

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Сумський державний педагогічний університет імені А. С. Макаренка

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

для студентів немовних спеціальностей
Навчальний посібник
Електронне видання

Суми
СумДПУ імені А. С. Макаренка
2023

УДК 811.111.(075.8.057.875)

С34

Рецензенти:

Бурчак Станіслав Олександрович – доктор педагогічних наук, доцент, декан факультету технологічної і професійної освіти Глухівського національного педагогічного університету імені Олександра Довженка.

Таценко Наталія Віталіївна – професор, доктор філол. наук, зав.кафедри іноземних мов та лінгводидактики Сумського державного університету.

Рекомендовано до друку вченою радою факультету іноземної та слов'янської філології Сумського державного педагогічного університету імені А.С.Макаренка (протокол № 12 від 26.06. 2023 р.)

Сидоренко О.Л.

С34 Англійська мова для студентів немовних спеціальностей. Навчальний посібник. Електронне видання. – Суми : СумДПУ імені А. С. Макаренка, 2023. – 67 с.

Посібник має на меті дати знання для розвитку усного та писемного мовлення з англійської мови. Він містить матеріали для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів за трьома аспектами англійської мови та видами мовної діяльності (читання, завдання, тестування). Рекомендується як основний навчальний посібник, так і в ролі додаткового засобу навчання.

Посібник включає матеріал для студентів третього курсу бакалаврату за напрямом підготовки вивчення нормативної навчальної дисципліни «*Англійська мова (за професійним спрямуванням)*». Складена відповідно до освітньо-професійної програми підготовки напрямів (спеціальностей) «07 Управління та адміністрування. Менеджмент» першого освітнього рівня «Бакалавр», (спеціальностей) «01 освіта/Педагогіка. Фізична культура і спорт» першого освітнього рівня «Бакалавр», (спеціальностей) «232 Соціальне забезпечення» першого освітнього рівня «Бакалавр», (спеціальностей) «02 Культура і мистецтво. Менеджмент соціокультурної діяльності» першого освітнього рівня «Бакалавр», (спеціальностей) 016 Спеціальна освіта. Логопедія першого освітнього рівня «Бакалавр» (спеціальностей) 016 Спеціальна освіта. Логопедія, першого освітнього рівня «Бакалавр».014 «Мова і Література» першого освітнього рівня «Бакалавр», (спеціальностей) 227 Середня освіта. Фізична терапія, ерготерапія» першого освітнього рівня «Бакалавр».

© Сидоренко О.Л., 2023

© СумДПУ імені

А.С.Макаренка, 2023

Зміст

ВСТУП	4
1. Part 1. Lessons	7
1.1. Lesson1. My Home.	7
Text 1.	7
Text 2.	8
Text 3.	9
1.2. Lesson2. My Family.	15
Text 1.	15
Text 2.	16
Text 3.	17
1.3. Lesson3. Daily Routine.	24
Text 1.	24
Text 2.	25
1.4. Lesson4. Week-End.	30
Text 1.	30
Text 2.	31
Text 3.	32
1.5. Lesson5. Ukrainian Cuisine.	39
Text 1.	39
Text 2.	39
Text 3.	40
1.6. Lesson6. English Cuisine.	43
Text 1.	43
1.7. Lesson7. Table Manners.	45
Text 1.	45
Text 2.	45
Part II. Tests.	46
Test 1.	46
Test 2.	49
Test 3.	51
Test 4.	53
Test 5.	56
Test 6.	59
Test 7.	61
Test 8.	64
ВИСНОВОК	67
СПИСОК ЛІТЕРАТУРИ	68

ВСТУП

Пропонований посібник включає дві частини, необхідні при навчанні студентів третього курсу немовних спеціальностей: основний курс та тести.

Навчальний посібник включає в себе список теоретичних питань, завдань та тестів, що охоплюють основні теми даного курсу і дозволяють студентам глибоко засвоїти матеріал дисципліни. Наведений докладний виклад теоретичного матеріалу, що є необхідним для розв'язання завдань курсу, дозволяє студентам більш чітко представляти зв'язок між теоретичним і практичним рівнем даної дисципліни.

У посібнику зібрані матеріали для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів за трьома аспектами англійської мови та видами мовної діяльності (читання, завдання, тестування). Рекомендується як основний навчальний посібник, так і в ролі додаткового засобу навчання.

The English Alphabet

№	Літера	Назва	Вимова назви літери	Український запис назви літери
1	A a	a	[eɪ]	ей
2	B b	bee	[bi:]	бі
3	C c	see	[si:]	сі
4	D d	dee	[di:]	ді
5	E e	e	[i:]	і
6	F f	ef	[ef]	еф
7	G g	gee	[dʒi:]	джі
8	H h	aitch	[eɪtʃ]	ейч
9	I i	i	[aɪ]	ай
10	J j	jay	[dʒeɪ]	джей
11	K k	kay	[keɪ]	кей
12	L l	el	[el]	ел
13	M m	em	[em]	ем
14	N n	en	[ɛn]	ен
15	O o	o	[əʊ]	оу
16	P p	pee	[pi:]	пі
17	Q q	cue	[kju:]	к'ю
18	R r	ar	[ɑ:, ar]	а, ар
19	S s	ess	[es]	ес
20	T t	tee	[ti:]	ті
21	U u	u	[ju:]	ю
22	V v	vee	[vi:]	ві
23	W w	double-u	['dʌblju:]	дабл-ю
24	X x	ex	[eks]	екс
25	Y y	wy	[waɪ]	уай
26	Z z	zed, zee	[zɛd, zi:]	зед

hot - hut - hat	I. Phonetic	short - shot
lock - luck - lack	pork - park	fork - fog
not - nut - gnat	port - part	port - pot
rock - rug - rag	cord - card	lord - lot
wrong - rung - rang	horse - hard	cord - cock
	fork - farm	

in - ing - ink	bed - bet	war - want	thick - them
sin - sing - sink	bad - bat	warm - wash	thin - then
thin - thing - think	send - sent	water - wander	myth - bathe
win - wing - wink	bead - beat	warn - was	tooth - booth
kin - king - kick	feed - feet	walk - wand	teeth - with

II. Read the following:

write on	bag is	is this	what's this
sit on	colour is	is that	what's that
made of	think it is	is the bag	seize the hand
kind of	it's in front of	use the fork	choose the song

What's this?

It's a table.

This is a black bag.

That pencil is blue.

What's that?

That's a chair.

Is this a black bag? Is

that pencil blue?

This is a black bag.

That pencil is blue.

Is this a black bag? Is that pencil blue?

II. a) Read with the falling tone:

a knife, wine, sugar, a room, a book, any ink, a bag, a handbag, match, any matchbox, boxes, apples, any tea, some coffee, some milk, any pens, any desks, ice, a timetable, a window-sill, shelves, meat, butter, water, snow, some juice;

b) Read with the rising tone:

a pen, a desk, a pencil, a bag, bread, an apple, a blackboard, a match-box, some chalk, some meat, tea, a face, salt, water, a chin, a finger, her timetable, the exercise.

Форми минулого часу найбільш уживаних

неправильних дієслів

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Indefinite</i>
be	was
begin	began
break	broke
catch	caught
come	came
cut	cut
do	did
get	got
go	went
have	had
know	knew
leave	left
make	made
read	read
ring	rang
shine	shone
take	took
tell	told
write	wrote

Lesson 1. My Home

TEXT I

Some people live in a house, others have a flat. I have a three-room flat in a new block of flats. Our block has all modern conveniences, such as central heating, electricity, gas, running hot and cold water and a telephone. Our flat is very comfortable.

Our sitting-room is a large square room. In the middle of it there is a big round table and some chairs. Over the table in the middle of the ceiling there is an electric lamp. In the corner there is a low table with a TV set on it. In front of the TV set there is a comfortable armchair. The sofa is by the wall opposite the door. It is of a rich red colour. There is a small round table near it. The furniture in our sitting-room is brown, the walls are pink. The curtains and the carpet are dark red. Our sitting-room looks very nice.

There is a big desk at the window in our study. There are various things on it, such as a telephone, a lamp, some clean paper, a computer, some pens and pencils. There are a lot of Ukrainian and English books, some newspapers and magazines in the bookcase and on the bookshelves. I like our study very much and spend a lot of time in it. Usually I sit at the desk and work but sometimes when I want to read periodicals I sit in a low armchair near a small table for newspapers and magazines.

The bedroom is not large. There are two beds here with a bedside table beside them. In the right-hand corner near the window there is a dressing-table with a large looking-glass and a round stool in front of it.

My mother's very busy
with mop and cloth and broom;
I help her dust furniture
and tidy up the room;
She says we're having company
to stay for dinner, too,
So, she wants everything to shine
and look as fine as new.
My mother's always trying
to keep our home so neat,
I find it very pleasant
as I enter from the street;
I help her sweep the carpets
and wipe each window frame,
But we would keep it just as nice
if no one ever came.

A. Goldberg

TEXT II

This is a picture of a modern flat. It is in a new six-storey house. The flat is on the third floor. There is only one room in it, a kitchen and a bathroom. The room in the picture is my sister's living-room. The walls in this room are light green, the ceiling is white, the floor is brown. There is not much furniture in the room. There is a desk in the right corner at the window. There is a lamp and a few books on it. There is an armchair at the desk. There is one more table in the room. It is in front of the sofa. The sofa is very comfortable.

To the left of this table there is a book-case. The book-case is low and quite modern. There is a TV-set on it. There is a large wardrobe in the right-hand corner of the room. There are two pictures on the wall above the sofa.

There is a nice carpet on the floor. The room is very nice. There is a lot of

light in it.

The kitchen in my sister's flat is rather small, but it is very light and comfortable. There is plenty of sunlight in the kitchen. There is a nice gas-cooker in the kitchen. The gas-cooker is to the left of the window and there is a kitchen cupboard on the right where my sister keeps plates, cups, saucers, glasses, knives, spoons, forks and other things.

The bathroom is all tiled and very clean. The bath is on the right and the wash-basin is on the left. There is a mirror above the wash-basin and a shower above the bath. A bath- mat is on the floor near the bath.

TEXT III

My room at Eagle Road was the first room of my own in the real sense of the word. I don't count my room at my Aunt Emily's; it was strictly a bedroom. I suppose that I might have bought some furniture and had an electric fire installed, but neither my uncle nor my aunt would have understood the desire for privacy. To them a bedroom was a room with a bed and a wardrobe and a hard-backed chair, and its one purpose was sleep. You read and wrote and talked and listened to the wireless in the living-room. It was as if the names of rooms were taken quite literally.

Now, following Mrs. Thompson into my room, I was moving into a different world: wallpaper vertically striped in beige and silver, a divan bed that looked like a divan and not like a bed, two armchairs, and a dressing-table all in the same pale satiny wood. On the cream-painted bookcase was a bowl of anemones and there was a fire burning in the grate.

There were three small pictures hanging on the far wall: Medici reproductions.

"I expect you'd like a wash," Mrs. Thompson said. "The bathroom's to the right." She took a bunch of keys from the dressing-table. "Your keys, Joe, front door, this room, wardrobe. There'll be some coffee in half an hour, or would you prefer tea?"

(From John Braine "Room at the Top", abridged)

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

a three-room flat modern
conveniences running hot
and cold water a
comfortable armchair
periodicals a looking-
glass a living-room a
wardrobe comfortable a
kitchen cupboard tiled
tidy up wipe

a new block of flats
central heating a
sitting-room furniture a
bedside table a six-
storey house a book-
case the right-hand
corner a gas-cooker a
wash-basin broom
sweep the carpets
dressing-table

EXERCISES

1. Give English equivalents of the following

Багатоквартирний будинок, сучасні зручності, центральне опалення, гаряче та холодне водопостачання, вітальня, зручне крісло, насичений червоний колір, меблі, письмовий стіл, кабінет, журнал, книжкова шафа, книжкова полиця, тумбочка (столик), правий (лівий) кут, туалетний стіл з дзеркалом, четвертий поверх, кухня, ванна, ліворуч від..., платтяна шафа, килим, газова плита, кухонна шафа, оброблена кахлем, раковина (умивальник), душ, ванна.

2. Answer the questions.

1. In what house do you live? 2. Is it a multi-storey building? 3. On what floor is your flat? 4. What modern conveniences are there in your house? 5. What is your flat like? 6. Which is your favourite room and why? 7. What is the main piece of furniture in your bedroom? 8. Where do you keep your clothes? 9. What is there on your dressing-table? 10. Is your study a simply-furnished room? 11. Is there a writing-table in it? 12. What things can be seen on your writing-table? 13. How is the study lighted? 14. What do you do in the dining-room? 15. Is your dinner-table square or round? 16. Where do you keep your tea and dinner things? 17. Where do you do the cooking? 18. What kitchen utensils have you got? 19. Is there a bathroom and a water-closet in your flat? 20. Where is the bath-tub with the shower?

3. Insert articles.

One night last week my friend Boris, who is over here on ... visit, and I were invited to dinner at ... Shevchenkos. We got there at about seven o'clock, and were shown in by Annie ... youngest daughter of .. Shevchenkos. When we went in to dinner,

... host sat at ... head of . table, . at . other end, while Boris and I sat on either side. We were . only guests, ... table was beautifully laid, and laying ... table for dinner is no easy matter. There must be ... white table-cloth, or mats, and knives, forks, spoons, glasses, and ... table-napkin for everybody. Then there must be plates, dishes, salt-cellars, pepper and mustard-pots. Other things required during ... meal are placed on ... sideboard. I found ... Ivanovs' dining-room very attractive, indeed. I liked their pictures, their curtains, their lights; it's ... long time since I saw . room that I liked so much. It was . thoroughly enjoyable evening and I was glad that Boris had ... chance of dining with such charming people.

4. Insert articles.

One night last week my friend Boris, who is over here on ... visit, and I were invited to dinner at ... Ivanovs'. We got there at about seven o'clock, and were shown in by Annie ... youngest daughter of ... Ivanovs. When we went in to dinner, ... host sat at ... head of . table, . at . other end, while Boris and I sat on either side. We were . only guests, ... table was beautifully laid, and laying ... table for dinner is no easy matter. There must be ... white table-cloth, or mats, and knives, forks, spoons, glasses, and ... table-napkin for everybody. Then there must be plates, dishes, salt-cellars, pepper and mustard-pots. Other things required during ... meal are placed on ... sideboard. I found ... Ivanovs' dining-room very attractive, indeed. I liked their pictures, their curtains, their lights; it's ... long time since I saw . room that I liked so much. It was . thoroughly enjoyable evening and I was glad that Boris had ... chance of dining with such charming people.

5. Fill in prepositions or adverbs.

Marian is ... the kitchen. She is near the table ... the middle ... the room. There is a lamp ... the table. There are a lot ... things ... the table. There is a jug ... the middle ... the table. Marian has a dish and a spoon ... her hands. ... Marian there are two pots, two bowls and a frying-pan. Behind her there is a dresser and a kitchen sink ... it. There are a lot .things ... the shelves ... the dresser. There are plates and dishes, and jugs and bowls. There is a loaf ... bread ... the bread-board, and a tray ... tea-cups. ... the bottom ... the dresser there are two drawers, and two cupboards. Under the drawers ... the kitchen sink there are two taps. They are ... the wall. There is a plate-rack ... some plates ... it. Over the sink, there is a clock . the wall. . the window, there is a table and some shelves. There are two saucepans . one shelf.

6. Retell the jokes in indirect speech.

A. An old woman asked for a room at a hotel. She was shown into a very small room. There was nothing in it. "I don't like this room," said she. "I will not have it."

"We don't ask you to sleep here," said a little boy in buttons. "This is not a bedroom. This is a lift."

B. Arriving home one evening a man found the house locked up. After trying to get in at the various windows on the ground floor he finally climbed upon the shed roof and with much difficulty entered through a first floor window. On the dining-room table he found a note from his wife: "I have gone out. You'll find the key under the door mat".

EXCERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. What is the difference between the following words.

Home - house; study - bedroom; living-room - drawing-room - nursery; bedside table - dining table - kitchen-table - writing-table; tea-pot - kettle; cupboard - wardrobe - bookcase; table-cloth - napkin; cellar - basement - attic; rug - carpet - mat; drawingroom - parlour -dining-room.

2. Ask and answer.

When do we use:

A. a wash-basin? a sewing-machine? a washing-machine? a stove? a television-set?

B. a kettle? a saucepan? a frying-pan? a wash-tub? dinner-things? tea-things?

3. a) Read the passage. Retell it using the words and phrases in italics.

The boy worked from early morning till late at night. He *washed the floor, cleaned the dishes, peeled the vegetables* and did many other things. He was glad when his Mistress sent him to the sitting-room. He *swept the carpet, dusted the tables* and then looked with admiration at *the arm-chairs* and the various photographs. The boy tried to understand *what those things were for*. "What is written in that book?" he asked himself. "*How does the big clock work?* I should like to know how the voice in the box speaks." After *the rooms had been done* he was sent to the kitchen.

(M.R. Anand)

b) Use these words and phrases in a situation.

4. Translate into Ukrainian.

It was a strange room, very clean, very bright, in good taste, but somehow without comfort. The low white-painted shelves across the wall opposite the fire-place were full of books, mostly brand-new, with their jackets still on; they should have humanized the room but they didn't; it seemed impossible that they should be

read; they were so much a part of the room's decorative scheme that you wouldn't have dared to have taken one.

(From John Braine "Room at the Top")

5. Express the following in one word:

1. a piece of material laid on the floor for wiping the shoes on; 2. a screen on a window; 3. a drapery for doors and windows; 4. a textile fabric for covering the floor; 5. a small room used for storing clothes, dishes, food supplies; 6. an outer covering for a bed; 7. a small linen cloth used at meals to wipe one's lips and fingers; 8. a cloth, usually of white linen, spread on a table at meal time.

6. Compose situations using the following words and phrases:

1. the room needs tidying; to dust something with a duster; a broom; to sweep/ to wash the floor; to clean the windows; to beat the dust out of the carpet; a pail; to air the room; to polish a mirror;

2. to make one's bed; to put the pillow in a pillow-case; a quilt; a sheet; to beat the mattress; to put the blanket on the bed; to unfold the sheet; to put the sheet on the mattress; the bed is made.

7. Read the dialogue paying attention to your intonation, then, learn it by heart.

Customer: Will you show me a sitting-room set, if you please?
Shop-assistant: Here are a number of different styles. How do you like this one?
Customer: I don't like it at all.
Shop-assistant: How do you like the set over there?
Customer: I prefer this one. How many pieces does it consist of?
Shop-assistant: It has a sofa, four arm-chairs and six ordinary chairs.
Customer: Have you also got a table to go with the set?
Shop-assistant: Yes, indeed, here is one in exactly the same style.
Customer: Now let me see some dining-room furniture. At first an extension table. What wood is this one made of?
Shop-assistant: It is of black walnut.
Customer: Let me see another one.
Shop-assistant: Does this one suit you any better?
Customer: I like it much better, have you chairs and a sideboard to go with it?
Shop-assistant: Certainly.
Customer: Let me see the sideboard.
Shop-assistant: I advise you to take this one. It is an exact match.
Customer: I don't see any bedroom furniture here.

Shop-assistant: Let us look at this one.

Customer: I like it very much. Do you also sell bedding?

Shop-assistant: You will find everything of the kind upstairs: mattresses, pillows and so on.

8. Put 15 questions to the dialogue.

9. Retell the dialogue in indirect speech.

10. Render in English.

11. Suggested topics for conversation:

1. You are buying furniture for your dining-room.

2. A newly married couple is planning how to arrange the furniture in their new flat.

3. You want to furnish your new country-house. Speak to the shop-assistant about what you want.

4. Describe your or your friend's dacha.

12. Read the text and answer the questions:

As a house Barton Cottage, though small, was comfortable and compact; but as a cottage it was defective, for the building was regular, the roof was tiled, the window shutters were not painted green, nor were the walls covered with honeysuckles. A narrow passage led directly through the house into the garden behind. On each side of the entrance was a sitting-room, about sixteen feet square; and beyond them were the offices and the stairs. Four bedrooms and two garrets formed the rest of the house.

With the size and furniture of the house Mrs. Dashwood was upon the whole well satisfied. In the meantime each of them (Mrs. Dashwood and her three daughters) was busy in arranging their books and other possessions, to form themselves a home. Marianne's pianoforte was unpacked and properly disposed of; and Elinor's drawings were affixed to the walls of their sitting-room.

(from "Sense and Sensibility" by Jane Austen. Abridged)

1. How is Barton Cottage characterized? 2. What are the signs of its defectiveness? 3. Where does the passage lead? 4. How many sitting-rooms are there in the house? Where are they situated? 5. What is beyond the sitting-rooms? 6. What formed the rest of the house? 7. Mrs. Dashwood was quite satisfied with the house, wasn't she? 8. Did they add anything to the furniture of the rooms.

LESSON 2. MY FAMILY

1. Phonetic drill:

ox - box	oil	fir - firm - first	third
cock - dog	boy	ver - verb - verse	thirty
not - lot	point	wor - word - work	thirsty
what - horrid	voice	bir - bird - birth	Thursday

2. what colour what kind

3. is this

What's this

Repeat the tongue twister three times.

A canner exceedingly canny

One morning remarked to his granny:

"A canner can can anything that he can,

But a canner can't can a can, can'e?"

TEXT I

The Brown family

The Brown family consists of a grandfather, a grandmother, a father, a mother, a son, a daughter and a baby. The family is in the sitting-room. The grandfather is sitting in an armchair, he is smoking a pipe. The grandmother is also sitting in an armchair. She is reading a book. The father, Mr. Brown, is writing a letter at the table. His son, George, is playing with a ball. Mrs. Brown, the mother, is playing the piano. Her daughter, Mary, is singing a song. The little child is playing with a doll. Altogether there are two men, two women, and three children in the room. Mrs. Brown is the wife of Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown is Mrs. Brown's husband. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of the three children. The grandfather and the grandmother are their grandparents. Mary is George's sister. And George is Mary's brother.

We are again in the same room. Four visitors have just arrived. The visitors are Mr. and Mrs. Knight with their children. Mrs. Knight is Mr. Brown's sister and Mrs. Brown's sister-in-law. The two little boys and girls are cousins. They are very fond of each other. The little girl who is holding her father's hand is Jane. Jane is the niece and her brother Charlie is the nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who are their aunt and uncle. Everybody is standing except grandmother, who is sitting. They are all very glad to be together and see each other again, and the grandparents are extremely pleased to see their children and grandchildren.

TEXT II

My family

My family is quite a big one: there are seven of us - Father, Mother, Grandfather, Grandmother and three children: two sons and a daughter. Besides we have a lot of relatives. Our family name is Smirnov. WE live at 53, Victory Prospect (Pobeda avenue) in Chelyabinsk.

My father, whose full name is Grigory Alextyevich Smirnov, is an engineer and works at a research Institute. My mother is an economist and works at a plant. Grannie and Grandpa help her about the house. They do not work. They are pensioners.

My brother Michael is the eldest of the children. He has just successfully graduated from the Medical Academy. He is a doctor. He is going to begin his work at a clinic next week. Michael is getting married next month. His fiancée Helen is a very nice girl. She is a final-year student of the University. She is going to become a historian.

Now you can see the youngest and the smallest member of our family, this is Ann, she is only seven. She has to leave her kindergarten because she is to study in the first form at school.

I am eighteen years old. I am a first-year student of the Pedagogical University. I do my best to become a good student.

My mother has a brother. He is our uncle. Michael and I are his nephews. Ann is his niece. My father has a sister. She is our aunt. Aunt Lily has two children who are our cousins.

My Uncle is going to retire from the Army next year.

My father's parents live out of town. But they often come to see their son, my father, their daughter-in-law, their son's wife, that is my mother, and us, their grandchildren.

Dialogue

A: Hello, Bob! Is that really you? Where have you sprung from?

B: Oh, Alexis, it's really good to see you again. It's such a long time since you and I graduated from the University, and that was the last time we saw each other, wasn't it?

A: Yes, that's true. Let me see, that was almost ten years ago, and much water has flown under the bridge since then.

B: Yes, that's so. But say, old man, I had no idea that you lived in this town.

A: Well, as a matter of fact I do. I have been living here with my family over a year, but only a few weeks ago we moved to a new flat which is just a few blocks away from this very spot.

B: With your family, you say, are you married then?

A: I am not only married, but I have two children: a boy and a girl. And what about you? Are you married?

B: Well, I must confess that I am still a single man, not married yet.

A: On the wrong side of thirty and still single! Well, isn't it high time to marry?

B: Oh, age doesn't bother me, for I am a convinced bachelor. But tell me about your children. How old are they?

A: Well, my daughter is a lovely little thing, she is only ten months old, but my son is seven and already goes to school, he is a strong little fellow.

B: That's wonderful! Do your parents live with you too?

A: I am sorry to say my father is dead and my mother lives with my elder brother now. But she often comes to see her grandchildren. She is very fond of them. It doesn't take her long to come and see us, as she lives next door to us.

B: Is she still working?

A: Oh, no, she does not work any longer. She is a pensioner now. She is bringing up her grandchildren, my niece and my nephew.

B: And what about your wife, does she work?

A: She is a teacher, but she doesn't work at present as the children take up all her time now. Our daughter is still a baby. But my mother-in-law has promised to come soon and stay with us. Then my wife will be able to resume her work at school. You must come and see us some time, my wife will be glad to meet you.

B: Thank you, I shall, with pleasure. What is your address?

A: Oh, here is my card. There is everything there: address, telephone numbers, e-mail.

B: Well, sorry I have to hurry now. So glad to have met you and thanks again for your invitation. Good-bye, old man.

A: So long! Hope to see you soon.

TEXT III

The family of Dashwood had been long settled in Sussex. Their estate was large, and their residence was at Norland Park, in the centre of their property. The late owner of this estate was a single man, who lived to a very advanced age. He invited and received into his house the family of his nephew, Mr. Henry Dashwood, the person to whom he intended to bequeath the Norland estate. In the society of his

nephew and niece, and their children, the old gentleman's days were comfortably spent.

By a former marriage, Mr. Henry Dashwood had one son; by his present lady, three daughters. The son was amply provided for by the fortune of his mother. To him, therefore, the succession to the Norland estate was not so really important as to his sisters; for their fortune could be but small. Their mother had nothing, and their father only seven thousand pounds in his own disposal.

The old gentleman died; his will was read and gave much disappointment for he left it on such terms that destroyed half the value of the bequest. Mr. Dashwood had wished it for the sake of his wife and daughters, but to his son's son, a child of four years old, it was secured.

(From "Sense and Sensibility" by Jane Austen. Abridged)

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

Family	Relatives
parents	relation
father	uncle
papa	aunt
dad	nephew
mother	niece
mamma	cousin (second-
child	
childhood	Marrige
baby	marry
first-born	married
twins	single
son	bridegroom (fiance)
sonny	bride (fiancee)
daughter	husband
brother	wife
sister	father-in-law
favourite	mother-in-law
pet	son-in-law
to be like smb.	daughter-in-law
to be alike	brother-in-law
grandfather (great-grandfather)	sister-in-law
grandpa	

grandmother (great-grandmother)

grannie/ granny
grandson
granddaughter
grandchildren
die
dead
orphan
adopt
stepfather
stepmother
stepson
stepdaughter
widower
widow
heir
bring up
nursery
kindergarten
school
pupil
schoolboy
schoolchildren
student
university
post-graduate
sport
man
boy
woman
girl
gentleman
guardian

Age
aged
middle-aged old
(older, oldest)
elder (eldest)
elderly grown-up
young (younger, youngest)
youth

Biography
autobiography
name
to be born
nurse
heiress
lady
mister
mistress
miss
sir
madam
friend
fellow
fellow-student
mate
classmate
acquaintance
ancestor
origin (by origin)
pensioner
retire
ward

EXERCISES

1. Choose the right word:

elder - eldest - older - oldest

1. Mr. Black is ... than his wife. 2. My ... brother is in Brazil. 3. Which is the ... of the two sisters? 4. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five sons. The ... son has just married a girl called Jane. 5. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have three sons; William is the ... son and Henry is the youngest. 6. Who is the ... in your class? 7. Mary is three years ... than Ann. 8. Mr. Green is 95. He is the ... friend I have.

2. Supply the missing words:

Mr. and Mrs. Dale live in London. They are married. Mr. Dale is Mrs. Dale's ... and Mrs. Dale is Mr. Dale's They have four children: Henry, John, Mary and Jane. Mr. Dale is their ... and Mrs. Dale is their Mr. and Mrs. Dale are their The four children are . and ..Henry and John are the two . of Mr. and Mrs. Dale; Mary and Jane are the two Mary is the eldest child, and Jane is the youngest.

Mr. Dale's father is very old; his name is George. He lives with the family. He is the oldest member of the family. He is the ... of Mr. and Mrs. Dale's children.

Mr. Dale has a brother and a sister. His brother is the . of his children, and his sister is their . Henry and John are their ., and Mary and Jane are their . . The children of Mr. Dale's brother and sister are his children's..

3. Form sentences from the table.

A grandmother	is	one's daughter's or son's son. one's daughter's or son's daughter. one's father's or mother's mother.
A grandfather		
A granddaughter		one's father's or mother's father
A grandson		
A stepmother	is	one's father's or mother's brother
An aunt		one's mother's second husband
An uncle		one's brother's or sister's daughter
A nephew		one's brother's or sister's son
A niece		one's father's or mother's sister
A stepfather		one's father's second wife
A widow	is	a child of an uncle or aunt.
A cousin		a woman whose husband is dead. a child who has lost one or both of his parents. a man whose wife is dead.
A widower		
An orphan		
A mother-in-law	is	one's wife's or husband's father.
A father-in-law		one's wife's or husband's mother.

A daughter-in-law	one's son's wife. one's daughter's husband
A son-in-law	one's husband's or wife's sister or one's brother's wife.
A brother-in-law	one's husband's or wife's brother or one's sister's husband.
A sister-in-law	

4. Insert articles.

Albert Edward was ... non-smoker and ... total abstainer, but he liked ... glass of beer with his dinner and when he was tired, he enjoyed .cigarette. It occurred to him now that ... cigarette would comfort him and since he did not carry them, he looked about him for ... shop where he could buy ... packet of ... cigarettes. He did not at once see one and walked on ... little. It was ... long street, with all sorts of shops in it, but there was not ... single one where you could buy ... cigarettes.

To make sure he walked right up ... street again. No, there was no doubt about it. He stopped and looked thoughtfully up and down.

"I can't be the only man that walks along this street and wants to smoke," he said. "If some fellow opened ... little shop here he might make good money. "

He considered the matter from every point of view and next day he went along ... street and by good luck found . little shop to let. Twenty-four hours later he had taken it and . month later set up in business as . tobacconist and newsagent.

Albert Edward did so well that in . year or so it struck him that he could take . second shop and put ... manager in. He looked for another long street that hadn't got ... tobacconist in it and when he found it, and . shop to let, he took it. This was . success too. Then it occurred to him that if he could run two shops, he could run half ... dozen. He began walking about London, and whenever he found .long street that had no tobacconist and . shop to let he took it. In . course of ten years he was running no less than ten shops and he was making money hand over fist. He went around to all of them himself every Monday, collected ... week's takings and took them to ... bank.

(W. Somerset Maugham. *The Verger. Abridged and adapted*)

5. Express the following in one word.

1. a son of one's brother or sister; **2.** a daughter of one's brother or sister; **3.** two children born at the same time of the same mother; **4.** to offer marriage; **5.** an unmarried woman; **6.** to separate a husband and wife by law; **7.** a man who receives guests; **8.** a woman who receives guests; **9.** an unmarried man; **10.** a woman who has not married again after her husband's death; **11.** a man to whom one is engaged; **12.** to look after a baby; **13.** a child who has no parents; **14.** a marriage ceremony.

6. Translate the following into English.

Родич, розлучення, бути схожим на когось, шлюб, медовий місяць, заручини, пенсіонер, робити пропозицію, улюбленець, народження, стара діва, немовля, спадкоємиця, предок, опікун, наречені, прийомна дочка.

7. Answer the questions.

1. What is your name? How old are you? 2. Do you live with your parents or in the University hostel? 3. Have you a large family? 4. How many people does your family consist of? 5. Who is the eldest in your family? 6. Do you have any brothers or sisters? 7. Are you married? 8. What is your husband's (wife's) name? 9. Have you a mother-in-law? 10. Is she an elderly person? 11. Have you any children? 12. Who takes care of your children? 13. Do the children love their grandparents? 14. Where will you work after you graduate from the University?

EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Pronounce and transcribe the words:

Parents, granddaughter, brother, nephew, woman, niece, women, aunt, sister-in-law, son-in-law, cousin, grandmother, uncle, wife, husband, children, family.

2. Say the following words in English rapidly:

Сім'я, мати, батько, сестра, брат, дочка, дідусь, онук, дядько, батьки, племінниця, племінник, золовка, швагер, чоловік, дружина, жінка.

3. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Perfect or Past Indefinite.

1. "You ever (to be) to this picture gallery?" "Yes, I (to visit) it once when a youth, and the pictures (to make) a great impression on me. Since then I (not to be) here." 2. "You already (to see) the new Indian film?" "Yes, I (to manage) to see it yesterday. I (to go) to the cinema in the evening and (to get) two tickets quite easily." 3. "I (not to see) anything of Jane lately. When you (to see) her last?" "I (to meet) her two days ago." 4. "You (to have dinner) already?" "No, not yet. The waitress (to take) my order 15 minutes ago and (not to bring) me anything yet." 5. "Where you (to get) this fine new bicycle from?" "My parents (to give) it to me as a birthday present."

4. Fill in prepositions or adverbs.

We shall tell you ... a little English schoolboy, John Dale ... name. He lives ... his mother, father, two sisters and brother. Mrs. Dale, John's mother, has much to do

... home. She keeps house. She looks ... her children. She brings them ... very well. John's sister Mary is the eldest . all the children. John and his brother Henry are . the same age, they are twins. John looks ... his grandfather and is named ... him. He and his brother attend... school, they go ... school every morning. John He likes to play football...most . all.

5. Use the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. She (to go out) of the room a moment ago. 2. She (to leave) just the room. 3. I (to translate) the text at last. 4. I (to translate) this text yesterday. 5. I (not to see) him since spring. 6. You ever (to see) this film? 7. What books you (to read)? 8. I (to be) ill last week but now I (to recover). 9. I (to finish) my report two days ago. 10. I (to read) already this book.

6. Read the following dialogue and render its context in Indirect speech.

(Two Englishmen have a talk on the telephone. The first man's name is

Speke, and the second man's name is Watt.)

Speke: Are you there? Are you there?

Watt: No, I am not there, I am here.

Speke: What's your name?

Watt: Watt.

Speke: What's your name?

Watt: Watt.

Speke: Can't you hear me? What's your name?

Watt: Watt's my name *Speke:* Yes, what's your name?

Watt: My name is Watt.

Speke: I ask you what's your name.

Watt: My name is Watt.

Speke: I don't know.

Watt: I am Tom Watt.

Speke: Oh, I see now, I didn't understand.

Watt: Who are you?

Speke: Speke.

Watt: I do speak. What's your name?

Speke: My name is Speke. I want to speak to Day.

Watt: You can speak today. I can hear you.

Speke: I don't want to speak to you, I want to speak to Day.

Watt: At what time?

Speke: Now! I want to speak to Day. To Day! To Day!

Watt: It's today now, Speke. Speak, speak.

Speke: But I want to speak to Steve Day now.

Watt: Oh, now I see. You can't speak to Day today. He doesn't want to Speke today. He told me that.

5. Write a composition (of about 150 words) about your friend's family.

LESSON 3 DAILY ROUTINE

. 1. Phonetic Drill

Car	care	her	here
large	share	nerve	mere
star	stare	hers	sere
dark	rare	term	merel
			v
like - lake	wide - wade		floe
time - tame	idle - able		hoe
mine - mane	Mike - make		toe

A Bad Day

I overslept and missed my train,
Slipped on a sidewalk in a pouring
rain, Sprained my ankle, skinned
my knees, Broke my glasses, lost
my keys,
Got stuck in the elevator, it
wouldn't go, Kicked it twice and
stubbed my toe,
Bought a pen, it didn't write,
Took it back and had a fight,
Went home angry, locked the door,
Crawled into bed, couldn't take any more.

TEXT I

A Student's Working Day

Look at the picture. What do you see in it? It is my room. What time is it? It's 6.45. What am I doing at this time? I'm still sleeping. It's too early to get up.

Now it is 7 o'clock. The alarm-clock is ringing. It's time to wake up. I've opened the window because I'm going to do my morning exercises. After that I'm going to clean my teeth with a tooth paste and take a cool shower.

It is a quarter to eight now. I am having breakfast. I have already done my hair and dressed and put on my shoes. I am almost ready to leave for University, but first I am going to help my mother to wash up and put the dishes away.

It is eight o'clock. I am hurrying to the bus stop. I am going to take a bus because I have no time to walk to the University. I am a first-year student and I've never been late for my classes which begin at half past eight. It takes me twenty minutes to get to the University by bus and I'll get there in time.

It is two o'clock. Has the bell gone? No, not yet. It will come in five minutes.

The classes will be over at five minutes past two. Here is the bell. My friends and I are going to have lunch at the students' canteen. After that I am going to have practice in pronunciation in our language laboratory. My friends are going to the library to take some books on General Linguistics.

It's nearly six o'clock. I am walking home. I am going to have dinner with my family.

It is ten o'clock. The working day is over. I am reading a book, my father is watching TV, my mother is knitting. We are going to bed at about eleven o'clock.

Dialogue

Ann: Hello, Pat. You didn't phone me yesterday.

Pat: No, I didn't. I was very tired last night.

Ann: Why?

Pat: I had such a busy day.

Ann: Did you? What did you do?

Pat: I woke up at 6 and went to the station to meet my mother-in-law.

Ann: Why didn't your husband do that?

Pat: He went to Paris on business.

Ann: I see.

Pat: Then I had breakfast. I left her at home and went to my office. I was 15 minutes late because I was in a hurry and a policeman stopped me. So, it took me an hour to get to my work.

Ann: Oh, my! I hope you didn't have much work at the office.

Pat: Yes, I did. We had a long meeting in the morning, then I had a lot of visitors, and at the end of the working day I wrote some business letters.

Ann: Did your daughter cook dinner for you?

Pat: No, she didn't. She was busy at the University and came home very late.

Ann: Poor thing! I hope you are not so busy tomorrow.

TEXT II

My Working Day

My working day begins early. I always get up at 7 o'clock. Before I leave for the University I have a lot of things to do. I usually do my morning exercises to

music in front of the open window. After that I go to the bathroom where I wash and clean my teeth. If I have time I may have a bath or a cool shower and the dry myself with one of the towels. Then I go back to my room, dress and comb my hair. At a quarter to eight I am ready to have breakfast.

Now I can tell you how I spent my working day yesterday.

Yesterday I had a boiled egg with bread and butter for breakfast followed by porridge and a cup of coffee. I looked through morning newspapers during my breakfast.

At 8 o'clock I left home for the University. It took me about twenty minutes to get there. I arrived at the University a few minutes before the bell rang and had time to chat with my friends. The break after the first period was short, only 10 minutes, but at 12 o'clock we had a long break for lunch. I went to the dining-room where I had some hot meat and vegetables, a salad, tomato juice and a cup of tea. We had four periods that is why I went home straight from the University.

The weather was fine and I decided to walk home. When I came home I had dinner. I ate cabbage soup, fried chicken with mashed potatoes, stewed fruit and biscuits. After

dinner I had a short rest and then began to prepare my lessons. It took me about three hours, so I had time to read and to watch TV.

Tomorrow I shall have only three periods and I plan to go to the library and work in the reading-room for an hour or so because I am to make a report the day after tomorrow. I shall have a free evening so I shall be able to go to the cinema to see a new film.

EXERCISES

1. Use the right words or word combinations:

Morning exercises; got up; washed; walked; a quarter to 10; breakfast; left; it took me; got on; had dinner; arrived; was busy; came; went; watched TV; went to bed; a short rest; sat down; to read; turned off; at the weekend.

It was Monday yesterday. I ... at about seven o'clock. Then I did my ..., ..., and had At 8.30 I ... the house and ... to the station. ... fifteen minutes to get there. I ... the 9 o'clock train and ... in the city at and ... to my office. At the office I ... till 6 p.m. When I ... home I ... and then I had In the evening I like ... a little, but yesterday I ... into my favourite armchair and Then I rang up my friend Harry and told him that I wanted to see him Harry agreed. Then I ... the light and

2. Use the right prepositions or adverbs:

Every morning regularly, ... ten o'clock, when her lecture was ., Jean came ... the room, where I was already . work.

Her careful, accurate work was of great help ... me. She prepared hundreds ... slides which it was necessary to examine. She was very careful and never made a mistake. Her presence stimulated me greatly.

.one o'clock we had lunch . the laboratory.

... the seventh day, as we worked silently, I heard a step and turned Professor Challis stood ... the doorway.

"I thought I'd look in, Robert, to see how you were getting on."

I rose at once and introduces him ... Jean. He bowed ... her in his old-fashioned manner. I understood that he liked her.

.that he came regularly to visit us, often .the lunch hour. He sat . a chair watching us with his bright eyes. He often told us . his life as a young student . Paris, . the Sorbonne, where he worked under the great Duclaux.

3. Answer the questions:

1. Do you get up early in the morning? Do you go to bed late at night?
2. What do you do when you get up in the morning?
3. When do you have breakfast?
4. Do you have lunch at 12 o'clock?
5. Where is it a custom to have tea at 5 o'clock?
6. When do you have dinner?
7. Do you always have your meals in the dining-room or do you sometimes have your meals in the kitchen?
8. What do you do in the evening?
9. How long do you learn English?
10. Are you a worker or a student?
11. Are you an internal, an external or an evening student?
12. How many days a week do you study?
13. Where do you usually spend your weekends?
14. How often do you walk to the University?
15. How long does it take you to walk there and to go by bus?

4. Express a future action.

Example: Tom leaves tomorrow.

Tom is going to leave tomorrow.

Tom will leave tomorrow.

1. I ... to Moscow next week (to go).
2. He ... back home tomorrow (to come).

3. We ... for the south the day after tomorrow (to leave).
4. Our friends ... to see us soon (to come).
5. She ... home for the University in half an hour (to leave).

5. Use the Future Indefinite Tense in the following sentences.

1. They are going to ski tomorrow. 2. I am going to spend the evening with you. 3. He is going to invite us to go to the country with him. 4. He is going to get everything ready for the evening. 5. My teacher is going to help you. 6. We are going to watch TV today. 7. Are you going to listen to the radio? 8. Are they going to return early? 9. He is going to work in the evening. 10. Who is going to read this book?

EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Translate the words and word-combinations into English.

Приймати їжу, готувати сніданок, вставати, лягати спати, вмиватися, голитися, одягатися, їсти, читати книгу чи газету, готувати їжу, йти на роботу в інститут, робити завдання, вчити уроки, вранці, вдень, увечері, слухати радіо, лягати спати.

2. Retell the text in the Future Tense. Begin with "Tomorrow..."

I usually get up at seven o'clock. I open the window, make my bed and do my morning exercises. Then I wash and dress. In half an hour I am ready for breakfast, my mother makes it for me. After breakfast I put on my hat and coat, take my bag and go to University. Classes begin at eight. As I live near my University I always walk there. We usually have three periods every day. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the classes are over, I come home, have dinner, wash up and have a short rest. At 5 o'clock I sit down to do my homework. It usually takes me three hours to do my homework. Sometimes I go to the cinema or visit my friends in the evening. At 8 o'clock I have supper. After supper our family get together in the living room where we talk, read newspapers and books and watch TV. At 11 o'clock I go to bed.

3. Write questions to the parts of the sentences in bold type.

1. We usually have six lessons every day. 2. It has taken me three hours to do my homework. 3. I take a shower every morning. 4. I am going to have some practice at the laboratory. 5. I go to the University by Metro.

Fill in articles.

1. Mary has taken ... cold shower and is going to dress. 2. Let me have ... look at your translation. 3. I always do ... room with ... vacuum-cleaner. 4. I don't go to ...

University by ... bus. **5.** How long does it take you to do ... homework? **6.** It's ... pity you have never been to ... England. **7.** My parents are still in ... town. **8.** ... students of our group are never ... minute late for ... classes. **9.** When I come ... home I take off ... coat and hang it on . hook. **10.** Let's hurry or we'll be late for . first lesson.

4. Write a composition "My Working Day".

5. Discuss your ordinary working day with your group-mate.

LESSON 4. WEEK-END

Grammar: The Present, Past and Future Continuous

Phonetic drill

What do you do?
at table we were
there I answered

"Oh, yes", I said.
"What are you?" he asked
me. "I am a worker", I

answered. "We often go there", she said.

"Are you a doctor?" she said.

"Do you skate?"

"Did you read it last night?" he asked me

yesterday. "Do you often go there?" he asked
us at table.

bread, spread, weather, breakfast, dread, thread, breath, threat, steady;

ail, day, seat, new, soon, task, cow, stout, voice, took, soil, space, cast,
sail, rain, ounce, meek, last, sleep, pen, stool, moist, stoop, want, wash,
wasp, past.

TEXT I

People spend their days off in different ways. Some of them prefer to stay in town and visit an art exhibition, a museum or a sports event. In the evening they may go to the theater or see their friends.

Personally, I always try to get out of town with its dust and noise. Since Wednesday I am already looking forward to the week-end!

I can tell you how I spent last Sunday. Last week I got an e-mail from my friend inviting me to spend the week-end at his place in the country. I accepted his invitation with pleasure. Last Saturday as soon as the classes were over, I hurried to the station to catch the three o'clock train. My friend lives about 60 kilometers from the town. It took me a little more than an hour to get there. My friend was to meet me at the station. We were very glad to see each other. When we came home, we had tea and then went for a long walk as the weather was fine. It was not cold and it was snowing a little. There was no wind and the snowflakes were falling quietly on the ground. Everything became white with snow. In the evening we were talking, listening to music and watching TV.

On Sunday we slept late and after brunch at about 11 o'clock we went skiing. It was still snowing and the snow lay thick on the ground. We were skiing for some hours and I was enjoying every minute of it because the air was fresh and the forest around was really beautiful.

When we came home, we were hungry and a little tired. After dinner we had a rest. I returned to town by the seven o'clock train and after supper I had time to read a little and to listen to the 10 o'clock news on the radio.

I think I shall be skiing the whole day next Sunday too.

Answer the questions.

1. In what way do you like to spend your days off? **2.** Do you often go to the theatre? **3.** How did you spend last Sunday? **4.** Did your friends or relations invite you to spend the week-end with them at their place? **5.** You went for a long walk on Sunday, didn't you? **6.** Wasn't it a bit cold last Sunday? **7.** How often do you go out of town? **8.** What time did you return home?

TEXT II

An English Sunday

English Sunday laws, with all their ridiculous anomalies, go back to more than 350 years, but the most important is the Act of 1780. This law blocked the spread of new ideas sparked off by the revolution in France and America. To employers, politicians and clergy the time spent by the ordinary people in sport and amusement was time stolen from the employer and God. Only in 1964 a special government commission recommended sweeping changes in the Sunday observance laws, but still there feels a bar to the pleasure of most of the people.

Today the English Sunday is no longer the quiet and dreary day of the rest it used to be in the past. Writing letters, reading novels, playing the piano or violin, riding a bicycle or motor cycle, visiting picture galleries, museums or the zoo, going to an afternoon or evening concert, all this is no longer considered wicked or improper. Even some "picture places" (cinemas) now are open on Sundays.

But in many other respects, things remain as they used to be. People do not go to business on Sunday; Only a few small shops are open; no letters are delivered in London or the Provinces, except by "Express Sunday Delivery". The railways, busses and trams run less frequently than on weekdays. None of the daily appear but for a few Sunday papers. The theaters and music halls remain closed.

Answer the questions on the text.

1. What is the most important Sunday law in Britain? **2.** What did the 1780 law block? **3.** When did the government commission recommend changes in the Sunday observance law? **4.** What activities were not allowed on Sunday? **5.** What remained as in old times on Sundays?

TEXT III

The Weekend in the USA

Many people in the United States look forward to the weekend. It's the time to relax, have fun, and do things around the house.

On Friday nights, many people like to relax after work. They go out for dinner, go to movies, concerts, or plays. Other people just like to stay home and watch TV.

Many people do chores* around the house on Saturday afternoons. They paint, clean attics and basements, rake leaves, do laundry, and wash cars.

On Saturday evenings, many people like to go out. They visit friends, invite people to come over to dinner, or go to the movies, the theatre, or a sporting event.

On Sunday mornings people go to supermarkets and shopping malls to buy food, clothing, presents, and other things they need.

Many people like to sleep late on Sunday mornings, especially those who stayed up late on Saturday night. People often go to church on Sunday. They read the newspaper, and often eat a late breakfast called "brunch".

On Sunday afternoons when the weather is nice, you see many families at the zoo or in parks. During the winter, many people spend Sunday afternoons at theatres, museums, or shopping malls. Many families have a big dinner on Sunday afternoons. Grandparents and other relatives often come to visit. On Sunday evenings, people usually stay home and prepare for the week ahead.

Weekends can be very busy!

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

a day off

to look forward to

to catch the three o'clock train

brunch

ridiculous

to have fun

to get out of town to accept an

invitation it took me an hour to

get there to enjoy every minute it's

the time to relax to go out for

(dinner)

EXERCISES

1. Answer the questions.

1. What do many people look forward to?
2. What do many people like to do on Friday nights?
3. Some people like to stay home and watch TV, don't they?
4. How do people spend Saturday evenings?
5. Where do people go on Sunday

mornings? **6.** What do they buy at supermarkets? **7.** What do we call "brunch"? **8.** Where can you see many families on Sunday afternoons? **9.** Who comes to visit on Sunday? **10.** What do people usually do on Sunday evenings?

2. Complete the sentences with the following words:

relax weekend fun watch TV supermarkets laundry wash newspaper museum zoo

1. Do you often take children to the ...? **2.** Do you look forward to the ...?
3. The weekend is the time to **4.** On Friday nights I like to stay home and
5. On Saturday mornings people usually go to ... and shopping malls. **6.** They paint, clean attics and basements, rake leaves, and ... cars. **7.** I often go to the local
8. My father likes to read the ... during his breakfast. **9.** We are going to have great ... at my friend's birthday party. **10.** When do you do ... ?

a) Complete the conversation with the following words:

visiting do chores museum weekend fun dinner look forward come over present relax

A: What are you going to do this ... ?

B: Oh, I'm planning a lot of things. First, I need ... around the house on Saturday morning. But on Friday nights I like to ... after work. And what about you?

A: Oh, I'm going to have a lot of ... this weekend! I'll visit my cousin in Kasly. It's her birthday. We'll have a great party on Saturday night and on Sunday morning I'm going to visit the famous

B: Really? That's great! And what ... have you prepared for her? Have you prepared something original?

A: Yes, quite unusual! I've bought two tickets for the National Philharmonic Orchestra that is ... our town next month. It's a rare occasion and you can't miss it.

B: Great! I'd like to see your cousin. Let's have .. together before the concert ... to my place at 2 o'clock. We shall have enough time to have a chat.

A: Thanks a lot. I'll ... to seeing you.

B: See you later.

b) Give names to the interlocutors and turn the dialogue into Indirect Speech.

3. Insert prepositions.

1. I always try to get ... town. **2.** He invited me to spend the week-end ... his place ... the country. **3.** I accepted his invitation ... pleasure. **4.** My sister lives ... 100 kilometers ... our town. **5.** We went ... a long walk ... the forest. **6.** Everything became white ... snow. **7.** We went skiing ... the forest ... some hours. **8.** I returned

... town ... the 8 o'clock train. **9.** I had time to listen ... the 10 o'clock news ... the radio.

4. Open the brackets using the verb in the correct tense.

1. What you (to do) here now? - We (to listen) to tape-recordings. **2.** You (to want) to see my father? - Yes, I (to do). **3.** Michael (to know) German rather well. Now he (to study) French. He (to be eager) to know English too, but he (to have) little time for it now. **4.** What magazine you (to read)? - It is a French magazine. There (to be) good articles on sports here. - You (to be interested) in sports? - Yes, I (to be). But I (not to know) French. Please, (to translate) the articles to me. **5.** Olga (to prepare) her lessons at the University? - No, she. As a rule, she (to work) at home. - And what she (to write) now? - Oh, she (to write) an article for our wall-newspaper. **6.** Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? - You (not to recognize) him? It (to be) John, my cousin. **7.** Helen and I (to like) to watch TV. Almost every evening Helen (to come) to my place. I (to switch on) the set and we (to spend) the whole evening looking in. **8.** You (to do) your lessons? - No, I simply (to read) a book. **9.** Your family (to leave) Moscow in summer? - Yes, we (to go) to the sea-side. We all (to like) the sea immensely. Mother (to stay) with us to the end of August, but father (to return) much earlier.

5. Use the verbs in brackets in one of the Future tenses.

1. I (to do) my homework at this time tomorrow. **2.** I (to finish) reading this book by six o'clock tomorrow. **3.** We (to watch) TV the whole evening. **4.** You (to play) basketball tomorrow? **5.** What you (to do) tomorrow? **6.** What you (to do) at five o'clock tomorrow? **7.** He said that he (to work) at his report the whole evening tomorrow. **8.** We (to complete) our calculations by six o'clock tomorrow. **9.** When I return home my family (to have) dinner. **10.** I (to write) letters to my parents every week.

6. Give the Present, Past and Future Continuous forms of the following verbs: *to look, to speak, to ask, to answer, to tell, to open, to ring, to shine, to have.*

7. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative:

1. He works in his garden every night. He is working there now. **2.** The leaves come down from the trees in autumn. They are coming down fast. **3.** It freezes in late autumn. It is freezing hard. **4.** It clears up after rain. It is clearing up.

EXERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the form of the verb.

1. I am reading an English text now. 2. My friends were playing football at this time yesterday. 3. My sister was working at her course paper the whole evening yesterday and she is still working at it now. 4. My brother was reading an interesting book the whole evening yesterday. 5. What are you doing now? 6. When I went out into the park the sun was shining brightly. 7. Look! The child is sleeping with his toys. 8. My father was working in the garden at this time yesterday. 9. I am eating an ice cream now. 10. We were having an English lesson at this time yesterday.

2. Use the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Continuous or Past Simple.

1. We (to finish) just our work. 2. What you (to read) now? 3. We (to finish) our work at six o'clock yesterday. 4. I (to translate) an article at this time yesterday. 5. The y (to read) "Theatre" by S. Maugham a month ago. 6. We (to read) already "Theatre" by S. Maugham. 7. I (not to see) you for so long! You (to change) a lot. 8. They (to discuss) this problem when you came. 9. Let's stay at home. It (to rain) hard. 10. I (no t to see) Peter since Saturday.

3. Use the verbs in brackets in one of the Future tenses.

1. He (to do) his room at this time tomorrow. 2. They (to finish) preparing the report by 9 pm tomorrow. 3. We (to watch) English films the whole evening. 4. Our team (to play) football tomorrow? 5. What you (to do) tomorrow? 6. What you (to do) by 11 am tomorrow? 7. He promised that he (to work) at his assignment the whole week. 8. We (to complete) our project by 6 pm. 9. When we return home our family (to go) to sleep. 10. I (call) my family every week.

4. Insert *it* or *there*.

1. ...is early morning. ... is much heat out-of-doors. 2. ... is stuffy. ... is a large puddle in front of our house. ... is often a snowfall in winter. 3. Do you see bushes and plants over there? ... is their orchard. Though ... is not large, ... is always a lot to be done in it. ... is not easy to grow fruit-trees. .are some fruit-trees in our orchard and a pine. ... is tall and shady. On a hot summer day ... is pleasant to have tea under it.

5. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. The pop star will be singing soon. 2. We shall be taking a bus to Sochi at this time on Saturday. 3. He will be instructing us at 2 pm. 4. We will be packing our suitcases when they call. 5. He'll be attending English classes. 6. The principal

will be looking for you after classes. 7. We will be cooking all day tomorrow. 8. I'll be looking for you.

6. Turn the following into the Future Continuous.

1. We were having a recitation class at 4 pm. 2. She is making sandwiches. 3. The children will be engaged in different activities. 4. The student was experimenting. 5. I will drive to the airport. 6. The sportsmen will play games. 7. The Student's Council will discuss it on Wednesday. 8. He is riding a bike.

7. Read the text and use it to describe the picnic once you had on the seashore.

At our University excursions and picnics are organized every day off. For those who for six days running have been working hard a day in the country is a real pleasure.

On the morning of the appointed day, the students taking part in the excursion assemble in the University courtyard a little before starting time. The bus stands there ready to take them out of town. They get into the bus and away they go.

When the place of destination is reached the bus stops and the whole company starts for the woods. They walk through the pleasant cool woods, making merry on their way until they come to a beautiful lake. And here, on the shore of this lake, in the shade of the trees, they all enjoy a hearty picnic, and you may be sure no one complains of lack of appetite.

After a short rest, almost everybody is eager to have a swim in the lake. And that's where the real fun begins. There is much splashing, running about and screaming, especially on the part of the girls. When tired of running about, the company lie down on the sand basking in the sun.

A little later they play different games, dance and sing in the open air and only late in the evening they return to town.

8. Make up dialogues using the following words and word combinations:

1. to be going; to the country; to stay there over the week-end; to want; I'd love to.

2. to play chess; to want; to play a game of; I'd love to.

3. to be glad to see; to be going to the cinema; to want to see the film; I'd love to.

What's the weather like...; fine, nice, bad; to go to the country; to stay in town.

9. Translate the text into Ukrainian and try to preserve the author's humour.

I notice that people always make gigantic arrangements for bathing when they are going anywhere near the water, but that they don't bathe much when they are there.

It is the same when you are going to the sea-side. I always determine - when thinking over the matter in London - that I'll get up early every morning, and go and have a dip before breakfast, and I religiously pack up a pair of drawers and a bath towel. But when I get to the sea I don't feel somehow that I want that early morning bathe nearly so much as I did when I was in town.

On the contrary, I feel more that I want to stop in bed till the last moment, and then come down and have my breakfast. Once or twice virtue has triumphed, and I have got out at six, and stumbled dismally off. But I haven't enjoyed it. They seem to keep a specially cutting east wind, waiting for me, when I go to bathe in the early morning; and they pick out all the three-cornered stones, and put them on the top, and they sharpen up the rocks and cover the points over with a bit of sand, so that I can't see them.

One huge wave catches me up and chucks me in a sitting posture, as hard as ever it can, down on to a rock which has been put there for me. And before I said "Oh! Ugh!" and found out what has gone, the wave comes back and carries me out to mid-ocean. I begin to strike frantically for the shore, and wonder if I shall ever see home and friends again, and wish I'd been kinder to my little sister when a boy. Just when I have given up all hope, a wave retires and leaves me sprawling like a star-fish on the sand, and I get up and look back and find that I've been swimming for my life in two feet of water. I hop back and dress, and crawl home, where I have to pretend I liked it.

(from Three Men in a Boat by Jerome K. Jerome. Abridged)

10. Read the text and describe your impressions of a day or two days visit to some big town.

Dear Daddy-Long-Legs,

Isn't New York big? Do you mean to tell me that you actually live in all that confusion? I don't believe that I shall recover for months from the bewildering effect of two days of it. I can't begin to tell you all the amazing things I've seen.

But aren't the streets entertaining? And the people? And the shops? I never saw such lovely things as there are in the windows. It makes you want to devote your life to wearing clothes.

After luncheon we went to the theater - it was dazzling, marvelous, unbelievable - I dream about it every night.

Isn't Shakespeare wonderful?

"Hamlet" is so much better on the stage than when we analyze it in class!

We came back Saturday night and had our dinner in the train, at little tables with pink lamps and negro waiters.

(from "Daddy-Long-Legs" by Jean Webster. Abridged)

11. Topics for written or oral reports.

1. My Last Day Off.
2. How I Usually Spend the Week-end.
3. Last Sunday Evening.

LESSON 5. Ukrainian Cuisine

Overview

Ukrainian cuisine is a characteristic style of cooking, practice and traditions associated with Ukrainian culture, culinary art in Ukraine. A lot of food products are subjected to a complex heat processing - at first they are fried or boiled, and then stewed or baked. This is the most distinctive feature of Ukrainian cuisine.

This complex heat processing allows to preserve the aroma of the dishes and gives them juiciness. Especially tasty and healthy are the dishes of meat and vegetables - cabbage rolls with meat, Volynian krucheniki, beef larded with beets, etc.

Ukrainian dishes are known for their variety and high taste qualities. Ukrainian cuisine includes hundreds of recipes: borscht and pampushki, flat cakes and dumplings, mushroom sauce, banosh, vareniki and sausages, drinks from fruits and honey, etc. Some dishes have a centuries-old history, for example, Ukrainian borscht.

Text 1. Traditional Ukrainian Meals

A lot of features of Ukrainian cuisine were determined by the way of life of the people, the vast majority of whom were engaged in heavy agricultural labor. Ukrainian cuisine is characterized by dishes rich in proteins, fats, and carbohydrates. For most dishes, a complex set of components is characteristic (for example, in borscht there are up to 20 components).

In the 19th century, potatoes became widely spread in Ukraine and used to make first and second courses and side dishes for fish and meat dishes. This vegetable became the “second bread” in Ukraine - practically all the first dishes were cooked with potatoes replacing such traditional vegetables as parsnip and turnip.

Dishes of Ukrainian cuisine, especially potato dishes, have much in common with dishes of Belarusian cuisine. A lot of Ukrainian dishes by name and composition have much in common with dishes of Western Slavs. Each of the ethnographic regions of Ukraine has its own peculiarities of cuisine depending on historical events and traditions.

Text 2. Main Features of Ukrainian Cuisine

- Significant consumption of dishes from flour and cereals, in particular dishes made from rye and wheat flour, pies, dumplings, pancakes, bread with poppy and honey.
- Predominance of boiling and stewing over frying, salting over smoking.

- Complex heat processing of products for cooking second courses (boil then stew or fry, or slightly fry then stew).
- Special non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages of Ukrainian cuisine are mead, kvass, sbiten, compote.
- Sliced vegetables rather than a crushed mixture in salads, vinaigrettes. Salads and vinaigrettes were brought from Western Europe in the 19th century.
- Variety of tastes is achieved by combining different types of heat processing, using different fats and local traditional spices such as onions, garlic, horseradish, dill, parsley, cumin, thyme, and others. Black pepper, cardamom, cloves, cinnamon appeared in the 16th-17th centuries.
- Daily consumption of liquid hot and cold first courses based mainly on vegetables: borscht, okroshka, other soups.
- Wide use of pork and fat, sour cream, sunflower oil, eggs.

Text 3. Borscht and Other Soups

One of the main traditional first dishes is borscht - a soup based on beets, which gives it a distinctive red color. Borscht is cooked of fresh vegetables (cabbage, beet, tomato), pounded lard, garlic, parsley. The combination of all these groceries give the borscht its piquancy, aroma and unforgettable taste.

There are a lot of borscht recipes: Poltava, Volyn, Chernihiv, Galician, Lviv, peasant, Dnieper, etc. Such soups as cabbage soup, rassolnik, green borscht, solyanka, and ukha (fish soup) are also popular in Ukraine.

Salo, consisting of cured slabs of fatback, is usually used as a separate dish, mainly in raw, baked form, in the form of different seasonings, and a fat base of various dishes. Salo was one of the most important products of long-term storage, and also one that was used in travels and during lunch on a working day as a source of energy - bread, salo, and onions was enough for a whole day of hard work.

Smetana (Sour Cream)

Smetana (sour cream) is both a sauce and an important component of many dishes in Ukrainian cuisine. Sour cream is used not only in sweet and flour dishes (vareniki, cheese cakes, pancakes, etc.), but also in the first and second dishes - borscht (red and green), other soups, cabbage rolls, stuffed peppers, potatoes, etc.

Meat and Fish

Of meat products, pork is used primarily, then beef and poultry. Meat is consumed in various forms, most often fried and stewed. The most popular dishes are cabbage rolls, Ukrainian cutlets (bitki), cold-boiled pork stuffed with garlic and salo, pork, bigos, krucheniki, stuffed poultry.

Ukraine meat dishes cooked in traditional clay pots are especially delicious. Wide use of meat for cooking both the first and second dishes is typical for Ukrainian cuisine.

Fish also occupies an important place in Ukrainian cuisine. There are such dishes as crucian carp baked in sour cream, pike stewed with horseradish, carp stewed with onion in sour cream, pike-perch baked with mushrooms and crawfish, fish krucheniki, carp stuffed with mushrooms and buckwheat porridge, etc.

Holubtsi.

According to the classic recipe, holubtsi is cooked from boiled cabbage, where you take every other leaf to make a new roll filled with boiled rice and meat. A variation of the dish is to use boiled vine leaves for the rolls. The rice can also be substituted with the other cereals, mushrooms, Korean carrots, etc. Classic holubtsi can be found in many restaurants in Ukraine and on banquet menus too.

Chicken Kyiv

Once you've tried Chicken Kyiv for the first time, you will fall in love forever. This is an extremely popular dish in Ukrainian restaurants, as well as at schools and in government canteens too. Chicken Kyiv is considered a culinary business card of the Ukrainian capital. It is also served in the restaurants in near and distant corners of the world.

Holodets

One of Ukrainians' favorite cold dishes and one of foreign guests' most "please avoid it" foods is holodets or aspic. Traditionally, a day or two before an event a husband or wife goes to the market, chooses the best fresh pork leg, cleans and washes it at home, and boils it for hours (6-7 hours). Simply put, it's a cold broth jellied due to the bones and cartilage.

Olivier Potato Salad.

The salads in Ukraine have traditionally been prepared from simple ingredients that are always at hand. The peasants of the area prefer a salad of fresh or salty cucumbers and sauerkraut with onions and oil. A popular salad with a greater number of ingredients is Olivier potato salad, the king of any Ukrainian feast (such as a New Year party, wedding or birthday).

Flour Dishes. Ukrainian cuisine is known for its varied flour dishes: vareniki, galushki (dumplings), pancakes, draniki, palyushki (croquettes). Also there is a large

number of recipes for pies with different fillings: porridge, poppy seeds, meat, cabbage, cheese, etc. Such components as fruit, honey, poppy seeds, nuts are widely used in Ukrainian sweet dishes.

Vareniki along with borscht is one of the most famous and typical Ukrainian national dish: a boiled unleavened dough with different fillings (potatoes, meat, mushrooms, vegetables, fruits, berries, and cheese). Vareniki with cheese in sour cream, vareniki with poppy seeds, cherries, and blueberries sprinkled with honey are especially tasty. A simpler version is called “lazy” vareniki. They are made from a dough mixed with the filling.

Deruni (Potato Pancakes)

Deruni is particularly popular in the northern part of Ukraine. Most of the time, deruni are served with sour cream or baked yogurt. You can prepare a sour cream sauce with fried onions and mushrooms and pour it over the potato pancakes. In Ukraine, this is often a Sunday dish, served for breakfast or dinner.

Nalesniki (Nalysnyky)

Thin pancakes called nalesniki are the most popular dish for Shrovetide. There are various fillings for these pancakes – from sweet cottage cheese or canned berries to fried mushrooms or bryndza. Traditionally, Ukrainians take wheat, buckwheat flour or cornmeal to prepare nalesniki. You eat nalesniki at the end of the main course before the dessert.

Paska (Easter Bread)

Even though borscht and salo are the most popular dishes in Ukraine and indeed well beyond its borders, the traditional Easter bread paska well earns first place.

Many Ukrainians are religious, so always greet guests with bread and salt, and paska is cooked in literally every kitchen before Easter. Every small or large market throughout the country sells paska on the holidays. According to tradition, when working the dough, the cook should whisper positive thoughts to achieve the most delicious result.

Traditional Drinks

Milk drinks are typical for Ukrainian cuisine. Melted milk, prostokvasha (soured milk) and ryazhenka (fermented milk product) are especially popular.

Compote, a drink made of dried fruits, fresh fruits, berries, as well as kvass are also very popular. Tea and coffee are usual everyday drinks throughout Ukraine.

The **uzvar** is a national Ukrainian beverage, cooked with dried fruits and berries. Moreover, some housewives tend to add species – cinnamon, star anise and nutmeg – that will give the drink an exotic flavor.

The main ingredients of uzvar are dried apples, pears, plums and raisins; sometimes fresh raspberries, blueberries or strawberries might be added. Nevertheless the protagonist and reason of inimitable flavor and fragrance is honey. It substitutes sugar. The uzvar could be consumed both hot and cooled; however it is traditionally served cool.

Kvass is a traditional fermented Slavic beverage commonly made from rye bread, which is known in many Central and Eastern European countries as "black bread". The colour of the bread used contributes to the colour of the resulting drink. Kvass is classified as a "non-alcoholic" drink by Ukrainians.

Дайте відповіді на питання

1. Did you know something new about Ukrainian cuisine?
2. Do you prefer Ukrainian meals? Why?
3. What is your favourite Ukrainian meal? Explain why?
4. How many traditional Ukrainian meals do you know?

EXCERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Write topic: “**Ukrainian cuisine in my family**” (10-15 sentences).
2. Продивіться відео за посиланням <https://youtu.be/nL4QobJy5pg>

LESSON 6.English Cuisine https://youtu.be/AeDco_eYzyI

Text 1. English Cuisine

Some people criticize English food. They say it's unimaginable, boring, tasteless, it's chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables. The basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavour that British haven't had to invent sauces to disguise their natural taste. What can compare with fresh peas or new potatoes just boiled and served with butter? Why drown spring lamb in wine or cream and spices, when with just one or two herbs it is absolutely delicious?

If you ask foreigners to name some typically English dishes, they will probably say "Fish and chips" then stop. It is disappointing, but true that, there is no tradition in England of eating in restaurants, because the food doesn't lend itself to

such preparation. English cooking is found at home. So it is difficult to a good English restaurant with a reasonable prices.

In most cities in Britain you'll find French, Italian, Indian and Chinese, restaurants. In London you'll also find Indonesian, Mexican, Greek... Cynics will say that this is because English have no "cuisine" themselves, but this is not quite the true.

Answer the foolowing questions:

1. Do English people use a lot of sauces?
2. What do foreigners say when they criticize English food?
3. Do all English eat in restaurants?
4. From a foreigner's point of view, what typically English dishes?
5. Is it the true that English have no cuisine?
6. What kind of restaurants can you find in Britain?

EXCERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Продивиться відео за посиланням https://youtu.be/AeDco_eYzyI

LESSON 7. Table Manners

Text 1. Table Manners

Good table manners avoid ugliness. All rules of table manners are made to avoid it. To let anyone see what you have in your mouth is offensive. So is to make a noise. To make a mess in the plate is disgusting. So there are some rules how to behave yourself at the table:

Do not attract undue attention to yourself in public.

When eating take as much as you want, but eat as much as you take.

Never stretch over the table for something you want, ask your neighbour to pass it.

Take a slice of bread from the bread-plate by hand, don't harpoon your bread with a fork.

Never read while eating (at least in company).

When a dish is placed before you do not eye it suspiciously as though it were the first time you had seen it, and do not give the impression that you are about to sniff it.

Chicken requires special handling. First cut as much as you can, and when you can't use knife or fork any longer, use your fingers.

The customary way to refuse a dish is by saying, "No, thank you" (or to accept, "Yes, please"). Don't say "I don't eat that stuff, don't make faces or noises to show that you don't like it.

In between courses don't make bread-balls to while the time away and do not play with the silver.

Do not leave spoon in your cup when drinking tea or coffee.

Do not empty your glass too quickly - it will be promptly refilled.

Don't put liquid into your mouth if it is already full.

Don't eat off the knife.

Vegetables, potatoes, macaroni are placed on your fork with the help of your knife.

If your food is too hot don't blow on it as though you were trying to start a campfire on a damp night.

Try to make as little noise as possible when eating.

And, finally, don't forget to say "thank you" for every favour or kindness.

Text 2. Manners

Napkin Manners

1. Open your napkin and put it on your lap. 2. When you leave the table during a meal, place your napkin on the chair, not on the table. 3. When the meal is over,

pick up your napkin, wipe your mouth, and place it on the table to the left of your plate.

Fork and Knife Manners

1. Put food into your mouth with your fork and not with your knife. Never lick your knife. It's dangerous! 2. Place your fork and knife on your plate like this while talking or when you are resting between bites. 3. Place your knife and fork on your plate like this when you have finished eating. Do not put them on the tablecloth.

Spoon Manners

1. After you stir your tea with a spoon, place it on the saucer. Table Manners
1. Do not put your elbows on the table while you are eating. 2. Never talk with your mouth full. 3. If someone asks you a question while your mouth is full, finish chewing before you answer the question. 4. When you are drinking with a straw, do not make a loud noise when you reach the end of your drink. 5. Only talk about nice things at the dinner table. 6. Always compliment the cook by saying, "The meal is delicious/wonderful!" 7. When dinner is over, help clear the dishes off the table. 8. Finally, don't forget to say, "Thank you."

<https://youtu.be/bgfdqVmVjfk>

<https://youtu.be/tZCJ1U-tpHs>

EXERCISES:

Find English equalents

Гарні манери, Безлад у своїй тарілці огидний, Чи не привертати зайвої уваги до себе у громадських місцях, з'їдати все, що ви візьмете, Ніколи не тягніть через весь стіл за тим, що ви хочете, Беріть шматок хліба із хлібниці рукою, Загальноприйнятий спосіб відмовлятися від страви, сказавши: "Ні, дякую" (або прийняти, "Так, будь ласка"), не залишайте ложку у чашці, коли п'єте чай чи каву, не їжте з ножа.

PART II. TESTS
TEST 1
PRESENT TENSES

Test 1 A

Read the conversation between two students. Then look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

Lisa: Who (▶) is Michelle talking to?

Amy: I can't see Michelle.

Lisa: You (1)...looking in the right place. She's over there.

Amy: Oh, that's Adrian. He's new here.

Lisa: Really? Where (2) ...he live? (3)...you know?

Amy: No, I... know anything else about him.

Lisa: What (5)...they talking about, I wonder?

Amy: Well, he (6)...look very interested. He's got a very bored expression on his face. And he (7) ...saying anything.

▶• a) are b) do c) does d) is

1 a) aren't b) doesn't c) don't d) isn't

2 a) are b) do c) does d) is

3 a) Are b) Do c) Does d) Is

4 a) aren't b) doesn't c) don't d) 'm not

5 a) are b) do c) does d) is

6 a) aren't b) doesn't c) don't d) isn't

7 a) aren't b) doesn't c) don't d) isn't

Test 1 B

Read Tessa's postcard to Angela and write the missing words. Use one word only in each space.

We're (▶•) having a great time here. It's beautiful, and the sun (1)...shining.

Yesterday I went water-skiing! What (2)...you think of that?

I'm (3)...at a table in our hotel room and writing a few postcards. The room is fine, but we (4)...like the food very much. But it (5)...matter because we (6)...out to a restaurant every evening.

We're both (7)...very lazy at the moment. I (8)up quite late in the morning, and Nigel (9)...up even later. You know of course how much Nigel's work (10)...to him and how he's (11)...talking about it. Well, the holiday is so good that he's forgotten all about work. So it's the perfect holiday. The only problem is that it's (12)...us a lot of money. But we'll worry about that later.

Test 1 C

Each of these sentences has a mistake in it. Write the correct sentence.

►•The children is doing their homework now.

The children are doing their homework now.

- 1 The girls are play tennis at the moment.
- 2 Both my brothers like sport.
- 3 Anna wearing her new coat today.
- 4 What colour you like best?
- 5 My suitcase is weighing ten kilos.
- 6 At the moment I stay at a hotel.
- 8 Robert catch the same bus every morning.
- 9 What is this world mean?

Test 1 D

Complete the conversations. Put in the correct form of each verb. Use the present continuous or the present simple.

►•A: Is Janet in, please?

B: Yes, but I think (I / think) she's busy at the moment. She's washing (she / wash) her hair.

1 A: (I / think) of buying a new computer.

B: But computers (cost) so much money. What's wrong with the one we've got?

A:(it / get) out of date now.

2 A: Your new trousers(look) nice.

B: Thank you. The trouble is.....(they / not / fit) properly.

.....(I / not / know) why I bought them, really.

3 A: What (you / do)?

B: (I / weigh) this letter.(I / need) to know how many stamps to put on it.

4 A: (I / think) this road is really dangerous. Look how fast that lorry

..... (go).

B:(I / agree). People shouldn't go so fast.

5 A: (I / like) musicals. And this is a great show, isn't it?

..... (you / enjoy) it?

B: Yes, I am. (I / love) every minute of it.

6 A: (I / always / fall) asleep. I just can't keep awake.

B: What time (you / go) to bed?

A: About ten o'clock usually. But.....(it / not / make) any difference.

7 A: Could you post the goods to me, please?

B: Yes, certainly.

A: (I / live) at a guest house at the moment as.....(I/ look) for a flat. So could you send it to my work address?

B: Yes, of course. And you'll have the goods by the end of the week,.....(I / promise).

8 A: Why (you / want) to change the whole plan?

B: I'm just not happy with it.

A: And(I / not / understand) why.....(you / be) so difficult about it.

TEST 2

PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS

Test 2 A

Put in the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

► The car stopped (stop) at the lights.

1 We (leave) the cinema before the end of the film.

2 The streets (be) crowded with people.

3 My grandmother (die) last year.

4 Everyone (have) a marvellous time.

5 We (not/ like) the food they gave us.

6 Claire (go) to Egypt last month.

7 The accident (happen) last weekend.

8 It (not / be) a very comfortable journey.

9 I (know) that ages ago.

Test 2 B

Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

► There were lights on the spacecraft. (had)

The spacecraft had lights on it.

1 I had my old coat on. (wearing)

2 I was on holiday, and you were on holiday, too. (we)

3 It isn't true that I made a mistake. (didn't)

4 The boys were in the middle of a game of cards. (playing)

5 No one told me about the change of plan. (know)

6 My friend was the winner of the competition. (won)

7 Is it a fact that the Romans built this wall? (did)

Test 2 C

Lorna Bright is a long-distance walker. Look at this part of her diary describing a morning's walk along the coast. Write the missing words. Use one word only in each space.

It was a fine day (►) when I started out on the last part of my walk around the coast of Britain. The sun was (1)....., and a light wind (2).....blowing from the south-west. I was pleased that it (3)raining. I knew by now that I (4).....like rain. In fact I (5)it.

I (6).....along the cliff top and then down into the lovely little fishing village of Wellburn, past a cafe where people (7).....having morning coffee. Three miles past Wellburn I (8).....down for five minutes and (9).....a drink. Now it (10).....getting warmer, so I (11).....off one of my sweaters. I (12).....stop for long because I (13).....to reach

Scabury by lunch-time. (14).....I finally got there, it (15).....just after half past twelve.

Test 2 D

Each of these sentences has a mistake in it. Write the correct sentence.

► The hotel were very quiet.

The hotel was very quiet.

1 It was peaceful, and the birds were sing.

2 I washed my hair when the phone rang.

2 You came not to the club last night.

3 It taked ages to get home.

4 We tried to keep quiet because the baby sleeping.

5 As I was watching him, the man was suddenly running away.

6 We pass a petrol station two minutes ago.

7 Everything was seeming OK.

8 Where bought you that bag?

9 When I heard the alarm, I was leaving the room immediately.

Test 2 E

Complete the sentences. Put in the correct form of each verb. Use the past continuous or past simple.

► When Martin arrived (arrive) home, Anna was talking (talk) to someone on the phone. Martin started (start) to get the tea.

1. I.....(lie) in the bath when the phone.....(ring). It(stop) after a few rings.

2. It(be) cold when we(leave) the house that day, and a light snow(fall).

3. Your friend who.....(come) here the other day.....(seem) very nice. I.....(enjoy) meeting her.

4. When I(see) the man, he.....(stand) outside the bank. He(have) a black baseball cap on.

5..... When I (open) the cupboard door, a pile of books.....(fall) out.

6.....I.....(walk) along the street when I suddenly.....(feel)

something hit me in the back. I (not / know) what it was.

7..... We (go) to London yesterday, but on the way we.....(hear) about a bomb scare in Oxford Street. So we.....(drive) back home straightaway.

8..... Something very strange(happen) to me on my way home from work yesterday afternoon. I (drive) along the bypass at the time. Suddenly I.....(see) my mother in the seat beside me. But she died three years ago.

TEST 3

PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE

Test 3A

Put in the past participles of the verbs in brackets.

► We've found (find) all the answers.

1 Have you.....(wash) the car?

2 You haven't.....(eat) very much.

3 They've.....(open) a new supermarket.

4 You've.....(write) it in pencil.

5 I've.....(make) the sandwiches.

6 We've.....(have) our lunch.

7 United have.....(score) a goal.

8 The balloon has.....(land) in a field.

- 9 Who's.....(break) this glass?
- 10 It's warm because the heating has.....(be) on.
- 11 Have you.....(sell) your flat yet?
- 12 I've.....(finish) that job at last.

Test 3 B

Complete the second sentence so that it follows on from the first. Use the present perfect.

- My hair is tidy now. I've brushed my hair.
- 1 The door is open. Someone.....the door.
 - 2 This is Oliver's drawing, look. Oliver.....a picture.
 - 3 The calculator is broken. Someone.....the calculator.
 - 4 United are the winners. United.....the game
 - 5 There's no more wine in the bottle. We.....all the wine.

6 The floor is clean now. I.....the floor.

- 7 I know my number now. I.....my number by heart.
- 8 The guests are here now. The guests.....
- 9 I'm still working on the computer. I.....with computer yet.

Test 3 C

Decide which word is correct.

- I'd like to borrow this book. Has Anna read it yet ?
- a) done b) for c) just d) yet
 1. Ben writes very quickly. He'sfinished his essay.
a) already b) been c) for d) yet
 2. What are you going to do? ~ I don't know. I haven't decided
a) just b) long c) since d) yet
 3. I've..... to London. I went there in June.
a) been b) gone c)just d) yet
 4. Have you..... done any skiing?
a) ever b) for c) just d) long
 5. My boyfriend hasn't run..... week.
a) for b) last c) since d) this
 6. I haven't seen that coat before. How have you had it?
a) already b) for c) long d) since
 7. The girls have..... to the cinema. They won't be back until ten o'clock.
a) already b) been c) gone d) just
 8. I haven't seen my parents..... last Christmas.

a) already b) before c) for d) since

9. This is the first..... I've ever lived away from home.

a) already b) since c) that d) time

10. This programme must be new. I've seen it before.

a) ever b) never c) since d) yet

Test 3 D

Some of these sentences are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the sentence is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is incorrect, cross the unnecessary have or has out of the sentence and write it in the space.

▶ Susan has lost her keys. She can't find them anywhere. ✓

▶ Christopher has hurt his hand, but it's OK now. has

1 The directors have arrived half an hour ago, but they didn't stay long.

2 It's raining, and Peter has left his umbrella behind, look.

3 It's a long time since your friends have last visited us.

4 None of you have called me for weeks. Aren't we friends any more?

5 We can play tennis now. The others have finished.

6 The company has bought some land, but then it sold it.

7 The computer isn't on now. Someone has turned it off.

8 Tessa has posted the parcel. It's on its way to you.

9 Several bombs have gone off in the city centre. It has happened an hour ago.

10 Simon has left. He and Oliver have left after lunch.

Test 3 E

Put in the present perfect or past simple of the verbs in brackets.

▶ I've had(have) these shoes since my eighteenth birthday.

▶ I tidied (tidy) my desk, but now it's in a mess again.

1 The last time I(go) to Brighton was in August.

2 I'd like to meet a ghost, but I.....(never / see) one.

3 I've finished my homework. I.....(do) it before tea.

4 And the race is over! And Micky Simpson.....(win) in a record time!

5 I.....(work) for a computer company for a year. That was after college.

6 What time.....(you / get) to work this morning?

7 Martin.....(be) to Greece five times. He loves the place.

8 The President.....(come) out of the building and is going to make a speech.

9 You won't believe this, but I've got some tickets for the concert. ~ Oh, well done.

How.....(you/get) them?

10 Of course I can ride a bike. But I.....(not / ride) one for years.

11 Marilyn Monroe.....(be) in about thirty films.

12(you / ever / bake) your own bread? ~ No, but I might try it some time.

13 Janet.....(be) very ill three years ago.

14 Rupert has left a message for you. He.....(ring) last night.

15(you / see) the news today? — No, not yet. I'll watch it at ten.

16 We moved here in 1993. We.....(be) here a long time now.

TEST 4 PAST AND PERFECT TENSES

Test 4 A

Read the conversation. Then look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

Tessa: Hello, Robert. I (▶) haven't seen you for ages.

Robert: Hello, Tessa. Great to see you. What have you (1).....doing lately?

Tessa: (2).....just started a new job in computer software.

Robert: You (3)working for Tuffex Plastics when we last met.

Tessa: That's right. I hadn't (4)working there long before I got fed up. I (5).....realized what a horrible job it would be. But what about you? (6)you found a job?

Robert: Well, six months ago I (7)working for a car hire company, but then they (8)bankrupt. So I'm out of work now. (9).....been looking around for another job.

Tessa: Well, I'm sure you'll find one soon.

▶ a) didn't b) hadn't c) haven't d) wasn't

1 a) been b) had c) has d) was

2 a) I'd b) I'll c) I'm d) I've

3 a) did b) had c) have d) were

4 a) be b) been c) done d) had

5 a) didn't b) hadn't c) haven't d) wasn't

- 6 a) Did b) Had c) Have d) Were
 7 a) been b) had c) have d) was
 8 a) go b) going c) gone d) went
 9 a) I'd b) I'll c) I'm d) I've

Test 4 B

Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

►• Susan had a green dress on. (wearing)

Susan was wearing a green dress.

- 1 The doctor began work at six o'clock and is still working. (has)
- 2 Rupert didn't have his credit card. (forgotten)
- 3 I didn't want to go without taking a photo. (until)
- 4 Nancy has been writing the report. It is finished now. (written)
- 5 My wait in the queue has lasted forty minutes so far. (I)
- 6 When we arrived, everyone was on the dance floor. (dancing)
- 7 The computer has been mine for four years. (had)
- 8 In the middle of our lunch there was a knock at the door. (when)
- 9 Nigel felt sick from eating too many cakes. (because)

Test 4 C

Write the sentences correctly.

► I like this CD. I've been having it for ages.

I've had it for ages.

- 1 It was my first day back at work. I was on holiday.
- 2 I'm quite tired now. I play badminton.
- 3 I had to sit down. I'd been having a shock.
- 4 You need a rest. How much have you been working?
- 5 The robbery happened at midday. Lots of people walked along the street outside.
- 6 My sister speaks good English. She is practising her English since last summer.
- 7 At last I have my qualification. I've been passing my exam.
- 8 Michelle looked really sunburnt. She'd lie in the sun for too long.
- 9 We got to the coach stop at nine yesterday. But the coach has already gone.

Test 4 D

Complete the conversations. Put in the correct form of each verb.

► A: Did you buy (you / buy) anything at the antiques sale yesterday?

B: No. I wanted (I / want) to buy some jewellery, but I'd left (I / leave) my credit card at home.

- 1 A: Are you still copying those addresses?
 B: No, that's all of them.(I / finish) now.
- 2 A: The train is never going to get here.
 B: How long(we / wait) now?
 A: At least half an hour(we / be) here since ten to five.
- 3 A: Did you have a nice chat with Tessa?
 B: No, not really. When(we/ drink) our coffee,.....(she / hurry) off home.
- 4 A: It's terrible about that plane crash, isn't it?
 B: Yes, awful.....(I / have) breakfast when(I / hear) the news.
- 5 A: So you sing in a rock band, do you? How long.....(you / do) that?
 B: Oh, since I was sixteen.....(we / do) about a dozen conceits.
- 6 A: Do you know what Polly was so upset about yesterday?
 B: No, I don't. But I'm sure(she / cry). Her eyes looked red.
 A: Perhaps(she/ have) some bad news.
- 7 A: The shooting was very frightening, I suppose.
 B: It certainly was. When we(hear) the shot,

TEST 5

PRESENT AND PAST TENSES

Test 5 A

Complete the conversations. Put in the correct form of each verb.

- A: Are you ready?
 B: I won't be a moment. I'm doing (I /do) my hair.
- 1 A: Could you tell me your address?
 B: Well,(I / live) in a friend's house at the moment. Luckily(I / find) a place of my own now, but I can't move in until next week.
- 2 A: Is this your CD?
 B: No, it isn't mine(I / think)(it / belong) to Peter.
- 3 A: Can I borrow your calculator, please?

B: Well,(I / use) it to work out these figures at the moment.....(I / want) to finish doing them, now that.....(I/start).

4.....A: Why can't you wash your dirty plates sometimes?.....(you/leave) them in the sink most of the time.

B: OK, sorry. The last few weeks.....(I / have) so little time.(I / rush) around all the time.

Test 5 B

Read the story and write the missing words. Use one word only in each space.

One day a man was (▶) walking past a house in Bournemouth when he (1)a woman's voice shouting for help. The man (2).....someone (3).....probably trying to murder her. He ran to a phone box and (4).....the police. The police came quite quickly, but by now the shouting had (5)..... However, the man (6).....quite sure that he (7).....heard cries for help. When the police (8).....on the door, there was no answer. So they broke down the door and went in. Inside the house was a woman who had just (9).....out of the shower. She explained to the police that she had (10).....singing along to the Beatles song 'Help!'.

Test 5C

Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Begin with the word in brackets.

▶■ Our trip to Africa was in October. (We ...)

We went to Africa in October.

1 We've had ten hours of rain. (It...)

2 It's the right thing to do in my opinion. (I ...)

3 Our sofa is in a different place now. (We ...)

4 It was breakfast-time when Susan rang. (I ...)

5 Their game of badminton is always on Tuesday. (They ...)

Test 5 D

Write the correct answer in each space.

▶ This isn't my first visit to London. I've been here before.

a) I'm b) I've been c) I was

1. I've got my key. I found it whenfor something else.
a) I looked b) I've looked c) I was looking
2. Sorry, I can't stop now.to an important meeting.
a) I go b) I'm going c) I've gone
3. I can't get Tessa on the phone.....all afternoon.
a) I'm trying b) I try c) I've been trying
4. The bank told me last week there was no money in my account.....it all.
a) I'd spent b) I spent c) I was spending
- 5 There's a new road to the motorway.it yesterday.
a) They'd opened b) They opened c) They've opened

Test 5 E

Some of these sentences are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the sentence is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is incorrect, cross the unnecessary word out of the sentence and write it in the space.

- ▶ Martin has changed his mind about next weekend. ✓
 - ▶ We were enjoyed the holiday very much. were
- 1 Nancy is practising on the piano.
 - 2 It was lucky that we had been decided to buy our tickets in advance.
 - 3 We were riding our bikes when suddenly I was felt a pain in my leg.
 - 4 We are go camping for three weeks every summer.
 - 5 They have planted some new trees last year.
 - 6 I suddenly realized I had been walking in the wrong direction.
 - 7 Did you know that Anna has been won a prize?
 - 8 No one told me that the goods had arrived the week before.

Test 5 F

Complete the news report. Put each verb into the correct form.

The actress Vanessa Kemp (▶) has disappeared (disappear). Yesterday she (1).....(fail) to arrive at the Prince Charles Theatre in London's West End for her leading role in the comedy 'Don't look now!'. Ms Kemp, who (2).....(live) in Hampstead, (3).....(leave) home at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for the theatre, a journey she (4)(make) several times the week before. Two people who (5) (walk) past her home at the time (6).....(see) her leave. But no one (7).....(see) her since then. At half past seven she still (8).....(not / arrive) at the theatre. At eight o'clock the theatre manager had to break the news to the audience, who (9).....(wait) patiently for the play to start. Since yesterday, theatre staff

and friends (10) (try) to contact Ms Kemp, but they (11) (have) no success so far. The police (12).....take) the matter seriously, but they (13).....(believe) that she is unlikely to be in any danger. Her friends all (14).....(want) to hear from her soon.

TEST 6

THE FUTURE WITH WILL, BE GOING TO AND PRESENT

Test 6 A

Put in the missing words. Use one word only in each space.

► I don't want a steak. I think I'll have the chicken.

- 1 Theresa fireworks display tomorrow. Janet isto watch it.
- 2 We're at that table in the corner.you join us?
- 3 I'm seeing the boss this afternoon. But I must study this report before Iher.
- 4 There will be drinks at the reception, but there will.....be any food.
- 5 The European heads of state are.....meet in Brussels on 3 October.
- 6 It's a lovely day.....we go for a walk?
- 7 My birthdayon a Sunday next year.
- 8 My brother is engaged. He'smarried in June.
- 9 You won't be allowed to go to your seat after the playstarted.
- 10 Martin's got his coat on. I think he's.....to go out.

Test 6 B

Write the sentences correctly.

► I'm hungry. I think I have something to eat.

I think I'll have something to eat.

- 1 You say you're getting a coach at nine. What time is it getting to London?
- 2 I'll give Polly the news. I'll tell her when I'll see her this evening.
- 3 Rupert looks really tired. He's about falling asleep.
- 4 We've arranged to go out. We meet in town later.
- 5 I'm going to Spain next week. I send you a postcard.
- 6 I'm going to get to the airport early. I can read a book while I'll be waiting.
- 7 I feel a bit tired. I go to lie down.
- 8 Why not come to the party? All your friends shall be there.

9 There's been a bomb warning. No one can go into the building until the police will have searched it.

Test 6 C

Read the news report and write the missing words. Use one word only in each space.

The Maxi-Shop company is (►) going to build a huge new shopping centre on the edge of Millingham, it was announced yesterday. There (1).....be at least three hundred shops, including some big department stores. When the project (2).....complete, there (3).....be hundreds of new jobs for local people. But not everyone is happy. 'We're (4).....to fight this plan,' said a spokesperson for the local Environment Group. 'Just think what is going (5).....happen to our countryside. When shopping malls (6).....covered the whole country, there (7).....be no green fields left. So we're (8).....a protest meeting tomorrow evening at the town hall. It (9).....at half past seven.' Owners of shops in the town centre are also unhappy. 'The new centre (10).....take our customers away,' said one of them.

Test 6 D

Look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

► A: Let's go to the carnival, shall we?

B: Yes, good idea. I expect it'll be fun.

a) it'll be b) it's c) it's being

1 A: Could I have a word with you, please?

B: Sorry, I'm in a big hurry. My train.....in fifteen minutes.

a) is going to leave b) leaves c) will leave

2 A: Have you decided about the course?

B: Yes, I decided last weekend.....for a place.

a) I apply b) I am to apply c) I'm going to apply

3 A: I'm trying to move this cupboard, but it's very heavy.

B: Well,.....you, then.

a) I help b) I'll help c) I'm going to help

4 A: Is the shop open yet?

B: No, but there's someone inside. I think.....

a) it opens b) it's about to open c) it will open

5 A: Do you mind not leaving your papers all over the table?

B: Oh, sorry. I'll take them all with me when.....

a) I go b) I'll go c) I'm going

- 6 A: It's a public holiday next Monday.
 B: Yes, I know.....anything special?
 a) Are you doing b) Do you do c) Will you do

Test 6 E

Write the sentences using a future form of the verb. Use the word in brackets.

► Express your instant decision to take a taxi. (I'll) I'll take a taxi.

- 1 Express your intention to have a rest. (going)
- 2 Express the idea that the timetable shows the start of term on 6 September. (starts)
- 3 Predict a world war in five years' time. (there)
- 4 Express the idea that you and Judy have arranged a game of tennis for tomorrow. (playing)
- 5 Give your prediction of a probable fall in prices. (probably)
- 6 Warn your passenger about the car crashing. (going)

TEST 7
THE FUTURE

Test 7 A

Read the telephone conversation. Then look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

Amy: When (►) will I see you again?

Simon: I don't know. I'm (1).....to be busy this week. And I'll
 (2) going to London on Saturday.

Amy: Oh. But you (3)be here for my party, won't you?

Simon: No, I (4)get back until Sunday evening.

Amy: I (5).....going to invite you.

Simon: Well, I'm sorry I can't come.

Amy: What (6)you doing in London?

Simon: Oh, I'm just going (7).....see one or two people.

Look, I must go. I'm cooking something that I think is (8).....to boil over.

Test 7 B

Some of these sentences are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the sentence is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is incorrect, cross the unnecessary word out of the sentence and write it in the space.

▶ They're probably going to knock the building down. ✓

▶ We are be going to get a dog soon. be

- 1 The bus is leaves at eight twenty.
- 2 The doors of the theatre are about to open.
- 3 The meeting will be start at half past seven.
- 4 The festival is for to take place in June.
- 5 My friend will be calling here tomorrow morning.
- 6 We were going to eat in the restaurant, but it was full.
- 7 I have to register for my course before the classes will begin.
- 8 I will to have finished lunch by two o'clock.

Test 7 C

Put in a form of the verb. Use the future continuous { will be doing), the future perfect (will have done) or was/were going to.

▶ It's quite a long way, isn't it? We'll have walked (walk) about five miles by the time we get back, I'd say.

1. It'll be better if you don't ring at one o'clock. We(to have) lunch then.

2. I(drive) over and see you, but there is something wrong with the car.

3. I've got loads of work. I expect I(work) all night. And I am looking forward to it.

4. I will have much more time next week because I.....(do) all my exams then.

5. We.....(buy) that computer game, but they don't make it for the kind of computer we have got.

6. I know you will put on a wonderful show. You.....(have) so much practice by the time you perform it that it is sure to be brilliant.

Test 7 D

Complete the conversation. Use will, be going to or a present tense. Choose the best form. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

Peter: Hello. Where are you going?

Polly: To my evening class. I'm learning Swedish. And next week (▶) I'll have (I / have) a chance to speak it for real. (1).....(I /go) to Sweden for three weeks. (2).....(I / leave) on Friday. (3).....(I / visit) some friends there.

Peter: (4).....(that / be) nice.

Polly: Well, I'd better hurry. My lesson (5).....(start) at half past seven, and it's twenty-five past now.

Peter: OK. Come and see me when (6)(you / get) back from Sweden.

Polly: Thanks. (7).....(I / send) you a postcard.

Test 7 E

Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

▶ We have decided to help with the project. (going)

We are going to help with the project.

1 We're willing to wait for you. (I'll)

2 You can get off this train at Bath. (stops)

3 My friend intended to meet us. (going)

4 Adrian's job interview is on 17 October. (having)

5 Our meal will be over by eight o'clock. (finished)

6 I think I'm going to go on the trip. (might)

7 The fire hasn't gone out yet, but it will in a minute. (about)

Test 7 F

Choose the correct form.

▶ A: I'd better go. I'm cycling home, and I haven't got any lights on my bike.

B: Oh, yes. It'll be/It'll have been dark soon.

1. A: I hear the rent on your flat is very expensive.

B: Yes it is. I'll move/I'm going to move, I've decided.

2. A: I'd like a photo of Martin and me.

B: I'll take/I'm going to take one with your camera, then.

3. A: Have you booked a holiday yet?

B: Yes, we go/we're going to Spain.

4. A: What's that man doing up there?

B: Oh no! He'll jump/He's going to jump!

5. A: Can I borrow your bike on Monday?

B: I'm sorry, but I'll be using/I'll have used it. I always cycle to work.

TEST 8 QUESTIONS, NEGATIVES AND ANSWERS

Test 8A

Read the conversation. Then look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

Judy: (►) Shall we go to the party tonight?

Lisa: (1)giving a party?

Judy: Susan. You know her, (2).....you?

Lisa: I'm (3).....sure. Has she got long dark hair?

Judy: Yes, she (4)..... And she's quite tall. (5).....you spoken to her?

Lisa: No, I don't think (6) But I know who you mean. There are two sisters, Susan and Janet. They're twins, aren't (7).....?

Judy: Yes, that's right.

Lisa: (8)one is Susan?

Judy: Oh, I (9)know. They both look the same. I can't always tell them apart.

Lisa: No, (10)can I. In any case, I haven't been invited to the party.

Judy: That (11).....matter.

Lisa: OK. (12).....go to it then, shall we?

► a) Do b) Shall c) Would

1 a) What's b) Who's c) Whose

2 a) don't b) know c) so

3 a) isn't b) no c) not

4 a) got b) has c) so

5 a) Haven't b) Having c) Not

6 a) it b) neither c) so

7 a) it b) not c) they

8 a) What b) Which c) Who

9 a) don't b) no c) not

10 a) neither b) not c) so

- 11 a) doesn't b) isn't c) not
12 a) Could b) Let's c) Shall

Test 8 B

What would you say? Use the word in brackets, and use a question form in each sentence.

- You want to suggest a game of cards, (have) Shall we have a game of cards?
- 1 You are asking Tessa where her house is. (live)
 - 2 You want Janet to tell you what she is thinking. (about)
 - 3 You are inviting a friend to come to your room. (like)
 - 4 You are surprised that your friend missed the football match on television. (watch)
 - 5 You are asking permission to take a photo. (may)
 - 6 You are looking for Polly. You are asking her friend for information. (seen)
 - 7 You are asking Nigel about the number of letters he has written. (how)
 - 8 You are asking Nancy about the people coming to her party. (who)
 - 9 You are asking Martin's wife if he cooks every day or once a week. (often)
 - 10 You are asking about the weather tomorrow. (will)

Test 8 C

Each of these replies is wrong. Write the correct reply.

- Is it going to snow? ~ I am not thinking it. I don't think so.
- 1 Has the computer arrived? ~ No, not.
 - 2 Don't you like curry? ~ Yes, I hate it.
 - 3 Will you be in tonight? ~ Yes, I expect.
 - 4 Horrible weather. ~ It isn't very nice, isn't it?
 - 5 Would you like a sweet? ~ Yes, right.
 - 6 I'm quite tired now. ~ Too am I.
 - 7 You might catch my cold. ~ I don't hope to.
 - 8 The first tram didn't stop. ~ Neither the second

Test 8 D

Rupert is at a job interview. Someone is asking him questions: Write the questions.

- Interviewer: Where do you live ?
Rupert: Oh, I live in Longtown.
- 1 Interviewer:
- Rupert: I'm twenty-three.

2 Interviewer:

Rupert: Yes, I went to college.

3 Interviewer:

Rupert: My interests? I don't have any, really.

4 Interviewer:

Rupert: Which company? Oh, I work for BX Electric.

5 Interviewer:.....

Rupert: Nothing. There's nothing I don't like about my job.

Test 8 E

Put in the missing word.

► How does this phone work? ~ You press this button.

- 1 The new building looks awful. ~ I agree. It look very nice.
- 2 Could you give me a receipt, please? ~ Yes, of..... .
- 3 This chair isn't very comfortable. ~ And..... is this bed.
- 4 Didn't you watch 'Frankenstein' last night? ~..... , I hate horror films.
- 5 What's this wood? ~ I'm going to make a table.
- 6 I didn't say the wrong thing,.....I? ~ Well, you weren't very polite.
- 7 Will there be any free gifts? ~ No, there
- 8 Have they sent you some money? ~ No, I'm afraid..... .
- 9 Don't drop those plates,.....you? ~ OK, I'll be careful.
- 10 How is it to the station? ~ About half a mile.
- 11 Do those shoes fit you? ~ Yes, I think
- 12 Why we have a picnic? ~ Yes, good idea.
- 13 foot is hurting? — My right one.
- 14 I feel a bit cold actually. ~ Yes, do I.
- 15 Who eaten their ice-cream? ~ Oh, it's mine. I'm just going to eat it.
- 16....of these magazines would you like? ~ This one, please.

ВИСНОВОК

Завдання посібника – доповнення курсу з англійської мови матеріалами, які допомагають студентам у вивченні мови з початкового рівня. У підготовці навчального видання основний акцент зроблено на матеріалах для вдосконалення усного та писемного мовлення, що закладає основи англійської мови у процесі навчання на практичному бакалавріаті.

Посібник складається з низки уроків, що перемежуються з граматичними заняттями. У посібнику представлений базовий граматичний матеріал, тексти, списки лексичних одиниць з тем, що вивчаються, тексти та вправи для активізації матеріалу.

Посібник сприяє знанню основних понять та термінів лексики та граматики англійської мови.