



Національний університет
водного господарства
та природокористування

Міністерство освіти та науки України
Національний університет водного господарства та
природокористування
Навчально-науковий інститут економіки і менеджменту
Кафедра іноземних мов

06-09-30

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

та навчальні завдання
для практичних занять та самостійної роботи з навчальної
дисципліни «*Іноземна мова (англійська)*» (рівень
володіння мовою А2)
для здобувачів вищої першого (бакалаврського) рівня
усіх спеціальностей НУВГП

Схвалено науково-
методичною радою НУВГП
протокол № 7
від 24.10.2018 р.

Рівне – 2018



Методичні вказівки та навчальні завдання для практичних занять та самостійної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» (*рівень володіння мовою А2*) для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти усіх спеціальностей НУВГП / М. І. Тадеєва, Н. Ф. Осецька, П. І. Мігірін, Н. М. Тарасюк. – Рівне : НУВГП, 2018. – 47 с.

Укладачі: М. І. Тадеєва, доктор педагогічних наук, професор;

Н. Ф. Осецька, старший викладач кафедри іноземних мов;



П. І. Мігірін, старший викладач кафедри іноземних мов;

Н. М. Тарасюк, асистент кафедри іноземних мов.

Відповідальний за випуск – М. І. Тадеєва, доктор педагогічних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні вказівки та навчальні завдання для практичних занять та самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» (*рівень володіння мовою А2*) для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти усіх спеціальностей НУВГП мають на меті допомогти студентові у його практичній та самостійній роботі над розвитком практичних навичок читання, розуміння текстів з іноземної (англійської) мови, формування та удосконалення лексико-граматичних навичок англомовної компетентності.

Для досягнення зазначеної мети передбачається виконання таких завдань:

- оволодіння найбільш уживаною лексикою у межах визначеної тематики і сфери спілкування;
- отримання уявлення про основні граматичні категорії мови, яка вивчається;
- розпізнавання відомого лексичного і граматичного матеріалу під час читання і застосування його у процесі усного спілкування;

У результаті вивчення навчальної дисципліни студент повинен

знати: граматичні структури, що є необхідними для вираження відповідних функцій та понять, а також для розуміння і відтворення почутої фрази чи інформації; основні правила синтаксичних, граматичних та семантичних закономірностей англійської мови для того, щоб дати можливість розпізнавати і продукувати широке коло текстів у сфері повсякденного спілкування; лексичний мінімум, що є необхідним для комунікації та розуміння співрозмовника і текстів, для сприймання та реагування на відповідну інформацію у різних сферах культурного та соціального характеру.

уміти: сприймати та відповідати на запитання



іноземною мовою, для того щоб досягти порозуміння зі співрозмовником; знаходити нову текстову, графічну, аудіо- та відео- інформацію, що міститься в іншомовних матеріалах (як у друкованому, так і в електронному вигляді); користуватися двомовними, тлумачними словниками, читати та перекладати на рідну та іноземну мови .

Оскільки головною метою навчально-методичної розробки є навчання розмовної мови, зміст «Методичних вказівок» охоплює різні види та методи роботи, серед яких вивчення слів та фраз з теми, робота з автентичним текстом. «Методичні вказівки» передбачають не тільки тренувальні, але й творчі завдання: відповіді на запитання, вибір правильної відповіді, визначення правильних і неправильних тверджень, вибір слова відповідно до контексту, співвіднесення дефініції із словом, прогнозування назв слів відповідно до підказок, знаходження родового поняття чи теми до лексичної одиниці, заповнення пропусків дієсловами у необхідній за контекстом видо-часовій формі, завершення мовленнєвого зразку новою граматичною формою та граматичною структурою, переклад на англійську мову. Загалом «Методичні вказівки» складаються з лексичних, граматичних та текстових завдань до восьми розділів навчального посібника «On Screen 2».

ЛЕКСИЧНІ ЗАВДАННЯ HOUSES

1. PARTS OF A HOUSE. Match the definition with the correct part of a house.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1. alcove | a. windows made up of two panes of glass instead of one |
| 2. attic | b. the half-pipe along the edge of the roof to carry away rainwater |



3. chimney c. a small space in the form of a small room added to another room for a bed
d. a window in the roof
4. cellar d. a window in the roof
5. central heating e. used in modern houses instead of open fires
6. double glazing f. the space at the top of the stairs
7. French windows g. a roofed entrance built onto a house
8. hall h. doors made of glass which usually open out onto the garden
9. guttering i. a hall or corridor, not a room, which leads from the entrance to the rooms inside a building
j. the wide passage just inside the entrance of a house off which the rooms open
10. landing k. a room immediately below the roof of a house
11. lobby k. a room immediately below the roof of a house
12. lounge l. a hollow passage often rising above the roof of a building which allows smoke and gases to pass from the fire
13. niche m. an underground room, usually used for storing goods
14. porch n. a comfortable room for sitting in
15. skylight o. a hollow place in a wall, usually made to hold an ornament, books, etc,

2. RENTING A FLAT. Rewrite the advertisement in its full form.

A lux. sjc sgl. furn.flt.gdn.1 rm., k.& b. C.H.

Cpts., Col.T.V., tel., fridge, ckr., h/c,

\$ 280 p.m. Refs. rqd.

Avail, mid. Apr.

Tel: 03-453-6547 Evgs after 8.



3. Put each of the following words into its correct place in the passage below.

above	apartments	between	buildings
cities	communities	duplex	expensive
families	floors	homes	land
large	less	quarter	row
side	single	single-family	stores
suburban	wall		

Kinds of Housing

About two-thirds of the ___ in the United States live in single-family ___. About a ___ of the families live in ___ that have two to four ___, or in ___ or other commercial buildings that include apartments.

___ cities have more apartment housing than small ___, because ___ is scarce and ___. Small towns and ___ areas, where land is ___ expensive than in city centres, have mostly ___ homes.

Philadelphia and other ___ have many ___ houses. These are usually single-family houses, one or two ___ high, standing ___ to wall. A ___ is a building with two apartments, either ___ by side with a ___ wall ___ them, or one ___ the other.

TRAVEL

1. AIR TRAVEL. Choose the correct answer.

1. The plane circled over the airport until the ___ was clear.

highway

landing

runway

ground

terminal

2. If you carry too much luggage, the airline will charge an ___ baggage fee.

additional

extra

over



excess *above*

3. Because of the fog, our flight was ___ from Heathrow to York Airport.

deflected *diverted*
replaced

reverted *sent*

4. The air hostess told the passengers to ___ their seat belts.

attach *fasten* *fix*
connect *tie*

5. Our ___ was delayed owing to bad weather conditions.

airline *airway* *flight*
plane *aircraft*

2. AIR TRAVEL. Answer the clues. The number of letters is given.

1 A _ _ _ _ _ _ _

2 _ _ I _ _ _ _

3 _ _ _ R

4 _ _ _ _ _ _ _

5 _ _ _ _ T

6 _ _ _ _ R

7 _ A _ _ _ _ _

8 _ V _ _ _ _ _

9 _ _ E _

10 _ L _ _ _ _

1. an area of land where aircraft can land and take off, be kept, repaired, etc. (7)

2. a trip by aeroplane, especially carrying passengers on a regular service (6)

3. a member of the cabine staff who looks after the passengers' needs (7)

4. the act of leaving the ground by an aeroplane (7)

5. a person who flies an aeroplane; captain (5)



1. What Europeans call "football", Americans call ____ .
2. The instructor of the team is the ____ .
3. When you play in a football team you are a ____ .
4. The games take place on a ____ .
5. The leader of the team is the ____ .
6. The man in the ____ is the goal-keeper.
7. The beginning of the match is the ____ .
8. During the match each team tries to ____ .
9. When the teams have scored the same number of goals we say it's a ____ .
10. The players of the other team are the ____ .
11. The man who enforces the rules during the game is the ____ .
12. Playing correctly is called ____ play.
13. Unfair moves are called ____ .
14. When a player breaks the rules the other team may get a ____ .
15. A federation of football clubs is called a football ____ .

2. Choose the right answer.

1. This year our team are the ____ favourites to win the cup.
firm full grand strong
hard
2. The team's coach insisted on a programme of ____ training before the big match.
harsh rigorous severe searching
regular
3. The team has practised hard so that it could ____ the trophy.
regain replace restore recover
return
4. The team's recent wins have ____ them for the semi-finals.



fitted *matched* *promoted* *gained*
qualified

5. John is always ___ about how well he plays football.

boasting *flaunting* *parading* *informing*
puffing

6. His poor standard of play fully justifies his ___ from the team for the next match.

rejection *exception* *exclusion* *presence* *ban*

7. The footballer was ___ the field for kicking the referee.

brought off *put off* *sent off* *moved on*
taken off

8. The fan shouted at the ..., of his voice.

head *height* *limit* *force* *top*

9. The ___ at the football match became violent when their team lost.

customers *passers-by* *observers* *spectators*
groups

10. The footballer scored four ___, so his team won the match.

aims *games* *goals* *purposes*
scores

11. Our village team were hopelessly ___ by the professional visitors.

outclassed *outgrown* *outnumbered* *outraced*
outleapt

12. Pete was nervous at the beginning of the game but later he came into his ___ .

best *nature* *better* *own* *style*

13. The ___ said it was a foul and gave us a free kick.

controller *director* *referee* *umpire*
judge

14. Manchester United are playing ___ Birmingham this Sunday.

against *facing* *with* *opposite* *at*



15. Even though the match wasn't very exciting, the ____ managed to make it sound interesting.

announcer commentator narrator speaker
presente

16. The football match resulted in a ____ .

draw equaliser loss equation zero

17. Our team won partly because we have been trained by such a good ____ .

coach director manager instructor
teacher

18. After their long period of training, the footballers were in good ____ .

cut figure T-shirts character
shape

19. The referee ____ the goal because of a previous infringement.

annulled demolished disallowed disqualified
stopped

20. In his first game for Real from Madrid Ronaldo ____ a goal after two minutes.

earned gained scored beat won

21. Having lost the match, the team travelled home in ____ spirits.

cold dark cool empty low

22. As they watched the match, the crowd ____ in unison.

bellowed chanted intoned listened
heard

23. We still don't know whose team is going to win, because at half-time the score is one ____

whole each equal together all

24. I advise you not to ____ the referee's decision.

condemn console conduct contest
confine



25. As the minutes ticked by and we held on to our narrow lead our hopes of victory ___ steadily.

arose aroused raised arranged
rose

3. Complete these expressions using the words on the right.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. a boxing | a) course |
| 2. a golf | b) court |
| 3. a football | c) pitch |
| 4. a race | d) pool |
| 5. a running | e) ring |
| 6. a skating | f) rink |
| 7. a squash | g) table |
| 8. a swimming | h) track |
| 9. a tennis | |
| 10. a billiard | |

HEALTH AND MEDICINE

1. Choose one of the five possibilities that best completes the sentence.

1. He must be terribly strong! Look at his

skin limbs muscles nerves
ribs

2. Tom stood with his hands on his daring me to go past him.

ankles knees shoulders hips
tonsils

3. Every tooth in my upper seemed to be aching.

chin cheek jaw forehead
throat

4. When Mary twisted her ankle, John carried her home on his

hands arms waists elbows
palms



5. His shoes were so old that his were sticking out of them.

fingers *thumbs* *tips* *toes*
legs

6. The blind man ran the of his fingers over the box.

points *edges* *tips* *parts*
ends

7. When people sweat, the liquid comes out through the of the skin.

veins *vents* *pores* *holes*
orifice

8. The is the main air passage of the body.

intestine *ear* *windpipe* *kidney*
liver

9. The main function of the heart is to blood round the body.

push *propel* *direct* *pump*
walk

10. Arnold Shwartzeneger has an enormous chest

growth *swelling* *expansion* *width*
inflation

2. Match the following parts of the body with the jumbled definitions on the right.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. kidney | a. organ in the head which controls thought and feeling |
| 2. lung | b. long pipe leading from the stomach which takes waste matter from the body |
| 3. liver | c. two small fleshy organs in the throat |
| 4. heart | d. baglike organ in which food is broken down for use by the body |
| 5. brain | e. one of twenty-four bones protecting the chest |
| 6. intestine | f. one of a pair of organs which separate waste |



- liquid from the blood
7. appendix g. one of two bony parts of the face in which teeth are set
8. tonsils h. large organ which cleans the blood
9. rib i. one of a pair of breathing organs in the chest
10. stomach j. passage from the back of the mouth down inside the neck
11. jaw k. short organ of little use which leads of the large intestine
12. throat l. organ in the chest which controls the flow of blood by pushing

3. Fill in the blanks with the words below. You may use each word only once.

activity	children	dietary
energy	include	tissue
lean	nursing	nutrients
people	person	products
well-balanced	rapidly	

Special Diets

Certain groups of _____, such as young children or older people, have special _____ needs. Because _____ grow _____, they need food not only to replace worn-out tissues and provide _____, but also to build new _____.

A child's diet should _____ milk and milk _____, eggs, _____ meat, poultry, fish, fruits, vegetables, and cereals.

A _____ diet is important to the older _____ as it is to the child. Older people need as many _____ as young adults. But if their _____ is reduced, they will need fewer calories. Expectant or _____ mothers and babies also need special diets.



SHOPPING

1. KINDS OF SHOPS. Put each of the following words and phrases into its correct place in the passage below.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. bazaar | a. a large shop divided into smaller parts, in each of which different types are sold |
| 2. mobile shop | b. a large shop selling mainly food where one serves oneself |
| 3. boutique | c. a large shop |
| 4. department store | d. a table or small open-fronted shop in a public place |
| 5. kiosk | e. shop for the sale of cheap goods of great variety |
| 6. market | f. a part of a town limited to shopping; often without cars |
| 7. shopping arcade | g. a covered moveable shop |
| 8. shopping centre | h. a small open hut, such as one used for selling newspapers |
| 9. shopping precinct | i. a small shop selling fashionable clothes |
| 10. stall | j. a group of shops of different kinds, planned and built as a whole |
| 11. store | k. a covered passage with a row of shops on either side |
| 12. supermarket | l. open place where people meet to buy and sell goods, especially food |

2. Choose the right answer.

- Sales staff are often told that "the is always right".
dealer *employee* *customer* *stockist*
manager
- Small shopkeepers are facing competition from supermarkets.



angry armed bloody fierce
hard

3. A shop- is someone who steals from shops and stores.

carrier lifter picker thief
housebreaker

4. A modern cash register keeps a record of every

contract deal purchaser transaction
agreement

5. If you are rude to customers they are to come back.

impossible probable improbable incapable
unlikely

6. Small shops will survive as they provide a personal

feel contact ties hold
touch

7. Sorry to you, but have you got the key to the storeroom?

annoy bother disrupt discuss
talk

8. Remember the customer is always right. You must always be

discreet harsh calm rough
polite

9. Mr Clever was the packing department of the shop.

at charge of in charge of on charge
from

charged with charge to

10. I'm sorry, but the book is out of

order issue stock store
supply

11. Mr Trustworthy has a very job as sales manager.



careful *dutiful* *ordered* *tidy*
responsible

12. The shop assistant her shoulders indifferently.
flexed *raised* *rose* *twitched*
shrugged

13. Under the existing laws, all shops selling alcoholic liquor must be
authorised *legalised* *licensed* *sanctioned*
closed

14. Complaints about goods should be made to the seller, not the
author *creator* *shopkeeper* *retailer*
wholesaler

15. Two hundred and fifty shops sell their products, but they want to increase the number of for their goods to a thousand.
doors *markets* *openings* *windows*
outlets

16. The notice says there is no admission except for personnel.
approved *authorized* *lawful* *legal*
legitimate

17. If you have any concerning this product please call us.
studies *investigations* *queries* *requests*
wishes

18. You can buy an iron at any shop.
electric *electrical* *electricity* *electrician*
electrifying



3. Put each of the following words and phrases into its correct place in the text below.

advertising	located	sales
department	merchandise	promotion
different	needs	section
employ	occupies	services
families	optician's	shopping
financial	personnel	staff
floors	price	store
goods	purchases	travel
handles	records	agency
jobs	roof	typical

Department Store

A department store is a _____ which sells many _____ kinds of goods, each in a separate _____. Modern department stores serve the _____ of entire _____. People enjoy _____ in such stores because they can make all their _____ under one _____.

The _____ department store _____ one large building, with separate departments _____ on a number of _____. A number provide special _____, such as a _____ or _____.

Department stores _____ hundreds of people for different _____. Employees buy, _____, and sell the _____.

The _____ manager and his _____ promote the sale of _____ through _____ and other techniques. The controller heads the _____ that keeps and manages the store's _____ affairs. The _____ staff hire employees and _____ other employment problems.

FOOD

1. Put each of the following words into its correct place in the passage below.

animals	bowl	chopstics
---------	------	-----------



daily	die	energy
Europeans	grow	healthy
knives	left	man
mouth	people	plants
play	plates	spoons

Food is one of our most important _____ needs. It gives us _____ to work and _____. It makes us grow, and keeps our bodies strong and _____. Without food, we _____. All living things – plants, _____ and man – need food to live and _____. But only _____ make their own food. They also provide food for animals and _____.

Customs influence the ways _____ eat. Most Americans and _____ eat from individual _____, using _____, forks, and _____. Arabs use only their _____ hands to spoon foods from a central _____. Chinese and Japanese use _____ to pick up food from a small bowl held close to the _____.

2. Match the method of cooking with its definition.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. baking | a. cooking in steam; used for puddings, fish, etc |
| 2. boiling | b. the term used in meat cookery by which the meat is first browned, then has a small quantity of water added |
| 3. braising | c. cooking meat or fruit in a small amount of water and its own juices |
| 4. frying | d. cooking foods in enough water to cover them, at a temperature lower than 100°C |
| 5. roasting | e. cooking in fat; used for chips, doughnuts, etc |
| 6. simmering | f. the food is placed in the oven; used for preparing cakes, breads |
| 7. steaming | g. is done by placing the food in the oven or over coals and cooking until it is tender; used for cooking meats |
| 8. stewing | h. cooking foods in enough water to cover then, |



3. Choose the right answer.

1. You shouldn't eat so many sweets; they' re for you.
bad disagreeable unlike unhealthy
unsuitable

2. My aunt could tell fortunes from tea
buds grounds leaves seeds
grains

3. Would you the salt, please?
carry deliver pass supply
give

4. This avocado rather hard.
feels senses smells tastes
emanates

5. Oranges are said to be for me but I don't much like them.
good appetising healthy nourishing
fitting

6. They arrived so late for the meal, that the food was
dried hard damaged lost spoilt

EDUCATION

1. Complete the text with words: *compulsory, exams, reports, marks, state, fee, secondary, private, primary.*

In many countries school is _____. Pupils usually attend _____ school. Then they move to _____ school. Most pupils attend _____ schools which are free. Some parents send their children to _____ schools where they have to pay a _____. At the end of the year most schools have _____ to test the pupils'



progress. If pupils _____ are not good enough, they should give another exam. Teachers write _____ about their schools.

2. Choose the best option.

The years I (1) _____ at school were the best ones of my life.

I found the (2) _____ very interesting.

We sat at our (3) _____ and (4) _____ attention to the grammar rules that the teacher used to (5) _____ on the board. Then she used to (6) _____ us a lot of questions.

We had to (7) _____ the homework. We used to wear a school (8) _____ .

1. a. went

b. spent

c. had

2. a. lessons

b. classroom

c. library

3. a. desks

b. chairs

c. boards

4. a. had

b. followed

c. paid

5. a. talk

b. write

c. read

6. a. ask

b. answer

c. do

7. a. make

b. take

c. do

8. a. skirt

b. uniform

c. trousers

3. Choose the right answer.

1. New students must for classes before term begins.

enrol

enter

join

teach

learn

2. Sean asked his teacher's about going to university.

experience

advice

information

knowledge

opinion

3. What are you going to do when you college?

complete

conclude

end

leave

abandon

4. In some countries, students are selected to their current level of academic attainment.



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according due owing relating
taking into account

5. Before joining a course of study you must fill in a long
..... form.

enrolment induction inscription personnel
official

6. Someone from the Ministry of Education is coming to
..... our classes.

control inspect look on observe
overlook



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ГРАМАТИЧНІ ЗАВДАННЯ

Відмінювання дієслова to be (бути) в Simple Tenses

Present	I	am a student.	I	am not a student.	Am	I	a student?	Yes,	I am.
	You	are a student.	You	are not a student.	Are	you	a student?		he is.
	He (she, it)	is a student.	He (she, it)	is not a student.	Is	he (she, it)	a student?		we are.
	We	are students.	We	are not students.	Are	we	students?	No,	I'm not.
	You	are students.	You	are not students.	Are	you	students?		he is not.
	They	are students.	They	are not students.	Are	they	students?		we are not.
Past	I	was a student.	I	was not a student.	Was	I	a student?	Yes,	I was.
	He (she, it)		He (she, it)			he (she, it)			he was.
	You	were students.	You	were not students.	Were	you	students?	No,	... were not.
	We		We			we			
	They		They			they			

Future	I shall be an engineer.	I shall not be an engineer.	Shall I be an engineer? Will you be an engineer? Will he (she, it) be an engineer? Shall we be engineers? Will you be engineers? Will they be engineers?	Yes,	I shall.
	You will be an engineer.	You will not be an engineer.		No,	you will.
	He (she, it) will be an engineer.	He (she, it) will not be an engineer.			we shall not.
	We shall be engineers.	We shall not be engineers.			They will not.
You will be engineer.	You will not be engineer.				
They will be engineer.	They will not be engineer.				



1. Complete the sentences with *am, is or are*.

1. The weather ***is*** very nice today.
2. I ... not tired.
3. This case ... very heavy.
4. These cases ... very heavy.
5. The dog ... angry.
6. We ... hungry.
7. My brother and I ... fond of tennis.
8. I ... 17, my sister... 22.
9. Ann ... at home but her children ... at school.
10. Mary ... a student. Her sister... an architect.

2. Make up sentences, using *am/is/are*.

1. (*My shoes very dirty*) ***My shoes are very dirty.***
2. (*My bed very comfortable*)
3. (*I not happy today*)
4. (*She 6 years old*)
5. (*The houses old*)
6. (*Those flowers beautiful*)
7. (*The examination not
difficult*)

3. Make up questions with question words *What/Who/How/Where/Why*.

1. (*What day it today?*) ***What day is it today?***
2. (*How old you?*)
3. (*Where Sidorov?*)
4. (*Why you always late?*)
5. (*Who your favourite
writer?*)
6. (*How old your father?*)
7. (*What season it now?*)

4. Complete the sentences with *am, is or are*.



1. *Last year she ...was...22, so she ...is... 23 now.*
2. Today the weather ... nice, but yesterday it ... cold.
3. I... hungry. Can I have something to eat?
4. I... hungry last night, so I had something to eat.
5. Where ... you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
6. Don't buy those shoes. They ... too expensive.
7. Why ... you so angry yesterday?
8. We must go now. It ...very late.
9. This time last year I ... in Paris.
10. We ... tired when we arrived home, so we went to bed.
11. Charlie Chaplin died in 1978. He ... a famous film star.
12. "Where ... the children?" "I don't know. They ... in the garden ten minutes ago."

5. Complete the sentences with was/wasn't/were/weren't.

1. *We didn't like our hotel room. It ...was... very small and it ...wasn't... very clean.*
2. Kate got married when she ... 24 years old.
3. I phoned you yesterday evening but you ... at home.

Where ... you?

4. George ... at work last week because he ill.
5. The shops open yesterday because it a public holiday.
6. "... you at home at 9.30?" "No, I I ...at work."

6. Ask question.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>I saw a film.</i> | (good?) | Was it good? |
| 2. I met some people. | (friendly?) | ? |
| 3. I did an examination. | (difficult?) | ? |
| 4. I bought boots. | (expensive?) | ? |
| |) | |
| 5. I went to a museum. | (interesting?) | ? |
| |) | |

The Pronoun (Займенник)

Personal (Особові)		Possessive (Присвійні)		Reflexive (Зворотні)	Possessive (Вказівні)
Nominative Case	Objective Case	Conjoint form	Absolute form		
I	me	my	mine	myself	this – these that – those
you	you	your	yours	yourself	Reciprocal (Взаємні)
he	him	his	his	himself	
she	her	her	hers	herself	each – other
it	it	its	—	itself	one – another
we	us	our	ours	ourselves	Interrogative (Питальні)
you	you	your	yours	yourselves	
they	them	their	theirs	themselves	who (whom)
I know	Tom	It's my	It's mine	I looked at	whose
Tom	knows me	car		myself	what
					which



5. Tell me about

6. They never think about other people. They only think about

5. Fill in *this/these/that/those*.

1. *This/That* chair.

2. chairs

3. sandwich

4. things

5. men

6. picture

7. woman.

8. room

9. plates

10. trees

The Article (Артикль)

Вживайте *The* з назвами

– океанів, річок, морів, заток, множинних озер: **the** Red Sea, **the** Atlantic Ocean, **the** Persian Gulf, **the** Great Lakes;

– гірських хребтів: **the** Rocky Mountains, **the** Andes;

– землі, місяця: **the** earth, **the** moon;

– навчальних закладів коли назва закладу починається з *school, university* тощо: **the** University of Florida, **the** College of Arts & Sciences;

– порядковими числівниками перед іменниками: **the** First World War, **the** third chapter;

– війни (крім світових війн): **the** Crimean War, **the** Korean War;

– країн, назва яких складається з двох або більше слів (крім *Great Britain*): **the** United States, **the** Central African Republic;



- *історичних документів*: **the** Constitution, **the** Magna Carta;
- *етнічних груп*: **the** Indians, **the** Aztecs.

Не вживайте *The* з назвами

- *одиначних озер*: Lake Geneva, Lake Erie;
- *вершин гір*: Mount Vesuvius, Mount McKinley;
- *планет, сузір'їв*: Venus, Mars, Orion;
- *навчальних закладів, коли назва закладу починається з власного іменника*: Santa Fe Community College, Cooper's Art School, Stetson University
- *кількісних числівників після іменників*: World War One, chapter three;
- *країн, з одного слова*: China, Venezuela, France;
- *континентів*: Europe, Africa, South America;
- *штатів*: Florida, Ohio, California;
- *видів спорту*: baseball, basketball;
- *абстрактних іменників*: freedom, happiness;
- *наук, предметів*: mathematics, sociology.

1. Choose the article *a / an / the*.

1. Britain is *an* island. **2.** Bob is ... student. **3.** Mary is ... architect. **4.** What is ... largest city in Canada? **5.** Don't sit on ... floor. It is dirty. **6.** We stayed at ... small hotel. **7.** Tom is in ... bathroom. He is having ... bath. **8.** I don't like ... colour of your dress. **9.** I'd like ... umbrella. **10.** He is ... university teacher.

2. Complete the sentences with the article *the* where, it is necessary.

1. ... Great Lakes are in Canada. **2.** He came from ... France to ... USA. **3.** ... Lake Erie is in ... North America. **4.** We study at ... National University. **5.** On our trip to ... Spain, we crossed ... Atlantic Ocean. **6.** He studies at ... University of



Florida. **7.** ... Ukrainians are very friendly. **8.** ... Constitution of ... Ukraine was adopted in 1996. **9.** They play ... football. **10.** ... World War One began in 1914.

3. Complete the sentences with the article *the* where, it is necessary.

1. He has got ... car. **2.** I have got ... apple. **3.** He's ... actor. **4.** She likes ... flowers. **5.** They love playing ... football. **6.** We don't like writing ... letters. **7.** Ann is from ... Florida. **8.** Go to ... bed. It's ... 11 o'clock. **9.** My sister goes to ... school. **10.** His father is at ... work. **11.** Out friend plays ... piano. **12.** Read ... third chapter. **13.** They are fighting for ... freedom.



злічувани

book, teacher, boy,
school, class, student.

a, the, some, any
this, that, these, those
none, one, two, three
...
many
a lot of
(a) few

The Noun (Іменник)

NOUNS

незлічувани

(матеріали, абстрактні
іменники)
milk, grass, sand, news, food,
information, economics,
physics, air, money,
homework, love.

the, some, any
this, that
none
much
a lot of
(a) little



ОДИНА

hand
year
map
box
dish
knife

man
woman
foot
tooth
mouse
child
ox
sheep
fish

МНОЖИНА

N + s (~ + es)

hands [z]
years [z]
maps [s]
boxes [iz]
dishes [iz]
knives [z]

АЛЕ:

men
women
feet
teeth
mice
children
oxen
sheep
fish

Загальний відмінок

The girl is happy.

The teacher asked the student.

He gave it to Mary.

Присвійний відмінок

N – N's/ Ns –

Ns'

That is John's cup.

These are boys' books.

1. Write words in plural.

1. *flower* – *flowers*
2. man –
3. boat –

8. sheep –
9. tooth –
10. –



- | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-------|------------|---|-------|
| 4. watch | – | ..... | umbrella | | |
|  |  | ..... | 11. city | – | ..... |
| 5. wife | – | ..... | 12. family | – | ..... |
|  |  | ..... | 13. ox | – | ..... |
| 6. woman | – | ..... |  |  |  |
| | | | | | |

2. Make up the correct word combinations in possessive case.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. (the camera/Ann) | – | <i>Ann's camera</i> |
| 2. (the birthday/your sister) | – | ..... |
| 3. (the house/my friend) | – | ..... |
| 4. (the room/my friend) | – | ..... |
| 5. (the brother/Robert) | – | ..... |
| 6. (the nephew/Philip) | – | ..... |
| 7. (the job/my brother) | – | ..... |
| 8. (the question/teacher) | – | ..... |
| 9. (the dictionary/students) | – | ..... |
| 10. (the friend/Kate) | – | ..... |

Відмінювання дієслова to have / have got в Present Simple Tense

Present	I	have ... have got (~'ve got)	I	don't have ... haven't got ...	Do Have	I	have ...? got ...?
	You		You			you	
	We		We			we	
	The y		They			they	
	He	has... has got (~'s got)	He	doesn't have ... hasn't got ...	Does Has	he	have ...? got ...?
	She		She			she	
	It		It			it	
	! We can use ~ ve and ~ s		with have got, not with have				



1. Ask the questions.

1. (*you / a friend?*)
2. (*he / lunch?*)
3. (*your father / a car?*)
4. (*Sasha / a shower?*)
5. (*they / a headache?*)
6. (*you / any brothers?*)
7. (*how much money / you?*)
8. (*you / a passport?*)

Have you got a friend?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. What have Ann and Jim got? What have you got? Make up sentences about you, Ann and Jim on the basis of the table.

1. *Jim has got a camera.*

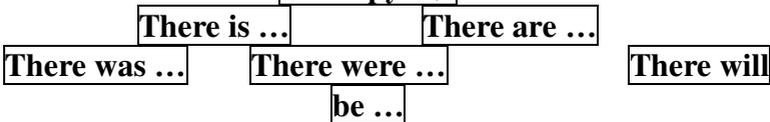
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.

	<i>Ann (she)</i>	<i>Jim (he)</i>	<i>You</i>
<i>a camera</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>?</i>
<i>a bicycle</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>?</i>
<i>black hair</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>?</i>
<i>brothers /</i>	<i>two</i>	<i>one</i>	<i>?</i>
<i>sisters</i>	<i>brothers</i>	<i>sister</i>	<i>?</i>

10.

11.

Конструкції



Ці конструкції використовуються, щоб позначити, що саме знаходиться (знаходилося чи буде знаходитись) у певному місці.



Англійському реченню з цими конструкціями
відповідає українське, яке звичайно починається з
обставини місця.

There are two departments at our University. В нашому університеті (є) два відділення.

	Is ...	–	There is a computer centre here.
	<u>are ...</u>	–	There are seven institutes at the University.
	was ...	–	There was a building faculty at the University.
There	<u>were ...</u>	–	There were a lot of students in that room yesterday.
	will be	–	There will be a lecture on history tomorrow.
	...		

	is ...	–	There is no library in this building.
	<u>are ...</u>	–	There are no students in this room.
	was ...	–	There was no English yesterday.
There	<u>were ...</u>	no/ not any	– There were not any books on the shelf.
	will be	–	There will not be any lecture here.
	...		

Is	there ?	–	Is there a computer center here?
<u>Are</u>	... ?	–	Are there two departments here?
Was	... ?	–	Was there a building faculty at the University?
<u>Were</u>	... ?	–	Were there a lot of students at the lecture?
Will	... be?	–	Will there be a lecture on history?
Who	is there...	–	What is there on the floor?
What	?		

У цих конструкціях дієслово **to be** узгоджується з іменником, який стоїть безпосередньо після нього.



There is a library, a computer center in this building.
There are some rooms and a library on the ground floor.

1. Insert *there is / there isn't / is there? / there are / there aren't / are there?*

1. *Dunford is a very modern town. **There aren't** many old buildings.*

2. Look! a photo of George in the newspaper.

3. Excuse me! a restaurant near here?

4. five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.

5. We can't take any photographs. a film in the camera.

6. How many students in your group?

7. Where can we sit? any chairs.

8. a bus from the city centre to the airport?

2. Translate into English.

1. У нашому місті є багато красивих вулиць.

2. На вулиці Соборній є адміністративний корпус нашого університету.

3. В навчальному корпусі № 2 немає спортивного залу, але є бібліотека.

4. На вулиці Миколи Карнаухова не було навчального корпусу № 7 декілька років назад.

5. В центрі міста є парк.

6. В парку дуже багато старих дерев.

7. В парку було багато людей.

8. В центрі студентського містечка є спортивний майданчик.

9. На спортивному майданчику було багато студентів вчора.

10. Завтра на спортивному майданчику відбудеться



футбольний матч.

11. В навчальному корпусі № 7 є деканат інституту агроекології та землеустрою, декілька кафедр.

12. В навчальному корпусі № 4 є багато лабораторій та деканат інституту будівництва та архітектури.

Present Simple (Теперішній неозначений)

Утворення:

S+Vo/Vs (es)

Значення:

виражає дію, що відбувається

1) звичайно, завжди, іноді ...

2) в моменти мовлення – з

дієсловами **to see, to hear, to**

recognize, to want, to

understand.

Запам'ятайте, що наступні слова найчастіше вживаються з цим часом: always – завжди; often – часто; usually – звичайно; sometimes – іноколи; rarely – рідко; occasionally – час від часу; every day – щодня...

Exercises

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb:

boil	cost	have	meet	smoke	teach
close	go	like	open	wash	speak

1. *She's very clever. She **speaks** four languages.*

2. Steve ten cigarettes a day.

3. We usually dinner at seven o'clock.

4. I films. I often to the cinema.

5. Water at 100 degrees Celsius.

6. In Britain the banks at 9.30 in the morning.

7. The City Museum at 5 o'clock every evening.

8. Food is expensive. It a lot of money.

9. Shoes are expensive. They a lot of money.



10. Peter his hair twice a week.

2. Make up the negative form of the following sentences .

1. *I play the piano very well. I don't play the piano very well.*
2. Jack plays tennis well.
3. You know the answer.
4. She works very hard.
5. They often go to the theatre.

3. Make up questions with auxiliary verbs *do / does*.

1. *I work hard. And you? Do you work hard?*
2. I play tennis. And you? you ?
3. I play tennis. And Ann? Ann ?
4. I know the answer. And you? the answer?
5. I like hot weather. And you? ?
6. I smoke. And your father? ?
7. I do exercises every morning. And you? ?
8. I speak English. And your friends? ?
9. I want to be famous. And you? ?

Present Continuous (Теперішній тривалий)

Утворення:	
am	
is	
S+	+V _{ing}
are	

Значення:

Виражає дію, що відбувається:

1. в момент мовлення (**now, at the moment**);
2. в даний період часу;
3. яку ви намірені здійснити в найближчий час (запланована дія).

Remember: дієслова *to love, to like, to hate, to want, to*



wish, to see, to hear, to feel, to notice, to know, to understand, to remember не вживаються в часах групи Continuous.

1. Write the fourth form (V+ing) of verbs:

<i>read</i>	reading	have	... ..
swim	... ..	take	... ..
come	... ..	get	... ..
think	... ..	stop	... ..
rain	... ..	run	... ..
wear	... ..	write	... ..
shine	... ..	go	... ..
smoke	... ..	cook	... ..

2. Complete the sentences with *am / is / are + one of verbs:*

building	coming	having	playing
cooking	standing	swimming	

- 1. Listen! Pat is playing the piano.**
2. They a new hotel in the city centre at the moment.
3. Look! Somebody in the river.
4. "You on my foot". "Oh, I'm sorry".
5. Hurry up! The bus
6. "Where are you George?" "In the kitchen, I a meal".
7. (on the telephone) "Hello. Can I speak to Ann, please?"
"She a shower at the moment. Can you phone again later?"
8. Scotland France in a football match next week.
9. Where is Tom? He a rest.

3. Make up necessary questions.

- *Bob is waiting for Mary. (Where)*
 - **Where is he waiting for her?**
1. Tom and Jane are hurrying along the street. (Where)
 2. The students are listening to Bob attentively. (Why)
 3. They are discussing a serious problem. (What problem)
 4. The man is running after the trolley-bus. (Why)



5. They are having lunch with Bill and Kate. (Where)
6. Susan is waiting for the postman. (Why)
7. The secretary is speaking over the telephone. (Who ... to)

Past Simple (Минулий неозначений час)

Утворення:

S+V2

Значення:

Виражає дію, що відбулась в минулому.

Запам'ятайте, що наступні слова найчастіше вживаються з цим часом: yesterday – вчора; **last week** – минулого тижня; **an hour ago** – годину тому назад; **last Monday** – у понеділок...

I (you, he, she, it, we, they) visited.	When	did	I, we you he, she it, they	visit?
I (you, he, she, it, we, they) did (didn't) not visit.	Why			
			Who	visited?

1. Make up the past simple of the following verbs.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. <i>get</i> got | 6. leave | 11. buy | 16. put |
| 2. eat | 7. see | 12. know..... | 17. tell |
| 3. pay | 8. go | 13. stand | 18. lose |
| 4. make | 9. hear | 14. take | 19. think |
| | | | |
| 5. give | 10. find | 15. do | 20. speak |
| | | | |

2. Complete the sentences, using the necessary forms of the following verbs.

clean	die	enjoy	finish	happen	live	open
play	rain	smoke	start	stay	want	watch



1. *Yesterday evening I **watched** television.*
2. I my teeth three times yesterday.
3. Bernard 20 cigarettes yesterday evening.
4. The concert at 7.30 and..... at 10 o'clock.
5. The accident last Sunday afternoon.
6. When I was child, I to be a doctor.
7. Mozart from 1756 to 1791.
8. We our holiday last year. We at a very good hotel.
9. Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it
10. It was hot in the room, so I the window.
11. The weather was good yesterday afternoon, so we tennis.

3. Make up special questions з *Who / What / How / Why ...?*

1. *I met somebody. **Who did you meet?***
2. Tom arrived. What time
3. I saw somebody. Who
4. They wanted something. What
5. The lecture finished. What time
6. Pat went home early. Why
7. It cost a lot of money. How much.....?

Past Continuous (Минулий тривалий)

Утворення:

	was	
S+		+V _{ing}
	were	

Значення:

Виражає дію, що відбулась:

1. в певний момент в минулому;
2. в минулому і була перервана іншою дією;
3. водночас з іншою дією в минулому.



I	was	working.
He	wasn't	
She	(was	
It	not)	
We	were	
You	weren't	
They	(were	
	not)	

Where	was	I he she it	working?
	were	we you they	
Who			was
working?			

1. Write True or False facts about (yesterday).

1. *I (have breakfast) 8 o'clock a.m.* – ***I was having breakfast at 8 o'clock a.m.***
2. *I (watch television) 9 o'clock a.m.* –
3. *I (sit) 12 o'clock in the library.* –
4. *It (rain) in the evening.* –
5. *My parents (work) 5 o'clock p.m.* –
6. *The sun (shine) 11 o'clock a.m.* –
7. *I (swim) 11.30 a.m.* –

2. You met your fellow yesterday. What was he doing?

1. *(he / wear / a jacket)* – ***He wasn't wearing a jacket.***
2. *(he / smoke / a cigarette)* –
3. *(he / carry / a bag)* –
4. *(he / go / shopping)* –
5. *(he / hurry/ university)* –
6. *(he / sing / songs)* –



3. Ask questions. Use was / were -Ving.

1. (what / Tim / do / when you saw him) – **What was Tim doing when you saw him?**
2. (what / you / do / at 11 o'clock?) –
3. (what / she / wear / yesterday?) –
4. (it / rain / when /you went out?) –
5. (where / you / go / when /I met you?) –

Present Perfect (Теперішній перфектний час)



Утворення:

S+	have	+V ₃
	has	

Значення:

Виражає дію, що відбулась:

1. до теперішнього моменту та пов'язана з ним своїм результатом;
2. більш ніж один раз в минулому;
3. що починалась в минулому і триває зараз.

! Час виконання дії не вказується.

Запам'ятайте: *ever* – коли-небудь; *never* – ніколи; *already* – вже; *yet* – вже; (в питальних реченнях), ще ні (в заперечних реченнях); *just* – тільки що; *lately* – останнім часом; *today, this week, this month ...* – якщо даний період часу ще триває; *this is/ it's the first time ...* – це вперше...; *since April 27th ...; for three months...; twice... .*

1. Write past participle (V₃) of the following verbs.



<i>write</i>	<i>written</i>	<i>call</i>	<i>called</i>
answer	do	... ..
stay	be	... ..
play	become	... ..
study	lose	... ..
like	go	... ..
wash	read	... ..
pass	take	... ..
open	break	... ..
shave	buy	... ..

2. Write what happened and what did not happen.

1. I / lose / the key. — *I have lost the key.*
2. He have / dinner. —
3. I read / this book. —
4. I break / the window. —
5. He go / to academy. —
6. I / buy / a V. W. —
7. He take / a shower. —
8. I / see / him today. —

3. Translate into English.

1. Я вже написав доповідь.
2. Ви коли-небудь розмовляли з ним?
3. Ваш син вже склав іспити?
4. Останнім часом я не одержував листів від батьків.
5. Я ніколи не був у Лондоні.
6. Ми щойно поснідали.
7. Ми його сьогодні зустрічали.
8. Скільки разів цього року ти була у театрі?



ТЕКСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ FREE TIME

1. Read and translate the following words and expressions into Ukrainian: *homework, library, shopping, skateboarding, boring, board games, to invite, to come around, to go out.*

2. Read the Instant Messaging Conversation. Give the correct headings for messages A-L.

A. Tiffany writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.43 am

Are you free this afternoon? Do you want to go out?

B. Jack writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.45 am

I just have to finish my homework, but I think I can finish it this morning. What do you want to do?

C. Tiffany writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.48 am

Let's go into town. We can go shopping and then get a coffee.

We can go to the new cafe near the library. The cakes look great there.

D. Jack writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.50 am

You know I hate shopping. Why don't we go to the park? Kev and Rob will be there skateboarding. We can have meet up with them.

E. Tiffany writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.52 am

I don't want to spend my Saturday afternoon watching boys skateboarding! That's so boring! But we can go to the park for a game of tennis if you like.

F. Jack writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.55 am

I'm not really in the mood for tennis. I don't want to do



anything too active. I want to just relax. You could come to my house, and we could watch a movie. We've got lots of good food.

G. Tiffany writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.56 am

I could watch a film on my own. Why don't I bring some board games round? That'll be a bit more fun.

H. Jack writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.57 am

Okay, that sounds alright, but my little brother will probably want to play too. Is that okay with you?

I. Tiffany writes:

Saturday 7th April - 10.58 am

Sure. Shall I invite anyone else? I think Sophie is free this afternoon.

J. Jack writes:

Saturday 7th April - 11.00 am

Okay, you can invite her, but no-one else. I don't want too many people round.

K. Tiffany writes:

Saturday 7th April - 11.01 am

Fine. I'll come round after lunch. Is one o'clock okay?

L. Jack writes:

Saturday 7th April - 11.02 am

Make it half past. I have to write a few emails first. See you 18r.

3. Read the Instant Messaging Conversation again. Choose True, False or Not in text.

1. Jack is doing his homework this morning. (True, False, Not in the text).



2. Jack and Tiffany went shopping together last Saturday. (True, False, Not in the text).
3. Tiffany wants to go to the library. (True, False, Not in the text).
4. They decide to play board games at the new cafe this afternoon.

TRANSPORT

1. Read and translate the following words and expressions into Ukrainian: *notice, train, to catch a train, to leave a train, passenger, to store a bag, ticket office, to buy a ticket, ticket machine, bus station.*

2. Read the following signs and choose the correct meaning for them.

*High speed trains pass platform without stopping
Please stand behind the yellow line*

The notice tells passengers...

- a. where to catch the fast train.
- b. to stay away from fast trains.
- c. about a change to the train service.

*Way Out & Lifts
← Waiting Room & Toilets
Left Luggage →*

Turn right if you...

- a. want to leave the station.
- b. are waiting for a train.
- c. want to store your bag.



*When ticket office is closed please use ticket machine.
Passengers travelling without a ticket may receive a fine.*

The sign tells passengers...

- where to find the ticket office.
- to buy a ticket before travelling.
- that the ticket machine is not working.

*Taxis over bridge
Please cross road for buses to Weston town centre and bus station.
Use this stop for buses to Belgrave and Dorstone.*

Stay here if you want to...

- get a taxi.
- go to the town centre.
- go to Dorstone.

3. Discuss another transport signs with the partner.

WEATHER

1. Read and translate the following words and expressions into Ukrainian: *wet season, freezing shower, island, semi-desert, mountain area.*

2. Read about the climate in Madagascar on a travel website. Then choose true or false. What cues from the text do you use in each case?

Madagascar – When to go



Madagascar has two seasons, a warm, wet season from November to April, and a cooler dry season between May and October. However, different parts of the country have very different weather.

The east coast is hotter and wetter, with up to 4000mm of rainfall per year. In the rainy season, there are strong winds, and these can cause a lot of damage. Avoid visiting eastern Madagascar between January and March because the weather can make road travel very difficult. The dry season is cooler and more pleasant.

The high, central part of the country is much drier and cooler. About 1,400 mm of rain falls in the rainy season, with some thunderstorms, but the summer is usually sunny and dry, but it can be cold, especially in the mornings, with freezing showers, and it may snow in mountain areas above 2,400m, and even stay there for several days.

The west coast is the driest part of the island. Here, the winter months are pleasant with little rain, cooler temperatures and blue skies. The summers can be extremely hot, especially in the southwest. This part of the country is semi-desert, and only gets around 300mm of rain per year.

1. Madagascar has four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. (True/False)
2. There is more rain in January than in June. (True/False)
3. The wet season is colder than the dry season. (True/False)
4. It hardly ever rains in central Madagascar. (True/False)

3. Compare weather conditions in Ukraine and Madagascar.



SPORTS

1. Read and translate the following words and expressions into Ukrainian: *recreation, playing field, leisure center, referee, equipment, to participate in.*

2. Read the text and answer reading comprehension questions.

SPORTS

There are many different kinds of sports that are undertaken by a wide variety of different people. Some people do sport for their career and other people purely do sport for enjoyment and recreation. Some sports, like cricket, require the use of a lot of equipment, while others need very little in order to successfully play a game in that sport. Some people use public playing fields to play sport for free, while other sports such as squash, tennis, badminton and table tennis are usually paid for on an hourly basis in the comfort of a local leisure centre.

Most sports are played with a round object often known as a ball. Some sports use more than one ball and snooker is one of the unique sports that make use of a number of balls while being played. The game itself is often controlled by an impartial individual known as an umpire in cricket and a referee in sports like football and rugby. Most sports have a duration of not more than a few hours, however some athletic tournaments can last for up to a week and a game of cricket can be five days in duration before a winner is announced.

Some people prefer to watch sport. This can either be done by going to a stadium, a local leisure centre, park or on the television. It is often cheaper to watch sport from the comfort of a person's home than to visit the stadium or a special event. Some sports, such as football and cricket, are really popular in the United Kingdom but not in the USA. In the USA people often play basketball and baseball. However,



most countries put aside time to compete in world sporting events such as the football world cup or the Olympics, which occur every four years.

Nowadays, people who suffer from any kind of disability are also encouraged to participate in sport and most sport equipment is adapted to suit the needs of a disabled person. This means sport is something that can be enjoyed no matter the physical ability of the person. The para-olympics takes place a week after the main event and it is equally popular. Participation in sporting activity is encouraged by doctors and at schools given the beneficial impact it has on the health of the individual that participates, and it is for this reason and the competitive nature of individuals that sport remains a very popular activity worldwide.

Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

1) Which sport requires the use of a lot of equipment?

- a. football
- b. athletics
- c. cricket
- d. rugby

2) What sport is popular in the United Kingdom?

- a. baseball
- b. cricket
- c. basketball
- d. athletics

3) What sport is popular in the United States?

- a. cricket
- b. baseball
- c. football
- d. squash

4) What sport can last longer than a day in duration?

- a. football
- b. baseball



c. rugby

d. cricket

3. Render the text in English.

Celebrations

1. Read and translate the following words and expressions into Ukrainian: *wooden cabin, to stay at the resort, itinerary, extra tour, to be dressed in, to wrap the presents, get a toy.*

2. Read the text and answer reading comprehension questions:

CHRISTMAS

A few years ago, I worked as an elf at a holiday resort in Lapland, in the north of Sweden. The resort was in a forest. Visitors and workers stayed in small wooden cabins all around the forest. There was one large cabin where people ate meals. I started work there in mid November and stayed until just after Christmas. Tourists used to stay at the resort for four days. On the first day, they arrived at the airport and travelled to the resort by coach. I didn't have to work until the evening. Sometimes I went skiing. Then, while the guests had their evening meal, I worked behind the desk in reception. I helped people find their cabins, told them about the itinerary and sold tickets for extra tours. I didn't dress as an elf at that time; I wore the hotel uniform. On day 2, I and three other elves got up at about eight o'clock. Of course, it was still dark at that time. In Lapland it gets light at about half past ten during the winter, and it gets dark again soon after two o'clock. We dressed in our elf costumes and drove across the snow on skidoos to a cabin in the forest. Inside the cabin, there were huge presents and huge tools. We had to wrap the presents and pretend to make toys with the tools. There were mirrors in the cabin



windows. These made us look very small. When tourists looked through the windows, they saw tiny elves using normal-sized tools! On the third day, we went to a different cabin – Santa’s cabin! This was the day when the children finally met Father Christmas. The children would meet Santa and get a toy. Then they came into the elves’ workshop to meet us. This room was full of toys and beautifully decorated with a Christmas tree. I and the other elves pretended to make toys and chatted to the children in our workshop. The next day, the tourists went home and the next group arrived. I worked on reception again. Working as an elf was great fun, and a magical way to spend Christmas!

Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

1. How long did she work at the resort?
 - a. about 2 weeks
 - b. about 6 weeks
 - c. about 10 weeks
2. How did she spend day 1 of the tour?
 - a. collecting tourists from the airport
 - b. giving skiing lessons
 - c. having free time
3. On which days did she wear her elf costume?
 - a. days 1, 2 and 3
 - b. days 2 and 3
 - c. day 2 only
4. At 8 o’clock in the morning it was...outside.
 - a. very dark
 - b. just getting light
 - c. light

3. Create brief summary that includes the theme and shorter gist statements that exclude details and retell the text.



FORESTS

1. Read and translate the following words and expressions into Ukrainian : *lifeguard, landslide, meadow, to abandon, to descend, car park.*

2. Read the text and choose the correct answer according to the passage.

ALPINE FORESTS

Forests are the lifeguards of the snowy peaks of the Alps. They provide a natural barrier against avalanches and landslides, but the skiing industry, which proved a boon for poor Alpine farmers, is damaging the environment. Forests have been felled to make way for more ski runs, car parks, and hotels, and Alpine meadows have been abandoned by farmers keen to exploit tourism. Consequently, the avalanche has now become a common phenomenon. Forestry experts estimate that two-thirds of the several thousand avalanches that descend into inhabited parts each year are the result of forest depletion.

Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

1. In the Alps, the attraction of tourism....
 - a. causes two thousand avalanches a year
 - b. has lessened due to the threat of avalanches
 - c. has diverted some farmers away from the care of the land
2. As a consequence of the depletion of Alpine forests
 - a. only one-third of all avalanches occur in uninhabited parts
 - b. many farmers have had to turn to tourism for work
 - c. the frequency of avalanches has greatly increased
3. Alpine farmers....
 - a. used to be poor before the rise of the skiing industry
 - b. were the people who initiated the development of the skiing industry



c. feel that they have been exploited by tourism

3. Express your views about the text.

THE NEW SHOPPING MALL

1. Read and translate the following words and expressions into Ukrainian: *parking space, fashion item, market stalls, post office, mall, entertainment center.*

2. Read the text and answer reading comprehension questions.

THE NEW SHOPPING MALL

Gatesbridge's new Merriwether Mall is opening this September. With an area of 320,000 square metres, the Merriweather Mall will be the biggest mall in the south west. It's located close to the motorway, has its own bus station and 2000 car parking spaces, so it is convenient for everyone. The mall has five areas, all under cover. The largest, Main Street, is a shopping area on three floors. Here, you'll find all the major chain stores and department stores. You can buy fashion items and all the famous brand names. There is also a large chemist. Situated on two levels, the market square is where you can find traditional market stalls. On the lower floor, there are food stalls, including a butcher's, baker's, a fishmonger's, greengrocer's and delicatessen. On the upper floor, you will find stalls selling hardware and haberdashery. Bohemia is at the rear of the mall. Here, you'll find quirky, independent shops selling everything from second hand music and books to clothes and handicrafts. The Palisade is more upmarket. Here you will find fashion boutiques, jewellers, antiques and furniture. There are also two banks and a post office located along The Palisade. The Showground is the entertainment centre of the mall. On the ground floor, there is a food court where you'll find cuisine from around the world, including



Chinese, Japanese, Thai and Italian food. There is a large arena where events will take place through the year. There is also an eight-screen cinema, a night club and a bowling alley. And if that is not enough, we are offering you a voucher which will give you £10 off any purchase over £40 that you make in the Merriwether Mall between 10th and 16th September. You can't afford to miss it!

1. Where is the best place in the mall to buy an expensive necklace?
2. Where is the best place in the mall to buy some bacon?
3. Where is the best place in the mall to buy Nike trainers?
4. Where is the best place in the mall to have a meal?

3. Compare this new shopping mall with the shopping mall you have visited.

THE BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY

1. Read and translate the following words and expressions into Ukrainian: *slave, disease, technical advance, mankind.*

2. Read the text and choose the correct answer according to the passage.

THE BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY

Science and technology are getting a bad press these days. Increasingly scornful of the materialism of our culture, some people speak about returning to a simpler, pre-industrial, pre-scientific day. They fail to realize that the "good old days" were actually horribly bad old days of ignorance, disease, slavery, and death. They fancy themselves in Athens, talking to Socrates or watching the latest play by Sophocles but never as a slave brutalized in the Athenian silver mines. They imagine themselves as medieval knights on armoured chargers but never as starving peasants. They also ignore the fact that,



before modern technology, the full flower of art and human intellect was reserved for the few. It was the technical advances that brought many of the marvels of mankind to even the poorest.

1. In the writer's opinion, some people.....
 - a. marvel at the technical advances that have been made
 - b. are unable to cope with the speed of advances in science and technology
 - c. regard the Athenians as a brutal race
2. Those who have nostalgic feelings for the past.....
 - a. usually work for the newspapers
 - b. would like to have lived then to help slaves and peasants
 - c. criticize today's materialism
3. According to the writer, modern technology...
 - a. has benefited the rich and the poor alike
 - b. makes life too complicated and materialistic
 - c. actually developed from people such as Socrates

3. Express your view about the benefits of technology.



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