

**НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ КОМПЛЕКС**  
**дисципліни «Іноземна мова»**

**для студентів спеціальності**  
**035 «Філологія»**

## **Програма навчальної дисципліни**

### **Студент та його родина**

Сімейне коло студента. Рідне село або місто проживання. Друзі та спільні інтереси. Захоплення та хобі. Навчання в університеті. Студмістечко. Риси характеру людини.

### **Студент та його оточення**

Переваги Болонського процесу в Україні. Я – студент інженерно-технічного (економіко-юридичного і т.д.) факультету. Молодіжні організації. Студентські свята. Участь студентів у суспільному житті. Традиції університету.

### **Велика Британія. Сполучені Штати Америки**

Географічне розташування Великобританії. Політична система країни. Освіта в Великобританії і США. Дослідження американського континенту. Політична система країни та економічний розвиток США. Традиції та свята англомовних країн.

### **Україна. Херсон. Подорож містом**

Географічне розташування та політична система України. Київ. Інтеграція України до Європейського Союзу. Херсон. Історія та сучасність. Подорож рідним містом. Види транспорту.

### **Подорожі. Митниця**

Мовний етикет. Особливості ведення бізнесу в різних країнах. Реєстрація в аеропорту ( на вокзалі, в порту). Митний контроль. Сервіс у літаку (у потязі, на судні).

### **Гроші. Обмін валюти. Покупки**

У банку. Державна та іноземна валюта. Відкриття рахунку в закордонному банку. Покупки. Товари продовольчі та промислові. Види крамниць та відділів ( у супермаркеті, в аптеці).

### **Готельний сервіс**

У готелі. Резервація готелю (реєстрація і виписка з готелю). Послуги працівників готелю. Види готелів.

### **Їжа. Заклади харчування**

Українська кухня. Традиційний та святковий стіл. В ресторані (кафе). Англійська та американська їжа. Кухня світу.

### **Компанія. Інформація про галузевий підрозділ**

Типи компаній. Партнерство. Співробітництво. Планування діяльності підприємства. Планування власного бізнесу.

### **Вирішення питань професійного та академічного характеру**

Стан та перспективи розвитку галузі. Сучасна людина і комп'ютер. Реклама і суспільство. Роль вивчення іноземних мов у формуванні особистості майбутнього фахівця.

## ПЛАН ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ та виконання самостійної роботи

### I курс

#### Практичне заняття № 1

Тема: Сімейне коло студента.

##### План роботи

1. Знайомство. Мета та основні завдання курсу. Організаційна бесіда зі студентами.
2. Проведення тестування з метою виявлення залишкових знань студентів.
3. Робота над текстом. Підготовка розповіді про себе і свою сім'ю.

Let me introduce myself.

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

My sister Olga is 22 years old. She is four years older than me. She is married. She has been married for two years. Her husband Victor is a lawyer by profession and works as a legal adviser in one of the private firms. He follows in his father's footsteps, who has become a distinguished jurist in the field of civil law. My sister Olga is a historian by education and an artist by nature. Painting is her hobby. She is a promising historian. She graduated from the University of Kherson last year and now she is taking a post-graduate course. Her scientific adviser, Professor N. is very pleased with the first results of her research. He thinks that a good beginning is half the battle (makes a good ending). My sister and her husband are sociable, dynamic and well-mannered people.

As for me, I am a student at Kherson State University. I am a first-year student. In May I took my entrance exams and was enrolled at the University. Of course, it was not an easy experience, but I did my best. When I saw my name in the list, I was extremely happy: my dream to become a student came true.

Вставте пропущені слова, використовуючи текст "Let me introduce myself", розкажіть про себе.

1. I was born in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We are a family of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We are happy to be living together and are \_\_\_\_\_ on all right.
4. My father is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person.
5. My father often works \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ in our family.
7. My mother is rather \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ she is always elegant and smart.
8. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ woman of about 40.
9. She is \_\_\_\_\_ of her work and always spends a lot of time there.
10. I have a habit of \_\_\_\_\_ her about the house.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is my \_\_\_\_\_ brother/sister.

4. Робота з граматичним матеріалом. **Фонетичний довідник. Читання деяких приголосних букв в англійській мові. Читання голосних букв в основних типах наголошених складів.**

5. Виконання граматичних вправ.

Ex. I. Consult a dictionary, transcribe and translate the following words; practice their pronunciation.

individuals	unemployment	ability
great	domestic violence	human rights
value	prevention	philosophical underpinnings
healthy	uniqueness	scientist
contribution	client's choice	biological laboratory
science	generates insecurity	client's choice
poverty	social tension	essential role

6. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням: текст "Social work". Вивчити текст напам'ять.

Social work is a profession concerned with helping individuals, families, groups and communities to enhance their individual and collective well-being. It aims to help people develop their skills and their ability to use their own resources and those of the community to resolve problems. Social work is concerned with individual and personal problems but also with broader social issues such as poverty, unemployment and domestic violence.

Human rights and social justice are the philosophical underpinnings of social work practice. The uniqueness of social work practice is in the blend of some particular values, knowledge and skills, including the use of relationship as the basis of all interventions and respect for the client's choice and involvement.

In a socio-political-economic context which increasingly generates insecurity and social tensions, social workers play an important and essential role.

7. Виконання після текстових вправ.

Ex. 1. Define the tense of the predicate and put the sentences into the interrogative and negative forms:

1. I am studying Social work. 2. He has resolved this difficult problem. 3. He is a good Social worker. 4. Social work is concerned with individual and personal problems. 5. These scientists work at a very interesting problem. 6. They began to investigate this problem last year. 7. Poverty, unemployment and domestic violence are broad social issues. 8. Life exists in many places on the earth. 9. Social workers play an important and essential role in a socio-political-economic context. 10. Social workers help people develop their skills and their ability to use their own resources. 11. Students of the faculty of Psychology, History and Sociology study different subjects.

Ex. 2. Answer the following questions:

1) What is Social work? 2) What do the Social workers do? 3) What's the aim of Social work? 4) What are the main social issues? 5) What are the philosophical underpinnings of social work practice? 6) What is one of the most important tools of a Social worker?

Ex. 3. Write the synonyms to the words. Write a sentence using each word.  
to enhance, issue, poverty, unemployment, violence, relationship.

### **Література:**

1. Барановська Т.В. Граматика англійської мови. Збірник вправ: Навч. посібник. Видання друге, виправлене та доповнене – Мова англ., укр. – Київ: ТОВ "ВП Логос-М», 2007. – 384с.

2. Л.В. Мисик, А.Л. Арцишевська, Л.Р. Кузнєцова, Л.Л. Поплавська. Англійська мова. Комунікативний аспект. / За ред. доц. Мисик Л.В. – Підручник. – К.: Атіка, 2000. – 368с.

3. Гужва Т. М. Англійська мова: Розмовні теми: Навч. посіб. Для студентів фак. інозем. філології, університетів, ліцеїв, гімназій та коледжів. – Харків: Фоліо, 2005. – 414с.

## Практичне заняття № 2

**Тема:** Рідне село або місто проживання.

1. Робота над текстом. Підготовка розповіді про рідне село або місто.

### Kherson

Kherson is the southern Ukrainian city. It is built on the right bank of the river Dnieper. If you want to go to the Black Sea it will take you 1,5 hours by car or 2 hours by bus. The climate here is dry. Winters are cold and summers are hot, and the winds often blow. In summer many people go to the river bank or to the Black Sea, and there are many fruit and vegetables: apples, cherries, strawberries, peaches, grapes, tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, etc.

Population of Kherson is nearly 360, 000 people. Today it is a large sea- and river-port. There are two bridges over the Dnieper which join Kherson and a smaller town Tsurupinsk. There are wonderful views of the river and the countryside. There is fresh air and good climate, so many tourists visit Kherson in summer. Kherson is over 200 years old. Admiral Ushakov and his soldiers built many ships here in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and fought with Turkish army. Russian army won.

10 years ago the main branches of industry here were ship-building, textile and building of agricultural machines. But there is an economic crisis in Ukraine nowadays, so many factories closed down. Nowadays the main branches of industry are ship-building and tinned food factories, but there is not enough work for all people. Those who work don't earn much. There are many good colleges and universities such as Kherson State University, the Technical University, the Shipbuilding University and the Agricultural University.

There is a good drama theatre and a puppet-show. If you like painting you can go to the Art Museum. There are good pictures of the painters of the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. There are also many bars, cinemas, clubs, gyms and a swimming-pool. People sometimes call Kherson «a green city» because there are many parks there.

2. Виконання після текстових вправ.

Ex. 1. Complete the following sentences.

Kherson is the ... Ukrainian city. It is built on the ... of the river Dnieper. If you want to go to the Black Sea it will ... The climate here is... Winters are ... and summers are... In summer many people go ..., and there are many fruit and vegetables: ... .. of Kherson is nearly 360, 000 people. Today it is a large sea-... There are two ... over the Dnieper which.... There are wonderful views of ... There is fresh ... and good..., so many ... Admiral Ushakov and his soldiers ... and fought ... Russian army... 10 years ago the main branches of industry here were ... But there is an economic..., so many factories... Nowadays the main ... are ..., but there is not enough... Those who work don't... There are many good colleges and universities such as ... There is a good drama ... and a ... If you like painting you can go to ... There are good pictures of the ... There are also many ... . People sometimes call Kherson ... because ...

3. Робота над граматичним матеріалом. **Структура англійського речення (таблиця видо-часових форм англійського дієслова). Звороти there is, there are.**

Читайте більше на <http://opentalk.org.ua/langstory/zvorot-%E2%80%9Cthere-is%E2%80%9D-%E2%80%9Cthere-are%E2%80%9D>

Або в будь-якому довіднику з граматики на Ваш вибір.

Ex 1. Put the words in order to build sentences.

1. is park in the There centre. a. 2. the four town. in schools are There. 3. and a in park is the cinema a city. There. 4. is. Yes, there. 5. are new There neighbours. 6. is a pig. There. 7. There is no water. 8. there games Are. 9. are. there Yes,

Ex.2. Choose either There is or There are and translate the sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ two boys in the car.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a book on the shelf.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ one apple on the table.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of trees in our yard.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ some grapes in the bowl.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ a dog under the table.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ carrots in the soup.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ a policeman at the door.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ policemen at the door.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ some fruit on the table.

4. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням: текст "From the History of Social Work". Підготуйте текст до переказу.

Social work has its roots in the struggle of society to deal with poverty and the resultant problems. Therefore, social work is intricately linked with the idea of charity work; but must be understood in broader terms. The concept of charity goes back to ancient times, and the practice of providing for the poor has roots in all major world religions.

**Pre-Modern history.** In the West, when Constantine I legalized the Christian Church, the newly legitimized church set up poorhouses, homes for the aged, hospitals, and orphanages. These were often funded, at least in part, from grants from the Empire. By 590 the church had a system for circulating the consumables to the poor: associated with each parish was a diaconium or office of the deacon. As there was no effective bureaucracy below city government that was capable of charitable activities, the clergy served this role in the west up through the 18th century. During the middle Ages, the Christian church had vast influence on European society and charity was considered to be a responsibility and a sign of one's piety. This charity was in the form of direct relief (for example, giving money, food, or other material goods to alleviate a particular need), as opposed to trying to change the root causes of poverty.

**Modern history.** Social work, as a profession, originated in the 19th century. The movement began primarily in the United States and England. After the end of feudalism, the poor were seen as a more direct threat to the social order, and so the state formed an organized system to care for them. In England, the Poor Law served this purpose. This system of laws sorted the poor into different categories, such as the able bodied poor, the impotent poor, and the idle poor. This system developed different responses to these different groups.

The 19th century ushered in the Industrial Revolution. There was a great leap in technological and scientific achievement, but there was also a great migration to urban areas throughout the Western world. This led to many social problems, which in turn led to an increase in social activism. Also with the dawn of the 19th century came a great "missionary" push from many Protestant denominations. Some of these mission efforts (urban missions), attempted to resolve the problems inherent in large cities like poverty, prostitution, disease and other afflictions. In the United States workers known as "friendly visitors", stipended by church and other charitable bodies, worked through direct relief, prayer, and evangelism to alleviate these problems. In Europe, chaplains or almoners were appointed to administrate the church's mission to the poor.

#### Vocabulary

1. struggle – борьба, бороться.
2. resultant – равнодействующий.
3. intricately – сложно.
4. charity – милосердие.
5. orphanage – приют.
6. consumables – потребление, товары широкого потребления.
7. parish – приход.
8. responsibility – ответственность.
9. piety – набожность.
10. relief – облегчение.
11. threat – угроза.
12. usher – служитель.
13. urban area – городской район.
14. attempt – попытка, пытаться.
15. inherent – присущий.

Answer the questions

1. What does social work have its roots in?
2. What idea is social work intricately linked with?
3. What do you know about pre-modern history of social work?
4. What do you know about modern history of social work?
5. What do you think about modern situation with social work in Ukraine?

Подробнее на сайте: [http://study-english.info/social\\_work\\_008.php#ixzz4IYVJme34](http://study-english.info/social_work_008.php#ixzz4IYVJme34)  
<http://study-english.info/>

### **Список літератури:**

1. Барановська Т.В. Граматика англійської мови. Збірник вправ: Навч. посібник. Видання друге, виправлене та доповнене – Мова англ., укр. – Київ: ТОВ “ВП Логос-М», 2007. – 384с.

### **Практичне заняття № 3**

**Тема:** Друзі та спільні інтереси. Захоплення та хобі. Навчання в університеті. Студмістечко.

#### **План роботи**

Робота над текстом. Розповідь про захоплення та хобі (свої та друзів). Навчання в університеті. Студмістечко.

#### **My Hobby**

Though social subjects are my favourite subjects, I take great interest in English, because it helps greatly to master basic subjects. There is a great deal of literature in English which deals with the very field of sociology. Moreover, those students, who study sociology and have a good command of English, are recommended to take special courses in the USA, Great Britain or Canada.

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

#### **Kherson State University**

Kherson State University is the biggest institution of higher education in Kherson, of the IVth accreditation level. Our educational establishment is one of the oldest in the Southern Ukraine.

It prepares qualified specialists in many specialties, professionals in their work. These are teachers of all subjects which are taught at school, teachers for preschool child, engineer teachers, biologists, speech therapists, chemists, historians, lawyers, economists, environmentalists, psychologists, social workers, journalists, translators and others. Such task is accomplished by our tight-knit teaching staff comprising professors, doctors of sciences; associate professors, candidates of sciences; senior teachers, assistants.

The chairs provide training of students and supervise their scientific activities. Altogether there are about 8 thousand of full-time, part-time and external students studying at the University, almost 1400 of them annually graduate as diploma professionals with bachelor's, specialist's or master's degree.

Besides the 5 educational buildings the University has a sporting health-improving camp "Burevestnik" on the Black Sea coast, training center on the river Dnieper, botanic garden- agro biological station in the city of Kherson.

Many students from other cities and towns live in University dormitories. University library with 5 reading-rooms, containing 400000 units of book storage, works all days of week.

One of the principal directions in the University work is preparation and realization of international projects in the field of science and education. Today higher education in the whole world is

characterized by mutual integration and internationalization of educational process. Integration objectives are brought to the forefront in Bologna Declaration. For this reason the development of international relations belongs to primary aims of Kherson State University. Cooperation with the foreign partners is realized on substantive directions by means of different organizational forms - from students and staff exchanges, to participation in international conferences, seminars, "round tables" for realization of joint complex educational projects.

2. Виконання після текстових вправ.

Ex. 1. Consult a dictionary, transcribe and translate the following words; practice their pronunciation:

the biggest institution of higher education; participation; educational establishment; "round tables"; anniversary; substantive directions; specialty; environmentalists, psychologists and social workers; full-time, part-time and external students; a sporting health-improving camp; dormitory; contain; mutual integration and internationalization; belongs to primary aims.

3. Робота над граматичним матеріалом: **Іменник. Множина іменника. Присвійний відмінок.** Читайте більше на <http://opentalk.org.ua/langstory/mnozhdina-imennikiv>

Або у будь-якому довіднику з граматики на Ваш вибір.

4. Виконання граматичних вправ.

*Ex.1 Give the plural form of the noun:*

Man, colloquium, knife, lake, goose, swine, fish, nucleus, bus, trousers, crisis, information, wife, dish, advice, linen, deer, half, stairs, fly, courage, medium, mouse, sea, foot, calf, phenomenon, peace, scissors, analysis, woman, shelf.

*Ex. 2 Consult a dictionary, transcribe and translate the following words; practice their pronunciation.*

Colloquia, phenomena, crises, radii, bases, data, analyses, media, criteria, nuclei, formulas, goods, clothes, wages, contents, brothers-in law, new-comers.

*Ex. 3 Use the right form of the noun.*

1. A lot of ... take part in the Olympic Games every four years. Our ... declared its independence in 1991. (country, countries). 2. Every ... students have lectures and seminars. It took them several ... to finish the experiment. (day, days) 3. Kyiv is one of the oldest ... in Europe. The city of Shanghai has 20 million of population (city, cities). 4. Small ... like to laugh and play. Tom's ... has a new toy. (baby, babies)

*Ex. 4 Make the sentences plural.*

1. He is a teacher. 2. She is a pretty girl of sixteen. 3. A student is not a sportsman. 4. There is a man behind you. 5. The glass is full. 6. Here is a book and a notebook. 7. A wolf is an animal. 8. A foot is a part of man's body. 9. The leaf is green. 10. John's wife is busy now. 11. The shop is open today. 12. The book is on the shelf. 13. The child is young. 14. The knife is sharp. 15. The party is good. 16. The box is open.

*Ex. 5 Translate into Russian. Name the nouns which have no plural form.*

1. My mother always gives me good advice. 2. This money belongs to my brother. 3. His hair is dark. 4. No news is good news. 5. The dean was happy to see our progress. 6. Mathematics is an interesting science. 7. Fruit is useful for our health. 8. There are apples, plums, pears and other fruit in the box. 9. Sugar is produced in Cuba. 10. Butter is fresh. 11. Milk is useful. 12. Her knowledge is poor.

*Ex. 6 Write out the nouns which are used in English only in the plural.*

1. My spectacles are broken. 2. These scissors are very sharp. 3. Your trousers are too short. 4. The arms were cleaned. 5. The stairs are clean. 6. His clothes are new. 7. These goods are excellent.

*Ex. 7 Use the possessive case in the following sentences:*

1. The room of my friend. 2. The questions of my son. 3. The wife of my brother. 4. The table of our teacher. 5. The poems of Shevchenko. 6. The voice of this girl. 7. The new club of the workers. 8. The letter of Pete. 9. The car of my parents. 10. The life of this woman. 11. The handbags of these women. 12. The flat of my sister is large. 13. The children of my brother are at



home. 14. The room of the boys is large. 15. The name of this girl is Jane. 16. The work of these students is interesting.

Ex.8 Translate from Ukrainian into English:

Зустріч студентів, промені сонця, тінь місяця, іграшки дітей, лідер партії, рішення уряду, парки Херсона, помилки учнів, лекція професора, уряд Польщі, збори останньої середи, сорочка мого брата, традиції його родини.

5. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням: текст

The voluntary sector is booming, with a 23 % increase in jobs over ten years. Social care is one of its busiest areas, with something for everyone.

According to Social Care Careers, the difference between social care work and a social worker is that social workers need an honors degree to practice, whereas social care workers tend to offer more personal care and in many cases do not require any qualifications.

Social work within the voluntary sector can involve supporting older people or adults with mental health, learning and physical disabilities or with drug or alcohol abuse problems. Youth work makes up a large part of social work as well, and social care workers often work with young people who might be unemployed or homeless, or have learning or physical disabilities, as well as supporting children and families.

Qualified social workers can work in hospitals, for a local authority or for independent charities. Volunteering placements offer the job training and can lead to paid employment. There are paid care assistant roles at entry level, though these can be harder to find – especially if you don't have any work experience.

Social care is also one of the few careers where your attitude and life experience are often more important than formal qualifications. Social care and social work are both careers in which you can make a huge difference to the quality of someone's life – often by helping someone maintain their independence and helping them lead a fuller life – making it job which is good for both body and soul.

6. Виконання пілятекстових вправ.

Ex. 1 Answer the questions:

- 1) What is the difference between social care work and social worker?
- 2) What young people do social workers usually work with?
- 3) What do the volunteering placements offer?
- 4) What can the social workers do with someone's life?

**Список літератури:**

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#### Практичне заняття № 4

**Тема:** Риси характеру людини.

1. Розповідь про особливості характеру за допомогою словника. Складання позитивної та негативної характеристики людини.

##### Positive

Word	Explanatory note
active, energetic, lively	doing a lot of things; always busy - <i>активний</i> full of life and energy - <i>сповнений життя: веселий</i>
dynamic	full of energy and ideas; a powerful personality - <i>динамічний; енергійний</i>
sociable, outgoing	friendly; enjoying the company of other people - <i>товариський; компанійський</i>

talkative	liking or willing to talk - <i>балакучий</i>
decisive	able to make decisions quickly - <i>рішучий</i>
an extrovert	sociable person who finds it easy to talk to people and likes to attract attention - <i>комунікабельний; той, який любить бути в центрі уваги</i>
careful	taking care to avoid mistakes, danger - <i>обережний</i>
cautious	very careful; not wanting to act quickly - <i>обачний; передбачливий</i>
efficient	working well and quickly - <i>знаючий; спритний</i>
competent	able to do a job well - <i>компетентний; досвідчений</i>
honest, reliable	able to be trusted - <i>чесний</i>
trustworthy	able to be trusted - <i>надійний; той, якому можна довірити</i>
sincere, genuine	believing or meaning what you say - <i>щирий</i>
frank, direct	honest and open in expressing one's real thoughts - <i>відвертий; відкритий</i>
blunt	speaking directly, without trying to be polite - <i>різкий</i>
considerate	kind; thoughtful - <i>тактовний; делікатний</i>
sympathetic (to)	kind and understanding the feelings and problems of other people - <i>співчутливий</i>
generous (to)	happy to give money, help - <i>щедрий</i>
polite (to)	having good manners and consideration for other people - <i>ввічливий</i>
well-mannered	polite - <i>вихований; гречний</i>
pleasant	friendly and polite - <i>привітний</i>
civil	polite, without being friendly - <i>коректний</i>
diplomatic,	showing skill in dealing with people - <i>дипломатичний; тактовний</i>
modest	not wanting to be admired - <i>скромний</i>
confident	sure of himself and his abilities - <i>впевнений у собі</i>
tolerant	able to accept or allow the opinions of other people even if one doesn't agree - <i>толерантний</i>
patient	able to wait for smth. without becoming annoyed – <i>терпеливий</i>
easygoing	not easily worried or annoyed and thus tolerant – <i>безтурботний; добродушно-веселий</i>
open-minded	willing to listen to new ideas - <i>неупереджений; з широким світоглядом</i>

### Negative

Word	Explanatory note
lazy	disliking activity - <i>ледачий; лінивий</i>
pathetic	having no desire to change a bad situation - <i>байдужий</i>
quiet	not saying very much - <i>спокійний</i>
reserved	not saying what he thinks or feels - <i>потаємливий; скритний</i>
sloppy, careless	doing work in a careless way - <i>неохайний; недбалий</i>
inefficient	not efficient - <i>неспритний; незнаючий</i>
incompetent	not competent - <i>некомпетентний; недосвідчений</i>
rash	impulsive; doing foolish or dangerous things - <i>нерозважливий;</i>
dishonest	not honest - <i>нечесний</i>
untrustworthy,	not trustworthy - <i>ненадійний</i>
insincere	not sincere - <i>несправжній (друг); нещирий</i>
cunning	clever in using people and situations in order to get what he wants - <i>хитрий</i>

inconsiderate	thoughtless - <i>нетактовний; неделікатний</i>
selfish	caring only about himself- <i>егоїстичний</i>
mean, greedy	not generous - <i>нещедрий; скнарний</i>
rude (to)	not polite (often intentionally) - <i>грубий</i>
bad/ill-mannered	having bad manners; impolite - <i>погано вихований</i>
tactless	without tact - <i>нетактовний</i>
shy	not confident; nervous in the company - <i>сором 'язливий</i>
self-conscious	feeling that everybody is looking at you - <i>самовпевнений</i>
arrogant	behaving as if you are better than everyone else - <i>зарозумілий;</i>
vain, smug	full of love for one's own appearance - <i>самозакоханий</i>
pushy	always demanding things from other people and trying to get them - <i>напористий</i>
stubborn, pig-headed	refusing to move, change one's mind - <i>впертий</i>

Підготувати розповідь про позитивні та негативні риси характеру своєї або свого друга.  
Дайте відповіді на запитання.

- Would you feel embarrassed or upset if you forgot your mother's or your father's birthday?
- Do you ever feel frightened in a car (as a passenger) because you are going very fast?
- Do you get angry when other people want you to do things that you don't want to do?
- If you made a stupid mistake in English, would you feel embarrassed?
- Is there anything that you are very proud of?
- Are there any common situations where you sometimes feel sad?

2. Вивчіть слова та вирази напам'ять. Складіть речення (10-15), використовуючи ці слова.

to be like somebody – бути схожим на когось

to have a great sense of humour – мати гарне почуття гумору

generous - щедрий

to be afraid - боятися

admire - захоплюватися

warm-heart – доброзичливий

younger - молодший

giving personality – великодушна людина

to crack up - смішити

to be similar – бути схожими

coincidentally – так вже збіглося ...

to have a lot in common – мати багато спільного

to get along very well – бути в злагоді

to remind – нагадувати

traits – риси

to be outspoken – бути прямолінійним

a good quality – гарна якість

to lead to conflict – призвести до конфлікту

2. Робота над граматичним матеріалом: **Артикль. Означений та неозначений артикль. Вживання артиклів.**

3. Виконання вправ з граматики.

Ex. 1. Fill in the articles where it's necessary:

- This is ... girl. ... girl is pretty. What ... pretty girl!
- These are ... exercise-books.
- We live in ... Europe.
- I want to go to... British Museum.
- ...Smiths go to ... Paris twice ... month.
- There is ... book on the... desk.
- ... sun is shining brightly in ... blue sky.
- My... uncle

and his ... aunt are ... doctors.9. What ... colour is your new... hat? – It's .. red. 10. He has no ... coffee in his... cup.

Ex. 2. Fill in the articles where it's necessary.

1. ... Thames is ... short river. 2. ... Ukraine is washed by ... Black Sea in ... south. 3. ... Kiev is to ... south of ... Moscow.4. ... Europe is ... continent. 5. ...Kiev is ... capital of ... Ukraine. 6. Is... Asia ... island or ... continent? 7. ... best way to know and understand people of ... other countries is to meet them in their ... own homes. 8. There are ... three rooms in... flat.... living room is ... largest of all. 9. Let's go to ...shop. I must buy ... bread and... milk.

4. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням: текст “ **Social Pedagogy** ”.

Підготувати переказ тексту.

**Social Pedagogy** is an academic discipline concerned with the theory and practice of holistic education and care. The term 'pedagogy' originates from the Greek *pais* (child) and *agein* (to bring up, or lead), with the prefix 'social' emphasizing that upbringing is not only the responsibility of parents but a shared responsibility of society. As a result, social pedagogy is a 'function of society'<sup>[1]</sup> – it reflects how a given society at a given time thinks about education and upbringing, about the relationship between the individual and society, and about social welfare for its marginalized members. Consequently, social pedagogues work within a range of different settings, from early years through adulthood to working with disadvantaged adult groups as well as older people. To achieve a holistic perspective within each of these settings, social pedagogy draws together theories and concepts from related disciplines such as sociology, psychology, education, philosophy, medical, or social work.

5. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням

Read and translate the following text. Prepare for a discussion.

### **The Problem of Smoking**

Smoking is the best way to bad health. Today half the men and a quarter of the women in the world smoke on the average.

Some people think that there is not much sense in refraining from smoking, since the inhabitants of many cities and even villages breathe air contaminated with industrial and automobile wastes. They are very wrong. Vehicle exhaust gases are harmful in themselves, but a smoking driver is subjected to something far more dangerous.

Take another example: according to WHO (World Health Organization) figures, the sick rate is higher among smoking workers of the heavy engineering, chemical, ceramic, and mining, building, and cement and rubber industries.

The harm of tobacco smoke on women should be especially emphasized. In particular, smoking may affect the course of pregnancy. Smoking women may bring into the world crippled or abnormal children.

The evidence that exposure to other people's smoke is dangerous to health is now incontrovertible. The exposure to secondhand smoke is a serious health risk to non-smokers, increasing their chance of contracting lung cancer and heart disease. The degree of risk depends on the extent and duration of exposure. Particularly there is a high risk among workers in the hospitality industries (bar staff, casino workers and other employees in workplaces where smoking is routine). It is estimated that secondhand smoke causes one premature death a week.

In the past few years some measures have been taken to reduce smoking. There has been a growing awareness of the dangers of smoking throughout the world. The anti-smoking campaigns launched in a number of countries have brought about extensive public censure of this harmful habit and a decrease in the number of smokers among some groups of the population.

In our country the campaign to beat the cigarette habit has acquired a purposeful nature. Special legislative, medical and educational measures are being worked out.

Instructions forbid smoking among schoolchildren. Lessons on the harm of smoking have been included in courses of the anatomy, physiology and hygiene, the sale of cigarettes to minors is prohibited. Warnings against the harm of smoking are printed on packets of cigarette brands.

The ministries of railways, civil aviation, merchant marine and culture have worked out and now implement measures for regulating, limiting and restricting smoking in long-distance and suburban trains, planes, on sea vessels, in theatres, clubs, etc.

**Ex. 2. Work with the vocabulary and answer the following questions.**

**Vocabulary:**

**health**— здоров'я  
**half**— половина, одна друга  
**quarter**— чверть, четверта частина  
**ontheaverage** — у середньому  
**to refrain** — утримуватися  
**inhabitant**— мешканець  
**to breathe** — дихати  
**tocontaminate** — пачкати, забруднювати  
**wastes**— відходи  
**exhaustgas** — вихлопний газ  
**harmful** — шкідливий, згубний  
**tosubject** — піддавати (дії, впливу)  
**accordingto** — відповідно до, згідно  
**rate** — пропорція, відношення; коефіцієнт; міра; відсоток, доля  
**heavyengineering** — важке машинобудування  
**mining** — вугільний  
**toemphasize** — надавати особливе значення; підкреслювати; акцентувати  
**inparticular** — особливо, зокрема  
**toaffect** — піддавати фізичній дії, тиску; шкодити, завдавати збитку  
**pregnancy** — вагітність  
**cripple** — інвалід  
**abnormal**— ненормальний, неправильний; аномальний; що відхиляється від норми  
**evidence** — доказ, підтвердження; свідоцтво  
**exposure** — піддаватися дії  
**dangerous**— небезпечний; ризикований  
**incontrovertible** — безперечний, неспростовний, незаперечний  
**secondhandsmoke** — пасивне паління  
**toincrease** — зростати, збільшувати(ця); рости; посилюватися  
**tocontract** — мед. заразитися, захворіти  
**lungcancer** — рак легенів  
**heartdisease** — серцеве захворювання; вада серця  
**degree** — міра, рівень  
**todepend** — залежати, знаходитися в залежності (від кого-н./ чого-н. - on, upon)  
**extent** — простір, протяг, відстань, протяжність  
**duration**— довжина, тривалість, тривалість  
**toestimate** — оцінювати; приблизно підраховувати  
**tocause** — послужити причиною/приводом для чого-н.; мотивувати щось  
**premature death** — передчасна смерть  
**to take measures** — вживати заходи  
**to reduce** — послабляти, знижувати, скорочувати, зменшувати  
**awareness** — обізнаність, інформованість  
**tolaunch** — запускати, починати  
**censure** — несхвалення, засудження, осуд  
**decrease** — зменшення, убування, пониження; збавляння; зниження, скорочення, спад  
**tobeat** – перемагати  
**toacquire** — отримувати, придбати  
**purposeful** — цілеспрямований; що має намір

**legislative**—законодавчий

**toworkout** — розробляти (план); складати (документ)

**toprohibit** — забороняти

**brand** — торгівельна марка, бренд

**civil aviation** — цивільна авіація

**merchant marine** — торговий флот

**toimplement** — виконувати, здійснювати; забезпечувати виконання

**to restrict** — обмежувати

### **Questions:**

1. How many people do smoke in the world today?
2. Why do people think that there is not much sense in refraining from smoking?
3. Why are they wrong?
4. What are the industries where the sick rate among smoking workers is higher?
5. How may smoking affect the course of pregnancy?
6. Why is the exposure to secondhand smoke a serious health risk to non-smokers?
7. What does the degree of risk depend on?
8. Where is risk among workers exposed to secondhand smoking particularly high?
9. What measures have been taken to reduce smoking in the past few years?
10. What has been done to prevent smoking among schoolchildren?

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3. Гужва Т. М. Англійська мова: Розмовні теми: Навч. посіб. Для студентів фак. інозем. філології, університетів, ліцеїв, гімназій та коледжів. – Харків: Фоліо, 2005. – 414с.

### **Підсумкова тека:**

#### **Модуль 1**

#### **I семестр (варіант 1)**

**Ex. 1.** Give the plural of the following nouns if they have it.

Mouse, house, potato, knife, foot, man, furniture, sheep, news, country.

**Ex. 2.** Write these in the possessive form.

The son of the king, the dresses of the girls, the watch of my brother, the rooms of the men, the car of John.

**Ex. 3.** Choose the word (a, b) that best completes the sentence. Write the number of the sentence and the letter of the answer, e. g. 1b, 2a, 3a.

a. have    b. Has

1. We ... a good flat. 2. My neighbour ... a car. 3. She ... eight English books. 4. I ... many brothers and sisters. 5. You ... a new cassette-recorder. 6. The children ... many toys.

**Ex. 4.** Make the following sentences negative.

1. She writes a letter every day. 2. I climb big mountains. 3. They make very good tea. 4. The writers do their work well. 5. Please, close the door.

**Ex. 5.** Form questions using the question-words in brackets.

1. The Scots live in that white house (Who...) 2. Mary does her work quickly (how...) 3. We want to catch the six-o'clock train (What train...) 4. Mother wakes you up at seven o'clock in the morning (When...) 5. Birds fly to the South in winter (When...)

#### **I семестр (варіант 2)**

**Ex. 1.** Give the plural of the following nouns if they have it.

atom, set, work, climate, trade, name, play, year, idea, ray, leaf, shelf, knife, wife, city, factory, woman, foot, mouse, ox, sheep, man, nature, teacher, ray, doctor.

**Ex. 2.** Copy the following sentences using the nouns in brackets in the plural or singular.

1. Ann's father told some funny ... . The funniest ... was about a giant clown (story, stories). 2. Many ... live in apartments. Tom's ... lives on the fourth floor (family /families). 3. Do you know the name of your ...? The travellers will see many ... (country, countries). 4. Ben's dog has five brown ... . One little ... has a flat nose. (puppy, puppies). 5. Small ... laugh and play. Jack's ... has a new toy (baby, babies).

**Ex. 3.** Write these in the possessive form.

a meeting of students, the flat of my mother-in-law, the rays of the sun, a distance of two miles, the joys of life, the house of his parents, the theatres of Moscow, the children of my sister Mary, the rights of the women, the name of my friend.

### Модуль самостійної роботи:

1. Автобіографія. Заповнення анкети.

#### PERSONAL FORM

*First name* \_\_\_\_\_

*Last name* \_\_\_\_\_

*Date of birth* \_\_\_\_\_

*Address* \_\_\_\_\_

*Phone number* \_\_\_\_\_

*Marital status* \_\_\_\_\_

*Enlist the members of your family: their names, age, job, contact information.*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Secondary education* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Place of study* \_\_\_\_\_

*Faculty, specialty* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Expected time of graduation* \_\_\_\_\_

*Expected degree* \_\_\_\_\_

*Social activities* \_\_\_\_\_

*Special skills* \_\_\_\_\_

*Personal qualities* \_\_\_\_\_

*Interests* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### PERSONAL FORM

*First name* \_\_\_\_\_ Irina \_\_\_\_\_

*Last name* \_\_\_\_\_ Petrenko \_\_\_\_\_

*Date of birth* \_\_\_\_\_ September 15, 1992 \_\_\_\_\_

*Address* \_\_\_\_\_ Kherson region, Gola Prystan', Lenina st., 32, apt. 4 \_\_\_\_\_

*Phone number* \_\_\_\_\_ 8-050-776-32-19 \_\_\_\_\_

*Marital status* \_\_\_\_\_ single \_\_\_\_\_

*Enlist the members of your family: their names, age, job, contact information.*

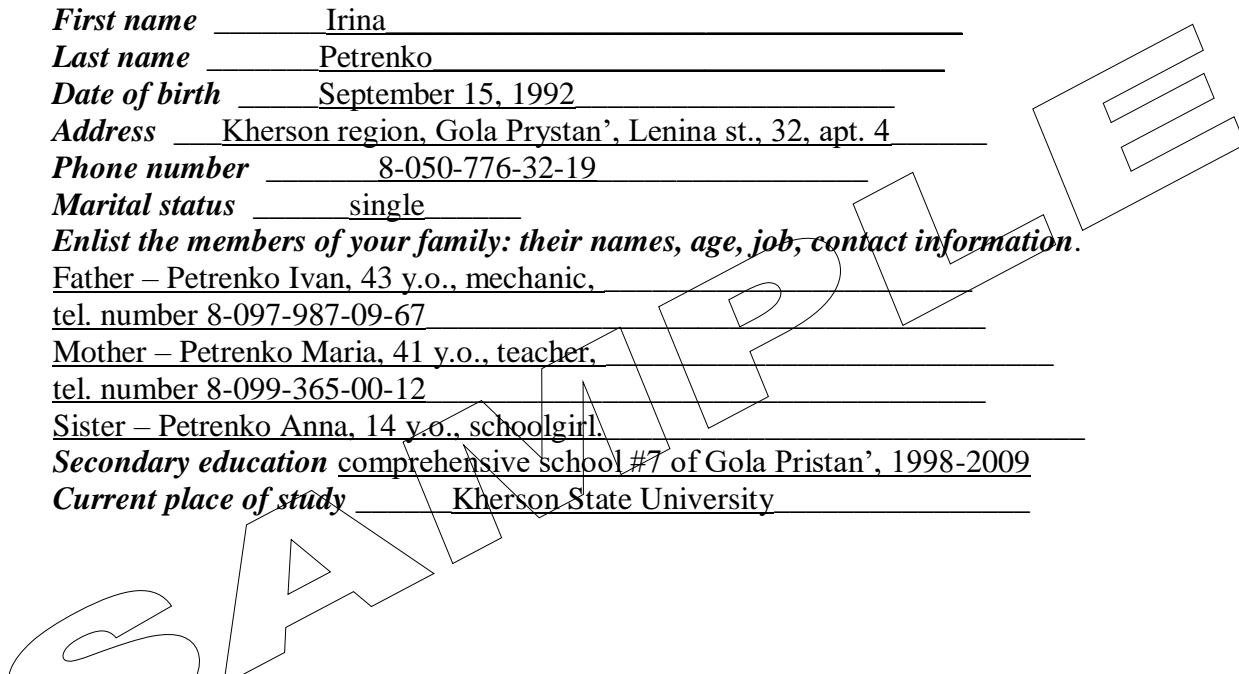
*Father* – Petrenko Ivan, 43 y.o., mechanic,  
tel. number 8-097-987-09-67 \_\_\_\_\_

*Mother* – Petrenko Maria, 41 y.o., teacher,  
tel. number 8-099-365-00-12 \_\_\_\_\_

*Sister* – Petrenko Anna, 14 y.o., schoolgirl \_\_\_\_\_

*Secondary education* \_\_\_\_\_ comprehensive school #7 of Gola Pristan', 1998-2009 \_\_\_\_\_

*Current place of study* \_\_\_\_\_ Kherson State University \_\_\_\_\_



*Faculty, specialty* \_\_\_\_\_ Faculty of Arts \_\_\_\_\_  
*Expected year of graduation* \_\_\_\_\_ July 2012 \_\_\_\_\_  
*Expected degree* \_\_\_\_\_ Bachelor \_\_\_\_\_  
*Social activities* monitor of the academic group, participation in university festivals (decorating the scene)  
*Special skills* sewing, all kinds of embroidering, languages: English (basic), German (basic)  
*Personal qualities* open-minded, responsible, easy-going, serious, hardworking  
*Interests* computer design, drawing, interior decoration

## Модуль 2 «Студент та його оточення»

### Практичне заняття № 1

**Тема:** Переваги Болонського процесу в Україні.

1. Робота над текстом. Дискусія по темі практичного заняття.

#### **Bologna process**

The purpose of the Bologna process is to create the European higher education area by making academic degree standards and quality assurance standards more comparable throughout Europe. It is named after the place it was proposed, the University of Bologna with the signing, in 1999, of the Bologna declaration by ministers of education from 29 European countries in the Italian city of Bologna.

The basic framework adopted is of three cycles of higher education qualification. As outlined in the *Bergen Declaration* of 2005, the cycles are defined in terms of qualifications and ECTS credits:

1st cycle: typically 180-240 ECTS credits, usually awarding a Bachelor's degree.

2nd cycle: typically 90-120 ECTS credits (a minimum of 60 on 2nd-cycle level), usually awarding a Master's degree.

3rd cycle: Doctoral degree. No ECTS range given. In most cases, these will take 3, 2, and 3 years respectively to complete. The actual naming of the degrees may vary from country to country.

With the Bologna process implementation, higher education systems in European countries should be organized in such a way that:

- it is easy to move from one country to the other (within the European Higher Education Area) - for the purpose of further study or employment;
- the attractiveness of European higher education is increased so many people from non-European countries also come to study and/or work in Europe;
- the European Higher Education Area provides Europe with a broad, high quality and advanced knowledge base, and ensures the further development of Europe as a stable, peaceful and tolerant community benefiting from a cutting edge European Research Area;
- there will also be a greater convergence between the U.S. and Europe as European higher education adopts aspects of the American system.

2. Виконання після текстових вправ

Task 1. Write a thesis plan of this text

Task 2. Answer the questions: 1. What is the purpose of Bologna process? 2. Name 3 cycles of the Bologna process. 3. What are their frameworks? 4. In what way the educational process will be organized?

3. Робота з граматичним матеріалом: Прикметник. Прислівник. Ступені порівняння.

(Більш детально див. підручник Верба Л.Г., Верба Г.В. *Грамматика сучасної англійської мови. Довідник.* – К.: Логос, 1999. – С. 145-147 (прикметник), 174-175 (прислівник).

**Ex. 1.** Complete these sentences using the correct form of the adjectives given in brackets. Write the number of the sentence and the correct form of the adjective.



1. What is the (large) city in your country? 2. What was the (happy) day in your life? 3. What is the (bad) habit that you have? 4. Who is the (good) student in your group? 5. What is the (expensive) thing that you have ever bought?

**Ex. 2.** Complete these sentences using the correct form of the adjectives given in brackets. Write the number of the sentence and the correct form of the adjective.

1. My brother is much ... than myself (young). 2. The opera theatre is one of ... buildings in the city (beautiful). 3. The sound grew ... and ... (faint). 4. The party was not so ... as I had expected (gay). 5. I have no one ... than you (near). 6. What is the ... news? (late) 7. Yesterday I came home ... than usual (late).

### Список літератури:

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## Практичне заняття № 2

**Тема:** Я – студент факультету .....

### План роботи

1. Робота над текстом. Розповідь про факультет, де навчається студент.

Прочитайте та перекладіть текст. Доповніть відомостями про себе. Перекажіть текст.

I am a student of ... faculty. Our faculty is one of the largest faculties in the University. We study a lot of different subjects: ... and many others. Besides these subjects we study ... and English. We study English to be able to communicate with people on different competitions.

Students are acquainted with all branches of .... They are lectured in various subjects.

During the first two years we attend lectures on ... and .... In the third year more narrow specialization begins. We have several specialized courses and additional practical and research work in the subject they have chosen as their future specialty. Besides attending lectures we may join some scientific circle and choose a problem to work on according to our bents. All of us know that biology is the science of glorious past and great future. We do our best to acquire as much knowledge as possible.

Graduates of the ... faculty are assigned to work as ..., ... and others.

2. Робота зі словником. Вивчить напам'ять слова і вирази. Напишіть речення, використовуючи вивчені слова.

go to university – відвідувати університет

totally - повністю

to live alone – жити самому

to have to do something – мусити робити щось

to cook - готувати

to wash - прати

to clean - прибирати

complete freedom – повна свобода

to be much more interesting – бути набагато цікавішим

studying - навчання

to wander along to a lecture – крокувати на лекцію

do the reading - читати

do the assignments – виконувати завдання

social life – громадське життя

party - вечірка

right balance – правильний баланс

3. Робота над граматичним матеріалом: Числівники. Кількісні та порядкові числівники. Числівник – частина мови, що позначає кількість предметів (кількісні числівники), а також порядок предметів при лічбі (порядкові числівники).

**Кількісні числівники.**

0 – **zero**, o [ou], **naught**, 1 – **one**, 2 – **two**, 3 – **three**, 4 – **four**, 5 – **five**, 6 – **six**, 7 – **seven**, 8 – **eight**, 9 – **nine**, 10 – **ten**, 11 – **eleven**, 12 – **twelve**, 13 – **thirteen**, 14 – **fourteen**, 15 – **fifteen**, 16 – **sixteen**, 17 – **seventeen**, 18 – **eighteen**, 19 – **nineteen**, 20 – **twenty**, 30 – **thirty**, 40 – **forty**, 50 – **fifty**, 60 – **sixty**, 70 – **seventy**, 80 – **eighty**, 90 – **ninety**, 100 – **a / one hundred**, 200 – **two hundred**, 300 – **three hundred**, ... 1,000 – **a / one thousand**; 8,000 – **eight thousand**; 200,000 – **two hundred thousand**; ... 1,000,000 – **a / one million**; 6,000,000 – **six million**;  
121 – **one hundred and twenty one (books)**;  
7,006 – **seven thousand and six**.

**Порядкові числівники.**

**first** – перший, **second** – другий, **third** – третій,  
далі порядкові числівники утворюються від кількісних шляхом додавання суфікса – **th**.  
**fourth** – четвертий, **fifth** – п'ятий, **sixth** – шостий, **seventh** – сьомий, **eighth** – восьмий, **ninth** – дев'ятий, **tenth** – десятий.

Закінчення -у при утворенні порядкового числівника від кількісного змінюється на – **i** та додається суфікс – **eth**.

**twenty – twentieth** – двадцятий

**forty – fortieth** – сороковий

**Дроби.**

1 / 2 – **a half**, 1 / 3 – **a / one third**, ? – **three quarters**, 2 / 9 – **two ninths**,  
0.25 – **zero / nought point two five**, 2.456 – **two point four five six**, 7.089 – **seven point o [ou] eight nine**, 7 – **point seven**.

4. Виконання граматичних вправ.

Ex. 1. *Read and write the following cardinal numerals.*

- a) 3, 10, 15, 20, 34, 87, 2, 18, 58, 67, 94, 17, 11, 31.
- b) 22, 24, 33, 41, 58, 60, 77, 81, 99.
- c) 100, 151, 234, 347, 444, 591, 638, 761, 893, 913.
- d) 1.231, 2.815, 3.211, 5.443, 7.018, 4.405.
- e) 23.001, 37.000, 85.018, 10.531, 34.001.
- f) 134.568, 213.341, 318.012, 405.000.

Ex. 2. *Form, read and write ordinal numerals from the following.*

- a) 1, 3, 10, 8, 12, 14, 5, 9, 7, 13.
- b) 30, 21, 84, 48, 52, 63, 85, 99.
- c) 123, 100, 244, 315, 418, 610, 713.

Ex. 3. *Read and write the following dates.*

8/XII, 13/11, 7/I, 25/IV, 10/III, 1/VII, 3/V, 6/VI, 9/IX.

Ex. 5. The nine interesting facts below (A—I) include fourteen numbers. Write these numbers in figures, and then add them all together. The total will give you the number which is missing from the other interesting fact (J).

- A. In the USA, twenty percent of the beer drinkers drink eighty percent of the beer.
- B. An ant can move ten times its own weight.
- C. A newly-born crocodile is about three times as long as its egg.
- D. A flea can jump two hundred times the length of its own body.
- E. Four out of five five-year-old children are afraid of dogs.
- F. The average fifty-year-old man has seven hours' sleep each night.
- G. It is nine times lighter during a full than during a half moon.
- H. The Earth is about twenty-seven miles thicker at the equator than at the poles. \_\_\_\_\_
- I. If you ask fifty people to name any colour, about thirty of them will say "red".
- J. A woodpecker can peck \_\_\_\_\_ times per minute.

4. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням: **Ex .1. Translate the given text.**

**Prepare for a discussion.**

The Teenager Today

**Teenage Groups and Movements**

Elvin McCregory

A lot of teenagers join different groups and movements nowadays. Why? Perhaps it is the lack of any other way to express what attracts young people to different subcultures. Maybe they protest against their parents or rebel against the older generation. In my opinion, the main reason of joining the group is the ability to show your solidarity with like-minded friends. There are a lot of different subcultures, so young people can find a group or a movement that will suit their interests.

A subculture is any group with a distinct style and identity. Different subcultures have their own beliefs, values, fashion and favourite music. For example, hippies of the 1970s wore unusual clothes and had long hair. Hippies believed in peace, and one of their favourite sayings was "Make love, not war". Today hippies are more socially active. They set up environmental groups and join charity projects.

Yet, not all groups are peaceful. Some of them are rather rebellious. Sadly, some of them are prepared to physically hurt people in an attempt to get their message across. For example, punks are opposed to the values, norms and materialism in the society. They express this in loud and violent music, strange clothing and hair of unusual colours.

The ideal subculture for me is Goths. They see the world as a dark place and like it that way. I completely agree with them because our life is very difficult. Goths make a statement with their fashion as well as with their philosophy. With startling white make-up, black or purple hair, black lipstick and fingernails, these people certainly stand out in the crowd. I also like black colours, so I think it is an ideal subculture for me.

I would like to join some group of Goths because I approve their lifestyle. Of course, when I join the group, I will have to obey certain rules, but on the other hand, belonging to a group will help me to express my individuality.

Some people think that all subcultures are awful. We must admit that many of teenage subcultures are associated with drugs and violence. But subcultures are not as bad as they are thought to be. Teens want to show off. But at the same time a lot of teens think about changing the world to the best. A subculture is a way of life; it is a real life for us.

**Questions**

1. What teenage group and movements do you know?
  2. Why did different subcultures appear?
  3. What is a subculture?
  4. Why do people join different groups and movements?
  5. Does belonging to a group help to express one's individuality or not?
  6. What is easier: to join a group or to leave it?
  7. Do you become different or stay the same when you join a group?
  8. Are all groups peaceful?
  9. Would you like to belong to a teenage group? Why?
  10. What is your ideal subculture? Why?
5. Виконання п'ятикстових вправ.

**Make the plan to the text.**

**Write the annotation to the text.**

План анотації

1. Назва статті (матеріалу): The title of the article (material) is...  
The head-line of the article (material) is...
2. Автор статті (матеріалу): The author of the given article is...  
The material is written by...
3. Джерело інформації (місце, дата видання):

- The article was published in “The Times”, 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2005.  
The source of the material is...
4. Короткий зміст статті: The plot of the article:...  
The article is about...  
The material is devoted to...  
The article deals with...  
The author in the article raises a very serious (important, urgent) problem, concerning...
  5. Структура статті (кількість абзаців, послідовність викладу матеріалу):  
At first (firstly) the author gives information about...  
Then the narrator writes about...  
Finally he/she concludes that...
  6. Цільова аудиторія: The article is written (prepared) mostly for...  
It is going to be interesting for...

### Список літератури:

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### Практичне заняття № 3

**Тема:** Молодіжні організації. Студентські свята. Участь студентів у суспільному житті. Традиції університету.

#### План роботи

1. Підготовка до розповіді про молодіжні організації України.

A student society or student organization is an organization, operated by students at a university, whose membership normally consists only of students. They are often affiliated with a university's students' union. Student societies often aim to facilitate a particular activity or promote a belief system. Typical examples are:

Faculty society - uniting students from one university faculty.

Regional society - uniting students from the same region or hometown.

Debating society - political debates.

Film society - often using lecture theatres to show films cheaply on campus.

Hiking club - organising trips.

International student society - introducing international students to one another.

Music society - student ensembles.

Civil Society - to encourage polite behaviour among future leaders.

Science fiction society - meeting to watch science fiction TV and films.

Taekwondo society, Karate club - meeting to learn martial arts.

#### **Look through some events and traditions which the student's organizations of Cornell University in the USA have:**

**Dragon Day.** Each year in late March, first-year students create and parade an enormous dragon across campus.

**Homecoming.** Meet current students, alumni, faculty, and staff as you cheer on Cornell in the traditional homecoming football game. Recent homecoming events have included the Big Red Band, a firework and laser show, and a carnival.

**New students reading projects.** Before incoming undergrads set foot on campus as students, they are welcomed to Cornell with a single book. For over a decade now, we've been pulling new students and the greater Cornell community together with a celebration of a selected piece of

literature. Call it an intellectual indulgence, but there are no grades—just a fun, stimulating variety of ways to engage with the text, the professors, fellow students, and participating locals.

**Slope Day.** The ultimate celebration of the last day of classes, Slope Day continues a century-long tradition as a year-end gathering. Live musical performances are the main feature of this Cornell community fete.

**What kind of societies, events and traditions would you like to have in Kherson State University?**

2. Виконання інтерактивних вправ по темі.

*Ex.1* Complete the following fragments of the dialogue. Read the dialogue and reproduce it.

A. You are said to have entered the Kherson State University .

B. Це дійсно так. Я дуже рада бути студенткою університету, який є одним з найстаріших університетів в Україні.

A. I am awfully pleased to meet you. Next year I'll try my best to take entrance exams to an institution of higher learning. Be so kind as to tell me a bit about the university .

B. Сьогодні Херсонський державний університет – один з провідних навчальних закладів України, який налічує декілька факультетів. Очолює його професор О. Ходосовцев.

A. That sounds very interesting. But I'd like to learn more about the University. Is it worth studying at?

B. Щорічно понад 2000 випускників закінчують університет. Повний курс навчання триває 5 років. Випускники нашого університету працюють по всій Україні; вони займають відповідальні державні посади, плідно працюють у парламенті та в народному господарстві. Лише випускники з низьким рівнем знань не завжди можуть знайти роботу за фахом.

A. Thank you for a very good interesting talk. Good bye for now. I hope I'll see you again soon. Now I'm eager to know the faculty you study at. Maybe, I'll become your faculty-mate in the nearest future.

B. До побачення. Мені час поспішати на лекцію. Через п'ять хвилин – лекція з неорганічної хімії.

*Ex 2.* Make up your own dialogues, using the previous dialogue as a model and making some changes. Make use of the following conversational formulas.

Nice/glad to meet you. How are you getting on? What's the matter with you? What made you come to the decision? I haven't seen you for ages. I'm tremendously grateful to you. It's very (terribly) good of you. I'm doing well.

Would you like me to take you to...?

...to come back to...

...in other words ...

Do you mean to say...?

*Ex 3.* 3. Складіть невеликий опис однієї-двох традицій Вашого Університету

Role-playing. You are receiving your fellow-students from the University of Oxford. Some of you are ready to tell them about the history of your Alma Mater: the rest are to be ready to answer guests' questions.

Make use of the following phrases.

As far as I know; as far as I'm concerned, as far as I understand; just on the contrary; I dare to say that ...; that's quite wrong; to make a long story short; I am afraid that's not quite true; talking, speaking of ...; personally, I ...; if you ask me...; I am inclined to think...; it's not to the point...; I don't quite follow you...

**3. Граматичні вправи. Види запитань**

*Ex 1.* Put 4 different types of questions to the following sentences:

1. There is a book on the table. 2. He must work hard today. 3. We are leaving for Kyiv next week. 4. We were reading the whole evening. 5. They don't go to work on Sunday. 6. It is not cold today. 7. Ann has already begun to read a new book. 8. We learn English at school. 9. They will show you how to get there. 10. They finished the translation before the end of the lesson.

11.1 didn't feel well that evening. 12. It wasn't difficult to do this task.

EX 2 Put the questions to the following sentences:

1. Our family lives in a three-room flat.
2. They went to the same school.
3. He will read this book tomorrow.
4. They are playing chess now.
5. Our friend is working now.
6. Her mother is an accountant.

EX 3 Translate the sentences into English:

1. Вам нравится больше английский язык или французский?
2. Он живет в Херсоне или в области?
3. Она его младшая или старшая сестра?
4. Студенты уже сдали экзамены или нет?
5. Петровы поедут летом на юг или на север?
6. Ваш друг учится в академии или в университете?
7. Он знает ее лучше или вы?

#### **Практичне заняття № 4**

**Тема:** Молодіжні організації. Студентські свята. Участь студентів у суспільному житті. Традиції університету. Модульна контрольна робота

##### **План роботи**

1. Підготуйте доповідь про традиції різних університетів світу
2. **Робота над текстом за темою змістового модуля**

#### **Cambridge**

When I came to Cambridge I was surprised a lot. Any student cannot escape the influence of the Cambridge traditions. Here I have felt at one and the same time the Past, the Present and even the Future. It's easy to see in the old grey stone buildings how the past has influenced the present and how the present is giving shape to the future. So let me tell you a little of what this University town looks like. The story of the University begins as I know, in 1209 when several hundred students and scholars arrived in the little town of Cambridge from Oxford. Then they united into a "Universitas" of Society - the word "University", like the word "College", meant a society of people with a common employment.

These students were all churchmen and had been studying in Oxford at that city's well-known schools. Then one day a student accidentally killed a man of the town. The Mayor arrested three other students, who were innocent, and by order of King John (who was fighting with the Church and knew that the death of three clergymen would annoy it) they were put to death by hanging (повішання). In protest, all the students moved, some coming to Cambridge; and the University began.

The University wanted to be independent of the Town, and the Town was anxious for authority over the new student population. "Town" and "Gown" battles were frequent. All the students organized themselves under an elected leader called a Chancellor. The students were armed. Life in College was strict; students were forbidden to play games, to sing (except sacred music), to hunt or fish or even to dance.

**Task 1.** Доберіть найбільш вдалий варіант заголовку до тексту.

**Task 2.** Визначте, які з поданих нижче речень є правдивими по відношенню до тексту.

1. The author of the story was not surprised at all visiting Cambridge for the first time.
2. First students and scholars came to Cambridge from Oxford.
3. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century all the students in Cambridge were merchants.
4. The University fought for its independence from the Town.

5. The students' leader name was Bachelor.
6. Students' life was very difficult; students even had no opportunity to have rest and fun.

**Task 3.** Складіть словник до тексту у відповідності до теми модуля.

**Список літератури:**

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**Модуль самостійної роботи:**

1. **Фонетичний довідник. Структура англійського речення. Дієслово to be.**
2. **Анотування газетної статті за фахом.**
3. **Проектна робота “My Personality”**

**1. Фонетичний довідник**

1. Скільки літер та звуків існує в англійській мові?
2. Назвіть англійські голосні: монофтонги та дифтонги.
3. Скільки типів складів існує в англійській мові? Опишіть їх та наведіть приклади.

*Ex 1 Правильно прочитайте словосполучення*

Pepper pot, to buy a big bottle of beer, first floor, closed door, a black coffee cup, going to England again, at the same time, tomorrow morning, an apartment in the centre of London, sleeping and dreaming, in the front of the photograph, a lovely view, biscuits and ice-cream, to be chosen for the prize, a path through the thick woods, this thing is theirs, sheets and shirts, Helen's husband, to read a rhyme, would you like?, a librarian in a public library, away from Washington, few years, chicken chops, a manager at the agency, three teas, English weather, let them, a sad man with a camera, a car-park, a doctor in the hospital, stop talking, naughty audience, a full pool, love it very much, to learn Turkish, another parasol, make a mistake, an awful joke, snow in October, quiet as mice, a town on the mountain, her boyfriend Roy, nearly in tears, upstairs and downstairs, for sure, curious tourists.

**Структура англійського речення**

1. Які існують типи речень відповідно до мети висловлювання? Наведіть приклади.
2. Які існують типи запитань в англійській мові? Наведіть приклади.
3. Що називається прямим порядком слів в англійському стверджувальному реченні? Наведіть приклади.

4. Який порядок слів називається інверсійним?

*Ex 1 Визначте типи речень за метою висловлювання*

The students hardly ever use the language laboratory.

The new school claims to teach students all the English they need in a few months.

Please, don't talk in the corridor because there is an examination in the lecture hall.

The mere thought of exams makes me feel ill.

His tests results are not very consistent.

Please, be brief. I haven't got long.

We can't teach him anything.

How many subjects is Sam studying at school?

*Ex2 Визначте типи запитань*

Would you prefer tea, coffee or mineral water?

It can't be so easy, can it?

Do they live here?

Could you wash up?

This mirror was expensive, wasn't it?

How well do you know him?

Can you do it or can't you?

How is it done?

### **Дієслово to be**

1. Опишіть особливості вживання дієслова to be. Наведіть приклади, в яких дієслово вживається як повнозначне і як допоміжне.
2. Назвіть форми дієслова to be в теперішньому, минулому та майбутньому часах.
3. Як утворюються питальна й заперечна форми дієслова to be? Наведіть приклади, вживаючи можливі скорочені форми.

### **Ex 1 Вставте дієслово to be в Present, Past або Future Simple**

1. The students ... in the British Museum now. Last month they ...in *Madame Tussauds* wax museum. There ... an interesting exhibition there. In two weeks they ... in the Art Gallery.
2. My father ... a teacher. He ... a pupil twenty years ago.
3. I ... a doctor when I grow up.
4. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. She ... at school tomorrow.
5. ... you ... at home tomorrow?
6. ... your father at work yesterday?
7. My sister ... ill last week. She ... not ill now.
8. Yesterday we ... at the theatre.
9. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen.
10. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema.
11. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home.
12. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she ... .
13. ... you ... at school tomorrow? — Yes, I ... .
14. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress.
15. My friend ... in Kyiv now. He ... in Kherson tomorrow.
16. Where ... your books now? — They ... in my bag.

### **Ex2 Утворіть із поданих стверджувальних речень заперечні та питальні.**

I am busy today. 2. He is on duty. 3. My parents are well. 4. We will be ready soon. 5. They were late. 6. Mary was in the country last month. 7. He was a businessman. 8. Peter and John will be in the garden.

### **Література:**

1. Верба Л.Г., Верба Г.В Граматика сучасної англійської мови. Посібник. – Логос, 1997.- 341 с.
2. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений. – 3-е изд. - СПб.: Каро, 2001. – 512 с.

## **2. Анотування газетної статті за фахом**

### **МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО НАПИСАННЯ АНОТАЦІЇ НА ФАХОВУ СТАТТЮ**

Для анотування статей за фахом використовуємо англійське видання (напр., «Digest») або Internet-ресурси. Якщо Ви використовуєте Internet-ресурс, текст має бути роздрукований без гіпер-посилань (але обов'язково вказано джерело, з якого взято статтю) шрифтом Times New Roman 14 з інтервалом 1,5; береги: верхній і нижній - 2см, правий - 1-1,5см, лівий - 3см. Об'єм статті - не менше 30 речень. Якщо сторінок, на яких роздрукований текст статті, кілька, то вони нумеруються. Заголовок статті повинен відповідати її змісту, а зміст, у свою чергу, має охоплювати теми у межах Вашої спеціальності.

У процесі читання статті складіть (за словником) перелік основних фахових термінів. Після читання статті напишіть анотацію від руки на аркуші А4, який додається до тексту статті. Об'єм анотації - 10-15 речень.

Анотація складається за наступним планом:

1. The title of the article.  
- *The article is head-lined...*  
- *The head-line of the article I have read is...*
2. The author of the article; where and when the article was published.



- *The author of the article is...*

- *The article was written by...*

- *It was published in...*

- *It was printed in...*

3. The main idea.

- *The main idea of the article is...*

- *The article is about...*

- *The author is devoted to...*

- *The article deals with...*

- *The article touches upon...*

- *The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on...*

- *The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material (data) on...*

4. The content of the article (facts, figures, names).

- *The author starts by telling the readers about (that)...*

- *The author writes (states, stresses, thinks, points out) that...*

- *Further the author reports (says) that...*

- *In conclusion...*

- *The author comes to conclusion that...*

5. Your opinion of the article.

- *I found the article interesting (important, dull, of no value, too hard to understand, etc.) because...*

У кінці анотації обов'язково поясніть та обґрунтуйте можливість використання отриманої зі статті інформації для Вашого майбутнього наукового дослідження (роботи для здобуття ступеня бакалавра / магістра).

### 3.Методичні рекомендації до презентації проектної роботи

Мультимедійні презентації використовуються для того, щоб доповідач зміг на великому екрані чи на моніторі наочно продемонструвати **додаткові матеріали до свого повідомлення (виступу, доповіді)**: відеозаписи, фотоматеріали, графіки, діаграми і таке інше. Ці матеріали можуть бути підкріплені відповідними звукозаписами.

Загальні вимоги до презентації

- У презентації не повинно бути менше, ніж 10 слайдів, але не більше 20.

- Перший слайд – це титульний лист, на якому слід представити: назву, прізвище, ім'я доповідача.

- На наступному слайді розміщується зміст презентації.

- Дизайн та ергономічні вимоги: поєднання кольорів, обмежена кількість об'єктів на слайді, колір тексту.

#### Вимоги до оформлення презентації

В оформленні презентації слід виділити два блоки: оформлення слайдів і представлення інформації. Для створення якісної презентації необхідно притримуватися ряду вимог щодо оформлення даних блоків. Оформлення слайдів:

Стиль	Дотримання єдиного стилю оформлення. Уникати стилів, які можуть відволікати увагу від самої презентації. Допоміжна інформація (кнопки керування) не повинні переважати над основною інформацією (текстом, ілюстраціями).
Фон	Стимулюючі (теплі) кольори – збуджують і діють як подразники (червоний, жовтогарячий, жовтий). Дезінтигруючі (холодні) – заспокоюють, викликають

	сонливий стан (фіолетовий, синій, блакитний, синьо-зелений, зелений) Нейтральні кольори: світло-рожевий, жовто-зелений, брунатний.	Представлення інформації:
Використання кольорів	На одному слайді рекомендується використовувати не більше трьох кольорів: один для фону, один для заголовку, один для тексту. Для фону та тексту слід використовувати контрастні кольори . Оптимальне поєднання кольорів шрифтів і фону: білий на темно-синьому, чорний на білому, жовтий на синьому. Кольорова схема повинна бути однаковою для всіх слайдів.	
Анімаційні ефекти	Доцільно використати можливості комп'ютерної анімації для представлення інформації на слайді. Не варто зловживати різноманітними анімаційними ефектами, вони не повинні відволікати увагу від змісту інформації на слайді.	

Зміст інформації	Використовуйте короткі слова і речення. Зведіть до мінімуму кількість прийменників, прикметників, прислівників. Заголовки повинні привертати увагу аудиторії.
Розміщення інформації на слайді	Краще обирати горизонтальне розміщення інформації. Найбільш важлива інформація розміщується в центрі слайда. Якщо на слайді розміщено зображення, то надпис розміщується під ним.
Шрифти	Для заголовків – не менше 24. Для інформації - не менше 18. Не слід змішувати різні типи шрифтів в одній презентації. Щоб виділити інформацію слід використати жирний шрифт, курсив або підкреслювання. Не слід користуватися прописними буквами (вони ускладнюють читання).
Способи виділення інформації	Слід використовувати: рамки, границі, заливку, штриховку, стрілки, рисунки, діаграми, схеми для ілюстрування найбільш важливих фактів.
Об'єм інформації	Не варто перевантажувати слайд інформацією (одночасно запам'ятовується не більше 3-х фактів, висновків, визначень). Найбільша ефективність досягається тоді, коли ключові пункти відтворюються по одному на кожному окремому слайді.
Види слайдів	Щоб урізноманітнити способи подачі інформації, необхідно використовувати різні види слайдів: з текстом, з таблицями, з діаграмами, малюнками.

**Орієнтовний план презентації з теми “My Personality”  
(кількість речень тексту доповіді 20-25)**

1. Загальні відомості про себе.  
Студент називає своє ім'я, прізвище, вік, місто проживання.
2. Моя зовнішність.  
Студент описує свою зовнішність: зріст, статуру, колір очей, волосся, тощо.
3. Мій характер.  
Студент характеризує себе як особистість, називаючи риси свого характеру, наводячи приклади, зазначає свій темперамент.
4. Моє навчання.

Студент розповідає про місце свого навчання, свій факультет, спеціальність, учбовий процес та студентське життя.

#### 5. Мої інтереси.

Студент надає інформацію про свої хобі, інтереси.

#### **Індивідуальна робота за семестр:**

1. Індивідуальне читання за фахом.

#### **2. Словник-мінімум (за професійним спрямуванням).**

**Прочитайте та перекладіть текст. Підготуйте до переказу. Складіть словник**

#### **List of Human Rights**

As a member of the human race, have you ever thought about the list of human rights you are entitled to, by birth? The following article will cover some of UN list of human rights and bring you face to face with rights that bring equality among one and all.

*It is my right to vote.* We are all aware of this one statement that comes up often during an election. And this statement Right to Vote is rather synonymous with elections. There are many who are aware of the right of 'choose not to vote' and those who are not aware, choose to remain ignorant. Anyway, the point here is, there are many rights conferred to an individual from the minute one is conceived in the mother's womb. They are called human rights, trampled upon every now and then, around the world. If you are wondering what are the human rights of a fetus, well, it simply is the right to be born and live freely! Until and unless someone steps on to our freedom, binding us with unwanted issues, we never ever think about human rights. In this article, we shall discuss some of the basic list of human rights.

#### **What is the List of Human Rights**

As an individual, living in free countries like US, UK, Australia, the real meaning of human rights is taken for granted. Why? We live in free countries and are allowed to speak as we wish, do as we please, and live as we like. Thus, we never actually understand what it is to feel our human rights begin violated. There are yet many countries where the basic right to education, to speak, to express oneself, or for a woman or girl to walk around the market, without a male blood relative as a chaperon, are constantly violated. Even in our, so called free, countries where one has the freedom of choice, there are many human rights violated at every step. Racism, sexual discrimination, religious discrimination, child labor, female infanticide, are just a few of these violated human rights.

A right is said to be a moral principle that defines and sanctions a person's freedom of action in a social setup. Life is a process that requires one to carry out self sustenance and fulfill the needs of one's own life. A right is an expression of liberty and freedom from all kinds of physical, mental compulsions, coercions and interference by other people. A human right is held by each person, without being infringed upon by others for their selfish needs. Before we move on the list of human rights, let us first discuss the list of human rights violations.

#### **Human Rights Violations**

Before we celebrate human rights day, we should first give a thought to the innumerable violations carried out against the same. It is very common fact for us that each person is entitled to basic human rights under any kind of circumstances. Most of these human rights include civil rights and political rights. However, one tends to forget the most fundamental human rights to life and safety. These human rights include justice, tolerance, mutual respect and above all human dignity. Human rights protection is a testimonial that ensures each person receives some degree of humane treatment, as well as the dignity of being human. However, there are millions around the world, whose fundamental rights are denied, and are treated as something less than human. They are robbed off their dignity and respect of begin a part of the human race. This interference with a person's right is called human right's violation. There are many kinds, types and degrees of human rights violations. Let us see some in the list of human rights violations in the following paragraphs.

A human rights violation includes death of innocent people due to war. A war brings suffering and devastation, irrespective of the cause. The fundamental rights of an individual are assaulted

during a war. Torture, capture, prisoners of war, slavery, etc. are all types of human rights violations due to war. Genocide is one of the biggest human rights violations. Genocides can occur due to racial enmity, religious wars, or singling out an ethnic group.

Starvation, lack of medical help, lack of food, torture, human trafficking under the hands of political lords, etc. all come under human rights violations. When the freedom to speak, express, writes, move around one's own country or city are curbed and put under restriction, it results in human rights violations. Laws that do not allow intra-racial marriages, inter caste marriages, same-sex marriages also form violation of human rights. One cannot take away the right to love whosoever the heart desires from an individual. There are still many human rights violations that involve racism and skin color. Individual's are still singled out based on their skin color, ethnicity and nationality.

On a more recognizable ground, human rights violations also include employment discrimination, banning the rights of an individual to wear what they please, tapping of phone calls, discrimination based on disability, etc. In some countries, women are not allowed to be born! Yes, female infanticide is still rampant in countries like India, and its neighboring Asian regions. There are many countries where women are not allowed a right to education, freedom to choose the man they want to marry, and are kept as slaves than wives, mothers or sisters.

One of the greatest human rights violations is the crime against women. There are no bigger human rights violations other than rape. Women, girls, are raped and sexually tortured all around the world. Women are forced into prostitution and sexual slavery, during war and even during peace. There are many forced pregnancies and forced abortions carried out on women. Sexual mutilation and sexual humiliations are human rights violations that many women young and old have to face. And this is not just seen in barbaric, under developed, war ridden or male dominated societies around the world. Rape and sexual exploitation of women is also common in the so called developed and civilized countries we live in. I am sure many women will agree there is rampant sexual harassment faced by them in their jobs, while traveling and even made passes at, by those they think are their confidants.

Child abuse is another form of human rights violation, where children are forced and violated physically, mentally as well as sexually. Child labor is a human rights violation that takes away the freedom of being a child from a child. There is nothing more sinful than taking away or denying the right to education from a child. Workers toiling under harsh conditions and not begin paid their fair remuneration. Low wages, poor working conditions and in humane treatment melted out are also some of the human rights violations.

A new form of human rights violation is facing the world. Terrorism is carried out in the name of religion, just cause or a way to throw away an oppressor. There is no justifiable cause that can support and promote killing of innocent people and destruction of hard-earned property and economy. This was a small list of human rights violations. Let us not move on to UN list of human rights laws.

### **UN List of Human Rights Laws**

After the end of World War II, United Nations (UN), a world-wide organization came into existence on 24 October 1945. This organization was created by 5 nations; United Kingdom, United States of America, the Soviet Union, France and China. These nations roped in other 47 nations around the world to safeguard the human rights of future generations from war. Over the years more nations joined and today there are more than 191 nations a part of United Nations.

The UN proposed the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (всеобщая декларация прав человека). There was a committee formed headed by Mrs. Elanor Roosevelt, who drafted a document that 'declared' the rights for every individual in the entire cosmos. This declaration became a necessity after the World War II and the Nazi Germany's atrocities towards Jews came into light. There probably cannot be any human rights violation that can be compared to the large-scale torture and genocide of Jews under the hands of Nazis. The following is the preamble of Universal Declaration of Human Rights followed by the UN list of human rights laws

Подробнее - на сайте: [http://study-english.info/social\\_work\\_017.php#ixzz4IcKQ8yJ8](http://study-english.info/social_work_017.php#ixzz4IcKQ8yJ8)  
<http://study-english.info/>

## II Семестр

### III. Змістовий модуль „Велика Британія. Сполучені Штати Америки”

**Тема:** Велика Британія. Географічне положення та політична система країни.

**1. Вивчити нову лексику. Підготуватись до диктанту. Скласти та записати речення с кожним словом**

#### Vocabulary

a title – найменування, звання	an island – острів
Ireland – Ірландія	to hear – чути, почути, довідатися, впізнати
to refer – відносити, приписувати	wet - вологий
to make up – утворити, гримувати	several - окремих, кілька, декілька
far – далекий, набагато	to divide – ділити, розколювати
to separate - розділяти, розколювати	wide – широкий, просторий
a point – точка, пункт, крапка, пік	coast – берег, узбережжя, ковзання
lowland – долина, низина	highland – гірський, плоскогір'я
mountainous – гористий, скелястий	a terrain – місцевість, територія, рельєф
a line – контур, лінія, рядок, межа	to draw – малювати, описувати, креслити
an estuary – гирло річки, лиман	adjacent – суміжний, стичний, сусідній
distinct – ясний, виразний, окремий	rugged – міцний, важкий, суворий, лютий
to ensure – гарантувати, страхувати	sparsely – рідко, слабо, негусто
hilly - гористий, скелястий	to boast – розривати, розвіювати, розривати
inland – внутрішній	prevailing – пануючий, переважний, головний
wind – вітер	to tend – плинути, керувати, прямувати
a spell – порція, частина	mild – слабкий, помірний

**2. Читання та обговорення тексту. Скласти план. Підготувати переказ за планом**

#### **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

The UK is situated on two large islands called the British Isles. The larger island is Great Britain, the smaller is Ireland. The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. The country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and the Irish Sea. The population is 57 million people.

If you travel to Great Britain from Ukraine, it will take you two days to pass through several countries on the continent by train, and six more hours to cross the English Channel by boat. If you fly to Great Britain, it will take you only three and a half hours.

There are also mountain chains in Scotland, Wales and North-West England, but they are not very high. North-West England is also famous for its beautiful lakes. The longest river in England is the Severn and the deepest is the Thames. London stands on the river Thames. London is the capital of England.

The sea enters deeply into the land. It has a great influence on the climate. The climate is damp, but mild. The winter is not very cold and the summer is not very hot. The winds are very warm: refreshing breezes come from the sea. There is much rain during the year. In fact, no region in the country is dry for three weeks. England is also famous for its fogs. Englishmen call them "pea soups". However, in fact, there is no fog in England now. Antipollution helped.

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The formal head of the state is Queen Elizabeth II. But the prime minister is the real head of the state. He is the head of the

government. Ministers govern Great Britain. Queen doesn't have any power at all. She is only a symbol of Great Britain.

Parliament makes laws. It consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. People elect the members of the House of Commons (MPs). The members of the House of Lords inherit their titles. MPs receive a salary, and the members of the House of Lords do not receive a salary. The UK doesn't have any written constitution.

Great Britain has a very powerful economy. It is a manufacturing and trading nation. It exports cars, buses, trucks, motorcycles. But it doesn't produce enough food. The UK imports food. Englishmen raise sheep for meat and wool. They grow potatoes, sugar beets and wheat. Apple and cherry orchards in spring are very beautiful. Natural resources of the UK are gas, coal and oil.

3. Виконання після текстових вправ.

Ex 1. Compose the sentences with the following word combinations.

1. Great Britain is an \_\_\_\_\_. 2. It's divided into three \_\_\_\_: England, Scotland and \_\_\_\_\_. 3. The \_\_\_\_\_ Thames runs right through the city. 4. In summer many British \_\_\_\_\_ spend their holidays by the \_\_\_\_\_. 5. England has some nice holiday resorts with lovely sandy \_\_\_\_\_. 6. If you want to see Nessie, then you must go to the famous British \_\_\_\_\_ Loch Ness. 7. It is in Scotland and so is Great Britain's highest \_\_\_\_\_ Ben Nevis. 8. If you climb Ben Nevis and the weather is fine, you will have a wonderful view over the \_\_\_\_\_ below.

**Ex 2. Learn these facts by heart:**

**Government:** Forms of government: Constitutional Monarchy. In practice a parliamentary democracy.

**Head of the state:** Monarch (queen or king) **Head of government:** Prime Minister

**Legislature:** Parliament of two houses: 651 – member House of Commons; the House of Lords – about 1, 170 members.

**Executive:** Prime Minister (chosen by the House of Commons) and Cabinet

**Political subdivisions:** England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – four “countries” united under one government. Each country has units of local government.

**Economy. Chief Products:** Agriculture – wool, beef, cattle, milk, chicken and eggs, pigs, wheat, potatoes, barley, sugar beet. Manufacturing – foods and beverages, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical and electronic goods, machinery, motor vehicles, textiles and clothing, rubber and plastics goods, iron and steel, meal manufactures, ceramics.

**Money:** Basic unit – pound, also called pound sterling.

**4.Робота з граматичним матеріалом. Займенники.**

Ex. 1. *Replace the Ukrainian possessive pronoun by its English equivalent.*

1. Keep (твої) books on the shelves. 2. (Твої) hands are very dirty. 3. (Його) poems are very good. 4. These are (її) photos. 5. Where are (твої) friends now? 6. (Мої) students are at the lecture. 7. Are these (твої) newspapers?

Ex. 2. *Insert the missing possessive pronouns. Try to use all persons.*

1. Is it ... girl-friend over there? Oh, no, she isn't my friend, she is ...friend. 2. Don't take this book. It is not my book, it is ...book. 3. Tell... not to forget ... ticket; and ask Helen not to forget ... 4. Take English magazines and give me...

Ex. 3. *Open the brackets using objective pronouns.*

These are very good exercises. Do (they) at home, please. 2. This engineer works with (I). I know (he) well. 3. Write these words in your exercise-books and learn (they). 4. Read this letter and translate (it) into English, please. 5. I know this girl. She works with (we).

Ex. 4. *Insert possessive pronouns.*

1. Take this book and read ... at home, please. 2. Is he going to speak to ... about his new work? 3. These are very good exercise-books. Where do you get ...? 4. My sister knows English well. I often do my homework with ... 5. Read these words and learn ... well. 6. I don't know ... . What's his name?

Ex 5. *Replace the underlined words by personal pronouns.*

1. John, give the book to Henry. 2. Tell the students the answer. 3. My sister and I have got room of our own. 4. Alec and Mary are engineers by profession. 5. Jane, buy a magazine for Granny. 6. Kate, read this story to Mary and me, please. 7. Tom has got no nephews or nieces. 8. His wife is not in London now. 9. Pete, bring flowers for your mother. 10. Send the letter to your parents.

Ex. 6. Read the text, translate it into Ukrainian and retell.

### **THE REST OF TEENAGERS**

Hello! I live in Beverly Hills. My name is Brandon. Now I am going to the club for teenagers. Oh, I am already here. Many teenagers are here too. I am writing an article for the college newspaper. Now I am asking the teenagers about their life. The first person is Linda. I am asking her about her hobbies. Her hobbies are meeting friends and music. Her favourite sport is basketball. She is a tall girl. It is good for basketball. She is 1.80 metre. I am asking John. He is 18 years old. His hobby is girls. They like him too. His favourite sport is football. He is a college champion. He is also fond of basketball, baseball, swimming and dancing. What a wonderful person he is! There are so many teenagers! But their hobbies are for the next newspaper. I am so tired!

#### **5. Робота з текстом за професійним спрямуванням:**

*Task: read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text*

#### **Emotional/Psychological Abuse as a Social Problem**

Emotional abuse is any use of words, voice, action or lack of action meant to control, hurt or demean another person. Emotional abuse typically includes ridicule, intimidation or coercion. Verbal abuse usually is included in this category. This type of abuse is more difficult to define and to identify than physical abuse. At some time in their relationship, almost all couples say or even shout things they later regret. Emotional abuse, however, is repeated hurtful exchanges with disregard for the partner's feelings aimed at getting power and/or exerting control over the partner. For example, telling the partner repeatedly "no one else would have you" or repeatedly calling the partner "stupid" or "worthless".

Emotional abuse is present in almost all relationships where physical abuse occurs, and it can have serious and long-term consequences for the partner – eroding self-esteem and confidence, as well as instilling feelings of helplessness and hopelessness.

Such behaviors include verbal threats, constant criticism or humiliation, irrational blaming, obsessive jealousy, laughing at the partner, manipulating the partner with words, ideas or lies.

A frequent condition of abuse is seeking to social isolation of the partner. The abuser cuts off their partner from contact with other people, such as family, friends and children, by creating a social deprivation that leads the partner to be more reliant or (4) dependent, on the abuser. Such behaviors include monitoring phone calls, mail or visits, forcing the partner to choose between the relationship and loved ones; creating public scenes. Social isolation also prevents the partner from seeking support from others or successfully leaving the relationship.

#### **Find more information about Emotional/Psychological Abuse as a Social Problem and try to take a floor with a report**

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## **Практичне заняття № 2**

**Тема:** Освіта у Великій Британії і США.

### **1. Читання та обговорення текстів. Виконання після текстових вправ. Підготовка розповіді про освіту в Великій Британії та США.**

#### **THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

The four lands that make up the United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) have different histories and distinctive culture. The UK educational systems are similar in general structure, but cultural differences have influenced their organization, as well as attitudes, standards, and values.

Education is divided into three stages - primary education, secondary education, and further and higher education. Full-time education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16. A very high proportion of young people continue in full-time education, or part-time education and training, until the age of 18. Education during the primary and secondary stages is general rather than vocational.

Primary education takes place in infant schools (pupils aged from 5 to 7 years) and junior schools (from 8 to 11 years). Secondary schools are usually much larger than primary schools and most children - over 80 per cent - go to a comprehensive school at the age of 11. These schools are not selective - you do not have to pass an exam to go there.

At the age of 14 or 15, in the third or fourth form of secondary school, pupils begin to choose their exam subjects. At sixteen students, take the General Certificate of Secondary Education. It replaced two previous examinations: the Certificate of Secondary Education, which indicated satisfactory completion of secondary education, and the General Certificate of Education, which was for higher academic achievers.

#### **Further Education**

Many people decide to leave school at the age of sixteen and go to a Further Education College. Here most of the courses are linked to some kind of practical vocational training, for example in engineering, typing, cooking or hairdressing. Full-time courses are provided in universities, polytechnics, Scottish central institutions, colleges of higher and further education, and technical, art and agricultural colleges.

Today there are over fifty universities in Britain, compared with only seventeen in 1945. They fall into four broad categories: the ancient English foundations, the ancient Scottish ones, the 'redbrick' universities, and the 'plate-glass' ones. They are all private institutions, receiving direct grants from central government.

Oxford and Cambridge, founded in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries respectively, are easily the most famous of Britain's universities. Today 'Oxbridge', as the two together are known, educate less than one tenth of Britain's total university student population. Nevertheless, they continue to attract many of the best brains.

There is also a highly successful Open University, which provides every person in Britain with the opportunity to study for a degree, without leaving his or her home. It is particularly designed for adults who regret missed opportunities earlier. It conducts learning through correspondence and through local study centers.

Ex I. Remember synonyms to these words:

- 1) to teach - to instruct - to coach - to train - to educate;
- 2) teacher - instructor - tutor - coach - trainer;
- 3) to enjoy - to take pleasure in - to take delight in - to derive pleasure from;
- 4) to make up - to collect - to get together - to constitute - to form - to compose;
- 5) to create - to originate - to bring into being - to call into existence - to make.

Ex II. Match the word with the corresponding definition:

- 1) compulsory      a) training that teaches you the skills you need to do a particular job;
- 2) vocational      b) a system of education in which pupils of different abilities go to the same school or are taught in the same class;



- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 3) comprehensive | c) something that is compulsory must be done because it is the law or because someone in authority orders you to;     |
| 4) curriculum    | d) an official organization or a local government department which controls public affairs, provides public services; |
| 5) background    | e) an official plan that is intended to help people in some way;  |
| 6) scheme        | f) the events in the past that explain why something has happened in the way that it has;                             |
| 7) to site       | g) to persuade someone to do something;   |
| 8) to convince   | h) to make a judgment about a person or situation after thinking carefully about it;                                  |
| 9) to assess     | i) be placed or built in a particular place;  |
| 10) authority    | j) the subjects that are taught by a school, college etc. or the things that are studied in a particular subject.     |

Ex III. Find in the text the English for:

початкова освіта; широкий вибір предметів; обов'язкова освіта; підвищувати освітній рівень; підтримувати стару систему граматичних шкіл; реагувати на потреби та інтереси своїх учнів; вища освіта; підготовка до тестів; забезпечувати школу грошима, книжками і т. п.; оцінювати класну та домашню роботу учнів; професійне навчання; обдаровані діти; най здібніші діти; трирічний курс навчання; проводити навчання поштою (через листування).

### THE US EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Americans believe that all citizens should be given the opportunity to study and learn in order to develop their talents and abilities. The aim of education is also to teach young citizens how to contribute to society through good citizenship.

Most Americans spend many years earning an education. There are several levels in the US system of education. Schools range from nursery schools for young children to universities for adult higher education. Many children attend nursery school, or preschool. Nursery school usually accepts children three and four years old. Many public school systems start with kindergarten classes for five- and six-year-old children. Many children enter the first grade of elementary school at the age of six. In elementary school students learn the building blocks of education - reading, writing, and arithmetic. The curriculum also includes subjects such as history, science, health, art, music and physical education. Children attend elementary school for five to nine years, depending on how the school system is arranged.

Grades 7, 8, 9 usually make up junior high school. Many school systems have replaced junior high schools with middle or intermediate schools. Middle schools usually include grades 5 or 6 through 8. Some middle schools include only grades 7 and 8.

Students who have completed the first eight or nine grades enter high school. There are generally three kinds of high schools. Academic high schools prepare students for college. Technical and vocational high schools enable students to learn a trade or occupation. Comprehensive high schools offer college preparatory work as well as technical or vocational courses.

#### The US higher education

The need for higher education in the United States has grown with advances in knowledge and technology. Many jobs now require college and university training. Therefore, high school students are encouraged to earn as much education as they can.

**2. Робота з граматичним матеріалом** Теперішній неозначений час. The Present Indefinite Tense.

Ex.1. Make these sentences interrogative and negative.

1. I often meet my friend here.
2. You go to the factory every day.
3. I read newspapers every morning.
4. His sisters always give me books.
5. He reads newspapers at home.
6. She goes to the disco every Sunday.
7. It helps.
8. They often come here.
9. We write questions at home.
10. He often sends me English books.

Ex. 2. Read quickly inserting DO or DOES.

1. ... you like English? 2. ... your friend like it? 3. ... he often come here? 4. ... your friend drink coffee in the morning? 5. ... you smoke during the breaks? 6. ... you like picture in my dining-room? 7. ... they come in time? 8. ... you know him? 9. ... he live in a house or in a flat? 10. ... she like tennis?

Ex. 3. Translate into English using the verbs in Present Simple.

1. Коли ви встаєте? — Я встаю о сьомій. 2. Коли встає твій брат? — Він встає о пів на восьму. — А твоя сестра теж встає о пів на восьму? — Ні. Мій брат ходить до школи, а моя сестра не ходить до школи. Вона ще не учениця. Вона встає о дев'ятій. 3. Мій брат працює в лікарні. Він лікар. Він встає о шостій. Він працює вранці та вдень. Увечері він не працює. Увечері він відпочиває (rest). 4. Твоя сестра розмовляє французською? — Ні. Вона розмовляє німецькою, а її чоловік розмовляє англійською.

### 3. Робота з текстом за професійним спрямуванням: Disabled people

Task: read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text

Sad as it is, every year thousands of children are born with mental disorders and physical deformities, thousands of people meet with accidents. However, only in a few civilized states the problems and needs of the disabled are given proper attention and care. In the remaining countries, including Ukraine, discrimination against people with physical and mental disabilities is still being practiced in many areas of social life.

For decades, the handicapped have been refused their basic rights. Their job applications were turned down, their active participation in business life has been disallowed on most occasions and there has been little interest in their convenience in public transport. But the less fit part of society wants to be treated in the same way as healthy people and to be normal members of society. They do not expect our mercy but rather understanding and acceptance. For this reason, these people should first be helped to develop their skills and abilities in order to get a job. This is very important because work gives sense and direction to their lives.

It is also very important for us to change our own attitude towards the handicapped. They need our help and support and we should not treat them as inferior, worse people.

What else can be done for them? There should be more schools where disabled children can learn together with fit ones. Also in public buildings there should be ramps for wheelchairs.

There should be special invalid cars, which enable the handicapped to enjoy greater mobility. We should do everything to make the life of the disabled easier and more comfortable; we should remember that no one has insurance against becoming disabled.

#### Vocabulary

- 1) mental disorders — розумовий розлад
- 2) deformity — каліцтво
- 3) disabled people — непрацездатні люди, інваліди
- 4) care — піклування, турбота
- 5) disability — фізична неспроможність, безсилля, непрацездатність
- 11) the handicapped — люди, які мають розумові або фізичні вади, інваліди
- 12) refuse — відмовити
- 13) application — заява
- 14) turn down — відмовити
- 15) participation — участь
- 16) occasion — випадок
- 17) convenience — зручність, вигода
- 18) expect — сподіватися, чекати
- 19) mercy — милосердя
- 20) acceptance визнання, сприймання (чогось)
- 21) reason — причина
- 22) skill — майстерність, вміння, abilities — здібності
- 23) in order to ... — для того, щоб

- 24) get a job — отримати роботу  
25) attitude — відношення, ставлення  
26) support — підтримка  
27) inferior — *тут*: неповноцінний  
28) ramp — скат, спуск (*Push a wheelchair up/down a ramp*).

1. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F), according to the text?

1. The main source of physical deformities is road accidents.
2. The disabled are discriminated against in all countries of the world.
3. Disabled people take an active part in business in Ukraine.
4. The handicapped want us to be merciful to them.
5. The disabled should be helped to get a job, first of all.
6. Disabled children should study in separate schools, apart from ordinary children.
7. People with physical deformities should not go out because they can hurt themselves.

2. Give the English equivalents of the following words:

заява, зручність, милосердя, належність, ставлення, визнання, участь, майстерність, випадок, сподіватися, цивілізовані держави.

3. Give the Ukrainian equivalents to the following words:

Disability, deformity, reason, society, to refuse, mental disorders, to turn down

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### Практичне заняття № 3

**Тема:** Дослідження американського континенту. Політична система країни та економічний розвиток США.

#### 1. Читання та обговорення тексту. Відповіді на питання після тексту. Переказ.

##### The United States of America

**History.** America is a young, but powerful and rich country. More than 300 years old is not much for the country. First settlers came to America seeking religious freedom. They were called the Pilgrim Fathers. They arrived from England and established Plymouth colony, the first settlement in New England (the first name of the USA was New England). Declaration of Independence started the American Revolution. Leaders of the 13 original colonies proclaimed the historic Declaration of Independence from British rule in 1776, but young American republic had to fight for its independence. At the head of this struggle was George Washington who later became the first president of the USA.

From 1861-1865 America was torn in the civil war between northern and southern states. People from northern states wanted to abolish slavery, while people from the southern states wanted to keep it. President Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves, defeated the Southern Confederacy and kept the Union.

Great drama surrounded the taming of the West when white Americans fought against the Indians – Native Americans. The first transcontinental railroad was made in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Thomas Edison produced the first electric light bulb in 1880, and the growth of science and technology began.

After the WW II American scientists used the ideas of Albert Einstein and discovered the power of the atom. In 1961, 43-year-old John Kennedy became the president of the USA. He

introduced the program known for equal rights for blacks and whites. John Kennedy started Project Apollo which promised to land an American on the moon before 1970. Astronaut Neil Armstrong made the first step on the moon in July 20, 1969. As you can see, the USA has a glorious history.

**Geography. Language. Nationalities. Symbols.** The geographical position of the country is also very remarkable. It is a country of contrasts in landscape and climate. There are elevated and lowland regions. It has every kind of climate – from that of the tropic to that of Arctic regions and Alaska. There are also very long rivers (the Colorado, the Alabama, the Mississippi) and very large lakes in the country.

American English is different from British English. Americans say “last name”, British say “surname”; Americans say “fall”, British say “autumn”, etc. To say the truth, 30 mln Americans speak a language other than English at home. They speak Spanish, German, Chinese, Japanese, etc. It happens because America is a nation of immigrants. It was founded by immigrants and nowadays it continues to take in more immigrants than any other country in the world. In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century it took in more people from Asian countries, but before it took in mainly people from Europe. There are many nationalities nowadays, that’s why it is very important in America to be “politically correct”. For example, you should say “black person”, “native American”.

The USA is an urban nation. 2/3 (two thirds) of the population live in urban areas. There are many big cities such as New York (NY), Los Angeles (LA), Philadelphia (PA), Detroit, San Francisco and others.

The flag of the USA is called “the Stars and Stripes”. The 50 stars in the US flag stand for the 50 states; the 13 stripes (7 red and 8 white) stand for the 13 original states. The red in the flag means courage, the blue justice, the white innocence.

The government of the United States represents, serves, and protects the American people at home and in foreign countries. From the nation's capital in Washington, D.C, the U.S. government's activities and influence reach every part of the world.

The three branches of the United States government - executive, legislative, and judicial - are usually represented by the President, Congress, and the Supreme Court. Generally speaking, the President enforces the laws that Congress passes and the Supreme Court interprets these laws if any question arises.

Answer the questions:

1. When and why did the first settlers come to America? 2. What are the American well-known discoveries? 3. What is the geographical position of the USA? 4. What is the difference between American English and British English? 5. Why do they usually call America a “melting pot”? 6. What are the biggest cities of the USA? 7. Why is the name of the American flag “the Stars and Stripes”?

**2. Граматичний матеріал:** Теперішній подовжений час. The Present Continuous Tense.

Ex. 1. *Make up the negative sentences. Model: She is reading now (to write a letter). – She is not reading. She is writing a letter.*

1. Helen is skating now.(to ski) 2. They are playing chess (football). 3. The students are going home (to the library). 4. Mother is making dinner (to wash dishes in the kitchen). 5. Father is working in the garden (to take a rest). 6. Ann and John are swimming there (to lie in the sun). 7. I am asking you questions (to answer your questions).

Ex. 2. *Use the Present Continuous or the Present Simple Tense.*

1. I (to read) a very interesting book now. 2. My friend usually (to read) a lot. 3. He (to swim) very fast. 4. Look! Somebody (to swim) over there. 5. What (to do) in the evening? Let's go to the cinema. 6. What they usually (to do) at the week-end? 7. Where is Alec? He is in the garden. I think he (to do) his morning exercises. 8. He always (to do) his morning exercises with the window open. 9. Mrs.Grey seldom (to cook meals) at home. 10. Is mother in the kitchen? Yes, she is. She (to cook) something.

Ex. 3. *Make up the questions to the words underlined.*

1. Lucy is taking her examination now. 2. Tom is playing chess with his friend in the dining-room. 3. Many students are going to the cafe for lunch. 4. She is looking at the picture. 5. He is answering the teacher's questions. 6. They are speaking about their work.

Ex. 4. Translate into English using the verbs in Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. Мері зараз виконує вправи. Вона завжди виконує вправи після другої. 2. Зараз студенти грають у баскетбола у спортзалі. Вони грають у баскетбол 3 рази на тиждень. 3. Мы читаємо цікавий текст про Великобританію. Мы читаємо такі тексти понеділками. 4. Мама ходить за покупками суботами. Зараз вона виходить з дому. 5. Мері пише контрольну роботу? – Так, вона виконує контрольні вправи.

### 3. Робота з текстом за профілем спрямування:

Task: read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text

#### Drugs

Every human society uses some drugs to change people's state of *awareness*. Drugs can mean everything from cigarettes and alcohol to heroin, opium, amphetamines, LSD and cocaine. In our society the main drugs are alcohol, nicotine and caffeine, while in Peru chewing cola leaves (which are used to produce cocaine) is an everyday activity, and in some Middle Eastern countries smoking hashish (marijuana) or opium is *legal* while alcohol is *banned*. Drugs which can *influence* our state of *consciousness* are known as psychoactive drugs.

All psychoactive drugs *affect* the nervous system in some way, but they have different effects by influencing different parts of it. For example, caffeine, which we take in coffee or cola drinks, acts on the autonomic nervous system to produce a state of *arousal* in the body. So it is not surprising that it helps people to wake up in the morning, but in large quantities it can make one *irritable* and *edgy*.

Morphine and heroine are sometimes used medically, because they are powerful *painkillers*. People who take the drug report that it makes them feel euphoric, as though they are not quite *in touch with* reality, and good because there is no physical discomfort or *fatigue* at all. But the problem is that when it *wears off*, people feel very unpleasant, so it is extremely easy to become both physically and mentally *addicted* to these drugs.

Marijuana was widely used as a *tranquillizer* in the nineteenth century, and for over two thousand years in the Far East. We know that it acts as a mild depressant, *damping down* the actions of the autonomic nervous system and producing muscular relaxation. Because of this some users *report* a sense of time passing very slowly, and an increased *sensitivity* to *sensory* stimulation such as music or art.

#### Vocabulary

- 1) awareness — свідомість, усвідомлення {чогось}
- 2) legal — легальний, законний
- 3) banned — заборонений
- 4) influence — впливати
- 5) consciousness — свідомість
- 6) affect — мати вплив на
- 7) arousal — стан збудження
- 8) irritable — дратівливий
- 9) edgy — нервовий
- 10) painkiller — знеболююче, анальгетик
- 11) in touch with — тримати зв'язок з
- 12) fatigue — втома
- 13) wear off — зникати, минати
- 14) addicted — залежний від {чогось, когось}
- 15) tranquilliser — транквілізатор, заспокійливе
- 16) damp sth down — знижувати
- 17) sensitivity — чутливість, вразливість
- 18) sensory — сенсорний

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## Практичне заняття № 4

**Тема:** Традиції та свята англомовних країн.

### 1. Читання та обговорення тексту. Виконання після текстових вправ

#### Holidays

Each of the 50 states establishes its own legal holidays. The federal government, through the President and Congress, can legally set holidays only for federal employees and for the District of Columbia. Most states, however, accept the federal legal holidays. Holidays for all federal offices, most state and local government offices, and many (but not all!) businesses are:

New Year's Day (January 1) Martin Luther King's Birthday (third Monday in January)  
Washington's Birthday, sometimes called "Presidents' Day" (third Monday in February)  
Memorial Day (last Monday in May) Independence Day (July 4) Labor Day (first Monday in September) Columbus Day (second Monday in October) Veterans' Day (November 11)  
Thanksgiving Day (fourth Thursday in November) Christmas Day (December 25)

The many religious holidays such as Good Friday, Hanukkah, or Ramadan are observed, of course, by the religious, but they have no national or official legal status. Rather, each state sets its own laws, and whether or not an employee is given time off also depends on labor agreements.

There are many traditional holidays, observed by a large number of Americans, which are also neither legal nor official. Among these are Groundhog Day, Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day (not just people with Irish ancestry will "wear the green" on March 17), Mother's Day, and Halloween (the last day of October).

The three holidays which were first observed in the U.S. but have now spread elsewhere are Labor Day (usually observed on May 1 elsewhere), Thanksgiving (in Canada), and Mother's Day (wherever there are florists, greeting-card companies, candy manufacturers, and mothers).

Perhaps the two "most American" of the holidays are the Fourth of July - Independence Day -and Thanksgiving. The Fourth of July is like a big, nationwide birthday party. Yet, it's a party that takes place in neighborhoods, on beaches or in parks, or on suburban lawns throughout the country. Some towns and cities have parades with bands and flags, and most politicians will try to give a patriotic speech or two, should anyone be willing to listen. But what makes the Fourth of July is the atmosphere and enjoyment of, for instance, the family beach party, with hot dogs and hamburgers, volleyball and softball, the fireworks and rockets at night (and, often, a sunburn and a headache the next morning). The nation's birthday is also the nation's greatest annual summer party.

Like Christmas, Thanksgiving is a day for families to come together. Traditional foods are prepared for the feast - turkey or ham, cranberry sauce and corn dishes, breads and rolls, and pumpkin pie. At the same time, Thanksgiving is a solemn occasion, a day to remember the many who are less well off, in America and throughout the world.

Ex 1. Make up the plan.

Ex 2. What English holidays or traditions can you name? Prepare the interesting information relating to the topic.

**2. Граматичний матеріал:** Минулий неозначений час. The Past Indefinite Tense.

**Ex. 1.** *Change the following sentences into Past Simple. Model: My working day lasts eight hours. - My working day lasted eight hours yesterday.*

1. I often get letters from my friends. 2. Do you repeat this rule every day? 3. They don't often stay at the factory after 6 o'clock. 4. I return home in the evening every day. 5. I translate a lot of articles every day.

**Ex. 2. Make up questions. Model: She left her native land. - Did she leave her native land?**

1. Maria began her studies in Paris. 2. She lived in a poor street in Paris. 3. She ate cherries and fruit. 4. Marie met Pierre a few years later. 5. The university gave the students a laboratory. 6. They loved each other. 7. They became the closest friends.

**Ex. 3. Make up questions. Model: He became a teacher. - What did he become?**

1. I began to learn English two years ago. 2. We ate some fruit five minutes ago. 3. My friend chose this book for his report. 4. He spoke about this book two hours ago. 5. We spoke about our trip last week. 8. I heard the voice of my friend.

**Ex. 4. Translate into English using was/ were.**

1. Я був в Лондоні 2 роки тому. 2. Ми були в Києві минулого тижня. 3. Мері була рада бачити мене. 4. Мої друзі були вчора в кіно. 5. Студенти були зайняті минулого тижня. 6. Текст був легкий? 7. Вправи були складні? 8. Вони не були в університеті вчора.

**Ex. 5. Translate into English using the Past Simple Tense.**

1. Вчора вони дивились дуже гарний фільм. 2. Вчора він почав роботу пізно. 3. Минулого тижня він розмовляв з Майклом. 4. Він загубив паспорт. 5. Він взяв книги? 6. Він ходив у кіно вчора? 7. Ви залишалися в офісі після роботи? 8. Де ви подорожували? 9. Що ви написали? 10. Яку книгу ви читали минулого тижня? 11. Він не їздив туди. 12. Він не бачив цієї телеграми.

### **3. Робота з текстом за професійним спрямуванням:**

#### **Drugs (part 2)**

Ecstasy, or MDMA, is a highly prosocial drug. In other words, it makes people feel *social* and pleasant towards one another. It also enhances awareness of music and colour. Ecstasy is often associated with rave music and huge discos, especially in Western Countries. It is interesting, that MDMA was discovered in 1914 and was used in *marriage guidance counselling*, to ease the tension between people so that they could talk over their problems more effectively. In the 1970, however, it became popular as a *recreational* drug, and has now been made illegal.

The stimulant drugs known as amphetamines, or "speed", also sometimes seem to have a prosocial effect, at least in small doses. But in large doses, amphetamines can lead to *severe* mental illness, known as amphetamine psychosis. This involves a *distortion* of reality, the person often becomes extremely paranoid and *disturbed*. Amphetamines are also highly addictive drugs.

Another well-known psychoactive drug is known as LSD, or sometimes as "*acid*". It is a *hallucinogen*, which means that people who take it can also experience hallucinations seeing things, which are not actually present.

Both natural and synthetic drugs can change our moods, our state of awareness and our *perception* of reality. They can infect the system leading to *sores, jaundice, blood poisoning* and AIDS disease. Many signs *indicate* that a person is taking drugs, for example, sudden changes of mood, *irritability*, aggression, *loss* of appetite, loss of interest in hobbies or friends, *insomnia, furtive behaviour, unusual smells, stains* on the body.

What pushes people to take drugs? There are many reasons. Some people turn to drugs to help relax and cope with the stress and problems of their lives. Some *experience* many pressures at school, work, from parents, friends, they are loved, frightened or *frustrated*. Still others take drugs simply out of *curiosity* but often become addicted. Some people want to make their experiences. Many people think that drugs are the best *way-out*. However they do not realise how *devastating* <sup>and</sup> dangerous they are.

#### Vocabulary

- 1) marriage guidance counselling — кваліфікована порада подружжю
- 2) recreational — розважальний
- 23) severe — сильний, суворий, інтенсивний
- 24) distortion — перекручення, спотворення (фактів тощо)

- 5) disturbed — душевнохворий, занепокоєний  
 26) acid — кислота  
 27) hallucinogen — галюциноген  
 28) perception — сприйняття  
 29) sore — болячка  
 30) jaundice — гепатит (жовтяниця)  
 31) blood poisoning — отруєння крові  
 32) to indicate — вказувати  
 33) irritability — дратівливість  
 34) loss — втрата  
 35) insomnia — безсоння  
 36) furtive behaviour — нервова або підозріла поведінка  
 37) smell — запах  
 38) stain /stem/ — пляма  
 39) experience — пережити  
 39) frustrated — засмучений, прикро вражений  
 40) curiosity — цікавість, допитливість  
 41) way-out — вихід  
 42) devastating — руйнівний, спустошливий

*1. Are these statements true (T) or false (F) according to the text?*

1. Drugs are banned in all countries of the world.
2. The effect of a drug depends on which part of the nervous system it influences.
3. Much coffee lets you come down.
4. Morphine is used to lower down pain.
5. Natural drugs are not dangerous.
6. If a person is irritable, aggressive and does not have any appetite, he or she is taking drugs.

*2. Match the words with their definitions.*

To ban	a state of being awake and able to think;
Consciousness	nervous, easily upset or annoyed;
Curiosity	wanting to know about something;
Edgy	an organism, a body;
A system	to say that something must stop or must not happen or be used;
To infect	to give a disease to somebody;
Addictive	making one unable to stop taking drugs, alcohol;
To experience	to feel something, to be faced with smt

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**Модуль самостійної роботи:**

**Прийменник.**

**Індивідуальне читання за фахом**

1. Дайте визначення прийменника.
2. На які групи поділяються прийменники за значенням?
3. Назвіть якомога більше прийменників та їх значення. Наведіть приклади.
4. Дайте характеристику багатозначності прийменників в англійській мові.



5. Назвіть прийменники, які у поєднанні з дієсловами утворюють сталі вирази. Запишіть 5 речень з прийменниками в сталих словосполученнях та перекладіть їх.

**Вправа 1. Вставте прийменники on, in або into.**

1. There are many people ... the park today.
2. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? – She has dropped her doll ... the water.
3. There is no tea ... my cup.
4. Pour some tea ... my cup.
5. Put these flowers ... the windowsill.
6. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train.
7. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench.
8. The teacher hung a picture ... the black-board.
9. He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the mailbox which hung ... the wall of the house. Then he got ... his car and drove off.
10. Where is the book? – It is ... the table.

**Вправа 2. Вставте прийменники to або of.**

1. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment.
2. London is the capital ... Great Britain.
3. It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson.
4. He was devoted ... his friend.
5. I explained ... the teacher that by the end ... the lesson I had not finished the translation ... the text and that's why I had not handed it ... him. The surprise ... the teacher was great. My explanation seemed strange ... the teacher.
6. He bought a book ... English poems and gave it ... his sister.
7. I wrote ... him asking to send me a box ... chocolates.
8. There is a monument ... Pushkin in the Square ... Arts.

**Вправа 3. Вставте прийменники with або by.**

1. He was taken to hospital ... an ambulance.
2. He was treated ... very effective drugs.
3. The boy cut his finger ... a knife.
4. The boat was carried ... the waves into the open sea.
5. He wrote his letter ... a pencil.
6. America was discovered ... Columbus.
7. We eat soup ... a spoon.
8. He was killed ... a knife.
9. He was killed ... the robbers.
10. He was knocked down ... a big stick.
11. He was knocked down ... a car.

**Вправа 4. Вставте прийменник, якщо це необхідно.**

1. We tried to speak ... him, but he did not want to listen ... us. He did not even look ... us and did not answer ... our questions.
2. Your brother complains ... you. He says you always laugh ... him, never speak ... him and never answer ... his questions.
3. When I entered ... the room, everybody looked ... me with surprise: they had not waited ... me.
4. At the end ... the street she turned ... the corner, walked ... the bus stop and began waiting ... the bus.
5. My mother is afraid ... rats.
6. "What do you complain ...?" asked the doctor.
7. Turn ... the corner ... the house and look ... the flowers grown ... my mother: aren't they beautiful?
8. He was an excellent pupil, and the teacher never complained ... him.

9. She complained ... the feeling bad and could not answer ... the question ... the teacher.

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#### **Індивідуальне читання за фахом:**

#### **Підсумкова тека:**

**Ex. 1.** *Insert the verb to be or to have in the Present Simple Tense.*

1. He ... a good student. 2. They ... old friends. 3. I ... a teacher. 4. She ... one sister and two brothers. 5. We ... a large library at school. 6. They ... a new flat.

**Ex. 2.** *Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.*

1. They are in Europe now. 2. She is a clever girl. 3. It is cold today. 4. Both sisters are tall. 4. We have many friends in Moscow. 5. Harry's dog has a long tail. 6. He has breakfast at 9 in the morning. 7. They sometimes have a rest in the park.

**Ex. 3.** *Use there is / are in the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian.*

1. ... a new moon tonight. 2. ... someone at the door. 3. ... a lot of students absent today. 4. ... three lamps in the room. 5. ... two large windows in the room

**Ex. 4.** *Open the brackets in Present Simple.*

1. We (read) the newspaper in class every day. 2. He always (prepare) his homework carefully. 3. We always (play) tennis on Saturdays. 4. She (speak) several foreign languages.

**Ex. 5.** *Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.*

1. He knows French perfectly. 2. I understand everything he says. 3. She makes mistakes in spelling. 4. They enjoy their English lessons. 5. They live in Lviv.

**Ex. 6.** *Make these sentences imperative and translate them into Ukrainian.*

1. (Give) this to John. 2. (Open) the door. 3. (Close) the door. 4. (Let) him talk with her. 5. (Leave) your hat on the chair. 6. (Lend) me a pencil.

**Ex. 7.** *Use the verbs in brackets in Past Simple.*

1. We (work) in our garden all day yesterday. 2. I (listen) to the radio until twelve o'clock last night. 3. He always (want) to learn English. 4. Ann and I (talk) over the telephone yesterday. 5. The weather yesterday (to be) very warm. 6. We (to be) good friends for many years.

**Ex. 8.** *Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.*

1. We were pleased to receive your letter. 2. The door of the office was open. 3. They stayed in Moscow all summer. 4. She planned her work well. 5. The crowd waited for a long time to see the famous actor. 6. He entered this class in April.

**Ex. 10.** *Choose the word (a, b, c, d) that best completes the sentence. Write the number of the sentence and the letter of the answer, e.g. 1 dc, 2 ab, 3 ab.*

1. I ... to the cinema last week a) go b) went c) will go. 2. The boy usually ... good marks when he was a first-year student a) get b) got c) will get. 3. Mary and her sister ... chess every evening but today they are going to the theatre a) play b) played c) will play. 4. She ... very early two days ago a) wake up b) woke up c) will wake up. 5. He ... a new TV film tomorrow a) see b) saw c) will see. 6. Some years ago the trains ... at this station a) stop b) stopped c) will stop.

#### **IV. Змістовий модуль „Україна. Херсон. Подорож містом”**

## Практичне заняття № 1

**Тема:** Географічне розташування та політична система України. Київ.

**Вивчити слова з теми. Підготуватись до словникового диктанту. Скласти та записати речення с кожним словом**

sovereign – суверенна	a state- держава
a representative – представник	a majority – більшість
powerful – сильний, могутній	to become (became, become) – ставати
to capture – захопити, взяти в полон, закарбувати, відбити, зафіксувати	fighting – боротьба
since – відтоді, з (зі) тих пір, з того часу	a region – регіон, область
to divide – ділити, розділяти	a seal – печатка, клеймо
a coat of arms – герб	one-chamber – однопалатний
power – влада, сила, енергетичний	law – закон
main – основний	right – право, правий
certain - певний, деякий, визначений	determine – визначати, вирішити,
freedom – свобода, воля	civil - цивілізований, громадський, громадянський
duty – мито, обов'язок, режим	a coast – берег, узбережжя
to bathe – купатись, митись	navigable – льотний, судноплавний
mild – лагідний, помірний, тихий	warm – теплий, сердешний
fertile – насичений, плодovitий, родючий	soil – ґрунт, земля
soil – ґрунт, земля	development – розвиток, ріст, розбудова
a branch – відділення, галузь, філіал	coal – вугілля
ore – метал, руда	great – великий, видатний, чудовий
to crisscross – перехрещуватися, розсікати, перетинати	a highway – шосе, траса
a railroad – залізнична колія	close – тісний, короткий, густий, рясний
a pipeline – трубопровід	
a tie – краватка, зв'язок	

1. Знайти інформацію щодо теми практичного заняття. Відповісти на запитання. Прочитати, перекласти та вивчити напам'ять текст.

Answer the questions:

- 1) What is the territory of Ukraine?
- 2) What place does Ukraine occupy in the world as to its territory?
- 3) What countries does Ukraine border with?
- 4) What is the climate of Ukraine?
- 5) What Ukrainian rivers do you know?
- 6) What have the Black Sea and navigable rivers promoted in Ukraine?
- 7) What can you say about the landscape of Ukraine?
- 8) Why is the geographical position favorable for the development of Ukraine's industry?

**Learn by heart:** the national emblems of Ukraine are the coat of arms, the flag, and the seal. The President is the highest official of the Ukrainian state. The only legislative body of Ukraine is the Parliament – The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Legislative power is exercised by a single-chamber Parliament which comprises 450 deputies. The main function of the Verkhovna Rada is making laws. The cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the supreme executive authority. The highest judicial body is the Constitutional Court. Ukraine has a multy-party system.

Answer the questions:

- 1) What are drawn on the walls of Saint Michael's Cathedral?
- 2) Who gave money to restore the statue of Saint Michael?
- 3) Who are the patron saints of Kyiv?
- 4) What do you know about Desyatinnaya Church? Why was it called so?
- 5) Where is Andreyevskiy Slope situated and why is it called so?
- 6) What are the museums of Kyiv?
- 7) Why do a lot of people gather at Maidan Nezalezhnosti?

## 2. Граматичний матеріал: Минулий подовжений час. The Past Continuous Tense.

+	I (he, she, it) was listening to music at 5 o'clock yesterday. We (you) they were working <u>when my friend came</u> .
-	Was I (he, she, it) listening to music at 5 o'clock yesterday? Were we (you) they working <u>when my friend came</u> ?
?	I (he, she, it) was not listening to music at 5 o'clock yesterday. (wasn't) We (you) they were not working <u>when my friend came</u> . (weren't)

**Ex. 1.** Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. We were working at 4 o'clock yesterday. 2. She was leaving the house at that time. 3. My friends were walking in the street at 10 yesterday. 4. When I came back my mother was cooking dinner. 5. I was having a bath when the phone rang.

**Ex 2.** Open the brackets using the verbs in Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. We (not to go) on a tramp last summer. 2. What you (to do) when your sister (to come) home yesterday? 3. He (not to go) to the shop yesterday. 4. Nick (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 5. Rick (to sleep) at eleven o'clock yesterday. 6. We (to play) badminton from nine till eleven yesterday. 7. Kate (not to go) for a walk yesterday. She (to write) a composition the whole day yesterday. 8. When your father (to come) home yesterday? - He (to come) home at seven o'clock. 9. When my father (to come) home yesterday, my mother (to make) supper. 10. I (to feed) my cat with fish yesterday.

**Ex 3** Open the brackets using the verbs in Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. The cat (to take) a piece of fish and then (to run) away. 2. I (to go) to bed at half past eleven. 3. Yesterday I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 4. At this time yesterday we (to have) dinner. 5. He (to write) a letter when I (to come) in. 6. He (to put) on his coat and cap, (to open) the door and (to go) out. 7. Yesterday he (to write) a letter to his friend. 8. When I (to look) at them, they (to smile) at me. 9. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday?

### 3. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням:

Task: read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text

#### **Ukrainian Jurisdiction against Discrimination at Workplace**

Legal system in Ukraine punishes manifestation of discrimination at workplace. Discrimination is treating, or proposing to treat, someone unfavorably because of a personal characteristic protected by law.

Direct discrimination is when a person treats, or proposes to treat, someone unfavorably because of a personal characteristic protected by law. Direct discrimination often happens because people make unfair assumptions about what people with certain personal characteristics can and cannot do. For example, refusing to employ someone on the basis of their age because you think they are too old to learn new skills.

Indirect discrimination occurs when an unreasonable condition is imposed that disadvantages a person with a personal characteristic protect by law. Indirect discrimination happens when a workplace policy, practice or behavior seems to treat all workers the same way, but it actually unfairly disadvantages someone because of a personal characteristic protected by law. For example, a requirement for employees to work 12-hour shifts may appear to treat everyone equally. However, it may disadvantage employees with family or caring responsibilities. If the requirement is not reasonable, this is indirect discrimination.

Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. It involves behavior that could reasonably be expected to make a person feel offended, humiliated or intimidated. Sexual harassment can be physical, verbal or written.

Victimization is subjecting, or threatening to subject someone, to something detrimental because they have asserted their rights under equal opportunity law, made a complaint, helped someone else make a complaint or refused to do something because it would be discrimination, sexual harassment or victimization. Victimization is against the law in Ukraine and many other countries.

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## Практичне заняття № 2

**Тема:** . Інтеграція України до Європейського Союзу.

### 1. Читання та обговорення тексту. Виконання після текстових вправ

#### Relations of Ukraine with the European Union

As you know Ukraine is a sovereign state, it establishes new relations with the countries throughout the world. It sets direct contacts with many foreign countries signing agreements and treaties. A lot of foreign Embassies have appeared in its capital lately. Ukraine is one of the founding members of the United Nations Organizations and participates in the work of many international organizations.

The topics of our radio and television talks are often Ukrainian-European relations and our viewpoints on the prospect of their development, and a wide range of other international issues.

A fundamental reshaping of foreign policy could only be effected on the basis of a strictly scientific and objective reassessment of the present-day realities. This evaluation the in-depth analysis of international affairs and the consideration of our national interests resulted in the new political thinking. Nowadays the political life is giving fresh grounds for the relations of mutual understanding between Ukraine and the countries of European Union. The new political thinking, as seen by the Ukrainian leadership and by foreign experts, is not something frozen and immobile. It is exceptionally creative process, receptive to innovation.

The reason for the new type of relations is that European Union wants to see broader economic ties with Ukraine. The exchanging of opinions with the delegations from the European countries are generally marked by goodwill and intense interest.

Ukraine not only strives to live in peace with the rest of the world community, but also to co-operate with other countries and participate in the European and the world structures. It is already a member of numerous international, political and economic associations and a founding member of the United Nations.

Ex1. Find more information relating to subject.

Ex 2. Make up a plan of the text. Retell the text according to the plan.

### 2. Граматичний матеріал: Майбутній неозначений час. Future Indefinite Tense.

Ex. 1. *Translate into English using the Future Simple Tense.*

1. Я буду пити апельсиновий сік. 2. Він зустрінеться з Джимом наступного тижня. 3. Він вивчить англійську в наступному році? 4. Я буду користуватися комп'ютером? 5. Що він буде робити наступного тижня? 6. Куди ви поїдете? 7. Що він буде читати? 8. Завтра я не буду грати в футбол. 9. Вони не поїдуть на море в наступному році.

#### If, when – clauses

**Remember!** You always use the Present Simple Tense instead of Future Simple Tense after the following conjunctions: if, when, as soon as, before, till, until, after, unless.

**Ex. 2.** *Translate into Ukrainian. Name the tenses in English (Present Simple or Future Simple) and in Ukrainian translation (майбутній час).*

1. We will go to the country if the weather is fine. 2. We won't go outside when it rains. 3. They will wait until (till) you come back. 4. You will go to the sea after you pass your exam. 5. If the weather is fine we will go to the country. 6. After you pass your exams you will go to the sea.

**Ex. 3.** *Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Simple or Future Simple tenses.*

1. We (to go) to the cinema tomorrow if we (to have) time. 2. Jane will look after her little brother till her mother (to come) back. 3. When we (to pass) our exams we will go to the sea. 4. When the teacher (to come) into the classroom the students will stand up.

**Ex. 4.** *Combine the sentences as in the model. Model: He will come tomorrow. We will play basketball. – If he comes tomorrow we will play basketball.*

1. We will not go to the cinema. We will watch TV. 2. The wind will blow from the West. It will rain. 3. You won't wake me up. I will miss train. 4. He will not come in time. We will go without him. 5. It will rain on Sunday. The children will stay at home.

**Ex. 5.** *Finish the sentences in a suitable way.*

1. He will arrive in Kyiv as soon as... 2. They will go to London if... 3. Steve will find a new job before... 4. I will graduate from the university when ... 5. He will forget you when ... 6. You will be fat unless... 7. Your eyes will hurt... 8. When he leaves our town... 9. When they finish work at last... 10. If he comes in time... 11. If you don't take an umbrella... 12. As soon as I see him ... 8. As soon as the teacher comes into the classroom... 9. Unless you eat a lot of vegetables ... 10. Unless you get a good night's sleep... 11. Unless you stand up straight ...

**Ex. 6.** *Translate from Ukrainian into English.*

1. Якщо він зателефонує, ми зустрінемося завтра. 2. Якщо ти будеш робити ранкову зарядку, в тебе буде гарне здоров'я. 3. Я піду в кафе, коли закінчу роботу. 4. Як тільки пролунає дзвінок, студенти здадуть роботи. 5. Як тільки прийде Джон, ми підемо на ділову зустріч. 6. Він не піде до лікарні, поки не відчує себе погано.

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### **Практичне заняття № 3**

**Тема:** Херсон. Історія та сучасність.

#### **1. Читання та обговорення тексту. Переказ**

Kherson is the southern Ukrainian city. It is built on the right bank of the river Dnieper. If you want to go to the Black Sea it will take you 1,5 hours by car or 2 hours by bus. The climate here is dry. Winters are cold and summers are hot, and the winds often blow. In summer many people go to the river bank or to the Black Sea, and there are many fruit and vegetables: apples, cherries, strawberries, peaches, grapes, tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, etc.

Population of Kherson is nearly 360, 000 people. Today it is a large sea- and river-port. There are two bridges over the Dnieper which join Kherson and a smaller town Tsurupinsk. There are wonderful views of the river and the countryside. There is fresh air and good climate, so many tourists visit Kherson in summer. Kherson is over 200 years old. Admiral Ushakov and his soldiers built many ships here in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and fought with Turkish army. Russian army won.

10 years ago the main branches of industry here were ship-building, textile and building of agricultural machines. But there is an economic crisis in Ukraine nowadays, so many factories closed down. Nowadays the main branches of industry are ship-building and tinned food factories, but there is not enough work for all people. Those who work don't earn much. There

are many good colleges and universities such as the Kherson State University, the Technical University, the Shipbuilding University and the Agricultural University.

There is a good drama theatre and a puppet-show. If you like painting you can go to the Art Museum. There are good pictures of the painters of the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. There are also many bars, cinemas, clubs, gyms. People sometimes call Kherson «a green city» because there are many parks there.

**2. Граматичний матеріал:** Майбутній подовжений час. The Future Continuous Tense.

Ex.1. Put the verbs in the Present, Past or Future Continuous.

1. Last year Ukrainian explorers (to conduct) a wide program of research in Antarctica. Aircraft (to take part) in this research work. 2. Our research institute (to work) on this problem during the past two years. 3. He (to test) a new machine when they entered the laboratory. 4. As it (to rain) in the morning yesterday we did not go to the country. 5. We (to wait) for you at the library at five tomorrow. 6. My friend (to work) on his thesis from 1988 to 1991. Sandra: Where is Tim going to meet us?

Ex.2. Put the verbs in the Future Simple or Future Continuous.

1. Marcus: He (wait) for us when our train arrives. I am sure he (stand) on the platform when we pull into the station.

Sandra: And then what?

Marcus: We (pick) Michele up at work and go out to dinner.

2. Ted: When we get to the party, Jerry (watch) TV, Sam (make) drinks, Beth (dance) by herself, and Thad (complain) about his day at work.

Robin: Maybe, this time they won't be doing the same things.

Ted: I am absolutely positive they (do) the same things; they always do the same things.

3. Doug: If you need to contact me next week, I (stay) at the Hoffman Hotel.

Nancy: I (call) you if there are any problems.

Doug: This is the first time I have ever been away from the kids.

Nancy: Don't worry, they (be) be fine.

Ex.3. 1. В то время мы работали над этой проблемой. 2. Они будут завтра проводить опыт с двух до четырех часов. 3. Когда мы приедем на завод, они будут показывать (demonstrate) свои опыты. 4. Вчера он два часа рассказывал нам о своей поездке (trip) в Италию.

**3. Робота з текстом за професійним спрямуванням: Think positively! Part 1**

Ukrainian people are superstitious. They are afraid of calling themselves happy. When an American is asked about his frame of mind, he invariably answers: «I'm fine. Everything is O.K.» A Ukrainian says: «I feel rotten. Everything is going wrong.»

The Ukrainians are regarded as malcontents and pessimists. They are usually dissatisfied with life, they have a strong sense of wrong and they are convinced that all calamities happen only to them, of course unjustly. Therefore, they have a right to lay claims to everything and blame on everybody.

Such negative thinking has a very negative impact on the person as well as on the people around. On the one hand, the person cannot achieve a state of contentment. On the other, those people cannot function normally. It has been proved by psychologists, that people need a positive interpersonal climate if they are to be open to developing new ideas and learning new things.

This fact is especially important for teachers to know. Teachers, irritated by everyday problems, often tend to make their students the scapegoats for their bad moods. But nobody learns well in a climate of hostility and sarcasm. At the same time, when people feel approved of and safe, they often surprise others with their results. Thus, one of the things which a skilled teacher should learn is how to create an atmosphere of interpersonal warmth in the classroom. Such an atmosphere will encourage the students to become confident and to learn positively. Although many non-psychologists, including, unfortunately, some teachers, believe that we can team when

we are tense or anxious. There is no psychological evidence for all that, not when it comes to education, anyway.

### Vocabulary

- 1) superstitious — забобонний
- 2) frame of mind — настрій
- 3) feel rotten — почуватися погано
- 4) be regarded — вважатись
- 5) malcontent — незадоволений
- 6) dissatisfied with — незадоволений
- 7) sense of wrong — почуття кривди
- 8) be convinced — бути впевненим
- 9) calamity — нещастя
- 10) unjustly — несправедливо
- 11) lay claims — виставляти претензії
- 12) blame on — винити, обвинувачувати
- 13) impact on *smth* — впливати
- 14) contentment — задоволення
- 15) function — функціонувати, діяти
- 16) tend — мати тенденцію
- 17) Scapegoat — козел відпущення (*фразеол.*)
- 18) hostility — ворожість
- 19) approve — схвалювати
- 20) safe — безпечний
- 21) skilled — досвідчений
- 22) warmth — тепло
- 23) encourage — заохочувати
- 24) confident — впевнений; самовпевнений

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### Практичне заняття № 4

**Тема:** Подорож рідним містом. Види транспорту.

#### GETTING ABOUT TOWN

#### Topical words:

to get about town	пересуватися містом
to get on the bus	сідати на автобус
to get off the bus	виходити з автобуса
to go by tube / subway ( <i>Am</i> )	їхати на метро
to go on foot	йти пішки
to change a bus	пересідати на інший автобус
fare	платня за проїзд
to cross the street	переходити через вулицю
traffic lights	світлофор



rush hours	години пік
parking place	місце для стоянки
How could I get to ...?	Як мені дістатися до ...?
Could you show me the way to ...?	Покажіть мені дорогу до ...
Am I right for ...?	Чи я правильно йду до ..?
go straight [streit]	йдіть прямо
turn round the corner	поверніть за ріг
turn to the right / left	поверніть праворуч / ліворуч
is it far from here?	Це далеко звідси?
How long will it take me to get there?	Скільки часу необхідно, щоб дістатися туди?

1. Read the text Put questions to the text and retell it:

In the streets, roads and squares of the town we see people walking and vehicles driving. The vehicles are: trams, buses, trolley-buses, taxis and motor-cycles, motor-scooters and bicycles.

Along the streets there are street lamps, at the corners of the streets there are traffic lights. The street lights are switched on when it gets dark; they are switched off when it gets light. When the red traffic light is switched on, the traffic stops: when the green light is switched on, the vehicles drive on.

Along the streets we also see bus, trolley-bus and tram stops. This is where get on and off. People wait for buses at the stops. They get on and of public transport there. In the streets there are also Tube stations where people get on and off the underground electric railway.

At big crossroads in large towns and cities there are subways for pedestrian, and fly-over for vehicles. There are sometimes subways for traffic too. At nearly all street corners there are pedestrian crossings for people to cross the road.

In England the vehicles drive on the left. In Ukraine the traffic drives on the right.

Outside the towns, we travel from one place to another by train, plane or boat

2 . Ask your friend:

- 1) what means of transport he prefers:
- 2) where one should cross the street:
- 3) what he thinks of the underground in Kyiv/ Moscow?
- 4) If he has ever used the underground in London or other towns abroad:
- 5) If he is fond of sightseeing in new towns/ports

Ex 3 Translate into English:

1. Вибачте, будь ласка, де мені пересісти на автобус № 49? 2. Ти взяв квиток? 3. Цей автобус доведе вас прямо до музею. 4. Я їду до станції метро "Дарниця". 5. Ми виходимо на наступній зупинці. 6. Автобус був переповнений, і ми не змогли ввійти. 7. Подивись, чи у тебе є дрібні гроші? 8. Ви виходите на наступній зупинці? 9. Мені здається, що ми сіли не на той троллейбус. 10. Якщо ви поїдете туди на метро, то будете на місці за 5 хвилин.

5. Give the Ukrainian equivalents for the following:

"No Let Turn", "Cross Here", "Parking", "No Parking", "Slow Down", "No Passage", "Horns Forbidden", "No Admittance", "Keep Left", "Admittance Free", "Used Tickets", "Bus Stop Request", "Station Full" (at the parking lot), "One Way Only", "Filling Station", "No Stopping", "Private", "Beware of Cars", "Two Line Traffic", "Look Out When Crossing", "Road Under Construction", "Wet Paint", "Taxi-stand", "Keep Off the Grass", "Tickets and Trains" (in the London Tube), "For Litter", "Obey Pak Regulations", "Keep Our Town Clean".

**Граматичний матеріал: Модальні дієслова**

Повторення видо-часових форм **Simple, Continuous**

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with must or mustn't.

You \_\_\_\_\_ brush your teeth three times a day.

You \_\_\_\_\_ forget to do your homework regularly.

You \_\_\_\_\_ be nice to your classmates.

You \_\_\_\_\_ wear warm clothes when it is cold outside.

You \_\_\_\_\_ chew gum in auditorium.

You \_\_\_\_\_ study hard if you want to pass your exams.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ fight with your classmates.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ play football in the auditorium.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ listen to your teacher very carefully.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ forget your best friend's birthday.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ be rude to your grandparents.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ go to the dentist's twice a year.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ stay in bed when you are ill.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ feed zoo animals.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ do your online exercises.

Ex. 2. Fill in the necessary modal verb (can, must, may).

1. Maybe she will return tonight. - She \_\_\_\_\_ return tonight.
2. Don't stand up! - You \_\_\_\_\_ stand up!
3. I'm sure they will finish it in a minute. - They \_\_\_\_\_ finish it in a minute.
4. There is no need to answer the letter. - You \_\_\_\_\_ answer the letter.
5. Please, do it for me. - \_\_\_\_\_ you do it for me?
6. I'd like to see your children. - \_\_\_\_\_ I see your children?
7. I am not good at football. - I \_\_\_\_\_ play football.
8. Do your homework! - You \_\_\_\_\_ do your homework.
9. Let's take a taxi. - We \_\_\_\_\_ take taxi.

Ex. 3. *Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous).*

1. The teacher usually (to explain) grammar rules in the middle of the lesson.
2. I (to play) in the yard after 3 o'clock every day.
3. My father (to drive) the car very well.
4. I get at 6 o'clock every morning.
5. My brother (to sit) in the armchair now.
6. Look! The boys (to ride) bicycles.
7. The pupils (to visit) the Art gallery last week.
8. My relatives (to buy) a car yesterday.
9. They (to learn) Spanish next year.
10. She (to go) to school 6 days a week?
11. They always (to spend) their winter holidays in the Carpathians?
12. You (to dance) in the club on Saturdays?
13. Peter and Mary (to dance) now?
14. You (to read) a detective story now?
15. Mike (to have) a good time now?
16. The pupils (to write) a composition last week?
17. The children (to go) to the forest tomorrow?
18. They (not to discuss) texts at the English lessons.
19. He (not to listen) to classical music.
20. Where's father? He (not to work) in the garden.
21. George (not to prepare) for examination last week.

Past Continuous.

**Ex. 2.** *Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.*

1. We were working at 4 o'clock yesterday.
2. She was leaving the house at that time.
3. My friends were walking in the street at 10 yesterday.
4. When I came back my mother was cooking dinner.
5. I was having a bath when the phone rang.

### 3. Робота з текстом за професійним спрямуванням: **Think positively! Part 2**

It seems that the best way to become more happy and optimistic is to accept and make friends with yourself. People who consider themselves less clever, less interesting or less successful than others are not likely to ever be happy. At the same time, people pleased with their lives tend to lavish their positive energy upon people around them.

American psychologists have invented a simple therapy which helps change the negative attitude towards oneself. One should stand before a mirror, look at his or her own reflection and repeat to him-self: «I am great. I am satisfied with life». One should say it with a deep conviction not laughing or being ashamed.

It is also essential to realize that you are not the hub of the universe and there are many people around you who are less fortunate than you.

People also should not expect other people to solve their problems but be active about their lives. They should remember that happiness overlooks<sup>41</sup> passive and lazy people.

One should not delude oneself that happiness is a permanent state. Fortune is fickle but one should not give up when something goes wrong.

Another thing to remember is that people are not machines, they should have a break and let things slide and not be so strained. Optimists live longer, because they enjoy life and keep smiling.

#### Vocabulary

- 1) tense — напружений, нервовий
- 2) anxious — неспокійний, заклопотаний, тривожний
- 3) accept — приймати, погоджуватись
- 4) make friends — стати друзями
- 5) be not likely to — навряд чи
- 6) lavish — щедро ділитися
- 7) reflection — відображення
- 8) satisfied with — задоволений
- 9) conviction — впевненість
- 10) be ashamed — соромитись
- 11) essential — необхідний
- 12) realize — розуміти
- 13) hub of the universe — пупець землі (*фразеол.*)
- 14) fortunate — вдалий, щасливий, везучий
- 15) solve — вирішувати
- 16) overlook — пропустити, не помітити
- 17) delude oneself — обманюватися
- 18) permanent — постійний
- 19) fortune — фортуна, шанс, доля, удача
- 20) fickle — мінливий
- 21) let something slide — махнути рукою (*фразеол.*)
- 22) strained — напружений

#### **1. Comprehension questions.**

1. Who is more optimistic: Americans or Ukrainians?
2. Why is positive thinking so important?
3. Do people learn better when they are afraid of their teacher? Why?
4. What is the easiest way to make oneself happy?
5. Is it true that some people are happy and some are not, and we cannot do anything about it?
6. Is relaxation equally important as work?

#### **2. Find words or phrases in the text which mean exactly the same as:**

- a) believing in good and bad luck and things which cannot be explained;
- b) to say that somebody is responsible for something bad;
- c) to give confidence, support or hope; to give something to somebody kindly and freely, in large quantities;
- d) to make or design something new, to create something;
- e) the most important person;
- j) lasting for a long time or forever.

#### **Індивідуальна робота за семестр:**

1. Підготувати доповідь «Видатний соціальний працівник, педагог».
2. Читання та анотування статті за фахом

#### **Рекомендації до підготовки доповіді**

Актуальність теми визначається проблематикою розширення знань, отримання додаткової інформації щодо відомих фахівців у галузі.

Тема доповіді зорієнтована на висвітлення опису життєвого шляху та наукових здобутків відомого науковця або практика.

Матеріал доповіді має бути викладений у науковому стилі. Доповідь оформлена письмово (обсяг 15-20 речень). Презентація доповіді усна.

## 2 курс

### III Семестр

#### V Змістовий модуль «Подорожі. Митниця.»

#### Практичне заняття № 1

#### Тема: Мовний етикет.

1. Знайомство з правилами спілкування.

#### Conversation Rules

1. Talk about the things that will interest everyone.
  2. Keep to the topic.
  3. Do not say anything to hurt the feelings of someone present. Be polite.
  4. Do not begin to talk while someone else is talking. Say “excuse me” if you must interrupt someone. Then wait for your turn.
  5. Do not talk too loud.
2. Читання та обговорення текстів діалогів.

Ex.1 Listen and say which dialogue is the talk between friends and which one is between two people who don't know each other?

- a) – Excuse me, is this seat free?
  - Yes, it is.
  - Is it OK if I sit here?
  - Yes, of course.
  - Er... is that your newspaper?
  - May I borrow it for a minute, please?
  - Yes, certainly.
- b) – I'd like to say “goodbye” to everybody.
  - When are you leaving?
  - Tomorrow morning.
  - Let's meet for a coffee tonight.
  - I'm afraid I can't.
  - Oh, come on!
  - No, really... I've got so much to do.

#### 3. Читання, переклад та переказ тексту. Написання словникового диктанту.

#### Conversation Etiquette

Conversation etiquette is most commonly thought of during face-to-face interactions, but it's also relevant on the phone. In both cases, the old-fashioned necessities of listening and talking should be front and center. You might be making small talk with your new supervisor, scoping things out with a new client before you try and close a deal, or calling another company's representative. No matter which of these instances is your reason for contact, knowing what to say and how to listen can be a building block to a better career, a new business partnership or just a fun conversation.

Start with a handshake and if you're being introduced to someone, stick to using a title (Mr., Ms., etc.) until you get an invite for a first name. Logically, the handshake doesn't apply to

a telephone conversation, but the name rule certainly does. You can also make things easier by giving them an invite for your first name, as well. Most importantly, once you've heard a name, don't forget it.

Remembering names signals respect, so do what you need to do to keep them in your memory bank. One easy way to do this is to mention their name during the initial conversation or even better, introduce them to someone else.

When your chat is coming to a close, don't forget a closing handshake, another acknowledgment of the name and a business card exchange. By staying formal through each point in the conversation, you have displayed a solid balance of confidence and tact. If you're ending a telephone conversation be sure to thank your caller for their time and ensure that another conversation is sure to follow in the future, or a face-to-face if it's possible.

**3. Робота над граматичним матеріалом. Повторення. Форми дієслова *to be, to have*. Present, Past, Future Simple.**

The verb **to be** is unique among English verbs in having different forms: *am, is, are/ was, were/ shall be, will be*.

**Ex. 1. Supply the correct form of the Present Tense of "to be".**

1. He ... a customs officer. Flight 523 ...full. I ... in the airport now. This ... non-stop flight. We ... at gate 5 now. The weather today ... good. Today ...Monday. The number of our flight... 198. She and I... air hostesses. Mr Parker ... airsick. It... a long-distance flight. Travelling by air ... faster. They ... on the plane now. Her brother ... a pilot.

**Negative and Question Form**

We form the negative form of **to be** by putting **not** after the verb: *She is a flight attendant. - She isn't a flight attendant.* We form questions with **to be** placing the verb before the subject: *He is very clever. - Is he very clever? - Yes, he is. No, he isn't.*

**Ex.2. Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative .**

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. They are in Kyiv now.           | 7. The sky is very cloudy today. |
| 2. John is in the plane now.       | 8. The weather is fine.          |
| 3. She is at Gate 4 now.           | 9. He is at the airport now.     |
| 4. He is a good pilot.             | 6. They are members of our club. |
| 5. Both sisters are air hostesses. |                                  |

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**Практичне заняття № 2**

**Тема: Особливості ведення бізнесу в різних країнах**

**1. Робота над текстом. Обговорення особливостей ведення бізнесу в різних країнах.**

**Підготувати переказ тексту.**

**Things to do when doing business in other countries**

A key to being successful in business internationally is to understand the role of culture in international business. Whatever sector you are operating in, cultural differences will have a direct impact on your profitability. Improving your level of knowledge of international cultural difference in business can aid in building international competencies as well as enabling you to gain a competitive advantage.

However, on the one hand where it is important to be aware of cultural differences of different countries, on the other, it is also hard to be aware of every single aspect of each country's organizational culture. Therefore, you should be aware of the key factors that have a direct impact on business. These are:

- Communication is the key to success for any business, whether you are operating nationally or internationally, but when operating internationally it becomes even more important due to language barriers.

- Being aware of basic customer needs is an important aspect as this will give the advantage of conveying your message. In simple terms, if you are aware of the customer's cultural background, then you will be able to adopt better and more suitable advertising methods.

- Body language is another key factor in cultural difference. As different countries have different ways to convey or share their message, for instance in Germany people tend to speak loudly when sharing ideas, whereas in Japan people speak softly, it very important to know what your body language should be doing when interacting with people whether it's your business partner or an interviewer.

- Before launching a marketing campaign, always conduct research to become aware of your target audience since customer demand, decision making, gender views and ideologies greatly vary in cultures.

**1. Робота над граматичним матеріалом. Повторення. Present, Past, Future Continuous.**

**Ex. 1.** Choose the word (a, b, c, d) that best completes the sentence.

1. Look at Ann! She ... on interesting book (a) is reading; b) reads). She ... every day (c) is reading; d) reads). 2. Listen! John ... in his room (a) sings; b) is singing). He ... very well (c) sings; d) is singing). 3. Usually girls ... tea in the morning (a) drink; b) are drinking). Now they ... coffee (c) are drinking; d) drink).

**Exercise 2.** Put the verb in brackets into the Present, Past or Future Continuous Tense.

1. He (to take) a bath now. 2. I (not to laugh) at you. 3. He (to come) here next week. 4. If I (to sleep) when he comes, please, wake me up. 5. What journal you (to read) when I came to the library? 6. The whole family (to have) dinner when the telephone rang. 7. Where he (to go) when the rain started? 8. She (to sing) over the radio at 5 o'clock tomorrow. 9. They will not go on excursion with us. They (to have) a lecture at 2 o'clock. 10. What you (to do) from 2 till 3 o'clock tomorrow? 11. The children (to play) when we return home. 12. Look! It is getting dark. It (to rain) in a minute.

**Exercise 3.** Form questions with the question words given.

1. The expedition is returning next week. (When) 2. We are doing grammar exercises now. (What) 3. The mother is teaching her little son to read. (Who) 4. I am reading a book on modern art. (What) 5. They were still arguing when I entered the room. (Who) 6. Our group was staying in Vitebsk for some days. (For how long) 7. We were talking and he was listening to the radio. (What) 8. They will be moving to a new flat this month, (When) 9. We shall be listening to Petrov at the concert. (When) 10. He is coming tomorrow. (When)

**Exercise 4.** Translate into English.

1. Что вы обсуждаете?— Мы обсуждаем план будущей экскурсии. 2. Вы идете в кино с нами? 3. О чем вы сейчас думаете? 4. Автобус уже отправлялся, когда я подошел к остановке. 5. Что он делал, когда вы зашли к нему? 6. Идет дождь, и мы не можем поехать за город.

**4. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням:**

#### **Understanding Boys and Girls**

The education of children starts as soon as they are born. Girls wear pink and boys wear blue, boys play with guns and girls play with dolls. Boys are allowed to make more noise and cause more trouble, while girls are supposed to be more interested in talking to and understanding people. Such education prepares boys for power in the world but for little else. But all boys are different. Some boys are good at cooking and poetry whereas others are good at football or maths. Boys aren't just conformists and rebels, "machos" and "wimps". If we can

assure them that all these types are OK, it may help to reduce the bullying of the children. The boys and girls can change as soon as there are other children around. They're OK when their mates aren't there. You can chat to them like normal human beings — but then their mates turn up and everything changes. They like to pretend that they're tougher than they really are. They don't treat you as an equal any more. It's almost as if they feel there has to be a war between boys and girls.

Sometimes boys can't take anything seriously. It really is one of the most irritating things about them. People say it's because girls are more mature than boys. And another thing, boys are much noisier than girls. They are always shouting. If you get something wrong in class, they go on about it for ages and they tease out. Girls are much more supportive than boys.

But boys take criticism much more easily than girls can. Boys are more confident than girls. Boys are more competitive than girls, that is why they are better at sports than girls. They are better leaders too.

So teachers and parents should understand sex differences and the psychology of boys and girls. It will help teens understand what decent values are.

### Vocabulary:

**education** — освіта      **to allow** — дозволяти  
**to cause** — викликати      **trouble** — неприємність  
**whereas** — тоді як      **conformist** — конформіст  
**rebel** — бунтівник      **macho** — мужній, справжній чоловік  
**wimp** — нудний, зануда      **assure** — переконувати  
**reduce** — зменшувати      **bully** — дражнити  
**mate** — товарищ, приятель      **to chat** — базікати  
**to turn up** — з'являтися      **to pretend** — прикидатися, робити вигляд  
**tough** — грубий, жорсткий      **to treat** — відноситись  
**equal** — рівний      **irritating** — дратуючий  
**mature** — зрілий      **to shout** — кричати  
**to go on about for ages** — дуже довго говорити  
**to tease out** — дратувати, приставати, дражнити  
**supportive** — той, що надає підтримку      **confident** — впевнений  
**sex differences** — відмінності статей      **competitive** — конкурентоздатний  
**psychology** — психологія      **decent values** — справжні цінності

### Questions:

1. When does the education of children start?
2. Why is it necessary to understand sex differences and the psychology of boys and girls?
3. Do your teachers understand it?
4. What are the typical traits of boys?
5. What are the typical traits of girls?

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### **Практичне заняття № 3**

**Тема: Реєстрація в аеропорту (на вокзалі, в порту). Митний контроль.**

- 1.Робота з новими словами.

**Topical words:**

passport control	паспортний контроль
customs officer	митник
channel	прохід
amount	кількість
receipt	квитанція
duty	податок, митний збір
declaration	митна декларація
declare	вносити в декларацію
citizenship	громадянство
submit	підлягати
EU - European Union	Європейський союз

**2. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст. Підготуйте переказ. Складіть план до тексту.****At the customs**

Nowadays travelling abroad is very popular. Some people prefer to travel by plane, especially businessmen, because it's the fastest means of transportation. Those who are not short of time usually travel by train or by ship.

While travelling abroad you have to go through customs, sometimes several times. Every country has its own customs regulations which stipulate what articles are liable to duty and what articles are duty-free. Sometimes the articles liable to duty may be allowed as duty-free if the traveller does not exceed a certain fixed quota. Customs restrictions also include a list of prohibited articles. This is a list of items that may not be brought into or taken out of a country.

As a rule the customs officers check your passports and visas if they are required. When coming to some countries you may need a health certificate or a certificate of vaccination. If you have anything to declare, then you are to fill in the declaration form.

The customs officers may ask you to show your luggage to them. Usually articles for personal use and wear and also used items and gifts are not liable to duty anywhere. If you are carrying much currency you should also declare it. If you are carrying weapons you need a permit. Although some items are liable to duty, if you carry only a small amount of them, they are duty free.

Occasionally the customs officers may take some of your things for a more detailed inspection but usually they return them soon. Do not try to break the customs rules and regulations because you may have a lot of troubles. Only after passing through the customs does one realize that his journey is drawing to an end or beginning.

**3. Читання та переклад діалогів з теми. Вивчити діалог напам'ять.**

The customs officer: Have you got anything to declare? Any spirits, wine, tobacco in excess of the duty-free allowance?

Traveller: No, I only have a bottle of vodka and these cigarettes.

The customs officer: Have you got any presents which you intend to leave in Britain?

Traveller: Yes, I've got this camera. It costs 200 pounds. I bought it this week.

The customs officer: Have you got the receipt for this camera?

Traveller: Yes, here it is.

The customs officer: If you wait a minute I'll tell you how much duty you must pay.

Traveller: Thanks.

**4. Робота над заповненням митної декларації.**

*Fill in the customs declaration.*

Full name \_\_\_\_\_

Citizenship \_\_\_\_\_

Arriving from \_\_\_\_\_

Country of destination \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose of visit (business, tourism, private) \_\_\_\_\_

My luggage (including hand luggage) submitted for Customs



inspection consists of \_\_\_\_\_ pieces.

**With my luggage** I have:

1. Weapons of all description and ammunition \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Narcotics and appliances for the use there of \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Antiques and objects of art (paintings, drawings, icons, sculptures)
  4. Currency (bank notes, letters of credit, etc.), securities (shares, bonds, etc.) in foreign currencies, precious metals, crude and processed natural precious stones (diamonds, brilliants, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls), jewelry and other articles made of precious stones and scrap thereof, as well as property in papers:
  5. **Other** currency, payment vouchers, valuables valid any objects belonging to other persons
- I am aware that, in addition to the objects listed in the Customs Declaration, I must submit for inspection: printed matter, manuscripts, films, sound recordings, postage stamps, graphics, plants, fruits, seeds, live animals, birds, as well as raw foodstuffs of animal origin and slaughtered fowl.

I also declare that my luggage sent separately consists of \_ pieces.

**Ex.1. Translate into English.**

1. У вас є про що заявити у митній декларації? - Боюсь, що не цілком уявляю, про що слід заявляти.
2. Ви довго збираєтесь побути у Великобританії? Понад 6 місяців?  
- Ні, лише два місяці.
3. Вибачте, скажіть, будь ласка, це вихід на посадку на рейс 225?  
- Ні, ви пішли не туди. Йдіть по коридору і в кінці його поверніть ліворуч.
4. Яка мета вашого візиту до нашої країни? - Це ділова поїздка.
5. Це ваш багаж, сер? - Так, ці дві валізи мої. Мені їх відкрити?
6. Кількість речей, яку ви можете провезти, не сплачуючи мита, залежить від того, де ви їх придбали. - У мене один літр бренді та 150 цигарок.

**5. Виконання граматичних вправ . Present Perfect.**

**Ex 2. Open the brackets using the verbs in Present Perfect or Past Simple.**

1. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself.
2. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week.
3. He is not at school today, he (to fall) ill. — When he (to fall) ill? — He (to fall) ill yesterday.
4. Look at this bird-house. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday.
5. He (to go) already?
6. When you (to see) him last?
7. I (not to see) him for ages.
8. His health (to improve) greatly since I (to see) him last.
9. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early.
10. Where you (to spend) your holidays?
11. At last I (to do) all my homework: now I shall go out.
12. The building of the house (to begin) early in April.
13. The rain (to stop) but a cold wind is still blowing.
14. We already (to solve) the problem.
15. He (to come) a moment ago.
16. I never (to speak) to him.
17. He just (to finish) his work.
18. You (to make) any spelling mistakes in your dictation?
19. You (to see) Mary today?
20. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year?
21. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre?
22. He (to be) abroad five years ago.
23. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child.

**4. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням:**

**Read and translate the given text. Prepare the retelling of the text.**

**Generation Gap**

Sometimes our parents don't understand us. They don't understand some problems and things which are very important in teens' life; for example, the lifestyles of young people, piercing, tattoos, drugs, sex, relationship with friends and teachers. So sometimes teens can't tell them about their private life. Some parents don't want to understand modern views, ideals and system of values.

Elderly people usually compare their childhood and youth with the present, and regard old times as better, always talking about "the good old days". The young people, on the other hand, tend to think their times as the best. Teens look at the world with fresh eyes. Everything is new, interesting to them. Sometimes they cannot solve their everyday problems. But they want to

cope with them by themselves. So adults shouldn't prevent them from making their own mistakes.

People are said to become wiser with age. Sometimes it is true and sometimes it is not. I think that you can meet a wise man among the old as often as among the young. It is false that when old age wisdom has come, useless illusions have disappeared. Sometimes when we talk to adults, a monologue is a preferred form of expressing your ideas in such talks. That's why some teens don't like to talk to adults.

I think that it's in people's nature to give advice. It seems to people that giving advice they can help somebody or put somebody on the right track. But if a person takes their advice and fails, he can blame an adult all of his life. Our parents have their own ideas and views that their children don't share and understand. They think that their children won't find their place in life. They often say that now teens are very difficult to socialize with and dumpy. But children should settle all problems peacefully because they are their parents. They brought them up with loving care. And if children come to their parents for advice and help, they will do their best and help children to cope with problems and difficulties.

### Vocabulary:

**piercing** — пірсінг    **tattoo** — тату    **relationship** — відношення  
**view** — погляд    **childhood** — дитинство    **to regard** — розглядати  
**to tend** — мати тенденцію    **to prevent** — запобігати  
**wise** — мудрий    **false** — неправдивий, фальшивий  
**wisdom** — мудрість    **illusion** — даремна ілюзія  
**to disappear** — зникати    **preferred form** — переважна форма  
**to express** — виражати    **advice** — порада  
**right track** — істинний, правильний шлях    **to fail** — потерпіти невдачу  
**to blame** — звинувачувати    **adult** — дорослий  
**to socialize with** — спілкуватися з...    **dumpy** — сумний  
**to settle** — дозволяти, врегулювати    **peacefully** — мирно  
**with loving care** — з любов'ю    **to do one's best** — робити все можливе  
**to cope with** — справлятися з...

### Questions:

1. What is a generation gap?
2. Why do teens tend to think their times as the best?
3. Do you share this opinion? Why?
4. Do you always follow your parents' advice? Why?
5. Do you agree that people become wiser with age? Why?
6. Do you agree that it's in people's nature to give advice? Why?
7. Is it necessary for children to share their parents' ideas? Why?
8. Is it necessary for children to understand their parents' ideas? Why?
9. What about you?
10. Do your parents do their best and help you to cope with problems and difficulties?

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### **Практичне заняття № 4**

**Тема: Сервіс у літаку (у потязі, на судні).**

## План роботи

1. Підготуватись до обговорення теми. Вивчити нові слова. Прочитати, перекласти діалог.

railway station ['reilwei 'steijn]	to see somebody off
fast train [fa:st]	to travel light [lait]
through train car / carriage (Am.)	left-luggage room / check room (Am.)
reserved seats car	to check one's suitcase ['sjuitkeis]
dining car ['dainirj ka:]	to get a receipt [ri'si:t]
compartment	booking office ['bukin 'ofis]
lower berth	inquiry office [in'kwaiari 'ofis]
upper berth	waiting room ['weitinrum]
the train starts / is pulling in	single ticket [singl 'tikit]
the train is leaving / is pulling out	single ticket [singl 'tikit]
Where do we change?	return ticket
When is our train due?	to miss the train
timetable	

## AT THE STATION

- Here you are at last! I've been waiting for half an hour for you.
- I'm sorry, I'm late. But I was stuck in a traffic jam.
- Here's your ticket.
- Oh, thank you. Is it a through train?
- Yes. I'm glad we shan't have to change.
- Fine. When is it due in Edinburgh?
- According to the timetable we are due there at 9.15 a.m.
- And when is it leaving, by the way?
- Oh, in ten minutes. Come on or we'll miss it.

**2. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст. Підготуйте переказ. Складіть план до тексту.**  
**Train and Airline Services**

Modern trains and airlines with regular, reliable departure and arrival time ensure that you travel quickly and comfortably to any location. In addition, a wide range of passenger services is available at the stations, airports and on board.

At every railway station timetables are displayed on posters. Most of the stations also have customer information screens on the platforms that give 'live' train time updates every two minutes. The station staff usually makes announcements when they're needed. There is also a waiting room where you can relax until it is time to board your train. The porters can assist you to carry luggage to train. In a train there are comfortable seats, quiet and extra place in which you can read, work, surf the Internet during a journey. On-board crew will offer you a meal service at you seat. You can also eat and drink in a pleasant atmosphere in dining cars or on board bistros.

In every airport any flight information is also available at information desks and timetables. If you have a lot of luggage, you can ask a porter to help you to put it on a trolley and push to the check-in desk. There an airport employee will check your ticket and weigh your luggage. At the customs an immigration officer looks at your passport. A security guard checks your hand luggage before you go into the departure lounge to wait. If you want to you can buy some goods at the airport duty free stores.

When all the passengers are on board the plane finally takes off. The cabin crew (stewardesses or flight attendants) are always very friendly and helpful. They walk up and down the aisle bringing meals and drinks. If the flight is going through some turbulence, they warn everybody that it might be a bit bumpy and ask to fasten seat-belts. On a long flight all passengers can listen to music through the headphones or watch a video.

**2. Виконання граматичних вправ із використанням тематичної лексики.**

**There is / there are**

We use **there is** and **there are** to say things exist or don't exist/ **We use there is** with *singular* nouns, and **there are** with *plural* nouns

**Ex.1. Complete the following sentences with "is" or "are".**

1. There ... a booking office at the corner.
2. There ... two tickets on the table.
3. There ... many people in the waiting room.
4. There ... only one bus going to the station.
5. There ... four berths in each compartment.
6. There ... two through trains to Kyiv.
7. There ... an inquiry office over there.
8. There ... still plenty of time before the train.
9. There ... some seats vacant.

### **This - these / that - those**

Determiners are used before nouns or noun phrases. They change their form before plural nouns.

**Ex.2. Change the following questions from singular to plural.**

1. This train is fast.
2. That pack of cigarettes is John's.
3. This car belongs to my friend.
4. This compartment is very comfortable.
5. This is my son's ticket.
6. That is your suitcase.
7. That is my berth
8. This guard is very polite.
9. That waiting room is large.

### **3. Виконання граматичних вправ Perfect and Continuous, Indefinite**

*Define the tense and translate into English:*

1. Вчера в 9 часов вечера я смотрел телевизор.
2. Она сказала, что еще не выполнила домашнее задание.
3. Когда пришел мой друг, я еще не кончил завтракать.
4. Когда я встретил ее впервые, она работала в клинике.
5. Все студенты выполнили задание правильно после того, как преподаватель рассказал им, как его делать.
6. Когда мы вышли на улицу, ярко светило солнце.
7. Мой друг сказал, что его брат уже приехал.
8. Я читал книгу, когда услышал телефонный звонок.
9. После того, как врач осмотрел больного, он поговорил с его родственниками.
10. Когда мы пришли на остановку, автобус уже ушел.
11. Он смотрел телевизор, когда пришел его друг.

### **4. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням:**

**Прочитайте та перекладіть текст. Складіть план. Напишіть есе (100слів) з теми тексту**

#### **What is Love?**

What is love? It is one of the most difficult questions for the mankind. Centuries have passed by, relationships have bloomed and so has love. But no one can give the proper definition of love. To some Love is friendship set on fire for others Maybe love is like luck. You have to go all the way to find it. No matter how you define it or feel it, love is the eternal truth in the history of mankind.

Love is patient, love is kind. It has no envy, nor it boasts itself and it is never proud. It rejoices over the evil and is the truth seeker. Love protects; preserves and hopes for the positive aspect of life. Always stand steadfast in love, not fall into it. It is like the dream of your matter of affection coming true. Love can occur between two or more individuals. It bonds them and connects them in a unified link of trust, intimacy and interdependence. It enhances the relationship and comforts the soul. Love should be experienced and not just felt. The depth of love cannot be measured. Look at the relationship between a mother and a child. The mother loves the child unconditionally and it cannot be measured at all. A different dimension can be attained between any relationships with the magic of love. Love can be created. You just need to focus on the goodness of the other person. If this can be done easily, then you can also love easily. And remember we all have some positive aspect in us, no matter how bad our deeds maybe.

Depending on context, love can be of different varieties. Romantic love is a deep, intense and unending. It shared on a very intimate and interpersonal and sexual relationship. The term Platonic love, familial love and religious love are also matter of great affection. It is more of desire, preference and feelings. The meaning of love will change with each different relationship and depends more on its concept of depth, versatility, and complexity. But at times the very

existence of love is questioned. Some say it is false and meaningless. It says that it never exist, because there has been many instances of hatred and brutality in relationships. The history of our world has witnessed many such events. There has been hatred between brothers, parents and children, sibling rivalry and spouses have failed each other. Friends have betrayed each other; the son has killed his parents for the throne, the count is endless. Even the modern generation is also facing with such dilemmas every day. But love is not responsible for that. It is us, the people, who have forgotten the meaning of love and have undertaken such gruesome apathy.

In the past the study of philosophy and religion has done many speculations on the phenomenon of love. But love has always ruled, in music, poetry, paintings, sculptor and literature. Psychology has also done lot of dissection to the essence of love, just like what biology, anthropology and neuroscience has also done to it.

Psychology portrays love as a cognitive phenomenon with a social cause. It is said to have three components in the book of psychology: Intimacy, Commitment, and Passion. Also, in an ancient proverb love is defined as a high form of tolerance. And this view has been accepted and advocated by both philosophers and scholars. Love also includes compatibility. But it is more of journey to the unknown when the concept of compatibility comes into picture. Maybe the person whom we see in front of us, may be least compatible than the person who is miles away. We might talk to each other and portray that we love each other, but practically we do not end up into any relationship. Also in compatibility, the key is to think about the long term successful relationship, not a short journey. We need to understand each other and must always remember that nobody is perfect.

Be together, share your joy and sorrow, understand each other, provide space to each other, but always be there for each other's need. And surely love will blossom to strengthen your relationship with your matter of affection.

**Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none.**

**William Shakespeare.**

### **Література:**

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### **Модуль самостійної роботи:**

#### **1. Прислівник.**

#### **2. Індивідуальне читання**

#### Прислівник

#### **Питання для самоконтролю:**

1. Дайте визначення прислівника.
2. Назвіть п'ять основних груп прислівників в англійській мові, наведіть приклади.
3. Які найбільш поширені суфікси для утворення прислівників?
4. Які ступені порівняння прислівників існують в англійській мові? Дайте їм характеристику
5. Особливі випадки утворення ступенів порівняння прислівників.

#### **Вправа 1. Заповніть пусті місця словами з правого стовпчика:**

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Mind, it is ... confidential.        | a. brightly  |
| 2. He'll have to limit his expenses.... | b. well      |
| 3. It changes ..., like night and day.  | c. hopefully |
| 4. We'll contact you ... .              | d. badly     |

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 5. They never took me ... .             | e. briefly       |
| 6. This morning they quarrelled ... .   | f. automatically |
| 7. In the grate a log fire burned ... . | g. occasionally  |
| 8. This chap plays the piano so ... .   | h. regularly     |
| 9. He expresses his ideas ... .         | i. directly      |
| 10. They didn't think twice and came    | j. seriously     |
| 11. I go to the theatre ....            | k. clearly       |
| 12. Her mind on her son, she cooked ... | l. immediately   |
| 13. They considered the contract ... .  | m. severely      |
| 14. I ... get up at 8 o'clock.          | n. normally      |
| 15. "Can we come in?" she asked ... .   | o. strictly      |
| 16. Always try to breathe ... .         | p. deeply        |

**Вправа 2. Утворить ступені порівняння наступних прислівників:**

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

**Вправа 3. Розкрийте дужки, утворюючи правильний ступінь порівняння прислівника:**

1. Statistics say that women drive (carefully) than men. 2. Please talk a bit (quietly) and (little) aggressively. 3. There's nothing (annoying) than losing your door key, 4. Tom prefers to be alone. He is (sociable) person in the office. 5. This time he tried (hard) than last time. 6. A big car can be parked (easily) than a small one. 7. We walked (far) than we had planned. 8. Today David acted (generously) than ever before. 9. The final exam was (little) difficult of all. 10. This month Caroline worked (badly) of all, though actually she works (well) of all the pupils of her class.

**Вправа 4. Перекладіть:**

1. Вони щасливо прожили разом багато років. 2. Кажуть, ти дуже добре виступив вчора, вітаю! 3. Інспектор негайно вжив необхідних заходів. 4. Посидите тут тихенько, діти, поки не прийде ваша мама. 5. Моєму другу подобаються тільки швидкі машини. 6. Люди, які дуже швидко їздять, рано чи пізно потрапляють в аварії. 7. Вчора до нас абсолютно несподівано приїхали гості. 8. Ти даремно витрачаєш свій час. 9. Я практично ніколи не лягаю спати до 11 годин. 10. Я повністю з вами згоден.

**Вправа 5. Розкрийте дужки і оберіть правильний варіант:**

1. The chances are ... . This is a ... complex law. (high, highly) 2. He was a tall man with ... shoulders. The child yawned ... . (wide, widely) 3. We have a very ... opinion of you. The review is ... critical, (high, highly) 4. Her books sell ... . The gap between the poor and the rich is, very ... . (wide, widely) 5. They are ... educated people This is ... fashion, (high, highly) 6. She opened her eyes ... and stared. These books are ... known, (wide, widely) 7. The students spoke ... of the teacher. He lives to very ... standards, (high, highly) 8. She loved her husband ... . They dug ... down into the earth, (deep, deeply) 9. They are ... religious people. The river was three meters ... . (deep, deeply) 10. We had a ... talk. They stopped ... . He told me ... what to do next, (short, shortly)

**Індивідуальне читання**

**Прочитайте, перекладіть текст, підготуйте до переказу.**

**Business Etiquette**

Read this text and choose one of these titles for it.

When in Rome...

Problems that business people face

Travelling abroad

Good manners, good business

Doing business in Europe

I didn't mean to be rude!

Nobody actually wants to cause offence but, as business becomes ever more international it is increasingly easy to get it wrong. There may be a single European market but it does not mean that they behave the same in Greece as they do in Denmark.

In many European countries handshaking is an automatic gesture. In France good manners

require that on arriving at a business meeting a manager shakes hands with everyone present. But Northern Europeans, such as the British and Scandinavians, are not quite so fond of physical demonstration.

In France it is not good manners to raise tricky questions of business over the main course. Business has its place: after the cheese course. In Germany, as you walk sadly back to your hotel room, you may wonder why your apparently friendly hosts have not invited you out for the evening. Don't worry, it is probably nothing personal. Germans do not entertain business people with quite the same enthusiasm as some of their European counterparts.

The Germans are also notable for the amount of formality they bring to business. As an outsider, it is often difficult to know whether colleagues have been working together for 30 years or have just met in the lift. If you are used to calling people by their first names, this can be a little strange. To the Germans titles are important. Forgetting that someone should be called Herr Doktor or Frau Direktorin might cause serious offence. It's equally offensive to call them by a title they do not possess.

In Italy the question of a title is further confused by the fact that everyone with a university degree can be called Dottore - and engineers, lawyers and architects may also expect to be called by their professional titles. Italians give similar importance to the whole process of business entertaining. In fact, in Italy the biggest fear, as course after course appears, is that you entirely forget you are there on business. If you have the energy, you can always do the polite thing when the meal finally ends and offer to pay. Then after a lively discussion you must remember the next polite things to do - let your hosts pick up the bill.

These cultural challenges exist side by side with the problems of doing business in a foreign language. Language, of course, is full of difficulties - disaster may be only a syllable away. But the more you know of the culture of the country you are dealing with, the less likely you are to get into difficulties. It is worth the effort. It might be rather hard to explain that the reason you lost the contract was not the product of the price, but the fact that you offended your hosts in a light-hearted comment over on aperitif. Good manners are admired: they can also make or break the deal.

*Ex. 1. Decide if these statements are true « - » or false « + », according to the writer:*

1. In France you are expected to shake hands with everyone you meet.
2. People in Britain shake hands just as much as people in Germany.
3. In France people prefer talking about business during meals.
4. It is not polite to insist on paying for a meal if you are in Italy.
5. Visitors to Germany never get taken out for meals.
6. German business people don't like to be called by their surnames.
7. Make sure you know what the titles of the German people you meet are.
8. Italian professionals are usually addressed by their titles.
9. A humorous remark always goes down well all over the world.
10. Good manners can make the deal.

*Ex. 2. Discuss these questions:*

Which of the ideas in the article do you disagree with?

What would you tell a foreign visitor about «good manners» in Ukraine?

How much do you think international business is improved by knowing about foreign people's customs?

***Ex. 2. Read the following point of view, agree or disagree with it, more comments while expressing your own opinion on the topic.***

Cultural differences influence business strategies and operations. Understanding them is difficult to overestimate.

Many of these cultures are complex and different from ours. To be successful in international business means to be good citizens of international community.

We should learn to honour and respect our own cultures and to develop tolerance and respect for other cultures.

No one can learn all there is to know about a foreign culture. But to show an interest means to create a climate of understanding and respect. The mere willingness to accept differences is of great importance.

### **Література:**

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## **VI Змістовий модуль «Гроші. Обмін валюти. Покупки.»**

### **Практичне заняття № 1**

**Тема: В банку. Державна та іноземна валюта.**

#### **План роботи**

#### **1. Читання та переказ тексту. Робота зі словником.**

##### **Topical words:**

to attract	залучати, притягати
to deal with	мати справу з
currency	валюта, гроші
to vary	міняти(ся), змінювати(ся)

##### **MONEY YESTERDAY AND TODAY**

When people make more production they need, they want to exchange it for something else. But what must we do if the product is big and heavy? So people invented money. We use it to buy and sell goods and to make savings. In old time in different countries there were various types of money: animal skins and cattle, cocoa beans and salt, shells and stones...In our land our great grandfathers used grain, fur skins and later - gold. In Kyiv Rus money was called hryvnia and now we have hryvnias too.

Paper banknote and metal coins are easy to hold, to save, to transfer and to use. That is why they replaced old kinds of money. Every country has its type of money that is called "a money unit."

When people travel from one state to another they need to exchange money. There is an exchange rate for this. It is approximately equal all over the world for main money units at a certain moment of time, but changes from day to day. For example, one USA dollar is approximately equal to 27 Ukrainian hryvnias. The exchange rate depends on situation in currency market. In Ukraine, like in other countries of the world, we may change hryvnias into other currency in banks or special booths called "Bureau de change." They give a receipt in which it is written how much money you give, what the current exchange rate is and how much foreign currency you receive. But in Ukraine you cannot use foreign currency to buy something or to pay for any service. You must use hryvnias only. The same situation is in every country of the world: people use only national currency in the country

#### **2. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст. Складіть план. Напишіть есе (100слів) з теми тексту**

##### **Currency Exchange Rates Explained**

As the world's largest retail provider of foreign currency, we know that exchanging currency can, at times, be confusing.

This is especially true as there are a number of unfamiliar terms and phrases connected with the foreign currency exchange process. To avoid confusing study these term and phrases before going abroad:



**Sell rate** is the rate at which we sell foreign currency in exchange for local currency. For example, if you were heading to Canada, you would exchange your currency for Canadian dollars at the sell rate.

**Buy rate** is the rate at which we buy foreign currency back from travellers to exchange into local currency. For example, if you were returning from America, we would exchange your dollars back into euros at the buy rate.

**Holiday money rate or tourist rate** – another term for a sell rate.

**Spot rate** is known more formally as the ‘interbank’ rate. It is not the tourist rate and you cannot buy currency at this rate, as you are buying relatively small amounts of foreign currency. The rates shown in financial newspapers and in broadcast media are usually the interbank rates.

**Cross rate** is the rate we give to customers who want to exchange currencies that do not involve the local currency. For example, if you want to exchange Australian dollars into US dollars.

**Commission** is a common fee that foreign-exchange providers charge for exchanging one currency to another.

## **2. Робота над граматичним матеріалом Present, Past Perfect.**

Ex 1 Translate from English into Ukrainian.

1. I had never seen such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.
2. I did not have any money because I had lost my wallet.
3. Tony knew Istanbul so well because he had visited the city several times.
4. Had Susan ever studied Thai before she moved to Thailand?
5. She only understood the movie because she had read the book.
6. Kristine had never been to an opera before last night.
7. We were not able to get a hotel room because we had not booked in advance.
8. A: Had you ever visited the U.S. before your trip in 2006?

B: Yes, I had been to the U.S. once before.

Ex 2 Fill in the missing form.

You went to Jill's house but she wasn't there. (she / go / out) She ...

b. You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn't the same as before. (it / change / a lot). It ...

c. I invited Rachel to the party but she couldn't come. (she / arrange / to do something else) She ...

d. I was very pleased to see Tim again after such a long time. (I / not / see / him for five years) . I ...

e. I offered Sue something to eat but she wasn't hungry. (she / just / have / breakfast) She ...

2) Используйте глагол из скобок в правильном времени Past Perfect или Past Simple

- a. "Was Tom at the party when you arrived?" "No, he (go) home"
- b. I felt very tired when I got home, so I (go) straight to bed.
- c. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) to bed.
- d. Sorry, I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here.
- e. We were driving the road when we (see) a car which (break) down, so we stopped to see if we could help.

## **3.Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням:**

**Read, translate the text. Make a list of words which are connected to your speciality. Be ready to discuss.**

### **Homophobia**

Homophobia is a negative attitude, indifference, or aversion toward homosexual persons or homosexuality in general. The term was first used in 1969 by American psychologist George Weinberg, who defined homophobia as the fear expressed by heterosexuals of being in the presence of homosexuals and the loathing that homosexual persons have for themselves. Homophobia stems from individual, social, and systemic prejudice and can result in hostility

against, or an exclusion of, homosexual persons, both men and women, that has repercussions ranging from the daily to the lifelong.

The Fondation Émergence in Quebec created a useful typology describing nine ways in which homophobia manifests itself: (1) mind-set homophobia: a feeling of conviction that homosexual persons are abnormal or sick; (2) heterosexist homophobia: a belief that everybody is heterosexual and that heterosexuality is the only acceptable and legitimate form of intimate social organizing (this belief rests on the idea that majorities set norms); (3) speech-based homophobia: use of vocabulary and expressions that span from teasing to insulting; (4) behavioral homophobia: body language or attitude that shows discomfort, insecurity, or fear when in contact with homosexual persons; (5) institutional homophobia: institutional practices that put homosexuals at a disadvantage; (6) opportunistic homophobia: behavior of persons interested in homosexuality only for monetary or personal gain and who refuse all association with homosexual persons or organizations; (7) internalized homophobia: an unconscious form of homophobia that results from education and prevalent social values (homosexual persons are not sheltered from this form of homophobia because they receive the same education and are influenced by the same values as is everybody else); (8) homophobia by omission: a silent or passive attitude when faced with homophobia speech or behavior; and (9) violent homophobia: extreme manifestations of homophobia that lead to violence, from verbal aggression to hate crimes. Geographers have demonstrated not only how homophobia shapes the human landscape but also how homophobia is a specialized process. They have examined and documented the effects of homophobia at a variety of scales that range from the body to the global.

#### **Література:**

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## **Практичне заняття № 2**

**Тема: Відкриття рахунку в закордонному банку**

### **1. Переказ тексту. Робота з після текстовими вправами.**

#### **How to open a bank account**

First of all, decide what kind of account you need. Choose a savings account if you're looking for a place to save money over a short period of time, but still keep it readily accessible. Choose a chequing account to keep money that you plan to use for day-to-day spending or to pay bills over the short term. Then, look for an account with the services you'll use most. In particular, think about how you're likely to put money in and take it out:

- branch – make deposits and withdrawals using a teller or ATM;
- debit card – buy something or get cash at a store;
- cheques – pay bills;
- direct debit – pay bills automatically from your account each month;
- direct deposit – have your pay put into your account;
- Internet or telephone banking – for a range of transactions;

The next step is to shop around to compare rates and fees. Understand the service fees you can be charged before you open an account. Look for accounts that charge the lowest fees for the services you need. And compare interest rates. They will vary across financial institutions.

Then choose a financial institution and location. Choose one that has branches or bank machines located close to where you live or work. Finally, you can open your account. You'll have to give personal information such as your address, date of birth, social insurance number, job title and phone numbers when you complete the account application. You'll also need to show 2 pieces of acceptable identification. One of them must be from the government. Then make your first deposit.

**Ex.2. Give the English for:**

залучати клієнтів; кращий спосіб мандрувати; можливість; приймати чеки; мати справу, з іноземцями; втрата; обмінювати; закінчуватися; оплачувати рахунки; носити.

**Ex.3. Complete the following:**

1. The working hours for most banks in the USA .....
2. The best way to carry money .....
3. If your cheques are not in dollars .....
4. Traveller's checks can be used .....
5. If you run out of them .....
6. Credit cards can be cancelled .....
7. Credit cards are widely accepted in the USA, so .....

**2. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням:**

**Ex. 1. Read and translate the given text. Prepare for a discussion.**

**Teenage Groups and Movements**

A lot of teenagers join different groups and movements nowadays. Why? Perhaps it is the lack of any other way to express what attracts young people to different subcultures. May be they protest against their parents or rebel against the older generation. In my opinion, the main reason of joining the group is the ability to show your solidarity with like-minded friends. There are a lot of different subcultures, so young people can find a group or a movement that will suit their interests.

A subculture is any group with a distinct style and identity. Different subcultures have their own beliefs, values, fashion and favourite music. For example, hippies of the 1970s wore unusual clothes and had long hair. Hippies believed in peace, and one of their favourite sayings was "Make love, not war". Today hippies are more socially active. They set up environmental groups and join charity projects.

Yet, not all groups are peaceful. Some of them are rather rebellious. Sadly, some of them are prepared to physically hurt people in an attempt to get their message across. For example, punks are opposed to the values, norms and materialism in the society. They express this in loud and violent music, strange clothing and hair of unusual colours.

The ideal subculture for me is Goths. They see the world as a dark place and like it that way. I completely agree with them because our life is very difficult. Goths make a statement with their fashion as well as with their philosophy. With startling white make-up, black or purple hair, black lipstick and fingernails, these people certainly stand out in the crowd. I also like black colours, so I think it is an ideal subculture for me.

I would like to join some group of Goths because I approve their lifestyle. Of course, when I join the group, I will have to obey certain rules, but on the other hand, belonging to a group will help me to express my individuality.

Some people think that all subcultures are awful. We must admit that many of teenage subcultures are associated with drugs and violence. But subcultures are not as bad as they are thought to be. Teens want to show off. But at the same time a lot of teens think about changing the world to the best. A subculture is a way of life; it is a real life for us.

**Vocabulary:**

**lack** — нестача, недолік      **subculture** — субкультура  
**to rebel** — повставати      **like-minded friends** — однодумці  
**to suit** — підходити, годитися      **distinct** — особливий, індивідуальний  
**identity** — особа, індивідуальність      **belief** — віра  
**value** — цінність      **hippy** — хіппі  
**to set up environmental groups** — організувати групи з охорони довкілля  
**charity** — благодійність      **to hurt** — ранили, завдавати болю  
**message** — ідеї      **opposed** — протилежний  
**violent** — лютий, несамовитий      **to make a statement** — заявляти  
**startling** — вражаючий, приголомшливий      **make-up** — макіяж  
**lipstick** — помада      **fingernails** — нігті  
**to approve** — схвалювати      **to obey** — виконувати  
**to express** — виражати      **individuality** — індивідуальність  
**rule** — правило      **awful** — жахливий  
**to admit** — допускати, погоджуватися  
**to associate** — асоціювати      **to show off** — виставляти себе у вигідному світлі

### **Questions:**

1. What teenage group and movements do you know?
2. Why did different subcultures appear?
3. What is a subculture?
4. Why do people join different groups and movements?
5. Does belonging to a group help to express one's individuality or not?
6. What is easier: to join a group or to leave it?
7. Do you become different or stay the same when you join a group?
8. Are all groups peaceful?
9. Would you like to belong to a teenage group? Why?
10. What is your ideal subculture? Why?

### **Виконання граматичних вправ. Present, Past and Future Perfect.**

#### **Read and translate into Ukrainian, explaining the rules about Perfect**

**Examples: You will have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.**

**Will you have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.?**

**You will not have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.**

Ex 1. Fill in the verbs in brackets in the Future Perfect.

Example: He \_\_\_\_\_ the suitcase by tomorrow. (to pack)

Answer: He will have packed the suitcase by tomorrow.

- 1) Anne \_\_\_\_\_ her bike next week. (to repair)
- 2) We \_\_\_\_\_ the washing by 8 o'clock. (to do)
- 3) She \_\_\_\_\_ Paris by the end of next year. (to visit)
- 4) I \_\_\_\_\_ this by 6 o'clock. (to finish)
- 5) Sam \_\_\_\_\_ by next week. (to leave)
- 6) She \_\_\_\_\_ this with her mother tonight. (to discuss)
- 7) The police \_\_\_\_\_ the driver. (to arrest)
- 8) They \_\_\_\_\_ their essay by tomorrow. (to write)
- 9) Paolo \_\_\_\_\_ the teams. (to manage)
- 10) If we can do that - then we \_\_\_\_\_ our mission. (to fulfill)

Ex 2. Fill in the right form.

- 1 By 2005 we \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in London for 14 years.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a book by the end of the week.
- 3 He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) this book for 3 months by the end of this week.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (finish, you) this project by the next week?
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ (married, be) a year on June 25th.
- 6 If it doesn't come tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) without the projector for a month.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ (be, she) pregnant for 5 month this week?

### Література:

1. Барановська Т.В. Граматика англійської мови. Збірник вправ: [навч. посіб.] / Т.В. Барановська – [2-ге вид.] – К.: ТОВ “ВП Логос-М», 2007. – 384с.

2. Англійська мова. Комунікативний аспект: [підручник] / [Мисик Л. В., Арцишевська А. Л., Кузнєцова Л. Р., Поплавська Л. Л.] – К.: Атіка, 2000. – 368с.

3. Гужва Т. М. Англійська мова. Розмовні теми: [навч. посіб. для студентів фак. інозем. філології, університетів, ліцеїв, гімназій та коледжів]/ Т.М. Гужва. – Харків: Фоліо, 2005. – 414с.

4. Бессонова І. В. Англійська мова (за професійним спрямуванням) : [навч. посібник для дистанційного навчання]/ І.В. Бессонова. – К.: Університет «Україна», 2005. – 263с.

### Практичне заняття № 3

**Тема:** Покупки. Товари продовольчі та промислові.

1. Прочитайте текст, підготуйте до переказу. Випишіть незнайомі слова.

#### Shopping

Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.

By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not.

While speaking about shopping it's hard to avoid mentioning a very specific phenomenon of our life – advertising. We watch commercials at least hundred times a day. It penetrates to our minds and makes us buy things we even may never need. If you want to do the shopping you should know some rules. First of all, you should pay for everything you buy. It is important to spend money rationally. If you are queuing up at the cash-desk you need to wait for your turn. You should check your money before and after paying. It is important to think over your choice and to buy only good things.

2. Виконання після текстових вправ

Complete the conversation and learn it by heart (you can do it in pairs)

Jason: Hi, can I help you?

Sara: .....

Jason: .....

Sara: 38 and a half or 39. It depends on the fit.

Jason: Do you like these ones?

Sara: I really like the style. But I don't like the colour. ....

Jason: One moment... ..

Sara: Thanks.

Jason: .....

Sara: Perfect! How much are they?

Jason: £55.

Sara: .....

Jason: What about these silver ones? They're in the sale.

Sara: Cool! .....

### 3. Робота над текстом за профілем спрямування:

#### Read and translate the given text. Prepare for a discussion.

##### Adolescence

*Adolescence* is the time in a person's life when he or she develops from a child into an *adult*. It starts around *puberty* and ends when a person achieves *maturity*. This period is often associated with great *turmoil*, *stress*, *rebellion* and negativism. Such an image, in fact, was promoted by Hollywood in the 1950s and passed into our everyday *consciousness*.

Searching for their self-identity, the *adolescents* want to develop different *values* from those held by their parents and hate the *ordered adult world* because it symbolizes *the skin they yearn to shed*. Problems arise when adolescents see that financially they still depend on their parents. For this reason they have a *sense of impotence* and *rage* and often find their way out in *drugs*, *alcohol* **and** informal groups. It is rather questionable how realistic this *image* of adolescence is. A *troublesome*, *uncooperative* adolescent is more of a social stereotype than a reality. For many people this period of transition passes without major problems.

But it seems true that teenagers give the *impression* of being great experimenters. They experiment with their hairstyles, music, religions, sexual outlets, *fad* diets, part-time jobs, part-time relationships, part-time philosophies of life. In fact, it seems that teenagers' *commitments* are made on a part-time basis. They are busily trying things out, doing things their way on a grand *search* for Truth.

During adolescence a young person *comes to grips* with many questions: «Who am I?» «What am I going to do with my life?» «What is the point of it all?» Needless to say, these are not trivial questions. Some conflicts *caused* by these questions are often easily resolved, some continue into adulthood. And for many people adolescence is the period in which they develop a more trusting and positive relationship with their parents.

Another *decisive factor* in searching for a teenager's *self-identity* is school. Since education is *compulsory* in our country, school represents the adult *authoritarian* world. *To avoid* problems and build strong and fruitful relationships with students, it is vital for teachers to remember some characteristic features.

- 1) adults — дорослі, повнолітні люди
- 2) puberty — статева зрілість
- 3) maturity — зрілість
- 4) turmoil — безладдя, метушня
- 5) rebellion — бунт
- 6) consciousness — свідомість
- 10) values — цінності
- 11) ordered adult world — впорядкований світ дорослих
- 12) yearn — бажати
- 13) the skin they yearn to shed — шкіра, яку вони мають бажання скинути
- 14) sense of impotence — відчуття безсилля
- 15) rage — лють
- 18) image — імідж, образ
- 19) troublesome — неспокійний
- 20) uncooperative — незговорливий, незгідливий, упертий
- 21) impression — враження
- 22) fad — мода; зацікавленість, захоплення, яке не триває довго
- 23) commitments — відданість, зобов'язання
- 24) search — пошук
- 25) come to grips with — почати працювати над серйозною проблемою
- 26) cause — спричиняти щось, примусити
- 27) decisive — вирішальний, рішучий
- 28) self-identity — самоідентифікація, самовизначення
- 29) attitude — ставлення

30) compulsory — обов'язковий, примусовий

31) authoritarian — авторитарний

32) avoid — уникнути

**Choose the best answer.**

1. Adolescence is roughly between:

a) 10-14;      b) 15-25;      c) 13-18;      d) 17-20.

2. Is the period always associated with stress, turmoil, and conflicts with parents?

a) Sometimes. It depends on the young person's character and her or his environment.

b) No, never.

c) Yes. This period is always difficult.

d) It is possible to avoid many conflicts.

3. Young people . . .

a) have the same values as their parents;

b) always hate their parents;

c) want to be different from their parents;

d) cannot have children.

4. School is . . .

a) always hated by young people;

b) the place where the atmosphere should be positive and creative;

c) not compulsory in Ukraine;

d) a kind of experiment for young people.

**2. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words from the bank.**

**turmoil**

**consciousness**

**relationship**

**to spoonfeed**

**fad**

**values**

**compulsory**

**stereotype**

**puberty**

**discovered**

**to shed**

**For example:** Columbus *discovered* America.

1. When a young person achieves . . . he or she is able to have children.

2. The pain in her knee was so strong that she fell down and lost....

3. I think this new hair-style is bound to be a short-term . . . and not a long lasting fashion.

4. Military service is ... in our country, you cannot choose if you want to go to the army or not.

5. Small babies cannot eat on their own, mothers usually ... them.

6. Young people have different. . . from their parents.

7. A friendly . . . exist between France and Ukraine.

8. Every autumn trees .. their leaves.

9. The country was in great. . . during the war.

10. This is not a realistic image of an Englishman, this is rather a cultural stereotype.

**3. Make sentences with the following words:**

rebellion, adolescent, a stereotype, adults, rage, attitude, offended (or to offend), peer-approval.

**4. Name three characteristic features of adolescence.**

**5. Find the English equivalents**

розвивається; залежить; занепокоєний; стереотип; реальність; зачіски; випробувати; уявляти; самоаналіз; авторитет; мудрість.

**4. Виконання граматичних вправ:**

Test your knowledge of the prepositions in / at / to / nothing - showing place and movement.

Choose either in, at, to, or nothing and click on the arrow to see you have answered

He lives \_\_\_\_\_ Zielona Gora.

She went \_\_\_\_\_ home.

Piotrek works \_\_\_\_\_ Gorzów Wlkp.

He went \_\_\_\_\_ his friend's house.

She arrived \_\_\_\_\_ Manchester for the celebrations.

I'm going to stay \_\_\_\_\_ home this weekend.

Joanna works \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital.  
Why don't we go \_\_\_\_\_ the movies tonight?  
I'm going to see Hania \_\_\_\_\_ France this summer.  
I arrived \_\_\_\_\_ work early this morning.  
She came \_\_\_\_\_ home early.  
We stayed \_\_\_\_\_ the Mieszko Hotel.  
They visited \_\_\_\_\_ England last summer.  
She's going to travel \_\_\_\_\_ Finland this summer.  
I'll be \_\_\_\_\_ school later today.

### Література:

1. Барановська Т.В. Граматика англійської мови. Збірник вправ: [навч. посіб.] / Т.В. Барановська – [2-ге вид.] – К.: ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2007. – 384с.
2. Англійська мова. Комунікативний аспект: [підручник] / [Мисик Л. В., Арцишевська А. Л., Кузнєцова Л. Р., Поплавська Л. Л.] – К.: Атіка, 2000. – 368с.
3. Гужва Т. М. Англійська мова. Розмовні теми: [навч. посіб. для студентів фак. інозем. філології, університетів, ліцеїв, гімназій та коледжів]/ Т.М. Гужва. – Харків: Фолю, 2005. – 414с.
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### Практичне заняття № 4

**Тема:** Види крамниць та відділів (в супермаркеті, в аптеці)

#### 1. Read and translate the following text: Try to retell it.

##### Shops and Shopping

Shopping is an important part of every man's life. There are many types of shops one can go to. The most important division is between small shops and large department stores and supermarkets.

There are many types of small shops specializing in certain goods - the bakery offers you bread of all kinds, the butchery sells meat, the grocery is the place to buy flour, sugar, salt and alike foodstuffs, the greengrocery will supply you with fruits and vegetables, the confectionery is the place for a sweet tooth, dairy has a wide choice of dairy products including milk, yoghurt, cheeses, etc. There are also shops selling other types of goods - clothes shops, footwear shops, bookshops, fabric shops, jewellery shops and many, many others.

But there are places where you can buy almost everything - supermarkets and department stores. Department stores are places intended for those who want a wide choice of consumer goods, but not food usually. Supermarkets are places where one can buy almost everything including all imaginable foodstuffs, washing powder, clothes and toys.

A department store usually consists of many departments. There you can not only buy different goods, but also have a snack and enjoy computer games. When you are at a department store you usually buy clothes or footwear. The most important in buying these goods are the choice of colour, cut and size. To choose a piece of clothes or a pair of shoes one should try it on and to look at oneself in the mirror. Sometimes you don't know your exact size and you may need a bigger or a smaller item. At a department store one can buy knitted goods, hosiery (socks, stockings and tights), and underwear. Women like to visit such departments as millinery, haberdashery, makeup and perfumes departments and china departments. Men enjoy looking at the items in stationery departments and instruments departments.

2. Виконання після текстових вправ

#### 2. Answer the questions:

1. Where is the shopping center in your town?
2. What time the shops are most crowded at?
3. Which is the best department store in your town? Is there always a good choice of goods there?
4. What do you call a department where they sell shoes (socks and stockings handbags and gloves;



perfumes and powder)?

5. What size do you take in suits (shoes, hats, shirts)?

### 3. Make up questions

a) Ask your friend:

- if he often goes shopping;
- where he generally does shopping;
- when the shops close in his town;
- where you can buy a cheap suit for everyday wear;

b) Ask the shop-assistant;

- if they have got pullovers;
- if she can show you jeans and trousers in your size;
- what suits they have for summer wear;
- if they have something cheaper in grey (in dark);
- what dress of the latest fashion she can recommend you.

### 4. Put all possible questions to the sentences:

1. I had come to the department store by 3 o'clock.
2. They had done shopping by 5 o'clock.
3. They had sold out chains and silver earrings by that time.

### 5. Make up one complex sentence out of two simple sentences according to the model.

#### Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

Model: She studied Spanish. She came to Madrid.

- She had studied Spanish before she came to Madrid.

1. We got to the supermarket. It was closed.
2. We got home. It began to rain.
3. My mother cooked dinner. She went shopping.
4. Helen tried on a lot of jackets. She bought one.
5. They bought fruits and vegetables. The green-grocer's was opened.
6. I bought a present for my mother. My father asked me about it.
7. He tried on a sweater. He bought it.

### 6. Choose the correct form of the verb:

- 1 I (did, had done) shopping by 3 o'clock.
2. He (had received, received) the telegram by that time.
3. My brother (tried on, had tried on) the raincoat before he (bought, had bought) it.
4. We (bought, had bought) vegetables before our mother (had come, came) home.
5. She said that she (bought, had bought) new high-heeled shoes.
6. We (had discovered, discovered) that we (spent, had spent) all the money.

### 7. Complete the sentences.

1. When you want to buy something ...
2. There are different kinds of shops in our city:...
3. A department store is divided into several departments:...
4. In the men's clothing department you can find...
5. In the women's clothing department you can choose...
6. After you have chosen the thing you...
7. If you need a jacket or a pullover you can go to ...
8. Shoes are sold at...
9. In a supermarket you can buy....
10. The greengrocery is stocked by ...
11. At a dairy you can buy...

### 8. Say in one word.

1. What do we call a person who sells goods (does shopping, to whom you pay money in a store)?
2. What do you call a place where you do shopping (pay for your goods, try on clothes, the goods are displayed)?
3. What do we call the department where ready-made clothes (shoes, face cream, milk, meat, bread, ) are sold?

### 9. Translate the following sentences.

1. Я б хотів купити декілька нових сорочок та краваток, які б до них підходили.
2. Цікаво, скільки коштує цей костюм?
3. Покупець попросив продавця показати костюм 48 розміру.
4. Сьогодні у продажу є сорочки всіх кольорів та розмірів.
5. Ганна любить носити туфлі на високих підборах.
6. Зазвичай вона робить покупки у невеликому магазині поблизу дома.
- 7.

Цей костюм підходить мені за розміром, але не дуже мені лічить. 8. У нашому гастрономі можна купити всі продукти крім овочів та фруктів. 9 У відділі одягу є великий вибір товарів. 10. Покупець платить за чек, складає покупки у валізу та йде із крамниці. 11. Я надаю перевагу покупкам у великих магазинах самообслуговування.

### **Робота над текстом за профілем спрямування:**

#### **Література:**

1. Англійська мова. Комунікативний аспект: [підручник] / [Мисик Л. В., Арцишевська А. Л., Кузнєцова Л. Р., Поплавська Л. Л.] – К.: Атіка, 2000. – 368с.

3. Гужва Т. М. Англійська мова. Розмовні теми: [навч. посіб. для студентів фак. інозем. філології, університетів, ліцеїв, гімназій та коледжів]/ Т.М. Гужва. – Харків: Фолю, 2005. – 414с.

4. Бессонова І. В. Англійська мова (за професійним спрямуванням) : [навч. посібник для дистанційного навчання]/ І.В. Бессонова. – К.: Університет «Україна», 2005. – 263с.

### **Модуль самостійної роботи:**

#### **1. Анотування газетної статті за фахом.**

#### **2. Презентація мовленнєвої ситуації**

##### **Анотування газетної статті за фахом**

##### **МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО НАПИСАННЯ АНОТАЦІЇ НА ФАХОВУ СТАТТЮ**

Для анотування статей за фахом використовуємо англійське видання (напр., «Digest») або Internet-ресурси. Якщо Ви використовуєте Internet-ресурс, текст має бути роздрукований без гіпер-посилань (але обов'язково вказано джерело, з якого взято статтю) шрифтом Times New Roman 14 з інтервалом 1,5; береги: верхній і нижній - 2см, правий - 1-1,5см, лівий - 3см. Об'єм статті - не менше 30 речень. Якщо сторінок, на яких роздрукований текст статті, кілька, то вони нумеруються. Заголовок статті повинен відповідати її змісту, а зміст, у свою чергу, має охоплювати теми у межах Вашої спеціальності.

У процесі читання статті складіть (за словником) перелік основних фахових термінів. Після читання статті напишіть анотацію від руки на аркуші А4, який додається до тексту статті. Об'єм анотації - 10-15 речень.

Анотація складається за наступним планом:

1. The title of the article.

- *The article is head-lined...*

- *The head-line of the article I have read is...*

2. The author of the article; where and when the article was published.

- *The author of the article is...*

- *The article was written by...*

- *It was published in...*

- *It was printed in...*

3. The main idea.

- *The main idea of the article is...*

- *The article is about...*

- *The author is devoted to...*

- *The article deals with...*

- *The article touches upon...*

- *The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on...*

- *The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material (data) on...*

4. The content of the article (facts, figures, names).

- *The author starts by telling the readers about (that)...*

- *The author writes (states, stresses, thinks, points out) that...*

- *Further the author reports (says) that...*

- *In conclusion...*

- *The author comes to conclusion that...*

5. Your opinion of the article.

- *I found the article interesting (important, dull, of no value, too hard to understand, etc.) because...*

У кінці анотації обов'язково поясніть та обґрунтуйте можливість використання отриманої зі статті інформації для Вашого майбутнього наукового дослідження (роботи для здобуття ступеня бакалавра / магістра).

### **Мовленнєва ситуація «Ділові переговори з іноземними партнерами» Методичні рекомендації**

*Вимоги до проведення мовленнєвої ситуації «Ділові переговори з іноземними партнерами»:*

1. Сторони переговорів мають бути представлені **партнерами різних(!) країн. Увага! Врахуйте такі особливості ділового етикету у представників різних культур:**

**вербальний складник ділового спілкування:**

- особливості звертання (*Mister, Herr, Senior, Monsieur*, etc.);
- формули мовленнєвого ділового етикету;
- доречність жартів під час переговорів;
- можливість розмови на приватні теми;
- уживання компліментів тощо.

**невербальний складники ділового спілкування:**

- прийнятність рукостискання (поплескування по плечу, дотики);
- тривалість зорового контакту;
- поза, міміка;
- розміщення ділових партнерів за столом переговорів;

2. Кількість учасників 5–8.
3. Тривалість презентації: 5–10 хвилин.
4. Кількість речень на кожного учасника: 5–15.

*Етапи рольової гри:*

**Підготовчий етап:** розподілити ролі обраної ділової ситуації, самостійно здійснити пошук інформації до певної ситуації; скласти репліки діалогу відповідно до поставленої мети.

**Етап реалізації:** презентація мовленнєвої ситуації за обраною діловою ситуацією. Ділові переговори відбуваються між партнерами з різних країн, що вимагає врахування ділового етикету конкретної країни.

**Етап обговорення:** висловлювання власних вражень щодо проведеної роботи.

*Перелік ділових ситуацій (за вибором)*

<b>I. Переговори з іноземними партнерами (США – Японія)</b> <i>Discussion of premise rent (Обговорення оренди приміщення)</i>	I сторона ділових переговорів (США) зацікавлена в наданні оренди свого приміщення за високою ціною, проте II сторона (Японія) має обмежені кошти і прагне переконати I сторону в зниженні вартості оренди.
	<i>Учасники:</i> I сторона: начальник відділу господарської діяльності, бухгалтер. II сторона: директор фірми, бухгалтер, секретар.
<b>II. Переговори з іноземними партнерами</b>	I стороні (Україна) пропонується увійти в склад фірми, яку презентує II сторона (Германія), як філіал, яким буде керувати начальник з I сторони. I сторона наполягає на створенні партнерської фірми зі збереженням

<p>(Україна – Германія) <i>Negotiating a merger (Обговорення злиття)</i></p>	<p>посад своїх керівників.</p> <p><i>Учасники:</i> I сторона: директор фірми, кандидат в майбутні директори філіалу, менеджер, бухгалтер, брокер (незалежний посередник між сторонами, хто вираховує можливі витрати). II сторона: директор фірми, бухгалтер, секретар.</p>
<p><b>III.</b> <b>Переговори з іноземними партнерами (Італія – Китай)</b> <i>Establishing Supply of (technics, food or household products, etc.) (Налагодження постачання (техніки, харчової або побутової продукції і т.д )</i></p>	<p>I сторона переговорів (Італія) прагне придбати товар за якомога вигідною ціною, II сторона (Китай) має на меті продати свій товар за високою ціною.</p> <p><i>Учасники:</i> I сторона: директор фірми, менеджер із закупівель, бухгалтер. II сторона: директор підприємства, менеджер із продажу, бухгалтер, секретар.</p>
<p><b>IV. Ситуація за вибором студента</b></p>	

*Структура проведення ділових переговорів та фрази:*

<b>Етап</b>	<b>Фрази</b>
<p><b>WELCOMING / RELATIONSHIP BUILDING</b></p>	<p><i>I would like to welcome you to ... It's my pleasure to welcome you to ... How was your flight? Would you like something to drink?</i></p>
<p><b>SUGGESTING A PROCEDURE</b></p>	<p><i>To start with, I think we should establish the overall procedure. I would like now to begin by suggesting the following procedure Does that seem acceptable to you? Is there anything you'd like to change?</i></p>
<p><b>PROPOSING</b></p>	<p><i>Our basic position is ... / We propose / suggest ... Regarding your proposal, our position is ...</i></p>
<p><b>RESPONDING TO SUGGESTIONS</b></p>	<p><i>Considering that I would like to suggest ... From where we stand, a better solution might be ... As far as your proposal is concerned, we think that ... May we offer an alternative? We propose that ...</i></p>
<p><b>AGREEING</b></p>	<p><i>I don't see any problem with that. I agree with you on that point. That's a fair suggestion. You have a strong point there.</i></p>
<p><b>REASSURING</b></p>	<p><i>Let me reassure you on that point ... I can promise you that ... Have no doubts that ... We can surely guarantee you that ...</i></p>

<b>GIVING A HINT</b>	<i>Our main concern is ... / Our intention is ... / We might like to ... There is another point you might be interested in</i>
<b>CLARIFYING</b>	<i>Are you suggesting that ... If I understood you correctly, you ... What exactly do you mean by saying ... Could you be more specific?</i>
<b>COMPROMISING</b>	<i>I suppose we could do that, providing you paid ... How flexible can you be on that? I'm ready to sign that. In return for this, would you be willing to ... We'd be prepared to .... However, there would be one condition. That is</i>
<b>IDENTIFYING OBSTACLES</b>	<i>The main thing that bothers us is ... I would like to analyze this situation and get to the bottom of the problem.</i>
<b>ACCEPTING A PROPOSAL</b>	<i>I think we have a deal. / I am willing to work with that. This agreement is acceptable to us. I'm all in favor of that. / That's a deal!</i>
<b>REFUSING A PROPOSAL</b>	<i>I'm afraid, but we must respectfully decline your offer. That's not really a viable option for us. I'm afraid your offer doesn't go far enough. No. I am not interested. No, that's out of question. / That's totally unacceptable.</i>
<b>CLOSING / SUMMARIZING</b>	<i>Can we review what we have agreed on so far? Can we check these points one last time Now, let's just take a moment to review what we've discussed. Let's just confirm the details, then.</i>
<b>FINAL GREETINGS</b>	<i>It has been a pleasure doing business with you. We look forward to cooperating with you again.</i>

#### **IV Семестр VII. Змістовий розділ „Готельний сервіс ”**

##### **Практичне заняття 1**

Тема: В готелі. Резервація готелю (реєстрація і виписка з готелю).

##### **1. Читання та обговорення тексту. Скласти план. Підготувати переказ за планом AT THE HOTEL**

Nowadays people travel on business and as tourists much more than in the past. Accommodations as well as rates vary from hotel to hotel. There are deluxe hotels, the most luxurious and more expensive. There are resort hotels used for entertainment or recreation. There are also a lot of motels which grew with the development of highways in America. They provide accommodation with parking space near the guests' rooms. There are hotel chains, consisting of several hotels controlled by one company having its own trademark, or logo.

Never before in the history of the world have businessmen travelled so much as they do today. It is not surprising because we are living in a world of growing international trade and expanding economic and technical cooperation. Fascinating though it is for tourists, travelling has, however, become the most tiring of all the occupations for many businessmen and experts. Choosing a comfortable hotel to stay at is, therefore, a matter of some importance.

There are plenty of good hotels, motels and guesthouses in the world conveniently located for major business centres. Many countries have excellent hotels. Their numerous facilities include both large and small cocktail lounges, ballrooms, banqueting rooms, beauty parlours, barber's shops and conference-halls equipped with simultaneous multilingual translation systems. There are parking areas, which can accommodate a lot of cars.

It might be useful for travelling businesspersons and tourists to know that tailor shops, shoe repair shops, laundry and dry cleaning services are available for guests. People in the office

help guests to book train, air or steamer tickets and rent a car. They are also ready to give all necessary information.

Rooms in most hotels have all modern conveniences: central heating, air conditioning, bathroom, hairdryer, trouser press, telephone, satellite TV and others. Service is usually quite satisfactory. You can take a single room, a double room or a suite, charges varying accordingly. If you can't stand the noise of the street, do not take an outside room, ask for an inside one.

Still, if you do not want to get disappointed, it is advisable to book accommodation beforehand by fax or telephone, especially if you are visiting the town during the summer months. If you do not book accommodation beforehand, you may have to leave the hotel because it is fully booked up. That would be an unpleasant experience, especially if you arrived late at night.

**Answer the following questions**

1. What kind of hotels are the most luxurious?
2. What do motels provide the guests with?
3. What does "hotel chain" mean?

**2. Читання та переклад діалогу. Вивчення напам'ять.**

**RESERVING A ROOM**

The secretary of the Ukrainian Delegation in London telephones the Tavistock Hotel to reserve a room for Mr. Kozlov.

*Receptionist:* Reception desk. Tavistock Hotel. Good morning.

*Secretary:* Good morning. This is the Ukrainian Trade Delegation. We'd like to reserve a room for Mr. Kozlov for three nights from the 20th of October.

*Receptionist:* Mr. Kozlov. Could you tell me what accommodation Mr. Kozlov would like to have?

*Secretary:* Yes, certainly. A single room with a private bath.

*Receptionist:* Just a minute. I'll see whether we have the accommodation available.

*Secretary:* Thank you.

*Receptionist:* Yes, I can reserve a single room with a bath from the 20th of October, for three nights.

*Secretary:* Thank you. What's the charge?

*Receptionist:* Eight pounds ten pence a night.

*Secretary:* Thank you. Good-bye.

*Receptionist:* Good-bye.

**Граматичний матеріал:** Повторення видочасових форм. Present, Past, Future Indefinite. Займенники much, many, little, a little, few, a few (див. <http://engblog.ru/much-many-few-little-a-lot-of-plenty-usage> )

**Ex 1** Choose the right form of the verb Present, Past, Future Indefinite. Explain the rule.

1. I usually (write) a letter to my classmate on Fridays.
2. Mr John (drive) his car very fast yesterday.
3. Sara and I (enjoy) our tour in the mall last month.
4. I (pick up) Claire from the station last week.
5. Amanda, my sister (be) a good cook. Can you smell the cakes?
6. Mr Jack, Nicole and I (be) watching the football match last night.
7. Last month Linda (decide) to learn French, so we left her in Paris.
8. Antonuo (visit) his old highschool yesterday.
9. Sara, Clare and I (be) going to the seaside right now.
10. George (eat) when Sam and Nadeen came in.

**Ex 2.** Choose the right form of the pronoun. Explain the rule.

1. There is too ... (much/many/a few) salt in the soup
2. There are ... (much/a little/a few) sky-scrapers in our city.
3. I've got ... (much/a few/a little) albums of this singer.
4. My job allows me to travel ... (much/many/a few).

5. We've got ... (little/many/few) free time.
6. I have never seen so ... (much/little/many) stars in the sky.
7. Anna spent ... (much/a few/a little) days in Rome.
8. I'd like just ... (much/a few/a little) tea.
9. There was very ... (little/few/many) rain last autumn.
10. Very ... (few/little/much) Russian tourists are staying at our hotel.

**Робота над текстом за профілем спрямування:** Task: *read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text*

### **Emotional/Psychological Abuse as a Social Problem**

Emotional abuse is any use of words, voice, action or lack of action meant to control, hurt or demean another person. Emotional abuse typically includes ridicule, intimidation or coercion. Verbal abuse usually is included in this category. This type of abuse is more difficult to define and to identify than physical abuse. At some time in their relationship, almost all couples say or even shout things they later regret. Emotional abuse, however, is repeated hurtful exchanges with disregard for the partner's feelings aimed at getting power and/or exerting control over the partner. For example, telling the partner repeatedly "no one else would have you" or repeatedly calling the partner "stupid" or "worthless".

Emotional abuse is present in almost all relationships where physical abuse occurs, and it can have serious and long-term consequences for the partner – eroding self-esteem and confidence, as well as instilling feelings of helplessness and hopelessness.

Such behaviors include verbal threats, constant criticism or humiliation, irrational blaming, obsessive jealousy, laughing at the partner, manipulating the partner with words, ideas or lies.

A frequent condition of abuse is seeking to social isolation of the partner. The abuser cuts off their partner from contact with other people, such as family, friends and children, by creating a social deprivation that leads the partner to be more reliant or (4) dependent, on the abuser. Such behaviors include monitoring phone calls, mail or visits, forcing the partner to choose between the relationship and loved ones; creating public scenes. Social isolation also prevents the partner from seeking support from others or successfully leaving the relationship.

### **Find more information about Emotional/Psychological Abuse as a Social Problem and try to take a floor with a report**

#### **Література:**

1. Барановська Т.В. Граматика англійської мови. Збірник вправ: Навч. посібник. Видання друге, виправлене та доповненею – Мова англ., укр. – Київ: ТОВ "ВП Логос-М», 2007. – 384с.
2. Л.В. Мисик, А.Л. Арцишевська, Л.Р. Кузнєцова, Л.Л. Поплавська. Англійська мова. Комунікативний аспект. / За ред. доц. Мисик Л.В. – Підручник. – К.: Атіка, 2000. – 368с.
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### **Практичне заняття 2**

Тема : В готелі. Резервація готелю (ресстрація і виписка з готелю).

1. Read, translate and try to retell the text. Make up the plan of the text. Find additional information related to the subject.

### **Hotel Reservation**

Hotel reservations are usually confirmed by phone; however, in the case of a reservation abroad, or one that requires complex instructions, it is wise to request written confirmation. Repeat the details of the agreement so your reader can respond to any misunderstandings that may have arisen. Clarify or amend the terms of your agreement if necessary.

To guarantee your room reservation, a credit card guarantee or a deposit is required. In case of a credit card guarantee, you will receive a definite confirmation. In case of a deposit, the hotel will send you a provisional confirmation. Upon receipt of this provisional confirmation, please forward your deposit. The hotel will confirm the receipt of your deposit and reservation. Without this definite confirmation, there will be no valid room reservation in your name. Please note that it can take a few weeks to receive a confirmation of your hotel reservation.

Please note that check-in time is 2:00 p.m. To guarantee your room is available for early check-in prior to 10:00 a.m., rooms will have to be reserved from the night before and chargeable at the daily room rate. Check out time is 12:00 noon. For late checkout from 1:00 p.m. until 6:00 p.m., a charge of 50 % of your daily room rate will apply. Check out after 6:00 p.m. will be charged at the full daily room rate.

If the guest cancels the reservation 2 day prior to arrival, there will be no charge: if the guest cancels the reservation 1 day prior to arrival, there will be 50 % of a day's charge; if there is "no show" on the same day, then 100% of day's rent will be charged.

### **Граматичний матеріал: Сполучники**

Task 1 Fill in and but or so

1. Jaewon was cold, \_\_\_\_\_ he put on a coat.
2. Maria tried to read a novel in French, \_\_\_\_\_ it was too difficult.
3. To get from Vancouver to Victoria, you can fly, \_\_\_\_\_ you can ride the ferry.
4. I bought a bottle of wine, \_\_\_\_\_ we drank it together.
5. The waiter was not very nice, \_\_\_\_\_ the food was delicious.
6. I went to buy a Rolling Stones CD, \_\_\_\_\_ the shop didn't have it.
7. Anna needed some money, \_\_\_\_\_ she took a part-time job.
8. There's so much rain lately! Maybe it's because of El Nino, \_\_\_\_\_ maybe it's just coincidence.
9. Julie has a guitar, \_\_\_\_\_ she plays it really well.
10. The concert was cancelled, \_\_\_\_\_ we went to a nightclub instead.

Task 2 Choose the right form

1. I will be late today \_\_\_\_\_ my car has broken down.  
? though because
2. \_\_\_\_\_ my wife likes to travel abroad, I prefer to stay at home for my vacations.  
? Whereas Since
3. I don't drink coffee \_\_\_\_\_ it makes me nervous.  
? although as
4. Paula got the job \_\_\_\_\_ she had no experience.  
? as even though
5. Jun couldn't buy any Christmas presents \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't have any money.  
? even though because
6. \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining, I didn't get wet.  
? Although Because
7. Jerry passed the exam first time \_\_\_\_\_ I had to retake it three times.  
? as while
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Mei Li doesn't speak English, she can't go to university in Canada.  
? Since Whereas

### **Робота над текстом за профілем спрямування Disabled people**

Task: read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text

Sad as it is, every year thousands of children are born with mental disorders and physical deformities, thousands of people meet with accidents. However, only in a few civilized states the problems and needs of the disabled are given proper attention and care. In the remaining countries, including Ukraine, discrimination against people with physical and mental disabilities is still being practiced in many areas of social life.

For decades, the handicapped have been refused their basic rights. Their job applications were turned down, their active participation in business life has been disallowed on most occasions<sup>and</sup>



there has been little interest in their convenience in public transport. But the less fit part of society wants to be treated in the same way as healthy people and to be normal members of society. They do not expect our mercy but rather understanding and acceptance. For this reason, these people should first be helped to develop their skills and abilities in order to get a job. This is very important because work gives sense and direction to their lives.

It is also very important for us to change our own attitude towards the handicapped. They need our help and support and we should not treat them as inferior, worse people.

What else can be done for them? There should be more schools where disabled children can learn together with fit ones. Also in public buildings there should be ramps for wheelchairs.

There should be special invalid cars, which enable the handicapped to enjoy greater mobility. We should do everything to make the life of the disabled easier and more comfortable; we should remember that no one has insurance against becoming disabled.

### **Vocabulary**

- 5) mental disorders — розумовий розлад
- 6) deformity — каліцтво
- 7) disabled people — непрацездатні люди, інваліди
- 8) care — піклування, турбота
- 5) disability — фізична неспроможність, безсилля, непрацездатність
- 29) the handicapped — люди, які мають розумові або фізичні вади, інваліди
- 30) refuse — відмовити
- 31) application — заява
- 32) turn down — відмовити
- 33) participation — участь
- 34) occasion — випадок
- 35) convenience — зручність, вигода
- 36) expect — сподіватися, чекати
- 37) mercy — милосердя
- 38) acceptance визнання, сприймання (*чогось*)
- 39) reason — причина
- 40) skill — майстерність, вміння, abilities — здібності
- 41) in order to ... — для того, щоб
- 42) get a job — отримати роботу
- 43) attitude — відношення, ставлення
- 44) support — підтримка
- 45) inferior — *тут*: неповноцінний
- 46) ramp — скат, спуск (*Push a wheelchair up/down a ramp*).

1. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F), according to the text?

- 3. The main source of physical deformities is road accidents.
- 4. The disabled are discriminated against in all countries of the world.
- 5. Disabled people take an active part in business in Ukraine.
- 6. The handicapped want us to be merciful to them.
- 8. The disabled should be helped to get a job, first of all.
- 9. Disabled children should study in separate schools, apart from ordinary children.
- 10. People with physical deformities should not go out because they can hurt themselves.

2. Give the English equivalents of the following words:

заява, зручність, милосердя, належність, ставлення, визнання, участь, майстерність, випадок, сподіватися, цивілізовані держави.

3. Give the Ukrainian equivalents to the following words:

Disability, deformity, reason, society, to refuse, mental disorders, to turn down

### **Література:**

- 1. Барановська Т.В. Граматика англійської мови. Збірник вправ: Навч. посібник. Видання друге, виправлене та доповненею – Мова англ., укр. – Київ: ТОВ “ВП Логос-М»,

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### **Практичне заняття 3**

Тема: Послуги працівників готелю.

1. Read, translate and try to retell the text. Make up the plan of the text. Find additional information related to the subject.

#### **Hotel Staff Services**

Service is supposed to begin at the door. When your taxi stops at the entrance to the hotel the doorman and the bellboy help you with the luggage. The doorman is very important during the reception procedure. He is stationed at the entrance to the hotel and assists the guests in and out of taxis and cars, calls for cabs. In the lobby of a hotel there is a registration or front desk where the guests check in and out, pick up and deposit keys. The guest is given a registration card to fill out the name and permanent address.

When the guests are through with the formalities, the bellboy takes them and their luggage up in the lift and shows them to their room. He shows them where the light switches are and explains the use of the room appliances, such as the television set, cooking facilities, if any, and the air conditioning.

At the hotel you can get various services. If you want to have your suit pressed or dry cleaned, your shirt ironed, or your laundry done, you should ring for the maid and she will see to it that everything is done. You can also have your meals served in your room.

In the lobby of a hotel there are a lot of offices: a booking office, a post office, an information desk supervised by the concierge. At the information desk you can enquire about the departures and arrivals of trains and flights, about telephone numbers and addresses of offices and about a lot of other things. Concierges are always ready to help the guests and provide them with all kinds of useful information. Besides, there is a newsstand, a bookstall, a kiosk selling picture postcards and souvenirs.

In the same building there are also restaurants, bars, cafeterias, beauty parlours, saunas, steam rooms and massage rooms, along with fully equipped supervised gyms and swimming pools.

#### **2. Answer the following questions to the text**

1. What questions must you answer to fill in a registration card?
  2. What does a guest have to fill in?
  3. Who can run errands for you?
  4. What are important hotel employees and their functions?
  5. Where can any information be received?
  6. What kinds of help can concierges do for the guests?
  7. How can a hotel bill be paid?
  8. How can you pay bill if you have no cash?
  9. What is hospitality of great importance for a hotel?
  10. What kind of room will you require if you are going to stay:  
a) alone b) with your wife (husband) c) with your whole family
  11. To whom will you apply if you want:  
a) hotel accommodation                      b) a car for a couple of days  
c) information about an air flight        d) assistance in turning on the air conditioner?
1. What kind of services can hotels offer to their guests?
  2. What is valet service?
  3. What can a person find at a luxury hotel?

4. What is the difference between local and long distance calls?
5. How can you order various services?
6. Why does a number of hotel staff rely on tip?
7. What is the purpose tipping?
8. Does a tip given to a bellman, a doorman and a chambermaid differ?
9. Is tipping required everywhere at a hotel?

### 3. Find equivalents in the text

Прання та прасування одягу, газетний кіоск, аптека, агентство з прокату автомобілів, міжміський дзвінок, набирати номер, чайові, викликати таксі.

### 4. Граматичний матеріал: Passive Voice

Ex.1. For each sentence, choose either the active or the passive form of the verb...and the correct tense!

That door (paint) yesterday. 2. Michelangelo (paint) the Sistine Chapel. 3. Michael Schumacher (drive) for Ferrari in 2003. 4. In the UK, everyone (drive) on the left. 5. Inter-city trains (usually/drive) by men. 6. The 'La Stampa' newspaper (read) by two million people in Italy. 7. My car (steal)! Call the police!!!! 8. The thieves (steal) the gold last week. 9. The Queen (open) the bridge tomorrow. 10. The bridge (destroy) by the storm last night. 11. I (learn) Japanese when I was in Tokyo. 12. I (teach) by an old Japanese man. 13. This letter (should/type), not handwritten! 14. The new secretary (type) at 100 wpm.

**5. Робота над текстом за профілем спрямування:** Task: read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text

### Drugs

Every human society uses some drugs to change people's state of *awareness*. Drugs can mean everything from cigarettes and alcohol to heroin, opium, amphetamines, LSD and cocaine. In our society the main drugs are alcohol, nicotine and caffeine, while in Peru chewing cola leaves (which are used to produce cocaine) is an everyday activity, and in some Middle Eastern countries smoking hashish (marijuana) or opium is *legal* while alcohol is *banned*. Drugs which can *influence* our state of *consciousness* are known as psychoactive drugs.

All psychoactive drugs *affect* the nervous system in some way, but they have different effects by influencing different parts of it. For example, caffeine, which we take in coffee or cola drinks, acts on the autonomic nervous system to produce a state of *arousal* in the body. So it is not surprising that it helps people to wake up in the morning, but in large quantities it can make one *irritable* and *edgy*.

Morphine and heroine are sometimes used medically, because they are powerful *painkillers*. People who take the drug report that it makes them feel euphoric, as though they are not quite *in touch with* reality, and good because there is no physical discomfort or *fatigue* at all. But the problem is that when it *wears off*, people feel very unpleasant, so it is extremely easy to become both physically and mentally *addicted* to these drugs.

Marijuana was widely used as a *tranquillizer* in the nineteenth century, and for over two thousand years in the Far East. We know that it acts as a mild depressant, *damping down* the actions of the autonomic nervous system and producing muscular relaxation. Because of this some users *report* a sense of time passing very slowly, and an increased *sensitivity* to *sensory* stimulation such as music or art.

### Vocabulary

- 8) awareness — свідомість, усвідомлення {чогось}
- 9) legal — легальний, законний
- 10) banned — заборонений
- 11) influence — впливати
- 12) consciousness — свідомість
- 13) affect — мати вплив на
- 14) arousal — стан збудження
- 10) irritable — дратівливий

- 11) edgy — нервовий
- 19) painkiller — знеболююче, анальгетик
- 20) in touch with — тримати зв'язок з
- 21) fatigue — втома
- 22) wear off — зникати, минати
- 23) addicted — залежний від {чогось, когось}
- 24) tranquilliser — транквілізатор, заспокійливе
- 25) damp *sth* down — знижувати
- 26) sensitivity — чутливість, вразливість
- 27) sensory — сенсорний

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### Практичне заняття 4

#### Тема: Види готелів.

1. Read, translate and try to retell the text. Make up the plan of the text. Find additional information related to the subject.

#### Different Types of Accommodation in Tourism

How many accommodation types really are? We don't know exactly, but there's certainly one to fit every budget and taste out there. They fall into many categories and vary widely in size, style, levels of service, location, target markets, facilities provided, number of rooms and ownership etc.

**Hotel** is usually an establishment that provides travelers with paid accommodation and other guest services. Depending on size, location, and amenities, hotels are generally rated from one-star to five stars. Modern hotels contain not only guest rooms, but many other facilities as well. They usually contain restaurants and cocktail lounges, shops and recreational facilities for social functions, conventions and conferences.

**Hostel** is an ideal accommodation for budget travelers and backpackers. It is an inexpensive type of accommodation, usually with shared bedrooms and communal facilities.

**Motel** is originally designed for motorists. Motels are roadside hotels equipped with minimal amenities and parking areas for motor vehicles.

**Boutique hotel** is often furnished in a themed, individual style. They are intimate in size and focus on providing guests with high-quality, personalized experiences.

**Resort** is primarily known as a destination frequented by vacationers in search of relaxation and entertainment. The term is also used to describe a full service lodging establishment that offers extensive guest services and recreational facilities.

**Business Hotel** is catered primarily to business travelers, business hotels are strategically located (downtown, in business districts, or close to major business centers) and come equipped with corporate facilities such as meeting and conference rooms, Internet access, and catering options.

**Eco Hotel** is an environmentally friendly accommodation aiming to promote sustainable tourism and green living through the use of renewable energy sources, recycled materials, and organic locally-sourced produce. Their philosophy is to minimize the impact on the environment.

*Ex.1. Fill the blanks with the missing remarks.*

1. Have you got any vacant rooms? -.....
2. How much is it? -.....

3. Well, the price is reasonable, I think. - .....
4. What should I do with this form? .....
5. Get my bill ready. I'm leaving in two hours. ....
6. Can I have breakfast in my room? -.....
7. My name is Oleh Marchenko. I believe you have a room for me. -
8. Is there a shower? .....

*Ex.2. Think over the questions to which the following sentences are the answers.*

- 1 .....?- Single or double?
- 2 .....? -I sent you a cable: Please, Reserve two single rooms for 27<sup>th</sup>.
3. ....? - For about five days.
4. ....? - Certainly. The bellboy will help you with your, luggage.
- 5 .....? - The lift is around the corner.
- 6 .....? - You may order your breakfast by phone.
- 7 .....? ~- Dinner is from 6 or 7.
8. ;:.....? - The room must be vacated in two hours..

*Ex.3 Answer the questions.*

1. Where do people usually stay when they come to a town in which they don't live?
2. Have you ever put up at a hotel?
3. Which hotel in your town would you recommend to your friend?
4. Why is it good to reserve rooms in advance? In what way can you do it?
5. What are the visitors required to do when they check in (check out)?
6. What services does a guest get at a modern hotel?
7. Can meals be served in the room?
8. What is meant by "bed & breakfast"?
9. What are the duties of the receptionist (maid, bellboy, porter)?

*Ex.4. Agree or disagree with the following.*

1. When you leave the hotel you must pay the hotel bill.
2. When you travel in summer it is best to reserve rooms in advance.
3. The porter is the person who keeps the rooms in order.
4. If the guest wants his breakfast in his room, the reception clerk helps.
5. The guest must leave the key at the desk when going out.
6. Suites are usually the cheapest rooms in hotels.
7. Nowadays a TV is usually found in each room.
8. The maid must do the room every day.

*Ex.5. Say the following in English.*

1. -Добрий день. Я хотів би зупинитися у вашому готелі» Мені хотілося б номер на одного з ванною і телефоном.

2. Ви замовляли у нас номер?.- Так,я послав лист на номер з 12 вересня. Ось лист-підтвердження.

2. - Так, усе гаразд. Заповніть, будь ласка, форму.

1. - Я розраховую пробути у вашому готелі тиждень. Ви не будете заперечувати, якщо я сплачу рахунок, коли буду виписуватись?

2. - Звичайно, як Вам зручно.

1.- Якщо ви кажете, що ваш готель переповнений, чи не могли б ви порекомендувати мені інший готель? 2. - Звичайно, є вільні номери в «Інтуристі».

1. - Я виїжджаю через півгодини. Попросіть, будь ласка, порте віднести до холу мій багаж і викликати таксі. І підготуйте рахунок.

2. - Звичайно, сер.

**Граматичний матеріал: Passive Voice**

1. They speak English and French at this hotel. English and French \_\_\_\_\_ at this hotel.

2. The little boy broke the window last week. The window \_\_\_\_\_ by the little boy last week.

3. Our secretary typed this enquiry. This enquiry \_\_\_\_\_ by our secretary.
4. Jill uses the computer quite often. The computer \_\_\_\_\_ by Jill quite often.
5. The secretary defended some colleagues. Some colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ by the secretary.
6. Picasso painted this picture. This picture \_\_\_\_\_ by Picasso.
7. Last year they published ten books. Ten books \_\_\_\_\_ (by them) last year.
8. Molly has knitted this cardigan. This cardigan \_\_\_\_\_ by Molly.
9. Next year George will visit Marc in London. Next year Marc \_\_\_\_\_ by George in London.
10. Jim has opened the window. The window \_\_\_\_\_ by Jim.
11. Frank has broken many windows. Many windows \_\_\_\_\_ by Frank.
12. Lucy buys many books. Many books \_\_\_\_\_ by Lucy.
13. David has written some letters. Some letters \_\_\_\_\_ by David.
14. Benjamin Franklin invented the lightning conductor. The lightning conductor \_\_\_\_\_ by Benjamin Franklin.
15. All students have learned the irregular verbs. The irregular verbs \_\_\_\_\_ by all students.

### Робота над текстом за профілем спрямування: Drugs (part 2)

Ecstasy, or MDMA, is a highly prosocial drug. In other words, it makes people feel *social* and pleasant towards one another. It also enhances awareness of music and colour. Ecstasy is often associated with rave music and huge discos, especially in Western Countries. It is interesting, that MDMA was discovered in 1914 and was used in *marriage guidance counselling*, to ease the tension between people so that they could talk over their problems more effectively. In the 1970, however, it became popular as a *recreational* drug, and has now been made illegal.

The stimulant drugs known as amphetamines, or "speed", also sometimes seem to have a prosocial effect, at least in small doses. But in large doses, amphetamines can lead to *severe* mental illness, known as amphetamine psychosis. This involves a *distortion* of reality, the person often becomes extremely paranoid and *disturbed*. Amphetamines are also highly addictive drugs.

Another well-known psychoactive drug is known as LSD, or sometimes as *'acid'*. It is a *hallucinogen*, which means that people who take it can also experience hallucinations seeing things, which are not actually present.

Both natural and synthetic drugs can change our moods, our state of awareness and our *perception* of reality. They can infect the system leading to *sores, jaundice, blood poisoning* and AIDS disease. Many signs *indicate* that a person is taking drugs, for example, sudden changes of mood, *irritability*, aggression, *loss* of appetite, loss of interest in hobbies or friends, *insomnia, furtive behaviour, unusual smells, stains* on the body.

What pushes people to take drugs? There are many reasons. Some people turn to drugs to help relax and cope with the stress and problems of their lives. Some *experience* many pressures at school, work, from parents, friends, they are loved, frightened or *frustrated*. Still others take drugs simply out of *curiosity* but often become addicted. Some people want to make their experiences. Many people think that drugs are the best *way-out*. However they do not realise how *devastating* <sup>and</sup> dangerous they are.

#### Vocabulary

- 2) marriage guidance counselling — кваліфікована порада подружжю
- 25) recreational — розважальний
- 26) severe — сильний, суворий, інтенсивний
- 27) distortion — перекручення, спотворення (фактів тощо)
- 5) disturbed — душевнохворий, занепокоєний
- 40) acid — кислота
- 41) hallucinogen — галюциноген
- 42) perception — сприйняття
- 43) sore — болячка
- 44) jaundice — гепатит (жовтяниця)
- 45) blood poisoning — отруєння крові
- 46) to indicate — вказувати

- 47)irritability — дратівливість  
 48)loss — втрата  
 49)insomnia — безсоння  
 50)furtive behaviour — нервова або підозріла поведінка  
 51)smell — запах  
 52) stain /stem/ — пляма  
 53)experience — пережити  
 43)frustrated — засмучений, прикро вражений  
 44)curiosity — цікавість, допитливість  
 45)way-out— вихід  
 46)devastating — руйнівний, спустошливий

**1. Are these statements true (T) or false (F) according to the text?**

- 1 .Drugs are banned in all countries of the world.
2. The effect of a drug depends on which part of the nervous system it influences.
7. Much coffee lets you come down.
8. Morphine is used to lower down pain.
9. Natural drugs are not dangerous.
- 10.If a person is irritable, aggressive and does not have any appetite, he or she is taking drugs.

**2. Match the words with their definitions.**

To ban	a state of being awake and able to think;
Consciousness	nervous, easily upset or annoyed;
Curiosity	wanting to know about something;
Edgy	an organism, a body;
A system	to say that something must stop or must not happen or be used;
To infect	to give a disease to somebody;
Addictive	making one unable to stop taking drugs, alcohol;
To experience	to feel something, to be faced with smt

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**Модуль самостійної роботи:**

**Пасивний стан.**

**Індивідуальне читання за фахом**

**Пасивний стан дієслова.**

**Питання:**

1. Що таке пасивний стан дієслова?
2. Як утворюються часові форми пасивного стану в англійській мові?
3. Часові форми якої групи не вживаються у пасивному стані?
4. Як утворюється питальна форма у пасивному стані? Як утворюється питальна форма при складеній формі допоміжного дієслова?
5. Як утворюється питальна та заперечна форма у пасивному стані?
6. Які правила вживання часових форм пасивного стану?
7. Які часові форми вживаються у пасивному стані замість Present Perfect Continuous та Past Perfect Continuous?

8. Чи вживається у пасивному стані форма майбутнього тривалого часу?

9. Як перекладаються на українську мову дієслова у пасивному стані?

**Вправа 1. Перепишіть речення у пасивному стані:**

**Model:** *They grow wheat here. – Wheat is grown here.*

1. The girls water the flowers every day.
2. We don't discuss such questions at our meetings.
3. My sister teaches me English.
4. They will not finish the work tomorrow.
5. Mary has lost her keys.
6. Our music teacher was conducting the orchestra.
7. The travelers made camp not far from the village.
8. His assistant will meet the delegation.

**Вправа 2. Оберіть потрібну форму дієслова:**

1. The house (is built/are built/ was built/will be built) by my husband's great-grand father in 1790.
2. as a result of an earthquake, the house there (is burned down/ are burned down/ was burned down/ will be burned down) and her parents and brothers and sisters all lost their lives.
3. While I was sitting there a note (is brought/ has brought/ was brought/had brought) me from the house.
4. I don't want to stop here. I (recognize/ will recognize/will be recognized).
5. The room (is cleaning/ has cleaned/ is being cleaning/has been cleaned) now.

**Вправа 3. Перекладіть на англійську:**

1. Читальна зала провітрюється чотири рази на день.
2. Ця фабрика була збудована 10 років тому.
3. Підручники продаватимуться завтра.
4. Їй дали українсько-англійський словник.
5. Це питання зараз обговорюється на зборах.
6. Якщо мене запитують, я їм все розкажу.
7. Її попросили заспівати цю пісню ще раз.
8. Такі питання часто запитують на іспиті.
9. Коли я прийшла, це питання обговорювалося.
10. На цьому майдані буде збудовано новий будинок.

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2. Голицынский Ю.В. Граматика: сборник упражнений. – СПб.: ИПЦ «Каро», 2000. – 506 с.

**VIII. Змістовий розділ „Їжа. Заклади харчування”**

**Практичне заняття 1**

Тема: Українська кухня. Традиційний та святковий стіл.

**1. Читання та обговорення тексту. Скласти план. Підготувати переказ за планом**

Task: *read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text*

**Ukrainian Cuisine Guide**

Among the first impressions for all the visitors who come to Ukraine is its national food. Ukrainian cuisine is diverse and unique. It has a rich history and is very popular in Slavic countries. There are many tasty dishes in Ukrainian cuisine but the most famous one is perhaps the borscht: it is a vegetable soup, made of beets, cabbage, tomatoes, carrots and potatoes. They also add garlic, onion, dill and meat. There are many varieties of this dish. Every housewife in Ukraine has her own recipe of borscht.



Next on the list is the vinegret salad – salad of beetroot with sunflower oil and vinegar. People also add cooked and chopped potatoes, sauerkraut or pickles, onions, herbs and carrots. Breads and wheat products are also important for Ukrainians. For example, they cook traditional wedding bread called “Korovai”, which is a symbol of national hospitality. Easter cake is known as “Paska”. The recipe of paska varies from place to place, but it usually includes milk, butter, eggs, sugar and raisins. Traditional Ukrainian drink is uzvar – compote, made of dried apples and pears. Those, who like fish, would appreciate ukha. It is a clear soup, made from various types of fish, for example, bream, catfish or ruff. For the main course, Ukrainian guests especially like varenyky or pirohi. They are small pastries or dumplings, which can be stuffed with mashed potatoes, cheese, cherries or strawberries. Of course, everyone knows about Ukrainian salo. Nobody leaves Ukraine not having tried one.

Ukraine enjoys a variety of traditional cookery, as well as favourite imported dishes. Breakfast is a simple meal of bread, butter, and perhaps soft-boiled eggs. Homemade jam with whole berries in heavy syrup is prized. Lunch may consist of a fish dish, a salad, or a vegetable.

Dinner is the main meal, and guests are treated with great hospitality. Soup is made from available vegetables, such as carrots, cabbage, or turnips, plus a piece of meat that is removed for serving. Accompaniments may include kasha /buckwheat grouts/, cabbage, or pearl barley.

Desserts are simple, perhaps small pastries, a fruit puree, or fruit compote. Tea is the favourite drink, although coffee is enjoyed as well. Kvass, a slightly fermented drink, may be made from white or dark rye bread,

### **3. Прочитайте та вивчіть діалог напам'ять Dialogue**

Waiter Are you ready to order now?

Bob: Yes, I think so. Could you tell me what "dolmadakia" is, please?

W: It is vine leaves stuffed with meat and onions and served with lemon sauce.

B: It sounds delicious. I will try that, please. I will have the fish and vegetable soup and the roast lamb with salad, please.

W: What dressing would you like on the salad?

B: French dressing, please.

W: And would you like anything to drink?

B: I'd like some white wine. Is there a Greek wine you can recommend?

W: Well, the Santa Helena is very nice.

B: Yes, a bottle of the Santa Helena then, please.

W: Thank you. Would you like a desert?

B: No, thank you. Just a cup of coffee. And could I have the bill, please?

W: Yes, sir.

**Граматичний матеріал:** Узгодження часів.

**Ех. 1.** *Convert into indirect speech.*

1. "I want to sit in the armchair," said the boy. 2. The secretary said to me: "The delegation arrived in Kyiv yesterday." 3. "Open the window, please," she said to me. 4. He said: "I shall light a fire and make myself breakfast." 5. "Don't run to the door when you hear the bell," said the woman to her little daughter. 6. She asked me: "How long are you going to stay here?" 7. Mary asked me: "Will you spend your vacation in Moscow?" 8. "Lock the door when you leave the house," said my elder sister to me. 9. "Have you received a telegram from your wife?" she asked Robert. 10. Mabel said: "Nothing will change my decision and I shall leave for Cape Town tonight." 11. "Please don't smoke in the room," said the old woman to her nephew. 12. "I am shivering with cold," said the girl.

**Ех. 2.** *Convert into indirect speech.*

"Why did our team lose the game?" said Vera. "It has always been very strong." 2. "Where have you put my book, Mary?" said Tom. "I cannot find it." 3. "I am very happy," said Fred. "I have bought a very good bicycle." 4. "Whom are you waiting for, boys?" asked the man. 5. "I shall not go to the party tomorrow because I don't feel well," said Mary. 6. "We saw a lot of places of interest when we were travelling around Europe last summer," said Walter. 7. "I suppose we

shall go to the theatre tomorrow.' " said Jane. 8. "Please, don't take the books from my table," said Lena to me. "I have specially prepared them for working at my report." 9. "Don't be afraid, Nick," said his grandfather. "This dog is very clever and it won't do you any harm."

**Робота з текстом за профілем спрямування:** Task: read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text

### **Ukrainian Jurisdiction against Discrimination at Workplace**

Legal system in Ukraine punishes manifestation of discrimination at workplace. Discrimination is treating, or proposing to treat, someone unfavorably because of a personal characteristic protected by law.

Direct discrimination is when a person treats, or proposes to treat, someone unfavorably because of a personal characteristic protected by law. Direct discrimination often happens because people make unfair assumptions about what people with certain personal characteristics can and cannot do. For example, refusing to employ someone on the basis of their age because you think they are too old to learn new skills.

Indirect discrimination occurs when an unreasonable condition is imposed that disadvantages a person with a personal characteristic protect by law. Indirect discrimination happens when a workplace policy, practice or behavior seems to treat all workers the same way, but it actually unfairly disadvantages someone because of a personal characteristic protected by law. For example, a requirement for employees to work 12-hour shifts may appear to treat everyone equally. However, it may disadvantage employees with family or caring responsibilities. If the requirement is not reasonable, this is indirect discrimination.

Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. It involves behavior that could reasonably be expected to make a person feel offended, humiliated or intimidated. Sexual harassment can be physical, verbal or written.

Victimization is subjecting, or threatening to subject someone, to something detrimental because they have asserted their rights under equal opportunity law, made a complaint, helped someone else make a complaint or refused to do something because it would be discrimination, sexual harassment or victimization. Victimization is against the law in Ukraine and many other countries.

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### **Практичне заняття 2**

Тема: У ресторані (кафе).

1. Task: read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text

#### **Eating Out Table Manners**

Table manners are very important in any community. They are the rules of conduct during the intake of meals. They also include the appropriate use of utensils. Of course, table manners vary from culture to culture. For example, in China, if you want some more tea, you should top everyone else off before you can pour more into your cup. European people prefer holding a fork in their left hand, tines downward. However, there are still some basic rules of etiquette that apply nearly to every country. Here are some of them. It is not polite to slurp when eating a soup. Having your elbows on the dining table is not a good idea, especially if you are someone's guest. Being on time

is a sign of good manners, however in some countries it is less strict than in others. Most main dishes are eaten with fork and knife, although some meat dishes in certain countries are eaten with fingers. Nobody likes when people talk with a stuffed mouth full of food. So, it's better to get rid of that bad habit. It is also impolite to make rude comments on the food you are treated. Saying thank you when you are served something is habitual. It shows respect and appreciation. Chewing with a closed mouth is also good table manners, as well as using a napkin. Whenever you want to reach something that is placed far from you, better ask someone to pass it. When you are invited by others to dine in their house or restaurant, always thank the host and tell them how much you enjoyed the meal. There are many other rules of cuisine and table manners in the civilized world, but these are some of the basic ones.

2. Task: *read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text*

**Three of the restaurants are real places, but one is invented. Which one do you think isn't real? Tell about one of the restaurants.**

**DRACULA'S RESTAURANT** • *Melbourne, Australia*

Dinner is different at Dracula's. Start your evening with an interesting cocktail in the Graveyard Bar, then get on the ghost train for the dark, terrifying journey into Dracula's Restaurant. There you can enjoy a four-course meal and a two-hour cabaret, followed by dancing in the Graveyard Disco. Dracula's is great for just two people but also for birthday parties, office parties - even wedding parties. Dress: black is best!

**RED SEA STAR RESTAURANT** • *Éclat, Israel*

Do you enjoy eating by the sea? How about *under* the sea? The Red Sea Star Restaurant lies seven metres under the sea and 35 metres from land, and is surrounded by coral and colourful fish. The restaurant is lovely inside, too, with its strange, flowing windows, and fantastic fishy furniture. This is a wonderful place to have a meal. And the best thing on the menu? The fish, of course.

**COLOURS RESTAURANT** • *London, England*

Colours Restaurant has a different colour for each night of the week. Friday is Yellow Night, and all the food is yellow or orange. You might have carrot soup, then fish in a lemon sauce, then a fruit salad. Other things change, too. On Saturday the food is red, and so are the waiters' jackets, the tablecloths and even the flowers. On Wednesdays, everything is blue and purple. So find out the day's colour before you go, as most guests like to choose clothes that go with their meal.

**TWINS RESTAURANT** • *New York, USA*

All 80 people who work at Twins Restaurant are identical twins. They work together at the same tables, and they wear the same clothes. The owners are twins, too. Lots of other things here are in pairs: there are double lamps, double mirrors and, of course, double bar stools. You don't have to be a twin to eat here, but if you are, come along together: you can sign our twin guest book, we'll put your photo on the wall - and you get two drinks for the price of one!

**Граматичний матеріал:** Узгодження часів.

**Ex. 1.** *Convert the following statements into indirect speech.*

1. John said: "I met them at the airport yesterday." 2. He said: "I shall come to the party if I am free tomorrow." 3. She said: "I shall go to the cinema in the evening if I am not very tired." 4. My mother said to me: "It will be difficult for you to get up tomorrow if you don't go to bed at once." 5. Nina said: "I like music and I listen to it every evening before going to bed." 6. My aunt said: "I shall not be thirsty if I eat some grapes." 7. Mother said to us: "Don't go out before I return." 8. My sister said: "I shall be neither hungry nor thirsty if I have a cup of tea with a sandwich." 9. Mary said: "Don't switch on TV, Fred, I am working." 10. The teacher said to us: "You will have to work hard tomorrow."

**Ex. 2.** *Change the following statements into indirect speech.*

1. I often play tennis. 2. She is staying with her aunt. 3. She went to Kyiv alone. 4. He has gone home. 5. I will go with Anna. 6. She wrote another romantic novel. 7. He will write a detective story next. 8. Mary was speaking with her relatives in the evening yesterday. 9. They are happy

now. 10. He studies at the university in the USA. **Ex. 3.** *Change the following questions into indirect speech.*

1. Did you go home early yesterday? 2. Will you write to me next week? 3. Will you go to the sea this year? 4. Did you take your Literature examination? 5. Have you ever visited Africa? 6. Are you married? 7. Are you going to the library today? 8. When will you stop asking me the same question? 9. Where did they meet? 10. How long do you want to stay in the country? 11. When did they return? 12. Who told you that? 13. How well does he know English? 14. Where are they going to stay in London?

**Робота з текстом за професійним спрямуванням** Task: *read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text*

### **Social Services in Ukraine: Empowering Local Action**

The number of Ukrainians requiring social assistance is rising. In response to this challenge, the EU seeks to further strengthen social services in Ukraine and sees decentralisation as one of the keys to achieving this.

Currently, 13 million retired people, 2.6 million disabled people, two million victims of Chernobyl, 1.6 million WWII veterans, and many others depend on social protection and state support in Ukraine. Now added to this list are increasing numbers of people affected by the war in eastern Ukraine. “We are in contact with soldiers of the anti-terrorist operation (ATO) who have faced amputations and now need a prosthesis or wheelchair. Quite often the prosthetics provided for them by the state are of low-quality,” says Ivan Marusevych, head of the Ukrainian Association of Disabled People. He believes that the state should provide only financial assistance, allowing the affected person to choose his/her own prosthesis. The development of appropriate infrastructure for people with disabilities, and the provision of social assistance as soon as the disability begins, should also be top priorities of social policy, believes Marusevych. This must include psychological support, social reintegration, and assistance with household needs. However, the number of social workers available to provide these services is critically low in Ukraine. While in EU countries the work of social workers is well remunerated, in Ukraine these services are provided mostly by enthusiasts.

“When I worked as a social worker at one of the services in Kyiv, we did it as volunteers. Of course our main motivation was to help people,” says Hanna Katerynchyk, a volunteer who is studying social pedagogics in one of Kyiv’s colleges. Her passion for helping people has had to face up against the adult reality of needing to make a living.

The EU is assisting Ukraine in overcoming these and many other problems through its project, “Support for the development of the social services system in Ukraine.” Its regional training sessions are intended to help strengthen professional capacity in the Ministry of Social Policy and its organisational structure in the regions. This is expected to result in better support for vulnerable groups in the regions and a better understanding of their needs.

The decentralisation of social services and strengthening decision-making capacity at the local level, which is common practice in the EU, is also one of the priorities of the project. disabilities”.

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### **Практичне заняття 3**

Тема: Англійська та американська їжа.

1. Task: read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text

### **Traditional English Cuisine**

English people have a special cuisine. Traditional English dishes include fish and chips, roast beef, steak, pudding and some others. It is natural that all types of food can be found in English restaurants nowadays. For example, fans of Japanese food will easily find sushi in English cities, fans of Italian food, will easily find all sorts of pasta and pizza in England. However, many people want to try traditional British cuisine when visiting England. For breakfast English people prefer either oatmeal or cereal with milk, fried eggs with bacon, a glass of orange juice or a cup of fresh coffee. During lunch, many people are away at work, or at school, so they carry their lunch with them. It usually consists of a couple of delicious sandwiches with ham, cheese and fresh vegetables, and a small pack of juice. Many Englishmen drink 5 o'clock tea with cookies. It is a kind of English siesta. For dinner, families usually gather around the dining table to chat and to share some tasty dishes. Among them steaks or fish, steamed vegetables, rice, fresh salad, and a glass of wine or beer, depending on tastes. Children drink either water, or tea. English families often go out for an evening meal, especially on Friday nights. Traditional English cuisine contains many interesting recipes, but probably the most famous of all is "Fish & Chips". This dish consists of fried chops from fish and French fries. On special occasions, English people often serve roast turkey and traditional pudding. Many people tend to criticize the English cuisine; nevertheless, it has a certain charm and value.

### **Breakfast in Britain**

All people in the world have breakfast, and most people eat and drink the same things for breakfast. They may eat different things for all the other meals in the day, but at breakfast time, most people have the same things to eat and drink - Tea or Coffee, Bread and Butter, Fruit.

Some people eat meat for breakfast. English people usually eat meat at breakfast time, but England is a cold country. It is bad to eat meat for breakfast in a hot country. It is bad to eat too much meat; if you eat meat for breakfast, you eat meat three times a day; and that is bad in a hot country. It is also bad to eat meat and drink tea at the same time, for tea makes meat hard so that the stomach cannot deal with it.

The best breakfast is Tea or Coffee, Bread and Butter, Fruit. That is the usual breakfast of most people in the world.

### **How Tea Was First Drunk in Britain**

By the time tea was first introduced into this country (1660), coffee has already been drunk for several years. By 1750 tea had become the most popular beverage for all types and classes of people - even though a pound of tea cost a skilled worker perhaps third of his weekly wage!

**Граматичний матеріал:** Безособові форми дієслова. Інфінітив. Дієприкметник. Герундій. Ех 1 Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи правильну форму інфінітива:

He seems (to read) a lot. 2. He seems (to read) now. 3. He seems (to read) since morning. 4. He seems (to read) all the books in the library. 5. We expect (to be) back in two days. 6. He expected (to help) by the teacher. 7. The children seem (to play) since morning. 8. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday. 9. She seems (to work) at this problem ever since she came here. 10. I am sorry (to break) your pen. 11. I want (to take) you to the concert. 12. I want (to take) to the concert by my father. 13. She hoped (to help) her friends. 14. She hoped (to help) by her friends. 15. I hope (to see) you soon.

Ех 2 Перекладіть українською. Назвіть герундії та їхні форми.

1. We gave up the idea of buying new furniture. 2. She was afraid of being punished. 3. Stop talking. 4. I don't deny having been there yesterday. 5. I approve of you (your) wishing to study German. 6. Do you mind my (me) going for a walk? (Would you mind my going for a walk?) 7. I can't help being afraid. 8. She denied having time. 9. Go on working. 10. I insist on seeing my friend. 11. Mother objects to my playing football too much. 12. He accuses me of not having helped him.

3. Робота з текстом за професійним спрямуванням **Think positively! Part 1**

Ukrainian people are superstitious. They are afraid of calling themselves happy. When an American is asked about his frame of mind, he invariably answers: «I'm fine. Everything is O.K.» A Ukrainian says: «I feel rotten. Everything is going wrong.»

The Ukrainians are regarded as malcontents and pessimists. They are usually dissatisfied with life, they have a strong sense of wrong and they are convinced that all calamities happen only to them, of course unjustly. Therefore, they have a right to lay claims to everything and blame on everybody.

Such negative thinking has a very negative impact on the person as well as on the people around. On the one hand, the person cannot achieve a state of contentment. On the other, those people cannot function normally. It has been proved by psychologists, that people need a positive interpersonal climate if they are to be open to developing new ideas and learning new things.

This fact is especially important for teachers to know. Teachers, irritated by everyday problems, often tend to make their students the scapegoats for their bad moods. But nobody learns well in a climate of hostility and sarcasm. At the same time, when people feel approved of and safe, they often surprise others with their results. Thus, one of the things which a skilled teacher should learn is how to create an atmosphere of interpersonal warmth in the classroom. Such an atmosphere will encourage the students to become confident and to learn positively. Although many non-psychologists, including, unfortunately, some teachers, believe that we can team when we are tense or anxious. There is no psychological evidence for all that, not when it comes to education, anyway.

### Vocabulary

- 10)superstitious — забобонний
- 11)frame of mind— настрій
- 12)feel rotten — почуватися погано
- 13)be regarded — вважатись
- 14)malcontent — незадоволений
- 15)dissatisfied with — незадоволений
- 16)sense of wrong — почуття кривди
- 17)be convinced — бути впевненим
- 18)calamity — нещастя
- 25) unjustly — несправедливо
- 26) lay claims — виставляти претензії
- 27) blame on — винити, обвинувачувати
- 28) impact on *smth* — впливати
- 29) contentment — задоволення
- 30) function — функціонувати, діяти
- 31) tend — мати тенденцію
- 32) Scapegoat — козел відпущення (*фразеол.*)
- 33) hostility — ворожість
- 34) approve — схвалювати
- 35) safe — безпечний
- 36) skilled — досвідчений
- 37) warmth — тепло
- 38) encourage — заохочувати

confident — впевнений; самовпевнений **Література:**

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#### **Практичне заняття 4**

##### **Тема: Кухня світу.**

1. Task: *read the text; translate, be ready to answer the questions and retell the text*

Everyone loves food. We often want to try new things in life. We want to learn new cultures and languages, see new traditions and of course, taste new food. We can go far for our desire to taste something new. Like Caviar is delicacy in France and squids are an everyday thing in Spain and camel meat is commonly eaten in Middle-East and some African countries. But how exotic is too exotic? The food eaten in some part of the world is bizarre beyond imagination. Here is a list of the exotic food from around the world and we suggest you keep your food aside if you're reading this.

In Cambodia, the Thai Zebra Tarantula, which is about the size of a human hand, is a common delicacy. These can be found everywhere in Cambodia- from street-side salesmen to expensive restaurants. The tarantulas are pan-fried with garlic and a pinch of salt. Most people only eat the legs and upper head, which is said to be extremely crispy, but the brave-hearted also eat the abdomen.

The bear claw stew is a Chinese delicacy and it costs a bomb. But this delicacy is facing some problems today as the animal rights activists are protesting against the apparent torture of the bears before the killing and cooking. The torture of the bear's releases some toxins and hormones in the bear which give it the taste that it has.

Live Cobra Heart is not a common thing to eat but some people in Vietnam do it. If that wasn't bad enough, you should know that the Vietnamese eat live cobra's heart raw and uncooked. The only 'preparation' to this dish is that they wash the cobra's heart with the cobra's blood! People who eat this dish think that they will endure the powers and strengths of the cobra and so, they don't even clean it, just swallow it whole, while it is still beating.

Monkey brain is eaten in China and other East-Asian countries. The brain is cooked with spices or it is eaten raw. What made this dish a controversy is the fact that monkeys are placed at a very high order in the food chain and experts say that the act of eating a monkey's brain can lead to cannibalism. It is said that the monkey's brain can cure erectile dysfunction but in fact, eating it is very dangerous and had many health risks.

2. Task: Learn these facts by heart:

There are five basic types of food a person should eat.

1. Meat group (meat/ eggs/ chicken/ fish). Meat helps you have a strong and healthy body by providing protein.

2. Milk group (ice-cream/ cheese/ milk) Dairy builds strong teeth and bones by providing calcium.

3. Fruit and vegetable group (wild berry/ orange/ corn/carrots/cabbage/juice) Fruits and Vegetables help you have healthy gums, good eyesight etc. by providing Vitamins A and C/

4. Bread-cereal group (cereal/pasta/bread). This group gives you energy by providing protein, iron and several B vitamins.

5. Fats and sugar (sugar/butter) Fats and sugar are quick resulted source of energy.

##### **Робота над вправами за профілем спрямування:**

##### **Think positively! Part 2**

It seems that the best way to become more happy and optimistic is to accept and make friends with yourself. People who consider themselves less clever, less interesting or less successful than others are not likely to ever be happy. At the same time, people pleased with their lives tend to lavish their positive energy upon people around them.

American psychologists have invented a simple therapy which helps change the negative attitude towards oneself. One should stand before a mirror, look at his or her own reflection and repeat to him-self: «I am great. I am satisfied with life». One should say it with a deep conviction not laughing or being ashamed.

It is also essential to realize that you are not the hub of the universe and there are many people around you who are less fortunate than you.

People also should not expect other people to solve their problems but be active about their lives. They should remember that happiness overlooks<sup>41</sup> passive and lazy people.

One should not delude oneself that happiness is a permanent state. Fortune is fickle but one should not give up when something goes wrong.

Another thing to remember is that people are not machines, they should have a break and let things slide and not be so strained. Optimists live longer, because they enjoy life and keep smiling.

#### Vocabulary

- 1) tense — напружений, нервовий
- 23) anxious — неспокійний, заклопотаний, тривожний
- 24) accept — приймати, погоджуватись
- 25) make friends — стати друзями
- 26) be not likely to — навряд чи
- 27) lavish — щедро ділитися
- 28) reflection — відображення
- 29) satisfied with — задоволений
- 30) conviction — впевненість
- 31) be ashamed — соромитись
- 32) essential — необхідний
- 33) realize — розуміти
- 34) hub of the universe — пупець землі (*фразеол.*)
- 35) fortunate — вдалий, щасливий, везучий
- 36) solve — вирішувати
- 37) overlook — пропустити, не помітити
- 38) delude oneself — обманюватися
- 39) permanent — постійний
- 40) fortune — фортуна, шанс, доля, вдача
- 41) fickle — мінливий
- 42) let something slide — махнути рукою (*фразеол.*)
- 43) strained — напружений

#### 1. Comprehension questions.

5. Who is more optimistic: Americans or Ukrainians?
6. Why is positive thinking so important?
7. Do people learn better when they are afraid of their teacher? Why?
8. What is the easiest way to make oneself happy?
5. Is it true that some people are happy and some are not, and we cannot do anything about it?
6. Is relaxation equally important as work?

#### 2. Find words or phrases in the text which mean exactly the same as:

- a) believing in good and bad luck and things which cannot be explained;
- b) to say that somebody is responsible for something bad;
- c) to give confidence, support or hope; to give something to somebody kindly and freely, in large quantities;
- f) to make or design something new, to create something;
- g) the most important person;
- j) lasting for a long time or forever.



**Граматичний матеріал:** Безособові форми дієслова. Інфінітив. Дієприкметник. Герундій.

Ex 1 Rewrite the sentences replacing the italic part with a present participle.

*Example: She was talking to her friend* and forgot everything around her. Talking to her friend she forgot everything around her.

1. *Since we watch the news every day* we know what's going on in the world.
2. *They are vegetarians* and don't eat meat.
3. *The dog wagged its tail* and bit the postman.
4. *While she was tidying up her room* she found some old photos.
5. *He was a good boy* and helped his mother in the kitchen.
6. *As they didn't have enough money* they spent their holidays at home last year.
7. The man was sitting in the cafe. *He was reading a paper.*
8. *Since I didn't feel well* I didn't go to the cinema.
9. *She walked home* and met an old friend.

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2. Л.В. Мисик, А.Л. Арцишевська, Л.Р. Кузнєцова, Л.Л. Поплавська. Англійська мова. Комунікативний аспект. / За ред. доц. Мисик Л.В. – Підручник. – К.: Атіка, 2000. – 368с.

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4. Бессонова І. В. Англійська мова (за професійним спрямуванням). Навчальний посібник для дистанційного навчання. – К.: Університет «Україна», 2005.

### **Модуль самостійної роботи:**

1. Безособові форми дієслова. Інфінітив. Дієприкметник. Герундій.
2. Презентація рекламного проспекту готелю.
3. Анотування газетної статті за фахом.

Безособові форми дієслова. Інфінітив. Дієприкметник. Герундій.

### **Питання для самоконтролю:**

1. Дайте загальну характеристик не особовим формам дієслова.
2. Інфінітив:  
форми інфінітива; функції інфінітива; синтаксична роль у реченні;
3. Дієприкметник:  
форми дієприкметника; функції дієприкметника;  
– Participle I (утворення, функції, часові форми);  
– Participle II (утворення, функції, часові форми).
4. Герундій:  
форми герундія; функції герундія; синтаксична роль герундія в реченні;  
герундіальні звороти.
5. Порівняйте пари:  
герундій та інфінітив; герундій та дієприкметник.

### **Вправа 1. Розкрийте дужки і оберіть правильний варіант**

- 1 The article must (translate / be translated) into Russian.
- 2 Ann did very well at the exam. She must (be studying / have studied) very hard.
- 3 George has (to call / to be called) his insurance agent today.
- 4 It is too cold (to bathe / to have bathed) today.
- 5 I hope (to send / to be sent) to the conference.
- 6 The budget committee decided (to postpone / to be postponed) the meeting.
- 7 The weather seems (to be improving / to have improved) now.
- 8 I am glad (to have seen / to have been seen) you.

- 9 The letter may (have been sent / have sent) to the wrong address.  
10 I am looking for Helen. Do you know where she is? She may (watch / be watching) TV in her room.

**Вправа 2. Визначте функцію інфінітиву та перекладіть речення**

- 1 I'm happy not to have failed you.  
2 We were sorry to find out that most of the museums were closed that day.  
3 This is a man to be relied upon.  
4 I'd like to make an appointment.  
5 This is an interesting fact to be mentioned in the report.  
6 The boy didn't want to be praised in the presence of other pupils.  
7 I felt that to send a letter to him would only pain him uselessly.  
8 One of our friends was suddenly taken ill and had to be operated on immediately.  
9 The President is to visit Vienna next year.  
10 The press conference is to start in a minute.  
11 You should consult the doctor.  
12 The! freezer must be kept at -20°.  
13 You would rather go to class tomorrow than today.

**Вправа 3. Перекладіть речення**

- 1 He is known to be a great book-lover.  
2 The members of the committee are expected to come to an agreement.  
3 Many buildings were reported to have been damaged by the fire.  
4 The experiment is believed to be a failure.  
5 She seems to know the subject well.  
6 He happened to be at home at that time.  
7 There seem to be no changes in the trade relations between these two countries.  
8 There proved to be many difficulties in solving the matter.  
9 There happened to be many people there at that time.  
10 The ship can be expected to arrive at the end of the week.  
11 The weather can't be expected to change tomorrow.  
12 There seem to be no objections to their proposal.  
13 There happened to be a surgeon among them.

**Вправа 4. Оберіть правильну форму займенника або іменника:**

- 1 Richard is expecting (us/our) to go to class tomorrow.  
2 You shouldn't rely on (him/his) calling you in the morning.  
3 They don't approve of (us/our) leaving early.  
4 George asked (me/my) to call him last night.  
5 We understand (him/his) having to leave early.  
6 We are expecting (Henry/Henry's) to call us.  
7 They are looking forward to (us/our) visiting them.  
8 Susan regrets (John/John's) being in trouble.  
9 We understand (you/your) not being able to stay longer.  
10 We object to (their/them) signing the contract now.

**Вправа 5. Оберіть потрібну форму герундія або інфінітива:**

- 1 The teacher decided (accepting / to accept) the paper.  
2 His father doesn't approve of his (going / to go) to Europe.  
3 We found it very difficult (reaching / to reach) a decision.  
4 Donna is interested in (to open / opening) a bar.  
5 George has no intention of (to leave / leaving) the city now.  
6 We are eager (to return / returning) to school in the fall.  
7 She refused (to accept / accepting) the gift.  
8 Mary pretended (to be / being) sick yesterday.  
9 Carlos hopes (to finish / finishing) his thesis this year.

- 10 They agreed (to leave / leaving) early.
- 11 Herry shouldn't risk (to drive / driving) so fast.
- 12 He demands (to know / knowing) what is going on.
- 13 She is looking forward (to return / to returning) to her country.

**Вправа 6. Випишіть номери речень, де вжито герундій:**

- 1 Climbing the mountain, he broke his leg.
- 2 Having climbed the mountain, they rested the whole day.
- 3 Climbing a mountain is his favourite pastime.
- 4 The rule being explained is not easy.
- 5 Having been explained the rule became quite clear to everybody.
- 6 The rule being explained, we started doing the exercises.
- 7 I prefer explaining to testing.
- 8 Why do you dislike living here?
- 9 What's the name of the girl living here?
- 10 I don't like the idea of her living here.
- 11 The water here is not very good. I'd avoid drinking it.
- 12 What are you drinking? Is it apple juice?
- 13 After being stopped by the police, the man admitted stealing the car.

**Література:**

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2. Верба Л.Г., Верба Г.В. Грамматика сучасної англійської мови. Посібник. – логос, 1997.- 341 с.
3. Грамматика английского языка: пособие. Ч. 1. Морфология / Под ред. Б.А. Ильиша. - 6-е изд. —, К. : Б.В., 1997. - 214 с.
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5. Гордон Е.М., Крылова И.П. Грамматика современного английского языка: Учебник для институтов и факультетов иностранных языков. – 2-е изд., испр. и доп. – М.: Высшая школа, 1980. – 335 с.

**Презентація рекламного проспекту готелю**

**Методичні рекомендації**

Презентація готельного бізнесу є цілеспрямованим поширенням інформації про готельний продукт з метою інформативного впливу на споживача.

**Основна мета** презентації – це забезпечення стислою та наочною подавкою основних результатів проектною роботою. При створенні презентації студент повинен вирішити два важливих **завдання**:

1. Створити короткий анотований конспект свого виступу.
2. Викласти в усній формі результати дослідження та їх основні положення.

При розробці презентації рекомендується дотримуватися таких **вимог**:

- тривалість доповіді 7—10 хв.;
- максимальна кількість слайдів не повинна перевищувати 10 шт.;
- доповідь студента доповнює інформацію на слайді, а не дублює її;
- ефекти анімації не заважають сприйняттю, а акцентують увагу на найважливіших моментах доповіді;
- текст легко читається (мінімальний розмір шрифту 20 — напівжирний);
- фон, колір тексту та діаграм пасують і відповідають правилу 3 основних кольорів ( червоний, жовтий і синій) та їх відтінків;
- шаблон оформлення – однаковий для всіх слайдів презентації.

Відповідно до робочої програми з іноземної мови студенти 2 курсів у 4 семестрі мають підготувати презентацію з теми “My Favourite Hotel”. Над підготовкою та захистом

презентації можна працювати одноосібно або у мінігрупах (2-3 студенти). Презентація як форма роботи дає можливість покращити ораторські вміння студентів та відчутти професіоналом у своїй галузі.

### **Орієнтовний план презентації з теми “My Future Company”**

- 1. Привітання. Знайомство з аудиторією.**
- 2. Опис готелю. Розташування**
- 3. Опис послуг готелю. Ціни**
- 4. Перспективи відпочинку (лікування, відновлення) у готелі**
- 5. Завершальне слово.**

## **IX. Змістовий модуль «Компанія. Інформація про галузевий під розподіл»**

### **Практичне заняття № 1**

#### **Тема: Типи компаній**

1. Читання, переклад та переказ тексту. Виконання після текстових вправ.

#### **Company Types in Ukraine**

**Ltd.** Company is a business organization selling goods or services. The most popular business legal form in Ukraine is Ltd. This type of companies is registered on a standard chart and in the earliest possible dates. The founders of Ltd. can be natural persons or/and legal persons (residents or/and non-residents). Thus founders do not carry responsibility for a company and actions of its public servants, and their possible losses are limited to the size of part in share capital. Limited companies can conduct practically any types of activity, including licensed. Alike types of companies in Europe is GMBH (in Germany, Switzerland, Austria) and Ltd. (in England). From recent time, the Ukrainian legislation does not select CFI (company with foreign investments) (no less than 10 % foreign capital) and FC (foreign company), as a separate legal form of business too.

**Joint-stock company.** Joint-stock companies in Ukraine can be public (PJSC) and private (PrJSC) types. This type of companies has a great number of analogues in the whole world. Mainly, JSC are created for a bank, insurance and other financial types of activity, and also for organization of activity of large production capacities and enterprises with the closed loop of production.

**Representative office.** It is separately possible to select such form of business in Ukraine, as a representative office of foreign company. Status of representative offices allows to get the row of additional tax and custom deductions, and also to use other advantages for work in Ukraine.

#### **Types of Companies in the USA and Great Britain**

In the United States a limited company with limited liability is called **a corporation**. In Great Britain «corporation» has another meaning. It is not a limited company but a local government body. A public Corporation in Great Britain is an organization that operates the nationalizing branch of industry and belongs to the government.

**A company** is a body corporate created by royal charter or by a specific Act of Parliament. A Company will not exist until it has received its certificate of incorporation. Incorporation is the act of forming a company by carrying out the necessary legal formalities. A Company is a legal person separate and distinct from the people who own it, usually with limited liability.

Liability of members may be limited by shares, or by guarantee, or may be unlimited. Where the word «limited» does not appear, the organization is not a company in the legal sense. The phrase «one-man company» is often used to describe a small private company, where control is effectively in the hands of a person. By law there must always be more than one member. In the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 1985 there are three classes of companies:

1. a limited private company;
2. an unlimited private company;
3. a public limited company.

#### **Ex .1. Translate these sentences into English.**

1. Для того щоб зареєструвати компанію, засновники складають її статут і реєструють

його в державній установі.

2. Відмінності між компаніями з обмеженою відповідальністю закритого і відкритого типів у США незначні.

3. У Великобританії для малих компаній встановлено нижчі корпоративні податки.

4. Згідно з корпоративним актом у Великобританії існує три типи компаній: приватна компанія з обмеженою відповідальністю, приватна компанія з необмеженою відповідальністю, відкрите акціонерне товариство.

5. Відповідальність членів компанії за її борги може бути обмеженою або вкладеним ними капіталом, або гарантіями партнерів.

6. Зареєстрована компанія є юридичною особою і може бути або компанією з обмеженою відповідальністю відкритого типу, або приватною компанією.

7. Після назви корпорації ставлять літери Inc. Це означає, що така компанія зареєстрована як корпорація.

### **Ex. 2. Answer the questions.**

1) What is the main difference between a corporation in Great Britain and the United States?

2) What is «incorporation»? When can we speak about a corporation as a legal entity?

3) What are the principal characteristics of a company limited by shares and guarantee?

4) How many classes of companies do you know? Name them.

5) What are the peculiarities of a public limited company?

6) How did the Companies Act define a private company?

7) What types of private companies are you familiar with? Describe them.

8) What are the advantages of private companies?

9) What do you know about an exempt private company?

### **2. Робота над повторенням граматичного матеріалу**

#### **Revision**

Answer the questions and do the exercises after them.

1. Назвіть англійські голосні: монофтонги та дифтонги. Назвіть типи складів в англійській мові, правила читання їх. Наведіть приклади.

2. Наведіть приклади буквосполучень та правила їх читання.

### **Ex.1. Read the following word combinations. Transcribe them if it necessary. Mind your pronunciation.**

Pepper pot, to buy a big bottle of beer, first floor, closed door, a black coffee cup, going to England again, at the same time, an apartment in the centre of London, sleeping and dreaming, in the front of the photograph, a lovely view, biscuits and ice-cream, to be chosen for the prize, a path through the thick woods, this thing is theirs, sheets and shirts, Helen's husband, to read a rhyme, would you like?, a librarian in a public library, away from Washington, few years, chicken chops, a manager at the agency, English weather, let them, a sad man with a camera, a doctor in the hospital, stop talking, naughty audience, to learn Turkish, another parasol, make a mistake, an awful joke, snow in October, quiet as mice, a town on the mountain, her boyfriend Roy, nearly in tears, upstairs and downstairs, for sure, curious tourists.

3. Чи є порядок слів в англійській мові сталим? Що називається прямим порядком слів в англійському стверджувальному реченні? Наведіть приклади.

4. Який порядок слів називається інверсійним? Які типи речень вимагають інверсійного порядку слів? Проілюструйте свою відповідь прикладами.

### **Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using given words. Follow the sentence structure.**

**Наприклад:** goes / to school / every morning / Andy.

**Andy goes to school every morning.**

1. take / photos / they / every Monday.

2. goes / every day / she / to school.

3. football / Eric / after school / plays.

4. is making / he / at the moment / breakfast.

5. to the club / the girls / go / on Saturdays.

5. Коли вживається неозначений артикль та які дві форми він має?
6. Який артикль вживається перед іменником, що називає особу за її професією?
7. Про що свідчить наявність означеного артикля перед словом *teacher*?
8. Який артикль вживається перед іменником-предикативом? Наведіть приклад.
9. Напишіть 10 сталих словосполучень в яких вживається неозначений артикль.
10. Який артикль вживається перед іменниками: 1) що означають предмети, єдині в своєму роді; 2) не окремий предмет, а весь клас у цілому; 3) з назвами речовин; 4) з абстрактними іменниками та з власними іменниками.

**Ex. 3 Insert articles where necessary.**

His wife is... doctor who treated my sister. 2. July is ... seventh month of the year. 3. It is ... Indian film. 4. It is ... film we discussed yesterday. 5. ...cow is ... domestic animal. 6. ...carrot is ... vegetable. 7. ... carp is ... fish. 8. The importance of ... Chemistry for man is great. 9. ... air is invisible. 10. We were in ... Carpathians last year.

**Ex. 4. Fill in the missing articles (a, the, -), where it is necessary.**

(1) \_\_\_ little girl was sitting on (2) \_\_\_ front porch when (3) \_\_\_ stranger came up to the gate. He tried to open it but (4) \_\_\_ gate wouldn't open. 'Is your mother at home, little one?' asked (5) \_\_\_ stranger. "Yes, sir, she's always at home," said (6) \_\_\_ child. (7) \_\_\_ stranger jumped over (8) \_\_\_ gate and rang (9) \_\_\_ doorbell. There was no answer. He rang it several times more, and waited. (10) \_\_\_ door remained closed. Somewhat angry, he turned to (11) \_\_\_ child and said: "Didn't you say your mother was at home?" "Yes, and I'm sure she is," replied (12) \_\_\_ girl. "Then why doesn't she answer my ring, I wonder!" "I think she will, sir, when you reach our house," replied (13) \_\_\_ girl. We live (14) \_\_\_ four doors down (15) \_\_\_ street".

**3. Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням.**

- I. Вставте пропущені букви у словах першого абзацу.
- II. Виберіть та вставте запропоновані у дужках слова (*specialize, monitor, occupational, stress, caregivers, governments, agencies*) у другому абзаці.
- III. У третьому абзаці підкресліть правильну граматичну форму.
- IV. Складіть план до тексту. V. Поставте 10 запитань до тексту.
- VI. Напишіть анотацію.

From The Daily Telegraph

04.05.2010

**Family Social Worker**

By Martin Bashir

Job Duties. Family social workers work to 1) *impr\_\_ve* the social and psychological 2) *behavi\_\_r* of children and their families. By providing social services and assistance, they 3) *at\_\_empt* to increase the well-being of children, as well as increase their academic progress. Some work with single parents, while others arrange for adoptions or locate foster homes for children who have been 4) *ab\_\_ndoned* or neglected. They often work in the school system, helping children deal with such issues as teen 5) *pre\_\_nancy*, misbehavior, and 6) *truanc\_\_y*. They work with teachers, giving advice on how to deal with 7) *chal\_\_enging* children in the classroom.

Some family social workers 1) \_\_\_\_\_ in working with senior citizens, organizing support groups for 2) \_\_\_\_\_ or for children of seniors. They may give advice to the elderly concerning housing, transportation, and long-term care. They 3) \_\_\_\_\_ these services for their clients. Family social workers may also work with employees who are experiencing job-related 4) \_\_\_\_\_ or challenges. They most often work in individual and family service 5) \_\_\_\_\_, schools or local 6) \_\_\_\_\_. They are often referred to as child welfare workers, child protective services social workers, 7) \_\_\_\_\_ social workers, or gerontology social workers.

Job Skills. Those interested 1) (*for, in*) becoming family social workers should 2) (*have, has*) a number of desirable traits. They need 3) (*be, to be*) very emotionally stable and mature.

They must be able to handle a high degree of 4) (*responsibility, most responsibility*). They should have the ability to work on an independent basis without supervision. They need to be able to work well in a team 5) (*setted, setting*) and get along with coworkers. And they need to be able 6) (-, *to*) inspire trust and respect in their clients.

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## **Практичне заняття № 2**

**Тема: Планування діяльності підприємства. Пошук роботи. Резюме.**

Task 1. Think and say: «What do you know about the structure of a company? »

Task 2. Read, translate and retell the following text.

### **The Structure of a Company**

Organization structure in business is very important. People in a company, its employees hold different positions. The relationship between those employees with different positions makes organization structure. At present, most firms are divided into their major parts:

- capital (shareholders);
- management;
- labour.

Let us take a typical company. A director is a senior manager. He sets up the Board of Directors under the authority of the President. The Board decides what company policy and expenditure must be. The chief executive officer (CEO) is the link between the Board and the senior management. As for middle managers, they run departments of a firm. They account to the senior management for their area of the work done.

There is a difference between executive directors and non-executive ones. The directors who run their firm on day-to-day basis are called executive directors. Those who sit on the Board and do not run the firm directly are called non-executive directors. In modern American English, they use also the term inside directors for executive and outside directors for non-executive ones.

Task 3. Read and discuss the text.

### **The Kind of Job You Want**

The first step in a successful search for a job is to decide on the kind of job you want and the kind you are qualified for. This means that first you should answer the questions "What can I do well?" and "What do I really want to do?" Begin with thinking about the work you can do. Include work you have been trained to do, work you have actually done, and work you enjoy doing. Therefore, you have to answer some questions.

- Do you like to work with your hands?
- Do you like to work outdoors?
- Do you like to work with others?

Next, talk to as many people as possible about your job interests and concerns. Talk to your friends, neighbours, and your family or relatives. These contacts may help you to get more information about different jobs; to form a "network" of people interested in helping you; to find people who work (or who know people who work) in the area of your interest; each discussion will give you additional practice in expressing yourself.

Now when you know the kind of job you want, the next question to answer is "Where can I find that job?" People use many methods of finding a job. They answer job

advertisements (want ads), or apply directly to employers. Of course, some methods are better than the others.

Task 4. Read, translate and try to identify your interests.

1. What are you looking for: money, power, prestige, security, travel opportunities, spare time?
2. How important are the salary, environment, benefits, and job stability?
3. Do you enjoy working with people, information, or things?
4. Is it important to be your own boss?
5. What is your idea of a perfect job? A perfect boss? A perfect colleague?

Task 5. Write you resume

## 2. Робота над повторенням граматичного матеріалу. Revision

1. Як змінюються англійські прикметники та прислівники? Назвіть ступені порівняння прикметника (прислівника).
2. Утворіть ступені порівняння прикметників old, far.

### Ex.1. Answer the following questions and make the complete sentences.

1. Which is the highest mountain in the world?
2. Is the Black Sea deeper than the Caspian Sea?
3. Which is the shortest month in the year?
4. Is Chemistry more difficult than Physics?
5. It was (good) meal I've ever had.
6. The Russian grammar is (difficult) than the English one.
7. Friendship is (strong) than steel.
8. (Long) day has an end.
9. Health is (good) than wealth.
10. Where is it (beautiful), in the mountains or near the sea?

### Ex. 2. Choose the right answer.

1. Two people were seriously injured in the accident. (serious / seriously)
2. The driver of the car had serious injuries. (serious / seriously)
3. I think you behaved very \_\_\_\_\_. (selfish / selfishly)
4. Rose is \_\_\_\_\_ upset about losing her job. (terrible / terribly)
5. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ change in the weather. (sudden / suddenly)
6. Everybody at the party was \_\_\_\_\_ dressed. (colourful / colourfully)
7. Linda likes wearing \_\_\_\_\_ clothes. (colourful / colourfully)
8. Liz fell and hurt herself quite \_\_\_\_\_. (bad / badly)
9. Joe says he didn't do well at school because he was \_\_\_\_\_ taught. (bad / badly)
10. Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look \_\_\_\_\_. (safe / safely)

### Ex. 3. Complete the given sentences using the proper comparison form (older/more important etc.).

1. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere \_quieter? \_
  2. This coffee is very weak. I like it a bit ---.
  3. The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be ---.
  4. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be ---.
  5. The weather is too cold in this country. I'd like to live somewhere ---.
  6. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something ---.
  7. I was surprised how easy it was to use the computer. I thought it would be ---.
  8. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do ---.
  9. Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be ---.
  10. I was surprised we got here so quickly. I expected the journey to take ---.
3. Як утворюються кількісні та порядкові числівники. Яке слово вживається у складених числівниках перед десятками?
  4. В якому випадку числівники hundred, thousand, million мають закінчення -s у множині?
  5. Як утворюються порядкові числівники. Назвіть винятки.
  6. Як позначаються номери сторінок, розділів, частин книг, актів, розміри одягу?
  7. Як прочитати число, якщо ціла частина дорівнює нулю?
  8. Прочитайте числа  $\frac{1}{2}$  і  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 1,5 і  $3\frac{4}{5}$ ,  $4\frac{2}{3}$  і  $4\frac{2}{5}$ .

### Ex. 4. Insert the numeral (quantitative or ordinal).

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ months in a year.
2. January is \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.



3. May is \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ months in winter.
5. December is \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year and \_\_\_\_\_ month of winter.
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ days in a week: \_\_\_\_\_ one is Monday, \_\_\_\_\_ one is Tuesday, \_\_\_\_\_ one is Wednesday, \_\_\_\_\_ one is Thursday, \_\_\_\_\_ one is Friday, \_\_\_\_\_ one is Saturday and \_\_\_\_\_ one is Sunday.
7. Sunday is \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week in England and \_\_\_\_\_ one in Russia.
8. Monday is \_\_\_\_\_ day in Russia and \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain.
9. There are \_\_\_\_\_ hours in a day, \_\_\_\_\_ minutes in an hour and \_\_\_\_\_ seconds in a minute.
10. September, April, June and November have \_\_\_\_\_ days. All the rest have \_\_\_\_\_ except February.

### **Практичне заняття № 3**

**Тема: Планування власного бізнесу. Співбесіда.**

**Read, translate and retell the following text**

A business (also known as a company, enterprise, and firm) is a legally recognized organization designed to provide goods or services, or both, to consumers, businesses and governmental entities. Businesses are predominant in capitalist economies. Most businesses are privately owned. A business is typically formed to earn profit that will increase the wealth of its owners and grow the business itself. Businesses can also be formed not-for-profit or be state-owned.

The etymology of "business" relates to the state of being busy either as an individual or society as a whole, doing commercially viable and profitable work. The term "business" has at least three usages, depending on the scope — the singular usage (above) to mean a particular company or corporation, the generalized usage to refer to a particular market sector, such as "the music business" and compound forms such as agribusiness, or the broadest meaning to include all activity by the community of suppliers of goods and services. However, the exact definition of business, like much else in the philosophy of business, is a matter of debate and complexity of meanings.

*Look through the plan of the job interview. Can you give any other advice to a candidate?*

Before the interview:

1. Find out all you can about the company.
2. Find out the interviewer's name and office phone number.
3. Find out where the interview is held.
4. Find out how to get there and how long it will take you to get there.
5. Make sure you know what the job involves.
6. Dress to look clean and neat.

During the interview:

1. Arrive early. Call ahead if you're delayed.
2. Try to smile and show confidence.
3. Ask questions and show interest in the job.
4. Be polite, listen carefully, and speak clearly.

“Don'ts”:

1. Don't panic, even if faced by more than one person. (Breathe deeply and remember all your good points.)
2. Don't slouch or look bored. (Stand and sit straight, make eye contact.)
3. Don't smoke or chew gum.
4. Don't give one-word answer or say you don't care what you do.

#### **1. Робота над граматичним матеріалом. Revision.**

1. Як утворюється множина іменника в англійській мові? Назвіть винятки.

2. Назвіть правила утворення множини іменників для слів латинського та грецького походження.

**Ex.1. Give the plural of the following nouns if they have it.**

Mouse, house, potato, knife, foot, man, furniture, sheep, news, country.

3. Як утворити присвійний відмінок іменника.

**Ex.2. Write these word combinations in the possessive form.**

The son of the king, the dresses of the girls, the watch of my brother, the rooms of the men, the car of John. the course of the wind, the voice of the beautiful girl.

4. Як вживається займенник *it*?

5. Як перекладається український присвійний займенник *свій*?

6. Створіть таблицю відповідностей особових та зворотних займенників.

**Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using given pronouns (myself/yourself/ourselves or me/you/us і т.д.)**

1. Julia had a great holiday. She enjoyed herself.

2. It's not my fault. You can't blame \_\_\_\_\_.

3. What I did was really bad. 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. You must meet Sarah. I'll introduce \_\_\_\_\_ to her.

7. Don't worry about us. We can look after \_\_\_\_\_.

8. I gave them a key to our house so that they could let \_\_\_\_\_ in.

9. I didn't want anybody to see the letters, so I burned \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Am so glad to meet you! Let me introduce \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Назвіть взаємні займенники та складіть 5 речень з ними за спеціальністю.

8. Назвіть питальні займенники. Складіть запитання використовуючи всі питальні займенники.

9. Чи є різниця у вживанні неозначених займенників somebody/ anybody, somebody/something, somebody/ somewhere, somebody/ some, somebody/ everybody?

10. Коли вживаються кількісні займенники many, much, few, little, a few, a little?

**Ex. 4. Answer the following questions.**

Can any of your friends speak German? 6. Have you read any English books this year? 7. Did you receive any letters yesterday? 8. Did you invite anybody to your last birthday party? 9. Is there anything in your pocket now? 10. Did you find anybody in your group when you came to university today?

**Ex. 5. Fill in the blanks with *few, little, a few, a little*.**

1. I couldn't buy the coat because I had ... money left. 2. Let us buy some ice-cream, I have ... money left. 3. ... pupils speak English as well as she does. 4. There were very ... people in the streets. 5. We can't play because we have too ... time. 6. Give me ... apples. 7. They spent ... days in the country and then returned to Kyiv. 8. Ask Ann to help you to translate the text; she knows French ... 9. Mary works hard at her English. She makes ... mistakes in her speech. 10. Can you lend me ... money?

**Ex. 6. Put in *much/many/few/little* (one word only).**

1. She isn't very popular. She has \_\_\_ friends.

2. Ann is very busy these days. She has \_\_\_\_\_ free time.

3. Did you take \_\_\_\_\_ photographs when you were on holiday?

4. I'm not very busy today. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ to do.

5. This is a very modern city. There are \_\_\_\_\_ old buildings.

6. The weather has been very dry recently. We've had \_\_\_\_\_ rain.

7. 'Do you know Rome?' 'No. I haven't been there for \_\_\_\_\_ years.'

8. I use the phone \_\_\_\_\_ at work.

9. There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ traffic this morning.

10. You need \_\_\_\_\_ money to travel round the world

## Практичне заняття № 4

### Тема: Партнерство. Співробітництво. Ділові листи. Ділова кореспонденція.

Task 1. Think and say: «What is the main difference between partnership and cooperation? What other cooperative systems do you know?»

Task 2. Read, translate and retell the following text.

**Partnership.** A partnership is an arrangement where entities and/or individuals agree to cooperate to advance their interests. A partnership is formed between one or more businesses in which partners (owners) co-labor to achieve and share profits or losses. Non-profit organizations, for example, may partner together to increase the likelihood of each achieve their mission. Partnerships also occur at personal levels, such as when two or more individuals agree to domicile together.

**Cooperation** is the process of working or acting together, which can be accomplished by both intentional and non-intentional agents. In its simplest form it involves things working in harmony, side by side, while in its more complicated forms, it can involve something as complex as the inner workings of a human being or even the social patterns of a nation. It is the alternative to working separately in competition.

**Cooperative systems.** Cooperation, more formally speak is how the components of a system work together to achieve the global properties. Examples can be found all around us. The components in a cell work together to keep it living. Cells work together and communicate to produce multicultural organisms. Organisms form food chains and ecosystems. People form families, gangs, cities and nations. Neurons create thought and consciousness. Atoms cooperate in a simple way, by combining to make up molecules. Understanding the mechanisms that create cooperating agents in a system is one of the most important and least well understood phenomena in nature, though there has not been a lack of effort.

Task 3. Read, translate the following text. Write your business letter

#### **Seven Steps in Planning a Business Letter**

1. Write down your aim: Why are you writing this letter?
2. Assemble all the relevant information and documents.
3. Arrange the points in order of importance. Make rough notes.
4. Write an outline and check it through, considering these questions:
  - Have you left any important points out?
  - Can the order of presentation be made clear?
  - Have you included anything that is not relevant?
5. Write a first draft, leaving space for additions and changes.
6. Revise your first draft by considering these questions:
  - Information: - Does it cover all the essential points?
  - Is it correct, relevant and complete?
  - English: - Are the grammar, spelling and punctuation correct?
  - Style: - Does it look attractive?
  - Does it sound natural and sincere?
  - Is it the kind of letter you would like to receive yourself?
  - Is it clear, concise and courteous?
  - Will it give the right impression?
7. Write, type or dictate your final version.

*Look through the structure of a business letter*

#### **Structure of the Letter**

1. Sender's address / Date.
2. Inside address (receiver's address).
3. Attention line.
4. Salutation.
5. Body of the letter.

6. Complimentary close.

7. Signature.

## 2. Робота над граматичним матеріалом. Revision.

1. В якому випадку в Present Ind до інфінітива додається закінчення -s або -es?

2. Як утворюється питальна і заперечна форми в Present Indefinite?

### Ex. 1. Open the brackets putting the verb into the correct form.

1. Julie doesn't drink (not /drink) tea very often.

2. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (the banks /close) here?

3. I've got a computer, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not /use) it much.

4. 'Where \_\_\_\_\_ (Martin /come) from?' 'He's Scottish.'

5. 'What \_\_\_\_\_ (you /do)?' 'I'm an electrician.'

6. It \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me an hour to get to work. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (it / take) you?

7. Look at this sentence. What \_\_\_\_\_ (this word / mean)?

8. David isn't very fit. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / do) any sport.

9. The earth \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) round the sun.

10. Rice \_\_\_\_\_ (not/grow) in Britain.

3. Яку роль відіграють дієслова to be, to have у побудові англійських речень?

4. Коли вживається Past Indefinite? Наведіть приклади речень з Past Indefinite.

5. Чи вживається Future Indefinite у підрядних реченнях часу й умови?

6. Назвіть скорочені форми відповідей у запереченнях в Future Indefinite.

### Ex. 2. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets.

1. Devonshire is a very lovely country when it ... rain (don't; doesn't). 2. What ... you want to know, Inspector (do, does)? 3. I ... in that story for a minute (don't believe/ doesn't believe).

4. His wife ... a headache and has gone to lie down (have; has). 5. Well, they ... a very nice young couple (seem; seems) 6. She ... an excellent secretary (is,am,are). 7. Lucy and I ... there two years ago (is/are/was/were).

### Ex. 3. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Future Indefinite or the Present Indefinite.

1 Jane will look after her little brother till her mother (come) back. 2. We (to go) to the theatre the day after tomorrow if we (to get) tickets. 3. As soon as the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils will stand up. 4. Wait for me till I (return). 5. We (not to go) on an excursion tomorrow, if the weather (to be) nasty.

7. В якому випадку вживаються часи групи Continuous?

8. Що означає дієслово *to go* у Present Continuous з інфінітивом іншого дієслова в реченні?

9. Назвіть випадки вживання Past Continuous. Наведіть приклади.

10. Як утворюється Future Continuous? Яку дію виражає?

11. Назвіть дієслова, які не вживаються в Continuous.

### Ex. 4. Define whether the underlined words are used carefully. Correct the mistakes.

1. Water <u>boils</u> at 100 degrees Celsius.	<b>OK</b>
2. The water <u>boils</u> . Can you turn it off?	<b>is boiling</b>
3. Look! That man <u>tries</u> to open the door of your car.	
4. Can you hear those people? What <u>do</u> they <u>talk</u> about?	
5. The moon <u>goes</u> round the earth in about 27 days.	
6. I must go now. It <u>gets</u> late.	
7. I usually <u>go</u> to work by car.	
8. "Hurry up! It's time to leave." "OK, I <u>come</u> ."	
9. I hear you've got a new job. How do you get on?	
10. Paul is never late. He's always <u>getting</u> to work on time	

### Ex. 5. Translate into English.

1. Не заходьте до тієї аудиторії. Там студенти нашої групи складають екзамен. 2. Що ви збираєтеся робити? Я поясню їм це правило. 3. Вони тренуються двічі на тиждень. 4. Я побачив тебе, коли ти біг вулицею. Куди ти поспішав? 5. Я увійшов до кімнати, увімкнув світло і почав виконувати домашні завдання. 6. Які іноземні мови ви знаєте? Я знаю англійську. 7. Я думаю, що ви напишете мені, коли приїдете в Лондон. 8. Якщо погода бда хороша, ми поїдемо на екскурсію. 9. Куди ти йдеш? – Я йду в бібліотеку. 10. Що вона робила, коли ви прийшли до неї? – Вона вчила англійську.

### Модуль самостійної роботи:

1. Підготувати презентацію з теми «My Future Company».
2. Словник-мінімум (фахова лексика).

### Загальні рекомендації до презентації проектної роботи

**Основна мета** презентації – це забезпечення стислого та наочного подання основних результатів проектної роботи. При створенні презентації студент повинен вирішити два важливих **завдання**:

1. Створити короткий анотований конспект свого виступу.
2. Викласти в усній формі результати дослідження та їх основні положення.

При розробці презентації рекомендується дотримуватися таких **вимог**:

- тривалість доповіді 7—10 хв.;
- максимальна кількість слайдів не повинна перевищувати 10 шт.;
- доповідь студента доповнює інформацію на слайді, а не дублює її;
- ефекти анімації не заважають сприйняттю, а акцентують увагу на найважливіших моментах доповіді;
- текст легко читається (мінімальний розмір шрифту 20 — напівжирний);
- фон, колір тексту та діаграм пасують і відповідають правилу 3 основних кольорів ( червоний, жовтий і синій) та їх відтінків;
- шаблон оформлення – однаковий для всіх слайдів презентації.

Відповідно до робочої програми з іноземної мови студенти 3 курсів у 5 семестрі мають підготувати презентацію з теми “My Future Company”. Над підготовкою та захистом презентації можна працювати одноосібно або у мінігрупах (2-3 студенти). Направленість діяльності уявної компанії студента має бути пов’язана із його спеціальністю, що дає змогу перевірити не лише загальний рівень іншомовної підготовки студента, а й знання з іноземної (англійської) мови за професійним спрямуванням. Крім того, презентація як форма роботи дає можливість покращити ораторські вміння студентів та відчутти професіоналом у своїй галузі.

### **Орієнтовний план презентації з теми “My Future Company”**

6. **Привітання. Знайомство з аудиторією.**
7. **Опис компанії. Посадові обов’язки.** Студент розповідає про структуру компанії, подає інформацію про посади та обов’язки всіх співробітників.
8. **Опис проектів компанії.** Студент детально представляє сферу інтересів компанії (виробництво продукції, торгівля, продаж, надання послуг і т .і).
9. **Перспективи розвитку компанії.** Студент окреслює можливі перспективи розвитку компанії (започаткування нових проектів, залучення інвестицій, участь у благодійних організаціях (фондах)).
10. **Завершальне слово.** Подяка присутнім за увагу та запрошення до співпраці.

### Критерії оцінювання презентації

КРИТЕР	Критерій	Критерії	Максимальна кількість балів
	Зміст	Питання розкриті (відповідає темі). Ідеї подано у логічній послідовності.	

РІІ ОЦІН ЮВАН НЯ ПРЕЗЕ НТАЦІЇ		Робота містить достовірну та доречну інформацію.		
	Грамо тність	Відсутність грубих орфоепічних, орфографічних та граматичних помилок.	30	
		Дотримано стиль презентації (ділова лексика, емоційно-забарвлені слова, риторичні запитання, звертання до аудиторії, окличні речення).		
	Оформ лення	Презентація інформативна, точна, цілісна.		
		Фон, текст, кольори допомагають розкривати тему, не відволікають від сприйняття презентації (див. <a href="http://studway.com.ua/u-stili-dzen/">http://studway.com.ua/u-stili-dzen/</a> .)	20	
Загальна кількість балів			100	

- 1. Вимоги до написання словника за фахом.** Обсяг словника 50-100 слів. У словнику обов'язково вказується транскрипція слів, переклад, а також можливі словосполучення.

## **Х. Змістовий модуль „Вирішення питань професійного та академічного характеру”**

### **Практичне заняття № 1. Тема: Стан та перспективи розвитку галузі.**

#### **1. Читання, переклад та переказ тексту. Виконання після текстових вправ.**

#### **Internet Facts**

The prototype for the Internet was created in the sixties by the US Defense Department. To ensure that communication could be kept open in the event of a nuclear attack, it created a computer network known as Arpanet — the Advanced Research Project Agency Network. The first attempt to connect two computers and allow them to communicate with one another was made by researchers at the University of California in Los Angeles and the Stanford Research Institute on 20 October 1969. The first people to coin the term 'internet' were two scientists, Vinton Cerf (known as 'father of the Internet') and his collaborator Bob Kahn, who in 1974 devised a means by which data could be transmitted across a global-network of computers. An Oxford graduate, Tim Berners-Lee, set up the first 'www server' (a Server receives and sends messages) to store the archive of the European Particle Physics Laboratory in Switzerland. The first e-mail ever sent was in 1972 between computers in two American universities. The most frequently used search word on the net is "sex", typed in 1,550,000 times every month.

A news website contains as much information as a person of the 18th century could learn. According to the researcher Marting Gilbert from university of Southern California, 18th century person could master no more than 50 books in a lifetime. Whereas today, an average person is able to absorb the information stored in 600 000 books. Hong Kong is the world's fastest internet place. It has blazing fast internet, an average peak speed of 54.1 megabits per seconds. At this speed you can download HD movie in about 4 minutes.

The first electronic smiley appeared in 1979 when Kevin McKenzie tried expressing his emotion by electronic means. The very first electronic look like -) then 3 years later Scott Fahlman added colon “:-)” and it took form 😊- as we use to do now a days. Today 81% of emails are spam. And what interesting facts about Internet do you know?

#### **Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням:**

1. Complete the story with the correct forms of the words in brackets
2. Write the annotation

## Stress

By Jim Carper

Stress is one of the most studied areas of psychology, mainly because it is such a big problem in our society. Stress is omnipresent, we are 25 \_\_\_\_\_ (exposed, exposing) to it in every sphere of our lives. Long-term stress 26 \_\_\_\_\_ (suppresses, suppressing) the action of the body's immune system, making us more vulnerable to colds, infections and more serious illnesses. It can 27 \_\_\_\_\_ (make, makes) us more liable to contract heart disease. Long-term stress also makes us very jumpy and alert, to potential threats.

One of the main sources of stress in our lives 28 \_\_\_\_\_ (are, is) the constantly increasing pace of life. However, the myth of faster-is-better really turns against us, as we never see the hours we have 29 \_\_\_\_\_ (saving, saved) because we pack them with new activities. People 30 \_\_\_\_\_ (are driven, have driven) by a desire to achieve success and become extremely frustrated when their plans fail. Another social group liable to stress is students. The fear of bad marks and exams is emotionally devastating for young people. Exams 31 \_\_\_\_\_ (be, are) a real horror for many students. They are accompanied by a sense of uncertainty and the powerlessness 32 \_\_\_\_\_ (to control, controlling) the situation. Exams are great anxiety-makers.

Psychologists and doctors 33 \_\_\_\_\_ (to suggest, suggest) different coping strategies to lower the level of stress. Some of these are physical ones. Some coping strategies, though, are cognitive, they involve controlling one's personal thinking. One of the most popular methods used 34 \_\_\_\_\_ (to diminish, diminished) stress is visualisation. By concentrating only on positive thoughts the person 35 \_\_\_\_\_ (refusing, refuses) to entertain doubts and ideas which would 36 \_\_\_\_\_ (add, adding) to the level of stress which they are experiencing.

### Робота над граматичним матеріалом. Revision.

1. Назвіть випадки вживання Present Perfect.

2. З якими числівниками в реченні найчастіше вживається Present Perfect. Наведіть приклад.

Ex. 1. Read the situations and write sentences. Use the following verbs:  
**arrive break fall go up grow improve leave lose**

1. Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.	<u>He has lost his key.</u>
2. Margaret can't walk and her leg is in plaster.	She _____
3. Last week the bus fare was 80 pence. Now it is 90.	The bus fare _____
4. Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is better.	Her English _____
5. Dan didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard.	He _____
6. This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it.	The letter _____
7. The temperature was 20 degrees. Now it is only 12.	The _____
8. What time is David leaving?	He _____ already.
9. Is Sue coming to the cinema with us?	No, she _____ already _____ this film.
10. Do you know where Julia is?	Yes, I _____ just _____ her.

3. Яким чином утворюється форма Past Perfect. Чи вживається вона для вираження минулої дії, що вже закінчилася до певного моменту в минулому. Яким чином це позначається у реченні?

**Ex. 2. Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.**

1. You went to Sue's house, but she wasn't there.  
(she / go / out) She had gone out.
  2. You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn't the same as before.  
(it / change / a lot) \_\_\_\_\_
  3. I invited Rachel to the party, but she couldn't come.  
(she/ arrange / to do something else) \_\_\_\_\_
  4. You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late.  
(the film / already / begin) \_\_\_\_\_
  5. It was nice to see Dan again after such a long time.  
(I / not / see / him for five years) \_\_\_\_\_
  6. I offered Sue something to eat, but she wasn't hungry.  
(she / just / have / breakfast) \_\_\_\_\_
  7. The man sitting next to you on the plane was very nervous. It was his first flight.  
(he/ never/ flown/had/ before) \_\_\_\_\_
  8. A woman walked into the room. She was a complete stranger to me.  
(I/never/seen/her/had /before) \_\_\_\_\_
  9. Sam played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it; it was his first game.  
(Sam/never/had/before/played) \_\_\_\_\_
  10. Last year we went to Denmark. It was our first time there.  
(had/we/been/never/there/before) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Наведіть 5 пар прикладів речень у формі Future Perfect та Future Simple. Поясніть.

**Ex. 3. Open the brackets using Future Indefinite or Future Perfect.**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ the new film tomorrow. (watch)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework by the time you come home. (do)
3. They hope he \_\_\_\_\_ all the exams by the end of June. (pass)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ here again? (come)
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ take your words seriously next time! (not)
6. The police \_\_\_\_\_ here before we finish. (arrive)
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ everything when she sees me. (understand)
8. By that time the train \_\_\_\_\_ without us. (leave)
9. All the preparations \_\_\_\_\_ finished before the weekend. (to be)
10. I am sure we \_\_\_\_\_ to an agreement by the end of our meeting. (come)

5. Чи виражають часи групи Perfect Continuous, як і часи групи Continuous дію в її розвитку як процес. Яким чином вони пов'язані з часами групи Perfect?

**Ex. 4. Open the brackets using Present Perfect Continuous**

1. He (to try) to solve this problem for several months till now but he hasn't found a solution yet.
2. She (to teach) at school for twenty years.
3. Mr. Smith (to work) in his room since early morning.
4. The children (to sleep) for six hours.
5. John is in his room, he (to sit) there since the morning.
6. For 2 hours now we (to talk) and we haven't come to any conclusion yet.
7. I (to look) for it for half an hour and I can't find it.
8. Look, your brother (to dance) with that red-haired girl since she came into the room.
9. The telephone (to ring) for five minutes, why don't you answer.
10. He (to come) here day after day for years.

6. Як утворюються часи групи Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous?

**Ex. 5. Put the verb into the most suitable form, past continuous (I was doing), past perfect (I had done) or past perfect continuous (I had been doing).**

1. It was very noisy next door. Our neighbors were having (have) a party.
2. We were good friends. We had known (know) each other for years.
3. John and I went for a walk. I had difficulty keeping up with him because he \_\_\_\_\_



(walk) so fast.

4. Sue was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She \_\_\_\_\_ (run).

5. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table with their mouths full. They \_\_\_\_\_ (eat).

6. When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table and talking. Their mouths were empty, but their stomachs were full. They \_\_\_\_\_ (eat).

7. Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for his contact lens.

8. When I arrived, Kate \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me. She was annoyed with me because I was late and she \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for a long time.

9. I was sad when I sold my car. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) it for a very long time.

10. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) for more than 24 hours

### **Література:**

1. Барановська Т.В. Граматика англійської мови. Збірник вправ: [навч. посіб.] / Т.В. Барановська – [2-ге вид.] – К.: ТОВ “ВП Логос-М», 2007. – 384с.

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### **Практичне заняття № 2**

**Тема: Сучасна людина і комп’ютер. Сучасні засоби зв’язку.**

#### **1. Read the texts and discuss them.**

**What modern means of communication do you know? Prepare a speech about one of them.**

#### **Internet in the Modern Life**

The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundreds of millions of users all over the world and helps us to communicate with each other. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest and safest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the net will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology was called packet switching.

Invention of modems, special devices allowing your computer to send the information through the telephone line, has opened doors to the Internet for millions of people. Most of the Internet host computers are in the United States of America. It is clear that the accurate number of users can be counted fairly approximately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet today, because there are hundreds of millions of users and their number is growing.

Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. They can do it either they are at home or in the internet clubs or at work. Other popular services are available on the Internet too. It is reading news, available on some dedicated news servers, telnet, FTP servers, etc.

In many countries, the Internet could provide businessmen with a reliable, alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems its own system of communications. Commercial users can communicate cheaply over the Internet with the rest of the world. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for international calls around the world, when you pay a good deal of money.

But saving money is only the first step and not the last one. There is a commercial use of this network and it is drastically increasing. Now you can work through the internet, gambling and playing through the net.

However, there are some problems. The most important problem is security. When you send an e-mail, your message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. Because of this, it is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet. But there are many encoding programs available. Not with-standing, these programs are not perfect and can easily be cracked.

Another big and serious problem of the net is control. Yes, there is no effective control in the Internet, because a huge amount of information circulating through the net. It is like a tremendous library and market together. In the future, the situation might change, but now we have what we have. It could be expressed in two words— an anarchist's dream.

## **2. Робота над граматичним матеріалом. Revision.**

1. Чому модальні дієслова називають недостатніми? Чим вони відрізняються від інших дієслів?

2. Які форми і еквіваленти має дієслово *can, must, may*? Створіть таблицю.

3. Скільки форм мають дієслова *should, ought* чим вони різняться.

### **Ex. 1. Complete the given sentences with *can/can't, must/mustn't, needn't, have to*:**

1. A: Is Jason at work today?

B: He ...*can't*... be. His car isn't in the car park.

2. A: I can't do my German homework. It's too difficult.

B: I'll help you. I.....speak German.

3. A: I'm going to watch television.

B: Alright, but you .....stay up too late.

4. A: We.....book a taxi to take us to the airport.

B: I'll do it now.

5. A: I didn't know Rachel was in the choir.

B: Oh yes. She.....sing beautifully.

6. A: Shall I cook dinner tonight?

B: No, you.....We're going to a restaurant.

7. A: Has Tim bought a car yet?

B: He.....have. I saw him on the bus yesterday.

8. A: She.....be very rich.

B: Yes. She's got a huge house and an expensive car.

9. A: I did the washing-up for you.

B: Oh, you.....have, but it was kind of you.

10. A: Would you like to come to my party on Saturday night?

B: I'd like to, but Mum says I .....visit my grandparents.

4. Дайте загальну характеристик неособовим формам дієслова.

### **Ex.2. Оберіть потрібну форму герундія або інфінітива:**

1 The teacher decided (accepting / to accept) the paper.

2 His father doesn't approve of his (going / to go) to Europe.

3 We found it very difficult (reaching / to reach) a decision.

4 Donna is interested in (to open / opening) a bar.

5 George has no intention of (to leave / leaving) the city now.

6 We are eager (to return / returning) to school in the fall.

7 She refused (to accept / accepting) the gift.

8 Mary pretended (to be / being) sick yesterday.

9 Carlos hopes (to finish / finishing) his thesis this year.

10 They agreed (to leave / leaving) early.

11 Herry shouldn't risk (to drive / driving) so fast

12 He demands (to know / knowing) what is going on.

13 She is looking forward (to return / to returning) to her country

**Ex. 3 Infinitive or Gerund? Put the verb in brackets in the right form, infinitive or -ing. Sometimes both are possible.**

1. I want \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a film on TV this evening.
2. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) from you soon. Best wishes, Peter.
3. When did you finish \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) the kitchen?
4. I began \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English when I was seven.
5. Some people like \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast in bed, but I don't.
6. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ (post) my letter!
7. We've decided \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married in the spring.
8. When she saw how I was dressed, she started \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh).
9. What do you want \_\_\_\_\_ (do) tonight?
10. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the theatre.

**Практичне заняття № 3**

**Тема: Реклама і суспільство.**

**1. Read the texts and discuss the text**

**Advertisement**

Although the average citizen is usually annoyed by all the advertisements printed in newspapers and magazines and the commercials broadcast on TV, the impact of the whole advertising industry on a single person is immense and plays a very important role in our lives. Advertising absorbs vast sums of money but it is useful to the community. What are the functions of advertisements? The first one to mention is to inform. A lot of the information people have about household devices, cars, building materials, electronic equipment, cosmetics, detergents and food is largely derived from the advertisements they read. Advertisements introduce them to new products or remind them of the existing ones. The second function is to sell. The products are shown from the best point of view and the potential buyer, on having entered the store, unconsciously chooses the advertised products. One buys this washing powder or this chewing gum, because the colorful TV commercials convince him of the best qualities of the product. Even cigarettes or sweets or alcohol are associated with the good values of human life such as joy, freedom, love and happiness, and just those associations make a person choose the advertised products. The aim of a good advertisement is to create a consumer demand to buy the advertised product or service. Children are good example as they usually want the particular kind of chocolate or toy or chewing-gum. Being naive they cannot evaluate objectively what is truthful and what is exaggerated and select the really good products unless they buy the goods and check for themselves. Thirdly, since the majority of advertisements are printed in our press we pay less for newspapers and magazines, also TV in most countries is cheap. The public advertising seen on street hoardings, railway stations and buildings makes people's life more joyful. Moreover, all those small ads in the press concerning "employment", "education" and "For sale and wanted" columns, help ordinary people to find a better job or a better employee, to sell or to buy their second-hand things and find services, or learn about educational facilities, social events such as, concerts, theatre plays, football matches, and to announce births, marriages and deaths. Thus despite our dissatisfaction when being bombarded by all the advertisers' information we must admit that they do perform a useful service to society, and advertisements are an essential part of our everyday life.

**Try to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the advertisement.**

**Try to advertise any goods you want.**

**Робота над граматичним матеріалом. Revision.**

1. Назвіть англійські прийменники. Які групи прийменників ви знаєте?

**Ex. 1. Fill in the blanks with these words: although, and, because, but, or, since, so, unless, until, when.**

1. Things were different \_\_\_\_\_ I was young.
2. I do it \_\_\_\_\_ I like it.
3. Let us wait here \_\_\_\_\_ the rain stops.

4. You cannot be a lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ you have a law degree.
5. That was years \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
6. She has not called \_\_\_\_\_ she left last week.
7. I saw him leaving an hour \_\_\_\_\_ two ago.
8. This is an expensive \_\_\_\_\_ very useful book.
9. We were getting tired \_\_\_\_\_ we stopped for a rest.
10. He was angry \_\_\_\_\_ he heard when happened.

2. Поясніть правило узгодження часів.

**Ex. 2. Open the brackets using The Sequence of Tenses.**

1. He said he (to leave) tomorrow morning.
2. She says she already (to find) this book.
3. He stopped and listened: the clock (to strike) five.
4. She said she (can) not tell me the right time, her watch (to be) wrong.
5. I asked my neighbor if he ever (to travel) by air before.
6. The policeman asked George where he (to run) so early.
7. They were told that the guide just (to go) out and (to be) back in ten minutes.
8. I knew they (to wait) for me at the metro station and I decided to hurry.
9. I didn't know that you already (to wind) up the clock.
10. I was afraid that the little girl (not to be) able to unlock the front door and (to go) upstairs to help her.

**Ex. 3. Convert into indirect speech.** 1. "I want to sit in the armchair," said the boy. 2. The secretary said to me: "The delegation arrived in Kyiv yesterday." 3. "Open the window, please," she said to me. 4. He said: "I shall light a fire and make myself breakfast." 5. "Don't run to the door when you hear the bell," said the woman to her little daughter. 6. She asked me: "How long are you going to stay here?" 7. Mary asked me: "Will you spend your vacation in Moscow?" 8. "Lock the door when you leave the house," said my elder sister to me. 9. "Have you received a telegram from your wife?" she asked Robert. 10. Mabel said: "Nothing will change my decision and I shall leave for Cape Town tonight." 11. "Please don't smoke in the room," said the old woman to her nephew. 12. "I am shivering with cold," said the girl.

**Робота над текстом за професійним спрямуванням: Read the texts and discuss the text**

Complete the story with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Prepare for discussion. Try to retell the text

From Family Life Magazine

March 1998

**How does food affect mood?**

By Jim McCutcheon

Many people are 25 \_\_\_\_\_ (seeked, seeking) to take control of their mental health using self-help, and 26 \_\_\_\_\_ (to find, finds) approaches they can use alongside, or even instead of, prescribed medication. One self-help strategy 27 \_\_\_\_\_ (are, is) to make changes to what we eat, and there is a growing interest in how food and nutrition can 28 \_\_\_\_\_ (affecting, affect) emotional and mental health.

Scientific evidence 29 \_\_\_\_\_ (to back, back) this up is developing, but there are many challenges for scientists to overcome and, in the meantime, some medical practitioners remain unconvinced of the link between food and mood. Nevertheless, positive responses from individuals who have 30 \_\_\_\_\_ (make, made) changes to their diet confirm the importance of food and nutrition for maintaining or improving their emotional and mental health. There 31 \_\_\_\_\_ (is, are) many explanations for the cause-and-effect relationship between food and mood. The following are some examples. Fluctuations in blood sugar levels are 32 \_\_\_\_\_ (associated, associating) with changes in mood and energy, and are affected by what we eat. Brain chemicals influence the way we think, feel and behave. They can be 33 \_\_\_\_\_ (affected, affecting) by what we've eaten. There can be abnormal reactions to artificial chemicals in foods, such as artificial colourings and flavourings. There are reactions

that can be due to the deficiency of an enzyme needed to digest a food. Lactase, for instance, is 34\_\_\_\_\_ (needed, need) to digest lactose (milk sugar). Without it, a milk intolerance can build up. People can become hypersensitive to foods. This can 35\_\_\_\_\_ (causing, cause) what are 36\_\_\_\_\_ (knowing, known) as delayed or hidden food allergies or sensitivities. Low levels of vitamins, minerals and essential fatty acids can affect mental health, with some symptoms associated with particular nutritional deficiencies.

#### Література:

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#### Практичне заняття № 4

##### Тема: Роль вивчення іноземних мов у формуванні особистості майбутнього фахівця.

The answer should be easy. English is a universal language (global language in case we are not the only creature who can speak.) The world has changed. We can no longer live alone in our country anymore. If you want to learn the world you need to learn English....

With IT, we can open ourselves to the world and the only way we can connect to the world is to the universal language. If you are a business man you would have to learn English to expand your business to oversea. If you are students you would have to learn English for your own bright future or, at least, pass the exam.

If you are an employee you would have to learn English for the benefit of your career. Even if you are just a street walker you still want to learn English to understand what's going on in the world....

No matter whom you are. Learn English is very important. You can't avoid it and do not avoid it before you getting too far behind.

##### Робота над граматичним матеріалом. Revision.

1. Що таке пасивний стан дієслова?

10. Як утворюються часові форми пасивного стану в англійській мові?

11. Часові форми якої групи не вживаються у пасивному стані?

##### Ех.1. Перепишіть речення у пасивному стані:

Model: *They grow wheat here. – Wheat is grown here.*

9. The girls water the flowers every day.

10. We don't discuss such questions at our meetings.

11. My sister teaches me English.

12. They will not finish the work tomorrow.

13. Mary has lost her keys.

14. Our music teacher was conducting the orchestra.

15. The travelers made camp not far from the village.

16. His assistant will meet the delegation.

17. The workers are repairing the road.

18. Somebody built this castle in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

##### Ex. 2. Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using *somebody, they, people* etc., write a passive sentence.

1. Somebody cleans the room every day. *The room is cleaned every day.*

2. They cancelled all flights because of fog. All \_\_\_\_\_

3. People don't use this road much. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Somebody accused me of stealing money. I \_\_\_\_\_
5. How do people learn languages? How \_\_\_\_\_
6. Somebody warned us not to go out alone. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Jean told me that the book was worth reading. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Scientists tell the Earth goes round the Sun. \_\_\_\_\_
9. William Turner, English artist, painted this picture. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Somebody searches for news every minute. \_\_\_\_\_

**Індивідуальна робота за семестр:**

**1. Повторення граматичного матеріалу. Підготовка до складання іспиту.**

**Тренувальний тест**

**2. Анутовання газетної статті за фахом.**

**3. Підготувати реферат на тему «Найвідоміші торгові марки світу».**

**Повторення граматичного матеріалу. Підготовка до складання іспиту.**

1. Фонетичний довідник
2. Структура англійського речення
3. Звороти there is, there are
3. Іменник. Множина іменника. Присвійний відмінок
4. Артикль. Означений та неозначений артикль
5. Прикметник. Прислівник. Ступені порівняння
6. Числівники. Кількісні та порядкові числівники
7. Займенники
8. Види запитань
9. Видочасові форми англійського дієслова (Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect-Continuous)
10. Модальні дієслова
  11. Прикметники much, many, little, a little, few, a few
  12. Сполучники
  13. Пасивний стан
  14. Узгодження часів
  15. Безособові форми дієслова

**Тренувальний тест з граматики**

1. The courses given by ... college or university are called its curriculum.  
a) a b) the c) an d) –
2. Next day he was invited to ... school to see deputy head.  
a) the b) a c) - d) an
3. Primary education is compulsory for ... at the age of 6-7.  
a) childs b) childes c) childrens d) children
4. Knowledge ... power.  
a) be b) is c) are d) were
5. Education in Britain is divided into three stages – primary education, secondary education and further ... education.  
a) high b) higher c) highest d) more high
6. We need ... information before we can decide which educational course to choose.  
a) farther b) further c) near d) nearer
7. The university is made up of different facult...s .  
a) -ei b) -ie c) -y d) -ye
8. Our group ... of twelve students.  
a) consisted b) consists c) has consisted d) had consisted
9. How long ago ... you ... the university?  
a) did you leave b) have you left c) had you left d) have you been leaving
10. My job ... keep me busy five days a week.

- a) will b) would c) had d) have
11. Are the students ... about the exam in the theory of education?  
a) talks b) talk c) talking d) talked
12. A lecturer ... speaking so quickly I couldn't catch what he said.  
a) had been b) was c) is d) has been
13. ...Dr. Smith teaching that course next semester?  
a) is b) should c) shall d) will be
14. How many presentations ... you ... in your present job?  
a) have given b) had given c) had been giving d) gave
15. Oxford ... become an important centre before the University grew up.  
a) has b) had c) would d) have been
16. I am glad that I ... help you.  
a) must b) can c) may d) should
17. It should be noted that students ... expected to attend classes regularly.  
a) are b) is c) have d) had
18. The students ... in what the teacher was saying and listened attentively.  
a) interested b) were interested c) have interested d) are interested
19. How many ... is she studying at school?  
a) objects b) subjects c) themes d) topics
20. She took her ...at Cambridge University.  
a) degree b) grade c) qualification d) standard
21. What ... did you get for your English composition?  
a) figure b) mark c) number d) sign
22. What type of resume emphasizes capabilities to the specific job applied for?  
a) chronological b) functional c) combinational d) targeted
23. I sent a letter by ....  
a) an account b) a fax c) a contract d) a document
24. We begin a business letter with a ... .  
a) a solution b) an answer c) thanks d) text
25. Today we are going to discuss ... of the Contract.  
a) a subject b) equipment c) card d) agent
26. At the customs I have something to ... .  
a) write b) read c) declare d) see

### Анотування газетної статті за фахом

#### МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО НАПИСАННЯ АНОТАЦІЇ НА ФАХОВУ СТАТТЮ

Для анотування статей за фахом використовуємо англomовні видання (напр., «Digest») або Internet-ресурси. Якщо Ви використовуєте Internet-ресурс, текст має бути роздрукований без гіпер-посилань (але обов'язково вказано джерело, з якого взято статтю) шрифтом Times New Roman 14 з інтервалом 1,5; береги: верхній і нижній - 2см, правий - 1-1,5см, лівий - 3см. Об'єм статті - не менше 30 речень. Якщо сторінок, на яких роздрукований текст статті, кілька, то вони нумеруються. Заголовок статті повинен відповідати її змісту, а зміст, у свою чергу, має охоплювати теми у межах Вашої спеціальності.

У процесі читання статті складіть (за словником) перелік основних фахових термінів. Після читання статті напишіть анотацію від руки на аркуші А4, який додається до тексту статті. Об'єм анотації - 10-15 речень.

Анотація складається за наступним планом:

1. The title of the article.

- *The article is head-lined...*

- *The head-line of the article I have read is...*
- 2. The author of the article; where and when the article was published.
  - *The author of the article is...*
  - *The article was written by...*
  - *It was published in...*
  - *It was printed in...*
- 3. The main idea.
  - *The main idea of the article is...*
  - *The article is about...*
  - *The author is devoted to...*
  - *The article deals with...*
  - *The article touches upon...*
  - *The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on...*
  - *The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material (data) on...*
- 4. The content of the article (facts, figures, names).
  - *The author starts by telling the readers about (that)...*
  - *The author writes (states, stresses, thinks, points out) that...*
  - *Further the author reports (says) that...*
  - *In conclusion...*
  - *The author comes to conclusion that...*
- 5. Your opinion of the article.
  - *I found the article interesting (important, dull, of no value, too hard to understand, etc.) because...*

У кінці анотації обов'язково поясніть та обґрунтуйте можливість використання отриманої зі статті інформації для Вашого майбутнього наукового дослідження (роботи для здобуття ступеня бакалавра / магістра).

### **3. Вимоги до написання реферату.**

Актуальність теми визначається проблематикою розширення знань, отримання додаткової інформації щодо структури організації роботи компаній, закономірностей галузевого під розподілу.

Тема реферату зорієнтовується на висвітлення структури однієї з найвідоміших компаній світу. Теоретичний матеріал необхідно підкріплювати аналізом практичної діяльності компанії. Це дозволить забезпечити прикладний характер роботи, більш повно використовувати особистий досвід студента. Тому бажано розглядати діяльність тих компаній, що безпосередньо пов'язані з майбутньою спеціальністю студента.

Структура. Матеріал наукової праці розподіляється рівномірно у відповідності до плану реферату: **титульний аркуш, зміст, вступ, основна частина, висновки, список літератури, додатки**. Стиль викладення матеріалу має бути науково-діловим.

У вступі мають бути обґрунтовані актуальність та практичне значення обраної теми реферату, визначені мета та завдання роботи. В основній частині розкривається тема реферату шляхом висвітлення основних питань. При цьому необхідно зосередити увагу на науково-теоретичному аналізі поставлених питань в літературі з висновками щодо їх теоретичної та практичної значущості. З цією метою варто залучити практичний матеріал діяльності компанії, роботу якої аналізує доповідач. У висновках необхідно сформулювати підсумки проведеного аналізу за проблематикою реферату. Підсумки мають логічно пов'язуватися із змістом викладеного матеріалу. Список літератури містить використані джерела та публікації.

Планування та стиль. Обсяг реферативної роботи має складати 7-10 сторінок. Реферат має бути акуратно **написаний від руки** з дотриманням стилістичних і граматичних норм. Сторінки мають бути пронумеровані. У тексті обов'язково вказуються посилання на літературу та інші джерела, що використовувалися при підготовці реферату.



Титульний лист та план оформлюються відповідно до додатку А **англійською мовою**.  
Текст реферату викладається англійською мовою на стандартних аркушах формату А-4.

**Перелік розмовних тем для іспиту**

1. Велика Британія. Географічне положення та політична система країни
2. Дослідження американського континенту. Політична система країни та економічний розвиток США
3. Географічне розташування та політична система України. Київ
4. Інтеграція України до Європейського Союзу
5. Херсон. Історія та сучасність
6. Переваги Болонського процесу в Україні
7. ХДУ
8. Я – студент ФБГЕ, ФПЗЛТ, ФПС, ЮФ, ФЕМ...
9. Подорожі
10. Мовний і діловий етикет
11. Гроші. Державна та іноземна валюта
12. Продовольчі то промислові товари. Види крамниць та відділів
13. У готелі. Послуги працівників готелю
14. Їжа. Заклади харчування. Кухня світу
15. Типи компаній
16. Планування діяльності підприємства
17. Сучасна людина і комп'ютер
18. Реклама і суспільство
19. Стан та перспективи розвитку галузі
20. Роль вивчення іноземних мов у формуванні особистості майбутнього фахівця

**Додаток А**

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**

**ПОВНА НАЗВА НАВЧАЛЬНОГО ЗАКЛАДУ**

**НАЗВА ФАКУЛЬТЕТУ**

**НАЗВА КАФЕДРИ**

**РЕФЕРАТ**

**на тему:**

**Тема реферату**

**Студента групи  
П.І.Б. студента**

**Викладач  
П.І.Б. виклад**

**Місто Рік.**

## **ДИДАКТИЧНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ**

**1 семестр**

**Фонетичний довідник. Структура англійського речення. Дієслово to be.**

***Фонетичний довідник***

1. Скільки літер та звуків існує в англійській мові?
2. Назвіть англійські голосні: монофтонги та дифтонги.
3. Скільки типів складів існує в англійській мові? Опишіть їх та наведіть приклади.

***Ex 1 Правильно прочитайте словосполучення***

Pepper pot, to buy a big bottle of beer, first floor, closed door, a black coffee cup, going to England again, at the same time, tomorrow morning, an apartment in the centre of London, sleeping and dreaming, in the front of the photograph, a lovely view, biscuits and ice-cream, to be chosen for the prize, a path through the thick woods, this thing is theirs, sheets and shirts, Helen's husband, to read a rhyme, would you like?, a librarian in a public library, away from Washington, few years, chicken chops, a manager at the agency, three teas, English weather, let

them, a sad man with a camera, a car-park, a doctor in the hospital, stop talking, naughty audience, a full pool, love it very much, to learn Turkish, another parasol, make a mistake, an awful joke, snow in October, quiet as mice, a town on the mountain, her boyfriend Roy, nearly in tears, upstairs and downstairs, for sure, curious tourists.

### **Структура англійського речення**

1. Які існують типи речень відповідно до мети висловлювання? Наведіть приклади.
2. Які існують типи запитань в англійській мові? Наведіть приклади.
3. Що називається прямим порядком слів в англійському стверджувальному реченні? Наведіть приклади.
4. Який порядок слів називається інверсійним?

*Ex 1* Визначте типи речень за метою висловлювання

The students hardly ever use the language laboratory.

The new school claims to teach students all the English they need in a few months.

Please, don't talk in the corridor because there is an examination in the lecture hall.

The mere thought of exams makes me feel ill.

His tests results are not very consistent.

Please, be brief. I haven't got long.

We can't teach him anything.

How many subjects is Sam studying at school?

*Ex2* Визначте типи запитань

Would you prefer tea, coffee or mineral water?

It can't be so easy, can it?

Do they live here?

Could you wash up?

This mirror was expensive, wasn't it?

How well do you know him?

Can you do it or can't you?

How is it done?

### **Дієслово to be**

1. Опишіть особливості вживання дієслова to be. Наведіть приклади, в яких дієслово вживається як повнозначне і як допоміжне.
2. Назвіть форми дієслова to be в теперішньому, минулому та майбутньому часах.
3. Як утворюються питальна й заперечна форми дієслова to be? Наведіть приклади, вживаючи можливі скорочені форми.

*Ex 1* Вставте дієслово to be в **Present, Past** або **Future Simple**

1. The students ... in the British Museum now. Last month they ...in *Madame Tussauds* wax museum. There ... an interesting exhibition there. In two weeks they ... in the Art Gallery.

2. My father ... a teacher. He ... a pupil twenty years ago.

3. I ... a doctor when I grow up.

4. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. She ... at school tomorrow.

5. ... you ... at home tomorrow?

6. ... your father at work yesterday?

7. My sister ... ill last week. She ... not ill now.

8. Yesterday we ... at the theatre.

9. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen.

10. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema.

11. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home.

12. ... your little sister in bed now? —Yes, she ... .

13. ... you ... at school tomorrow? — Yes, I ... .

14. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress.

15. My friend ... in Kyiv now. He ... in Kherson tomorrow.

16. Where ... your books now? — They ... in my bag.

*Ех2 Утворіть із поданих стверджувальних речень заперечні та питальні.*

I am busy today. 2. He is on duty. 3. My parents are well. 4. We will be ready soon. 5. They were late. 6. Mary was in the country last month. 7. He was a businessman. 8. Peter and John will be in the garden.

## 2 семестр

### **Прийменник.**

6. Дайте визначення прийменника.
7. На які групи поділяються прийменники за значенням?
8. Назвіть якомога більше прийменників та їх значення. Наведіть приклади.
9. Дайте характеристику багатозначності прийменників в англійській мові.
10. Назвіть прийменники, які у поєднанні з дієсловами утворюють сталі вирази. Запишіть 5 речень з прийменниками в сталих словосполученнях та перекладіть їх.

### **Вправа 1. Вставте прийменники on, in або into.**

11. There are many people ... the park today.
12. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? – She has dropped her doll ... the water.
13. There is no tea ... my cup.
14. Pour some tea ... my cup.
15. Put these flowers ... the windowsill.
16. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train.
17. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench.
18. The teacher hung a picture ... the black-board.
19. He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the mailbox which hung ... the wall of the house. Then he got ... his car and drove off.
20. Where is the book? – It is ... the table.

### **Вправа 2. Вставте прийменники to або of.**

9. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment.
10. London is the capital ... Great Britain.
11. It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson.
12. He was devoted ... his friend.
13. I explained ... the teacher that by the end ... the lesson I had not finished the translation ... the text and that's why I had not handed it ... him. The surprise ... the teacher was great. My explanation seemed strange ... the teacher.
14. He bought a book ... English poems and gave it ... his sister.
15. I wrote ... him asking to send me a box ... chocolates.
16. There is a monument ... Pushkin in the Square ... Arts.

### **Вправа 3. Вставте прийменники with або by.**

12. He was taken to hospital ... an ambulance.
13. He was treated ... very effective drugs.
14. The boy cut his finger ... a knife.
15. The boat was carried ... the waves into the open sea.
16. He wrote his letter ... a pencil.
17. America was discovered ... Columbus.
18. We eat soup ... a spoon.
19. He was killed ... a knife.
20. He was killed ... the robbers.
21. He was knocked down ... a big stick.
22. He was knocked down ... a car.

### **Вправа 4. Вставте прийменник, якщо це необхідно.**

10. We tried to speak ... him, but he did not want to listen ... us. He did not even look ... us and did not answer ... our questions.

11. Your brother complains ... you. He says you always laugh ... him, never speak ... him and never answer ... his questions.
12. When I entered ... the room, everybody looked ... me with surprise: they had not waited ... me.
13. At the end ... the street she turned ... the corner, walked ... the bus stop and began waiting ... the bus.
14. My mother is afraid ... rats.
15. "What do you complain ...?" asked the doctor.
16. Turn ... the corner ... the house and look ... the flowers grown ... my mother: aren't they beautiful?
17. He was an excellent pupil, and the teacher never complained ... him.
18. She complained ... the feeling bad and could not answer ... the question ... the teacher.

### 3 семестр

#### Пряма та непряма мова. Узгодження часів.

1. Яка мова називається прямою, а яка - непрямою? В чому відмінність?
2. Які дієслова є найбільш вживаними при перетворенні мови прямої в непряму?
3. Чи змінюються займенники та прислівники місця і часу (якщо дієслово, що вводить непряму мову, вживається в одному з минулих часів) у непрякій мові? Наведіть приклади.
4. Які комунікативні типи речень можуть передаватися прямою та непрямою мовами?
5. Які особливості перетворення прямої мови в непряму простежуються в розповідних реченнях (сполучник, узгодження часів)?
6. Чи змінюється *Past Indefinite* при перетворенні прямої мови в непряму. якщо зазначено точну дату минулої дії? Наведіть приклади.
7. Чи відрізняється порядок слів питального речення в прямій та непрякій мовах? Як саме?
8. Який ввідний елемент представляє непряму мову загальних та спеціальних запитань?
9. Які дієслова найчастіше вживаються при перетворенні прямої мови питальних речень?
10. Як перетворити непряму мову спонукальних речень? Що відбувається з заперечувальними спонукальними реченнями? Як передається заперечення? Наведіть приклади.

#### Вправи

Знайдіть помилки в наступних реченнях:

1. Mike told the policeman that he lost his identity card.
2. Jane said to Dick that Julia doesn't live next to her.
3. She told the detective that she sees the thief in the house.
4. He said that he ate nothing since morning.
5. My girlfriend told me that she felt very bad, and she had a headache.
6. Tom's boss said to him that he hasn't done the work properly.
7. Anna said that she doesn't want to wear her old dress.
8. Her brother told her that they will have plenty of time to do their work.

Перетворіть наступні фрази у пряму мову, використовуючи попередню вправу з непрямою мовою.

1. Mike (to the policeman): "You know, I ..."
2. Jane (to Dick): "You're mistaken, Julia ..."
3. The woman (to the detective): "I am absolutely sure that ..."
4. He: "I ..."
5. My girlfriend (to me): "You know what, Mike, I ..."
6. Tom's boss (to Tom): "Tom, as to your last report, I am afraid, you ..."

7. Anna: "No, I'd better put on something new. I ..."

8. Her brother (to her): "Listen, we ..."

*Розкрийте дужки, обираючи правильну форму дієслова:*

1) She realized that nobody (will come/would come).

2) He said he (will arrive/would arrive) in some days.

3) My mother was sure I already (have come/had come).

4) I didn't know they (are/were) in the room.

5) He said he never (has been/had been).

6) He wanted to know who (is singing/were singing) in the next room.

7) We know she always (comes/came) in time.

8) He said he (has not seen/had not seen) us for ages.

9) They knew what they (are fighting/were fighting) for.

10) You have said you (would/will) come.

11) The teacher told that the Earth (moves/moved) round the Sun.

12) He knew that metals (conducted/conducts) electricity.

#### 4 семестр

#### Безособові форми дієслова. Інфінітив. Дієприкметник. Герундій.

1. Дайте характеристику безособових форм дієслова (дефініція, на які питання відповідає, які закінчення має, тощо)
2. В яких часах вживається та які форми має кожна з безособових форм?
3. Які особливості перекладу безособових форм англійського дієслова?
4. Які звороти з інфінітивом (інфінітивні комплекси) ви знаєте? Наведіть приклади.

Вправи

*Використайте інфінітив, герундій або дієприкметник, де необхідно*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ essays is a good way to improve one's English. ( write )
2. Despite his age, the old man enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ daily. ( jog )
3. \_\_\_\_\_ by the scream, I went out to investigate. ( disturb )
4. I am trying to recover my \_\_\_\_\_ coins in the drain. ( lose )
5. It is difficult to take photographs on a \_\_\_\_\_ bus. ( move )
6. You need \_\_\_\_\_ the damaged parts of your car. ( replace )
7. It is too late for us \_\_\_\_\_ the heart patient. ( help )
8. We noticed a stranger \_\_\_\_\_ out of the bungalow. ( run )
9. After retirement, my pastime is \_\_\_\_\_ after my grandchildren. ( look )
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ glasses are swept into the drain. ( break )
11. \_\_\_\_\_ by the explosion, the crowd ran helter-skelter. ( Terrify )
12. The visitors watched the monkeys \_\_\_\_\_ from tree to tree. ( swing )
13. We were all speechless, \_\_\_\_\_ what the magician will do next. ( wonder )
14. The lady \_\_\_\_\_ a red T-shirt is the badminton champion. ( wear )
15. \_\_\_\_\_ by the feat, the spectators gave a round of applause. ( Thrill )

*Використайте інфінітив або герундій.*

1. I miss (to be/being) with my family.
2. We prepared (welcoming/to welcome) them.
3. He begged (to come/coming) with us.
4. I dislike (driving/to drive) long distances.
5. She recommended (to see/seeing) the show.
6. She failed (to return/returning) the book to the library.
7. He swore (telling/to tell) the truth.
8. I couldn't resist (to eat/eating) the dessert.
9. The men began (to run/running).

10. The men finished (to run/ running).
11. She claims (to know/ knowing) a famous person.
12. He risks (losing/to lose) all of his money.

*Визначте тип інфінітивної конструкції та перекладіть речення.*

- 1 The engineers of that plant are said to have constructed a new device.
- 2 We want you to see the new university building.
- 3 The company is believed to have lost a lot of money last year.
- 4 We suppose the construction of that building to be completed in a week.
- 5 The construction of that building is supposed to be completed in a week.
- 6 He is sure to call on us today.
- 7 She waited for him to speak.
- 8 They are certain to cope with the problem facing them.
- 9 We think them to build the pipeline next month.
- 10 This pipeline is thought to be built next autumn.
- 11 That was for him to find out.
- 12 The engineer believes the mechanic to finish repairing the engine ahead of time.
- 13 The mechanic is believed to finish repairing the engine ahead of time.
- 14 He appears to have been reading the book since 10 o'clock in the morning.
- 15 I hope you won't think it very odd for a perfect stranger to talk to you like this.
- 16 I heard somebody mention his name at the last meeting.
- 17 He seems to have travelled much.
- 18 This experiment is said to have been completed successfully.
- 19 He wanted me to follow him.
- 20 This issue is unlikely to be discussed at the meeting tomorrow.
- 21 Nobody watched her dance.
- 22 It was necessary for you to hear him report on the results of his experiments.
- 23 She didn't expect me to do it so quickly.
- 24 We noticed a taxi stop at the door.
- 25 It is impossible for them to complete the work so quickly without using this device.

*Перекладіть речення використовуючи Complex Object або Complex Subject.*

1. Ожидается, что зима в этом году будет суровой.
2. Вы, кажется, очень устали.
3. Книга оказалась учебником физики.
4. Как известно, Леонардо да Винчи первым предложил модель подводной лодки.
5. Вам обязательно понравится фильм.
6. На экзамене студентам разрешается пользоваться словарем.
7. Я знаю его как одного из умнейших и добрейших людей на свете.
8. Я спал и не слышал, как родители ушли.
9. Было слышно, что кто-то вошел в комнату.
10. Я считаю, что такое решение будет неправильным.
11. Считается, что данная задача не имеет решения.
12. Я заставлю его поверить мне.
13. Его заставили рассказать всю правду.
14. Мы полагаем, что он – лучшая кандидатура на эту должность.
15. Полагают, что раньше в Солнечной системе было десять планет.

## **Повторення граматичного матеріалу. Підготовка до складання іспиту. Тренувальний тест**

1. Фонетичний довідник
2. Структура англійського речення
3. Звороти there is, there are
3. Іменник. Множина іменника. Присвійний відмінок
4. Артикль. Означений та неозначений артикль
5. Прикметник. Прислівник. Ступені порівняння
6. Числівники. Кількісні та порядкові числівники
7. Займенники
8. Види запитань

9. Видочасові форми англійського дієслова (Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect-Continuous)

10. Модальні дієслова

16. Прикметники much, many, little, a little, few, a few

17. Сполучники

18. Пасивний стан

19. Узгодження часів

20. Безособові форми дієслова

### Тренувальний тест

2. The courses given by ... college or university are called its curriculum.

a) a b) the c) an d) –

2. Next day he was invited to ... school to see deputy head.

a) the b) a c) - d) an

3. Primary education is compulsory for ... at the age of 6-7.

a) childs b) childes c) childrens d) children

4. Knowledge ... power.

a) be b) is c) are d) were

5. Education in Britain is divided into three stages – primary education, secondary education and further ... education.

a) high b) higher c) highest d) more high

6. We need ... information before we can decide which educational course to choose.

a) farther b) further c) near d) nearer

7. The university is made up of different facult...s .

a) -ei b) -ie c) -y d) -ye

8. Our group ... of twelve students.

a) consisted b) consists c) has consisted d) had consisted

9. How long ago ... you ... the university?

a) did you leave b) have you left c) had you left d) have you been leaving

10. My job ... keep me busy five days a week.

a) will b) would c) had d) have

11. Are the students ... about the exam in the theory of education?

a) talks b) talk c) talking d) talked

12. A lecturer ... speaking so quickly I couldn't catch what he said.

a) had been b) was c) is d) has been

13. ...Dr. Smith teaching that course next semester?

a) is b) should c) shall d) will be

14. How many presentations ... you ... in your present job?

a) have given b) had given c) had been giving d) gave

15. Oxford ... become an important centre before the University grew up.

a) has b) had c) would d) have been

16. I am glad that I ... help you.

a) must b) can c) may d) should

17. It should be noted that students ... expected to attend classes regularly.

a) are b) is c) have d) had

18. The students ... in what the teacher was saying and listened attentively.

a) interested b) were interested c) have interested d) are interested

19. How many ... is she studying at school?

a) objects b) subjects c) themes d) topics

20. She took her ... at Cambridge University.

a) degree b) grade c) qualification d) standard

21. What ... did you get for your English composition?

a) figure b) mark c) number d) sign

22. What type of resume emphasizes capabilities to the specific job applied for?



- a) chronological b) functional c) combinational d) targeted
23. I sent a letter by ....
- a) an account b) a fax c) a contract d) a document
24. We begin a business letter with a ... .
- a) a solution b) an answer c) thanks d) text
25. Today we are going to discuss ... of the Contract.
- a) a subject b) equipment c) card d) agent
26. At the customs I have something to ... .
- a) write b) read c) declare d) see

#### МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО НАПИСАННЯ АНОТАЦІЇ НА ФАХОВУ СТАТТЮ

Для анотування статей за фахом використовуємо англomовні видання (напр., «Digest») або Internet-ресурси. Якщо Ви використовуєте Internet-ресурс, текст має бути роздрукований без гіпер-посилань (але обов'язково вказано джерело, з якого взято статтю) шрифтом Times New Roman 14 з інтервалом 1,5; береги: верхній і нижній - 2см, правий - 1-1,5см, лівий - 3см. Об'єм статті - не менше 30 речень. Якщо сторінок, на яких роздрукований текст статті, кілька, то вони нумеруються. Заголовок статті повинен відповідати її змісту, а зміст, у свою чергу, має охоплювати теми у межах Вашої спеціальності.

У процесі читання статті складіть (за словником) перелік основних фахових термінів. Після читання статті напишіть анотацію від руки на аркуші А4, який додається до тексту статті. Об'єм анотації - 10-15 речень.

Анотація складається за наступним планом:

1. The title of the article.
  - *The article is head-lined...*
  - *The head-line of the article I have read is...*
2. The author of the article; where and when the article was published.
  - *The author of the article is...*
  - *The article was written by...*
  - *It was published in...*
  - *It was printed in...*
3. The main idea.
  - *The main idea of the article is...*
  - *The article is about...*
  - *The author is devoted to...*
  - *The article deals with...*
  - *The article touches upon...*
  - *The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on...*
  - *The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material (data) on...*
4. The content of the article (facts, figures, names).
  - *The author starts by telling the readers about (that)...*
  - *The author writes (states, stresses, thinks, points out) that...*
  - *Further the author reports (says) that...*
  - *In conclusion...*
  - *The author comes to conclusion that...*
5. Your opinion of the article.
  - *I found the article interesting (important, dull, of no value, too hard to understand, etc.) because...*

У кінці анотації обов'язково поясніть та обґрунтуйте можливість використання отриманої зі статті інформації для Вашого майбутнього наукового дослідження (роботи для здобуття ступеня бакалавра / магістра).

### Методичні рекомендації до презентації проектної роботи

Мультимедійні презентації використовуються для того, щоб доповідач зміг на великому екрані чи на моніторі наочно продемонструвати **додаткові матеріали до свого повідомлення (виступу, доповіді)**: відеозаписи, фотоматеріали, графіки, діаграми і таке інше. Ці матеріали можуть бути підкріплені відповідними звукозаписами.

Загальні вимоги до презентації

- У презентації не повинно бути менше, ніж 10 слайдів, але не більше 20.
- Перший слайд – це титульний лист, на якому слід представити: назву, прізвище, ім'я доповідача.
- На наступному слайді розміщується зміст презентації.
- Дизайн та ергономічні вимоги: поєднання кольорів, обмежена кількість об'єктів на слайді, колір тексту.

### Вимоги до оформлення презентації

В оформленні презентації слід виділити два блоки: оформлення слайдів і представлення інформації. Для створення якісної презентації необхідно притримуватися ряду вимог щодо оформлення даних блоків. Оформлення слайдів:

Представлення інформації:

Стиль	Дотримання єдиного стилю оформлення. Уникати стилів, які можуть відволікати увагу від самої презентації. Допоміжна інформація (кнопки керування) не повинні переважати над основною інформацією (текстом, ілюстраціями).
Фон	Стимулюючі (теплі) кольори – збуджують і діють як подразники (червоний, жовтогарячий, жовтий). Дезінтигруючі (холодні) – заспокоюють, викликають сонливий стан (фіолетовий, синій, блакитний, синьо-зелений, зелений) Нейтральні кольори: світло-рожевий, жовто-зелений, брунатний.
Використання кольорів	На одному слайді рекомендується використовувати не більше трьох кольорів: один для фону, один для заголовку, один для тексту. Для фону та тексту слід використовувати контрастні кольори. Оптимальне поєднання кольорів шрифтів і фону: білий на темно-синьому, чорний на білому, жовтий на синьому. Кольорова схема повинна бути однаковою для всіх слайдів.
Анімаційні ефекти	Доцільно використати можливості комп'ютерної анімації для представлення інформації на слайді. Не варто зловживати різноманітними анімаційними ефектами, вони не повинні відволікати увагу від змісту інформації на слайді.

Зміст інформації	Використовуйте короткі слова і речення. Зведіть до мінімуму кількість прийменників, прикметників, прислівників. Заголовки повинні привертати увагу аудиторії.
Розміщення інформації на слайді	Краще обирати горизонтальне розміщення інформації. Найбільш важлива інформація розміщується в центрі слайда. Якщо на слайді розміщено зображення, то надпис розміщується під ним.
Шрифти	Для заголовків – не менше 24. Для інформації - не менше 18. Не слід змішувати різні типи шрифтів в одній презентації. Щоб виділити інформацію слід використати жирний шрифт, курсив або підкреслювання. Не слід користуватися

	прописними буквами (вони ускладнюють читання).
Способи виділення інформації	Слід використовувати: рамки, границі, заливку, штриховку, стрілки, рисунки, діаграми, схеми для ілюстрування найбільш важливих фактів.
Об'єм інформації	Не варто перевантажувати слайд інформацією (одночасно запам'ятовується не більше 3-х фактів, висновків, визначень). Найбільша ефективність досягається тоді, коли ключові пункти відтворюються по одному на кожному окремому слайді.
Види слайдів	Щоб урізноманітнити способи подачі інформації, необхідно використовувати різні види слайдів: з текстом, з таблицями, з діаграмами, малюнками.

**Орієнтовний план презентації з теми “My Personality”  
(кількість речень тексту доповіді 20-25)**

5. Загальні відомості про себе.  
Студент називає своє ім'я, прізвище, вік, місто проживання.
6. Моя зовнішність.  
Студент описує свою зовнішність: зріст, статуру, колір очей, волосся, тощо.
7. Мій характер.  
Студент характеризує себе як особистість, називаючи риси свого характеру, наводячи приклади, зазначає свій темперамент.
8. Моє навчання.  
Студент розповідає про місце свого навчання, свій факультет, спеціальність, учбовий процес та студентське життя.
9. Мої інтереси.  
Студент надає інформацію про свої хобі, інтереси.

**Методичні рекомендації**

**Мовленнєва ситуація «Ділові переговори з іноземними партнерами»**

*Вимоги до проведення мовленнєвої ситуації «Ділові переговори з іноземними партнерами»:*

5. Сторони переговорів мають бути представлені **партнерами різних(!) країн.**  
**Увага! Врахуйте такі особливості ділового етикету у представників різних культур:**
  - вербальний складник ділового спілкування:**
    - особливості звертання (*Mister, Herr, Senior, Monsieur, etc.*);
    - формули мовленнєвого ділового етикету;
    - доречність жартів під час переговорів;
    - можливість розмови на приватні теми;
    - уживання компліментів тощо.
  - невербальний складники ділового спілкування:**
    - прийнятність рукостискання (поплескування по плечу, дотики);
    - тривалість зорового контакту;
    - поза, міміка;
    - розміщення ділових партнерів за столом переговорів;
6. Кількість учасників 5–8.
7. Тривалість презентації: 5–10 хвилин.
8. Кількість речень на кожного учасника: 5–15.

*Етапи рольової гри:*

**Підготовчий етап:** розподілити ролі обраної ділової ситуації, самостійно здійснити пошук інформації до певної ситуації; скласти репліки діалогу відповідно до поставленої мети.

**Етап реалізації:** презентація мовленнєвої ситуації за обраною діловою ситуацією. Ділові переговори відбуваються між партнерами з різних країн, що вимагає врахування ділового етикету конкретної країни.

**Етап обговорення:** висловлювання власних вражень щодо проведеної роботи.

*Перелік ділових ситуацій (за вибором)*

<b>I. Переговори з іноземними партнерами (США – Японія)</b> <i>Discussion of premise rent (Обговорення оренди приміщення)</i>	I сторона ділових переговорів (США) зацікавлена в наданні оренди свого приміщення за високою ціною, проте II сторона (Японія) має обмежені кошти і прагне переконати I сторону в зниженні вартості оренди. <i>Учасники:</i> I сторона: начальник відділу господарської діяльності, бухгалтер. II сторона: директор фірми, бухгалтер, секретар.
<b>II. Переговори з іноземними партнерами (Україна –Германія)</b> <i>Negotiating a merger (Обговорення злиття)</i>	I стороні (Україна) пропонується увійти в склад фірми, яку презентує II сторона (Германія), як філіал, яким буде керувати начальник з I сторони. I сторона наполягає на створенні партнерської фірми зі збереженням посад своїх керівників. <i>Учасники:</i> I сторона: директор фірми, кандидат в майбутні директори філіалу, менеджер, бухгалтер, брокер (незалежний посередник між сторонами, хто вираховує можливі витрати). II сторона: директор фірми, бухгалтер, секретар.
<b>III. Переговори з іноземними партнерами (Італія – Китай)</b> <i>Establishing Supply of (technics, food or household products, etc.) (Налагодження постачання (техніки, харчової або побутової продукції і т.д))</i>	I сторона переговорів (Італія) прагне придбати товар за якомога вигідною ціною, II сторона (Китай) має на меті продати свій товар за високою ціною. <i>Учасники:</i> I сторона: директор фірми, менеджер із закупівель, бухгалтер. II сторона: директор підприємства, менеджер із продажу, бухгалтер, секретар.
<b>IV. Ситуація за вибором студента</b>	

Структура проведення ділових переговорів та фрази:

<b>Етап</b>	<b>Фрази</b>
<b>WELCOMING / RELATIONSHIP BUILDING</b>	<i>I would like to welcome you to ... It's my pleasure to welcome you to ... How was your flight? Would you like something to drink?</i>
<b>SUGGESTING A PROCEDURE</b>	<i>To start with, I think we should establish the overall procedure. I would like now to begin by suggesting the following procedure Does that seem acceptable to you? Is there anything you'd like to change?</i>
<b>PROPOSING</b>	<i>Our basic position is ... / We propose / suggest ... Regarding your proposal, our position is ...</i>
<b>RESPONDING TO SUGGESTIONS</b>	<i>Considering that I would like to suggest ... From where we stand, a better solution might be ... As far as your proposal is concerned, we think that ... May we offer an alternative? We propose that ...</i>
<b>AGREEING</b>	<i>I don't see any problem with that. I agree with you on that point. That's a fair suggestion. You have a strong point there.</i>
<b>REASSURING</b>	<i>Let me reassure you on that point ... I can promise you that ... Have no doubts that ... We can surely guarantee you that ...</i>
<b>GIVING A HINT</b>	<i>Our main concern is ... / Our intention is ... / We might like to ... ... There is another point you might be interested in</i>
<b>CLARIFYING</b>	<i>Are you suggesting that ... If I understood you correctly, you ... What exactly do you mean by saying ... Could you be more specific?</i>
<b>COMPROMISING</b>	<i>I suppose we could do that, providing you paid ... How flexible can you be on that? I'm ready to sign that. In return for this, would you be willing to ... We'd be prepared to .... However, there would be one condition. That is</i>
<b>IDENTIFYING OBSTACLES</b>	<i>The main thing that bothers us is ... I would like to analyze this situation and get to the bottom of the problem.</i>
<b>ACCEPTING A PROPOSAL</b>	<i>I think we have a deal. / I am willing to work with that. This agreement is acceptable to us. I'm all in favor of that. / That's a deal!</i>

<b>REFUSING A PROPOSAL</b>	<i>I'm afraid, but we must respectfully decline your offer. That's not really a viable option for us. I'm afraid your offer doesn't go far enough. No. I am not interested. No, that's out of question. / That's totally unacceptable.</i>
<b>CLOSING / SUMMARIZING</b>	<i>Can we review what we have agreed on so far? Can we check these points one last time Now, let's just take a moment to review what we've discussed. Let's just confirm the details, then.</i>
<b>FINAL GREETINGS</b>	<i>It has been a pleasure doing business with you. We look forward to cooperating with you again.</i>

### **Загальні рекомендації до презентації проектної роботи “My Future Company”**

**Основна мета** презентації – це забезпечення стислого та наочного подання основних результатів проектної роботи. При створенні презентації студент повинен вирішити два важливих завдання:

1. Створити короткий анований конспект свого виступу.
2. Викласти в усній формі результати дослідження та їх основні положення.

При розробці презентації рекомендується дотримуватися таких **вимог**:

- тривалість доповіді 7—10 хв.;
- максимальна кількість слайдів не повинна перевищувати 10 шт.;
- доповідь студента доповнює інформацію на слайді, а не дублює її;
- ефекти анімації не заважають сприйняттю, а акцентують увагу на найважливіших моментах доповіді;
- текст легко читається (мінімальний розмір шрифту 20 — напівжирний);
- фон, колір тексту та діаграм пасують і відповідають правилу 3 основних кольорів ( червоний, жовтий і синій) та їх відтінків;
- шаблон оформлення – однаковий для всіх слайдів презентації.

Відповідно до робочої програми з іноземної мови студенти 3 курсів у 5 семестрі мають підготувати презентацію з теми “My Future Company”. Над підготовкою та захистом презентації можна працювати одноосібно або у мінігрупах (2-3 студенти). Направленість діяльності уявної компанії студента має бути пов’язана із його спеціальністю, що дає змогу перевірити не лише загальний рівень іншомовної підготовки студента, а й знання з іноземної (англійської) мови за професійним спрямуванням. Крім того, презентація як форма роботи дає можливість покращити ораторські вміння студентів та відчутти професіоналом у своїй галузі.

### **Орієнтовний план презентації з теми “My Future Company”**

11. **Привітання. Знайомство з аудиторією.**
12. **Опис компанії. Посадові обов’язки.** Студент розповідає про структуру компанії, подає інформацію про посади та обов’язки всіх співробітників.
13. **Опис проектів компанії.** Студент детально представляє сферу інтересів компанії (виробництво продукції, торгівля, продаж, надання послуг і т .і).
14. **Перспективи розвитку компанії.** Студент окреслює можливі перспективи розвитку компанії (започаткування нових проектів, залучення інвестицій, участь у благодійних організаціях (фондах)).
15. **Завершальне слово.** Подяка присутнім за увагу та запрошення до співпраці.

### **Критерії оцінювання презентації**

	<b>Критерій</b>	<b>Критерії</b>	<b>Максимальн</b>
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КРИТЕРІЇ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ ПРЕЗЕНТАЦІЇ			а кількість балів
	Зміст	Питання розкрите (відповідає темі).	50
		Ідеї подано у логічній послідовності.	
		Робота містить достовірну та доречну інформацію.	
	Грамотність	Відсутність грубих орфоепічних, орфографічних та граматичних помилок.	30
Дотримано стиль презентації (ділова лексика, емоційно-забарвлені слова, риторичні запитання, звертання до аудиторії, окличні речення).			
Оформлення	Презентація інформативна, точна, цілісна.	20	
	Фон, текст, кольори допомагають розкривати тему, не відволікають від сприйняття презентації (див. <a href="http://studway.com.ua/u-stili-dzen/">http://studway.com.ua/u-stili-dzen/</a> .)		
Загальна кількість балів			100

### Комплекс контрольних робіт (ККР) для визначення залишкових знань з дисципліни

#### Тест з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» для студентів 3-го курсу

**Час для виконання тесту:** 40 хвилин.

**Вид контролю:** ректорська контрольна робота.

**Мета контролю:** виявлення й оцінювання рівня залишкових знань студентів.

#### Структура тесту

Тест має 40 завдань.

Завдання 1-20 мають три варіанти відповідей, серед яких лише один правильний.

Завдання 21-30 мають чотири варіанти відповідей, серед яких лише один правильний.

Завдання 31-40 (з пропуском частин речення) мають десять варіантів відповідей, серед яких лише один правильний.

#### Інструкція щодо роботи з тестом

1. Правила виконання зазначені перед тестовими завданнями кожної нової форми (перед кожним блоком завдань).
2. Відповідайте тільки після того, як Ви уважно прочитали та зрозуміли завдання.
3. У разі необхідності використовуйте чернетку.
4. Намагайтеся виконати всі завдання.

#### Інструкція щодо заповнення бланку відповіді

1. До бланку відповіді записуйте лише правильні, на Вашу думку, відповіді.
2. Відповіді вписуйте чітко, дотримуючись вимог інструкції до кожної форми завдань.
3. Неправильно позначені, підчищені в бланку відповіді вважатимуться помилкою.
4. Якщо Ви позначили в бланку відповідь неправильно, можете виправити її замалювавши попередню позначку та поставивши нову, як показано на зразку:

А	Б	В	Г
X	X		

Три виправлені відповіді вважатимуться за одну помилку.

5. Ваш результат залежатиме від загальної кількості правильних відповідей, зазначених в бланку.

### Тест Варіант 1

*Завдання 1-20 мають три варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.*

1. Ann usually doesn't do ... exercises at home.  
a) little      b) a little      c) many
2. He spends ... time on his study.  
a) many      b) much      c) few
3. There are difficult exercises in ... book.  
a) these      b) those      c) this
4. Where is the article ... you have translated?  
a) whose      b) who      c) which
5. Translators spend ... money on their books.  
a) many      b) much      c) few
6. ....is your sister? She is a teacher.  
a) whom      b) who      c) what
7. Our chair is on the ... floor.  
a) six      b) sixth      c) five
8. The boy ran ...the street.  
a) over      b) across      c) above
9. Please, give me ... book.  
a) that      b) those      c) these
10. ... did the society appoint?  
a) whose      b) whom      c) which
11. He took all the things ... the table.



- a) of            b) from            c) off
12. Have you read ... interesting lately?
- a) any            b) anything    c) any one
13. University doesn't work ... Sunday.
- a) on            b) in            c) at
14. It was ... who forgot to do his homework.
- a) him            b) his            c) he
15. I saw ... interesting in the work of this society.
- a) no            b) none            c) nothing
16. Jane taught .... German and French and now she is fluent.
- a) himself            b) herself    c) itself
17. They have ... interest in psychology.
- a) few            b) a few            c) little
18. On ... days do you take English lessons?
- a) whose            b) whom            c) what
19. We begin our study ... September.
- a) on            b) in            c) at
20. Our classroom is situated on the ... floor.
- a) two            b) third            c) five

*Завдання 21-30 мають чотири варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.*

21. A student society is an organization operated ... students.
- a) with            b) of            c) by            d) at
22. It was his ... anniversary.
- a) eighteenth            b) eighteen    c) eighteen    d) eighty
23. Bologna declaration was signed ... 29 ministers.
- a) for            b) by            c) of            d) in
24. ... students are easy to teach.
- a) such            b) this            c) that            d) they
25. We finish our study ... May.
- a) at            b) in            c) on            d) for
26. ... of students study at the university.
- a) thousand            b) thousands    c) hundred    d) hundredth
27. Social workers should take care ... people.
- a) about            b) of            c) at            d) off

28. Everyone must do ... homework.  
 a) theirs                      b) his                      c) mine                      d) ours
29. Anyone who is late will have ... mark lowered.  
 a) theirs                      b) his                      c) him                      d) hers
30. Jane taught .... German and French and now she is fluent.  
 a) himself                      b) herself                      c) itself                      d) myself

*У завданнях 31-40 виберіть правильну відповідь (слово), що, на Ваш погляд, відповідає пропущеному компоненту речення у тексті. Запишіть у бланку відповіді відповідну літеру біля номера завдання.*

#### Evolution

a) environment;	b) process;	c) ancestors;	d) creator;	e) substance;
f) acid ;	g) genes ;	h) genetic code;	i) female;	j) divine

People have always been curious about the \_\_\_\_\_(31) of all animals and plants. There have been many \_\_\_\_\_(32) theories about how people came into being. However, research findings have proved that all animals including human beings have evolved from primitive \_\_\_\_\_(33). In 1859 Charles Darwin put forward his theory of evolution which claimed that all animals changed and developed during a continuous \_\_\_\_\_(34). This process is brought about by the species gradually adapting to the demands of its \_\_\_\_\_(35), through a gradual genetic change.

Inside each of our body's cells, there is a complex \_\_\_\_\_(36) known as DNA. It looks like a very twisted ladder and its full name is deoxyribonucleic \_\_\_\_\_(37). Sections of DNA are known as \_\_\_\_\_(38). They give instructions about when different types of cells should develop, and whereabouts in the body they should be. DNA bears the \_\_\_\_\_(39) which is a tremendously complicated set of instructions to the cells in the body, so that they will know how to develop. As a result of these complex instructions, we develop specialized liver cells, heart cells, hair cells, skin cells, and all other different types of cells which make up a body.

Larger strands of DNA are known as chromosomes. They are arranged in pairs. However, an ovum, a \_\_\_\_\_(40) cell capable of developing into a baby as well as a male cell which should fertilize it have only half of the chromosomes. In this way, when organisms reproduce themselves sexually, — by combining sperm from one parent with ova from another, — the new individual possesses characteristics of both parents. The new combination of characteristics may be particularly beneficial.

#### **Тест Варіант 2**

*Завдання 1-20 мають три варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді*

*біля номера завдання.*

1. The importance of ... Ecology for man is great.  
a) the                              b) -                              c) a
2. ...waste products ... in special containers.  
a) Radioactive...are transported      b) Radiactive ...is transported      c) Radiactive ... will transported
3. Every ... is in competition with other members of ... species.  
a) organisms...its      b) organism...its      c) organisms...it
4. Climate change ... an increasing problem in Australia in recent years.  
a) was become      b) has become      c) was becoming
5. If conditions for plant growth ... bad, the plant ... too weak to develop its parts well.  
a) was ..will be      b) were...will be      c) are...will be
6. Plants supply ... with clothing and many ... things as well.  
a) we... other      b) us... the other      c) us... other
7. Global warming, pollution, and other ... are stressing the corals to death.  
a) phenomenas      b) phenomena      c) phenomenon
8. The greenhouse gas carbon dioxide ... ocean waters acidic.  
a) were turning      b) have turned      c) is turning
9. The ... is a complex, dynamic natural gaseous system.  
a) atmosphere      b) athmosphere      c) atmosphera
10. Air pollution ... responsible ... large numbers of deaths and cases of respiratory disease.  
a) were...of      b) are...of      c) is...for have
11. In vapour form ...water is also an important constituent of ...atmosphere.  
a) the...an earth's      b) ... .. the earths'      c) -... the earth's
12. Air pollution ... cause asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, lung and heart diseases, and respiratory allergies.  
a) must                              b) can                              c) have to
- 13 In 1859 Charles Darwin ... forward ... theory of evolution.  
a) will put ...he      b) puts ...him      c) put ...his
14. I thought that the article about global warming ... .. by 3 o'clock yesterday.  
a) had been translating      b) had been translated      c) will be translated
15. Interesting ecological experiments ... in his classes.  
a) maked                              b) were made                              c) was made
16. The researcher ... .. the necessary substance before he begins a new experiment.  
a) will have isolated      b) will been isolated      c) will isolates

17. The group Don't Make a Wave Committee renamed ... Greenpeace. Now Greenpeace is international environmental organization dedicated to preserving the earth's natural resources and ... diverse plant and animal life.

- a) themselves, their      b) herself, her      c) itself, its

18. Temperatures in the mountains are generally... than at sea level.

- a) low      b) lower      c) the lower

19. Washing dirty dishes and bathing in a stream, river, or lake ...pollute water systems and... be avoided.

- a) can, should      b) may, ought      c) must, must

20. Research published in 2005 suggests that ... Europeans die from air pollution annually.

- a) three hundreds ten      b) three thousand ten      c) three hundred and thousand      hundred      ten thousand

*Завдання 21-30 мають чотири варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.*

21. There \_\_\_\_\_ some interesting articles in the newspaper.

- a) have      b) has      c) is      d) are

22. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ too small to do this work.

- a) is      b) are      c) does      d) has

23. Where is your mother? She \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the kitchen now.

- a) drinks      b) has drunk      c) is drinking      d) drank

24. His father is \_\_\_\_\_ old.

- a) a      b) an      c) the      d) -

25. \_\_\_\_\_ were shown how to use the machine.

- a) Us      b) Our      c) He      d) We

26. You must \_\_\_\_\_ the work in time.

- a) to finish      b) finish      c) finishing      d) finishes

27. \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window I saw her walking in the street.

- a) Was looking      b) Looking      c) Have looked      d) Looked

28. May I ask you \_\_\_\_\_ the window?

- a) to open      b) opening      c) open      d) opened

29. A boat is \_\_\_\_\_ than a ship.

- a) as small      b) the smallest      c) smaller      d) more smaller

30. He left \_\_\_\_\_ standing in the street

- a) my      b) me      c) I      d) mine

У завданнях 31-40 виберіть правильну відповідь (слово), що, на Ваш погляд, відповідає пропущеному компоненту речення у тексті. Запишіть у бланку відповіді відповідну літеру біля номера завдання.

a) lakes; b) substances; c) atmosphere; d) human; e) calcium; f) to drink; g) animals; h) surface; i) waters; j) pure

### Water

About three quarters of the earth's \_\_\_\_\_(31) is covered with liquid water. In vapor form water is also an important constituent of the earth's \_\_\_\_\_(32). In combined form water occurs in minerals (for example in gypsum). Moreover, water occurs in \_\_\_\_\_(33) and vegetable tissues. It constitutes about 70 percent of the \_\_\_\_\_(34) body and over 90 percent of some vegetables.

Naturally occurring waters frequently contain dissolved mineral \_\_\_\_\_(35). We have mineral \_\_\_\_\_(36) in which the total mineral content is significantly above the average.

Potable water is water which is fit \_\_\_\_\_(37). Since water dissolves a part of everything with which it comes in contact, absolutely \_\_\_\_\_(38) water does not occur in nature.

The water for drinking and domestic purposes is generally supplied by rivers, \_\_\_\_\_(39), wells and springs. Such waters usually contain salts of \_\_\_\_\_(40), iron, magnesium, potassium, sodium, organic matters and traces of different gases from the atmosphere. There is also a variety of suspended matter in natural water.

### Тест

#### Варіант 3

Завдання 1-20 мають три варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.

1. Thousands of visitors ... to Great Britain every year.

- a) come                      b) comes                      c) came

2. The Romans ... London, which they called Londinium

- a) made                      b) makes                      c) makes

3. When did the Saxon kings ... to rebuild the city?

- a) begin                      b) begins                      c) began

4. Who ... a master of Britain for 500 years?

- a) was                      b) were                      c) am

5. Many Latin and French words ... into the Old English language.

- a) penetrate                      b) penetrates                      c) penetrated

6. They ... the London Symphony Orchestra and the Royal Shakespeare Company.

- a) were                      b) are                      c) am

7. The queen of Great Britain ... her third cousin, Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh.

- a) marries                      b) married                      c) marry

8. ... did Prince Philip become a British citizen?

a) How much            b) What            c) Why

9. ... did Prince Charles marry in Saint Paul's Cathedral in 1981?

a) Whom            b) Where            c) Am

10. Lady Diana Spencer ... the affection of many people by her modesty.

a) won            b) were            c) win

11. Today tennis is the game which both men and women ... to play after leaving school.

a) played            b) play            c) will play

12. O lot of Scottish family names ... with "Mac" or "Mc"

a) starts            b) start            c) will start

13. The Welsh people like to sing songs, ... they?

a) didn't            b) won't            c) don't

14. Where ... he begin his tour last summer?

a) did            b) does            c) do

15. The Palace of Westminster ... on the riverside near Westminster Abbey.

a) stood            b) stands            c) stand

16. How many Houses ... the British Parliament consist of?

a) is            b) does            c) are

17. They ... with friends at the moment.

a) are staying            b) were staying            c) stay

18. There ... a sofa and two arm-chairs in the room.

a) is            b) are            c) weren't

19. Tomorrow at this time I ... to my mother.

a) shall speak            b) shall be speaking            c) speak

20. There ... a lot of snow in Alaska in winter.

a) is            b) are            c) will be

*Завдання 21-30 мають чотири варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.*

21. Many English kings and queens ... crowned and ... buried in Westminster Abbey.

a) was; are            b) is; are            c) were; are            d) was; were

22. Hyde Park ... the largest of London parks and ... famous for its Speaker's Corner, which attracts a lot of tourists.

a) is; are            b) is; was            c) is; is            d) was; were

23. ... are all the main banks and offices situated?

a) Where            b) When            c) What            d) Why

24. The Tower ... a very long history.

- a) has            b) had            c) have            d) have
25. The members of the House of Lords ... their titles.
- a) inherit            b) inherits            c) inherited            d) inherit
26. Great Britain ... produce enough food.
- a) didn't            b) doesn't            c) don't            d) isn't
27. Great Britain ... not have a written constitution.
- a) did            b) does            c) do            d) is
28. Education in Britain .... the country' social system.
- a) mirrors            b) mirror            c) mirrored            d) mirror
29. Parents .... to pay fees to send their children to some schools.
- a) have            b) has            c) had            d) have
30. The Tower of London ... a prison many years ago.
- a) was            b) were            c) have            d) did

*У завданнях 31-40 виберіть правильну відповідь (слово), що, на Ваш погляд, відповідає пропущеному компоненту речення у тексті. Запишіть у бланку відповіді відповідну літеру біля номера завдання.*

The environment and Homo sapiens

a) desertification; b) attack;	c) war;	d) adapt;	e) beauty ;
f) changes;	g) progress;	h) planet;	i) harmony ; j) adapts

When the first astronauts circled the earth in their tiny craft, millions of listeners heard them describe the \_\_\_\_ (31) of this planet "like a blue pearl in space", and were caught up in a moment of extraordinary human revelation.

Every species other than Homo sapiens \_\_\_\_ (32) its form and behaviour to the pressures of its environment. Homo sapiens, on the contrary has achieved the remarkable feat of being able to \_\_\_\_ (33) the environment instead, overcoming many natural limitations, through the development of technologies and cultures. If we do not learn to live in \_\_\_\_ (34) with our environment, we shall experience the laws of nature in full force. While nuclear \_\_\_\_ (35) could readily kill two billion people, at least as many could die through freezing and starvation.

Environmental degradation is like a cancer, or many forms of cancer, spreading silently, unseen, through the body of our \_\_\_\_ (36). If it were like a heart \_\_\_\_ (37), its effect would be all too apparent, and we would swiftly take steps to remedy the problem. But it isn't and we don't. At the present rate of " \_\_\_\_ (38)", and unless something is done quickly, disaster stares us in the face. Erosion, \_\_\_\_ (39) and pollution have become our lot.

Our silly behaviour causes great damage not only to our planet, but also to ourselves as such. Environmental \_\_\_\_\_(40) are often the reason of many incurable illnesses, mental disorders, the stress we experience.

**Тест**  
**Варіант 4**

*Завдання 1-20 мають три варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.*

1. Her hair ... beautiful.  
a) are                      b) has                      c) is
2. Maths ... Emma's favourite subject.  
a) are                      b) has                      c) is
3. I like to play ... guitar every night.  
a) the                      b) -                      c) a
4. The news ... very exciting.  
a) is                      b) are                      c) have
5. She lives in ... of Kherson.  
a) centre                      b) an centre                      c) the centre
6. He is ... child in the school.  
a) oldest                      b) an oldest                      c) the oldest
7. The stairs ... too steep for me to climb.  
a) is                      b) are                      c) been
8. I am proud of my ... parents.  
a) a                      b) the                      c) -
9. Her husband Victor is four years ... than she.  
a) old                      b) older                      c) the oldest
10. ... Smirnovs come to us every evening.  
a) -                      b) a                      c) the
11. China has got ... population in the world.  
a) a large                      b) a larger                      c) the largest
12. My ... are strong and healthy.  
a) the tooth                      b) tooth                      c) teeth
13. ... are green and beautiful.  
a) Kherson's park                      b) Khersons' parks                      c) Kherson's parks
14. My brother is so ... as a horse.  
a) strong                      b) stronger                      c) the strongest
15. Tom is ... student in the whole group.



- a) intelligent      b) more intelligent    c) the most intelligent
16. He is also ... person than Jack.  
a) a polite      b) a more polite      c) the most polite
17. Happiness is ... than money.  
a) important      b) more important    c) the most important
18. I spend ... money on clothes than my sister does.  
a) little      b) less      c) the least
19. We can do this ... with a computer than without it.  
a) easily      b) more easier    c) easier
20. I think that our university is one of ... in our country.  
a) good      b) better      c) the best

*Завдання 21-30 мають чотири варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.*

21. I \_\_\_\_\_ him well.  
a) say      b) play      c) know      d) cry
22. She \_\_\_\_\_ her lesson well.  
a) graduated      b) jumped      c) knew      d) cared
23. I need somebody to \_\_\_\_\_ me. I can't do it alone.  
a) travel      b) help      c) run      d) fly
24. There is no milk in the house. Please, go to the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) school      b) club      c) place      d) shop
25. I could see \_\_\_\_\_ the cat's eyes in the darkness.  
a) only      b) slowly      c) happily      d) cleverly
26. He \_\_\_\_\_ some money out of the pocket.  
a) took      b) talked      c) saw      d) thanked
27. \_\_\_\_\_ the break somebody broke the window.  
a) About      b) During      c) Toward      d) While
28. The climate of New Zealand is warm but not very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) thin      b) dark      c) easy      d) hot
29. I am \_\_\_\_\_, I can't go for a walk with you.  
a) sold      b) bought      c) busy      d) thought
30. The children went on an excursion \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) tomorrow      b) ago      c) after      d) yesterday

*У завданнях 31-40 виберіть правильну відповідь (слово), що, на Ваш погляд, відповідає пропущеному компоненту речення у тексті. Запишіть у бланку відповіді відповідну літеру біля номера завдання.*

## Protein, Minerals, Vitamins

- |              |          |                 |            |               |
|--------------|----------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| a) brain ;   | b) bone; | c) development; | d) builds; | e) breakfast; |
| f) maternal; | g) need; | h) phosphorus;  | i) liver ; | j) rapid      |

Protein is a component of every body cell and important for building the \_\_\_\_\_(31) blood supply. Protein also is necessary for hair, skin, muscle, nerve tissue and \_\_\_\_\_(32) development. Women \_\_\_\_\_(33) approximately 10 more grams of protein daily.

Minerals. Calcium and phosphorus are important minerals in \_\_\_\_\_(34) development.

Dairy products are excellent sources of both calcium and \_\_\_\_\_(35), as well as of vitamin D which is necessary for calcium absorption.

Zinc is another mineral needed for body growth and \_\_\_\_\_(36). Good food sources of zinc include meat, \_\_\_\_\_(37), eggs, seafood.

Iron \_\_\_\_\_(38) blood volume and muscle. Many women enter pregnancy with low iron stores, resulting in anemia. Foods rich in iron include red meat, especially liver, raisins and fortified breads and cereals.

Vitamins. Folic acid is a vitamin important in protein metabolism, particularly in periods of \_\_\_\_\_(39) growth. Pregnant women should start the day with a good \_\_\_\_\_(40).

### Тест

#### Варіант 5

Завдання 1-20 мають три варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.

1. The importance of ... Ecology for man is great.

- a) the                                      b) -                                      c) a

2. ...waste products ... .. in special containers.

- a) Radioactive...are      b) Radiactive ...is      c) Radiactive ... will  
transported                                      transported                                      transported

3. Every ... is in competition with other members of ... species.

- a) organisms...its      b) organism...its      c) organisms...it

4. Climate change ... an increasing problem in Australia in recent years.

- a) was become                                      b) has become                                      c) was becoming

5. If conditions for plant growth ... bad, the plant ... .. too weak to develop its parts well.

- a) was ..will be                                      b) were...will be                                      c) are...will be

6. Plants supply ... with clothing and many ... things as well.

- a) we... other                                      b) us... the other                                      c) us... other

7. Global warming, pollution, and other ... are stressing the corals to death.  
 a) phenomenas                      b) phenomena                      c) phenomenon
8. The greenhouse gas carbon dioxide ... ocean waters acidic.  
 a) were turning                      b) have turned                      c) is turning
9. The ... is a complex, dynamic natural gaseous system.  
 a) atmosphere                      b) athmosphere                      c) atmosphaera
10. Air pollution ... responsible ... large numbers of deaths and cases of respiratory disease.  
 a) were...of                      b) are...of                      c) is...for have
11. In vapour form ...water is also an important constituent of ...atmosphere.  
 a) the...an earth's                      b) ... ... the earths'                      c) -... the earth's
12. Air pollution ... cause asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, lung and heart diseases, and respiratory allergies.  
 a) must                      b) can                      c) have to
- 13 In 1859 Charles Darwin ... forward ... theory of evolution.  
 a) will put ...he                      b) puts ...him                      c) put ...his
14. I thought that the article about global warming ... .. by 3 o'clock yesterday.  
 a) had been translating                      b) had been translated                      c) will be translated
15. Interesting ecological experiments ... in his classes.  
 a) maked                      b) were made                      c) was made
16. The researcher ... .. the necessary substance before he begins a new experiment.  
 a) will have isolated                      b) will been isolated                      c) will isolates
17. The group Don't Make a Wave Committee renamed ... Greenpeace. Now Greenpeace is international environmental organization dedicated to preserving the earth's natural resources and ... diverse plant and animal life.  
 a) theirselves, their                      b) herself, her                      c) itself, its
18. Temperatures in the mountains are generally... than at sea level.  
 a) low                      b) lower                      c) the lower
19. Washing dirty dishes and bathing in a stream, river, or lake ...pollute water systems and... be avoided.  
 a) can, should                      b) may, ought                      c) must, must
20. Research published in 2005 suggests that ... Europeans die from air pollution annually.  
 a) three hundreds ten                      b) three thousand ten                      c) three hundred and thousand                      hundred                      ten thousand

*Завдання 21-30 мають чотири варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в*

бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.

21. There \_\_\_\_\_ some interesting articles in the newspaper.

- a) have                      b) has                      c) is                      d) are

22. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ too small to do this work.

- a) is                      b) are                      c) does                      d) has

23. Where is your mother? She \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the kitchen now.

- a) drinks                      b) has drunk                      c) is drinking                      d) drank

24. His father is \_\_\_\_\_ old.

- a) a                      b) an                      c) the                      d) -

25. \_\_\_\_\_ were shown how to use the machine.

- a) Us                      b) Our                      c) He                      d) We

26. You must \_\_\_\_\_ the work in time.

- a) to finish                      b) finish                      c) finishing                      d) finishes

27. \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window I saw her walking in the street.

- a) Was looking                      b) Looking                      c) Have looked                      d) Looked

28. May I ask you \_\_\_\_\_ the window?

- a) to open                      b) opening                      c) open                      d) opened

29. A boat is \_\_\_\_\_ than a ship.

- a) as small                      b) the smallest                      c) smaller                      d) more smaller

30. He left \_\_\_\_\_ standing in the street

- a) my                      b) me                      c) I                      d) mine

У завданнях 31-40 виберіть правильну відповідь (слово), що, на Ваш погляд, відповідає пропущеному компоненту речення у тексті. Запишіть у бланку відповіді відповідну літеру біля номера завдання.

Poison

- |                  |                |               |                 |                |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| a) hydrocarbons; | b) include;    | c) amount ;   | d) amounts;     | e) treatment ; |
| f) water ;       | g) individual; | h) quantity ; | i) immediately; | j) container   |

Poison is any agent that may produce chemically an injurious or deadly effect when introduced into the body in sufficient \_\_\_\_\_(31). Some poison can be deadly in minute quantities; others only if relatively large \_\_\_\_\_(32) are involved. Factors of importance in determining the severity of a poison \_\_\_\_\_(33) the nature of the poison itself, the concentration and \_\_\_\_\_(34), the route of administration, the length of exposure, and the age, and physical health of the \_\_\_\_\_(35). If poisoning is suspected a physician or poison control center should be called \_\_\_\_\_(36). The remainder of the poison and its \_\_\_\_\_(37) should be saved; the label may list ingredients, first aid measures, or antidotes. For most ingested poison emptying the



15. ... Amazon in ... Brazil is .... river in ... South America.

a) -... the... -... - ...

b) the...-... a - ...

c) the...-...the...the

16. Her hair ... beautiful.

a) are

b) has

c) is

d) have

17. Maths ... Emma's favourite subject.

a) are

b) has

c) is

d) have

18. I like to play ... guitar every night.

a) the

b) -

c) a

d) an

19. The news ... very exciting.

a) is

b) are

c) have

d) has

20. She lives in ... of Kherson.

a) the centre

b) an centre

c) a centre

*Завдання 21-30 мають чотири варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.*

21. ... Amazon in ... Brazil is .... river in ... South America.

a) -... the... -...- ...

b) the...-...a... - ...

c) the...-...the...the

d) -... - ...the...the

22. In England most children go ...at the age of five.

a) school

b) to school

c) to a school

d) to the school

23. Snow in Egypt is an almost unknown ... .

a) phenomenons

b) phenomena

c) phenomenas

d) phenomenon

24. We have a lot of ... in the yard.

a) a sheep

b) sheep

c) sheeps

d) the sheep

25. Are you ... Julia Smirnova everybody is talking about these days?

a) the

b) ---

c) a

d) an

26. ... health is much better now.

a) Ann's

b) Anns

c) Anns'

d) Ann

27. Tom and his ... have got two children.

a) wive

b) wives

c) a wife

d) wife

28. ... Smirnovs come to us every evening.

a) -

b) a

c) the

d) an



4. Where is the article ... you have translated?  
a) whose      b) who      c) which
5. Translators spend ... money on their books.  
a) many      b) much      c) few
6. ....is your sister? She is a teacher.  
a) whom      b) who      c) what
7. Our chair is on the ... floor.  
a) six      b) sixth      c) five
8. The boy ran ...the street.  
a) over      b) across      c) above
9. Please, give me ... book.  
a) that      b) those      c) these
10. ... did the society appoint?  
a) whose      b) whom      c) which
11. He took all the things ... the table.  
a) of      b) from      c) off
12. Have you read ... interesting lately?  
a) any      b) anything      c) any one
13. University doesn't work ... Sunday.  
a) on      b) in      c) at
14. It was ... who forgot to do his homework.  
a) him      b) his      c) he
15. I saw ... interesting in the work of this society.  
a) no      b) none      c) nothing
16. Jane taught .... German and French and now she is fluent.  
a) himself      b) herself      c) itself
17. They have ... interest in psychology.  
a) few      b) a few      c) little
18. On ... days do you take English lessons?  
a) whose      b) whom      c) what
19. We begin our study ... September.  
a) on      b) in      c) at
20. Our classroom is situated on the ... floor.  
a) two      b) third      c) five

*Завдання 21-30 мають чотири варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один*



*правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.*

21. A student society is an organization operated ... students.

- a) with                      b) of                      c) by                      d) at

22. It was his ... anniversary.

- a) eighteenth              b) eighteen              c) eighteen              d) eighty

23. Bologna declaration was signed ... 29 ministers.

- a) for                      b) by                      c) of                      d) in

24. ... students are easy to teach.

- a) such                      b) this                      c) that                      d) they

25. We finish our study ... May.

- a) at                      b) in                      c) on                      d) for

26. ... of students study at the university.

- a) thousand              b) thousands              c) hundred              d) hundredth

27. Social workers should take care ... people.

- a) about                      b) of                      c) at                      d) off

28. Everyone must do ... homework.

- a) theirs                      b) his                      c) mine                      d) ours

29. Anyone who is late will have ... mark lowered.

- a) theirs                      b) his                      c) him                      d) hers

30. Jane taught .... German and French and now she is fluent.

- a) himself                      b) herself                      c) itself                      d) myself

*У завданнях 31-40 виберіть правильну відповідь (слово), що, на Ваш погляд, відповідає пропущеному компоненту речення у тексті. Запишіть у бланку відповіді відповідну літеру біля номера завдання.*

#### Evolution

- |                             |               |                  |               |           |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| a) environment; b) process; | c) ancestors; | d) creator;      | e) substance; |           |
| f) acid ;                   | g) genes ;    | h) genetic code; | i) female;    | j) divine |

People have always been curious about the \_\_\_\_\_(31) of all animals and plants. There have been many \_\_\_\_\_(32) theories about how people came into being. However, research findings have proved that all animals including human beings have evolved from primitive \_\_\_\_\_(33). In 1859 Charles Darwin put forward his theory of evolution which claimed that all animals changed and developed during a continuous \_\_\_\_\_(34). This process is brought about by the species gradually adapting to the demands of its \_\_\_\_\_(35), through a gradual genetic change.

Inside each of our body's cells, there is a complex \_\_\_\_\_(36) known as DNA. It looks like a very twisted ladder and its full name is deoxyribonucleic \_\_\_\_\_(37). Sections of DNA are known as \_\_\_\_\_(38). They give instructions about when different types of cells should develop, and whereabouts in the body they should be. DNA bears the \_\_\_\_\_(39) which is a tremendously complicated set of instructions to the cells in the body, so that they will know how to develop. As a result of these complex instructions, we develop specialized liver cells, heart cells, hair cells, skin cells, and all other different types of cells which make up a body.

Larger strands of DNA are known as chromosomes. They are arranged in pairs. However, an ovum, a \_\_\_\_\_(40) cell capable of developing into a baby as well as a male cell which should fertilize it have only half of the chromosomes. In this way, when organisms reproduce themselves sexually, — by combining sperm from one parent with ova from another, — the new individual possesses characteristics of both parents. The new combination of characteristics may be particularly beneficial.

### Тест Варіант 8

*Завдання 1-20 мають три варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.*

1. The importance of ... Ecology for man is great.  
a) the                              b) -                              c) a
2. ...waste products ... in special containers.  
a) Radioactive...are      b) Radiactive ...is      c) Radiactive ... will  
transported                      transported                      transported
3. Every ... is in competition with other members of ... species.  
a) organisms...its      b) organism...its      c) organisms...it
4. Climate change ... an increasing problem in Australia in recent years.  
a) was become      b) has become      c) was becoming
5. If conditions for plant growth ... bad, the plant ... too weak to develop its parts well.  
a) was ..will be      b) were...will be      c) are...will be
6. Plants supply ... with clothing and many ... things as well.  
a) we... other      b) us... the other      c) us... other
7. Global warming, pollution, and other ... are stressing the corals to death.  
a) phenomenas      b) phenomena      c) phenomenon
8. The greenhouse gas carbon dioxide ... ocean waters acidic.  
a) were turning      b) have turned      c) is turning
9. The ... is a complex, dynamic natural gaseous system.

- a) atmosphere                      b) athmosphere                      c) atmosphaera
10. Air pollution ... responsible ... large numbers of deaths and cases of respiratory disease.  
a) were...of                      b) are...of                      c) is...for have
11. In vapour form ...water is also an important constituent of ...atmosphere.  
a) the...an earth's                      b) ... ... the earths'                      c) -... the earth's
12. Air pollution ... cause asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, lung and heart diseases, and respiratory allergies.  
a) must                      b) can                      c) have to
- 13 In 1859 Charles Darwin ... forward ... theory of evolution.  
a) will put ...he                      b) puts ...him                      c) put ...his
14. I thought that the article about global warming ... .. by 3 o'clock yesterday.  
a) had been translating                      b) had been translated                      c) will be translated
15. Interesting ecological experiments ... in his classes.  
a) maked                      b) were made                      c) was made
16. The researcher ... .. the necessary substance before he begins a new experiment.  
a) will have isolated                      b) will been isolated                      c) will isolates
17. The group Don't Make a Wave Committee renamed ... Greenpeace. Now Greenpeace is international environmental organization dedicated to preserving the earth's natural resources and ... diverse plant and animal life.  
a) theirselves, their                      b) herself, her                      c) itself, its
18. Temperatures in the mountains are generally... than at sea level.  
a) low                      b) lower                      c) the lower
19. Washing dirty dishes and bathing in a stream, river, or lake ...pollute water systems and... be avoided.  
a) can, should                      b) may, ought                      c) must, must
20. Research published in 2005 suggests that ... Europeans die from air pollution annually.  
a) three hundreds ten                      b) three thousand ten                      c) three hundred and thousand                      hundred                      ten thousand

*Завдання 21-30 мають чотири варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.*

21. There \_\_\_\_\_ some interesting articles in the newspaper.  
a) have                      b) has                      c) is                      d) are
22. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ too small to do this work.  
a) is                      b) are                      c) does                      d) has
23. Where is your mother? She \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the kitchen now.

- a) drinks                      b) has drunk                      c) is drinking                      d) drank
24. His father is \_\_\_\_\_ old.  
a) a                      b) an                      c) the                      d) -
25. \_\_\_\_\_ were shown how to use the machine.  
a) Us                      b) Our                      c) He                      d) We
26. You must \_\_\_\_\_ the work in time.  
a) to finish                      b) finish                      c) finishing                      d) finishes
27. \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window I saw her walking in the street.  
a) Was looking                      b) Looking                      c) Have looked                      d) Looked
28. May I ask you \_\_\_\_\_ the window?  
a) to open                      b) opening                      c) open                      d) opened
29. A boat is \_\_\_\_\_ than a ship.  
a) as small                      b) the smallest                      c) smaller                      d) more smaller
30. He left \_\_\_\_\_ standing in the street  
a) my                      b) me                      c) I                      d) mine

*У завданнях 31-40 виберіть правильну відповідь (слово), що, на Ваш погляд, відповідає пропущеному компоненту речення у тексті. Запишіть у бланку відповіді відповідну літеру біля номера завдання.*

a) lakes; b) substances; c) atmosphere; d) human; e) calcium; f) to drink; g) animals; h) surface; i) waters; j) pure

#### Water

About three quarters of the earth's \_\_\_\_\_(31) is covered with liquid water. In vapor form water is also an important constituent of the earth's \_\_\_\_\_(32). In combined form water occurs in minerals (for example in gypsum). Moreover, water occurs in \_\_\_\_\_(33) and vegetable tissues. It constitutes about 70 percent of the \_\_\_\_\_(34) body and over 90 percent of some vegetables.

Naturally occurring waters frequently contain dissolved mineral \_\_\_\_\_(35). We have mineral \_\_\_\_\_(36) in which the total mineral content is significantly above the average.

Potable water is water which is fit \_\_\_\_\_(37). Since water dissolves a part of everything with which it comes in contact, absolutely \_\_\_\_\_(38) water does not occur in nature.

The water for drinking and domestic purposes is generally supplied by rivers, \_\_\_\_\_(39), wells and springs. Such waters usually contain salts of \_\_\_\_\_(40), iron, magnesium, potassium, sodium, organic matters and traces of different gases from the atmosphere. There is also a variety of suspended matter in natural water.

#### Тест

#### Варіант 9

*Завдання 1-20 мають три варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.*

1. Thousands of visitors ... to Great Britain every year.  
a) come                      b) comes                      c) came
11. The Romans ... London, which they called Londinium  
a) made                      b) makes                      c) makes
12. When did the Saxon kings ... to rebuild the city?  
a) begin                      b) begins                      c) began
13. Who ... a master of Britain for 500 years?  
a) was                      b) were                      c) am
14. Many Latin and French words ... into the Old English language.  
a) penetrate                      b) penetrates                      c) penetrated
15. They ... the London Symphony Orchestra and the Royal Shakespeare Company.  
a) were                      b) are                      c) am
16. The queen of Great Britain ... her third cousin, Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh.  
a) marries                      b) married                      c) marry
17. ... did Prince Philip become a British citizen?  
a) How much                      b) What                      c) Why
18. ... did Prince Charles marry in Saint Paul's Cathedral in 1981?  
a) Whom                      b) Where                      c) Am
19. Lady Diana Spencer ... the affection of many people by her modesty.  
a) won                      b) were                      c) win
11. Today tennis is the game which both men and women ... to play after leaving school.  
a) played                      b) play                      c) will play
12. A lot of Scottish family names ... with "Mac" or "Mc"  
a) starts                      b) start                      c) will start
13. The Welsh people like to sing songs, ... they?  
a) didn't                      b) won't                      c) don't
14. Where ... he begin his tour last summer?  
a) did                      b) does                      c) do
15. The Palace of Westminster ... on the riverside near Westminster Abbey.  
a) stood                      b) stands                      c) stand
16. How many Houses ... the British Parliament consist of?  
a) is                      b) does                      c) are
17. They ... with friends at the moment.  
a) are staying                      b) were staying                      c) stay
21. There ... a sofa and two arm-chairs in the room.

- a) is                                  b) are                                  c) weren't

22. Tomorrow at this time I ... to my mother.

- a) shall speak                  b) shall be speaking                  c) speak

23. There ... a lot of snow in Alaska in winter.

- a) is    b) are    c) will be

*Завдання 21-30 мають чотири варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.*

30. Many English kings and queens ... crowned and ... buried in Westminster Abbey.

- a) was; are                  b) is; are                  c) were; are                  d) was; were

31. Hyde Park ... the largest of London parks and ... famous for its Speaker's Corner, which attracts a lot of tourists.

- a) is; are                  b) is; was                  c) is; is                  d) was; were

32. ... are all the main banks and offices situated?

- a) Where                  b) When                  c) What                  d) Why

33. The Tower ... a very long history.

- a) has                  b) had                  c) have                  d) have

34. The members of the House of Lords ... their titles.

- a) inherit                  b) inherits                  c ) inherited                  d) inherite

35. Great Britain ... produce enough food.

- a) didn't                  b) doesn't                  c ) don't                  d) isn't

36. Great Britain ... not have a written constitution.

- a) did                  b) does                  c ) dot                  d) is

37. Education in Britain .... the country' social system.

- a) mirrors                  b) mirror                  c ) mirrored                  d) mirrora

38. Parents .... to pay fees to send their children to some schools.

- a) have                  b) has                  c )had                  d) haved

30. The Tower of London ... a prison many years ago.

- a) was                  b) were                  c) have                  d) did

*У завданнях 31-40 виберіть правильну відповідь (слово), що, на Ваш погляд, відповідає пропущеному компоненту речення у тексті. Запишіть у бланку відповіді відповідну літеру біля номера завдання.*

The environment and Homo sapiens

- |                     |              |            |              |             |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| a) desertification; | b) attack;   | c) war;    | d) adapt;    | e) beauty ; |
| f) changes;         | g) progress; | h) planet; | i) harmony ; | j) adapts   |

When the first astronauts circled the earth in their tiny craft, millions of listeners heard them describe the \_\_\_\_\_(31) of this planet "like a blue pearl in space", and were caught up in a moment of extraordinary human revelation.

Every species other than Homo sapiens \_\_\_\_\_(32) its form and behaviour to the pressures of its environment. Homo sapiens, on the contrary has achieved the remarkable feat of being able to \_\_\_\_\_(33) the environment instead, overcoming many natural limitations, through the development of technologies and cultures. If we do not learn to live in \_\_\_\_\_(34) with our environment, we shall experience the laws of nature in full force. While nuclear \_\_\_\_\_(35) could readily kill two billion people, at least as many could die through freezing and starvation.

Environmental degradation is like a cancer, or many forms of cancer, spreading silently, unseen, through the body of our \_\_\_\_\_(36). If it were like a heart \_\_\_\_\_(37), its effect would be all too apparent, and we would swiftly take steps to remedy the problem. But it isn't and we don't. At the present rate of "\_\_\_\_\_ (38)", and unless something is done quickly, disaster stares us in the face. Erosion, \_\_\_\_\_(39) and pollution have become our lot.

Our silly behaviour causes great damage not only to our planet, but also to ourselves as such. Environmental \_\_\_\_\_(40) are often the reason of many incurable illnesses, mental disorders, the stress we experience.

### Тест

#### Варіант 10

*Завдання 1-20 мають три варіанти відповіді, серед яких лише один правильний. Виберіть правильний, на Вашу думку, варіант відповіді, позначте його в бланку відповіді біля номера завдання.*

1. Her hair ... beautiful.  
a) are                      b) has                      c) is
2. Maths ... Emma's favourite subject.  
a) are                      b) has                      c) is
3. I like to play ... guitar every night.  
a) the                      b) -                      c) a
4. The news ... very exciting.  
a) is                      b) are                      c) have
5. She lives in ... of Kherson.  
a) centre                      b) an centre                      c) the centre
6. He is ... child in the school.  
a) oldest                      b) an oldest                      c) the oldest
7. The stairs ... too steep for me to climb.  
a) is                      b) are                      c) been
8. I am proud of my ... parents.





25. I could see \_\_\_\_\_ the cat's eyes in the darkness.  
 a) only                      b) slowly                      c) happily                      d) cleverly
26. He \_\_\_\_\_ some money out of the pocket.  
 a) took                      b) talked                      c) saw                      d) thanked
27. \_\_\_\_\_ the break somebody broke the window.  
 a) About                      b) During                      c) Toward                      d) While
28. The climate of New Zealand is warm but not very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) thin                      b) dark                      c) easy                      d) hot
29. I am \_\_\_\_\_, I can't go for a walk with you.  
 a) sold                      b) bought                      c) busy                      d) thought
30. The children went on an excursion \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) tomorrow                      b) ago                      c) after                      d) yesterday

*У завданнях 31-40 виберіть правильну відповідь (слово), що, на Ваш погляд, відповідає пропущеному компоненту речення у тексті. Запишіть у бланку відповіді відповідну літеру біля номера завдання.*

#### Protein, Minerals, Vitamins

a) brain ;	b) bone;	c) development;	d) builds;	e) breakfast;
f) maternal;	g) need;	h) phosphorus;	i) liver ;	j) rapid

Protein is a component of every body cell and important for building the \_\_\_\_\_(31) blood supply. Protein also is necessary for hair, skin, muscle, nerve tissue and \_\_\_\_\_(32) development. Women \_\_\_\_\_(33) approximately 10 more grams of protein daily.

Minerals. Calcium and phosphorus are important minerals in \_\_\_\_\_(34) development.

Dairy products are excellent sources of both calcium and \_\_\_\_\_(35), as well as of vitamin D which is necessary for calcium absorption.

Zinc is another mineral needed for body growth and \_\_\_\_\_(36). Good food sources of zinc include meat, \_\_\_\_\_(37), eggs, seafood.

Iron \_\_\_\_\_(38) blood volume and muscle. Many women enter pregnancy with low iron stores, resulting in anemia. Foods rich in iron include red meat, especially liver, raisins and fortified breads and cereals.

Vitamins. Folic acid is a vitamin important in protein metabolism, particularly in periods of \_\_\_\_\_(39) growth. Pregnant women should start the day with a good \_\_\_\_\_(40).

#### **Бланк відповіді**

На тестові завдання ректорської контрольної роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова»



## Ключі

### 1 варіант

Ключі відповідей		
№ тестового завдання	Правильний варіант відповіді	Кількість тестових балів
1	c	1 б.
2	b	1 б.
3	c	1 б.
4	c	1 б.
5	b	1 б.
6	c	1 б.
7	b	1 б.
8	b	1 б.
9	a	1 б.
10	b	1 б.
11	c	1 б.
12	b	1 б.
13	a	1 б.
14	c	1 б.
15	c	1 б.
16	b	1 б.
17	c	1 б.
18	c	1 б.
19	b	1 б.
20	b	1 б.
21	c	2 б.
22	b	2 б.
23	c	2 б.
24	c	2 б.
25	c	2 б.
26	b	2 б.
27	b	2 б.
28	a	2 б.
29	b	2 б.
30	d	2 б.
31	d	3 б.
32	j	3 б.
33	c	3 б.
34	b	3 б.
35	a	3 б.
36	e	3 б.
37	f	3 б.
38	g	3 б.
39	h	3 б.
40	i	3 б.
<b>Всього 70 тестових балів</b>		

### 2 варіант

Ключі відповідей		
№ тестового завдання	Правильний варіант відповіді	Кількість тестових балів
1	b	1 б.
2	a	1 б.
3	b	1 б.
4	b	1 б.
5	c	1 б.
6	c	1 б.
7	b	1 б.
8	c	1 б.
9	a	1 б.
10	c	1 б.
11	c	1 б.
12	b	1 б.
13	c	1 б.
14	b	1 б.
15	b	1 б.
16	a	1 б.
17	c	1 б.
18	b	1 б.
19	a	1 б.
20	b	1 б.
21	d	2 б.
22	a	2 б.
23	c	2 б.
24	d	2 б.
25	d	2 б.
26	b	2 б.
27	d	2 б.
28	a	2 б.
29	c	2 б.
30	b	2 б.
31	h	3 б.
32	c	3 б.
33	g	3 б.
34	d	3 б.
35	b	3 б.
36	i	3 б.
37	f	3 б.
38	j	3 б.
39	a	3 б.
40	e	3 б.
<b>Всього 70 тестових балів</b>		

**3 варіант**

<b>Ключі відповідей</b>		
№ тестового завдання	Правильний варіант відповіді	Кількість тестових балів
1	a	1 б.
2	a	1 б.
3	a	1 б.
4	a	1 б.
5	c	1 б.
6	c	1 б.
7	b	1 б.
8	c	1 б.
9	a	1 б.
10	a	1 б.
11	b	1 б.
12	b	1 б.
13	c	1 б.
14	a	1 б.
15	b	1 б.
16	b	1 б.
17	a	1 б.
18	a	1 б.
19	b	1 б.
20	a	1 б.
21	c	2 б.
22	c	2 б.
23	a	2 б.
24	a	2 б.
25	b	2 б.
26	b	2 б.
27	b	2 б.
28	a	2 б.
29	a	2 б.
30	a	2 б.
31	e	3 б.
32	j	3 б.
33	d	3 б.
34	i	3 б.
35	c	3 б.
36	h	3 б.
37	b	3 б.
38	g	3 б.
39	a	3 б.
40	f	3 б.
<b>Всього 70 тестових балів</b>		

**4 варіант**

<b>Ключі відповідей</b>		
№ тестового завдання	Правильний варіант відповіді	Кількість тестових балів
1	c	1 б.
2	c	1 б.
3	a	1 б.
4	a	1 б.
5	c	1 б.
6	c	1 б.
7	b	1 б.
8	c	1 б.
9	b	1 б.
10	c	1 б.
11	c	1 б.
12	c	1 б.
13	c	1 б.
14	a	1 б.
15	c	1 б.
16	b	1 б.
17	b	1 б.
18	b	1 б.
19	c	1 б.
20	c	1 б.
21	c	2 б.
22	c	2 б.
23	b	2 б.
24	d	2 б.
25	a	2 б.
26	a	2 б.
27	b	2 б.
28	d	2 б.
29	c	2 б.
30	d	2 б.
31	f	3 б.
32	a	3 б.
33	g	3 б.
34	b	3 б.
35	h	3 б.
36	c	3 б.
37	i	3 б.
38	d	3 б.
39	j	3 б.
40	e	3 б.
<b>Всього 70 тестових балів</b>		

**5 варіант**

<b>Ключі відповідей</b>		
№ тестового завдання	Правильний варіант відповіді	Кількість тестових балів
1	b	1 б.
2	a	1 б.
3	b	1 б.
4	b	1 б.
5	c	1 б.
6	c	1 б.
7	b	1 б.
8	c	1 б.
9	a	1 б.
10	c	1 б.
11	c	1 б.
12	b	1 б.
13	c	1 б.
14	b	1 б.
15	b	1 б.
16	a	1 б.
17	c	1 б.
18	b	1 б.
19	a	1 б.
20	b	1 б.
21	d	2 б.
22	a	2 б.
23	c	2 б.
24	d	2 б.
25	d	2 б.
26	b	2 б.
27	d	2 б.
28	a	2 б.
29	c	2 б.
30	b	2 б.
31	h	3 б.
32	d	3 б.
33	b	3 б.
34	c	3 б.
35	g	3 б.
36	i	3 б.
37	j	3 б.
38	e	3 б.
39	f	3 б.
40	a	3 б.
<b>Всього 70 тестових балів</b>		

**Ключі****6 варіант**

<b>Ключі відповідей</b>		
№ тестового завдання	Правильний варіант відповіді	Кількість тестових балів
1	c	1 б.
2	b	1 б.
3	a	1 б.
4	c	1 б.
5	a	1 б.
6	b	1 б.
7	a	1 б.
8	a	1 б.
9	a	1 б.
10	b	1 б.
11	b	1 б.
12	a	1 б.
13	c	1 б.
14	c	1 б.
15	b	1 б.
16	c	1 б.
17	c	1 б.
18	a	1 б.
19	a	1 б.
20	a	1 б.
21	b	2 б.
22	b	2 б.
23	d	2 б.
24	b	2 б.
25	a	2 б.
26	a	2 б.
27	d	2 б.
28	c	2 б.
29	c	2 б.
30	d	2 б.
31	h	3 б.
32	b	3 б.
33	f	3 б.
34	i	3 б.
35	g	3 б.
36	j	3 б.
37	e	3 б.
38	a	3 б.
39	d	3 б.
40	c	3 б.
<b>Всього 70 тестових балів</b>		

**7 варіант**

<b>Ключі відповідей</b>		
№ тестового завдання	Правильний варіант відповіді	Кількість тестових балів
1	c	1 б.
2	b	1 б.
3	c	1 б.
4	c	1 б.
5	b	1 б.
6	c	1 б.
7	b	1 б.
8	b	1 б.
9	a	1 б.
10	b	1 б.
11	c	1 б.
12	b	1 б.
13	a	1 б.
14	c	1 б.
15	c	1 б.
16	b	1 б.
17	c	1 б.
18	c	1 б.
19	b	1 б.
20	b	1 б.
21	c	2 б.
22	b	2 б.
23	c	2 б.
24	c	2 б.
25	c	2 б.
26	b	2 б.
27	b	2 б.
28	a	2 б.
29	b	2 б.
30	d	2 б.
31	d	3 б.
32	j	3 б.
33	c	3 б.
34	b	3 б.
35	a	3 б.
36	e	3 б.
37	f	3 б.
38	g	3 б.
39	h	3 б.
40	i	3 б.
<b>Всього 70 тестових балів</b>		

**9 варіант****8 варіант**

<b>Ключі відповідей</b>		
№ тестового завдання	Правильний варіант відповіді	Кількість тестових балів
1	b	1 б.
2	a	1 б.
3	b	1 б.
4	b	1 б.
5	c	1 б.
6	c	1 б.
7	b	1 б.
8	c	1 б.
9	a	1 б.
10	c	1 б.
11	c	1 б.
12	b	1 б.
13	c	1 б.
14	b	1 б.
15	b	1 б.
16	a	1 б.
17	c	1 б.
18	b	1 б.
19	a	1 б.
20	b	1 б.
21	d	2 б.
22	a	2 б.
23	c	2 б.
24	d	2 б.
25	d	2 б.
26	b	2 б.
27	d	2 б.
28	a	2 б.
29	c	2 б.
30	b	2 б.
31	h	3 б.
32	c	3 б.
33	g	3 б.
34	d	3 б.
35	b	3 б.
36	i	3 б.
37	f	3 б.
38	j	3 б.
39	a	3 б.
40	e	3 б.
<b>Всього 70 тестових балів</b>		

**10 варіант**

<b>Ключі відповідей</b>		
№ тестового завдання	Правильний варіант відповіді	Кількість тестових балів
1	a	1 б.
2	a	1 б.
3	a	1 б.
4	a	1 б.
5	c	1 б.
6	c	1 б.
7	b	1 б.
8	c	1 б.
9	a	1 б.
10	a	1 б.
11	b	1 б.
12	b	1 б.
13	c	1 б.
14	a	1 б.
15	b	1 б.
16	b	1 б.
17	a	1 б.
18	a	1 б.
19	b	1 б.
20	a	1 б.
21	c	2 б.
22	c	2 б.
23	a	2 б.
24	a	2 б.
25	b	2 б.
26	b	2 б.
27	b	2 б.
28	a	2 б.
29	a	2 б.
30	a	2 б.
31	e	3 б.
32	j	3 б.
33	d	3 б.
34	i	3 б.
35	c	3 б.
36	h	3 б.
37	b	3 б.
38	g	3 б.
39	a	3 б.
40	f	3 б.
<b>Всього 70 тестових балів</b>		

*11 варіант*

**Ключі відповідей**

<b>Ключі відповідей</b>		
№ тестового завдання	Правильний варіант відповіді	Кількість тестових балів
1	c	1 б.
2	c	1 б.
3	a	1 б.
4	a	1 б.
5	c	1 б.
6	c	1 б.
7	b	1 б.
8	c	1 б.
9	b	1 б.
10	c	1 б.
11	c	1 б.
12	c	1 б.
13	c	1 б.
14	a	1 б.
15	c	1 б.
16	b	1 б.
17	b	1 б.
18	b	1 б.
19	c	1 б.
20	c	1 б.
21	c	2 б.
22	c	2 б.
23	b	2 б.
24	d	2 б.
25	a	2 б.
26	a	2 б.
27	b	2 б.
28	d	2 б.
29	c	2 б.
30	d	2 б.
31	f	3 б.
32	a	3 б.
33	g	3 б.
34	b	3 б.
35	h	3 б.
36	c	3 б.
37	i	3 б.
38	d	3 б.
39	j	3 б.
40	e	3 б.
<b>Всього 70 тестових балів</b>		

*12 варіант*

**Ключі відповідей**

№ тестового завдання	Правильний варіант відповіді	Кількість тестових балів
1	b	1 б.
2	a	1 б.
3	b	1 б.
4	b	1 б.
5	c	1 б.
6	c	1 б.
7	b	1 б.
8	c	1 б.
9	a	1 б.
10	c	1 б.
11	c	1 б.
12	b	1 б.
13	c	1 б.
14	b	1 б.
15	b	1 б.
16	a	1 б.
17	c	1 б.
18	b	1 б.
19	a	1 б.
20	b	1 б.
21	d	2 б.
22	a	2 б.
23	c	2 б.
24	d	2 б.
25	d	2 б.
26	b	2 б.
27	d	2 б.
28	a	2 б.
29	c	2 б.
30	b	2 б.
31	h	3 б.
32	d	3 б.
33	b	3 б.
34	c	3 б.
35	g	3 б.
36	i	3 б.
37	j	3 б.
38	e	3 б.
39	f	3 б.
40	a	3 б.
<b>Всього 70 тестових балів</b>		

**Ключі**

№ тестового завдання	Правильний варіант відповіді	Кількість тестових балів
1	c	1 б.
2	b	1 б.
3	a	1 б.
4	c	1 б.
5	a	1 б.
6	b	1 б.
7	a	1 б.
8	a	1 б.
9	a	1 б.
10	b	1 б.
11	b	1 б.
12	a	1 б.
13	c	1 б.
14	c	1 б.
15	b	1 б.
16	c	1 б.
17	c	1 б.
18	a	1 б.
19	a	1 б.
20	a	1 б.
21	b	2 б.
22	b	2 б.
23	d	2 б.
24	b	2 б.
25	a	2 б.
26	a	2 б.
27	d	2 б.
28	c	2 б.
29	c	2 б.
30	d	2 б.
31	h	3 б.
32	b	3 б.
33	f	3 б.
34	i	3 б.
35	g	3 б.
36	j	3 б.
37	e	3 б.
38	a	3 б.
39	d	3 б.
40	c	3 б.
<b>Всього 70 тестових балів</b>		

### Критерії оцінювання

Завдання 1-20 мають три варіанти відповіді, з яких одна правильна. Для оцінювання цих завдань застосовують метод *дихотомічного оцінювання*. Студент має



вибрати в кожному завданні одну правильну відповідь із трьох запропонованих варіантів. Якщо тестований вибрав правильну відповідь, він отримує один бал, якщо ж він помилився, – отримує нуль балів.

Завдання 21-30 мають чотири варіанти відповіді, з яких одна правильна. Якщо вказана конкретна кількість балів, для оцінювання цих завдань також застосовують метод **дихотомічного оцінювання**. Студент має вибрати в кожному завданні одну правильну відповідь із чотирьох запропонованих варіантів. Якщо студент вибрав правильну відповідь, він отримує два бали, якщо ж він помилився, – отримує нуль балів.

Завдання 31-40 мають десять варіантів відповідей, з яких одна правильна. Для оцінювання цих завдань застосовують метод **дихотомічного оцінювання**. Студент має вибрати правильну відповідь (слово), що відповідає пропущеному компоненту речення у тексті. Кожне пропущене слово відповідає лише одній правильній відповіді з десяти запропонованих варіантів. Якщо студент вибрав правильне слово, він отримує три бали, якщо ж він помилився, – отримує нуль балів.

Критерії оцінювання подаються в таблиці, що містить в собі переведення тестових балів у 100-бальну шкалу оцінювання та співвідношення їх з національною системою оцінювання.

Тестовий бал	100-бальна шкала	Національна система оцінювання та ECTS
70	100	Відмінно А
69	98	
68	96	
67	94	
66	92	
65	91	
64	89	Добре В
63	87	
62	85	
61	83	
60	81	Добре С
59	79	
58	78	
57	76	
56	74	
55	72	Задовільно D
54	70	
53	68	
52	66	
51	65	Задовільно E
50	63	
49	61	
48	59	Незадовільно FX
47	57	
46	55	
45	54	
44	52	
43	50	

**Тестові завдання як форма проведення поточного та підсумкового контролю**

**Тестові завдання для проведення поточного контролю**

**Test1**

- 1) The importance of ... Biology for man is great.  
a) the            b) -            c) a            d) an
- 2) The ... species evolved from a single ancestor.  
a) threeth        b) third        c) threes        d) three
- 3) Every ... is in competition with other members of ... species.  
a) organisms...its        b) organism...its        c) organisms...it        d) organisms...it
- 4) DNA ... like a very twisted ladder and its full name ... deoxyribonucleic acid  
a) looks ... will        b) looks ... is        c) is looked ... is        d) looked ... were
- 5) The process, when the food is used in growth manufactured in the leaves, is known as ....  
a) photosynthesis        b) photosynthes        c) photosynthesis        d) ) photosyntesis
- 6) If conditions for plant growth ... bad, the plant ... too weak to develop its parts well.  
a) was ..will be        b) were..will be        c) are..will be        d) wiil be ..will be
- 7) Plants supply ... with clothing and many ... things as well.  
a) we... other        b) us... the other        c) us... other        d) us... another
- 8) From the pharmaceutical point ...view solutions of solids in liquids are of ... importance.  
a) of... the greater        b) of...the greatest        c) for ...the great        d) on... greatest
- 9) Any chemically and physically homogeneous mixture of two and more substances is said to be a solution.  
a) chemically ... homogeneous        b) chemikally... homogeneou  
c) chemecally ... homogenious        d) chemicelly ...homogeneos
- 10) In vapour form ...water is also an important constituent of ...atmosphere.  
a) the...an earth's        b) ... ... the earths'        c) a... the earth's        d) ... ...the earth's
- 11) This lack of calcium has a big impact on bones and ....  
a) tooth        b) teeth        c) tooths        d) theeths
- 12) In 1859 Charles Darwin ... forward ... theory of evolution.  
a) will put ...he        b) puts ...him        c) puted ...his        d) put...his
- 13) I thought that the article about solutions ... .. by 3 o'clock yesterday.  
a) had been translating        b) had been translated        c) will be translated        d) translated
- 14) Some poison ... .. deadly in minute quantities.  
a) should        b) have to        c) need to        d) can be
- 15) Women need approximately ... more grams of protein daily.  
a) tens        b) the tenth        c) ten        d) tenth
- 16) You... biology next term.  
a) will be doing        b) do        c) did        d) have done
- 17) The scientists... the amount of blood pumped by the heart daily.  
a) to estimate        b) estimates        c) estimating        d) estimate
- 18) The researcher ... .. the necessary substance before he begins a new experiment.  
a) will have isolated        b) will been isolated        c) will isolate        d) would isolate
- 19) The species of birds ... migrant and ... found in Africa in winter. Our surroundings ...too severe for such birds and they leave ... early in September.  
a) is, is, are, them        b) are, are, are, them        c) is, is, is, it        d) are, are, is, it
- 20) Various ...of the ...are cereals, cultivated for their ..., which is used as food.  
a) species, grass family, seed        b) speci, grass family, seeds  
c) species, grass's family, seed        d) speci, grass's family, seeds.

**Test2**

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ him well.  
a) say    b) play    c) know    d) cry
- 2) She \_\_\_\_\_ her lesson well.

- a) graduated    b) jumped    3) knew    d) cared
- 3) I need somebody to \_\_\_\_\_ me. I can't do it alone.  
a) travel    b) help    c) run    d) fly
- 4) There is no milk in the house. Please, go to the\_\_\_\_\_  
a) school    b) club    c) place    d) shop
- 5) I could see \_\_\_\_\_ the cat's eyes in the darkness.  
a) only    b) slowly    c) happily    d) cleverly
- 6) He \_\_\_\_\_ some money out of the pocket.  
a) took    b) talked    c) saw    d) thanked
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ the break somebody broke the window.  
a) About    b) During    c) Toward    d) While
- 8) The climate of New Zealand is warm but not very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) thin    b) dark    c) easy    d) hot
- 9) I am \_\_\_\_\_, I can't go for a walk with you.  
a) sold    b) bought    c) busy
- 10) The children went on an excursion \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) tomorrow    b) ago    c) after    d) yesterday

### Test 3

- 1) There \_\_\_\_\_ some interesting articles in the newspaper.  
a) have    b) has    c) is    d) are
- 2) The boy \_\_\_\_\_ too small to do this work.  
a) is    b) are    c) does    d) has
- 3) Where is your mother? She \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the kitchen now.  
a) drinks    b) has drunk    c) is drinking    d) drank
- 4) His father is \_\_\_\_\_ old.  
a) a    b) an    c) the    d) -
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ were shown how to use the machine.  
a) Us    b) Our    c) He    d) We
- 6) You must \_\_\_\_\_ the work in time.  
a) to finish    b) finish    c) finishing    d) finishes
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window I saw her walking in the street.  
a) Was looking    b) Looking    c) Have looked    d) Looked
- 8) May I ask you \_\_\_\_\_ the window?  
a) to open    b) opening    c) open
- 9) A boat is \_\_\_\_\_ than a ship.  
a) as small    b) the smallest    c) smaller
- 10) He left \_\_\_\_\_ standing in the street  
a) my    b) me    c) I    d) mine.
- 11) "Anna Karenina" \_\_\_\_\_ by Leo Tolstoy  
a) was writing    b) was written    c) wrote

### Вхідний контроль знань з англійської мови для студентів I курсу

#### I. Лексика та словотворення.

1. *Оберіть слово, що не є прикметником:* windy, nicely, lousy, milky.

2. *Оберіть слово, що не є дієсловом:* listened, taught, afraid, smiled.

3. *Оберіть правильну відповідь:*

Are you going to attend Prof. Wise's ... on Medieval History next week?

a) conference    b) discussion    c) lecture    d) meeting

4. *Встановіть відповідність між терміном та визначенням:*

headmistress    -person who trains sportsmen for contests or prepares private students for an exam

pupil    -highest grade of university teacher

professor -female teacher in charge of a school

coach -attends primary school

5. *Закінчіть речення, обравши правильний варіант:*

Philology, taught by philologists, is

- a) the art of wisdom
- b) literary scholarship
- c) the study of the derivation of words

## II. Граматика.

*Оберіть правильний варіант відповіді:*

1. I was walking the whole day and now my ... are tired.  
a) foots                      b) foot                      c) feet                      d) feets
2. This is ... book I have ever read.  
a) useful                      b) less useful                      c) more useful                      d) the least useful
3. You can find the necessary information on ... .  
a) page six                      b) the sixth page                      c) six page                      d) the page six
4. My father seldom does the shopping ... .  
a) herself                      b) itself                      c) himself                      d) yourself
5. I always put my copy-books ... the drawer after I finish writing.  
a) in                      b) into                      c) at                      d) inside
6. After the bell ... , the door opened slowly.  
a) was ringing                      b) rings                      c) rang                      d) rung
7. ... you ... to listen to what people advise you?  
a) Will ... not                      b) Do ... can                      c) Did ... had                      d) Are ... going
8. The train ... as soon as the tower clock strikes five.  
a) will start                      b) was starting                      c) started                      d) start
9. Try to finish this task before the bell ... .  
a) went off                      b) goes off                      c) will go off                      d) is going off
10. ... you ever ... to the European classical music?  
a) Did ... listen                      b) Have ... listened                      c) Have ... heard                      d) Did ... hear

## III. Аудіювання.

*Розташуйте речення у логічній послідовності, відповідно до змісту тексту:*

- a) Gambling could last day and night.
- b) The Earl of Sandwich was known as a great gambler.
- c) The name "sandwich" thus comes from the name of a man.
- d) The first sandwich was made of some slices of bread and meat.

## IV. Читання.

### **Sleep**

In a normal life a person sleeps for about twenty-five years. But why do we sleep? The simple answer is: we do not know. We need more sleep when we are young. A baby sleeps for about ten hours. A teenager sleeps for eight and a half hours and an adult for seven or eight hours. Old people need only five or six hours.

There are two kinds of sleep. When you go to sleep you go into deep sleep. Your temperature falls, your body relaxes and you breathe slowly. After about half an hour you go into active sleep. This is also called rapid eye movement sleep (or REM sleep), because your eyes move. You dream in both deep sleep and REM sleep, but in REM sleep you dream in pictures. If you wake up in REM sleep you can usually remember your dream. Your body spends about twenty minutes in REM sleep and then goes back into deep sleep for an hour.

Do you ever talk or walk in your sleep? People sleepwalk in deep sleep and sleep-walkers do amazing things. They open doors and windows, they ride bicycles and drive cars. They cook,

they take a bath or a shower (often in their pyjamas), they shave, they clean their teeth, they get dressed and dig the garden.

Sleepwalkers are asleep, but they have their eyes open and they can see. They can't wake up easily. If they do, they can't remember anything.

*Визначте, істинними чи хибними є твердження, відповідно до змісту тексту:*

- a) Sleep-walkers can fall asleep while walking.
- b) You don't usually dream in picture during deep sleep.
- c) Sleep is necessary for the eyes to have rest.
- d) The older a person is the less sleep is needed.

#### V. Письмо.

1. *Поставте різні види запитань до тексту Sleep (5 запитань).*

2. *Напишіть міні-твір (5-6 речень) про свій найяскравіший сон.*

*Текст для аудіювання*

The Earl of Sandwich was an Englishman who lived in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. So fond was he of games of chance that he was known as the greatest gambler in London. Not only would he play all day but he would often continue playing all night, too. On one occasion, he remained at the card-table for twenty-four hours, and during this time, the only food he had was some slices of meat and bread brought to him by his servant. Not wishing to stop playing even while he ate these, he put the meat between the bread and in this way was able to continue playing while eating. So from the name of this gambler comes the word "sandwich".

#### Оцінювання

Максимальна кількість балів: 50.

Лексика та словотворення: завдання 1-3, 5 – по 1 балу, завдання 4 – по 1 балу за кожну правильно встановлену відповідність.

Граматика: по 1 балу за кожну правильну відповідь 1-6, та по 1,5 бали за правильні відповіді 7-10.

Аудіювання: по 1,5 бали за кожне правильно розташоване речення.

Читання: по 1 балу за кожну правильну відповідь.

Письмо: по 2 бали за кожне правильно складене запитання та максимум 10 балів за твір.

50-48 балів – „5”

47-44 балів – „4,5”

43-39 балів – „4”

38-33 балів – „3,5”

32-28 балів – „3”

27 і менше балів – „2”

*Текст для аудіювання*

The Earl of Sandwich was an Englishman who lived in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. So fond was he of games of chance that he was known as the greatest gambler in London. Not only would he play all day but he would often continue playing all night, too. On one occasion, he remained at the card-table for twenty-four hours, and during this time, the only food he had was some slices of meat and bread brought to him by his servant. Not wishing to stop playing even while he ate these, he put the meat between the bread and in this way was able to continue playing while eating. So from the name of this gambler comes the word "sandwich".

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Аудіювання: по 1,5 бали за кожне правильно розташоване речення.

Читання: по 1 балу за кожну правильну відповідь.

Письмо: по 2 бали за кожне правильно складене запитання та максимум 10 балів за твір.

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43-39 балів – „4”

38-33 балів – „3,5”

32-28 балів – „3”

27 і менше балів – „2”

## ПЕРЕЛІК ПИТАНЬ, ЯКІ ВІНОСЯТЬСЯ НА ЗАЛІК

### I семестр

Сімейне коло студента. Рідне село або місто проживання. Друзі та спільні інтереси. Захоплення та хобі. Навчання в університеті. Студмістечко. Риси характеру людини. Переваги Болонського процесу в Україні. Я – студент інженерно-технічного (економіко-юридичного і т.д.) факультету. Молодіжні організації. Студентські свята. Участь студентів у суспільному житті. Традиції університету.

Граматичний матеріал

Читання за фахом

### II семестр

Географічне розташування Великобританії. Політична система країни. Освіта в Великобританії і США. Дослідження американського континенту. Політична система країни та економічний розвиток США. Традиції та свята англійських країн. Географічне розташування та політична система України. Київ. Інтеграція України до Європейського Союзу. Херсон. Історія та сучасність. Подорож рідним містом. Види транспорту.

Граматичний матеріал

Читання за фахом

### III семестр

Мовний етикет. Особливості ведення бізнесу в різних країнах. Реєстрація в аеропорту ( на вокзалі, в порту). Митний контроль. Сервіс у літаку (у потязі, на судні). У банку. Державна та іноземна валюта. Відкриття рахунку в закордонному банку. Покупки. Товари продовольчі та промислові. Види крамниць та відділів ( у супермаркеті, в аптеці).

Граматичний матеріал

Читання за фахом

### IV семестр

У готелі. Резервація готелю (реєстрація і виписка з готелю). Послуги працівників готелю. Види готелів. Українська кухня. Традиційний та святковий стіл. В ресторані (кафе). Англійська та американська їжа. Кухня світу.

Граматичний матеріал

Читання за фахом

Типи компаній. Партнерство. Співробітництво. Планування діяльності підприємства. Планування власного бізнесу. Стан та перспективи розвитку галузі. Сучасна людина і комп'ютер. Реклама і суспільство. Роль вивчення іноземних мов у формуванні особистості майбутнього фахівця.

Граматичний матеріал

Читання за фахом

## **ЗАПИТАННЯ ДО ЕКЗАМЕНУ**

### **екзаменаційні білети**

#### **Перелік розмовних тем**

21. Велика Британія. Географічне положення та політична система країни
22. Дослідження американського континенту. Політична система країни та економічний розвиток США
23. Географічне розташування та політична система України. Київ
24. Інтеграція України до Європейського Союзу
25. Херсон. Історія та сучасність
26. Переваги Болонського процесу в Україні
27. ХДУ
28. Я – студент ФБГЕ, ФПЗЛТ, ФПС, ЮФ, ФЕМ...
29. Подорожі
30. Мовний і діловий етикет
31. Гроші. Державна та іноземна валюта
32. Продовольчі то промислові товари. Види крамниць та відділів
33. У готелі. Послуги працівників готелю
34. Їжа. Заклади харчування. Кухня світу
35. Типи компаній
36. Планування діяльності підприємства
37. Сучасна людина і комп'ютер
38. Реклама і суспільство
39. Стан та перспективи розвитку галузі
40. Роль вивчення іноземних мов у формуванні особистості майбутнього фахівця

#### **Перелік тем з граматики**

1. Фонетичний довідник
2. Структура англійського речення
3. Звороти there is, there are
3. Іменник. Множина іменника. Присвійний відмінок
4. Артикль. Означений та неозначений артикль
5. Прикметник. Прислівник. Ступені порівняння
6. Числівники. Кількісні та порядкові числівники
7. Займенники
8. Види запитань
9. Видочасові форми англійського дієслова (Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect-Continuous)
10. Модальні дієслова
  21. Прикметники much, many, little, a little, few, a few
  22. Сполучники
  23. Пасивний стан
  24. Узгодження часів
  25. Безособові форми дієслова

**Читання за фахом**

## Рекомендована література

### Базова (основна)

1. Англійська мова для повсякденного спілкування: Підручник / [В.К. Шпак, В.Я. Поулях, З.Ф. Кіриченко та ін. – [за ред. В.К. Шпака]. – К.: Вища школа, 2003. – 302 с.
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10. Збірник тестових завдань «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням). Моніторинг знань студентів II курсу нефілологічних спеціальностей» / [упор. К.М. Байша, А. В. Воробйова, А.В. Попович та ін. ] – Херсон: Видавництво ХДУ, 2009. – 88 с.
11. Збірник фахових текстів із завданнями з курсу «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)»: методичне забезпечення контролю навчальних досягнень студентів / [упор. К.М. Байша, А.В. Воробйова, Є.О. Ірклій та ін.] – Херсон: Видавництво ХДУ, 2011. – 68 с.
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