 2000 students.

11 Professors, 10 Doctors of Sciences, 90 assistant Professors, 140 Candidates of Sciences, 210 lecturers and tutors are on the university staff.

The university has several departments: the Institute of Physics and Mathematics, the Roman-German philology, the Historical department, the Musical and Pedagogical department, and others. The university trains highly qualified teachers of Maths, Physics, Literature, Language.

The students of our university combine theoretical studies with practical work in the workshops, at schools and kindergartens. They pay much attention to scientific work, sports, amateur art.

The assembly halls are places for scientific conferences, parties and amateur art concerts.

Many people study by correspondence. They combine work and studies at the university. The majority of higher school students receive scholarships. Many students show interest in amateur artistic activities .

Supplementary word-list

University - університет	Scientific super-visor - науковий керівник
Medical University - медичний університет	Higher degree - вчена ступінь
Pedagogical University - педагогічний університет	A scientist - вчений
The humanities - гуманітарні науки	Doctor - доктор наук
The natural sciences - природні науки	Candidate of sciences - кандидат наук
The technical sciences - технічні науки	A thesis - дисертація
A faculty - факультет	A semester - семестр
A department - кафедра	Session examinations - екзаменаційна сесія
A first-year student - студент першого курсу	An essay-project - курсова робота /course paper/
A second-year student - студент другого курсу	A credit - залік
A third-year student - студент третього курсу	A graduation project - дипломна робота
A full time department - денне відділення	To enter the University - поступати в університет
A part-time department - вечірнє відділення	A rector - ректор
A correspondence department - заочне відділення	A vice-rector - проректор
Philology - філологія	A dean - декан
Philosophy - філософія	The head of department - завідувач кафедри
Ecology - екологія	A professor - професор
Economics - економіка	A reader - доцент
Research - дослідження	A senior lecturer - старший викладач
A rector - ректор	A tutor - викладач наставник
A vice-rector - проректор	A student - студент
A dean - декан	A University graduate - випускник університету
	To graduate from the University - закінчити університет

<p>The A full time department - денне відділення</p> <p>A part-time department - вечірнє відділення</p> <p>A correspondence department - заочне відділення</p> <p>To take an exam - здавати екзамен</p> <p>To give an exam - приймати екзамен</p> <p>Re-examination - перездача екзамена</p> <p>To fail in exam - не здати екзамен, "провалитися"</p> <p>Free education - безплатна освіта</p> <p>A primary education - початкова освіта</p> <p>head of department - завідуючий кафедрою</p>	<p>A tuition fee - плата за навчання</p> <p>A scholarship, grants - стипендія</p> <p>On vacation - на канікулах</p> <p>An entrance examination - вступний екзамен</p> <p>A final examination - випускний екзамен</p> <p>To do well at an exam - успішно здати екзамен</p> <p>Selective examinations - відбірні екзамени</p> <p>Educational opportunities - можливість отримати освіту</p> <p>A nursery education - дошкільна освіта</p> <p>Vocational education - професійно-технічна освіта</p>
--	--

Exercise 1

Read the text. Make up a plan.

Exercise 2

Role-play the following situation:

1. Ви зустрічаєте приятеля, який став студентом Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка.
2. Ваш приятель-іноземець розпитує Вас про навчання в університеті.

Topic 5

English

English is the language of international communication in many areas of life: trade, air, and sea transport, tourism, sport and entertainment. More and more people also need English for studying at universities and colleges. New ideas in science, technology and medicine happen so quickly that it is impossible and very expensive to translate everything into different languages. So most things are published in English, and if you want to keep up with the latest ideas in any subject, you need English.

Millions of people around the world want to learn English. Many of them come to Britain to study at language schools, especially in the summer. There are thousands of different schools. They offer courses for children, teenagers and adults. There are courses in General English, Technical English, Business English and so on.

You should always try to find out as much information as possible before you choose a school. In particular, you should try to talk to other students from your own country who have been to a language school to find out what you should expect.

If you go to a language school, you should try to speak English as much as possible. Students usually stay with a local family. This is a good opportunity to improve your English and to learn a lot about everyday life. You should also try to mix with students from other countries. This will help you with your English, and will also show you how important English is for international communication.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. Have you ever been to a language school in Britain?
2. Where can you learn English in our country?
3. Why is English important in our country?
4. Do people come to our country to learn Ukrainian? Why?

5. Would you like to teach Ukrainian/ English?

Exercise 2

1. Make a project about English.

Here are some areas that you could research and write about.

A/ English in the world.

- Why is English an important language?
- In which countries is English spoken?
- How is English used in international communication?
- What kinds of jobs do you need English for?
- Find some examples of English used in our own country. Why is English used?
- What do you think about the international role of English?

-

B/ English in my life.

- Do you ever use English outside the classroom? When? What for?
- What contacts do you have with English?
- Have you ever been to an English-speaking country?
- Do you listen to songs in English? Do you watch films or TV programmes in English?
- Do any other members of your family speak English?
- What do you think you will use English for in the future?

2. Illustrate your project with maps, pictures and examples.

MODUL 2

Topic 6

Drohobych

Drohobych is a town of a regional subordination, a district center situated at the foothills of the Carpathians. There is no reliable source testifying to the exact time of its foundation but as far back as the time of Kyiv Rus' it was known as a center of salt mining. According to a wide-spread version there was a settlement Bych by name which was burnt down by the Polovtsi and Druhyi /another/ Bych appeared on its site which is believed to be the stem of its today's name Drohobych. In 1350 the town being part of the Halician land was seized by Polish feudal lords. But the Drohobychers didn't submit to their conquerers. The native population upheld their traditions, enriched their native language and culture.

By the 15th century Drohobych became rather important cultural center. This, in particular, testifies to the name of Yuri Cotermak/1450-1504/ called later Yuri Drohobych, a graduate from Craciv University, Doctor of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, rector of the Bologna University, the first Ukrainian author of book printed in Rome.

The Drohobychers added a glorious page to the Ukrainian people's liberation war of 1648-1654 under the leadership of Bohdan Khmelnytskyi. In 1648 townspeople called up a Peasant-Cossack detachment to help them fight the magnates. In the 18th century the Drohobychers took an active part in the Opryshky movement.

After the partition of the feudal Poland Drohobych became part of Austria. During the revolution of 1848-1849 the city witnessed revolution against the Austria authorities. Drohobych takes pride in the fact that it was there that Ivan Franko, the great Ukrainian writer, revolutionary, democrat and public man, left in 1878 the classic school, also attended by two other well-known Ukrainian writers- V.Stefanyk, L.Martovych.

From the mid-19th century the working of ozokerite and later on the extraction of oil and gas was started not far from Drohobych . As part of Western Ukraine Drohobych was joined to Soviet Ukraine in the fall of 1939.

On the 22 of June, 1941 the peaceful life was interrupted by fascist Germany treacherous attack on the USSR. On the first of July the fascists invaded the town.

Over 37 months of their control they shot about 15.000 citizens. Many people were taken off to hard labour in fascist Germany. The town was rather destroyed. On August 6, 1944 the troops of the 4th

Ukrainian Front liberated the town from the fascists. The life of Drohobych in post-war time is filled with selfless creative labour.

Today Drohobych is one of the major industrial centers of Precarpathia. As an industrial center it can boast of the Oil Refinery, Autoplast works, Drill Plant, Sewing Factory, large Brick Works and other enterprises. It has a highly developed oil-processing, chemical, engineering, food and light industries.

Drohobych is an important cultural and educational center. The town has the University named after Ivan Franko, oil-processing and mechanical engineering technical schools, a music school, one cooperative-trade and three vocational schools, 18 secondary schools, and a sport school. The Regional Music and Drama Theatre named after Yuri Drohobych, city and district Prosvita Houses, some clubs, a cinema, over 16 libraries and Historical Museum of Local Studies function in the town now. During many years new residential districts sprang up, administrative and civil buildings were erected.

If a visitor finds himself in our town and wants to see the places of interest he begins to do our town with places like Zvarytska, Horishnia Brama, Vytivska Hora Street, the monuments to Shevchenko, Franko, Mitskevych, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Eternal Flame and others.

Supplementary word- list

A museum - музей	A car park - автостоянка
A circus - цирк	A taxi stand - стоянка таксі
A gallery - галерея	A road - дорога
A theatre - театр	A bus stop - автобусна зупинка
A cinema - кінотеатр	A hospital - лікарня
A hotel - готель	A church - церква
An information desk - довідкове бюро	A park - парк
A shop - магазин	A post-office - пошта
A restaurant - ресторан	Traffic lights - світлофор
A police station - міліцейський участок	A subway - підземний перехід
A bridge - міст	A tube, underground - метро
A city library - міська бібліотека	A crossing - перехід
A bank - банк	A crossroad - перехрестя
A market - ринок	A pavement - тротуар
A monument - пам'ятник	A shoe repair - ремонт взуття
A column - колона	A hairdresser - жіноча перукарня
A memorial - меморіал	A barber - чоловіча перукарня
A plaque - меморіальна дошка	A dry cleaning - хімчистка
An exhibition - виставка	A laundry - пральня
A fountain - фонтан	A chemistry - аптека
A picture gallery - картинна галерея	A cemetery - цвинтар
A chapel - каплиця	A dome - купол
A bell tower - дзвіниця	A tower - башта
An icon - ікона	A palace - палац
	A cathedral - собор

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. Who founded Drohobych? When?
2. What can we see in Drohobych's main street?
3. Which of the monuments is never without flowers at its feet?
4. Are there many churches in town?
5. What places of interest would you like to see and visit in Drohobych?

Exercise 2

Make a project:

- about your native town (village)

- about the biggest city of your region

Topic 7

The Geographical Position of Ukraine

Ukraine is a sovereign state in the central part of Europe. Its total area is 604.000 square kilometers. Ukraine stretches for almost 900 km. from North to South and for over 1300 km. from East to West.

95% of Ukrainian territory is flat and the rest of it is mountainous.

The Ukrainian Carpathian and the Crimean mountains make up those 5% of its area. They are of a middle height and belong to rather old mountain system. The Carpathians lie in the West of Ukraine. They are very picturesque, covered with forests and grass with numerous rivers and brooks, beautiful lakes and rocks. The highest peak of Ukraine, Hoverla is situated there. It is 2.600 meters high. The Crimean Mountains are very picturesque too. They occupy the Southern Coast of the Black Sea in the Crimean peninsula.

Forests take up only 14% of Ukrainian territory. Oaks, birches, willows, birches, elms, pine-trees, fir-trees are the most widely spread kinds of trees. Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The largest rivers of Ukraine are: the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Buh, the Donets. The Dnieper is a ship-going river. It is 2.295km. long. Altogether there are approximately 130 rivers in Ukraine and over 300 natural lakes.

The climate of Ukraine is rather continental. Ukraine lies in the belt of temperate climates. The flat territory of Ukraine makes possible for maritime continental arctic and tropical air masses to move freely. Because of this the climate changes occur gradually. So we have frosty winters and rainy summers.

The rich soils and temperate climate are favourable to the agriculture of Ukraine.

The geographical position of Ukraine is very favourable to the development of its relations with other countries throughout the world.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. Where is Ukraine situated?
2. What area does Ukraine cover?
3. What are the main rivers of Ukraine?
4. What are the main cities in Ukraine?
5. What seas is Ukraine washed by?
6. What do you know about winter and summer in Ukraine?

Exercise 2

Read the text. Make up a plan.

Exercise 3

Written composition:

Continue this story: I was born in one of the ...

Topic 8

Kyiv

Kyiv is located on both banks of the Dnieper. According to an old legend, the city was founded by three brothers - Kyi, Shchek, Khoryv and their sister Lybid'. The city has been called by name of one of the brothers- Kyi. Even now, on the bank of the Dnieper, one may see a graceful boat with the legendary founders of Kyiv- the skillful hands of masters have immortalized the ancient legend.

Kyiv is a city of picturesque contrasts: the high hills with steep slopes and the smoothly-sloping spaces of the Dnieper valley, the densely populated blocks and the vast tracks of parks, the wide avenues and the cosy side-streets submerged in greenery, the ancient churches and the new dwelling areas. Since antique times, the city was divided into two parts: the Upper town located upon the hills

where the princely towers were rising and cupolas of churches were shining, and the Lower town /Podol/ - the trading and handicraft center.

The Saint Sophia Cathedral is the most valuable monument of the Upper town, was founded in 1037 by Yaroslav the Wise. For many years the cathedral was not only the main Christian temple of ancient Rus' and the residence of metropolitans, but also the center of political and cultural life of the country. Here great princes were crowned, here foreign ambassadors were received. Yaroslav the Wise was the first prince to be buried here/1054/. Nowadays Kyiv is a large political, industrial, scientific and cultural centre. Its population is about 3000000.

Kyiv has a well-developed industry. Its factories and plants produce sea and river transport vessels, air liners, computers, motorcycles, consumer goods. Kyiv is also one of the largest scientific centre. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and many research institutes are famous for their discoveries. More than 10000 students study at Kyiv Shevchenko National University. There are over 20 higher educational establishments in Kyiv.

Kyiv is also the centre of political life in Ukraine. All major political events take place here.

Kyiv is the largest ancient centre of national Ukrainian culture. There are 20 museums, 1300 libraries, 41 theatres, 121 parks.

The Golden Gate is located not far from the St. Sophia Cathedral, was built in the 11th century as the main entrance into the town.

The Kyivo - Pecherska Lavra monastery was founded in 1051 when the first monks settled in caves on the bank of the Dnieper. The activities of the monastery have played a great role in the development of the culture and painting of Ancient Rus', in the spread of written language. Located at present on the Lavra's territory are about 40 monuments of architecture of the 11-19th centuries- the Trinity Church over the Gate, the Church of All Saints, the Big Bell Tower.

Volodymyr introduced and established Christianity in Rus' is placed on the high bank of the Dnieper, on Volodymyrska Hirka /Volodymyr Hill/.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. What is the capital of Ukraine?
2. When was Kyiv founded?
3. What historical places are there in Kyiv?
4. Is Kyiv the center of Ukrainian culture?
5. Which theatre has one of the best opera and ballet companies?
6. Are the performances staged at the Ivan Franko Drama Theatre always a success?
7. Where is Kyiv situated?
8. Whose name does Kyiv bear?
9. What is Kyiv nowadays?
10. What can you say about the cultural establishments in Kyiv?

Exercise 2

Make a project:

- Sightseeing of Kyiv
- The Kyivo-Pecherska Lavra

Topic 9

Education in Ukraine

The system of secondary education in Ukraine includes primary forms, junior and senior secondary forms.

Children usually go to school at the age of 6 or 7. There are some pre-school institutions, like nursery schools or kindergartens, but they are not obligatory. Primary forms comprise 1 to 4. Junior secondary forms comprise 5 to 9 forms. After the 9th form children can enter technical schools of different types. Those who want to enter higher educational institutions should complete 10 – 11 forms. Students can also enter higher educational institutions after graduating from specialized colleges or lyceums. They prepare students in different fields, whether the humanities or the sciences. Some of them are organized under the authorities of higher educational establishments. The system of higher educational is presented by universities, polytechnic institutes or specialized institutes. Universities offer a five-year course of study and usually have from six to twelve departments. Institutes train specialists for industry, agriculture and economy. Most of them have been conferred the status of Academy or University recently. Students are also offered post-graduate education and scientific research work.

Nowadays due to the state of our national economy not many young people are engaged in the research work. But still in some fields of science there are outstanding discoveries and research papers. Some universities and institutes have refresher courses. Recently a great number of private educational establishments have appeared. Some institutions have fee-paying groups or departments. The students may get education there at the same high level as in the state institutions.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. What does the system of secondary education in Ukraine include?
2. At what age do children go to school?
3. What is the system of higher education presented by?
4. Whom do the institutes train?
5. Do we have private educational establishments in Ukraine?

Exercise 2

Role-play the following situation:

1. Ви зустрічаєте давнього приятеля вашого батька, який був студентом Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка і розпитуєте його про систему освіти у ті часи
2. Ваш приятель-іноземець розпитує Вас про початкову освіту в Україні.

Topic 10

Holidays in Ukraine

The most important holiday of Ukraine is the Day of Independence, which is celebrated on the 24th of August. On this day in 1991 the independence of Ukraine was proclaimed and the Ukrainian people began to build a new society.

We always celebrate this date.

We also celebrate the 9th of May - Victory Day - every year.

The New Year Eve, Christmas, Easter are also celebrated in Ukraine. Everyone likes the New Year Eve. We usually buy a New Year tree, decorate our house with garlands, send postcards to our relatives and friends, wishing them joy and happiness. Christmas is the day when Jesus Christ was born. Easter is the day when Jesus Christ resurrected. On this day we go to a church service, bake Easter cakes and paint boiled eggs.

The first of May - is the day of solidarity of the workers of the world. On the 8th of March we celebrate the Women's Day. We congratulate our mothers, sisters, friends, teachers.

In this country people usually invite their friends to their homes, or visit their relatives and friends, or just stay at home with the family on holidays. On these days we lay the table, dance and sing, have a lot of fun.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. When is the holiday of Ukrainian Independence celebrated?
2. What are the most popular Ukrainian holidays?
3. What is the way of celebrating the New Year holiday?
4. When is the Christmas holiday observed in Ukraine? Is it the same day as in Great Britain and America?

Exercise 2

Make a project:

- main holidays in your country
- your favourite holiday

MODULE 3

Topic 11

My Future Profession

Finishing school is the beginning of the independent life for millions of school leavers. Many roads are open before them: technical schools, colleges and universities. But it is not an easy thing to choose a profession out of more than 2,000 existing in the world. Some pupils follow the advice of their parents, others can't decide even after leaving school.

As for me I made my choice long ago. I want to become a teacher of the Ukrainian language and literature. My choice of this occupation didn't come as a sudden flash. During all school years literature was my favourite subject. I have read a lot of books by Ukrainian and foreign writers. I understand that reading books helps people in self-education and in solving different life problems. My parents are also teachers and I know that teaching is a very specific and difficult job.

Teachers do not only teach their subjects. They develop their pupils' intellect, form their views and characters, their attitudes to life and to other people. It's a great responsibility. It's not as easy as it may seem at first. But I think that love for children combined with the knowledge I'll get at the University would be quite enough to succeed in my work.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. Is finishing school the beginning of the independent life for school leavers?
2. What do you want to be?
3. Are you going to follow the advice of your parents?
4. Why do you want to be a teacher?
5. What do you do for that? Where are you going to continue your education?

Exercise 2

Written composition:

Continue this story: I'd like to be a ...

Topic 12**The Geographical Position of Great Britain**

The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The Isles consist of 2 large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 244, 000 square kilometers.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south.

The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England, Wales, and Scotland.

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England almost along its middle, the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest British mountains. Ben Nevis, the highest peak of the Highlands, is only 1, 343m. high.

Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers, it is over 300km. long. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersy, Tyne, and Bristol Avon.

The warm currents in the Atlantic ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. The climate of Great Britain is mild.

Great Britain is highly-developed industrial country. The older fields of industry are shipbuilding, coal-mining, textile, metallurgical industries and the newer ones are electronics and electrical engineering, chemical, aircraft, automobile industries.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Cardiff. Oxford and Cambridge are called University towns.

The population of Great Britain is 57 million people. Languages spoken: English, Gaelic, Welsh.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. The Queen is formally the head of the state. But in fact the country is ruled by the Parliament consisting of 2 Houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Prime Minister is the head of the Government.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What seas is Great Britain washed by?
3. Is Great Britain a mountainous country?
4. What does Great Britain consist of?
5. What do you know about political system of Great Britain?

Exercise 2

Read the text. Make up a plan.

Topic 13

London

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is an ancient city, it grew up around the first point where Roman invaders found the Thames narrow enough to build a bridge.

Over 8 million people live in London. Sightseeing tours in London usually start in Trafalgar Square. It's the center of London and the best starting point for anybody's tour of the English capital. Tourists are particularly impressed by the Nelson Column there in the center of the square. From Trafalgar Square you can go along down Whitehall and see the Houses of Parliament which stretch along the Thames' North Bank. Big Ben, the famous clock, is in one of the Towers. Near the Parliament there is Westminster Abbey, an old beautiful chapel. The south side of the Abbey is called the Poet's Corner where famous British writers and poets lie: Chaucer, Charles Dickens, Tennyson, Thomas Hardy, Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Burns, Thackeray,

London consists of three parts: the rich West End, the poor East End and the City- its financial center. The biggest department stores, offices and banks can be found there; the City and the West End are the heart of the capital.

One of the best known museums is the British Museum with its library, reading room. One of the greatest monuments is Saint Paul's Cathedral, which is the Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece. The well-known architect of that day, he took part in rebuilding the city after the Great Fire of London.

London is full of parks and green spaces Hyde Park is the largest park in London, which is famous for its Speaker's Corner.

In London all kinds of vehicles ride up and down the streets: double-decker buses, lorries, vans, taxis, private cars. Besides, the oldest underground railway system called "tube" is one of the largest in the world.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. What is your native town/city/? Do you like it? Give the reason.
2. When was London founded?
3. Who turned London into a sizable port and important trading center?
4. What is the population of London?
5. Why is London one of the most famous capital cities of the world?
6. What part of London is the richest one?
7. What district is inhabited by the poor?
8. What river flows through London?
9. What places of interest are there in London?
10. What Abbey is situated near the Houses of Parliament?
11. Have you ever been to London?

Exercise 2

Make a project:

- Sightseeing of London

Exercise 3

Written composition

Continue this story: Two years ago I visited my aunt. She lives in London....

Topic 14

Education in Great Britain

In Great Britain children begin go to school at age of five. First they study at infant schools. In these schools they learn to draw with coloured pencils and paints. They also make figures out of plasticine and work with paper and glue. They play much because they are very young. Later they begin to learn letters and read, write and count. At the age of seven English schoolchildren go to junior schools. They do many subjects: English and Maths, History and Music, Natural History and Drawing, Handicrafts, French and Latin. They do not go to school as early as we do, but they stay longer. The first lesson usually starts at 9 o'clock. There are 3 lessons with short breaks of 10 minutes between them and then an hour break for lunch. After lunch they have two more lessons which are over by half past three. If you have a look at an English pupil's school record, you will see that the marks in it differ from marks we have. Our schoolchildren get marks from 1 to 12. At English school there are marks from 1 up to 10 and some schools from 1 up to 100. Junior school ends at the age of 11 when pupils take the Eleven Plus examination and secondary school begins. At the age of 16 schoolchildren take their exams. Only 45 per cent continue full-time education after 16. The rest go to work or join employment training schemes.

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

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

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. When do children begin to go to school in Britain?
2. What schools do they study first?
3. When do children begin to go to junior schools?
4. What subjects do they study?
5. How many students continue with full-time education after 16?

Exercise 2

Make a project:

I'd like to study in England

Topic 15

UK Holidays

There are many holidays in Great Britain. The main holidays are Christmas and Bank holidays. Christmas is celebrated on the 25th of December and symbolizes the birthday of Jesus Christ. This day is marked by setting the fir-tree and decorating it with different toys and candles. Children wait for Santa Claus who comes to every house and brings presents. Going to bed children leave their stockings and shoes to receive presents the next morning.

There are a lot of parties organized by people to celebrate this wonderful holiday. Young people like to spend it together in good companies. There is a lot of fun and jokes on that day. Meeting the New Year's Eve is held in the family circle in England. Some people in Scotland go outside and meet New Year in squares singing songs or dancing. The first man coming to you after the New Year Eve may bring you luck, especially if he comes with a piece of bread and coal. Bread symbolizes wealth and coal - warmth. Children like this holiday very much.

They go from house to house, sing songs and congratulate people. People treat them to candies or give them little money.

Bank holidays are celebrated four times a year. This day is a day-off for everybody because all banks and all offices are closed.

Englishmen spend this holiday in the country.

There are also great fairs with a lot of goods for sale, with fun, jokes and choosing the Pearl Queen and King. The Pearl Queen and King are people at the fair who have the most unusual costume with a lot of pearl buttons on it.

There are many other holidays in Great Britain.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. What public holidays are there in Great Britain?
2. What kind of celebration the New Year holiday is observed in Great Britain?
3. When do English people celebrate Easter?
4. When do English people celebrate Bank Holidays?
5. How do English people celebrate Christmas Day?

Exercise 2

Make a project:

- main holidays in Great Britain
- English favorite holiday

MODULE 4

Topic 16

The United States of America

The United States of America is one of the largest countries in the world. There are fifty states and the district of Columbia.

The USA lies in the central part of the North American continent between the two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific ocean to the west. Thus ships can sail from the USA ports to the Indian Ocean by way of either the Pacific or the Atlantic. Canada to the north and friendly Mexico to the south are the only countries bordering the USA.

The USA consists of three separate parts. They are the Hawaiian Islands, situated in central part of the Pacific Ocean, Alaska separated by the Canadian territory and the rest major part of the USA. The states differ very much in size, population and economical development.

The USA is a country of great diversity. It is due to its geography, the weather, the landscape and the way of living.

The Great Rocky Mountains run north and south. Some of them form a divide between rivers that flow westward and those that flow toward the Atlantic Ocean or its arm, the Gulf of Mexico.

East of that divide are two of the world's longest rivers. One is the famous Mississippi. The Missouri, one of the Mississippi's many long branches, is about that long too.

There are many big cities and towns in the USA. New York, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles are the biggest of them.

The USA is a highly developed industrialized country. It has very powerful industries, advanced technologies and science.

The USA is a federal republic . In the White House the president carries out his many duties as head of the executive branch of the government. He appoints cabinet members. Not far from the White House stands the Capitol. Here are the Congress, the legislative branch of the government, meets to take laws to govern the country. The Senate and the House of Representatives form the Congress.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What are the main mountains in the USA?
3. What are the main rivers in the USA?
4. What kind of country is the USA?
5. How many states are there in the USA?

Exercise 2

Read the text. Make up a plan.

Topic 17

Washington

Washington is the capital of the USA was founded in 1791. The city is called after the first president of the USA, General George Washington. It is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district of Columbia is outside the jurisdiction of any state and subjects only to the control of the Federal Congress.

The tallest structures in Washington are the Capitol, which houses the Congress and the Washington Monument. The oldest building in the city is the White House, the official residence of the President. It is located in Pennsylvania Avenue. It was painted white after it was burned. Before the repainting it was called the President's House.

Washington has many monuments- Lincoln Memorial, Gefferson Memorial, Grant Memorial and many others.

The major attractions for the visitors are in the heart of Washington. Among them is the Smithsoman Institution that includes the National Museum of History and Technology, the National Museum of Natural History, the National Collection of Fine Arts. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden houses a rich collection of 19th and 20th century paintings and sculpture. The National Gallery of Art houses many of the world's finest works of art.

The Library of Congress contains million of books, manuscripts, prints and photos.

The streets are wide and long, most of them are called after states. Numbered streets run North and South, lettered - East and West.

The leading Universities are Georgetown University and George Washington University.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. What is the population of Washington?
2. Whose name was the city named after?
3. When was the capital founded?
4. What can you tell about the Capitol?
5. Do you know any places of interest in Washington?

Exercise 2

Make a project:

- Sightseeing of the capital of the USA

Topic 18

Education in the USA

The American system of school education differs from the systems in other countries. There are state public schools, private elementary schools and private secondary schools. Public schools are free and private schools are fee-paying. Each state has its own system of public schools. Elementary education begins at the age of six or seven, when a child goes to the first grade (form). At the age of sixteen schoolchildren leave elementary school and may continue at one of the secondary schools or high schools, as they call them.

The programme of studies in the elementary school includes English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural Sciences and, besides, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, Wood Metal Work, etc. Sometimes they learn a foreign language and general history. Beside giving general education some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture or who want to enter colleges or universities.

After graduating from secondary schools a growing number of Americans go on to higher education. The students do not take the same courses. During the first two years they follow a basic programme. It means that every student must select at least one course from each of the basic fields of study: English, Natural Sciences, Modern Languages, History or Physical Training. After the first two years every student can select subjects according to his professional interest.

The National Government gives no direct financial aid to the institutions of higher education. Students must pay a tuition fee. This creates a financial hardship for some people. Many students have to work to pay their expenses.

The Americans place a high value on education. That's why Kennedy said, "Our progress as a nation can be not swifter than our progress in education".

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

1. Does the American system of school education differ from the system in other countries?
2. What kind of schools are there in the USA?
3. Is it true that each state has its own system of public schools?
4. Is education in the USA general and compulsory for children?

Exercise 2

Role-play the following situation:

Ваш товариш рік навчався у американській школі. Попросіть його поділитися враженнями.

Topic 19

Holidays in the USA

There are a lot of holidays in the USA. Many of them are associated with the history of the nation. There are also some holidays that have come from the old colonial days.

The main holidays of the USA are New Year's Day, Easter, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

The New Year's Eve is a time for merriment. Most Americans spend this night with friends at home or in restaurants. Thousands of people gather in New York in Times Square to see the New Year in. The Tournament of Roses takes place in Pasadena, California, on January 1 each year. Prizes are given to the cities with the most unusual floral compositions. At Easter there is a tradition for people to buy new clothes. After church services many people take walks along the streets of their towns, wearing their new Easter hats and suits.

This is usually called the "Easter Parade".

Memorial Day comes on May 30. It is dedicated to the memory of those who died for America in different wars.

The national flags are put on the graves of soldiers on this day.

The fourth of July, an Independence Day, is the biggest national holiday of the USA. On this day in 1776 a document, known as the Declaration of Independence, was adopted. During this holiday American cities have parades, people shoot off fireworks in parks and fields.

Thanksgiving Day comes on the fourth Thursday of November. When the first settlers landed in America, their first year was very hard and 50 of 100 people died. But the Indians taught people how to plant corn and wild vegetables and in autumn they got a large harvest.

Thanksgiving Day was their holiday, the day of giving thanks to God.

It is a family holiday and Americans try to gather all family at home on this day.

There are also some holidays which are not celebrated nation-wide, but only by each state separately.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions

1. What are the most popular American holidays?
2. What do you know about Thanksgiving day?
3. What is the most important event of the day?
4. When do they celebrate Halloween?

Exercise 2

Make a project:

- main holidays in the USA
- favorite holiday of American children

Festivals. Ukrainian Christmas

Among the Ukrainians, wherever they may be, Christmas is the most poetic and colourful festival. Christmas celebrations make a blend of time-honoured traditions, folk customs and of course, religious rites.

Christmas eve, centering around family and agricultural modes of life, is the most important part of Christmas. Its main feature is the evening meal called "Holy Supper". According to custom, all members of the family reunion.

The supper on Holy Night greatly differs from other evening meals: it has twelve Lenten dishes symbolic of Christmas Eve, the twelve Apostles who gathered with Jesus Christ at the Last Supper. The dishes are prepared with a cooking oil, omitting all animal fat, milk and milk products, because Christmas is preceded by pylypivka, a fasting period which ends after Christmas midnight. The family table is set according to time-honoured custom-it is strewn with a handful of fine hay, and all over it is spread the best tablecloth usually hand woven.

As soon as the first star appears in the sky the master of the family brings a sheaf of wheat/rye or oats/ called "didukh", greets his family with traditional salutations and places it in the corner of the room. It remains standing there till the New Year and than it is taken out and burnt. In town this tradition is modified: the sheaf is replaced with a few stalks in a vase. Besides the master brings in a huge bundle of straw and strews it on the floor.

The family gather around the festive table. Holy Supper begins with the Lords Prayer and than a thanksgiving grace suitable to the occasion. The first dish is kutia - a preparation of cooked wheat dressed with honey, ground poppy seeds and chopped nuts, raisins. Kutia is followed by such dishes as pickled herrings, pickled mushrooms, bor-shch with mushrooms, holubts'i, cabbage dumplings, stewed dried fruit, Christmas pastries, dough-nuts. Everyone must have at least a taste of each dish.

Christmas in Great Britain

Most people in Britain see Christmas as the major festival of the year - an occasion for parties, giving and receiving gifts, eating and drinking and generally have fun.

Many non-religious traditions associated with Christmas are in fact not very old, dating back to the 19th century. These are mostly for children. On Christmas Eve, children hang stockings at the end of their beds or even over the fireplace. They are told that Father Christmas or Santa Claus, arrives at night from the North Pole on his flying sleigh pulled by flying reindeer, climbs down the chimney and fills each stocking with presents. The children open their presents - put there secretly by their parents - on Christmas mornings

Lunch is the most important point on Christmas day. The traditional lunch consists of roast turkey with vegetables followed by Christmas pudding, which is made of dried fruit and brandy. Sometimes a coin is put in the pudding as a surprise. Religious observance has declined in Britain, but many people still go to church at Christmas - to a midnight mass on Christmas Eve or to a morning service on Christmas Day.

New Year's Day or Hogmany

People all over Britain celebrate the passing of the old year and the coming of the new. In Scotland, Hogmany - as it is called there is almost as important as Christmas. The Scots take New Year's Eve very seriously and everyone unwise enough to try to sleep at midnight is likely to be woken up by a band of "first footers". First footers go from house to house after midnight carrying lumps of coal / seen as symbols of good luck/ and they expect a glass of whiskey in each house they visit.

Jingle bells

Dashing through the snow
In a one-horse open sleigh,
O'er the fields we go,
Laughing all the way;
Bells on bob-tail ring,
Making spirits bright;
What fun it is to ride and sing
A sleighing song tonight!
Chorus:
Jingle bells! Jingle bells!
Jingle all the way!
Oh, what fun it is to ride
In a one-horse open sleigh! 2/

A day or two ago
 I thought I'd take a ride
 And soon Miss Fannie Bright
 Was sitting by my side.
 The horse was lean and lank,
 Misfortune was his lot,
 He got into a snow-drift bank,
 And we? We got upsot!

So, now the moon is bright,
 Enjoy it while you're young;
 Invite your friends tonight
 To sing this sleighing song; Just get a bob-tailed nag,
 And give him extra feed
 Then hitch him to an open sleigh,
 -And crack! You'll take the lead.

Silent night

Silent night, holy night!
 All is calm, all is bright,
 Round you Virgin mother and child.
 Holy infant so tender and mild,
 Sleep in heavenly peace./2/

Silent night, holy night!
 Shepherds first saw the light,
 Heard resounding clear and long,
 Far and near the angel song;
 Christ the saviour is here./2/

All Fool's day

Normally called "April Fool's Day", this day falls on 1, April .It is a day when you can light-heartedly make fools of your friends, family and colleagues by playing tricks on them. People send messages intended to mislead, offer fake food.

Easter

The built-up to Easter begins on Shrove Tuesday. This is a day before Ash Wednesday - the beginning of the 40 days of Lent. On Shrove Tuesday it is the custom to cook and eat pancakes. This is symbolic of using eggs, milk and flour in this case-in readiness for Lent, traditionally a time of fasting and abstinence. Nowadays very few British people actually fast at Lent, but many use it as a time to try to give up something they know is bad for them, such as chocolate, alcohol or cigarettes.

Although Easter is the most important festival in the Christian calendar, the majority of the British public pay much attention to Christmas with its tradition of present giving, eating and drinking.

Good Friday and Easter Monday are bank holidays, and the other financial institutions, offices and shops are closed on these days. Most children are given an Easter egg - made of chocolate and often filled with sweets or a small gift. Tradition says that these eggs are delivered by the Easter Bunny and it is a popular game for the children to hunt for small eggs concealed around the house or garden. Fish is traditionally eaten on Good Friday and Easter cake is an iced fruit cake with a marzipan ring on the top.

May Day

May Day is not celebrated in Britain to the same extent that it is in many other countries. It became a public holiday only in relatively recent years and falls on the first Monday of May. In previous centuries, May Day, which marked the spring festival, was a potent pagan symbol and was widely celebrated. Today, in many towns and villages you can still find remnants of the old traditions. Often a local girl is chosen and crowned "Queen of May", and people dance round a May Pole- a tall pole with coloured ribbons attached to the top- on the village green. However May Day is chiefly celebrated as simply a day off by the majority of the working population. At the end of the month there is another public holiday called Whitsun which was originally a holiday to celebrate the religious festival of Pentecost.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Replace the italicized nouns by the personal pronouns in the Nominative or Objective Case:

1. *The girls* are playing tennis. 2. I saw *the girls* in the park. 3. Put *the books* on the shelf. 4. *The books* are on the shelf. 5. We have seen *the film*. 7. *The film* is very interesting. 7. My *sister* went to the post-office. 8. I am waiting for my *sister*. 9. We listened to the teacher with great interest. 10. The *teacher* explains a new grammar rule.

Exercise 2. Insert personal pronouns in the necessary case:

On my way home I met Peter and told ... about the trip. 2. I need this book badly. I can't prepare my report without ... 3. I don't know the way to the railway station. Couldn't you show it to...? 4. We are going to spend the summer in the country. Will you join ...? 5. Wait for us at the bus stop.... shall be back in no time. 6. If you give me your address, ... shall write to ... 7. I know this woman. ... works at the factory with my mother. 8. If I see Helen, I'll ask ... to ring up tomorrow. 9. I like this radio set very much. Where did you buy ...? 10. You are to be here at 7. We'll be waiting for

Exercise 3. Paraphrase the following sentences as in the models:

A. Model: *This is my coat.*— *This coat is mine.*

1. This is our school. 2. This is my note-book. 3. This is your desk. 4. This is his bicycle. 5. This is her bag. 6. This is their classroom. 7. This is our bus. 8. This is her suggestion.

B. Model: *Your room is large. Jane's room is larger.*—

Jane's room is larger than yours. 1. My watch is good. Your watch is better. 2. My pen is bad. His pen is worse. 3. Their house is old. Our house is newer. 4. His camera is dear. Nick's camera is dearer. 5. Her story is interesting. Her friend's story is more interesting. 6. Our teacher is young. Your teacher is younger.

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with some or any:

I have ... English books. Are there ... arm-chairs in the room? There isn't ... chalk in the classroom. There is ... milk in the jug. Mother has bought ... butter. There aren't... mistakes in my dictation. There are ... lakes in this district. Have you ... relatives in Kiev? I've readEnglish stories this month. Have you.... French newspapers?

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

Have you got any English books? Are there any pictures on the walls of your room? Are there any trees in front of your house? Can any of your friends speak German? Have you read any English books this year? Did you receive any letters yesterday? Did you find anybody in your classroom when you came to school today? Is there anything on your table now? Did you invite anybody to your last birthday party? Did anybody invite you to dinner last week? Is there anything in your pocket now?

Exercise 6. Replace the pronoun *any* and its derivatives by *no* or its derivatives making other necessary changes:

Model: / *haverft any German books.*— *I have no German books. She doesn't know anything.*— *She knows nothing.*

1. The little boy hasn't any toys. 2. There isn't any water in the jug. 3. There aren't any fruit trees in the park. 4. We haven't any classes on Sunday. 5. It was so dark that we couldn't see anything. 6. We haven't learned any new words this week. 7. She did not ask anyone to help her. 8. I didn't see anyone there. 9. I didn't know anything about it. 10. There wasn't any theatre in our town before the revolution.

Exercise 7. Paraphrase the sentences using the indefinite pronoun *one* as in the model:

Model: *It is necessary for everyone to go in for sports.*— *One must go in for sports.* 1. It is necessary to be careful while crossing the road. 2. It is necessary to read newspapers every day. 3. It is possible to find any book in this library. 4. It is impossible to master a foreign language without working hard. 5. It is impossible to forget that day. 6. It is necessary to air the room before going to bed. 7. It is necessary to take that into consideration. 8. It was impossible to go for a walk yesterday; it was raining all day long.

Exercise 8. Use the pronoun *one* (*ones*) to avoid the repetition of the preceding noun:

Model: *The red pencil is sharper than the blue pencil.*— *The red pencil is sharper than the blue one.* 1. The new flat is more comfortable than the old flat. 2. The white dress is as nice as the yellow dress. 3. The brown shoes are as dear as the black shoes. 4. The thin book has as many pages as the thick book. 5. The cotton dress is not so dear as the silk dress. 6. This film is more interesting than that film. 7. I don't like this coat. Show me another coat. 8. The shop assistant showed me two suits of different colours. I chose the blue suit.

Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks with the pronouns *many*, *much*, *a lot of*, *lots of*, *plenty of*, *a good deal of*, *a great deal of*.

I've got... friends in this village. There was... snow on the ground last winter. Don't hurry. You've got... time. ... people think so. I didn't eat... for breakfast. She put so ... salt in the soup that nobody could eat it. He spends ... money on books. Has the town changed ...? Did he make ... mistakes in his dictation? My room has as ... windows as yours. We have ... fruit this summer. ... of what you say is true. There isn't ... water in the pond today. I haven't ... stamps from this country.

Exercise 10. Fill in the blanks with *few*, *little*, *a few*, *a little*:

I couldn't buy the coat because I had ... money left. Let us buy some ice-cream, I have ... money left. ... pupils speak English as well as she does. There were very ... people in the streets. We can't play because we have too ... time. Give me ... apples. They spent... days in the country and then returned to Kiev. Ask Ann to help you to translate the text; she knows French ... Mary works hard at her English. She makes ... mistakes in her speech. Can you lend me ... money?

Exercise 11. Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*:

1. We didn't buy ... flowers.
2. This evening I'm going out with ... friends of mine.
3. "Have you seen ... good films recently?" "No, I haven't been to the cinema for ages."
4. I didn't have ... money, so I had to borrow
5. Can I havemilk in my coffee, please?
6. I was too tired to do.....work.

7. You can cash these travelers cheques at... bank.
8. Can you give me ... information about places of interest in the town?
9. With the special tourist ticket you can travel on ... train you like.
10. If there are ... words you don't understand, use a dictionary.

Exercise 12. Complete the sentences with *some-*, *any-* + *-body/thing/where*

1. It was surprised to say
2. There'sat the door. Can you go and see who it is?
3. Does.... mind if I open the window?
4. I wasn't feeling hungry, so I didn't eat....
5. You must be hungry. Would you liketo eat?
6. Quick! Let's go. There's ... coming and I don't want. ..to see us.
7. Sally was upset about... and refused to talk to
8. This machine is very easy to use. ... can learn to use it in a very short time.
9. There was hardlyon the beach. It was almost deserted.
10. "Do you live.... near Jim?" "No, he lives in another part of town."
11. We slept in the park because we didn't haveto stay.
12. "Where shall we go on holiday?" "Let's gowarm and sunny."
13. They stay at home all the time. They never seem to go
14. Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost... ?
15. who saw the accident should contact the police.
16. Sue is very secretive. She never tells (2 words)

Exercise 13. Complete the sentences using *on my own/by myself etc.*

1. Did you go on holiday on.... ?
2. I'm glad I live with other people. I wouldn't like to live on ?
3. The box was too heavy for me to lift by
4. "Who was Tom with when you saw him?" "Nobody he was by
5. Very young children should not go swimming but,....
6. I don't think she knows many people. When I see her she is always by 7. I don't like strawberries with cream. I like them on
8. Do you like working with other people or do you prefer working by
9. We had no help decorating the flat. We did it completely on 10. I went out with Sally because she didn't want to go out on

Exercise 14. Complete each sentence using *myself/yourself etc.* with one of these words/in correct form/: *Blame burn cut enjoy express hurt put*

1. George.... while he was shaving this morning.
2. Bill fell down some steps but fortunately he didn't... badly.
3. It isn't her fault. She really shouldn't....
4. Please try and understand how I feel.....in my position.
5. They had a great time. They really
6. Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't....
7. Sometimes I can't say exactly what I mean. I wish I could.....better.

Exercise 15. Put in *myself/yourself/ourselves etc.* or *me/you/us etc.*

1. Julia had a great holiday. She enjoyed
2. It's not my fault. You can't blame
3. What I did was very wrong. I'm ashamed of....
4. We've got a problem. I hope you can help
5. "Can I take another biscuit?" "Of course, help
6. Take some money with.... in case you need it.
7. Don't worry about Tom and me. We can look after

- 8.1 gave them a key to our house so that they could let... in.
 9. When they come to visit us, they always bring their dog with

Exercise 16. Translate into English :

1. Вона може розповісти вам багато цікавого.
2. Тепер ти можеш іти гуляти, бо ти вже зробив всі уроки.
3. В таборі ми мусимо відпочивати годину чи дві після обіду, а потім ми можемо робити, що хочемо.
4. Я тепер не хворий, і мені можна виходити, але я не можу вийти, бо ще надто холодно.
5. Тобі слід було б прочитати "Пригоди Тома Сойєра".
6. Мій брат повинен через тиждень їхати на південь.
7. Чи можеш ти розмовляти по-французьки?

Exercise 17. Fill in some, any or no:

1. We haven't got ... milk. We can't make an omelette.
2. Bob always likes ... sugar in his coffee.
3. Poor Oliver was hungry. He wantedbread.
4. They haven't gotstamps. I can't post my letter.
5. He has got ... money. He can't spend his holidays in Switzerland any more and stay at luxury hotels.
6. There are ... schools in this street.
7. Are there ... pictures in your book?
8. There areflowers here in winter.
9. I can see ... children in the yard. They are playing.
10. Are therenew buildings in your street?
11. There are people in the park because it is cold.

Exercise 18. Translate into English :

1. Вона може розповісти вам багато цікавого.
2. Тепер ти можеш іти гуляти, бо ти вже зробив всі уроки.
3. В таборі ми мусимо відпочивати годину чи дві після обіду, а потім ми можемо робити, що хочемо.
4. Я тепер не хворий, і мені можна виходити, але я не можу вийти, бо ще надто холодно.
5. Тобі слід було б прочитати "Пригоди Тома Сойєра".
6. Мій брат повинен через тиждень їхати на південь.
7. Чи можеш ти розмовляти по-французьки?

Exercise 19. Translate into English:

1. Я нічого не сказав. Ані слова.
2. Усі хотіли одержати автограф Юрія Гагаріна.
3. Усе, що в мене є, належить тобі.
4. Чи є в їдальні хто-небудь?
5. У саду нікого немає.
6. Чи є у нашій кімнаті хто-небудь?
7. Там є хтось.
8. Там нікого немає.
9. Чи є в бібліотеці хто-небудь?
10. Чи є за занавіскою хто-небудь? — Ні, там нічого немає.
11. У сумці щось є.
12. Чи є в будинку хто-небудь? — Так, там хтось є.
13. Чи є під столом хто-небудь? — Так, там щось є.
14. Там нічого немає.
15. Чи є у кабінеті лікаря хто-небудь? — Ні, там нікого немає.
16. У нашій бібліотеці є деякі книжки англійською мовою.
17. Чи є у вашій бібліотеці які-небудь книжки Джека Лондона?
18. Мій дядько хоче мені щось сказати.
19. Наступного дня мій брат знав усіх.
20. Якщо ви захочете хто-небудь поїсти, йдіть до вагона-ресторану.
21. Розкажіть нам усе про вашу подорож.

Exercise 20. Fill in : some, any, no, the, a where necessary:

1. I'm afraid there's ... juice in ... fridge. Would you like ... lemonade? 2. My friends from Chicago can't speak ... foreign languages. 3. She bought ... new books yesterday. 4. Where are ... books which you brought from ... library yesterday? 5. Did you buy ... apples when you were at... shop? 6. We could not skate because there was ... snow on ... ice. 7. ... house must have ... windows. 8. Most people like ... music. 9. There was ... meat on Nick's plate and ... fish on Tom's. 10. We saw ... houses in the distance. 11. ... cats like ... milk. 12. They stopped in ... front of ... house where Tom lived. 13. I showed him ... way to ... station. 14. What is ... name of ... street in which you live? 15. I want to say ... words to your sister. 16. ... tea in this glass is cold. 17. ... sun was high in ... sky. 18. Oh, there are ... apples in ... vase: ... children have eaten all of them. Please put ... apples into ... vase. 19. Yesterday we had ... fish for dinner. 20. He gave me ... coffee. 21. I drank ... cup of ... coffee after ... dinner.

Exercise 21. Translate into English:

Небагато грошей, мало грошей, кілька стільців, мало стільців, кілька пісень, мало пісень, небагато веселощів, мало веселощів, мало хлопчиків, небагато води, кілька людей, мало води, мало повітря, мало столів, кілька хвилин, кілька кішок, мало трави, небагато удачі, кілька днів, мало роботи, небагато солі, кілька ложок, мало світла, мало вікон, кілька машин, небагато цукру, мало яєць, мало сиру.

Exercise 22. Give the plural of the following nouns:

cap, task, port, pipe, lake; comb, pig, hand, song, tube, name, meal, glove, room; day, letter, door, opera; country, city, duty, industry; life, leaf, shelf, loaf; potato, Negro, photo, zero; dress, bus, wish, rose, fox, page.

Exercise 23. Give the singular of the following nouns:

lips, logs, rabbits, painters, lines, times, slopes, kites, passes, phrases, types, dishes, countries, melodies, lorries, calves, wives, halves, knives, heroes, cargoes.

Exercise 24. Change the number of the italicized nouns and make all other necessary changes:

1. The *child* is playing in the yard. 2. The *story* was very interesting. 3. We came up to the *woman* who was working in the garden. 4. The *match* will be held in Kiev. 5. The *goose* is in the yard. 6. The *lorry* passed by. 7. The *tomato* is ripe. 8. The *book* is on the shelf. 9. This *watch* was made in Penza. 10. The cat caught *a mouse*.

Exercise 24. Paraphrase the following word combinations:

Models: *the shore of the lake* — *the lake shore*, *holidays in winter* — *winter holidays*, *a house made of bricks* — *a brick house*, *a plant producing tractors* — *tractor plant*

1. a gate made of iron;
2. a dress made of silk;
3. a town situated near the border;
4. a forest in which pines grow;
5. winds blowing from the west;
6. the leader of the party;
7. a gallery in which pictures are shown;

8. a strike in London;
9. a conference held in Paris;
10. a mistake in spelling;
11. diseases of liver;
12. the policy of the government;
13. a farm where chickens are raised;
14. the movement for peace.

Exercise 25. *Перекладіть на англійську мову, вживаючи присвійний відмінок:*

1. Очі у кішки зелені. 2. Іграшки дітей у великому ящику. 3. День народження мого батька у травні. 4. І що за збіг! Це улюблений торт і моєї мами. 5. Я люблю книги мого чоловіка. 6. Як звуть того молодого чоловіка? 7. Він показав мені листа своєї сестри. 8. Вона взяла ковзани свого брата. 9. Дайте мені зошити ваших учнів. 10. Принесіть речі дітей. 11. Учора діти знайшли пташине гніздо. 12. Це сім'я мого друга. Батько мого друга — інженер. Мати мого друга — вчителька. 13. Чия це сумка? — Це сумка Тома. 14. Чий це словник? — Це словник студентів. 15. Ви бачили книгу нашого вчителя? 16. Мені подобається почерк цього хлопчика. 17. Я чую голос моєї сестри. 18. Вона відчинила вікно і почула сміх і крики дітей. 19. Вона поставила мокрі чоботи хлопчиків біля печі. 20. Це бабусине крісло.

Exercise 26. *Spell the following numerals:*

5, 100, 73, 14, 2, 31, 46, 88, 97, 123, 4, 678, 777, 1050, 384, 2134, $1/7$, $2/9$, $1/5$, $3/8$, 0.8, 1.35.

Exercise 27. *Write the following dates:*

2.08.1954, 22.06.1999, 1.01.1928, 3.05.1715, 28.11.2002, 15.03.1511, 18.11. 1826.

Exercise 28. *Do the following sums:*

$123+46=...$; $23-16=...$; $34:2=...$; $5/8:2/3=...$; $6/8*5/9=...$; $0.6+1.67=...$
 $4.6*3=...$; $19.56:3.67=...$; $97*48=...$; $2/3+5/6=...$; $1/5-1/2=...$; $33+4:2=...$; $354:3.6-20=...$;
 $40+3-24=...$; $7*2=...$; $3.58-0.58=...$;
 $...$; $10.5*5:2=...$; $5-3:6=...$; $185-38=...$;

Exercise 29. *Read and write the following cardinal numerals:*

- a) 3; 13; 30; 4; 14; 40; 5; 15; 50; 2; 12; 20; 8; 18; 80.
- b) 21; 82; 35; 44; 33; 55; 96; 67; 79; 41; 53; 22.
- c) 143; 258; 414; 331; 972; 205; 101; 557; 999; 313.
- d) 1,582; 7,111; 3,013; 5,612; 2,003; 9,444; 4040.
- e) 15,500; 57,837; 45,971; 92,017; 65,331; 11,443.
- f) 235,142; 978,218; 106,008; 321,103; 627,344; 552,331.
- g) 1,352,846; 4,125,963; 35,756,394; 257,382,761.

Exercise 30. *Form, read and write ordinal numerals from the following:*

- a) 7; 4; 8; 9; 5; 12; 3; 2; 1; 13; 15; 11; 10.
- b) 20; 21; 30; 32; 40; 43; 50; 54; 60; 75; 80; 98.
- c) 100; 120; 125; 200; 230; 231; 300; 450; 563; 892.

Exercise 31. Read and write the following dates:

17/XII. 1812; 22/IV. 1990; 9/V. 1945; 23/11. 1928; 12/IV. 1961; 27/X. 1977; 30/XI. 1982.

Exercise 32. Answer the following questions:

1. How much is 17 plus 19?
2. How much is 25 plus 32?
3. How much is 120 plus 205?
4. How much is 13 minus 4?
5. How much is 200 minus 45?

Exercise 33. Read and write out in words the following common and decimal fractions:

- a) $1/7$; $1/5$; $1/9$; $1/3$; $1/12$; $1/15$; $1/25$; $3/8$; $2/5$; $4/7$; $9/23$; $3/4$; $5/9$; $1\frac{3}{40}$; $1\frac{3}{5}$; $2\frac{5}{7}$; $5\frac{1}{3}$; $4\frac{1}{6}$.
 b) 3.5; 2.34; 12.3; 52.51; 0.1; 0.25; 0.302; 132.054; 5.37; 6.4.

Exercise 34. Insert articles where necessary:

This is ... house. 2. This is ... house in which I live. 3. This is ... butter. 4. This is ... butter I bought for you. 5. My father is ... worker. 6. His father is ... worker who improved this machine. 7. This man is ... teacher I told you about. 8. Ann's mother is ... teacher. 9. His wife is... doctor, 10. His wife is ... doctor who treated my sister. 11. February is ... shortest month. 12. July is ... seventh month of the year. 13. It is ... Indian film. 14. It is ... film we discussed yesterday. 15. ... cow is ... domestic animal. 16. ... carrot is ... vegetable. 16. ... carp is ... fish.

Exercise 35. Insert articles where necessary:

1. This is ... good ... book. Take ... book from ... table. Put this ... book into ... bookcase, 2. ... weather is fine today. ... sky is blue. ... sun is shining brightly in ... blue ... sky. 3. This is ... boy. ... boy is at ... school. He is ... pupil. This ... boy is my ... brother's ... friend. He has ... cat, but he has no ... dog. He likes his ... cat. He gives ... cat ... milk every day. 4. Yesterday I received.....letter from my o>? friend. ... letter was interesting. 5. We live in... big house. I like ... house very much. 6. Are you ... worker? — No, I am ... student. 7. I like your ... beautiful ... flower. Give meflower, please. 8. My ... mother is at ... home. She is reading ... interesting ... book. 9. My ... father is not at... home. He is at... work. He is ... doctor. He is ... good ... doctor. He works at ... hospital. hospital is large.

Exercise 36. Insert articles where necessary:

1. There is ... park behind ... hospital. There are beautiful ... trees in ...o park. 2. There is good «o. film on TV this ... evening. I am going to watch it o 3. There is ... library between ... school and ... bank. There are ... English and German books in this ... library. 4. There is ... sofa in ... corner of ... room. 5. There are ... cushions on ... sofa. 6. There are ... books on ... shelf. Give me.... book, please. 7. Look into ... refrigerator. What can you see on ... shelves? — There is butter in butter dish. There is ... sausage, but there is no ... cheese. There are ... eggs and ... apples. There is ... orange, ... lemon, and ... jam in ... little vase. 8. There is ... juice in this ... cup. May I drink.....juice? 9. There are ... girls in ... yard, but I can see no ... boys. Where are ... boys? — Oh, all ... boys are playing football at... stadium. 10. There is ... peculiar charm in her voice.

Exercise 37. Insert articles where necessary:

1. « Where is ... bus station? — ... bus station is next to ... gas station. 2. There are two ... pets in ... house: ... cat and ... dog. 3. There is ... TV antenna on ... roof of ... 4. There is ... mailbox between ... building and ... bus stop. 5. There is ... big ... dog in ... front of ... fireplace. 6. Do you speak English at ... work or ... school? 7. She had ... bad ... day today. 8. I have ... colour TV set. ... TV set is on ... little table in ... corner of ... room. 9. There is ... book, ... pen, and ... paper on my ... writing desk. 10. My ... brother is ... teacher. He works at ... school.

Exercise 38. Give the plural of the following sentences:

1. This is a bird. 2. Is that also a bird? — No, it isn't. That is a cat. 3. Is that a good horse? — Yes, it is. 4. Is that cow big or small? — It is big. 5. This is an apple and that is a flower. 6. Where is the coin? — It is in the box. 7. What colour is the box? — It is green. 8. What is it made of? — It is made of wood. 9. What is that man? — He is a clerk. 10. Is he in the office? — Yes, he is. 11. Is that woman a typist? — No, she isn't. — What is she? — She is a doctor. 12. Is his brother at home? — Yes, he is. 13. This house has a balcony looking out on the street. 14. The architecture of this building is quite modern. 15. This is a new district of St. Petersburg. 16. There is a shop, a cinema and a theatre in the new district. 17. He is a retired worker. 18. I am a doctor. 19. We hear the sounds of a child's voice. 20. She is a nice girl.

Exercise 39. Insert articles where necessary. Retell the text:**GREAT BRITAIN**

... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland is situated on ... British Isles, the largest of which are ... Great Britain and ... Ireland. ... British Isles are separated from ... continental Europe by ... North Sea and ... English Channel, ... narrowest part of which, ... Strait of Dover, is 33 kms wide.

In ... west ... British Isles are washed by ... Atlantic Ocean ... Irish Sea separates ... Great Britain from ... Ireland.

... United Kingdom consists of ... England, ... Wales, ... Scotland and ... Northern Ireland.

... Northern part of ... island of ... Great Britain (... Scotland) is occupied by ... mountains which are called ... Highlands of ... Northern Scotland and ... Southern Uplands with ... Central Lowland of ... Scotland between them ... Highlands of ... Northern Scotland are divided into ... North-western Highlands and ... Grampians. ... highest mountain in Great Britain is ... Ben Nevis; it is situated in ... Grampians.

... Pennines are ... mountains situated in ... central part of ... Island of ... Great Britain, ... Pennines are separated from ... Southern Uplands by ... valley of ... river Tyne ... Tyne flows into ... North Sea.

... Wales is ... mountainous part of ... Great Britain. It is occupied by ... Cambrians. ... highest mountain in ... Cambrians is Snowdon.

... longest river in ... Great Britain is ... Severn. It rises in ... Cambrians and flows into Bristol Channel.

... Thames is not so long as ... Severn but it is ... most important river in ... Great Britain ... London, ... capital of ... United Kingdom, is situated on ... Thames.

Exercise 40. Give the comparative and the superlative degree of the following adjectives:

bright, hot, wide, easy, brave, good, active, nervous, fine, fat, bad, profitable, dirty, old, beautiful, thin, courageous.

Exercise 41. Answer the following questions:

1. Which month is longer: March or April? 2. Is Kiev larger than Minsk? 3. Which is the largest city in the Ukraine? 4. Which is the largest city in the United States of America? 5. Is the Black Sea deeper than the Caspian Sea? 6. Which is the deepest lake in the world? 7. When days are longer: in winter or in summer? 8. Which is the longest day of the year? 9. Which is the shortest month of the year? 10. When is it warmer: in April or in May? 11. When is it colder: in October or in November? 12. Which country is larger: England or the United States of America? 13. Which waited.... door remained closed. Somewhat angry, he turned to ... child and said:

"Didn't you say your mother was at home?"

"Yes, and I'm sure she is," replied ... girl.

"Then why doesn't she answer my ring, I wonder."

"I think she will, sir, when you reach our house." replied... girl. "We live four doors down ... street."

Exercise 42. Give the comparative and the superlative degree of the following adjectives:

1. Her eyes are (grey) than mine. 2. He was the (fat) man in the village. 3. As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy). 4. My sister is the (tall) girl in her class. 5. Who is the (attentive) student in your group? 6. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow). 7. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life. 8. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all. 9. Oil is (light) than water. 10. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 11. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 12. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box.

Exercise 43. Translate into English:

Це найцінніша картина в українському музеї. 2. Мій комп'ютер не такий новий, як комп'ютер мого друга. 3. Наші іспити набагато важчі, ніж ваші. 4. Будинок Московського університету найвищий у столиці. 5. Наше місто не таке велике, як Київ, але воно таке ж гарне. 6. Невський проспект — одна з найкрасивіших вулиць Санкт-Петербурга. 7. Хто наймолодший учень у нашій групі? — Петров. Але він найвищий. 8. Граматика англійської мови важка, але англійська вимова важча. 9. Магазини на нашій вулиці більші, ніж магазини на вашій вулиці. 10. Наш телевізор такий же хороший, як і цей. 11. Ця кімната світліша за ту. 12. Погода сьогодні гірша, ніж учора. Сьогодні холодніше, і йде дощ. 13. Моя кімната не така велика, як кімната моєї подруги, але вона світліша і тепліша. 14. Яка з цих книг найцікавіша? 15. Листопад — не такий холодний місяць, як січень. 16. Мій батько — дуже зайнята людина. 17. Крим — одне з найкращих місць для відпочинку. 18. Сьогодні він відчуває себе набагато краще.

Exercise 44. Give the comparative and the superlative degree of the following adjectives:

Transform the following sentences using adverbs instead of the given adjectives.

Model: *His answer was good.* — *He answered well.*

1. John is a slow eater. 2. Mary's translation of the sentence is correct. 3. -My companion was a quick walker. 4. She was a careless cook. 5. His arrival was unexpected. 6. My friend is an excellent dancer. 7. His death was sudden. 8. Her speech at the meeting was wonderful.

Exercise 45. Answer the questions using the comparative degree of the adverbs:

1. Does Peter drive the car as carefully as Tom? 2. Does a taxi run as fast as a bus? 3. Did Jane speak as calmly as Helen? 4. Did you come as late as your brother? 5. Does Nick speak English as slowly as Peter? 6. Does Susan speak French as well as her mother? 7. Does Harry get up as early as his father? 8. Does Jack do his grammar exercises as carelessly as he did last year?

Exercise 46. Put the verb (to be) in Present Simple:

1. Where ... you? — I... in the kitchen. 2. When ... Fred? — He ... in the garage. 3. Where ... Lis and John? — They .. at college. 4. ... you busy? -No, I ... not. Mike ... busy. He ... the busiest person I've ever met. 5. It... ten o'clock. She ... late again 6. How ... you? — I ... not very well today. — I .. sorry to hear that. 7. We ... interested in classica music. 8. Vera ... afraid of snakes. 9. My grandmoth er ... not nervous and she ... rarely upset. She .. the kindest person I've ever seen. My grandmothei ... really wonderful. 10. I ... sorry. They ... not al the office at the moment. 11. Where ... the keys? — In your jacket. 12. What... the time, please? — Two o'clock. 13. It ... the biggest, meal I've ever had. 14. Which sport do you think ... the most dangerous? 15. Chess and aerobics ... not as exciting as sky diving and figure skating. 16. Debt... the worst kind of poverty. 17. The game ... not worth the candle. 18. Do you have any idea where he ... ? 19. Used cars ... cheaper but less reliable than new cars. 20. What ... the weather forecast for tomorrow?

Art ... long, life .. short. 22. You ... the best friend I've ever had. 23. I don't remember what his telephone number :... . 24. Two heads ... better than one. 25. You ... right. That ... a lot of money! Coffee ... very expensive this week.

Exercise 47. Translate into English using the verb (to he) in Present or Past Simple:

1. Погода була чудова. Було тепло і сонячно. Мої діти були у школі, а мій чоловік був на роботі. Я була в саду. Там було багато гарних квітів; Це було у травні. Я була щаслива. 2. Я учень. 3. Він льотчик. 4. Вона лікар. 5. Ми школярі. 6. Ви робітники. 7. Ти робітник. 8. Вони учні. 9; Я вдома. 10. Він у школі. 11. Вона в кіно? 12. Ми в парку. 13. Вони в театрі? 14. Вона молода? 15. Він старий. 16. Вона не стара. 17. Вони сильні. 18. Вона хвора. 19. Ви хворі? 20. Він хворий? 21. Я не хворий. 22. Я був хворий учора. 23. Вона не була хвора. 24. Ми були в кіно.

Exercise 48. Translate into English using the verb (to he) in Present, Past or Future Simple:

1. Учора вони були в бібліотеці. 2. Зараз вони в школі. 3. Завтра вони будуть у театрі. 4. У даний момент його тут немає. 5. У неділю він буде на концерті. 6. Минулої суботи він був на стадіоні. 7. Мій брат зараз у школі. 8. Мій брат був учора в кіно. 9. Мій брат буде завтра вдома. 10. Ти будеш вдома завтра? 11. Вона була вчора в парку? 12. Він зараз у дворі? 13. Де тато? 14. Де ви були вчора? 15. Де він буде завтра? 16. Мої книжки були на столі. Де вони зараз? 17. Моя мама вчора не була на роботі. Вона була вдома. 18. Мій друг не в парку. Він у школі. 19. Завтра-о третій годині Микола і Михайло будуть у дворі. 20. Ми не були на півдні минулого літа. Ми були в Москві. 21. Завтра мій дідусь буде в селі. 22. Коли твоя сестра буде вдома? 23. Ти будеш льотчиком? — Ні, я буду моряком. 24. Моя сестра була студенткою в минулому році, а зараз вона лікар. — Ти також будеш лікарем? — Ні, я не буду лікарем. Я буду інженером. 25. Вони не були в кіно. 26. Вони не в школі. 27. Вони вдома. 28. Ви були в парку вчора? 29. Він був у школі вчора? 30. Він був робітником. 31. Вона була вчителькою.

Exercise 49. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Simple:

1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk).

(USUALLY) 2. My sister (to get) up au eight o'clock. 3. She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 4. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 5. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 6. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 7. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. 8. She (to speak) French well.

Exercise 50. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Simple:

(USUALLY) 1. Andrea Schatzmann, an exchange student from Switzerland, (to live) with the Connor family in San Francisco. She (to get) up at 7 a. m. and (to take) a shower. She normally (not to have) breakfast. At half past seven she (to catch) the bus. Her first class (to start) at a quarter past eight. She always (to have) lunch at 12 o'clock in the cafeteria. The cafeteria food (to be) OK and it (to be) cheap too. Her afternoon classes (to be) from 1.15 till 3.00 p. m., so she (to be) at school all day. She usually (to have) dinner with the Connors at about 8.00.

Exercise 51. Translate into English

1. Де ти живеш? — Я живу в Києві. 2. Коли в тебе канікули? — У січні. 3. Що тобі найбільше подобається в школі? 4. Мій брат працює в лікарні. Він лікар. Він встає в двадцять хвилин на восьму. Він працює вранці і вдень. Увечері він не працює. Увечері він відпочиває. 5. Твоя сестра говорить французькою мовою? — Ні. Вона говорить німецькою мовою, а її чоловік говорить англійською мовою. 6. Коли ви встаєте? — Я встаю за чверть сьома. 7. Коли встає твій брат? — Він встає за двадцять восьма. — А твоя сестра також встає за двадцять восьма? — Ні. Мій брат ходить у школу, а моя сестра не ходить у школу. Вона ще не учениця. Вона встає о дев'ятій годині. 8. Він не має руки перед їдою. 9. Цей хлопчик свистить у класі. 10. Він не грає ні на якому музичному інструменті. 11. Але хлопчик грає у футбол і любить дивитися мультиплікаційні фільми. 12. Він любить шкільні канікули, особливо літні канікули. 13. День народження у хлопчика 31-го грудня. 14. Тому він одержує багато подарунків.

Exercise 52. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Continuous or the Present Simple:

1.1 (not to know) what to give my brother for his birthday. 2. They (to want) to publish this book in July? 3. She (to think) he (to drive) dangerously. 4. He (to understand) that he (to eat) noisily, but he always (to forget) about it. 5. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? — You (not to recognize) him? It (to be) John, my cousin. 6.1 (to have) no time now, I (to have) dinner. 7. Your family (to leave) St. Petersburg in summer? — Yes, we always (to go) to the seaside. We all (to like) the sea. Mother (to stay) with us to the end of August, but father (to return) much earlier. 8. Where Tom and Nick (to be) now? — They (to have) a smoke in the garden. 9. What you (to do) here now? — We (to listen) to tape recordings. 10. You (to want) to see my father? — Yes, I ... 11. Michael (to know) German rather well. He (to want) to know English.

Exercise 53. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Continuous or the Present Simple:

1. In the evening I often (to go) to see my friends. 2. On Sunday we sometimes (to go) to the cinema or to a disco club. 3. Andrew (to get) up very early as he (to live) far from school. He (to be) never late. 4. It (to be) six o'clock in the evening now. Victor (to do) his homework. His sister (to read) a book. His mother and grandmother (to talk). 5. I (to write) a letter to my grandmother who (to live) in Novgorod. I (to write) to her very often. 6. It (to take) me forty minutes to get to school. 7. Hello, Pete, where you (to go)? — I (to hurry) to school. 8. When your lessons (to begin) on Monday? — They (to begin) at nine o'clock. 9. Where your sister (to be)? — She (to do) her homework in the next room. 10. It usually (to take) me an hour to do my written exercises. 11. Where Boris (to be)? I (to look) for him. — He (to have) dinner. 12. I (to look) for a cassette recorder. You (to have) anything on sale? — Take a look at this little Sonic Walkman. — No, I (not to want) that kind. — Well, this Supersound might interest you. It (to be) a good size, it (to be) stereo and it (to have) a radio to listen to the news.

Exercise 54. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Continuous or the Future Simple:

My grandmother is superstitious. She always says to me: "If you (to spill) salt, you should throw a little salt over your left shoulder. If you (not to do) this, you (to have) bad luck. If you break a

mirror, you (to have) bad luck for seven years." 2.1 (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize). 3. Peter (to introduce) us to his friends as soon as we (to meet) them. 4. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come) to St. Petersburg. 5. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come). 6. You (to go) to the library with us? — No, I.....I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish). 7. Ring me up before you (to come). 8. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today. 9. If you (to ask) me a difficult question, I (to be) nervous. If I (to be) nervous, I (to make) a mistake. If I (to make) a mistake, the other students (to laugh) at me. If the other students (to laugh) at me, I (to be) embarrassed. And if I (to be) embarrassed, I (to cry). So please don't ask me a difficult question.

Exercise 55. Write the text in the Past Simple

Boris wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Quick! Boris jumps out of bed and runs to the bathroom. He has just time to take a cold shower and drink a glass of tea with bread and butter. He is in a hurry to catch the eight o'clock train.

At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group. They all have small backpacks and fishing rods.

In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake. The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming.

They return home late at night, tired but happy.

Exercise 56. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Simple or the Past Simple:

1. His sister (to study) English every day. 2. She (to study) English two hours ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? — No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 6. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 7. Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 8. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 9. We (not to rest) yesterday.

10. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday.

11. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 12. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? — Yes, I But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 13. Your sister (to go) to school every day? — Yes, she 14. Mary (to like) writing stories. 15. Last week she (to write) a funny story about her pet. 16. You (to tell) your mother the truth about the money? 17. You (to wear) your polka-dot dress to work? — Yes, I do. I (to wear) it yesterday. 18. We (to like) to go to the beach. We (to enjoy) swimming in the ocean last weekend.

Exercise 57. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Simple or the Past Simple:

1. My friend (to go) to the library every Wednesday. 2. He' (not to go) to the country yesterday. 3. Why you (to go) to the shop yesterday? 4. We (to grow) tomatoes next summer. 5. What you (to do) now? 6. He (to sleep) now. 7. Where your father (to work) last year? 8. You (to go) to the south next summer? 9. He (not to watch) TV yesterday. 10. Yesterday we (to write) a testpaper. 11. I (to buy) a very good book last Tuesday. 12. My granny (not to buy) bread yesterday. 13. What you (to buy) at the shop tomorrow? 14. Don't make noise! Father (to work). 15. We (to go) on a tramp last Sunday. 16. Your brother (to go) to the country with us next Sunday? 17. Granny (not to cook) dinner now. 18. We (to cook) our meals on a fire last summer. 19. My sister (to wash) the dishes every morning. 20. When you (to go) to school? 21. What you (to prepare) for breakfast tomorrow? 22. You (to invite) your cousin to stay with you next summer? 23. How you (to help) your sister last summer? 24. I (to send) a letter to my friend tomorrow. 25. Every morning on the way to school I (to meet) my friends. 26. His grandfather (to listen) to rock' n' roll music. That (to be) strange! He always (to listen) to classical music.

Exercise 58. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Simple or the Past Simple:

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball.

7. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday.

She (not to read) now. 9. Now she (to go) to school. 10. What you (to do) now? — I (to drink) tea.

11. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? — No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 12. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again. 13. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 14. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees. 15. You (to eat) ice cream now? 16. You (to eat) ice cream when I rang you up yesterday? 17. What your father (to do) now? 18. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 19. Why she (to cry) now? 20. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday?

Exercise 59. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Past Simple or the Past Continuous:

1. Last Sunday we (to go) skiing in the country. There (to be) already a lot of snow in the fields and we (to enjoy) ourselves. We (to ski) for two hours and a half. 2. They (to meet) at the station two hours ago. 3. Where you (to spend) last Sunday? 4. We (to be) in a hurry because only twenty minutes (to be) left before the beginning of the performance. 5. I (to play) the violin when my friend (to come) in. He (to invite) me to the theatre and I (to accept) the invitation with pleasure. 6. He (to ring) up his friend and (to ask) him about the homework. 7. When I (to come) to the theatre, my friend already (to wait) for me. 8. When I (to go) to the dentist's, I (to break) my arm. 9. When the teacher (to *walk) into the classroom, the boys (to listen) to pop music and the girls (to eat) chips and (to drink) lemonade. 10. She (to go) to the bank when I met her. She (not to go) to the doctor's. 11. What you (to do) when the accident (to happen)? — I (to walk) out of the hospital. 12. When the thieves (to take) his money, he (to leave) the bank.

Exercise 60. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Simple, the Past Simple, the Present Continuous, the Past Continuous:

1. We (to have) a postcard from them two days ago. They (to say) they (to have) a marvellous time. 2. While she (to shop) this morning, she (to lose) her money. She (not to know) how. 3. They (to announce) our flight. We (to have) a problem. One of our suitcases (to miss). 4. Who (to speak) there? — I (not to know). 5. He (not to smoke). He (not to smoke) now. When he (to be) at the office yesterday, he (not to smoke), he (to work) hard. 6. When my sister (to wash) her skirt, she (to find) a pound note in the pocket. 7. When you (to learn) German? 8. We (to go) home now because it (to be) late. 9. Who you (to wait) for? 10. Her car (to break) down yesterday while she (to drive) to work. 11. When and where it (to happen)? 12. She always (to wear) nice clothes for work. Today she (to wear) a nice blouse and a dark skirt. 13. What she (to watch) at the moment? 14. I (to see) my friend in the street yesterday, but he (to run) for a bus and he (not to have) time to speak to me. 15. What your son (to do)? — He (to study) computer science. 16. What you (to do) at the weekend?

Exercise 61. Write the following sentences in the Present Perfect. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. The pupils are writing a dictation. 2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 3. I am learning a poem. 4. She is telling them an interesting story. 5. Kate is sweeping the floor. 6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 7. I am eating my breakfast. 8. We are drinking water. 9. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables. 10. You are putting the dishes on the table. 11. They are having tea. 12. She is taking the dirty plates from the table. 13. The children are putting on their coats. 14. Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party. 15. She is opening a box of chocolates. 16. I am buying milk for milk shakes. 17. James is ordering a bottle of apple juice. 18. We are looking for more CDs with good music. 19. You are recording your favourite film on his video recorder. 20. I am translating a difficult article from German into Russian.

Exercise 62. Write the following sentences in the Present Perfect. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. The pupils are writing a dictation. 2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 3. I am learning a poem. 4. She is telling them an interesting story. 5. Kate is sweeping the floor. 6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 7. I am eating my breakfast. 8. We are drinking water. 9. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables. 10. You are putting the dishes on the table. 11. They are having tea. 12. She is taking the dirty plates from the table. 13. The children are putting on their coats. 14. Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party. 15. She is opening a box of chocolates. 16. I am buying milk for milk shakes. 17. James is ordering a bottle of apple juice. 18. We are looking for more CDs with good music. 19. You are recording your favourite film on his video recorder. 20. I am translating a difficult article from German into Russian.

Exercise 63. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Perfect or the Past Perfect:

1. She just (to go) out. 2. She (to leave) the room a moment ago. 3. We (not yet to solve) the problem. 4. When it all (to happen)? 5. The morning was cold and rainy, but since ten o'clock the weather (to change) and now the sun is shining brightly. 6. Show me the dress which you (to make). 7. Oh, how dark it is! A large black cloud (to cover) the sky. I think it will start raining in a few minutes. 8. Oh, close the window! Look, all my papers (to fall) on the floor because of the wind. 9. When you (to open) the window? — I (to open) it ten minutes ago. 10. The sun (not to rise) yet, but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute. 11. I (to see) you walking along the street the other day with a heavy bag. 12. I (not to read) the newspaper today. 13. It is very late, and trams (to stop) running: we must find a taxi to get home. 14. How many times you (to be) to St. Petersburg? 15. At last I (to translate) this article: now I shall have a little rest. 16. We (to go) to the country yesterday, but the rain (to spoil) all the pleasure. 17. My watch was going in the morning, but now it (to stop). 18. The lecture (not yet to begin) and the students are talking in the classroom.

Exercise 64. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Perfect or the Past Simple:

1. She just (to go) out. 2. She (to leave) the room a moment ago. 3. We (not yet to solve) the problem. 4. When it all (to happen)? 5. The morning was cold and rainy, but since ten o'clock the weather (to change) and now the sun is shining brightly. 6. Show me the dress which you (to make). 7. Oh, how dark it is! A large black cloud (to cover) the sky. I think it will start raining in a few minutes. 8. Oh, close the window! Look, all my papers (to fall) on the floor because of the wind. 9. When you (to open) the window? — I (to open) it ten minutes ago. 10. The sun (not to rise) yet, but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute. 11. I (to see) you walking along the street the other day with a heavy bag. 12. I (not to read) the newspaper today. 13. It is very late, and trams (to stop) running: we must find a taxi to get home. 14. How many times you (to be) to St. Petersburg? 15. At last I (to translate) this article: now I shall have a little rest. 16. We (to go) to the country yesterday, but the rain (to spoil) all the pleasure. 17. My watch was going in the morning, but now it (to stop). 18. The lecture (not yet to begin) and the students are talking in the classroom.

Exercise 65. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Perfect, the Past Simple, the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect:

1. She is very happy: her son (to finish) school. 2. My brother (to train) at the stadium from six till eight yesterday. 3. My sister (to buy) a pair of nice model shoes this month. 4. I (not to dance) for ages. 5. When Nick (to come) from school, his friends (to play) in the yard. 6. When your sister (to go) to London? 7. My friend just (to recover) after a serious illness. 8. I never (to be) to the Bahamas. 9. At this time yesterday we (to talk) about you. 10. I (to speak) to my friend yesterday. 11. Look! Kate (to wash) all the dishes. 12. Your mother (to return) from work? Can I speak to her? 13. She (to do) her flat the whole day on Saturday. 14. The cat (to drink) all the milk which I (to give) it. 15. You ever (to be) to Piccadilly Circus? 16. He (not to read) Turgenev since he was a pupil. 17. They (to reach) the river by sunset.

18. I (not yet to receive) an answer to my letter.
 19. Only when she was going to bed, she remembered that she (to forget) to ring up her friend.
 20. We already (to study) seven English tense§^21. He (to spend) two weeks in Scotland two years ago.
 22. I (to buy) a lovely fashionable dress. Now I shall look smart at the party.
 23. He (to learn) English before he (to go) to the USA.
 24. When she (to spend) all her money, she (to go) home.

Exercise 66. *Replace the infinitives in brackets:*

1. When the train (to stop), I (to look) out of the window but (not to see) any of my friends there. I (to send) them a telegram and hoped that they (to meet) me. As I (to discover) later, they (to receive) it ten minutes before the train arrived and could not meet me.
 2. We were greatly surprised not to find Ann at home. It turned out that her sister (to forget) to give her our message, and Ann (to leave) the house fifteen minutes before we (to come).
 3. I decided not to put on my raincoat as it (to stop) raining already and the sun (to shine) brightly.
 4. The young people entered the theatre. The performance already (to begin), and they (to have) to wait till the first act (to be) over. Nina never (to be) here before and she (to like) the theatre very much.
 5. I did not recognize Helen as I (not to see) her for a very long time and she greatly (to change).
 6. When the teacher told the boy to recite the poem, the boy (to burst) into tears: he (not to remember) anything, though he (to try) to learn his lesson so hard.
 7. Jane usual-ly works in the library. She (to work) there now. She already (to gather) the necessary material and now she (to write) her report.;
 8* When we (to come) to the station, our train already (to leave), and we (to have) to wait for two hours before another one (to come).
 9. I was anxious to see the place where I (to spend) my childhood.
 10. Victor asked me to explain the new rule to him, as he (to miss) the previous lesson.
 11. John Gray (to visit) Russia in 1989 and (not to be) here since that time.
 12. The sight of the school building brought back the old days to us. Here we (to spend) many years together. We (to learn) to read and write; here we (to experience) our first joys

Exercise 67. *Replace the infinitives in brackets by Present, Past or Future Simple Passive:*

My question (to answer) yesterday.
 2. Hockey (to play) in winter.
 3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
 4. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London.
 5. His new book (to finish) next year.
 6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.
 7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.
 8. Bread (to eat) every day.
 9. The letter (to receive) yesterday.
 10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.
 11. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.
 12. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
 13. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
 14. This work (to do) tomorrow.
 15. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
 16. These trees (to plant) last autumn.
 17. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons.
 18. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
 19. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.
 20. Lost time never (to find) again.
 21. Rome (not to build) in a day.

Exercise 68. *Replace the infinitives in brackets by Present, Past or Future Simple Passive:*

1. My question (to answer) yesterday.
 2. Hockey (to play) in winter.
 3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
 4. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London.
 5. His new book (to finish) next year.
 6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.
 7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.
 8. Bread (to eat) every day.
 9. The letter (to receive) yesterday.
 10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.
 11. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.
 12. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
 13. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
 14. This work (to do) tomorrow.
 15. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
 16. These trees (to plant) last autumn.
 17. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons.
 18. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
 19. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.
 20. Lost time never (to find) again.
 21. Rome (not to build) in a day.

Exercise 69. *Translate into English:*

1. Я завжди хвалю моїх друзів. 2. Мене завжди хвалять вдома. 3. Щосуботи тато показує дідусяві мої оцінки. 4. Щосуботи татові показують мої оцінки. 5. Ми часто згадуємо вас. 6. Нас часто згадують у селі. 7. Мені дають сік щоранку. 8* Щоранку я даю кішці молоко. 9. Він щодня розповідає нам щось цікаве. 10. Йому щодня розповідають щось цікаве. 11. Я часто посилаю листи друзям. 12. Мене часто досилають на південь. 13. Мене часто запрошують у кіно. 14. Моїй сестрі часто допомагають у школі. 15. Я іноді забуваю взяти щоденник. 16. Він пише багато листів. 17. Книги А. Крісті читають з інтересом. 18« Собаки люблять кістки. 19. Собак люблять у багатьох сім'ях. 20. Коли у вашій сім'ї п'ють чай? 21, Де зберігають старі листи? 22. Чому ці правила завжди забувають? 23. Чому ви завжди забуваєте ці правила? 24. Де живуть ваші друзі? 25. Де купують хліб? 26. Коли ставлять запитання?

Exercise 70. Translate into English:

1. Її часто посилають на пошту. 2. У минулому році її послали у Кембридж. 3. Його пошлють у Гарвард. 4. За нею завжди посилають. 5. За нею послали вчора. 6. За мною пошлють завтра. 7. Їх завжди запрошують на день народження Ганни. 8. Улітку Миколу відвезуть на дачу. 9. Про цей фільм багато говорили. 10. У музеї нам показали багато прекрасних картин. 11. Цю книгу дуже часто запитують.

Exercise 71. Translate into English:

1. Її часто посилають на пошту. 2. У минулому році її послали у Кембридж. 3. Його пошлють у Гарвард. 4. За нею завжди посилають. 5. За нею послали вчора. 6. За мною пошлють завтра. 7. Їх завжди запрошують на день народження Ганни. 8. Улітку Миколу відвезуть на дачу. 9. Про цей фільм багато говорили. 10. У музеї нам показали багато прекрасних картин. 11. Цю книгу дуже часто запитують.

Exercise 72. Change from direct into indirect speech::

1. The teacher said to me: "Hand this note to your parents, please." 2. Oleg said to his sister: "Put the letter into an envelope and give it to Kate." 3. "Please help me with this work, Henry," said Robert, 4. "Please bring me some fish soup," he said to the waitress. 5, "Don't worry over such a small thing," she said to me. 6. "Please don't mention it to anybody," Mary said to her friend. 7. "Promise to come and see me," said Jane to Alice. 8. He said to us: "Come here tomorrow." 9. I said to Mike: "Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive." 10. Father said to me: "Don't stay there long." 11. Peter said to them: "Don't leave the room until I come back." 12. "Take my luggage to Room 145," he said to the porter. 13. He said to me: "Ring me up tomorrow," 14. "Bring me a cup of black coffee," she said to the waiter. 15. "Don't be late for dinner," said mother to us. 16. Jane said to us: "Please tell me all you know about it." 17. She said to Nick: "Please don't say anything about it to your sister."

Exercise 73. Change from direct into indirect speech:

1, The mother said: "The children are in the nursery, doctor." 2. "I have no time for lunch today," said the boy to his mother. 3. "You speak English very well," said the woman to me. 4. My brother said to me: "I am going to become a doctor." 5. My uncle said to us: "I buy several newspapers every day." 6» The teacher said to the pupils: "Next year we shall have six hours of English a week." 7. He said to me: "I want to see you today." 8. She said: "I am free tonight". 9, Mother said to me: "I feel bad today." 10, The pupil said to the teacher: "I can do my homework after dinner." 11. The teacher said to Jack: "You work hard, I know. You are a good boy." 12, The old man said to the girl: "You can sing perfectly. I think you will be a famous singer." 13. My sister said to me: "You look very well, much better than you looked yesterday. I think you have recovered after your illness." 14. "You are an excellent cook. Everything is so tasty," said my guest to me. 15. The student said: "I can't answer this question. I don't understand it."

Exercise 74. *Перебудуйте розповідні речення. Вживайте будь-який іменник або займенник у ролі підмета головного речення:*

I shall come as soon as I am ready. 2. You will know that I have gone to the concert if I am not at home by eight. 3. I shall come to the Philharmonic with you if you get tickets. 4. Five years ago there were no people living here at all. 5. I shall go skiing on Sunday if I have time. 6. They finished building this house only last week. 7. It will be so pleasant when Tom comes home. 8. I shall do it now if you like. 9. My brother was here today. 10. It's a pity you didn't come earlier. 11. There will be an interesting lecture at the school assembly hall tomorrow. One of our teachers will speak about Charles Dickens. 12. Last year I spent my summer vacation in the Caucasus. 13. I came to live in this town several years ago. 14. I'll be reading you a story until it is time to go to bed. 15. I have read all about it in today's newspaper

Exercise 75. *Translate into English:*

1. Я радий, що розповів вам цю історію. 2. Я радий, що мені розповіли цю історію. 3. Я хочу познайомити вас з цією артисткою. 4. Я хочу, щоб мене познайомили з цією артисткою. 5. Я радий, що зустрів її на станції. 6. Я радий, що мене зустріли на станції. 7. Ми дуже щасливі, що запросили його на вечір. 8. Ми дуже щасливі, що нас запросили на вечір. 9. Він буде щасливий відвідати цю відому картинну галерею. 10. Він був щасливий, що відвідав цю відому картинну галерею. 11. Діти люблять, коли їм розповідають казки. 12. Я не збирався зупинятися на цій станції. 13. Я не очікував, що мене зупинять. 14. Я шкодую, що заподіяв вам стільки турбот. 15. Він не переносить¹, коли йому брешуть. 16. Я згадав, що вже зустрічав це слово в якійсь книжці. 17. Мені дуже шкода, що я пропустив цю цікаву лекцію. 18. Вона щаслива, що чула концерт відомого італійського диригента. 19. Вона рада, що була присутня на лекції. 20. Він дуже задоволений, що закінчив свою книгу. 21. Наші спортсмени пишаються тим, що виграли кубок. 22. Я тільки хочу, щоб мені дозволили допомогти вам. 23. Я був вдячний, що мені дали кімнату з великим вікном. 24. Він був щасливий, що повернувся додому. 25. Він був щасливий, що знову вдома. 26. Я шкодую, що перервав вас. 27. Я шкодую, що не застала вас вдома. 28. Джейн була щаслива, що їде від місіс Рід. 29. Рочестер був радий познайомитися з Джейн. 30. Рочестер був радий, що познайомився з Джейн.

Exercise 76 *Translate into English:*

My friend succeeded in translating this difficult text. 2. She suspected him of deceiving her. 3. The poor peasant thanked Robin Hood heartily for having helped him. 4. He gave up the idea of ever hearing from her. 5. We are looking forward to seeing you again. 6. He has always dreamt of visiting other countries. 7. He persisted in trying to solve that difficult problem. 8. The cold weather prevented the girls from going for long walks. 9. Jane thought of leaving Lowood after Miss Temple's marriage. 10. They accuse him of having robbed the house. 11. He never agreed to their going on that dangerous voyage. 12. He did not approve of her drinking so much coffee. 13. The teacher of mathematics did not approve of his pupils dreaming. 14. All the happiness of my life depends on your loving me. 15. I don't feel like seeing him.

Exercise 77. *Translate into English:*

Many books are known to be published in our country every year. 2. You are supposed to graduate in four years. 3. Radium is said to be very radioactive. 4. This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory. 5. His invention is considered to be of great importance. 6. The sun is known to represent a mass of compressed gases. 7. The new rocket is reported to go into operation next year. 8. This type of rocket is supposed to have many advantages. 9. For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible. 10. The helium atom was found to have two electrons. 11. I did not know what I was expected to say to that, so I said nothing.

Exercise 78. Put modal words (must, can, need):

1. I ... not believe. I ... if I had another test, you ... go to more classes and fewer parties. 2. I hope we ... meet next week. 3. ... he speak English in childhood? 4. My neighbours ... grow their own vegetables. 5. ... you turn the music down, 6. I ... not believe. I am already out of money., You ... learn not to spend so much. — But I ... help it, there are just things that I ... to buy. you want to improve your English, you ... work hard, 8. ... I take this book? — Certainly, but; ... not give it to anybody. 9. Mother, ... I go to the country tomorrow? — No, you ... not. The mother says you ... stay at home for a day or two. 10. Is something wrong with your television set. call a repairman. — Oh, we ... not do, it! My brother ... fix it himself. 11. ... we bring these textbooks every day? — No, you ... not: you ... take them from the library. 12. ... you go to the country with No, I am afraid I ... not: I ... go to the library.

Exercise 79. Translate into English:

1. Я вмію розмовляти англійською мовою.
2. Мій тато не вміє розмовляти німецькою мовою.
3. Чи вмієш ти розмовляти французькою мовою?
4. Моя сестра не вміє кататися на ковзанах.
5. Чи можеш ти переплисти цю річку?
6. Я не можу випити це молоко.
7. Вона не може вас зрозуміти.
8. У минулому році я не вмів кататися на лижах, а зараз умію.
10. Чи не можете ви мені сказати, як доїхати до вокзалу?
11. Чи не могли б ви мені допомогти?
12. Я не можу перекласти це речення.
13. Ніхто не міг мені допомогти.
14. Де тут можна купити хліб?
15. Чи вміла твоя бабуся танцювати, коли була молодою? — Так, вона і зараз уміє.

Exercise 80. Translate into English:

1. Я вмію розмовляти англійською мовою.
8. Мій тато не вміє розмовляти німецькою мовою.
9. Чи вмієш ти розмовляти французькою мовою?
10. Моя сестра не вміє кататися на ковзанах.
11. Чи можеш ти переплисти цю річку?
12. Я не можу випити це молоко.
13. Вона не може вас зрозуміти.
8. У минулому році я не вмів кататися на лижах, а зараз умію.
10. Чи не можете ви мені сказати, як доїхати до вокзалу?
11. Чи не могли б ви мені допомогти?
12. Я не можу перекласти це речення.
13. Ніхто не міг мені допомогти.
14. Де тут можна купити хліб?
15. Чи вміла твоя бабуся танцювати, коли була молодою? — Так, вона і зараз уміє.

Exercise 81. Translate into English:

1. Чи можна мені взяти вашу книжку?
2. уроці англійської мови "ви повинні говорити ТІЛЬКИ англійською мовою.
3. Чи треба нам сьогодні зда ти зошити?
4. Чи можна мені запитати вас? Будь ласка.
5. Я не можу піти з вами в кіно, тому що я дуже зайнятий.
6. Чи

можна тут палити? — j Будь ласка. 7. Він зараз, мабуть, у своєму кабінеті. Ви можете поговорити з ним. 8. Можна увійти? ■ Будь ласка. 9. Ви повинні прочитати цей текст 10. Чи може він виконати це завдання? 11. Я по винен сьогодні поговорити зі своїм другом. 12. Ми повинні заплатити за електроенергію до кіні місяця. 13. Ця жінка — прекрасний водій. Вона може водити навіть автобус. 14. Чи можна мені бутерброд з тунцем і чашечку кави?

Literature

1. Ажанюк Б.М. Favorite English Proverbs and Sayings 500 Expressions. - К.: Криниця, 2001. - 67с.
2. Англо-український словник у 2-х т. - 120 000 слів / Склад М.І. Балла. К.: Освіта, 1996. - Т. 1. - 752с. Т.2. - 712с.
3. Аспиналь Т., Вайат Р., Робинсон Э. Reader's Digest. English in 20 minutes a day. - М.: "ЗАО Издательский Дом Ридерз Дайджест", 2006. -288с.
4. Бережна О.О., Кубарьков Г.Л., Тимоіцук В.О. Збірник нових тем сучасної англійської мови. - Д.: ТОВ ВКФ "БАО", 2006. - 688с.
5. Богуцький К.І. Українсько-англійський тематичний словник. -К.: Криниця, 2001. - 484с.
6. Валігура О., Давиденко Л. 121 усна тема з англійської мови. - Т.: Підручники і посібники, 2006. - 192с.
7. Гапон Ю.А. Англійська мова для ділового спілкування. Інтенсивний курс. - К.: Видавництво Європейського університету, 2003.- 230с.
8. Голіцинський Ю. Граматика: Зб. Вправ / Перекл. з рос. 5-го вид. – К.: Видавництво Арій., 2007. – 544 с.
9. Гужва Т. Англійська мова. Розмовні теми у двох частинах. - Х.: Фоліо, 2005.- 410с.
10. Гужва Т. Англійські розмовні теми: 67 тем: Навч. Посібник для студентів фак. інозем. філології. - Х.: Фоліо, 2003. - 191с.
11. Гужва Т.М. Workbook у 3-х т. - Київ.: Тандем, 2000. - Т1. - 92с. Т.2 - 95с. Т.3 - 89с.
12. Эккерсли К.Э. Английский язык. Полный курс в одном томе: Русская версия. - 6-е изд. - Харьков: Каравелла, 2005. - 688с.
13. Куліш Л.Ю., Друянова Є.О., Мотова В.Л. та ін. Прискорений курс англійської мови. - К.: Вища школа, 1993. - 303с.
14. Новий англо-український, українсько-англійський словник: 50 тисяч слів та словосполучень. - 2-ге вид., виправл. /Укл.: Н.М. Биховець, І.І. Борисенко, Г.О. Герасименко та ін. - К.: А.С.К., 2005. -880с.
15. Прискорений курс англійської мови: Підручник / Л.Ю.Куліш, Є.О.Друянова та ін. – 3-тє вид., стер. – К.: Вища шк., 1994. – 303 с.
16. Свиридов О.І. Анатомія Людини. - К.: Вища школа, 2001. -399с.:іл.

17. Шпак В.К., В.Я. Полулях., З.Ф. Кириченко та ін. Англійська мова для повсякденного спілкування. - К.: Вища школа, 2005ю – 302с.
18. Alexander L.G. English Grammar Practice for Inermediate Students. – Longman Group UK Limited, 1990.
19. Andres F., Marchini D.,Stotz D. Ready for English. Students's Book 1. – Klett und Balmer Verlag, Zug, 1993.
20. Andres F., Marchini D.,Stotz D. Ready for English. Students's Book 2. – Klett und Balmer Verlag, Zug, 1994.
21. Murphy R. English Grammar in Use. A self-study reference and practice book for elementary students of English. – Cambridge University Press, 1998.
22. Murphy R. English Grammar in Use. A self-study reference and practice book for intermediate students of English. – Cambridge University Press, 1994.
23. Seidl J. Grammar One. – Oxford University Press, 1992.
24. Seidl J. Grammar Two. – Oxford University Press, 1992.
25. Seidl J. Grammar Three. – Oxford University Press, 1992.
26. Seidl J. Grammar Four. – Oxford University Press, 1992.

3MICT

Module 1.....	
Module 2.....	
Module 3.....	
Module 4.....	
Grammar exercises.....	
Literature.....	