

Мелітопольський державний педагогічний університет

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ  
З ПРАКТИЧНОГО КУРСУ  
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ  
ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ  
СТУДЕНТІВ І-ІІ КУРСУ  
НЕМОВНИХ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТЕЙ**

Мелітополь 2019

Рекомендовано навчально-методичною комісією філологічного факультету Мелітопольського державного педагогічного університету імені Богдана Хмельницького ( Протокол № 9 від 08.05.2019 р.)

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Методичні рекомендації з практичного курсу англійської мови для самостійної роботи студентів I-II курсу немовних спеціальностей / Укладачі: М.В.Ткач, Н.В.Зіненко, Н.О.Гостіщева. – Мелітополь, 2019. –22 с.

Методичні рекомендації з практичного курсу англійської мови для самостійної роботи студентів I-II курсу немовних спеціальностей містять матеріал, який допоможе студентам при засвоєнні деяких граматичних явищ англійської мови, а також систему вправ для опрацювання їх у самостійній навчальній роботі.

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## ВСТУП

Пропоновані методичні рекомендації з практичного курсу англійської мови для самостійної роботи студентів I-II курсу немовних спеціальностей педагогічних вузів.

Завдання методичних рекомендацій поглибити знання студентів з практичного курсу англійської мови з метою практичного використання їх у самостійній навчальній роботі. Методичні рекомендації містять 5 розділів кожен з яких складається з певного граматичного матеріалу, граматичних вправ на опрацювання цього матеріалу, базового тексту, активної лексики, лексичних та мовленнєвих вправ.

Приступаючи до виконання завдань спочатку треба уважно прочитати текст, в якому вводиться те чи інше граматичне поняття, добре зрозуміти текст і знайти в ньому відповідні граматичні форми за їх структурними ознаками. Після цього можна перейти до виконання вправ. У кожному розділі є вправа для перекладу речень на англійську мову вживанням відповідної граматичної структури.

Кожний розділ містить фабульний текст. Його слід прочитати, відповісти на запитання, подані після тексту. Вдумливе, старанне виконання вправ забезпечить відновлення втрачених граматичних навичок.

Укладені методичні рекомендації будуть корисними для перевірки рівня сформованості лексико-граматичних навичок у студентів I-II курсів немовних спеціальностей, які вивчають англійську мову.

## Task 1.

I. Read the text and translate into Ukrainian in written form:

### CHILDREN'S DAY.

(after Langston Hughes)

That summer a new park opened in Stanton. It was the best park in the town with all kinds of attractions, a Ferris Wheel, a merry-go-round, a theatre, cinemas and concerts every day.

The Stanton newspaper, the Daily Leader, decided to popularize the park and in its number of July the 1<sup>st</sup> it announced a "Free children's Day". On that day all the readers of the newspaper could send their children to the park, free of charge.

"You must only be a reader of our newspaper", wrote the Daily Leader, "and present the coupons cut out of every number of our paper, beginning from today, and then, on July 26<sup>th</sup>, every child in Stanton having these coupons can go to the park and have free lemonade, as well as a free ride on each of the attractions".

From that day on a little Negro boy named Sandy Rodgers, and his little girl friend, Willie-Mae, regularly began to cut out coupons from the newspaper. In fact all the children in Stanton started doing this and all the boys and girls talked only about Children's Day.

"How interesting! ", said the children to one another. "Have you ever seen a Ferris wheel? You go high in the air, you know! You see the whole town and then you quickly come down again – oh, so quickly!"

The afternoon of the great day came at last. Willie-Mae put on her new white dress and new brown shoes which hurt her feet a little. Sandy's grandmother Mrs. Hager, gave him a clean shirt and washed his ears. "You will go among white children. You must look clean", said the grandmother.

They started at last.

"Here, Sandy! ", called out aunt Hager after him. "Have you forgotten to take your coupons?"

"Yes", answered Sandy, and ran back for them.

It was a long walk to the park. Soon after they left home Willie-Mae stopped and took off her shoes. She carried them in her hand till they came near the park; then she put them on again and went on slowly, pressing the coupons to her breast.

Here was the gate at last!

They could see the large Ferris Wheel high up in the air and the merry-go-round below.

"I will ride on that first", said Sandy.

How many children there were in front of the park gate! They stood there in a line, nice and clean little white children, all laughing and talking. Sandy let Willie-Mae pass first and stood in the line behind her.

The line moved quickly. They were almost at the gate now. There were only two boys in front of them. Now Willie-Mae came up to the gate. She held out her little hand with the coupons.

II. Make up 10 questions, using these words:

Who, what, whose, where, which, whom, why, how many, how much.

### III. Fill in appropriate articles, where necessary:

1. They worked for half ... hour and then began to read ... historical novel. 2. ... longer I listened to ... teacher, ... more I liked him. He has ... uncle who is ... teacher in ... school. 3... Pravda is ... very popular newspaper. 4. ... Black Sea coast of ... Ukraine is one of ... most beautiful Places in ... Soviet Union. 5. This is ... ice, not ... snow. 6. Here are ... books which you asked me to lend you for ... week. 7. ... Elbrus is ... highest peak of ... Caucasian Mountains. 8. Some people drink only ... boiled water. 9. ... water which we drink is filtered carefully. 10. ... Donets Basin is very rich in ... coal. ... coal mined there is used to produce ... cast iron.

### IV. Put the right form of the verb:

1. I (to go) to Leningrad. 2. We (to be) in Riga last year. 3. You (to speak) to him yesterday? 4. It (to be) always warm in summer. 5. I (to give) him the letter when he (to come). 6. He (to play) tennis a long time yesterday. 7. Next year my friend (to graduate) from the Institute. 8. My friend George (to live) very far from his work, but he (not to take) a tram or a bus when he (to go) to the office now.

### V. Translate into English:

1. Весною природа пробуджується від довгого зимового сну.
2. Коли приходить літо, погода все ще залишається теплою і часто буває дуже жарко.
3. Восени ліси вбираються у жовтий, червоний та коричневий убір, листя опадає з дерев і земля вкривається ним.
4. Річки, озера та ставки замерзають взимку.
5. В дитинстві ми бувало любили гратися на піску, хлюпатися у воді і бути забризканими хвилями.
6. Плавання кожного дня принесе вам великої користі.
7. Погода – улюблена тема розмови англійців.
8. В Україні є багато звичаїв і традицій, з якими слід познайомитись.
9. Якби у мене були канікули цього місяця, я поїхав би у Карпати.
10. Я б хотів запросити декого із своїх друзів до Лондона.

### VI. Read the text and answer the questions:

#### CHILDREN'S DAY.

The man at the gate looked down. "Sorry", he said, "this party is only for white children". Willie-Mae did not understand. She still stood there, holding out the coupons. "Why doesn't the white man take them?" she thought.

"Stand back, you two", said the man, looking at Sandy too. "I told you, little darkies, this was not your party. Come on, next little girl!"

The line of white children went past Willie-Mae and Sandy into the park. The two children went aside. Only then they saw a group of coloured children standing at some distance from the gate. Among them was Sadie Butler, Sandy's school-mate. Three or four of the coloured children were crying, but most of them looked angry.

"My papa takes the Daily Leader", Sadie Butler was saying. "I have it here with me. You see what it says here on the coupons: every child in Stanton can come to the park free. Can't you read it Sandy?"

"Sure, I can read it, but still, you see, they don't let us in", he answered, looking sadly at the white children who were going in through the gate. "You see, they don't let us in", he repeated.

Willie-Mae began to cry.

“When we went up to the gate”, said Sadie”, the white man shouted: “Whoa! Where are you going? It is only for white children.” I am going home and I shall tell my papa all about it”.

She went away with five or six little Negroes, all in their best dresses. Willie-Mae sat down on the ground and took her shoes off again, crying bitterly at the same time. Sandy saw his white school-friend, Earl, coming to them.

“What is the matter, Sandy? Are you going in?” Earl asked, looking at his friend. “Did the little girl hurt her foot?”

“No”, said Sandy, “We are not going in ... Here, Earl, you can have my coupons. For extra coupons you can get more lemonade... so take them.”

The white boy did not know what to say. He took the coupons, stood there silently for a minute and then went slowly into the park.

#### The questions:

1. What couldn't Willie-Mae understand?
2. Why didn't the man at the gate allow the children into the park?
3. Whom did Willie-Mae and Sandy see standing at some distance from the gate?
4. Whom did Willie-Mae and Sandy see among the children at the gate?
5. Were the children upset?
6. Why did the man at the gate stress that the party was for white children only?
7. Whom did Sandy see among his white school-mates?
8. What can you say about Sandy's deed?
9. What is your opinion about equal rights of people in the USA?

#### VII. Write down the words and expressions to explain:

- a) the Negro children's joy and happiness before they came to the park;
- b) your indignation aroused by the cruel, unjust treatment of Negro children;
- c) your sympathy with (for) the Negro children.

#### VIII. Fill in appropriate adverbs:

Some, any, no, somebody, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere.

1. Will you go to the baker's and buy ... white and brown bread, take ... for breakfast?
2. I think I have seen her ....
3. Tell me ... about your travel to England. I had no possibility to go ... this year.
4. Does ... know Pete's address? I could not find it ....
5. If you can't cope with these exercises ask ... to help you.
6. I know ... about her, tell me .... I know that she lived a very hard life.
7. We could not go ... as it was raining the whole day long.
8. Give me an English newspaper to read. I am sorry I haven't got .... Let's go to the bookstalls and buy ...

#### IX. Put the right verbs:

1. I (not to know) where he lived last year.
2. Who (to invite) him to our party?
3. He (to tell) them about the meeting which will take place today?
4. The child (to fall) down and (to hurt) himself.
5. She (to wish) to see her best friend.
6. Mary and Ann (to buy) some records.
7. It (to be) very warm in summer here.
8. There (to be) many beautiful parks and buildings in this new town.

#### X. Use the adjectives in right form:

1. My wrist watch is (good) yours. My wrist watch is ... good ... yours.
2. The novel was (interesting) I have recently read.
3. She feels much (bad) today than yesterday.
4. She wrote (little) than I did in her last composition.
5. I think Kate is (lazy) pupil in the

group. 6. The Soviet Union is (large) country in the world. 7. That day was (bad) in my life.

## Task 2.

I. Read the text and translate it into Ukrainian in written form:

### IS THERE ANYBODY THERE?

I was staying with some friends one week-end. I didn't feel very well on Sunday morning. My friends went out, but I decided to go back to bed. After a few minutes I heard a strange noise. I got up and looked round the flat, but everything was all right. So I went back to bed and soon I fell asleep. I had a very funny dream. I dreamt there was somebody in the flat. He was packing things up and then putting them down somewhere else. Every time moved something, there was a funny noise.

After a long time I woke up, but I could still hear the funny noise from my dream. I was sure there was somebody in the flat. I called out: "Is there anybody there?", but there was no reply. I thought it came from the bathroom. I checked the taps on the bath and the basin, but they were firmly turned off.

Perhaps there was something in the garden. I went out and looked everywhere, but I couldn't see anyone. I returned back, but I found nothing that made noise. I sat down and waited until the noise came again. I realized that it was coming from the clock. I looked at it for a moment. When it clicked again, I decided it was broken, so I left it on the dressing-table.

Later in the morning my friends came back and I told them the whole story. Everybody laughed at me. Everyone knows that battery clocks make noises every now and then, except me.

I. Make up the questions according to the text "Is there anybody there?"

III. Make up the sentences using the following words and expressions:

To decide, to fall out of use, widely spoken, grammatically correct, accent, announcer, neighbourhood, owing to, wrong, pronunciation.

IV. Put the verbs in Passive Voice:

1. This girl will take English lessons twice a week. 2. The noise in the next room annoyed the old man. 3. My brother and I often play chess. 4. The dog bit a boy.

V. Transcribe the following words:

Daughter, enough, thought, calf, moor, halt, cruel.

VI. Put the modal verbs:

Can, may, must, ought.

1. We ... go home now, or we shall be late. 2. He asked me when he ... come to meet me. 3. Yesterday I ... to write a letter to my friend. 4. ... I take your notes? I ... come to the lessons as I was ill. 5. I ... to meet her tomorrow as all the rest will be busy. 6. You ... to do that by all means.

VII. Translate into English:

1. Влітку фермер працює у полі із ранку до вечора.
2. За цих обставин я відвідав Львів, древнє місто з цікавою історією і унікальною культурою.
3. Мої друзі цікавляться нашою культурою.
4. На узбережжі Чорного моря розташована наша база відпочинку.
5. Путівки до таборів відпочинку пропонують студентам за низькими цінами.

6. Шкода, що тебе тут немає.
7. Вони організують студентські будівельні загони.
8. Ми читали б англійські книжки в оригіналі, якби знали англійську мову краще.
9. На жаль, вона не знає іспанської мови.
10. Наш викладач так добре знає Лондон, наче він там жив.

VIII. Read the text and answer the questions:

“GREAT BRITAIN”.

The British Isles lie off the North-Western Shores of Europe. The two large islands of the British Isles are Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales. Ireland consists of Northern Ireland and Irish Republic.

The British Islands have no high mountains. The Pennines are the low broad chain of hills running through the center of England. They are treeless moorland covered with mountain grass. The Cumbrian Mountains are very different from the Pennines as here there are sharper peaks, bare rocky slopes and some woods. There are many mountains in Scotland.

The British Isles have many rivers, but they are not very long. The longest of the rivers is the Severn. The Thames flows through rich agricultural and industrial districts. London, the capital of Great Britain, stands on the Thames, it is over 200 miles long.

The climate of the British Isles is generally mild. The Gulf Stream, a warm ocean current, moderates the climate of the British Isles and gives cool summers and mild winters. The climate is very good for agriculture.

Great Britain is highly developed capitalist country. It is a parliamentary monarchy. The Queen is at the head of the state. But according to the Constitution the country is ruled by the Parliament. The British Parliament consists of Houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The Prime Minister is at the head of the Government. State power belongs to capitalists. There are four parties in Great Britain: the Communist Party, the Labour Party, the Conservative Party, the Liberal Party. The Conservative Party is in power now. Margaret Thatcher, who is the Prime Minister now, is at the head of the Government.

The Conservative, the Liberal and Labour parties represent the class of capitalists and defend their interests. Only the Communist Party of Great Britain stands for the interests of the workers. The Communist Party of Great Britain fights for vital interests of the toiling masses, for peace in the whole world, for friendship with the Soviet people, for the moratorium of nuclear weapon.

There are many places of interest. Among those many which are visited by tourists are Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare, the British Museum, in the library of which K. Marx and Lenin worked. The Highgate cemetery with the grave of K. Marx, the Trafalgar Square, the Tower, the Westminster Palace and Abbey and many others. Being in London V. I. Lenin called it the city of “two nations” because he saw the contrast between the East End – the region where the poor live, and the West End – the region of the rich.

The questions:

1. What is the geographical situation, climate, political and social system of Gr. Britain?
2. What political parties are there in it and which of them is in power now and what policy does it carry out?
3. What progressive organizations do you know in Great Britain?
4. What industrial, cultural and historic centers in Gr. Britain do you know?
5. Why did



V. I. Lenin call London “a city of great contrasts”? 6. What English (American) progressive writers (poets, painters, singers, actors, composers) have you read, seen or heard of?

IX. Give four forms of the verbs:

to reply	to try	to play
to sit	to win	to cost
to lend	to travel	to lose
to send	to lead	to drop
to hold	to put	to feel
to add	to sweep	to rise
to catch	to worry	to raise
to find	to sell	to lie
to stop	to hear	to fall
to teach	to buy	to die
to lie	to run	

X. Make up the sentences using the following words:

To go in for sports, to be out of practice, with the help of, to look through, to worry, to end in a draw, to say to smth., to lend, to win, to reply, to lose, a skating – rink, a stadium, a match, a pair, a liar, a fan.

## Task 3

I. Read the text and translate into Ukrainian in written form:

Mr. Jones likes to be comfortable so when he got into a train he always used to put his suitcase on the seat beside him and pretend that it belonged to another passenger who had gone to buy something in the station.

One day he did this when the train was crowded. Other passenger came and sat in all the other seats except the one which his suitcase was lying on. Then an old gentleman arrived and looked at Mr. Jones's case and said, "Is this somebody's seat?"

"Yes", answered Mr. Jones. "A friend of mine is traveling with me and has gone to buy some cigarettes. He will return soon". Mr. Jones opened the window and looked out, to make the old man think that he was anxious about his friend.

"All right", said the old gentleman. "I'll sit here until your friend comes back, and then I'll stand somewhere". He put his suitcase up above him and sat down. Mr. Jones did not feel happy about this, but he was not able to do or say anything, because all the passengers were watching and listening.

Several minutes passed, the whistle blew and the train began to move. Then the old gentleman jumped up suddenly and said "I'm very sorry, but your friend seems to have missed the train. We don't want him to be separated with his suitcase, do we? I don't believe he would like that at all", and before Mr. Jones was able to do or say anything to prevent him, he took his suitcase and threw it out of the window which Mr. Jones has opened.

You can be sure that Mr. Jones never tried to play that game again.

II. Make up 10 questions.

III. Transcribe the following words:

Comfortable, suitcase, passenger, crowded, except, anxious.

IV. Complete the following sentences:

1. We shall be able to discuss your report after ...
2. When I finished to fulfill all my exercises I ...
3. As soon as I get a letter from you I ...
4. We haven't seen the participants of this competition since ...
5. When we came to the bus stop the bus ...
6. He told me that ...
7. The students passed their exams well because they ...

V. Translate into English:

1. У Віктора такий вигляд, ніби він дуже стомлений.
2. Студенти, котрі вивчають англійську, скоро поїдуть до Лондона.
3. Добродійка, котра купляє книжки, наша нова викладачка.
4. Я сів на поїзд, що відправляється на Жмеринку.
5. Її син відчув покликання до вчительської професії, навчаючись у школі.
6. Ганна працює на півставки: у неї маленька дитина.

7. Кілька років тому Олександра Ріплей написала продовження роману Маргарет Мітчелл "Віднесені вітром". Ця книжка називається "Скарлетт".
8. Справжній вчитель завжди намагається бути скромнішим.
9. Ганна сказала нам, що їде до Вашингтона.
10. Як правило, в понеділок вони прокидаються рано.

VI. Read the text and answer the questions:

#### SOME OF THE CUSTOMS OF ENGLISH PEOPLE.

People in England do not shake hands as we do in our country or in Europe. At first foreigners are often surprised because people do not put out their hands when foreigners meet them. Men raise their hats to women but not to each other.

When you go to a friend house for a meal, it's not the custom to say "Thank you" at the end of the meal. Here you wait until you are leaving to go home and then you say "Thank you" for having been asked to come.

Many Englishmen are very good to their wives in the house. The men help their wives in many ways. They clean the windows when they are at home on Saturday afternoons. They often wash up the dishes after supper in the evenings.

It is difficult to know whether an Englishman is married if you have not been told. Married men do not wear wedding rings in England.

Before the last war concerts and plays used to start at eight or half – past. Now most of them start much earlier.

Sunday is a very quiet day in London. All the shops are closed and so are the theatres and most of the cinemas. Londoners like to get out of town on Sundays. There are thousands of cars on the roads into the country.

English do not talk as much as we do. In the train, as usual, nobody will speak to you during the journey.

#### The questions:

1. How do Englishmen greet women?
2. Do English people shake hands as often as we do?
3. When do they say "Thank you" in England?
4. What kind of husbands are Englishmen?
5. Why is it difficult to say whether an Englishman is married or not?
6. Why are all the shops, theatres and cinemas closed on Sundays?

VII. Put the right form of verbs:

1. Yesterday (to be) my day off. I usually (to wake up) early on my day off, but sometimes I (not to get up) at once. I (to get up) at eight o'clock yesterday.
2. "When you (to have) breakfast yesterday?"  
"I (to have) breakfast at nine in the morning".
3. We usually (to stay) in the country over the week-end, but the weather (to be) bad and we (not to go) to the country tomorrow.
4. "When you last (to go) to the theatre?"  
"Two weeks ago".
5. I usually (to go) to bed at eleven o'clock. Yesterday my friends (to come) to see me and I (to go) to bed at one in the morning.
6. She (not to be) at home now. She (to play) tennis.
7. When your son (to go) to college?

VIII. Fill in appropriate prepositions where necessary:

1. My friend lives ... the country and he likes it very much. His house is a long way ... his office. He goes ... town every morning. He is always ... time ... work.
2. I don't want to go ... the cinema tonight. My wife and I are going ... a walk.
- 3 Does your friend play ... chess well? I am going to have a game ... chess ... him.
4. "When did the meeting finish?"  
"It finished ... four".
5. I got ... home late yesterday evening and went ... bed ... once.
6. Peter spends a lot ... money ... books. I often ask him ... books to read.

IX. Fill in appropriate articles, where necessary:

I got ... letter from ... friend yesterday. He's ... student and lives in ... Moscow. He goes to ... Moscow University and takes ... English Literature. We spent our holiday in ... Riga last year and had ... very good time there. We swam in ... sea and sunbathed two or three hours ... day.

This summer my friend's having ... holiday in ... country. "There's ... river and ... wood here," he writes. "I intend to stay here till ... September. I'll be back in ... Moscow at ... end of August or early in ... September".

I'll write to him today if I'm not very busy in ... evening. I'm going to write about ... work at our Institute.

X. Choose the right word:

1. "I asked you to bring me the new journal. Have you (to bring, to take) it?" "I'm sorry, I've (to give, to take) it to Ann. She's going (to bring, to take) it back tomorrow".
2. They began to work together twenty years ago and have made several interesting films (lately, recently)
- 3 We spoke to them (lately, a short time ago).
4. He's been to many countries (lately, recently), so he can tell us a lot about their (people, peoples).
5. There were so many (people, peoples) in the room that I couldn't find my friend at once.

## Task 4.

I. Read the text and translate into Ukrainian in written form:

### WHY DID THE LITTLE DOG DIE?

This happened in England shortly after World War II. Mrs. Reed intended to give a party. She wanted to invite her friends for dinner and a game of bridge. It was easy enough to ask people to come, but far more difficult to provide a meal for them, for food rationing had not yet been abolished in Great Britain at that time.

She was thinking about it when her maid-servant announced that there was a man at the back door offering to sell mushrooms.

The lady accompanied by the little terrier, came down to the kitchen and found there a rather disreputable-looking stranger with a basket over his arm. The lady knew nothing about mushrooms and she asked the man if they were not poisonous. The man reassured her that they were good. The lady paid the money at once, ordering her servant to empty the basket and return it to its owner. While the servant was emptying the basket she dropped a mushroom, and the terrier immediately gobbled it.

Seeing that, the stranger said that the dog knew what was good. Pocketing the money, he laughed a malicious laugh and left the kitchen.

The guests arrived at the appointed hour and were served a dish of mushrooms, which they liked very much. While the usual clattering of forks and knives was in progress, the hostess noticed that the servant's eyes were red with tears. Calling her aside, Mrs. Reed asked her what was the cause of her tears. The girl said that she did not want to upset the lady, but she was crying because the dog had died.

The terrible truth flashed through the lady's brain. She saw her duty clearly and addressing the guests she said that the mushrooms she had offered them were poisonous. She added that if they wished to save their lives they should act quickly.

There was a general outburst of emotions. Some of the gentlemen swore, some of the ladies cried. Then one man suggested going to the nearest hospital to have the contents of their stomachs pumped out. All rushed for their dear lives. The staff of the hospital were surprised to see a group of patients in evening dress. Naturally no one thought of playing cards after that occurrence.

On arriving home, the lady asked where the terrier's body was.

"Oh," said the servant, still sobbing, "the gardener has buried it, for it was so badly smashed, and we didn't even have time enough to put down the number of the car that so cruelly ran over the poor little pet".

II. Make up 10 questions.

III. Transcribe the following words:

Childhood, happiness, uncomfortable, misunderstanding, friendship, helplessness, hopeful, hopeless, fraternity, impossible, eatable.

IV. Translate into English:

1. Вони прочитали в газеті, що президент України відвідає США наступної осені.

2. Студенти сказали, що в неділю вони були у картинній галереї.
3. Ми хотіли довідатись, о котрій годині прибуває поїзд.
4. Вона попросила свого кузена зустріти її біля кінотеатру об 11 годині вечора.
5. Лікар наказав хворому не повертатись на роботу впродовж двох тижнів.
6. Нам довго доводиться чекати на автобус, щоб дістатись до інституту, тому ми встаємо рано.
7. Мій дядько не був сильним у німецькій мові, але він дуже любив фізику.
8. Зламаний стілець стояв у кутку кімнати.
9. Молодий чоловік, що стоїть біля розкладу, наш староста.
10. Даремно ми сказали їм про це.

V. Put the right form of the verbs:

1. He usually (to walk) home after work.
2. He (not to work) hard at his German.
3. You often (to speak) in class?
4. Who (to answer) questions now?
5. Your sister often (to stay) at the office after work for her English?
6. I often (not to get) telegrams from my friends. I often (to get) letters from them.
7. Who often (to discuss) plans with these engineers?
8. What (to discuss) they now?
9. You (to be) going to discuss this question tomorrow morning?
10. "The students (to revise) the words at home or in class?" "They (to do) it at home".

VI. Read the text and answer the questions:

**SHE WANTED TO HAVE MONEY OF HER OWN.**

I'm Betty and I'm sixteen. I'm still at school. I often go baby-sitting, but only on Saturdays. I want to have my own money for summer holidays.

Every Saturday I go to Mrs. Smith's. Mrs. Smith is one of Mummy's friends. I don't know her very well, but I know her children better. She has two children. George is seven and Tom is eight. Mrs. Smith and her husband are going to the theatre, and they want me to baby-sit.

It's Saturday night, and the time is six o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are going to the theatre. Mr. Smith is an actor. He plays Romeo in "Romeo and Juliet". Mrs. Smith is going to the theatre to watch him.

"Oh, there are, dear," says Mrs. Smith. She is wearing a beautiful dress. "Now look after George and Tom. They must go to bed at nine o'clock".

It's eight thirty but the boys don't want to go to bed. It takes me half an hour to put them to bed.

They're in bed at last. I go downstairs, into the sitting-room. I get out my books, I'm going to do my homework. There's a big television set and the programme is very good. They show "Hamlet".

When the play is over, I turn off the television set. What's the time? It's ten o'clock. Are the boys sleeping?

I go upstairs. The Smiths' house is big, and there are a lot of doors. Here's the boys' bedroom. I open the door. It is dark inside, but I can see that the beds are empty. Where are the boys?

Of course, Tom and George are hiding under the bed. No, they are not under the bed. Perhaps they are washing in the bathroom. No, they're not in the bathroom. Perhaps they're listening to the radio in the sitting – room? No, they're not in the sitting – room. Perhaps they're playing with their toys in the kitchen? No, they're not in the kitchen. Where are they? What are they doing?

“Hallo, Betty!” says Mrs. Smith. “Are the boys sleeping? I'm going upstairs to see them.”

We go upstairs. When we come to the boys' bedroom, I stop. How can I tell her where the boys are? But Mrs. Smith walks to the next door. She opens the door and looks in.

“They're sleeping like angels,” she says.

The questions:

1. How old is Betty?
2. Why does she want to have money of her own?
3. How does she earn money?
4. Where is Betty going this Saturday?
5. How many children have the Smiths? How old are the boys?
6. When do they go to bed?
7. What des Betty do after she puts the children to bed?
8. Are the boys sleeping in the room when Betty looks in?
9. What does she think?
10. Where does Mrs. Smith find the boys? What are they doing at that time?

VII. Fill in the blanks with prepositions, where necessary:

1. A lot ... students go ... college every year. My friend's son is ... college now, and my son is going ... college next year.

2. I don't like playing ... football, but I often play ... tennis ... work ... weekdays, and ... the week –end too.

3 Ann's children were ... hospital last week. They are ... home now, and they are doing very well.

4. “When did you discuss ... those questions last?”

“We discussed ... them the day ... yesterday.”

5. Peter is going ... hospital ... two days.

6. I stayed ... home ... ten yesterday.

VIII. Fill in the blanks with articles, where necessary:

1. Mary's two children are at ... college. ... boy is at ... medical school, and ... girl is a ... teacher – training college.

2. “What was ... weather like ... day before yesterday?”

“It was fine. I love ... fine weather”.

3 We did our homework, and then played ... tennis yesterday.

4. I seldom go to ... hospital. I last was in ... hospital ten years ago.

5. This is ... hospital. It's ... new hospital.

6. “Do you want to go to ... country?” my wife asked me on Sunday. “I'd love to”, I answered. We decided to go to ... Kuskovo and got there at eleven in ...

morning. ... weather was fine and we had ... long walk in ... park. We went back to ... town at four in ... afternoon. We had ... dinner, and in ... evening we went to ... theatre. Then we went ... home.

IX. Fill in the blanks with pronouns:

1. ... lives in Moscow.
2. ... go into their classroom and sit down, at the tables.
3. "Does ... sometimes meet his friends at the office?" "Yes, ... does".
4. ... have our English in the morning.
5. ... doesn't speak English to her teacher.
6. ... don't learn English, ... learn French.
7. Do ... have lessons in the morning?
8. Does ... have his French in the morning or in the evening?
9. ... doesn't often write sentences on the blackboard.
10. "What do ... usually read in class?" "... usually read our text – book".

X. Complete the sentences:

1. He avoided ... (to settle things by himself).
2. A lot depends on ... (to settle the matter within...).
3. Nobody objects to ... (to settle things straight away).
4. They apologized for ... (not to settle...).
5. When Mr. Simpson was on the way to the post – office he suddenly discovered ...
6. Next morning Mr. Simpson's friend discovered ...
7. To Mark Twain's great surprise the conductor suddenly discovered ...
8. Having spoken to the porter Mark Twain discovered ...
9. Thinking that his identity was undiscovered he ...



## Task 5.

I. Read the text and translate into Ukrainian:

My name is Robinson Crusoe. I was born in the City of York. When I was quite a boy, I wanted to become a sailor. I dreamed of voyages to distant countries as I felt rather unhappy at home.

Once when I was eighteen years old, I started for Hull, where I met a boy whom I had seen in my native town before. His father was captain of a ship which was starting for London that very day. The boy said to me: "Will you come with us, Rob?" I was very glad to join them on board the ship.

When we were some miles off the shore, the sky began to cover with clouds, and it was not long before a terrible storm broke. The weather became worse with every minute. Suddenly one of the sailors cried out that something terrible had happened to the ship, and it seemed she was in great danger.

I was so excited that I could hardly understand anything. "It's the end", I thought, "We shall all die". At that moment we noticed a ship in the distance. When the ship came nearer, a small boat was sent out to help us.

The waves were rolling over the boat, but the brave sailors did their best to break through the wind and the waves. At last the boat reached us, and we all safely got into it. The moment we got off the ship, a big wave covered her and soon she disappeared under the water.

It took us several hours to reach the shore. When at last we had landed, my friend told his father who I was and how I had got on board the ship. I was about to tell him of our bad luck when the captain interrupted me angrily, "Young man, you have brought us misfortune. Never go to sea again."

I could hardly say a word when I heard him, but I decided that I should go on trying to make a sailor.

Indeed, soon I was lucky to make friends with a captain who took me on another voyage.

II. Give the synonyms:

To be safe, quiet, to fulfil, in the direction of, to continue, to be over, to fall ill, near the city of N, to be against.

III. Translate into English:

1. Під час війни всі документи були загублені.
2. Джон був оштрафований за те, що він перейшов тут вулицю.
3. Під час війни в Києві було зруйновано багато будинків; більшість з них відновлено. Зараз будується багато нових кварталів.
4. Через місяць йому запропонують якусь цікаву роботу.
5. Ким було перекладено цю книжку?
6. Яку іноземну мову викладають у вашій школі?
7. Які англійські п'єси будуть поставлені шкільним театром?
8. Якби я був на твоєму місті, я б не відмовився взяти участь у змаганнях.
9. Мені здається, ніби я ніколи не бачила такого лісу.

10. Староста запропонував, щоб усі взяли участь у підготовці до вечора.

IV. Put the right form of the verb:

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room.
2. There (is, are) three windows in my classroom.
3. There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my sister's room.
4. There (is, are) a blackboard, four tables and five chairs in our classroom.
5. There (is, are) a text – book and two exercise – books on my table.
6. There (wasn't, weren't) a school here in 1920.
7. There (was, were) very much children in the park yesterday.

V. Fill in prepositions, where necessary:

1. We're going to have a test ... the 3<sup>rd</sup> ... December. Some ... my friends are coming this evening and we're going to revise the grammar rules ... the test.
2. "Could you come to see me ... Saturday evening?" "I'd love to".
3. We live ... a block ... flats ... the center ... Melitopol. Our flat's ... the ground floor. There are three rooms ... it.
4. There isn't a table ... the middle ... our living – room. The table's ... the corner. There's a piano ... the left ... the table and a small table ... a radio – set ... it ... the right.
5. My daughter likes playing ... the piano. Some ... her friends often come to listen ... her ... the evening.
6. "Where's the Ministry ... Foreign Trade?" "Go ... the right. It's ... the corner ... the street"
7. I'm going to speak ... him ... the telephone tonight.
8. What did you hear ... the radio yesterday?
9. When I watch TV or listen ... the radio I usually sit ... my new arm – chair, it's very comfortable.

VI. Write that you can't do it now but will be able to do it in future. Use the suggested words:

Model: Can I play chess now? (this afternoon)

- I can't play chess now but I shall be able to play chess this afternoon.

1. Can Mary do the room with a vacuum – cleaner now? (in the evening)
2. Can Nick finish this work in a day or two? (in a week)
3. Can you tell me this secret now? (tomorrow)
4. Can you return the book to the library today? (the day after tomorrow)
5. Can Nelly cook very well? (when she has practice)
6. Can David drive a car? (after a few more lessons)
7. Can we go swimming now? (when it gets warmer)
8. Can Jane swim very well? (if she trains regularly)
9. Can Jane play the violin now? (when her arm is better)
10. Can you understand this rule now? (when the teacher explains it)

VII. Read the text and answer the questions:

#### THE STRANGE DOCTOR.

A man and his wife were motoring along a strange country road in New England to keep a dinner engagement. They were late, so the husband was driving a top speed. In

spite of this he noticed a large house in bad repair with a sign announcing that a doctor lived there.

Half a mile further on, he met with an accident. His car was broken. The driver was unhurt, but his wife was seriously injured. The husband was desperate. Desperately, he remembered the doctor's sign half a mile away. Taking his unconscious wife in his arms, he walked back to this house and rang the bell. The bell was answered by a tall, grey – haired man who said he was a doctor. There was no one else in the house. The room looked as if it hadn't been tidied for a long time. The woman was carried into a dusty, disordered consulting room and laid on the operating table. The doctor examined her with evident skill and declared that her skull was fractured and she was to be operated on immediately. The husband had no choices. He was told to wait outside.

Pacing the porch, occasionally looking from the darkness into the lighted room, the husband heard steps and was shocked at the sight of three men. Two of them were armed and the third was carrying a rope. They were advancing slowly towards the door.

"For God's sake, wait!" the husband begged. "My wife's skull has been opened any delay must mean her certain death."

Whispering, one of the men asked "What do you take us for?"

"Thieves."

"No", the man answered. "We are attendants from a neighbouring insane asylum. The man operating on your wife is mad. He escaped only two hours ago."

The husband did not let the three men interrupt the operation. He knew that she could be saved only by an immediate operation and there was a chance that a mad doctor could operate from force of habit. The three men agreed to wait until the operation was over. When the operation was completed, they sprang upon the madman, who fighting and screaming, was taken away. The head keeper promised to bring back doctors and nurses, which he did.

The wife was taken to New York, where she was placed in a hospital, under the care of a prominent physician. Carefully examining her fractured skull, this doctor said: "Your wife will get well and be perfectly normal again, but I can't understand it! Only one operation I know could have saved her, and only one man ever performed that operation successfully. That doesn't explain anything, because that particular man went mad years ago and was placed in an asylum somewhere in New England."

The questions:

1. Where were a man and his wife traveling?
2. What happened to the car? What happened to the people?
3. Where did the man take his unconscious wife?
4. Who answered the bell?
5. What was the diagnosis of the doctor? Did he agree to perform the operation?  
What was the man asked to do?
6. Whom did he see waiting for the operation to be performed?
7. What did they tell the man?
8. What was the husband's decision? What do you think of his decision?
9. Where was the woman taken after the operation?
10. What did the famous physician say about the operation and its performer?

VIII. Put articles, where necessary:

Many years ago ... London theatre was preparing for ... first night of ... play. ... producer wanted ... play to be ... success and tried his best to stage ... play as wonderfully as possible.

In that play ... storm on ... sea was to be shown. But at that time there was no stage machinery at ... theatre. So some boys were invited to make ... waves on ... sea. ... sea was just ... piece of green cloth, and ... boys were to jump up and down under it.

In ... evening, when ... curtain rose and ... storm on ... stage broke, ... audience met it with ... applause. ... boys managed their work well, ... scene always made ... great impression on ... audience, and each of ... boys was paid ... shilling ... night.

IX. Make up the sentences using the following words:

To go in for sports, to be out of practice, with the help of, to look through, to worry, to end in a draw, to say to smth., to lend, to win, to reply, to lose, a skating – rink, a stadium, a match, a pair, a liar, a fan.

X. Give four forms of the verbs:

to reply	to try	to play
to sit	to win	to cost
to lend	to travel	to lose
to send	to lead	to drop
to hold	to put	to feel
to add	to sweep	to rise
to catch	to worry	to raise
to find	to sell	to lie
to stop	to hear	to fall
to teach	to buy	to die
to lie	to run	

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