

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Одеський державний екологічний університет

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НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ
для студентів IV року VII семестру денної форми навчання за
спеціальністю “Екологія”
ОПП "Організація еколого-туристичної діяльності"

Навчальний посібник

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Посібник призначений для проведення практичних занять з нормативної дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (Англійська мова) для студентів ОДЕКУ VII семестру 4-го року навчання, спеціальність 101 «Екологія», освітня програма «Організація еколого-туристичної діяльності» і містить лексичний і теоретичний матеріал та вправи за основними розділами англійської граматики.

Поєднання в кожному з розділів збірки короткої теоретичної довідки за даною темою зі значним обсягом практичних завдань забезпечує можливість розгляду окремих частин програмного матеріалу в режимі СРС.

Відносно велика кількість вправ в принципово важливих розділах уможлиблює варіювання обсягів і складності завдань для студентів з різним початковим рівнем мовної підготовки.

Питанням прямого і зворотного перекладу в посібнику також надана достатня увага. Теоретичні розділи глав містять вказівки, що передують вправам на граматичні явища і випадки слововживання, які становлять найбільшу складність при перекладі з української/на українську мову.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Розширення зв'язків України із зарубіжними партнерами зумовлює нагальну потребу не просто у висококваліфікованих спеціалістах з менеджменту і публічного управління, а в спеціалістах, які б поєднували в собі знання зі знаннями іноземної мови. Володіння іноземною мовою стало не лише ознакою гарної освіти, але й невід'ємною характеристикою сучасного фахівця. Володіючи іноземною мовою, людина автоматично переходить на вищий соціальний ступінь, оскільки стає конкурентоспроможним претендентом на високооплачувану посаду .

Майбутнім фахівцям потрібні навички практичного володіння іноземною мовою в різних видах мовлення в обсязі тематики, зумовленої професійними потребами; отримання новітньої фахової інформації із іноземних джерел; користування усним монологічним та діалогічним мовленням у межах побутової суспільно-політичної й фахової тематики. Таким чином, метою навчання іноземної мови є формування необхідної комунікативної спроможності в сферах професійного та ситуативного спілкування в усній і письмовій формах.

Навчальний посібник для студентів IV курсу VII семестру денної форми навчання за спеціальністю "Екологія" включає 2 уроки. Кожна частина містить граматичні вправи за основними розділами англійської граматики відповідно до навчальної програми нормативної дисципліни "Іноземна мова" ("Англійська мова") для студентів IV курсу денної форми навчання за спеціальністю 101 "Екологія" освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня бакалавр ОДЕкУ, які навчаються за освітньою програмою "Організація еколого-туристичної діяльності". Головна мета навчального посібника - систематизація і поглиблення навичок мовлення, що були надбані раніше.

Кожен урок забезпечений відповідним комплексом вправ: текстових, лексичних і граматичних.

Курс розраховано на 120 годин і вивчається з метою удосконалення професійних знань і розвитку умінь використання цих знань у англійській професійній діяльності. Навчальний посібник також спрямований на розвиток умінь усної та писемної комунікації.

Після вивчення даного курсу студенти повинні знати і вміти:

- читати та перекладати науково-технічну англійську літературу за фахом для отримання необхідної інформації;
- розуміти зміст прочитаного та лексико-граматичний матеріал, наданий у посібнику;
- розуміти і володіти відповідними граматичними конструкціями і виразами;
- брати участь в усному спілкуванні англійською мовою в обсязі матеріалу, передбаченого програмою.

LESSON I

THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Study the vocabulary list

1. to exceed, <i>v</i>	перевищувати; переходити межі; перевершувати
2. rapid, <i>adj</i>	швидкий, стрімкий
3. to distinguish, <i>v</i>	розрізнити, усвідомлювати різницю, розрізняти; відзначати, характеризувати
4. purpose, <i>n</i>	ціль
5. entirely, <i>adv</i>	цілком, повністю
6. recreation, <i>n</i>	відновлення сил, розвага, відпочинок
7. reason, <i>n</i>	причина, привід, підстава, міркування, мотив, аргумент, виправдання
8. to reason, <i>v</i>	міркувати, обговорювати, умовляти, аргументувати, доводити
9. convention, <i>n</i>	з'їзд, конвенція
10. accommodation, <i>n</i>	приміщення, житло; стіл і нічліг, притулок
11. catering	громадське харчування
12. the catering trade	ресторанна справа
13. to cater for, <i>v</i>	постачати провізію, намагатися робити приємність; догоджати
14. facilities, <i>n</i>	обладнання; пристосування; споруди; кошти
15. relatively, <i>adv</i>	щодо; порівняно; з приводу; відповідно
16. to depend on, <i>v</i>	залежати від ...
17. means, <i>n</i>	засіб; спосіб
18. means of transportation	транспортні засоби
19. to put together	збирати; тут: організувати
20. to remain, <i>v</i>	залишатися
21. prominent, <i>adj</i>	відомий, видатний

II. Read and translate into Ukrainian

Tourism is travel away from a person's usual place of residence for a period longer than twenty-four hours, primarily for pleasure or recreation, and frequently to multiple destinations.

International tourism means tourist travel between two or more countries.

Internal tourism is tourist travel within the same country of which the tourist is a resident. This is also called domestic tourism.

Tourist destination is a place or area to which tourists travel. It may be a resort, but it may also be a large city.

Resort is a place where people gather for recreational purposes.

Excursion is a trip away from a person's usual place of residence for less than 24 hours, although weekend trips are often classified as excursions. A person who takes such a trip is **an excursionist**.

Accommodations are places at which travelers can obtain a bed and food while on a trip, in other words, hotels, motels, inns, camping grounds, hostels, and so forth.

Convention is a meeting at which people usually within the same field or business exchange their ideas, experiences, specialized knowledge, and so on.

Text A

THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

Tourism has been one of the fastest growing industries in recent years. The growth rate of tourism has generally exceeded the growth rate for the worldwide economy.

In spite of its rapid growth, it is not easy to define tourism.

Tourism necessarily involves travel; a tourist is usually defined as a person who is visiting some place other than his usual residence for more than 24 hours.

A tourist is distinguished by the length of his trip from an excursionist, who is away from his usual residence for less than 24 hours, or a weekend.

The purpose of travel must also enter into the definition of tourism.

Many people travel entirely for the purpose of recreation or pleasure; they are people on holiday. Other people travel for reasons of health. Other people travel to visit friends or relatives, a reason that has become more important

because of increased mobility throughout the world. Still others travel in order to educate themselves because travel is broadening.

All of these people are generally considered tourists since the primary reason for their trips is recreation. Most tourist statistics also include people who are travelling on business. Among them are businessmen and government officials on specific missions, as well as people attending meetings or conventions.

Many people among those travelling on business often combine pleasure with their work. They also use the same transportation, accommodations, and catering facilities as the holiday tourists.

Accommodations refers to hotels or other places where a traveler can find rest and shelter; **catering facilities** refers to places where a traveler or another member of the public can find food and drink.

Tourism is a relatively new phenomenon in the world. Since being away from home is a necessary component of tourism, its development as a mass industry depended on modern means of rapid and inexpensive transportation.

Tourism as we know it today began with the building of the railroads in the XIXth Century. In fact, the words tourism and tourist themselves were not used for the first time until about 1800. The first tour in the modern sense was put together by Thomas Cook in England, in 1841, and the firm of Thomas Cook and Sons has remained one of the prominent names in the tourist industry.

EXERCISES

I. Find in the text answers to these questions:

1. Why is tourism the fastest growing industry?
2. What is the difference between a “tourist” and an “excursionist”?
3. What are the most common reasons for travelling?
4. Why do tourist statistics include those people who are travelling on business?
5. What is the difference between the terms “accommodations” and “catering facilities”?
6. What has the development of tourism as a mass industry depended on? Why?
7. When did the words “tourism” and “tourists” appear?
8. What is the name of the best known company in the tourist industry?

II. Say what you've learned from the text about:

- a) tourism and its importance to people;
- b) the reasons why people travel so widely;
- c) accommodations and catering facilities;
- d) The way tourism started.

Text B

Read an interview with Dr. Alberto Garcia, who works for the World Tourism Organization (WTO)

He is talking about how the WTO defines the words “traveller”, “tourist” and ‘visitor” when producing statistics on international travel.

TRENDS IN TOURISM

Dr. G. — Dr. Garcia Dr. Alberto Garcia works for the World Tourism Organization in Madrid and has come into the studio to talk to us about developments in the modern tourist industry.

Dr. Garcia, how can we actually determine what a tourist is?

Dr. G. Good question. We have now, in fact, adopted a kind of common language — a set of definitions if you like — so that when various countries collect statistics on tourism they are all measuring the same thing. And so the WTO now classifies all travellers under various headings.

The most important of these for statistical purposes is that of visitors. But obviously, for tourism purposes, we don't count people such as temporary immigrants, border workers, nomads and other groups like diplomats, members of the armed forces and people like that.

And then visitors are broken down into two separate groups: tourists who are overnight visitors — that is, people who stay for at least one night in some form of accommodation in the country they are visiting and same-day visitors who do not stay the night. For example, passengers on a cruise stopping over in a port or people simply on a day trip. How long can tourists stay in a country without ceasing to be a tourist and becoming a resident?

Dr. G. Not more than a year. And the reason for the visit must be different from the kind of activity he or she is usually employed in. So the purpose of the visit has to be for leisure or recreation, for business and professional, reasons, VFR...

Dr. G. Yes, that is: Visiting friends and relatives. Or perhaps people are travelling for health reasons to a spa or somewhere like that or going on a pilgrimage to places like Mecca, or Lourdes in the South of France. OK, so we know what tourists and visitors are, but we still haven't. Actually defined the word tourism!

Dr. G. Well, I can give you the official definition — it's the activities of persons travelling to, and staying in, places outside their normal environment for not more than one consecutive year for purposes such as leisure or business. And this definition can be further subdivided so that we can distinguish between the types of tourism.

There's domestic tourism, that's where the residents of a country travel within their national borders. And there is inbound tourism, that's when people who live in another country come to visit the country where you live. And finally outbound tourism which involves the residents of a particular country going abroad for one of the reasons which I mentioned earlier. Right, so we have domestic, inbound and outbound...

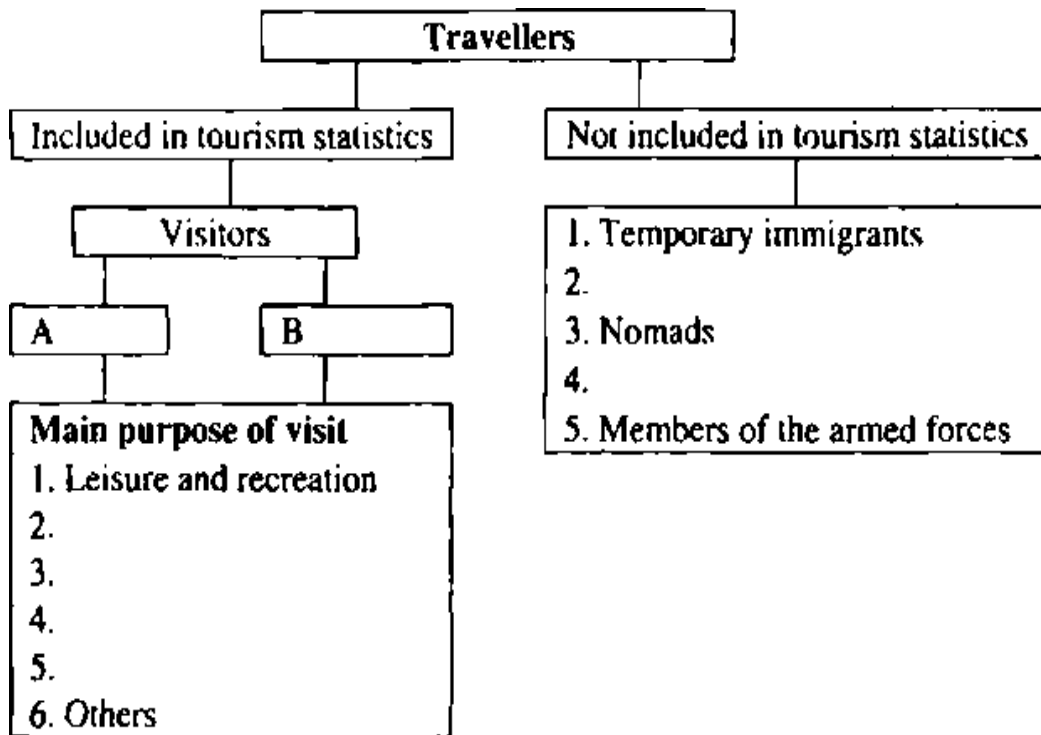
EXERCISES

I. Note the following words from the dialogue:

1. to adopt a common language	говорити мовою, зрозумілою всім
2. to measure	вимірювати; оцінювати; визначати
3. temporary immigrants	тимчасові переселенці; іммігранти
4. border workers	робочі в прикордонних зонах
5. nomads	кочівники, бродяги
6. to stop over	зупинитися в дорозі; зробити зупинку
7. a stop-over, <i>n</i>	зупинка в дорозі (з правом використання зупинки в дорозі; транзитний квиток)
8. cruise	морська подорож, круїз
9. to cease	переставати, припинятися

10. leisure	дозвілля, вільний час
11. leisure, <i>adj</i> leisure time	вільний, вільний час
12. a spa, <i>n</i>	курорт з мінеральними водами; мінеральне джерело
13. environment, <i>n</i>	оточення; навколишня обстановка; довкілля
14. not more than one consecutive year	не довше ніж рік (поспіль)
15. inbound, <i>adj</i>	той, хто прибуває з-за кордону
16. outbound, <i>adj</i>	той, хто відправляється за кордон; хто виїжджає за кордон

II. Read the dialogue again and fill in the gaps in the chart and in the definitions. You will need more than one word in some gaps



THE WORLD TOURISM ORGANISATION'S CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM

Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and (a): ___ in places outside their (b): ___ for not more than (c): ___ consecutive (d): ___ for (e): ___, (f): ___ and other purposes.

(g): ___ involves residents of a given country travelling only within their own country.

(h): ___ involves non-residents travelling in the given country.

(i): ___ involves residents of one country travelling to another country.

III. Read the statements and say whether they are true or false

1. When various countries collect statistics on tourism they are all measuring different things.
2. All travellers are classified under various headings.
3. Visitors are people who cross the borders for various reasons.
4. Passengers on a cruise stopping over in a port are same-day visitors.
5. Travellers cease to be tourists if their purpose is not leisure or recreation.
6. Domestic tourism means the same as internal tourism.
7. Inbound tourism involves the residents of a particular country going abroad.
8. Outbound tourism means that people who live in another country come to visit the country where you live.

IV. Sum up the Interview with Dr. Garcia.

V. Vocabulary Practice

Some words are very similar in meaning, and it is important to know exactly when, where and how you can use them.

There are many ways of describing how we go from one place to another.

Study the definitions and then complete the sentences.

1. **journey**, *n* an act of travelling from one place to another, especially to a place that is far away to
make a journey
bus / car / train journey
a 12 hour journey → that takes 12 hour
2. **trip**, *n* the act of travelling to a place and coming back, especially when you stay in the place for a short time
boat / car / plane / trip

business / school / skiing trip

go on a trip

3. **flight**, *n* a journey in a plane
a 30 minute flight —▶ that takes 30 minutes
a 12 hour flight —▶ that takes 12 hours
4. **voyage**, *n* a long journey in a boat or a ship
5. **crossing**, *n* a short journey in a boat or ship which goes from one side of a sea, lake, or other area of water to the other side
the ferry crossing
6. **drive**, *n* a journey in a car
go for a drive —▶ drive somewhere, just for enjoyment
7. **ride**, *n* a short journey in a vehicle such as a car, or on a bicycle or a horse
bike /car/ horse ride
go for a ride —» ride somewhere just for enjoyment
8. **tour**, *n* a planned journey during which a politician, entertainer, or sports team visits several places, usually within a fixed period of time

1. If you are visiting Madrid, why not go on a day _____ to Toledo?
2. The _____ was delayed because of air traffic congestion over Heathrow.
3. The _____ on the ferry was very rough.
4. The train _____ from Madras to Bangalore was uncomfortable.
5. The Titanic sank on its maiden _____.
6. Why not hire a car and go for a _____ in the country?
7. There's a volleyball team on _____ and they want hotel accommodation.
8. The museum is a short bus _____ from the tourist information office.

VI. Study the words in the box below. If you don't know their meanings, look them up in your dictionary. Match the people in the box to these sentences

1) holidaymaker	4) tripper	7) commuter
2) migrant	5) nomad	8) passenger
3) globetrotter	6) itinerant	9) hiker

1. I travel daily on this route to work.
2. I travel from place to place looking for grass for my cattle.

3. I travel to a nearby attraction for a short period, usually a day, for pleasure.
4. I travel widely around the world but not necessarily for pleasure, sometimes for my work.
5. I am travelling in this vehicle but I am not driving it.
6. I travel by walking across country. It is not my normal means of transport and I usually do it for pleasure.
7. I travel from place to place because I do not have a permanent home.
8. I am travelling for my vacation.
9. I am travelling because I wish to make another country my home.

Text C

BASIC DEFINITIONS IN TOURISM

The World Tourism Organisation distinguishes between three basic forms of tourism:

- domestic tourism, involving residents of the given country travelling only within the country;
- inbound tourism, involving non-residents travelling in another country;
- outbound tourism, involving residents travelling in another country.

International tourism consists of inbound and outbound tourism.

Tourism expenditure can be defined as “the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at destination.”

International tourism expenditure is defined as expenditure of outbound visitors in other countries including their payments to foreign carriers for international transport.

Basic definitions of tourism were established at the United Nations (Conference on Tourism and International Travel, Rome 1963) and by the United Nations Commission on Statistics (April, 1968).

These definitions were revised and updated at the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) conference in Ottawa in June 1991 and certain recommendations were formulated.

These have been adopted by most countries. The WTO has published these recommendations in its report “Recommendations on Tourism Statistics.”

The WTO's definition of the traveller moves away from the concept of the "visitor" and distinguishes between the "tourist" and the "excursionist" In fact, travellers can be categorised in four ways:

- Domestic visitors;
- International visitors;
- International tourists;
- Excursionists.

THE DOMESTIC VISITOR

For statistical purposes, the term 'domestic visitor' describes any person residing in a country, who travels to a place within the country outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than an activity for which he/she is paid within the place visited.

Domestic tourism is very significant in world tourism as it represents, on average, over 80 per cent of all tourism movements.

THE INTERNATIONAL VISITOR

The term international visitor describes any person visiting a country other than that in which he or she has usual place of residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited. Two factors differentiate visitors from other international travellers: their country of residence and their motivation for travel. Certain types of travellers are excluded from the category of 'tourist' for reasons other than that of residency. These are:

- people travelling for political reasons: refugees;
- people travelling for political / professional reasons: migrants, members of the armed forces, diplomats, embassy staff;
- people travelling for professional reasons: nomads, border workers, seasonal workers, couriers;
- people sent abroad by their companies or government. These are considered residents of the country where they normally live (temporary immigrants);
- transit passengers and permanent immigrants.

CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

People who travel to work in a foreign country and are paid by this country have different motives for travelling than other visitors to the country. The WTO has devised a system of classifying international travellers which separates visitors that should be included in international tourism statistics from those that

should not. It is often difficult to identify and classify accurately each traveller in the global movement of people crossing borders.

Are they in transit? Are they in transit for more or less than 24 hours? Are they remaining in the airport or staying at an airport hotel? Will they visit the town? And so on.

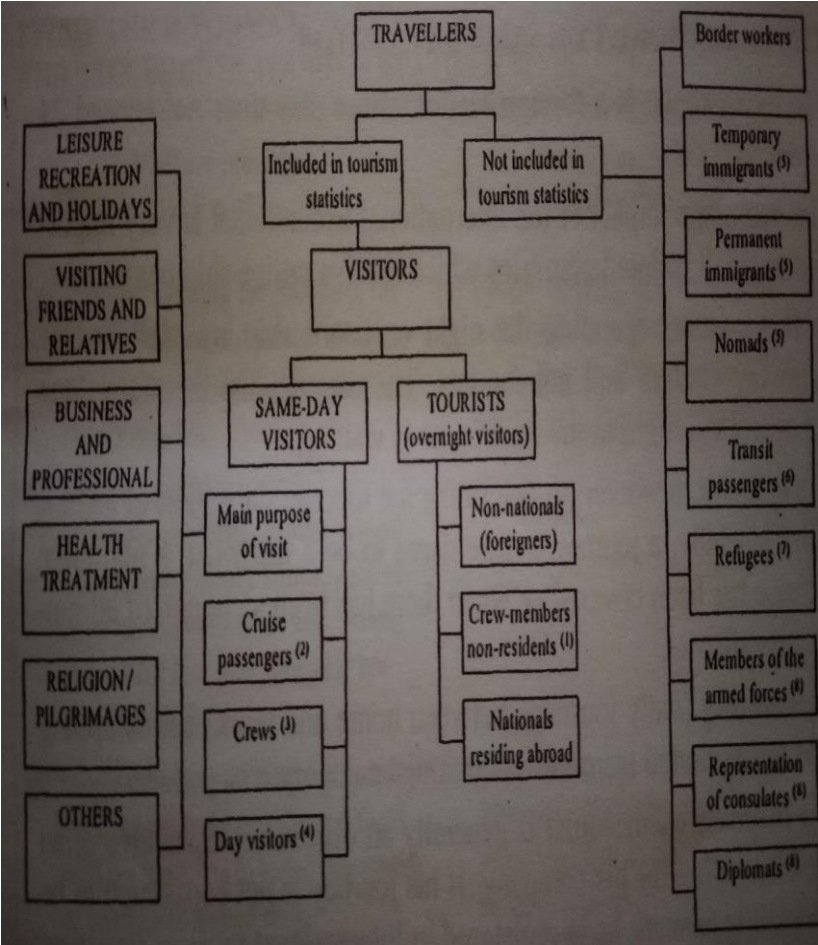
THE INTERNATIONAL TOURIST

A visitor whose length of stay in a country reaches or exceeds 24 hours, thus spending at least one night in the visited country, is classified as a tourist. If his length of stay in the country is less than 24 hours he is categorised as a same-day visitor.

INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS ARE DEFINED AS:

Temporary visitors staying at least 24 hours in a country whose motive for travel can be described as being either for: leisure (pleasure, holidays, health, study, religion or sport); or for: business, family or work assignments.

CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS



Notes:

1. Foreign air or ship crews docked or in layover and who use the accommodation establishments of the country visited.
2. Persons who arrive in a country aboard cruise ships (as defined by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO, 1965) and who spend the night aboard ship even when disembarking for one or more day visits.
3. Crews who are not residents of the country visited and who stay in the country for the day.
4. Visitors who arrive and leave the same day for leisure, recreation and holidays; visiting friends and relatives; business and professional purposes; health treatment; religion/pilgrimages; and other tourism purposes, including transit day visitors en route or from their destination countries.
5. As defined by the United Nations in the Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, 1980.
6. Who do not leave the transit area of the airport or the port, including transfer between airports and ports.
7. As defined by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 1967.
8. When they travel from their country of origin to the duty station and vice versa (including household servants and dependents accompanying or joining them).

THE EXCURSIONIST OR SAME-DAY VISITOR

The excursionist is a foreign visitor whose stay does not exceed 24 hours.

The economic impact of the international excursionist is very important to small isolated countries which receive cruise-ship passengers.

In fact, visitors spending the night on board ship are classified as same-day visitors and not tourists. The excursionist therefore does not spend the night in the country he is visiting.

It is difficult, however, to determine the tourism definition of a short trip. Generally, a journey is considered to be a trip when a minimum distance has been covered or when there has been a change of administrative district.

Commuting (daily journeys between home and work) and shopping trips are excluded from the excursionist category.

The business excursionist is generally an official representative or an agent travelling for his company. If his journey is not considered to be commuting to work he is registered in international tourism statistics. However, some countries

now apply special restrictions when it comes to classifying the business excursionist.

They are either excluded from the international tourist classification or recorded in a category apart, even if they stay overnight in the country.

Excursionist tourism is particularly important for small insular countries like the Caribbean islands. A large proportion of their market is tourists arriving on cruise ships, who visit during the day but are actually accommodated on board.

TRAVEL MOTIVATION

Travel motivation in international tourism can be divided into three main categories: price, climate and personal motives.

PRICE

Cost is a major motivating factor in international tourism. The low prices for tourism products in certain countries explain their success in attracting tourists from countries that have a higher general price level.

The survey carried out by American Express shows that of European countries, Spain, Greece and Portugal are relatively inexpensive, compared to France and Italy. This, and the favourable climate in these countries, explains their success as mass-market destinations.

The USA and Thailand are popular long-haul destinations for Europeans and they are very competitive. The cost of travel to these destinations has fallen with the introduction of charter flights.

The differential in tourism prices between countries is a result of their different salary levels.

Tourism is labour-intensive and salaries make up a large proportion of product costs. It follows that tourists from high-wage countries are attracted to the low tourism prices in low-wage countries. Price differential is an important factor in the motivation of Northern European tourists to visit Southern European destinations and the motivation of North American tourists to visit Mexico and Latin America.

CLIMATE

Climate is another determining motive for international tourism. Southern European countries with their guarantee of sunshine, also benefit from this factor.

PERSONAL MOTIVES

Personal motives include:

A) leisure and holidays — the main motivation for travel outside work-time and periods of professional activity: the motivation factors are rest, the lure of exotic surroundings, cultural discovery, visiting friends and relatives, sports, etc.;

B) Business travel — trips taken within the framework of professional activities: this category includes commercial travellers, airline crews on short or extended stopovers, government and international organisation officials on assignments and equipment installation engineers staying less than one year and employed by companies outside the country of installation;

C) Congresses and other meetings — trips undertaken to attend a congress or other types of meetings (seminars, conferences, etc.) for non-profit motives;

D) Health — trips for medical reasons either to receive medical care or for health improvement by preventive medicine (fitness training, salt water cures, etc.) This category also include all therapeutic treatments and visits to thermal resorts;

E) Study — visits abroad to attend courses or to undergo training in a study centre for one or more academic years;

F) Religion — pilgrimages and trips to holy shrines.

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM TRENDS

Economic flows generated by international tourism have become essential factors of economic growth and international economic relations for a great many countries. With currently more than half a billion international tourist arrivals, the tourism sector has experienced rapid growth.

Yet, it is apparent that is not the case in all the world's regions. Indeed, the primary feature of world tourism trends is the unequitable distribution of international travel flows to the different regions of the world.

Travel flows are concentrated towards a few regions and are mainly between countries within the same region.,

Although demand for travel to developing countries is growing, the Third World only attracts one-third of the world's international visitors. Furthermore, the already considerable differences in travel flows between world regions are growing.

Europe is the largest receptor region and attracts 59.3 per cent of the world's tourists. Three-quarters of the international visits in the region are by European inhabitants.

Europe therefore owes its dominant position to the concentration of travel flows to certain destinations in the region.

Demand for world tourism is undergoing considerable quantitative and qualitative changes which are directly influencing the world tourism market.

(Adapted from "International Tourism")

EXERCISES

I. Write a brief summary of the text.

II. Using the classifications and definitions from the text, discuss the trends in tourism in Ukraine along the following lines

1. What forms of tourism are best developed in Ukraine?
2. Is domestic tourism popular in Ukraine? If yes, how can you prove it? If no, why not?
3. What are the main purposes of travelling in Ukraine?
4. What categories of foreign visitors are most frequent in Ukraine?
5. Are there many commuters in Ukraine? Why (not)?
6. What do you know about excursionist tourism in Ukraine?
7. What are the major travel motivations for Ukrainian people?
8. Where do Ukrainian people prefer to spend their holidays? Why?
9. What other personal motives for travelling make Ukrainian people move around?
10. What can you say about rates of development of Ukrainian tourism?
11. What are the latest trends in Ukrainian tourism?

III. Speak about modern trends in Ukrainian tourism.

IV. STUDY THE INFORMATION IN THE BOX OF VISITORS INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED IN TOURISM STATISTICS:

Visitors included
in tourism statistics

Visitors excluded
in tourism statistics

(a) People travelling for pleasure, for family reasons, for health etc. (including nationals who live permanently abroad; (b) people travelling to attend meetings or for assignments (sports, scientific, management). Employees of large organisations on assignment	(a) People arriving in a country for work with or without a contract (including service personnel and people accompanying them); (b) people who emigrate;
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<p>abroad for less than one year are also included;</p> <p>(c) people travelling for business (employees of commercial or industrial firms who are travelling to install machinery or equipment abroad etc.);</p> <p>(d) students and young people at boarding schools or colleges and those who travel or work temporarily during their holidays.</p> <p>(e) visitors from cruise ships even if their stay is less than 24 hours. They can be registered in a separate group which does not take into account their place of residence;</p> <p>(f) transit passengers who cross the country in more or less than 24 hours;</p> <p>(g) foreign airline and ship crews on stopover in a country;</p> <p>(h) musicians or artists on tour.</p>	<p>(c) people who live or work on an international border including those who live in one country and work in another;</p> <p>(d) diplomats, embassy staff, members of armed forces stationed abroad (including their service personnel and people accompanying them);</p> <p>(e) refugees;</p> <p>(f) nomads;</p> <p>(g) transit passengers who do not leave the transit area in the airport or at the port.</p>
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V. Look at the grid below. Then draw a grid like this one and fill in the details of the best holiday you have ever had. Then interview some other members of the class

Who had the most exciting holiday?

Who had the best value for money?

<i>Name</i>	Me	Jane	David
<i>Duration</i>	2 weeks	2 weeks	3 weeks

<i>Destination</i>	Spain	Scotland	Kenya
<i>Type of holiday</i>	Touring	Self-catering	Familiarisation trip
<i>How organised</i>	By myself	By travel agency	Government
<i>Means of transport</i>	Car	Car + boat	Plane, car
<i>Activities</i>	Sightseeing walking, eating	Sailing, eating, walking, sightseeing	Sightseeing Safari
<i>Value for money</i>	Terrible!	Crept!	Excellent!

V. Make up dialogues (in pairs) about your travel experiences.

VII. Test yourself

1. What is the English for:

- a) відпочинок, відновлення сил;
- b) вільний час;
- c) забезпечення харчуванням і житлом;
- d) транспортні засоби;
- e) в'їзний туризм; виїзний туризм;
- f) екскурсант;
- g) місце постійного проживання;
- h) професійний з'їзд;
- i) з метою статистичного підрахунку;
- j) зупинка в дорозі;
- k) курорт з мінеральними водами;
- l) люди, що ведуть кочовий спосіб життя;
- m) морська подорож;
- n) щоденні поїздки на роботу і назад;
- o) внутрішній туризм;
- p) мандрівник.

2. Give definitions for the following words:

- 1. excursion;
- 2. tourist destination;

3. accommodations;
4. a voyage;
5. internal tourism;
6. catering facilities;
7. overnight visitors;
8. same-day visitors;
9. crossing;
10. tour;
11. tourism expenditure;
12. commuting.

3. Say it in English:

1. Індустрія туризму дуже швидко розвивається в усьому світі. Розвиток туризму в різних регіонах залежить від багатьох факторів.

2. На ринку туризму існує жорстка конкуренція.

3. Люди подорожують з різних причин, тому класифікація в туризмі дуже ускладнена.

4. Мотивація поїздок обумовлена багатьма причинами, причому вартість подорожі відіграє дуже важливу роль, особливо в країнах з низькими доходами населення.

5. Люди, які змушені подорожувати з метою пошуку роботи, не є туристами.

6. Люди, які часто їздять у відрядження, намагаються поєднувати приємне з корисним, і користуються тими ж засобами пересування, місцями проживання та харчування, що і звичайні туристи.

7. Розвиток туризму багато в чому залежить від загального економічного розвитку країни.

GRAMMAR

А Р Т И К Л Ь (T H E A R T I C L E)

В англійській мові перед іменниками вживається особливе службове слово – **артикль**. Артикль – службове слово, яке є означувачем іменника.

В англійській мові є два артикли – неозначений (**the Indefinite Article**) і означений (**the Definite Article**). В українській мові артиклів немає.

Неозначений артикль має дві форми **a (an)** і походить від числівника (**one**) **один**, тому він вживається лише перед злічуваними іменниками в однині. Перед іменниками, що починаються з приголосного звуку, неозначений артикль має форму **a**: a book; перед іменниками, що починаються з голосного звуку – **an**: an eye.

Неозначений артикль a (an) вживається:

1) якщо особа чи предмет згадується вперше: Suddenly I heard a loud cry.
– Раптом я почув (чийсь) голосний крик.

2) якщо перед іменником при перекладі на українську мову можна поставити слова “якийсь”, “який-небудь”, “чийсь”, ”будь-який”: Here is a letter for you. – Вам лист (якийсь).

3) після дієслова “to be” як іменної частини присудка: He is a doctor.

Означений артикль the походить від вказівного займенника **that (той)**; вживається перед іменниками в однині і множині.

Означений артикль the вживається:

1) якщо зі ситуації, попереднього досвіду або з контексту зрозуміло, про який предмет іде мова:

The book you gave me is very interesting.

2) перед назвами чотирьох частин світу: the South, the North, the East, the West;

3) перед географічними назвами:

a) the United States; the Netherlands, the Philippines;

б) назвами океанів, морів, протоків, затоків: the Pacific Ocean, the Black Sea, the Persian Gulf, the English Channel; якщо опущено слова **ocean, sea** означений артикль зберігається: the Pacific, the Baltic; якщо географічна назва становить собою сполучення власної назви з попереднім означувальним словом, то артикль не вживається: South America – Південна Америка, Central Asia – Центральна Азія.

4) перед назвами річок: the Neva, the Mississippi;

5) перед назвами гірних ланцюгів: the Alps, the Urals;

Але назви окремих гірських вершин вживаються без артикля: Elbrus, Everest.

б) перед назвами груп островів: the Azores, the British Isles;

7) перед назвами деяких місцевостей: the Crimea, the Caucasus;

8) перед назвами суден: the v/s Lermontov;

9) перед іменниками: the World – світ, the Sun – сонце; the Moon – луна.

Артикль не вживається:

1) перед прізвищами та іменами людей, а також перед прізвиськами та іменами тварин і птахів: Thomas Brown, Victor Pavlenko, Spot.

2) перед назвами міст: Moscow, Kyiv, але the Hague;

3) перед назвами материків, частин світу, країн: England, France, Europe, Asia;

4) з назвами вулиць, майданів: Hhreschatyk Street, Trafalgar Square;

5) з назвами сезонів, місяців та днів тижня: winter, June, Sunday.

6) з абстрактними іменниками та речовинами: **Gold** is more valuable than **silver**.

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary:

1. I saw ___ man in ___ armchair at ___ window. He was reading ___ newspaper. 2. ___ boy said that he wanted two candies. 3. Is there anybody else in ___ waiting-room? -- Yes, ___ man wants to speak to you. 4. Where is ___ brief-case? I put it on ___ table. 5. Is there ___ enquiry office at this airport? 6. Could you open ___ door, please? I see ___ girl knocking. 7. Let's make ___ speech at ___ reception. 8. ___ advice you gave me helped ___ lot. 9. I like to be in ___ centre of everything. 10. At ___ night I had ___ terrible headache after I had drunk ___ lot of ___ wine in ___ evening. 11. Look out! There is ___ dangerous bend in the road. 12. Mrs. Patsy is ___ last person I'd like to meet. 13. Tom's planning to take ___ boat to go fishing on ___ Sunday. 14. Could you phone later, please? Kate's having ___ bath. 15. The rent is 150 dollars ___ month. 16. We often go to theatre and to ___ cinema, but very rarely to ___ circus. 17. When ___ father came home, they had ___ dinner and then watched ___ TV. They went to ___ bed at 11 p.m. 18. What ___ pity they haven't seen this performance! 19. She can't find ___ telegram which she received this morning. 20. Are you going to ___ country for ___ weekend? 21. She usually goes shopping on ___ Thursdays, but ___ last Thursday she didn't do shopping. She had to go to ___ dentist's. 22. What ___ lovely song! What ___ beautiful music! 23. Could you tell me ___ time, please? -- It's ___ quarter past six. 24. Do you usually go by ___ train or in ___ car there?

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary:

A) Geographical names

1. They travelled by car around ___Europe last month. 2. ___Great American Lakes are ___Lake Huron, ___Lake Superior, ___Lake Ontario, ___Lake Michigan and ___Lake Erie. 3. ___north of ___Scotland is known for its wild beauty. 4. Are ___Urals higher or lower than ___Alps? 5. It was Burns who wrote "My heart's in ___Highlands". 6. ___Mediterranean Sea washes ___Europe, ___Asia and ___northern coast of ___Africa. 7. What oceans does ___Panama Canal connect? -- I suppose ___Atlantic and ___Pacific Oceans. 8. ___Seine flows through ___Paris to ___Atlantic Ocean. 9. We get coffee mostly from ___Brazil and ___Columbia. 10. Alaska is the biggest and coldest state in ___USA. 11. Where are ___Canaries situated? 12. ___United Kingdom consists from four parts: ___England, ___Scotland, ___Wales and ___Northern Ireland, or ___Ulster. 13. ___Himalayas are the highest mountains in ___Asia. 14. I went to ___German Republic last summer, but I haven't been to ___Netherlands yet. Of course, I would like to see ___Hague. 15. ___Thames is not the longest river in ___Great Britain but it is rather wide and navigable. 16. ___America consists of two parts, ___South and North America, doesn't it? 17. In ___north there are ___Cheviots. These are the mountains which separate ___England from ___Scotland. 18. ___Brazil is the largest country of ___South America. ___Amazon, the widest river in ___world, flows there. 19. What city is the capital of ___Philippines? 20. ___ Republic of ___China is the third largest country in ___world after ___Russia and ___Canada.

B) Abstract nouns and names of materials

1. ___life is impossible without water and ___air. 2. You can't swim in the river. ___water isn't warm enough. 3. She hurried in and found ___coffee almost boiled away. 4. ___oil is lighter than ___water. 5. He has ___deep knowledge in mathematics. 6. You can't do any work without ___knowledge. 7. ___life is ___complicated matter. 8. ___Browns lived ___quiet life somewhere in South Carolina. 9. The Moslems don't eat ___pork. 10. ___water is short in deserts and can be found in oases. 11. This is ___coffee I am so fond of. I don't think there is ___better coffee than this. 12. ___coffee is cultivated in the south of the island.

13. It seems to me Englishmen show ___ deep distrust of strangers. 14. He wanted to give his son ___ good education. 15. ___ air was fresh and cool. 16. Nothing can travel faster than ___ light. 17. He can give you ___ good piece of ___ advice. He is fond of giving ___ advice. – But ___ advice he gave us did not help. 18. The patient was making ___ noticeable progress. 19. You can be satisfied with ___ progress you have made. 20. Our plane ran into ___ heavy weather.

C) School, college, etc.

1. He had a headache and didn't go to ___ work yesterday. 2. "What did you get in ___ literature?" the mother asked her daughter when she came ___ home from ___ school. 3. It was twelve o'clock but Andrew was still in ___ bed. 4. Could you give me a lift to ___ college? 5. In summer they seldom go to ___ college. 6. I like to stay at ___ home on cold evenings. 7. Have you heard anything from John lately? -- Yes, he graduated from ___ Cambridge University. 8. The queen is going to open ___ new hospital in the capital next week. 9. Mom came to ___ school to see my teacher yesterday. 10. "You must do this exercise at ___ school and that one at ___ home," said our teacher in a loud voice. 11. I left my bag in ___ hospital when I was visiting Judy. 12. What a strange building! -- It's ___ prison. It was built in the last century. 13. When I came to ___ prison to see my cousin, I found out that he had escaped two days before. 14. Look at this man. Can you imagine that he was in ___ prison five years ago? 15. Let's meet at ___ church. It's on the left of ___ university. 16. I went to ___ church last Sunday but I couldn't pray. There were two many people in ___ church. 17. The doctor hoped that the patient would not stay in ___ bed for a long time. 18. Look at this ring. What a fine piece of ___ work! 19. They called a plumber to ___ prison to repair bad taps. 20. The parents were waiting for their children outside school. 21. Oh, what ___ beautiful church! Let's go there to make some photos.

D) Proper names

1. Mall is a wide avenue leading from ___ Trafalgar Square to Buckingham Palace, the residence of the English kings. 2. The centre of ___ City is represented by three buildings: ___ Mansion House, ___ Royal Exchange and ___ Bank of ___ England. 3. When will he arrive at ___ Heathrow airport? 4. ___ Bolshoi

Theatre is famous for its ballet performances. 5. What is on at ___ "Pushkinsky"?
 6. ___ Princess Diana stayed at ___ Hilton Hotel. 7. People coming to London often do shopping in ___ Oxford Street. 8. ___ London Zoo is situated in ___ Regent Park in London. 9. Are you are interested in churches and historical places, you should by no means see ___ Westminster Abbey, ___ Houses of Parliament, ___ St. Paul's Cathedral and ___ Tower. 10. ___ British Museum is famous for its library, one of the richest in the world. 11. The English parks -- ___ Hyde Park, ___ Kensington Gardens and ___ Kew Gardens where you forget that you are in the big city, struck me most of all. 12. Julius Caesar founded ___ Tower of London. 13. Across the road from ___ Westminster Abbey is ___ Westminster Palace, the seat of ___ British Parliament. 14. My train leaves from ___ Waterloo Station at 2.10 a.m. 15. ___ West End is the symbol of a wealthy and luxurious life. 16. If you like art galleries you should go to ___ National Gallery and ___ Tate. 17. Where do you live? -- I live in ___ High Street. 18. On ___ Wednesday ___ *Financial Times* published an article about the situation in ___ North Korea. 19. Are you going to stay at ___ St. Marcus Hotel? -- No, at ___ Plaza Hotel. 20. If you want to do shopping, go to ___ Oxford Street or ___ Bond Street.

E) Nouns denoting parts of the day and names of seasons

1. It was ___ evening. 2. It was ___ warm summer evening. 3. ___ evening was very pleasant. 4. Let's meet in ___ evening, I'll be very busy in ___ afternoon. 5. It was ___ early morning. 6. It snowed at ___ night. 7. We started early in ___ morning. 8. We were shivering though it was ___ warm night. 9. They got up at ___ dawn. The sun was shining brightly, there were no clouds in the sky. But they started off late in ___ morning. 10. What do you usually do in ___ autumn? 11. The Russians like ___ hard winter with plenty of ___ snow and ___ frost. 12. Nature is so beautiful in ___ spring. 13. In this country ___ spring is rather wet, ___ summer is sometimes hot, ___ autumn is windy and muddy, ___ winter is seldom cold and snowy. How can people live here? I prefer ___ summer all the year round. 14. She still remembers ___ autumn when he first told her of his love. 15. Nothing can be more beautiful than green forests in ___ early spring. 16. It was ___ late autumn. 17. ___ autumn of 1996 was very warm and sunny. 18. ___ spring and love make people feel young. 19. I am going to France in

___summer. 20. In Great Britain ___winters are not severely cold, while ___summers are rarely hot.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary:

1. ___pine grows in many parts of the world. 2. ___life would be more difficult without ___telephone. 3. ___whale is in ___danger of becoming extinct. 4. He prefers ___town to ___country. 5. Can you play ___violin? 6. Will you play ___draughts with me? 7. ___tulips and daffodils are my favourite spring flowers. 8. ___Chinese invented ___paper and ___powder. 9. ___gulden is the currency of ___Dutch. 10. ___man and ___woman were created equal. 11. The government should take more care of ___ disabled and ___unemployed. 12. Yesterday we went to the Zoo. We saw ___ small bear there. He was like ___Teddy bear. 13. Does polar bear live in ___Arctic or in ___Antarctic? 14. He brought her ___black rose. ___black rose is ___very rare species. 15. ___bicycle is one of the main transport means in ___Amsterdam. 16. Was it difficult for you to communicate in ___Switzerland? -- No, fortunately I met ___Swiss who spoke English very well. He helped us a lot. 17. When did ___man first go into ___space? 18. ___daffodil is the national emblem of ___Welsh.

Exercise 4 (Revision.) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article where necessary:

1. He lives in ___south of ___Australia. 2. In his novels Jack London, ___famous American writer, described ___life of ___poor. 3. It seemed to him that nothing would break such ___peaceful silence. Suddenly there was ___scream, then ___second and ___third. 4. Can you play ___guitar? 5. He came in one morning when we were having ___dinner on ___terrace of ___hotel and introduced himself. 6. ___world tour costs ___lot of money. 7. Did he fail you? What ___surprise! 8. I don't believe you. I think you're telling ___lie. 9. Did you have ___lovely time in ___Hague? 10. It was ___early evening but I was feeling sleepy so I decided to have ___nap. 11. He made ___gross mistake. ___economists can't make such ___mistakes. 12. Have ___look at the sky. It looks like ___rain. 13. She'll have ___swim and return in ___quarter of ___hour. 14. I'll have to convince him that I'm telling ___truth. 15. He wasn't used to

driving on ___left. 16. ___Christmas Eve is on ___24th of December. 17. Don't worry, we'll get home before ___sunset. 18. I'd like to have ___sandwich with ___sausage for ___breakfast. 19. My favourite subject at ___school was biology. 20. He knows ___history of ___French Revolution well. 21. To tell ___truth, I didn't expect to find ___homeless man here. 22. It's ___high time you stopped being so selfish. 23. ___earth goes round ___sun. 24. ___Lombard Street in ___City of London is ___centre of ___banking in Great Britain. 25. ___Queen Elizabeth ___II won't speak on ___radio tomorrow. 26. ___English Channel is between ___Great Britain and ___France. 27. ___Trafalgar Square is ___geographical centre of ___London. 28. When ___student, Jane spent two years in ___Europe. 29. ___Pacific is ___largest ocean on our planet. 30. Have you ever been to ___Museum of ___Fine Arts? 31. Show me ___Bermudas on this map, please. 32. ___Mississippi is ___longest river in ___USA. 33. One of my classmates entered ___Moscow State University last year. As for me, I chose ___Higher School of ___Economics. 34. ___Urals are old and not very high. 35. We are just taking ___first steps into ___space. ___universe is still *terra incognita* for us. 36. ___Russians have ___wonderful folk song tradition. 37. Why don't you eat with ___knife and ___fork? 38. They've been waiting to hear from him all ___month. 39. We met on ___wet Monday in ___June. 40. Look out! ___cat is on ___TV! 41. ___Queen Elizabeth had ___dinner with ___President Clinton. 42. He was elected ___President in 1996. 43. Mr. Smith, ___engineer of Black & Co.», returned from his trip to ___Malta. 44. He sat to his letter to ___Sun. 45. Mary was talking with ___Dodges who were sitting near the fire-place. 46. I saw ___beautiful Goya in Milan once. 47. He looked at me from ___head to ___foot. 48. I fought for ___freedom, for the brotherhood of ___man. 49. He is ___very sociable man. He always has many invitations to ___dinner. 50. On ___one hand, ___facts he presented are true, but on ___other hand, I can't trust them. I know he often tells ___lies. 51. He fell in love with her at ___first sight. 52. Don't take my words close to ___heart. 53. ___Moscow of ___1950's is not ___Moscow of ___1990's.

Exercise 5. Translate into English:

1. Будьте ласкаві, передайте мені сіль, будь ласка. 2. Вечір був вологий (damp) і прохолодний. 3. Був холодний і вітряний (windy) день. 4. Вино занадто солодке. 5. Я люблю сухе вино. 6. Вона знайшла таку хорошу

роботу. 7. Погода погана. Ніч була дуже холодна. Я не хочу гуляти в таку холодну погоду. 8. Людина приручила (domesticate) собаку багато років тому. 9. Це несподівана новина. 10. Він володіє великими знаннями в області медицини. 11. Кіпр і Мальта - відомі туристичні центри. 12. Вона прожила важке життя. 13. Нафту використовують для виробництва (production) бензину. 14. Шотландія - гориста (mountainous) частина Великобританії. Найвища гора - пік Бен-Невіс. 15. Де вони зупинились? - У готелі «Континенталь». Це на Хай-стріт.

ЗАЙМЕННИК (THE PRONOUN)

Число	Особа	Особові		Присвійні	Зворот-ний	Підсилю-ючі
		хто? що?	кому? чому? кого? що?	чий? чия? чий?	-ся себе	сам
Од-нина	1	I (я)	me	my mine	myself yourself himself herself itself	
	2	you (ти, ви)	you	your yours		
	3	he (він)	him	his his		
		she (вона)	her	her hers		
		it (він, вона, воно)	it	it its		
Мно-жина	1	we (ми)	us	our ours	ourselves	
	2	you (ви)	you	your yours	yourselves	
	3	they (вони)	them	their theirs	themselves	

Вказівні займенники (Demonstrative Pronouns)

Однина	Множина
this – цей, ця, це	these – ці
that – той, та, те	those – ті

У реченні вони можуть виконувати такі функції:

- 1) підмета: This is a test. – Це контрольна робота.
- 2) означення: That map is geographical. – Ця мапа – географічна.

Займенники *that/those* вживаються замість раніше згаданого іменника, щоб уникнути його повторення. Українською мовою у таких випадках *that/those* перекладаються:

а) раніше згадуваним іменником: Some properties of air are similar to those of water. – Деякі властивості повітря подібні до властивостей води.

б) взагалі не перекладаються.

Неозначені займенники (Indefinite Pronouns): some, any, no.

Some та **any** зазвичай визначають іменник, часто замінюючи артикль. Вони вживаються для позначення неозначеної (невеликої) кількості речовини або декількох предметів. **Some** вживається, як правило, у стверджувальних реченнях зі значенням:

1) який-небудь, декілька, деякі, небагато, якийсь: I have some interesting books. – У мене є декілька цікавих книжок.

2) приблизно, близько (перед числівниками): There are some 20 instruments in this laboratory. – В цій лабораторії близько 20 приладів.

Any вживається, як правило, в питальних реченнях із значенням: який-небудь, скільки-небудь: Are there any interesting articles in this magazine? – Чи є в цьому журналі (які-небудь) цікаві статті?

Займенники **no** та **any** (ніякий, ні) вживаються в заперечному реченні (**no** – при стверджувальній формі дієслова, тому що в англійській мові може бути тільки одне заперечення в реченні, **any** – при заперечній формі дієслова). Після заперечення **no** артикль перед іменниками не вживається:

I have no objections.

В мене немає (ніяких) заперечень.

I did not find any interesting articles in this magazine.

Я не знайшов в цьому журналі ніяких цікавих статей.

Займенник **any** вживається у стверджувальних реченнях зі значенням будь-який, усілякий, кожний: Take any magazine. – Візьміть будь-який журнал.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct form of pronouns in brackets:

1. What colour is the shirt? It is so far that I can't see (it's/its/it) colour.
2. They rarely drive to (their/them/theirs) office. They live near (it's/it/its).
3. Look at (me/mine/my) new watch. Do you like (it/them/its)?
4. These books are (her/hers). Give (them/their/theirs) to (hers/her).
5. Do you like

(you/your/yours) new car? – Oh, (it's/it/its) has never let me down yet. 6. (Theirs/Their/Them) work is much more difficult than (you/yours/your) or (me/mine/my). 7. Why are (you/your/yours) sitting here? It is not (you/your/yours) desk, it is (me/mine/my). 8. This tape recorder of (her/hers/she) is always out of order. – But so is (you/your/yours)! 9. She has not read a line of (you/your/yours), how can she criticize (you/your/yours) books? 10. The clock has stopped. Something may be wrong with (it's/it/its) spring. 11. (We/Our/Ours) was the last turn. 12. (Their/Theirs/ Them) knowledge of French is not much more superior to (we/our/ours). 13. He is a friend of (us/our/ours). (He/His/Him) house is opposite (us/our/ours). 14. If these gloves are neither (she/her/hers) nor (you/your/yours), then they should be (me/my/mine). 15. He can live without (me/my/mine) help but not without (them/their/theirs).

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Хто там? - Відчиніть, це я. 2. Мій будинок на правій стороні вулиці, а їх - на лівій. 3. Їх човен був швидший за наш. 4. Як звати вашу собаку? - Її звуть Квін. 5. У цьому районі збудовано нову дорогу. Її довжина понад триста кілометрів. 6. Це - ваша ручка, а це - його, але де ж моя? 7. Вона взяла мої ключі замість своїх. 8. Найкращий план - ваш. 9. Чию роботу перевірятимуть (check up) - Джона або Кет? 10. Його автомобіль невеликий, але мотор (engine) у нього потужний.

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate reflexive pronouns and translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. I opened the door and found ___facing a stranger. 2. Go and see it for ___if you like. 3. The newcomers built the houses ____. 4. Would you mind keeping your words to ___? 5. He has injured ____. 6. During the breaks they amused ___in the bar. 7. We protect ___from the cold with warm things. 8. She settled _____ in the armchair as comfortably as she could. 9. You can trust him. He is honesty ____. 10. He cut ___shaving this morning. 11. She burnt ___ironing a dress. 12. Don't blame ____. It is not your fault. 13. Did you cut your hair ___or did you go to the hairdresser's? 14. Aren't you hungry? Help ___to the meat. It's delicious. 15. How did you enjoy ___? 16. We must discuss everything to find

the way out. Pull ___ together. 17. She dried ___ with a blue towel. 18. He felt ___ getting angry. 19. They had to excuse ___ for their strange behaviour. 20. I want to insure ___ against any losses.

Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate reflexive pronouns where necessary:

1. Have a good time. Try to relax ___ and enjoy ___. 2. She decided to excuse ___ his bad behavior. 3. Why don't you want to concentrate ___? Pull ___ together and start work. 4. She did not know where to hide ___. 5. Though it was rather cold in the room he felt ___ hot. 6. Have you shaved ___ today? 7. She found ___ in an awkward situation. 8. Did the children behave ___? 9. We protected ___ against damage. 10. She stopped crying, washed ___, and decided to go downstairs.

Exercise 10. Replace the words in bold type by expressions with reflexive pronouns:

1. I saw it **with my own eyes**. 2. You needn't come **in person**. 3. He left us **alone**. 4. She lives **on her own**. 5. Did you study English **without a teacher**? 6. The girl **apologized for her behaviour**. 7. We were quite **alone** in the room. 8. **Take** the cake, please. 9. They divided the work between **each other**. 10. It is your **own fault**.

Exercise 11. Translate the sentences into English using reflexive pronouns where necessary:

1. Я сам дізнаюся, чи краще він себе почуває. 2. Ми не очікували, що він сам зробить роботу так добре. 3. Ми провели вихідні за містом і одержали велике задоволення, збираючи гриби (mushrooms). 4. Ви повинні взяти себе в руки. Подивіться на себе в дзеркало. Поголїться, прийміть холодний душ, розітріться рушником (towel) і поїжте, нарешті. 5. Нарешті ми опинилися в місті і вирішили трохи розслабитися. 6. Не йди сьогодні в школу, якщо ти погано себе почуваєш. 7. Подивіться, скільки смачних речей на столі! Пригощайтеся. 8. Може, вона пояснить все сама. 9. Чому ти ховаєшся? 10. «Поводьтеся як слід!» - суворо (strict) сказав учитель.

Exercise 12. Fill in the blanks with *some, any, no*:

1. Unfortunately, they have got ___ money. 2. She wanted ___ stamps, but there were not ___ in the machine. 3. Is there ___ salt on the table? – No, there isn't. 4. I'd like to buy ___ new clothes, but I haven't ___ money. 5. When would you like to come? – ___ day would suit me. 6. If you had ___ sense you wouldn't have left your car unlocked. 7. She did not answer all the letters because she had ___ time. 8. Do you have ___ small change? – Hardly ___. 9. He returned home without ___ money. 10. Could you help me? I have ___ problems with my research.

Exercise 13. Make sentences interrogative and negative:

1. He lives somewhere near here. 2. Something fell on the floor in the kitchen. 3. Somebody from the Department of Education is here. 4. There is something in what he says. 5. They knew something about it. 6. There is someone in the room. 7. I want to tell you something. 8. Someone is knocking at the door. 9. I saw this man somewhere. 10. Something has happened to her.

Exercise 14. Choose the appropriate pronoun:

1. She was said that (someone/anybody) was waiting for her in the street. 2. He was standing by the window and was looking (nobody/somewhere) on the right. 3. I don't remember (someone/anyone) else. 4. Have you read (something/anything) by Oscar Wilde? 5. Could you give me (something/anything) to eat? 6. If (someone/anyone) comes, let me know immediately. 7. I haven't heard from her for a month. I am afraid, (nothing/something) has happened to her. 8. Have you read (something/anything) about this author? – No, I've read (something/nothing). 9. She refused to say (something/anything) because she thought she was being treated unfairly. 10. What's the matter? Why are you crying? Has (anything/something) happened to your mother? She told me she'd had a heart attack yesterday. 11. Would you like (something/ anything) to drink? Whisky or gin? 12. She is still (nowhere/somewhere) abroad. 13. I have (anything/ nothing) to add. 14. The sick man was able to get up without (someone's/anyone's) help. 15. (Anybody/ Nobody) could do this work. It's very simple.

Exercise 15. Fill in the blanks with *some, any, no* making the appropriate compounds if necessary:

1. Is there ___ here who speaks English? 2. Do you have ___ idea where I can borrow ___ money here? 3. ___ tells me you have got bad news for me. 4. He had ___ idea what to do next. 5. I am sorry, but the practical experience shows that his work is of ___ value. 6. Our professor wanted to make up ___ exercises to teach the pupils how to use a dictionary. 7. I am sorry but there is ___ message for you. 8. Hardly ___ understood what he meant. 9. We didn't think he'd succeed, but he managed ____. 10. I can't find my glasses ____. 11. If there is ___ message for me, please send it to me. 12. I don't know ___ about it. He said ___ about it in his last letter. 13. He is Mr. Know-All. He can give you ___ information you need. 14. Where can I find ___ here who can give me ___ advice on this question? 15. I don't like that every evening you go ___.

Exercise 16. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronoun:

1. Why are ___ of you talking? Hardly ___ is listening to me. 2. No, I have ___ to add. 3. Has ___ asked you about this matter? 4. ___ of them have been there either. 5. You'd better not speak to ___ of them. 6. Can ___ of you go there? 7. I am sure they kept silence. ___ of them spoke about this. 8. I did not know that ___ of you had already seen it. 9. Write to us ___ interesting, will you? 10. Could ___ of you answer such a difficult question?

Exercise 17. Translate into English:

А 1. Я не читав жодної книги цього письменника. 2. Якщо що-небудь трапиться, це не моя провина (fault). 3. Ви можете купити цей журнал для мене? Я ніде його не бачу. 4. Хто-небудь ще прийшов? 5. Злочинець (criminal) ніде не зможе сховатися (disappear), ніщо і ніхто не допоможе йому. 6. Купи що-небудь поїсти, у нас в холодильнику (fridge) нічого немає. 7. Чому ти так розсердився? Ніхто не знав про його приїзд. 8. Ця людина ніколи нічого не боїться. 9. Я знайшов чийось шапку. 10. Мені здається, з нею щось сталося. 11. Будь-хто може купити ці куртки (jacket). Вони досить дешеві. 12. Не мовчи (keep silent), скажи що-небудь.

В 1. Хтось залишив вікно відчинене. 2. Мені хто-небудь дзвонив? 3. Ви що-небудь читали про економіку (economy) цієї країни? - Майже нічого. 4. Я нікому з них не говорив про його пропозиції (offer). 5. Хочете що-небудь випити? 6. Він майже нікого не знав у цьому місті. 7. Вас хто-небудь з них запрошував на цей вечір? 8. Ти б хотів поїхати куди-небудь влітку? 9. Хтось із нас повинен піти туди. 10. Поліцейський показав мені кілька фотографій, але я нікого не впізнав. 11. Він нічого не повідомив про це. 12. Якщо хто-небудь подзвонить, я буду вдома о 8 годині. 13. Ми відмовилися що-небудь робити. 14. Він зробив це без будь-якого дозволу. 15. Тобі щось потрапило в око?

ПРИКМЕТНИК (THE ADJECTIVE)

Ступені порівняння.

Прикметники в англійській мові мають основну форму (**the Positive Degree**), вищий ступінь порівняння (**the Comparative Degree**) і найвищий (**the Superlative Degree**).

Усі односкладові і деякі двоскладові (що закінчуються на **-y, -er, -le, -ow**) прикметники утворюють ступені порівняння шляхом додавання до основи прикметника суфікса **-er** у вищому і **-est** у найвищому ступені. Найвищий ступінь прикметників вживається з означеним артиклем **the**:

cold – colder – the coldest

холодний – холодніший – найхолодніший

Ступені порівняння багатоскладових прикметників утворюються шляхом додавання до основної форми прикметника слова **more** (більш) у вищому ступені і **the most** (найбільш) – у найвищому:

beautiful – more beautiful – the most beautiful

красивий – красивіший – найкрасивіший

<u>Основний ступінь</u>	<u>Вищий ступінь</u>	<u>Найвищий ступінь</u>
short – короткий	shorter – коротший	the shortest – найкоротший
big – великий	bigger – більший	the biggest – найбільший
happy – щасливий	happier – щасливіший	the happiest – найщасливіший
beautiful – красивий	more beautiful – красивіший	the most beautiful – найкрасивіший
green – зелений	greener – зеленіший	the greenest – найзеленіший

Вийнятки:

<u>Основний ступінь</u>	<u>Вищий ступінь</u>	<u>Найвищий ступінь</u>
good – добрий	better – кращий	the best – найкращий
bad – поганий	worse – гірший	the worst – найгірший
little – маленький	less – менший	the least – найменший
much/many – багато	more – більше(ий)	the most – найбільше (ий)
far – далекий	farther/further – дальший	farthest/furthest – найdaleший

Для посилення порівняльного ступеня прикметників вживаються слова **much, far** – більше, набагато, значно: The distance from the Earth to the Sun is much longer than to the Moon. – Відстань від Землі до Сонця значно більша, ніж до Місяця.

Exercise 18. Put the following into the correct order:

suede / Italian / new / red / soft / shoes
elderly / tall / Englishman
oval / Venetian / ancient / valuable / glass
shiny / large / expensive / brown / leather / case
square / wooden / old / nice / table
modern / stone / large / beautiful / cottage
porcelain / tea / blue / thin / old / cup
young / blonde / handsome / tall / man
old / several / English / beautiful / castles
pretty / French / young / a lot of / girls
dark blue / best / silk / my / shirt
young / many / factory / German / workers

Exercise 19. Choose the right word:

1. I don't like horror films. I think they are (frightening/frightened) and (boring/bored). 2. Don't look so (surprising/surprised). Of course, it was a (surprising/surprised) decision but we had no other way out. 3. It was a (tiring/tired) journey. I wish I hadn't had it. I feel completely

(exhausting/exhausted) after it. 4. The football match was (disappointing/disappointed). Our team lost the game and we left the stadium quite (disappointing/disappointed). 5. He can't remember his pupils' names. It seemed funny at first, but now it is rather (embarrassing/embarrassed). 6. So far as Mrs. Brown was concerned she did not seem to be in the least (embarrassing/embarrassed). 7. He did not come and she looked rather (worrying/worried). 8. The rise in crime is (depressing/depressed). 9. The pictures made a (depressing/depressed) impression on him. 10. She is not (satisfying/satisfied) with her position.

Exercise 20. Complete the sentences with the words below using the proper degree:

busy, few, famous, convenient, well-read, kind-hearted, straight, hot

1. She is easy to deal with. I think she is ___ than her sister. 2. I suppose the works of this artist are ___ abroad than in his country. 3. This armchair is ___ of all. 4. He knows a lot. He is ___ than his schoolmates. 5. Let's take this path. It's ___. 6. The street you live in is ___ than mine. 7. Days are getting ___ in July. 8. He made ___ mistakes in his class.

Exercise 21. Open the brackets and use the comparative form of the adjectives and adverbs:

1. This exercise is (simple) than that one. 2. Why are you talking? Please be (quiet). 3. New districts of Moscow are (beautiful) than the old ones. 4. He is (clever) than his brother. 5. My (old) sister is 4 years (old) than me. 6. There are (many) customers on Saturdays than on weekdays. 7. Are expensive things (good) than cheap ones? 8. Is English grammar (difficult) than Russian grammar? 9. He has made (few) mistakes than yesterday. 10. She had to give us (far) information though she didn't want to. 11. Students from Group 3 are (industrious) than those from Group 1. 12. Have you met our new colleagues, Mr Brown, and Mr. Green? The former is an excellent economist, (late) is a good lawyer. 13. They have got down to business without any (far) delay. 14. This matter is (urgent) than that one. 15. He plays tennis (bad) than she. 16. He's got a still (old) edition of this book. 17. Is there a (late) train passing here? 18. (far)

details will be given tomorrow. 19. Sparrows are (common) than any other birds.
20. Motor-cycles are (noisy) than cars, aren't they?

Exercise 22. Choose the right variant:

1. Martin was the (more talented/most talented) of the two brothers. 2. Of the three shirts I like the blue one (better/best). 3. My dog is the (prettier/prettiest) of the two. 4. This summary is the (better/best) of the two presented. 5. There are nine planets in our solar system and Pluto is the (farther/farthest). 6. Mary is the (tallest/ taller) of the two girls. 7. The boss likes my plan the (better/best) of the two. 8. This is the (less difficult/ least difficult) of the four cases. 9. This knife is the (sharpest/sharper) of the two. 10. Mother was the (more/ most) beautiful of seven daughters.

Exercise 23. Translate into English:

1. Хто з цих двох кращий учень? 2. Вона приміряла (try on) свої дві сукні і одягла найошатнішу (smart). 3. Він оглянув усі комп'ютери та купив найсучасніший (modern). 4. Хто найвищий учень в класі? 5. З двох іграшок хлопчик вибрав найяскравішу.

Exercise 24. Make up sentences according to the example:

Example: *life/becoming/hard – Life is becoming harder and harder.*

life/becoming/difficult – Life is becoming more and more difficult.

people/living/long

going abroad/becoming/popular

crime/becoming/common

the light in the rooms/becoming/dim

computers/becoming/expensive

factories/employing/few/workers

his heart/beating/hard

Odesa/becoming/beautiful

his voice/becoming/weak

nights in winter/becoming/long

Exercise 25. Give the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets:

1. The Pan-American Highway is (long) road in the world. 2. The Beatles were (successful) pop group. 3. Japan has (crowded) railways in the world. 4. This is our (old) national airline. 5. The Chrysler Building was once (tall) in the world. 6. Is English (useful) language to learn? 7. This is one of (expensive) stores in the city. 8. The Queen must be (rich) woman in the world. 9. Unfortunately, I haven't heard (late) news. I think it was very interesting. 10. Is the Mona Lisa (valuable) painting in the world? 11. His house is (far) in the street. 12. February is (snowy) and (cold) month of the year here. 13. (dangerous) spider is the black widow, whose bite can kill a man in a few minutes. 14. The world's (expensive) perfume costs \$550 per bottle. 15. (deep) part of the Pacific Ocean is 11 kilometres below the sea-level. 16. I wonder what his (near) step is going to be. 17. Who are (old) members of the club? 18. It was (late) thing I expected of him. 19. The diamond is (hard) mineral in the world.

Exercise 26. Translate into English using the proper degrees of the words in bold type:

1. Візьміть цю валізу (suitcase), вона **легша** від вашої. 2. В районі West End знаходяться **найдорожчі** магазини. 3. Що ти збираєшся робити **далі**? 4. Я думаю, що він **старший** за вас, але **молодший** за мене. 5. Це **найталановитіший** студент в нашій групі. 6. Хоча у нас були **найгірші** місця, нам дуже сподобалася вистава (performance). 7. Де **найближче** поштове відділення? 8. **Останній** поїзд прибував опівночі. 9. **Останні** вісті були зовсім нецікаві. 10. Вони отримали **додаткові** відомості щодо цього питання.

Exercise 27. Put the adverbs in the right place

Example: *These books are old (very).* – *These books are very old.*

1. I hate travelling by air (really). 2. She trusted him (entirely). 3. I understand your situation (fully). 4. It is not his fault. He did not want it to happen (at all). 5. The rain spoiled my day (completely). 6. We did the job quickly (fairly). 7. Though he tried to persuade her, she believed his story (hard, half). 8. He believes that he is right (firmly). 9. The prices are cheap at the hotel (reasonably). 10. I was tired to eat (too, even).

Exercise 28. For each situation put in *very*, *quite* or *a bit* (sometimes you may have two variants)

Example: *Buses run every half an hour there. – Buses run ___ frequently. – Buses run quite/very frequently.*

1. I couldn't sleep. There was ___ a lot of noise from the disco. 2. There was heavy traffic on the road. The road was ___ busy. 3. It was only a minute or two after the scheduled time when the train came. The train was ___ late. 4. Someone paid a great deal of money for the house. The house was ___ expensive. 5. There were one or two small traces of mud on the boots. The boots were ___ dirty. 6. We had reasonable weather. It wasn't ___ marvellous, but it didn't rain. The weather was ___ good. 7. That music is ___ too loud. 8. I ___ like my new job. It's very interesting and better paid than the previous one. 9. They have ___ a lot of business with our company in Belgium. 10. She was not ___ satisfied with her new life. There was something ___ disappointing but she could not understand what.

Exercise 29. Fill in the blanks with *so* or *such*:

1. The weather was ___ nasty that she decided to stay at home. 2. He drove at ___ a high speed that I got frightened. 3. The show was ___ amusing that we couldn't help laughing. 4. He was ___ shocked that he couldn't say a word. 5. There were ___ few participants present that the meeting was cancelled. 6. The girl looked ___ sick that the mother called the doctor in. 7. The programme was ___ entertaining that nobody wanted to miss it. 8. They made ___ brilliant reports that the audience burst out applauding. 9. There were ___ many interesting books that he did not know which to choose. 10. I have been studying for ___ a long time that I have got a headache now.

Exercise 30. Complete the following sentences with the adverbs in the comparative and superlative forms. (You can use the word only once):

Example: *I was afraid to go than halfway up the tower. – I was afraid to go higher than halfway up the tower.*

Carefully, easily, frequently, high, late, long, loud, smartly, near, quickly, fast, well

1. I could have found the place ____ if I had had a map. 2. We were tired and we all envied Mary, for she lived _____. 3. I like this picture ____ of all. 4. Why are you wearing these old jeans? You might have dressed _____. 5. You needn't go away yet. You can stay a bit _____. 6. To get to London by nine, we can't leave than seven. It takes two hours. 7. There are a lot of robberies in our city. They happen ____ nowadays than before. 8. Do it again ____ and you won't make so many mistakes. 9. We can't hear you well. Could you speak a bit ____? 10. We all ran pretty fast, but Andrew ran ____ than me, and Sam ran _____.

Exercise 31. Open the brackets and give the comparative or superlative degree of the following adjectives and adverbs:

1. That is (incredible) story I have ever heard. 2. It is not always (bright) students who do well in tests. 3. Terylene shirts are (hard) wearing, but cotton shirts are much (comfortable). 4. Which is (deep), Lake Michigan or Lake Superior? 5. She is far (self-confident) than she used to be. 6. (tall) man among the guests is a basketball player. 7. I like both of them, but I think Kate is (easy) to talk to. 8. Most people are (well off) than their parents used to be. 9. She has a lot to be thankful for; but (sad) thing of all is that she does not realize it. 10. I want to buy a car – (powerful) one you have. 11. You look a lot (sad) than you did last time I saw you. 12. There is nothing (irritating) than locking yourself out of your own house. 13. Both roads lead to the city centre, but the left-hand one is probably a bit (short) and (direct). 14. As I get (old), I notice the policemen seem to be getting (young). 15. The boys in our school are much (good-looking) and a lot (good) at football than the boys in other schools in the town.

Exercise 32. Open the brackets and give the correct forms of the comparative constructions:

Example: (*Much*) you read, (*well*) you will know English. – *The more you read, the better you will know English.*

1. (Interesting) the book is, (fast) you read it. 2. (Early) you come, (quickly) we finish the work. 3. (Hot) the weather is, (bad) I feel. 4. (Soon) he takes the medicine, (well) he will feel. 5. (Little) she ate, (angry) she was. 6. (Long) the children saw the film, (frightened) they felt. 7. (Late) you come, (little) you will

sleep. 8. (Much) you study, (clever) you will become. 9. (Cold) the winter is, (hot) the summer will be. 10. (Near) you come up, (well) you will see the picture.

Exercise 33. Translate into English:

1. Чим більше він говорить, тим менше його слухають. 2. Чим довша ніч, тим коротший день. 3. Чим швидше ви розпочнете цю роботу, тим швидше ви її закінчите. 4. Чим довше ви будете перебувати на свіжому повітрі, тим краще ви будете себе почувати. 5. Чим уважніше ви будете робити домашнє завдання, тим менше помилок ви зробите. 6. Чим більше він працював, тим менше часу він приділяв (devote) своїй сім'ї. 7. Чим більше він грав, тим більше він програвав. 8. Чим далі ми йшли, тим менш знайомим (familiar) здався ліс. 9. Чим старше він ставав, тим більше він був схожий на свого батька.

Exercise 34. Complete the sentences using the constructions *as ... as* or *not so ... as/not as ... as*. Choose the one from the list:

high, poor, beautiful, important, tall, crowded, fast, expensive, big, lazy

1. I know that your job is important, but my job is important too. My job is _____. 2. The bicycle is fast, but the car is faster. The bicycle is _____. 3. Her knowledge is poor, but he knows a bit more. His knowledge is _____. 4. He is lazy, but his brother is lazy too. He is _____. 5. Their furniture costs \$700, and ours is \$870. Their furniture is _____. 6. France is big. Belgium is not a big country. Belgium is _____. 7. Her wages are \$200 a week, and mine are \$150. My wages are _____. 8. She is beautiful, but I like her sister better. I think, she is _____. 9. He is tall, but I am taller. He is _____. 10. Derybasivska and Pushkinska are crowded streets. Derybasivska street is _____.

Exercise 35. Complete the sentences with *than ...* or *as ... as* or *the same ... as*:

1. Everybody was shocked. Nobody was more shocked _____ Nick. 2. I wish you were _____ pretty _____ your mother. 3. He is _____ age _____ my brother. 4. I earn _____ much money _____ he does. But she earns more _____ we both. 5. I ordered _____ drink _____ he did. 6. Your car is much more powerful _____ mine, but my small car is _____ expensive _____ yours. 7. I spent _____ much money _____ he did. But I didn't spend _____ sum _____ Mary did. I spent much less money _____ she. 8. Petrol is more

expensive now ___ a few years ago. 9. Prices are not ___ in the 1990s. 10. Paris is ___ exciting ___ London.

Exercise 36. Translate into English:

1. Він витратив не так багато часу на переклад цієї статті як ви. 2. Вона зіграла свою роль сьогодні так само добре, як і два дні тому. 3. У цей день Том написав стільки ж листів, скільки і вчора. 4. Ці новини не такі цікаві як ті, які ми слухали минулого тижня. 5. Він отримав таку ж освіту як і ти. 6. Сьогодні мороз не такий сильний (severe) як вчора. Ми можемо піти погуляти. 7. Товари в цьому магазині не такі дорогі як в тому. 8. Рівень життя (living standard) в Росії не такий високий як у США. 9. Нова машина Майкла така ж потужна як і моя. 10. Рух на цій вулиці не такий інтенсивний (heavy) як в центрі.

Exercise 37.

A) Make up sentences according to **the example:**

Example: *He is (twice/old) she is. – He is twice as old as she is.*

1. He is not (half/clever) I thought. 2. It took her (three times/long) she expected. 3. She is not going to marry a man who is (twice/old) she is. 4. He can lift a box (three times/heavy) that one. 5. The new stadium is (several times/large) the old one. 6. He does it (two times/ quickly) she does. 7. Petrol is (several times/expensive) it was two years ago. 8. Her new flat is (three times/ large) her old one. 9. Grapes in autumn are (several times/ cheap) they are in winter. 10. He spends (twice/much) we do.

B) Change the sentences according to the example:

Example: *This book costs 4 dollars and that one costs 2 dollars. – This book costs twice as much as that one.*

1. Nick has 8 discs and I have 24 discs. 2. This TV model costs \$700 and that one \$350. 3. It took me 40 minutes and her 10 minutes to get there. 4. I earn \$2000 dollars and she earns \$1000. 5. This room is 12 m² and that one is 24 m².

Exercise 38. Translate into English:

1. Ваше есе (essay) в два рази довше від мого. 2. Це дерево в два рази вище від того. 3. Вам подобається цей жакет? - Так, але він в три рази дорожчий від того. 4. Сьогодні в два рази холодніше ніж вчора. 5. Вона виглядає в два рази молодше від своєї сестри. 6. Всі його приятелі в два рази старші за нього. 7. Хоча ця квартира і в два рази менша від тієї, вона мені більше подобається. 8. Цей переклад удвічі легший за того. Я впевнений, ти з ним впораєшся (cope). 9. Спідометр (speedometer) показує, що машина йде в два рази швидше, ніж раніше. 10. Якщо ти поїдеш поїздом, а не літаком, ти доберешся туди в кілька разів повільніше.

І М Е Н Н И К (T H E N O U N)

Утворення множини іменників

1. Іменники в англійській мові поділяються на злічувані (**countable nouns**) і незлічувані (**uncountable nouns**).

Злічувані іменники означають предмети, які можна полічити: **a chair** – стілець, **an engineer** – інженер, **a question** – запитання.

Незлічувані іменники – це назви речовин і багатьох абстрактних понять, які не піддаються лічбі: **water** – вода, **milk** – молоко, **freedom** – свобода, **friendship** – дружба та ін.

Злічувані іменники вживаються в однині (**the singular**) і множині (**the plural**). Незлічувані іменники множини не мають.

2. Більшість іменників у англійській мові утворюють множину додаванням до форми однини закінчення **-(e)s**. Це закінчення вимовляється:

- [s] – після глухих приголосних
- [z] – після голосних і дзвінких приголосних
- [iz] – після шиплячих і свистячих

part	–	parts	[ts]
girl	–	girls	[lz]
boy	–	boys	[z]
inch	–	inches	[iz]

Правила правопису множини іменників

3. На письмі більшість іменників мають у множині закінчення **-s**. Закінчення **-es** додається, якщо:

а) іменник в однині закінчується на **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -x**:

a bas – bases
a lunch – lunches
a class – classes
a bush – bushes
a watch – watches
a box – boxes

б) іменник в однині закінчується на **-y** з попередньою приголосною, при цьому **y** змінюється на **i**:

a city – cities
a story – stories

в) іменник в однині закінчується на **-o** з попередньою приголосною:

a hero – heroes
a tomato – tomatoes
a piano – pianos
a photo – photos

Окремі випадки утворення множини іменників

4. У деяких іменниках, що в однині закінчуються на **-f** або **-fe**, у множині **f** змінюється на **v** з додаванням закінчення **-(e)s**. Буквосполучення **-ves** вимовляється як **[vz]**:

a leaf – leaves
a shelf – shelves
a half – halves
a wife – wives
a calf – calves
a knife – knives
a life – lives
a wolf – wolves
a roof – roofs

Винятки:

a chief – chiefs
a safe – safes

5. Множина деяких іменників утворюється зміною кореневого голосного (без додавання закінчення):

a man	–	men
a woman	–	women
a foot	–	feet
a tooth	–	teeth
a goose	–	geese
a mouse	–	mice
a child	–	children
an ox	–	oxen

6. Іменники **sheep, deer, swine, fish** та назви деяких порід риб мають однакову форму в однині і множині.

7. Деякі іменники латинського і грецького походження зберігають форми множини, які вони мали в цих мовах:

a phenomenon	–	phenomena
a crisis	–	crises
a radius	–	radii
a datum	–	data
a basis	–	bases
a nucleus	–	nuclei
an index	–	indices

8. У складних іменниках форми множини набуває лише головний іменник:

a daughter-in-law	–	daughters-in-law
a school-mate	–	school-mates

Якщо ж складний іменник утворений з інших частин мови, то закінчення множини додається в кінці слова:

forget-me-not	–	forget-me-nots
merry-go-round	–	merry-go-rounds

9. В англійській мові, як і в українській, є іменники, що вживаються тільки в однині або тільки в множині.

Так, назви речовин, а також багато іменників, які виражають абстрактні поняття, вживаються тільки в однині: **chalk, silver, peace, courage** etc.

Деякі іменники в англійській мові вживаються тільки в однині: **advice, knowledge, information, news, progress, money**.

До іменників, які в англійській мові вживаються лише в множині, належать назви предметів, що складаються з двох рівних або подібних

частин, наприклад: **tongs, spectacles, trousers, scissors** etc., а також **goods, clothes, contents, wages**.

Exercise 39. Write the plural form of the following:

A) regular nouns

story, play, glass, flag, photo, name, match, knife, bush, chief, page, radio, roof, prize, set, key, factory, wolf, piano, class, cup, city

B) irregular nouns:

child, goose, man, foot, mouse, woman, sheep, person, deer, tooth, ox

C) nouns of Greek or Latin origin:

criterion, datum, formula, crisis, stimulus, index, phenomenon, medium, oasis, nucleus, memorandum, basis, radius, analysis, symposium, hypothesis

D) compound nouns:

fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-of-war, passer-by, sister-in-law, forget-me-not, room-mate, lily-of-the-valley, ticket-holder, commander-in-chief, governor-general

Exercise 40. Divide the following words into two columns: countable and uncountable nouns (you must get 25 uncountable nouns):

furniture, coffee, leaf, food, computer, list, blood, job, work, language, country, advice, information, money, progress, permit, permission, baggage, luggage, beach, traffic, weather, window, knowledge, air, water, holiday, damage, accommodation, scenery, scene, pigeon, bread, mountain, luck, news, accident, laugh, flour, laughter

Exercise 41. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the words in bold type:

1. The windows in his car are made of unbreakable **glass**. 2. He gave me **a glass** of water. 3. These are the **works** of Shakespeare. 4. He is not at home, he is at the **works**. He is installing new equipment. 5. His **work** is rather dull, he thinks. 6. Do you have **scales**? I want to weigh this fish. 7. Celsius or Fahrenheit **scales** are used in many countries. 8. I spilled the water, give me a **cloth**, please. 9. Have you bought **cloth** for draperies? 10. He's got his car insurance **policy**.

11. She always criticizes the government's **policy**. 12. I need an **iron** to press my dress. 13. These items are made of **iron**. 14. There is neither salt nor **pepper** on the table. 15. He planted several **peppers** in the hothouse. 16. Would you like some **chocolate**? 17. She took a **chocolate** bar out of the box. 18. He meets a lot of **people** every day. 19. A lot of different **peoples** live in Asia. 20. They run a very profitable **business**.

Exercise 42. Match the word on the left with its partner on the right:

Example: *a piece music – a piece of music*

1) a lump	a) lightening
2) a bit	b) thunder
3) a flash	c) clothing
4) a stroke	d) air
5) a slice	e) salt
6) a clap	f) bread
7) a sum	g) rain
8) an article	h) milk
9) a loaf	i) soap
10) a bar	j) toothpaste
11) a spot	k) cloth
12) a carton	l) furniture
13) a tube	m) paper
14) a puff	n) cheese
15) an item	o) money
16) a sheet	p) luck
17) a strip	q) ice
18) a grain	r) sugar
19) a block	s) information
20) a breath	t) smoke

Exercise 43. Change the uncountable nouns in bold type into countable ones in the sentences using the words from Exercise 42

Example: *Buy some **bread** on your way home. – Buy a **loaf of bread** on your way home.*

1. I had **luck** in the casino yesterday. 2. I saw **lightening** and then heard **thunder** in the west. 3. How much **luggage** have you got with you? 4. Would you like some more **cake**? 5. Daddy brought me **milk chocolate**! 6. He blew **smoke** out of his pipe into the open window. 7. How much **sugar** do you take with your tea? 8. We need to buy some **furniture** for our kitchen. 9. Give me please **brown shoe polish**. 10. He told us very interesting **information** last night.

Exercise 44. Write out the nouns which are used only in the plural form (you must get 25 nouns):

athletics, cattle, scissors, taxes, pyjamas, economics, police, news, means, goods, pants, subjects, billiards, darts, outskirts, premises, mechanics, spectacles, clothes, stairs, maths, shorts, tights, gymnastics, congratulations, crossroads, patience, scales, lodgings, foundations, equipment, research, authorities, soap, contents, looks, countryside, traffic-lights, tongs, toothpaste, headphones, delays, binoculars, electronics, eyes, trousers

Exercise 45. Complete the following table and give the corresponding singular or plural form of the nouns, if any. If there is no the corresponding form, put a V. The first two words are given as examples:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
means	means		
V	scissors		

means, scissors, pence, Frenchman, Roman, photo, physics, cloth, sheep, halves, news, sleeves, mice, species, contents, athletics, series, knowledge, feet, phenomena, clothes, bases, headquarters, Japanese

Exercise 46. Find the odd word in the chain of the nouns:

Example: *tea – butter – onions – meat*

trousers – spectacles – scales – news

advice – knowledge – contents – progress

phonetics - vacation - goods - information

criteria – datum – oases – radii

mice – men – goats – geese

police – work – weather – furniture

Congress – team – government – equipment

water – potato – milk – bread

time – business – stone – bird

means – species – crossroads – wolves

thanks – barracks – congratulations – authorities

diagnoses – roofs – cattle – accommodation

premises – mechanics – darts – laughter

success – research – applause – path

journey – voyage – travel – walk

Exercise 47. Open the brackets and choose the proper form:

1. I feel that the jury already (have/has) thought that you are innocent. 2. The government (was/were) not able to pursue the policy which had been promised before the elections. 3. The police (is/are) investigating the case now. 4. The crew of the plane (consist/consists) of four people. 5. His company (was/were) founded in 1996. 6. The party (was/were) in full swing. The music was playing, the company (was/were) eating and drinking. 7. My family (is/are) early risers, so at 11 o'clock p.m. the family (is/are) always in bed. 8. The cattle (is/are) in the field next to it. 9. The committee (is/are) full of enthusiasm. 10. Such an organization as the board of directors (is/are) elected by stockholders. 11. The

ship turned out to be a good ship, the crew (was/were) skilled seamen. 12. The government usually (consist/consists) of the prime minister and several ministers. 13. The average American family (have/has) three children. 14. The jury (is/are) represented by twelve people. 15. The crops (is/are) good this summer.

Exercise 48. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb *to be*:

A) 1. The crew... rescued by our boat. 2. Her clothes... very fashionable. 3. Your advice... always welcome. 4. The information he gave us ... very useful. 5. A little money ... better than nothing. 6. That species of spiders ... commonly seen in deserts of North Africa. 7. I think her hair ... dyed. 8. No news ... good news. 9. I don't want to work here. The equipment ... too complicated. 10. There ... a lot of sheep in the field. 11. I think this ... detailed research. 12. Where ... my spectacles? 13. The phenomena ... unusual. 14. Mathematics ... difficult, but physics ... more difficult to my mind. 15. The cattle ... up the hill.

B) 1. Look out! The stairs ...very old. 2. In my opinion, looks ... very important for an actor. 3. The police ... responsible for these actions. 4. Criteria ... changing, you know. 5. The committee ... set up several months ago. 6. The traffic ... very heavy in this street. Be careful at the corner. When the traffic-lights ... red, don't cross the street. 7. The working wages ... up. 8. The knowledge she has got at college ... very deep. 9. The carrots ... delicious. 10. The vacation ... always fun. 11. The funeral...usually a sad occasion. 12. The evidence ... against him. 13. The contents of the letter ... made public. 14. The opera-glasses ... out of focus. 15. The grapes ... ripe.

Exercise 49. Match the words on the left (1-10) with the appropriate phrases on the right (a-j) to get 10 sentences.

1) Your advice	a) are located outside London.
2) Our headquarters	b) she lent us was not enough.
3) The money	c) are fit.
4) The premises	d) is an important part of the Olympic Games.
5) The information	e) are often deceptive.
6) Best news	f) is installed in our new shop.

7) New equipment	g) against applying for that job was good.
8) Athletics	h) was not reliable. It was published in tabloids.
9) The scales	i) is always printed in morning newspapers.
10) Appearances	j) where he worked were in the suburbs.

Exercise 50. Find the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them. Some sentences have more than one mistake:

1. We had such a terrible weather that we left the hotel in the country (we did not have heatings there) and took an accommodation with a fire place in town instead. 2. Yesterday I got a permission to go there. What about you? Have you got your permits? 3. I love French impressionists but I would need an advice from a specialist before I bought any. My knowledges in that area are very poor. 4. Her works are definitely making great progresses these days. She has done a lot of researches lately. 5. Have you heard that Jack's lodging is on London, but on the outskirts of the city? These are interesting news, aren't they? 6. The police is looking for the criminals who escaped last night. The informations about them were sent to all the police stations of the district. 7. Political and economic crises is frequent for Africa. 8. How many luggages are you taking? Oh, I think you won't be able to cope with them. You'll have to hire a porter. 9. Last week was awful for her. She had two teeth pulled out, her child got ill and finally her husband lost moneys. 10. The tights is too loose for her.

Exercise 51. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Його поради завжди бувають такі переконливі (convincing). Чому ти ніколи їх не дотримуєшся? 2. Яка погана (nasty) погода! У таку дощову погоду краще сидіти вдома. 3. Вона робить хороші успіхи в англійській. 4. Я здивований (be surprised), що вона повірила цим дивним новинам. Боюся, вони недостовірні. Хто їх їй повідомив? 5. Мені здається, ці ваги зламані. 6. Вчора я поклав сюди гроші. Де вони? Я не можу їх знайти. 7. Я вважаю, що приміщення для нашого магазину цілком підходяще. 8. Мені не подобаються ці джинси. Мені здається, та пара джинсів краща. 9. Екіпаж був готовий виконати (fulfil) наказ капітана. 10. Критерії часто змінюються. 11. Ваші товари зроблені дуже погано. 12. Ніку необхідно зшити (sew) нові штани. У мене є гарна синя тканина. 13. Він купив буханку хліба, пакет молока, шматок мила і тюбик зубної пасти. 14. Інформація про ціни дуже

цікава. 15. Тут немає світлофора, і перехрестя - дуже небезпечне місце. 16. Види цих рослин (plant) невідомі. 17. Раптом позаду себе я почув голосний сміх. 18. Його знання з математики кращі за мої. 19. Ти взяв бінокль? - Ні, він нам не знадобиться. Наші місця в другому ряду (row). 20. Докази були важливі, і він відчував, що суд присяжних був проти нього. 21. В Англії зарплата робітникам виплачується щотижня. 22. Акторів зустріли аплодисментами. 23. Мій годинник відстає. 24. Морква багата вітамінами. 25. Вона вважає, що сучасний одяг красивий і зручний (convenient).

The Verb *be*

Exercise 52. Match the sentences on the left with their replies on the right. Pay attention to the use of the verb *to be*.

1) What's wrong with your son?	a) Don't be in a hurry, we've got enough time.
2) The Browns are nice people.	b) I am not interested in politics.
3) There is nothing to be seen.	c) I am through with it.
4) I don't think it's difficult. You shouldn't give in.	d) I am sick and tired of his words.
5) Have you finished the book?	e) I am against going there.
6) It is not anybody's fault.	f) He is starting a cold.
7) I don't like watching the news.	g) It is a pity you haven't made up your mind yet.
8) Why haven't you finished the work in time?	h) I am for inviting them to dinner.
9) He comes to see me every day and tries to persuade me.	i) The problem is worth solving.
10) I am trying to choose the topic for my essay.	j) Nobody is to blame.
11) Why are you so rushing about?	k) Who is responsible for it?

Exercise 53. Give the interrogative and the negative forms of the sentences:

1. They are to meet at 9 o'clock sharp. 2. She was to arrive at five o'clock in the afternoon. 3. We were to meet under the Big Clock at the station. 4. The luggage is to be examined at the customs office. 5. The traffic regulations are to be observed. 6. He is to do the work tomorrow. 7. He is to leave for Washington one of these days. 8. Jack is to speak to the top manager tonight. 9. The delegation is to arrive in Moscow in a week. 10. Mr. Black is to take part in the talks.

Exercise 54. Choose the right variant:

1. We were to (meet/have met) at 3, but she did not come. 2. I was to (come/have come) at 3, and I managed not to be late. 3. The train was to (leave/have left) at midnight, but there was a delay, and we started off at one in the morning. 4. She was to (phone/have phoned) in the evening. She rang me up in the morning. 5. He was to (speak/have spoken) to his new manager, and he was excited about it. 6. She was to (take/have taken) a difficult examination. 7. The prime minister was to (arrive/have arrived) yesterday. Because of his sudden disease the visit was postponed.

Exercise 55. Translate into English using the verb *to be*:

1. Їй належить вирішити дуже важке завдання. 2. Я не знаю, що я повинен зробити. 3. Їй сьогодні треба пройти співбесіду (interview). Вона дуже хвилюється. 4. О котрій годині вони повинні провести переговори (talks)? 5. Що нам робити? У нас немає грошей. 6. Їй треба було зробити серйозний крок. 7. Ми повинні були зустрітися о сьомій, але він чомусь (for some reason) не прийшов. 8. Мені треба було вперше покинути будинок. 9. Я повинен був почати роботу на минулому тижні, але передумав. 10. Нам слід організувати зустріч.

Exercise 56. Choose the right variant:

1. You (were being/were) very stupid last night. Why did you behave like this? 2. It (is/is being) very stuffy in here. Let's open the window. 3. He (is/is being) very generous. It's strange. He is not usually like that. 4. She (was/was being) so nice towards me. I am expecting an unpleasant surprise. 5. She (is/is

being) always so kind to me. 6. It is so strange he has not made any mistakes. I think he (was/was being) so careful then. 7. She looks bad. – Yes. She (is/is being) very tired and depressed. 8. He (is/is being) so polite to me at present.

The Verb *have*

Exercise 57. Give the interrogative and negative forms of the following sentences:

1. He has a lot of experience. 2. She has a bath every day. 3. She has got a lot of jewelry. 4. They have a lot of rare plants in their garden. 5. She usually has a rest after dinner. 6. They had late supper tonight. 7. We have got a lot of problems now. 8. They had a pleasant voyage last summer. 9. Her mother has a flat in the High Street. 10. The president has a bad cold.

Exercise 58. Change these sentences into the Present Continuous where possible making all necessary changes:

Example: *They have parties on Sundays. – They are having a party now.*

1. She has got long dark hair. 2. They have a lot of friends. 3. She has a shower every evening. 4. Helen often has a chat with Robert. 5. We usually have a good time at the weekend. 6. I have less money than before. 7. She has a heart for pets. 8. Does she have a telephone in her new apartment? 9. He has a swim every evening. 10. We have a lot of fun after work.

Exercise 59. Give the interrogative and negative forms of the following sentences:

1. They have to go there. 2. Bess has got to stay here till late at night. 3. I often have to travel on business. 4. They had to buy tickets for the next train. 5. They have to work a lot to earn money. 6. She has to take another exam. 7. We have got to leave the party because of our baby. 8. You have to get permission to go there. 9. She has to go shopping after work. 10. He has to see a dentist tomorrow. 11. We had to change our plans. 12. He had to revise the rule to write the test well. 13. She has got to work at the weekend. 14. They had to spend more

money on this trip. 15. He has to go by underground. His car has broken down.
16. She has to keep to a diet.

Exercise 60. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the verbs *to have (to)* or *to have got (to)*:

1. Last month he spent his holiday at the seaside. He ___ a room at the top of the hotel. 2. Mom, don't worry! We ___ a very good time here. 3. Yesterday I ___ get up early to catch the train. 4. He gave up teaching. He ___ no patience. 5. We ___ got to finish work at 4 o'clock. 6. She ___ a bath now. 7. ___ a look at this picture! I am sure it's a Dali. 8. I am sure he ___ some information to pass on you. 9. He ___ got a lot of work to do. 10. There are two kinds of speeches: there is the speech that a person makes when he ___ something to say and the speech when he ___ say something.

Exercise 61. Change the following sentences into question tags:

1. She'll have to stay at home these days. 2. He often has to go to the dentist. 3. We have to begin the experiment at five o'clock. 4. They had to lay the fire. 5. You look a bit tired, you've had a long walk. 6. She has to go there twice a week. 7. As they understood, he had to stay there for a fortnight. 8. He had to finish work by Thursday. 9. They never have dinner at home. 10. They had a new car.

Exercise 62. Choose the right variant making all necessary changes:

1. What I (be/have) to do? 2. Not a sound (be/have) to be heard. 3. They were late, they (be/have) to wait for the bus. 4. According to the plan we (be/have) to finish the work in two days. 5. A new reader (be/have) to appear in the near future. 6. He (be/have) to buy a small car because he did not have enough money for a bigger one. 7. She (be/have) to buy the tickets for the next day because all the tickets had been sold out. 8. A new satellite (be/have) to be launched in June. 9. We (be/have) to hurry because our friends were waiting for us. 10. The lecture (be/have) to begin at 11 o'clock.

Exercise 63. Translate into English using the verb *to have to* or *to be to*:

1. Йому доведеться працювати замість (instead of) неї. 2. Їм довелося працювати допізна? 3. Я змушений зараз піти. Мене чекають важливі переговори (talks). 4. Мені не потрібно завтра працювати, у мене вихідний (day off). 5. Ми повинні були зустрітися о 5-ій, а через те що я міг спізнитися, мені довелося взяти таксі. 6. Вам доводиться багато працювати на комп'ютері, чи не так? 7. Вона поспішала додому. Їй потрібно було приготувати вечерю для гостей. 8. Вона повинна була вчора зателефонувати, але їй довелося терміново (urgently) виїхати. 9. Вибачте, що запізнився. Вам довелося довго чекати? 10. Мені не треба перекладати цю статтю.

The Verb *do*

Exercise 64. Change the verbs in bold type by the appropriate form of the verb *to do*:

1. Peter speaks English as well as Ann **speaks**. 2. He spent as much money as you **spent**. 3. She reads as fast as you **read**. 4. They showed us more sights than our guide **showed**. 5. Mary sang much better than Emily usually **sings**. 6. He likes the same dishes as you **like**. 7. She uses the same perfume as I **use**. 8. He answered more questions than Pete **answered**. 9. The new teacher spoke much faster than our old teacher **speaks**. 10. She plays the piano as well as a professional **plays**. 11. We reached the camp earlier than our friends **reached**. 12. You know her as well as I **know**. 13. She likes to see the same films as he **likes**.

Exercise 65. Make the sentences more emphatic:

Example: *Please sit down. – Do sit down, please.*

He went there. – He did go there.

1. He **loves** her. 2. **Say** something! Don't keep **silent**. 3. **I want** you to believe me that he is trustworthy. 4. **She wanted** to get an excellent mark. 5. **Listen** to her, **it's** very important. 6. **I wanted** to leave. 7. "But **I mean it!**"

she cried. 8. **Treat** him more trustingly, it's your **duty!** 9. They **had** to find the way out. 10. **Stop** playing **the** fool, please. 11. At last he **received** the job he had **wanted** for such a long time. 12. **Come**, Ann; Im waiting. **I really** must ask you to be reasonable and listen to what **I said** and **say**. 13. **I want** to show you my house today. 14. **Life changed** for them.

ПИТАЛЬНІ РЕЧЕННЯ (QUESTIONS)

В англійській мові існує чотири види запитань: загальні, спеціальні, альтернативні та розділові.

I. Загальні питання.

Це питання, які відносяться до всього речення і потребують короткої відповіді “так” або “ні”. Ці питання завжди починаються:

1) Дієсловами **to be, to have**:

Is she a doctor? – Yes, she is.

Have they already translated the article? – No, they haven't.

2) Допоміжними дієсловами:

Does he go in for sports? – Yes, he does.

Are you writing a letter. – No, I am not.

3) Модальними дієсловами:

May I come in? – Yes, you may.

II. Спеціальні питання.

Це питання, що відносяться до якого-небудь члена речення і потребують повної конкретної відповіді. Зазвичай за питальними словами **who, what, when, where, why, whose, how many, how much** стоїть допоміжне дієслово: When will you go to the institute? – I shall go to the Institute at 9 o'clock in the morning.

При питанні до підмета або до його означення зберігається прямий порядок слів. Замість підмета ставиться:

1) питальні займенники **who** (хто), **what** (що), які зазвичай вживаються з дієсловом третьої особи однини;

2) зі сполученням питального слова з підметом: Whose books are on the table?

Якщо наприкінці спеціального питання стоїть прийменник, то він відноситься до питального слова: What is this text about?

III. Альтернативні питання.

Це питання, які складаються з двох загальних питань, об'єднаних сполучником **or** (або), і пропонують можливість вибору: Do you or does your friend study at the Institute? – I study at the Institute.

IV. Розділові питання.

Ці питання складаються зі стверджувального речення і короткого загального питання. Коротке загальне питання має питальну заперечну форму, якщо перша частина – стверджувальна, і питально-стверджувальну, якщо перша частина – заперечна.

Українською мовою розділове питання перекладається словами “чи не так?”, “так, чи...”, “чи не правда?”:

You have a book, haven't you?

У вас є книга, чи не так?

You don't know English well, do you?

Ви не знаєте англійської мови добре, чи не правда?

Exercise 66. Form the general questions:

Example: *My brother likes skating.* – *Does my brother like skating?*

1. He translates a lot of letters into English. 2. I had an early morning call at seven o'clock. 3. Little children like to ask many questions. 4. Their classes will last till four o'clock tomorrow. 5. I've already done this task. 6. She spends a lot of time on her English. 7. My children are at college. 8. They had supper at 7 o'clock. 9. I am going to play tennis in the evening. 10. They were writing when I came. 11. She can play the guitar very well. 12. There are many people in the library now. 13. Brazil won the football World Cup in 1994. 14. He has already read a lot of English books. 15. They have classes at 9 every day.

Exercise 67. Form the alternative questions to the words in bold type:

Example: *My brother likes skating* (3). – *Does your brother like skating or skiing?*
Does your or his brother like skating? Does your brother or Pete like skating?

1. **The film** was **exciting** (2). 2. **Thousands** of people visited the **exhibition** (2). 3. **He** watches **TV every day**. (3) 4. **They** can go **to the country on Friday**. (3) 5. **She** has **Painted the walls**. (3)

Exercise 68. Change the general questions into indirect ones. Begin your sentences with *Do you know, I wonder* or *Tell me*:

Example:

Has he seen this movie before? – Do you know if/whether he has seen this movie before?

Tell me please if/whether he has seen this movie before.

I wonder if/whether he has seen this movie before.

1. Is it common to give a waiter a tip? 2. Does he want to come round this evening? 3. Did you go out last night? 4. Are single-parent families becoming more common in Russia? 5. Is there anything you are very proud of? 6. Does she live in the flat above you? 7. Do they watch satellite TV or cable TV? 8. Does Internet influence our daily lives? 9. Did you go to a nursery school? 10. Have the police questioned a number of people about the crime? 11. Are trains more reliable than buses? 12. Has he arranged his meeting for tonight? 13. Are there lots of historical monuments in Vienna? 14. Is there a great mix of people in Paris? 15. Did he book a room at the hotel?

Exercise 69. Form the negative questions:

Example: *She took part in the performance. – Didn't she take part in the performance? Or Did she not take part in the performance?*

1. I went to the cinema with my friends. 2. They usually go to bed very early. 3. They had finished work by 5 o'clock. 4. She will be studying at this time tomorrow. 5. There was an old bridge here. 6. He came home very late. 7. She understands Spanish a little. 8. They have a three-room flat. 9. He has been to the USA lately. 10. They are going to build a new house. 11. Your son loves music. 12. We are going to the theatre today. 13. There will be a lot of people at the lecture today. 14. We studied at college together. 15. His friends liked the film very much.

Exercise 70. Form the question tags:

Example: *She has already come. – She has already come, hasn't she?*

1. They will return in a month. 2. Let's buy a loaf of bread. 3. Open the window. 4. I am late. 5. There is a theatre in the centre of the city. 6. She has never been to the Zoo. 7. I am right. 8. Don't go there. 9. Peter and Ann know English well. 10. He didn't do his homework. 11. Let's go to the country. 12. There were no mistakes in his dictation. 13. She won't be playing the piano at twelve. 14. They can't speak German at all. 15. She knows him.

Exercise 71. Correct the mistakes if any:

1. Don't forget to bring the book, will you? 2. There aren't any apples left, are they? 3. He is sure to come, doesn't he? 4. Let's come a bit earlier to have better seats, don't we? 5. It isn't raining now, is it? 6. You and I talked to him last week, didn't you? 7. He won't be leaving tomorrow, will he? 8. She has never been afraid of anything, hasn't she? 9. They have got two children, do they? 10. The boys don't have classes today, do they? 11. I am to blame, aren't I? 12. We like to swim in the swimming pool, do we? 13. Nobody has come yet, haven't they? 14. Please turn off the light, don't you? 15. He has never come back, hasn't he?

Exercise 72. Put the words into the correct order (you must get special questions):

1. time, his, always, who, in, is, lessons, for? 2. going, a, what, her, about, he, week, is, to, in, write, to? 3. about, did, speak, last, in, what, week, class, you? 4. this, you, read, how, month, books, have, many? 5. people, the, to, at, prefer, sometimes, do, study, why, library? 6. many, France, he, been, how, to, times, has? 7. kind, brave, we, of, call, people, what, do? 8. draws, which, them, well, of? 9. today, have, the, what, radio, heard, on, news, you? 10. USA, states, in, there, the, many, are, how?

Exercise 73. Correct the mistakes if any:

1. How often you have your English classes? 2. What you do at English lessons? 3. What you prepared for your lesson? 4. Who were absent from the previous lesson? 5. How many points you got for your exam? 6. Who do you usually go home with? 7. What countries the USA borders upon? 8. When did

the briefing take place? 9. Who knows this district well? 10. Who did phone yesterday? 11. How long you have been studying English?

Exercise 74. Form the special questions to the words in bold type (the number of questions is given in brackets):

Example: *He went to the theatre (3). – Who went to the theatre? What did he do? Where did he go?*

1. **My working day** lasts **eight hours**. (3) 2. **They discussed a lot of articles on economics last weekend**. (6) 3. **I have read this book** in the original. (3) 4. **They were watching TV when I came**. (4) 5. **I** was absent **because I was ill**. (2) 6. It took **me two hours** to get there. (2) 7. **They** are going **to travel by car**. (3) 8. **I** always speak **English to him**. (3) 9. **She** will do **the-work in two days' time**. (3) 10. **I** taught **him to swim**. (3)

Exercise 75. Change the special questions into indirect ones. Begin your sentences with *Do you know, I wonder or Tell me please*:

Example: *What does the boss want? – Do you know what the boss wants? Tell me please what the boss wants.*

1. How long does it take him to get there? 2. When did he meet her for the first time? 3. Who objects to Sunday work? 4. What is his date of birth? 5. Whose book is it? 6. When will the next conference take place? 7. How well does she play the piano? 8. Why are they buying a new house? 9. How long will the interview last? 10. What kind of chocolate tastes best? 11. Where did they spend their vacation? 12. Who does he know from Group 32? 13. How much does it cost to repair a bicycle? 14. How long have you known the Browns? 15. Whose bag is on the table?

LESSON II

REGULATION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN TOURISM

PRE-TEXT EXERCISES

I. Study the vocabulary list

1. to perform, <i>v</i>	робити, виконувати; проводити;
2. research, <i>n</i>	дослідження, дослідницька робота;
3. to involve, <i>v</i> to involve in	залучати, зачіпати; включати в себе; мати на увазі; припускати; викликати, спричинити
4. to occur, <i>v</i>	траплятися, відбуватися, зустрічатися; попадатися
5. to be engaged in smth. to engage, <i>v</i>	займатися чимось . займати, залучати;
6. to promote, <i>v</i>	сприяти; сприяти розвитку, поширенню, підтримувати; заохочувати
7. “red tape”	бюрократичні процедури
8. requirement, <i>n</i>	вимога; необхідна умова
9. entry formalities	норми і правила в'їзду в країну, формальності при в'їзді
10. to discourage, <i>v</i> <i>ant.</i> to encourage	розхолоджувати, відбивати охоту; відмовляти; відрадити заохочувати, підтримувати; потурати; стимулювати
11. to restrict, <i>v</i> e.g. restricted hotel	обмежувати; укладати в межі; готель для обмеженого кола осіб
12. a fee	вступний /членський внесок, плата за навчання, винагорода, гонорар
13. to ensure, <i>v</i>	забезпечувати; гарантувати

14. to maintain, <i>v</i>	підтримувати; зберігати; (в справності, в чистоті)
15. expenditure, <i>n</i>	трата, витрата; споживання
16. impact, <i>n</i>	вплив
17. to undertake, <i>v</i>	робити; брати на себе певні обов'язки
18. personnel, <i>n</i>	персонал; особистий склад; кадри
19. to attempt, <i>v</i>	намагатися
20. environment, <i>n</i> environmental, <i>adj</i>	оточення; довкілля; навколишнє середовище. те, що відноситься до боротьби із забрудненням навколишнього середовища
21. to be in favour of	бути за ..; стояти за що-небудь ; бути прихильником чогось

II. Read and translate into Ukrainian

Research and analysis: In tourism, research generally means collecting data — units of information — that can be put into statistical form, and the analysis means interpreting trends or deriving other meaning from the statistical figures.

Visa is a travel document that gives permission for a foreigner to enter, or in some cases to leave, another country. It is usually stamped in a traveller's passport.

Infrastructure means the facilities such as airports, roads, water, sewers, electricity, and so on that are necessary before development of an area can take place.

Social tourism is recreational travel that is paid for wholly or in part by a government, a trade union or a similar organisation.

Even in countries where the tourist industry has less economic importance, there is a tourist bureau with official status.

A license is a document giving permission to carry on a particular kind of activity.

Travel statistics, as important as they are to the tourist industry, should be considered as estimates rather than accurate figures.

Text A

REGULATION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN TOURISM

The roles of government are vital to tourism. First, governments generally set the policy of their country, state, or locality towards tourism. They also regulate the different components of the industry on a day-to-day basis.

Second, they perform the research and analysis that result in statistics on the tourist industry. Third, they are often involved in the development of tourism in their areas. This is especially true in the developing countries, but it occurs in industrialized areas as well. Fourth, governments are actively engaged in promoting a flow of tourism. In many countries, tourism is so important that its interests are represented at the ministerial level of government. Spain, for example, has a Ministry of Tourism and Information.

One of the ways in which countries or regions can promote tourism is by relaxing the kind of regulation that usually comes under the heading of “red tape.” Travel is made easier when there are no visa requirements and when the entry formalities are simple.

National policy can also discourage tourism. In some cases, this may work to prevent the country's nationals from travelling outward.

Any country can discourage incoming tourism simply by not providing accommodations and catering services or by restricting the length of time a traveller can stay in that country.

Some countries have set visa and entrance requirements that severely restrict entry.

Governments at all levels are also involved in day-to-day regulation of the tourist facilities, including various kinds of licensing.

A license is a document giving permission to carry on a particular kind of activity after meeting prescribed standards and paying a fee.

Catering establishments must be inspected periodically in most localities to ensure that they maintain standards of cleanliness.

An interesting kind of regulation is the official system, used in France and other countries, for rating accommodations establishments according to objective standards.

Research involves travel statistics, tourist expenditures, the purpose of the trip or the tourist's reactions to his vacation. Much of the purpose of research

simply involves a classification count — business, pleasure, visiting friends or relatives, health and so on.

Deeper research tries to find out why tourists visited a particular resort and what their reactions were.

Still another kind of research in tourism involves trying to determine the social impact of tourism on an area. This has become an important factor before undertaking tourist development, in part because of the negative effect that tourism has had on many places in the Caribbean.

Most governments now try to regulate the location and density of new developments, thereby spreading the economic benefits more widely.

Where government investment in tourism is not direct, there must be an indirect investment in the form of building or improving the infrastructure. The infrastructure consists of those things that are necessary before development can take place — roads, sewers, electricity, telephone service, airports and water supply.

The facilities that are based on the infrastructure are often called the superstructure.

Another way in which governments encourage tourism is through training programs for service personnel.

Before a government undertakes tourist development, it usually attempts to determine the market potential — the number or per centage of travellers it can hope to attract.

This is followed by studies of the social impact and very often of the environmental impact — what tourism will do to the natural surroundings.

The research is followed by the actual planning and development that include improvement of the infrastructure, financial arrangements, and construction of the superstructure.

The tendency at the present time is strongly in favour of careful research and planning instead of unrestricted growth and expansion.

EXERCISES

I. Find in the text answers to these questions:

1. Why are the roles of government vital for tourism?
2. How can tourism be promoted?
3. In what ways can travel be made easier?

4. How can national policy discourage tourism?
5. What is a license? Why is it important?
6. Why must catering establishments be inspected regularly?
7. What does research in tourism involve?
8. What is the purpose of deeper research?
9. Why is the social impact of tourism on an area important?
10. In what way can development of tourism affect the environment?
11. What is the role of infrastructure for development of tourism?
12. What is the superstructure?
13. How else can government encourage tourism?
14. What is the market potential?
15. What steps should be taken before starting tourist development?
16. What is the tendency in tourist development at the present time?

II. Say what you've learned from the text about:

1. the roles of government for tourism development;
2. the ways of promoting tourism;
3. the ways of discouraging tourism;
4. licensing in tourism;
5. different lines of research in tourism;
6. the importance of infrastructure and superstructure in tourism;
7. the current tendency in tourism development.

Text B

Read an interview with Signor Pacini of the Sicilian Tourist Board who is talking about tourism in Sicily and how the regional government is trying to improve the industry there

I. — the Interviewer, *S. P.* — Signor Pacini

I. Where do most of your tourists come from?

S.P. Well, a high per centage are Italians, and then other Europeans in the main. And now we are getting a steady stream of tourists from the States, and from Japan.

I. And what do they do when they come?

S.P. The Italians mostly want to be able to enjoy the sun and the sea. Though of course, there are many other reasons why Sicily is so popular both with Italians and foreigners.

I. Such as?

S. P. There's the fact that we have here examples of almost every periods of Mediterranean culture, from the Greek period right through to the present day, which puts Sicily firmly on the map of the cultural and archaeological itineraries. Then there's the geography and geology, the terrain and the flowers and wild life.

I. What, in particular?

S. P. Well, for example, there's Etna with its still active volcano surrounded of course by its own national park. But we have such a diversity of geological formations and also of climatic changes that each area is entirely different. It's an amazingly beautiful and varied landscape for the ecotourist.

I. ... and so they come for a wide variety of reasons. But are their demands the same as, say, they were five years ago?

S. P. To a certain degree, yes. They want to enjoy our cultural heritage, to enjoy our cuisine, to appreciate the countryside, to spend some time on our glorious beaches, though they are now far more activity conscious and more interested in visiting areas that are not established "tourism resorts". But they also want better services. In particular they demand, and quite rightly so, better accommodation. And we feel that all this is very important.

We are now part of a European Community project to look at ways of developing and promoting sustainable tourism in the south of Italy. In this project we will be developing criteria to rate hotels uniformly, looking at the transport infrastructure, considering the main tourism cultural itineraries, and looking at the protected areas so we can produce strategies to develop their potential, to promote them internationally and to maintain our regional, cultural way of life. We need tourism. It is our chief employer — but it must be sustainable.

EXERCISES

I. Note the following words from the interview:

1. itinerary, <i>n</i>	маршрут, шлях; путівник
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2. the terrain	місцевість; особливості території
3. wild life / wildlife	жива природа (ліс, поле, пустеля, океан та їх мешканці); заповідник
4. a diversity	різноманітність, розмаїття; різноманітність
5. varied (від vary)	різний; багатосторонній
6. to a certain degree	певною мірою
7. cultural heritage	спадщина; культурна спадщина
8. ecotourist	“зелений” турист; турист, який піклується про навколишнє середовище
9. to be activity conscious	свідомо прагнути до якоїсь діяльності; діяльно налаштований
10. sustainable tourism = tourism that does not destroy environment, tourism that sustains landscape and nature	туризм, що не руйнує навколишнє середовище; сприяє підтримці природного балансу навколишнього середовища; екологічно безпечний туризм

II. Answer the questions:

1. Why do tourists come to Sicily?
2. Are they attracted only by the climate?
3. What else attracts people to those places?
4. Why is it a popular itinerary for ecotourists?
5. How are tourists' requirements changing?
6. What is your understanding of the words “they are now far more activity conscious”?
7. What do modern tourists demand?
8. What is the idea of a European Community project to promote sustainable tourism?
9. Why do the Italians need tourism?
10. What kind of tourism do they need?

III. Sum up the Interview with Signor Pacini.

IV. Vocabulary Practice

BRITISH AND AMERICAN USAGE

Note the difference:

BRITISH	AMERICAN
a fortnight	two weeks
a bill	a check
a lift	an elevator
a single	a one-way ticket
a toilet	a restroom
a tap	a faucet
autumn	fall
ground floor	first floor
a return	a round trip
a cupboard	a closet

V. In the following sentences, find the American word or expression and give the British equivalent

1. There was a long line of people waiting at check-in.
2. He took a one-way ticket from Paris to Madrid.
3. It's usually cheaper to travel in the fall rather than the summer.
4. Take the elevator to the roof-top restaurant.
5. The faucet in my bathroom leaks.
6. The guest asked for his check.
7. The price of a round trip is \$395, sir.
8. There was only one closet in the room.
9. Excuse me, could you please tell me the way to the restroom?

VI. Compound nouns.

Put the words in the box into the appropriate spaces

- 1) winter sports
- 2) self-catering
- 3) special interest
- 4) safari
- 5) adventure
- 6) cruise
- 7) package tour
- 8) weekend break
- 9) homestay

- a) a relaxing ____ holiday with old-fashioned hospitality on a family farm;
- b) a month's ____ holiday lost in the Amazon rain forest;
- c) a fortnight's ____ holiday for the family in a rented Swiss chalet;
- d) a ten-day ____ to Thailand, including flights, deluxe hotels and visits to the Sukhothai national park and the pagodas at Ayutthaya;
- e) a two-week ____ in the Baltic Sea aboard the luxury liner Argenta;
- f) a(n) ____ holiday skiing on the slopes of the Pyrenees;
- g) a(n) ____ in Amsterdam to visit the Rijksmuseum and be back in time for work on Monday;
- h) a stay in Mombasa combined with a(n) ____ in the famous Tsavo game park;
- i) a(n) ____ holiday, excavating Aztec temples or learning English in London.

VII. Join the phrases in the two sections A and B to make complete holiday descriptions.

<p>A</p> <p>a) a city break in Kyiv</p> <p>b) a three-week expedition to Greenland</p> <p>c) a five-day stay in a purpose- built chalet</p> <p>d) two weeks on an ocean liner</p> <p>e) a month's holiday in a mobile home</p> <p>f) a bed-and-breakfast stay</p> <p>g) a trip to Disney World</p>	<p>B</p> <p>1) to study the geology, flora and fauna</p> <p>2) in a caravan park in sunny Biarritz</p> <p>3) at one of the Centre Parks holiday villages in Britain, France or Holland</p> <p>4) with two nights at the InterContinental Kyiv hotel and tickets for the St.Sophia's Cathedral</p> <p>5) including a three-day stopover in Tahiti</p> <p>6) with free accommodation in a condo in Orlando</p> <p>7) in a comfortable guest house near the Black Forest</p>
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VIII. How would you describe the holiday in the previous exercise?

Choose from the list in the box below and explain your choice

frightening	relaxing	for the family
exhausting	cultural	once-in-a-lifetime
entertaining	romantic	adventurous

IX. Give an example of each of the following for Ukraine:

1. a long-haul destination;
2. a special interest holiday;
3. a city break;
4. a theme Park;
5. a domestic resort.

X. Use the missing words to complete the definitions:

1. A flight from London to Australia is a _____ flight.
2. A _____ is a holiday where the tour-operator arranges both the flight and the accommodation.
3. Two weeks at a residential art school is a _____ holiday.
4. A holiday aboard a luxury liner is a _____.
5. A two- or three-day holiday which is not taken during the week is a _____.
6. A holiday visiting a game park is a _____.
7. A holiday on a farm, staying as a guest of the owners, is a _____.

The missing words: package tour; weekend break; cruise, safari, homestay, long-haul, special interest.

Text C

Read a passage and point out the key factors of tourism development in Great Britain.

OVERSEAS MARKETS

Overseas visits to Britain are increasing, as is the amount of money visitors spend once they are here.

Britain is now winning back the market share of world tourism which it lost during the 1980s and 1990s. Tourism is our fastest growing industry and the UK now accounts for around 5 per cent of world tourism receipts.

The British Tourist Authority (BTA) is the statutory body responsible for promoting Britain as a tourist destination worldwide.

BTA works in partnership with the Scottish, English, Wales and regional tourist boards, and is a government - sponsored agency funded by the Department of National Heritage.

BTA's main responsibilities are:

- to promote tourism to Britain from overseas;
- to advise the government on tourism matters affecting Britain as a whole;
- encouraging the provision and improvement of tourist amenities in Britain.

In addition to its 'head office' in London, the BTA has a network of over 40 offices overseas which handle enquiries on Britain from members of the public,

travel trade and media.

External influences on international travel to Britain.

Socio-economic factors, demographic trends, the travel patterns of different nationalities, and political factors all have a decisive influence on international travel to Britain.

Economic forecasts can help to determine target markets.

Decisive economic factors include employment and unemployment levels, interest rates, consumer confidence and levels of disposable income.

Discretionary or disposable income (the sum left once essential living costs and other fixed costs such as mortgage repayments have been paid) is a key determinant of tourism demand.

The cost of travel is a further determinant. The worldwide trend towards deregulation of air travel should lead to reductions in air fares as competition between airlines intensifies.

There is also increased competition on the Channel routes, between the ferry companies and the Channel Tunnel.

Accommodation and entertainment costs (such as shopping, eating out and entry to attractions) are equally important in determining Britain's competitiveness, as are exchange rates.

Other social factors which affect international travel trends are age, standard of living and holiday entitlement.

Factors accounting for Britain's popularity as a tourist destination.

Research undertaken by the BTA has shown that visitors to Britain are attracted by several aspects:

a) Heritage, countryside and attractions >

— historic cities

— cathedrals and churches

-- castles

— stately homes and their gardens

— archaeological sites of major historical importance such as Stonehenge and

Hadrian's Wall

— industrial heritage

— museums and galleries

— literary heritage

— tradition and pageantry

— the beauty and diversity of Britain's countryside and coasts

b) Entertainment and the arts >

-- the range and quality of Britain's artistic life (in London around 30 per cent of all theatre tickets are bought by overseas visitors)

— the visual arts — many of our galleries enjoy an excellent reputation in overseas markets;

— sporting events — including Wimbledon tennis, British Open golf. Five Nations rugby, the FA Cup Final and major horse races.

c) Accommodation >

— Britain offers a wide spectrum of accommodation ranging from small B&Bs (bed and breakfast) to luxuriously appointed self-catering cottages and apartments.

— B & Bs and the opportunity they offer to stay in the home of a British family are especially popular with overseas visitors.

d) Shopping >

— Britain is renowned for its shopping in terms of quality, variety and value for money

-- Markets remain a strong favourite with many visitors.

(From "Successful Tourism Marketing")

EXERCISES

I. Write a brief summary of the text.

II. Using the information from the text discuss development of tourism in Ukraine along the following lines:

1. What government body in Ukraine is responsible for promoting Ukraine as a tourist destination?
2. What factors influence the development of international tourism in Ukraine?
3. What are the main attractions of Ukraine for foreign travellers?
4. What nationalities are Ukraine's most frequent visitors? Why?
5. What is Ukraine's biggest potential growth market for tourism? Why do you think so?
6. What needs to be done to persuade more people to visit Ukraine?
7. Speak about **prospects** for tourism development in Ukraine.

III. Find the statistics for tourist travel in the current year and discuss it with your groupmates.

Use the questions below.

1. What countries head the list of the most popular tourist destination?
2. What makes them so attractive for tourists?
3. What countries are at the bottom of the list? Why?
4. Where is Ukraine on the list?
5. Are you satisfied with its position in the world of tourism?

IV. Give your reasons.

1. What do you know about tourism development in Spain?
2. What factors make Spain an attractive tourist destination?
3. What factors enabled Poland to enter the top ten most popular tourist destinations?

V. Prepare a report on tourism development in Ukraine. Use the map to show the most popular tourist destinations in Ukraine. Be ready to answer questions of your groupmates.

VI. Test Yourself

1. What is the English for:
 - a) правила в'їзду в країну;
 - b) проводити дослідження туристичного ринку;
 - c) обмежувати туристичні потоки;
 - d) займатися повсякденним регулюванням туристичного бізнесу;
 - e) підтримувати рівень обслуговування відповідно до міжнародних стандартів;
 - f) сприяти розвитку туризму;
 - g) визначити соціальний вплив туризму на регіон;
 - h) економічні вигоди;
 - i) вплив туризму на навколишнє середовище;
 - j) поліпшення інфраструктури;
 - k) пряме інвестування в розвиток туризму;
 - l) визначити потенціал ринку;

- m) необмежений розвиток туризму;
- n) негативні наслідки для навколишнього середовища;
- o) туризм, що сприяє підтримці природного балансу навколишнього середовища;
- p) маршрут;
- q) жива природа.

VII. Give definitions for the following words:

- a) ecotourist;
- b) sustainable tourism;
- c) infrastructure;
- d) research and analysis;
- e) visa;
- f) social tourism;
- g) license;
- h) personnel.

VIII. Say it in English:

1. Необхідно проводити дослідження і аналіз туристичної індустрії для того, щоб більш ефективно регулювати її розвиток.

2. Зняття обмежень на в'їзд в країну або ослаблення правил в'їзду сприяє розвитку туризму.

3. Політика держави в галузі туризму відіграє істотну роль у розвитку необхідної інфраструктури.

4. Уряди займаються на самих різних рівнях повсякденним регулюванням індустрії туризму.

5. Ліцензування є невід'ємною частиною такого регулювання.

6. Діяльність всіх компаній і підприємств, що працюють в галузі туризму, повинна контролюватися державою.

7. Туризм повинен бути екологічно безпечним, його вплив на навколишнє середовище обов'язково повинно враховуватися при складанні перспективних планів.

GRAMMAR

The Use of Tenses

Зверніть увагу на різницю у вживанні Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect and Present Perfect-Continuous Tenses.

Present Simple Tense (Теперішній неозначений час) вживається в таких випадках:

1) Для вираження постійних дій або станів: *He lives not far from the supermarket.*

2) Для вираження повторюваних дій, особливо якщо називаються обставини частоти: *We go to the swimming pool twice a week.*

3) Коли мова йде про загальновідомі факти, закони природи і т. д. : *Chocolate contains cocoa.*

4) Коли мова йде про розклади: *The bus arrives at five o'clock.*

Present Continuous Tense (Теперішній тривалий час) вживається в таких випадках:

1) Для вираження дій, що відбуваються в момент мовлення: *They are dancing now.*

2) Для опису тимчасових ситуацій: *My sister is looking for a better job.*

3) Коли мова йде про дії, заплановані на найближче майбутнє і які обов'язково відбудуться: *They are having a party next Saturday.*

Present Perfect Tense (Теперішній доконаний час) вживається в таких випадках:

1) Якщо дія відбулася в невизначений момент в минулому: *He has repaired his car.*

2) Якщо дія закінчилася недавно і зараз є її наслідки : *She has just washed her hair.*

3) Щоб зробити наголос на особистому досвіді або особистих змінах: *Mary has lost weight.*

4) Щоб зробити наголос на кількості: *He has driven eighty kilometres since morning.*

Present Perfect-Continuous Tense (Теперішній доконано-тривалий час)

вживається в наступних випадках:

1) Якщо дія почалася в минулому, триває деякий час і в момент мовлення ще не закінчилася: *We have been watching TV since 5 o'clock.*

2) Щоб підкреслити, що дія тривала досить довго і зараз є видимий результат: *Mike is out of breath. He has been running.*

3) Щоб підкреслити час тривалості дії: *She has been cooking all day long.*

Зверніть увагу!

1) Дієслова, які не вживаються в Present Continuous Tense (Теперішньому тривалому часі), не вживаються і в Present Perfect-Continuous Tense (Теперішньому доконано-тривалому часі): *I know Nick. We have known each other for years.* (NOT: *I'm knowing Nick. We have been knowing each other for years.*)

2) Дієслова *live, work* вживаються як у Present Perfect Tense (Теперішньому доконаному часі), так і в Present Perfect-Continuous Tense (Теперішньому доконано-тривалому часі) без різниці в значенні: *We have lived / have been living in this town for twenty years.*

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the words from the box using them in the proper form of the Present Indefinite Tense:

look	be
go	seem
have	rain
start	eat
take	snow
speak	win

1. The child ___ to school every day. His father ___ him there in his car.
2. She always ___ lunch at school.
3. Richard's life in Paris is a bit difficult. He ___ only English.
4. What's the matter? You ___ very sad.
5. Liz is good at tennis. She ___ every game.
6. It ___ quite reasonable.
7. Winter is warm here. It ___ very seldom. But sometimes it ___.
8. Helen is on a diet. She ___ a little.
9. He ___ in a hurry.
10. The exams at school ___ in April.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets and use the proper tense:

1. Linda and I (work) for a company, which (produce) automobiles. 2. We both (work) at an office which (be) just in front of the factory where cars (be made). 3. I (start) work at ten o'clock, and Linda (come) to the office at nine. 4. She (be) good at typing, she (write) letters and reports every day. 5. She (not know) French very well, so she often (go) to the sixth floor where I (work). 6. I sometimes (help) her translate letters, as I (know) French rather well. 7. Linda also (answer) telephone calls, sometimes she (show) visitors around the factory. 8. She (do) common paperwork, she (write) memos, (file) reports (answer) letters. 9. She often (arrange) meetings for the boss and other managers of the company. 10. You (understand) what her job (be)? Yes, she (be) a secretary. 11. But she (not like) her job and (want) to be a manager.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets and put the verb into the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous Tense:

1. Be quiet, please. We (work) at the translation and you (make) a lot of noise. 2. He always (go) for a walk in the evening. 3. Where is Jack? – He (meet) his girlfriend at the station. She (come) at 12 o'clock. 4. She (cry). Is something wrong? 5. In the morning I (have) little time, so I (take) a shower in the evening. 6. A decade (describe) a period of ten years. 7. Her brother (work) in Canada at present. 8. She always (dream) but (do) nothing to realize her dreams. 9. He (be) so suspicious to me at the moment. I wonder why. 10. Hurry up, Jane! We all (wait) for you. 11. Turn off the gas. Don't you see the kettle (boil)? 12. The children are still ill but they (get) better gradually. 13. Don't bother her. She (take) her French lesson: she always (take) it in the morning. 14. The living standards (change). Every month things (get) more expensive. 15. Tom and Mary (leave) for the Netherlands tomorrow. 16. I have just started English courses. I (study) English grammar. 17. Mercury (boil) at 357.25 degrees Centigrade. 18. We must buy new plates. – It's useless. You always (break) plates. 19. It (surprise) me that they can't sell their flat. 20. A woman who (look) after other people's children is a nanny.

Exercise 4. Correct the verbs in bold type if the tenses are wrong:

1. The clock **is striking**, it's time to finish your studies. 2. They **are understanding** the problem now. 3. Where is John? – He **prepares** his lessons; he usually **prepares** them at that time. 4. They are glad to know that their son **is coming** home next week. 5. The evening is warm, but you **are shivering**. Is anything the matter? – Nothing serious, I **am feeling** cold. 6. Can I see Mr. Green? – I am sorry, you can't: he **has** dinner. 7. The soup **is tasting** delicious. 8. Now **I am seeing** what you **are driving** at. 9. He **believes** in God and **is** always **going** to church on Sundays. 10. I **am hating** to speak to him. He **is** always **complaining and forgetting what to do**. 11. They **are being** so nice to me at present. I **am feeling** they **are liking** me. 12. He often **changes** his political views. Now he **is belonging** to the Conservative Party. 13. Look! Somebody **tries** to open your car. 14. Oh, **I** won't take this dish. It **is smelling** awful. 15. How can I recognize him? I haven't met him. – He **is wearing** a yellow leather jacket and green jeans. 16. She usually **drinks** tea in the morning, but today she **drinks** coffee. 17. The last train **is leaving** the station at 11.50. 18. He **is wanting** to buy a car, but first he must learn to drive, so he **is taking** his driving lessons. 19. I can't stand him. He **is liking** to mock at people. He **is** always **laughing** at us when we meet. 20. Don't laugh at lessons, you **are** always **laughing** too much and the teachers **are** usually **complaining** of you.

Exercise 5. Translate from Ukrainian into English:

1. Пітер зазвичай робить домашні завдання перед вечерею. 2. Чому ти йдеш так швидко? - Я боюся спізнитися (miss) на поїзд. Зазвичай я виходжу з дому раніше і йду повільно. 3. Які нові дисципліни студенти вивчають в цьому році? 4. Чому він сьогодні такий турботливий? Дивно, звичайно він поводить себе по-іншому. 5. Містер Томпсон зараз живе в Празі. - Що він там робить? - Він викладає англійську. 6. Сьогодні йде сніг. Зазвичай зима тут тепла, і сніг йде рідко. 7. Я не можу більше з вами розмовляти. Чому ви завжди критикуєте (criticize) все, що я роблю? 8. Що з тобою? Ти дуже бліда. Як ти себе відчуваєш? - В мене сильно болить голова. 9. Коли вони відлітають в Нью-Йорк? - На наступному тижні. 10. Що ти робиш? Навіщо ти кладеш сіль в каву? 11. Зараз криза, і ціни зростають дуже швидко. 12. Як смачно пахне кавою! Зроби мені чашечку, тільки без цукру.

Exercise 6. Open the brackets and give the proper forms of the Past Indefinite Tense:

1. The building of the trade centre (begin) a month ago. 2. It (be) bitterly cold yesterday. I (put) on my warm coat but I (catch) a cold still. 3. The postman (bring) the morning mail only at 10 o'clock. 4. I (see) you the other day coming out of the library with a stack of books. Are you preparing for the exams? 5. We (have) a picnic yesterday, but the rain (spoil) the whole pleasure. 6. You (go) to the South when you (be) a child? 7. As soon as I came up, they (get) into a taxi and (go) away. 8. What sights you (see) when you (be) in Egypt? 9. Every winter Nick (go) to the Swiss Alps to ski. 10. He (come) in, (take) off his hat, (move) a chair to the table and (join) the conversation. 11. When he (arrive)? – The plane was delayed and he (come) two hours later. 12. How much your bag (cost)? – I (pay) \$80 for it.

Exercise 7. Read an extract and open the brackets using the proper tenses:

Positano (stand) on the side of a steep hill and is a very picturesque place. In winter lots of painters, male and female, (crowd) its two or three modest hotels, but if you (come) there in summer you will have it to yourself. The hotel (be) clean and cool and there (be) a terrace where you can sit at night and look at the sea. Down on the quay there (be) a little tavern where they (offer) you macaroni, ham, fresh-caught fish and cold wine.

One August, tiring of Capri where I had been staying, I (make up) my mind to spend a few days at Positano, so I (hire) a fishing boat and (row) over. I (arrive) at Positano in the evening. I (stroll) up the hill to the hotel. I (be surprised) to learn that I was not its only guest. The waiter, whose name was Guiseppe, (tell) me that an American signore had been staying there for three months. "Is he a painter or a writer or something?" I (ask). "No, signore, he (be) a gentleman. You will see the signore at the tavern. He always (dine) there," (say) Guiseppe.

Exercise 8.

A) Give news about yourself and other people to a friend of yours. Use the words given to make sentences in the Present Perfect Tense:

Example: *My sister/get married. – My sister has got married.*

1. I/find/a new job. 2. My father/retire. 3. Jane and Mike/go to work/to Australia. 4. I/buy/a new motorcycle. 5. My niece/start to walk. 6. The Browns/move/to another town. 7. Jack's Grandpa/die. 8. I/join/another football club. 9. Nick and Rita/divorce. 10. John/receive/ a fortune, he/become/a millionaire.

B) Ask your friend who is in the USA questions about what he or his relatives have seen or done (use the Present Perfect Tense):

Example: *You/have/a good journey? – Have you had a good journey?*

1. You/already/see/the Great American Lakes? 2. You/be/to Broadway? 3. Mike/manage to see/the Statue of Liberty? 4. What/new places/your brother/show to you? 5. Ann/visit/the White House? 6. Your father/get/promotion? 7. You/receive/your driving license? 8. Your brother/change/a car? 9. What kind of house/you/buy?

C) Say what you or your friends have not done yet (this year, month, etc.):

Example: *I/not be/to the theatre/this month. – I have not been to the theatre this month.*

1. Sue/not read/*Gone with the Wind*/yet. 2. Jill/not enter/London University/this year. 3. Larry/not produce/a new film/yet. 4. Peggy and Paul/not move/to another flat this month. 5. Pete/not finish/his project yet. 6. My cousin/not get married/this month. 7. Mrs. Brown/not recover/yet. 8. They/not go/on business/this week.

Exercise 9. Open the brackets and put the verb into the correct tense, either the Present Indefinite, the Present Continuous or the Present Perfect:

1. As a rule, I (have) porridge for breakfast, but this morning I (order) an omelette. 2. This is the house where I (live). I (live) here since childhood. 3. Stop smoking! The room (be) full of smoke which (come) from your pipe. Usually nobody (smoke) here as Mother (not let) it. 4. I (write) letters home once a week, but I (not write) one this week, so my next letter must be rather long. 5. No wonder she (look) tired after the strain under which she (be) for a month. 6. Why

you (not shave) this morning? – I (shave) every other day. 7. Research (show) that lots of people (absorb) new information more efficiently at some times of day than at others. A biological rhythm (affect) different people in different ways. 8. I just (look) at the barometer and (see) that it (fall) very quickly. 9. Don't shout so loudly. Father (not finish) work and he hates if anybody (make a noise) while he (work). 10. I regularly (see) him at the tram stop, but I (not see) him these two or three days.

Exercise 10. Open the brackets and put the verb into the correct tense, either the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect:

1. You (find) the money which you (lose) yesterday? – Yes, I (find) it in the pocket of my coat when I (come) home. 2. The rain (stop) but a strong wind is still blowing. 3. You (see) Nick today? – Yes, but he already (leave). 4. We never (see) him. We don't even know what he looks like. 5. She (meet) them in the Globus theatre last afternoon. 6. How long you (know) him? – We (meet) in 1996, but we (not see) each other since last autumn. 7. He (live) in St. Petersburg for two years and then (go) to Siberia. 8. When he (arrive)? – He (arrive) at 2 o'clock. 9. I (read) this book when I was at school. 10. I can't go with you because I (not finish) my lessons yet. 11. The clock is slow. – It isn't slow, it (stop). 12. He (leave) for Canada two years ago and I (not see) him since. 13. This is the fifth cup of coffee you (have) today! 14. It is the most beautiful place I ever (visit). 15. I (not see) Nick lately. Anything (happen) to him? – Yes, he (get) into an accident three weeks ago. Since that time he (be) in hospital. 16. Why you (switch on) the light? It isn't dark yet. 17. He (do) everything already? – Yes, he (do) his part of work long ago. 18. The last post (come)? – Yes, it (come) half an hour ago. 19. When you (meet) him last? 20. You ever (be) to Japan? – Yes, I (be) there the year when there was an earthquake. 21. The discussion already (begin). Why are you always late? 22. Why you (take) my pen while I was out? You (break) it. 23. You never (tell) me why you're called Tony when your name is John. 24. Her father (die) when she was a small girl. 25. They (not meet) since they (leave) school. 26. The rain (stop). Come out, I want to speak with you.

Exercise 11. Match the two halves of these sentences:

1) He caught a cold	a) all day.
2) She has been interested in maths	b) before.
3) They went out	c) since last year.
4) He has been in love with her	d) when he was six.
5) The Nobel Fund was set up	e) up to now.
6) He has been engaged at the plant	f) when he had to wait for the bus.
7) He hasn't been abroad	g) a few minutes ago.
8) I've visited seven countries	h) in the first half of the 20 th century.
9) Mary and Nick have never quarrelled like this	i) since she began to study it.
10) My son started school	j) for two years.

Exercise 12. Choose the correct variant:

1. ___ ever ___ to this museum? – Yes, I ___ it once when I ___ a youth, and the pictures ___ a deep impression on me. Since then I ___ there.

- a) did you be, visited, was, made, was not
- b) were you, visited, was, have made, was not
- c) have you been, have visited, were, have made, have not been
- d) have you been, visited, was, made, have not been

2. I ___ Jack lately. When ___ him last? – I ___ him two days ago. I ___ that he ___ very much.

- a) did not see, have you seen, met, thought, changes
- b) have not seen, did you see, met, think, changed
- c) have not seen, you saw, met, think, changed
- d) do not see, have you seen, have met, thought, would change

3. The Egyptian civilization ___ the oldest which ___ us art. It ___ about five thousand years ago. The story of Egyptian art ___ three thousand years and the art of different periods.

- a) is, left, began, covers, includes
- b) was, leaves, has begun, covered, included
- c) is, has left, was began, has covered, has included
- d) has been, left, began, covers, included

4. ___ your tennis racket with you? – Yes, I am going to show you how much I ___ since last summer. I ___ tennis lessons now. Now it ___ for you to judge if I ___ any progress.

- a) did you bring, improved, take, is, have made
- b) have you brought, improved, take, was, have made
- c) did you bring, have improved, am taking, is, made
- d) have you brought, have improved, am taking, is, have made

5. ___ lunch already? – No, not yet. The waitress ___ my order fifteen minutes ago and ___ me anything yet.

- a) have you, took, has not brought
- b) have you had, took, has not brought
- c) did you have, has taken, did not bring
- d) have you have, was taken, was not brought

Exercise 13. Translate the following sentences using the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect:

1. Де містер Андерсен? - Він поїхав до Гааги. - Коли? - Кілька днів тому. - А я ніколи не був в Нідерландах, хоча хочу там побувати вже кілька років. 2. Ви коли-небудь були в Санта-Барбарі? - Так. - Коли ви там були в останній раз? - В минулому році. 3. Де Анна? Чому вона не прийшла в інститут? Я її сьогодні не бачив. З нею що-небудь трапилося? - Та ні, Анна тут. Вона тільки-но пішла на лекцію. Але лекція вже почалася, отже ти не зможеш зараз з нею поговорити. 4. Ви були в театрі на Бродвеї? Що ви там дивилися? Коли ви там були в останній раз? 5. Останнім часом я не отримувала листів (hear from) від своїх батьків. - Коли ти отримала останнього листа? - Місяць тому. З тих пір я вже відправила їм кілька листів. 6. Ходімо в ресторан обідати. - Із задоволенням. Я ще не обідав. - А коли ви снідали? - Пізно вранці, але я вже давно хочу їсти. 7. Погода змінилася з учорашнього дня. Дуже холодно, йде сніг і дме сильний вітер. 8. Вони вже пішли? - Так, вони вийшли рівно о сьомій. 9. Вони познайомилися півроку тому у моєї подруги, але з тих пір не бачилися. 10. Я сумую за своєю сім'єю. Мені здається, я не був удома вже цілу вічність. Моє відрядження триває вже півроку. 11. Ви вже написали контрольну роботу? Покажіть мені її. 12. Давно ви приїхали? Бачили його? - Я приїхала вчора. Я бачила його і говорила з ним сьогодні після сніданку. 13. Місяців зо три тому він виїхав до Африки. З тих пір вони не зустрічалися. 14. Я давно прийшла сюди. Я тут

з 9-ої години. 15. У тебе з тих пір трохи потемніло волосся. 16. Ми тільки-но продали останній екземпляр цієї книги. Шкода, що ви не сказали нам, що вона вам потрібна. 17. Коли він захворів? - Три дні тому. Я з ним з учорашнього дня. 18. Я дізнався ваш телефон в довідковому бюро (enquiry office) і дзвонив вам кілька разів, але ніхто не відповідав. 19. Ви давно тут? - Ні, я тільки-но прийшов. 20. Він навчився плавати в дитинстві. Вони тоді були на півдні.

Exercise 14. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box using the Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

run	make
study	work
consider	do
walk	speak
wait	paint
snow	try

1. He ___ for two hours, tell him to rest a little. 2. "I ___ a long time for you," said my friend with a displeased air. 3. They ___ a noise since I came here. 4. How long you ___ to get in touch with your friend? 5. Your face is dirty with paint. What you ___ ? You ___ the house? 6. They ___ this problem for more than two hours. 7. I ask you to keep to the point. You ___ for fifteen minutes, but the subject of your report is not clear yet. 8. He is a rather experienced specialist. He ___ his business for seven years. 9. There is a lot of snow in the street as it ___ since yesterday. 10. How long your brother ___ as a doctor? 11. I've got sore feet. We ___ for six hours already.

Exercise 15. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the Present Perfect Continuous Tense or the Present Perfect Tense:

1. I (try) to get into contact with them for a long time, but now I (give) it up as hopeless. 2. My shortsighted uncle (lose) his spectacles. We (look) for them everywhere but we can't find them. 3. She (be) of great help to us since she (live) for such a long time with us. 4. You ever (work) as interpreter? – Yes, that is what I (do) for the last five months. 5. They (make up) their quarrel? – I don't know. I only know that they (not be) on speaking terms since September. 6. Our

pilot (ask) for permission to take off for ten minutes already, but he (get) no answer yet. 7. A skilful photographer (help) me with the development of summer films for two weeks, but we (develop) only half of them. 8. I (know) them since we met at Ann's party. 9. You (open) the door at last. I (ring) for an hour at least, it seems to me. 10. Look, the typist (talk) all the time, she already (miss) several words.

Exercise 16. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the proper tense, either the Present Continuous or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

1. Don't come in. He (take) an exam. He (take) his exam for half an hour already. 2. Where are the children? – They (play volleyball). They (play volleyball) since two o'clock. 3. I (learn) to type for a month and *can* say that my typing (improve). 4. Nick (come) round to see us tonight. 5. He (stay) at his sister's for six weeks. He (try) to find a flat to live in. 6. We can't dance as my father (work) in the study. He (prepare) a report. He (write) it for the whole day. 7. Do you see what the child (do) with your hat? Take it from him. 8. They still (discuss) the article? But they (do) it since twelve o'clock! 9. The prices (go up). They (rise) since 1991. 10. What a strong wind (blow)! It (blow) since yesterday.

Exercise 17. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the proper tense (the Present Indefinite, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect Continuous or the Present Perfect Tense):

1. It (snow) steadily the whole week and it still (snow). 2. We (climb) for six hours already, but we (not reach) the top of the mountain yet. 3. The pain already (go) but the child still (cry). 4. The workers (work) very hard these two weeks, they (be) busy with the interior decoration of the house. 5. He (solve) the crossword puzzle for an hour and he (say) he (be) about to solve it as he (think) over the last word. 6. He (work) at the language all the time and (make) great progress. His pronunciation (be) rather good, only a slight accent (remain). 7. He (finish) the first part of his book and now he (write) the second. He (work) at his book for two years. 8. Dustin Hoffman, who (play) the hero, (give) a fine performance. 9. Why your hair (be) wet? You (swim)? 10. Doctors and scientists (show) recently the benefit of fish in the diet.

Exercise 18. Translate into English:

1. Він наш тренер (trainer) з тих пір, як я почав грати в цій команді.
2. Вони вже прийняли рішення (take a decision) з цього питання? - Ні. Вони все ще сперечаються (argue). Вони обговорюють це питання вже дві години і ще не прийшли ні до якого рішення.
3. Ранок був сонячним, але з одинадцятої погода змінилася, і зараз йде дощ.
4. Чим ви займаєтеся з тих пір, як ми розлучилися (part)?
5. Мері вже приїхала? - Так, вона вже тут два дні. Вона приїхала в п'ятницю.
6. Студенти пишуть контрольну роботу вже дві години. Поки тільки двоє здали роботи.
7. Гроза (thunderstorm) пройшла, але небо покрите темними хмарами, і дме сильний вітер.
8. Ви прочитали книгу, яку я вам дала?
9. Ви погано виглядаєте. Ви багато працювали на цьому тижні? - Так. Я працюю над перекладом вже десять днів, але зробила тільки половину.
10. Що тут робить ця людина? - Він чекає секретаря. Вона ще не прийшла на роботу.

Зверніть увагу на відмінності у використанні минулого неозначеного, минулого тривалого, минулого доконаного та минулого доконано- тривалого часів.

Минулий неозначений час вживається у таких випадках:

1) Коли дія відбулася (й завершилася) у певний момент у минулому: *She washed her hair half an hour ago.*

2) Коли дві або більше дій відбулися одна за іншою послідовно і без великих інтервалів у часі: *They came into a café, sat down at a table and ordered two cups of coffee.*

3) Для опису станів і звичок у минулому: *He used to play football/played football when he was a schoolboy.*

4) Якщо присудком у реченні виступають дієслова, які не вживаються у минулому тривалому часі, то вони вживаються у минулому неозначеному часі: *We agreed to help her.*

Минулий тривалий час вживається у таких випадках.

1) Коли дія тривала у певний момент у минулому: *She was washing the dishes at 6 o'clock yesterday.*

2) Коли дві або більше дій тривали одночасно у минулому: *While she was washing the dishes, her husband was drying them.*

3) Коли одна дія тривала у минулому, а інша її перервала: *He was watching TV when his friend phoned.*

Минулий доконаний час вживається у таких випадках:

1) Якщо дія завершилася до певного моменту в минулому: *We had come home by 8 o'clock yesterday.*

2) Якщо дія завершилася до початку іншої дії у минулому: *They had returned home before the film began,* (перша дія: *they had returned home*; друга дія: *the film began*)

Порівняйте:

We reached the hotel and the rain started. (дії відбуваються послідовно)

We reached the hotel after the rain had started, (перша дія: *the rain had started*; друга дія: *we reached the hotel*)

Минулий доконано-тривалий час вживається у таких випадках.

1) Якщо дія тривала якийсь час до певного моменту або початку іншої дії у минулому: *We had been walking for forty minutes before we reached the village.*

2) Щоб підкреслити, що дія тривала достатньо довго у минулому та мала видимий результат: *He was confused because he had been solving that problem for hours.*

Exercise 19. Open the brackets and use either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous:

1. We (walk) in silence when he suddenly (ask) me to help him. 2. I just (have) breakfast when the telephone (ring). When I came back to my coffee, it (be) cold. 3. When I (finish) my letter in the hall, a tall beautiful woman with red hair (enter). A dog (follow) her. 4. Ann (drop) two cups while she (wash up) last night, but neither of the cups (break). 5. I (walk) along the street watching what (go on) around me. Fast cars (rush) in both directions and it (be) impossible to cross the street. 6. The old man who (sit) on the bench beside me (keep) silence. Then suddenly he (turn round) to me and (begin) to speak. 7. I (stand) near the fence when suddenly I (hear) the voices. 8. He well (remember) the day when he first (go) to school. 9. We (talk) about Jim when he (run) into the room. 10. The

day was marvelous: the sun (shine), the birds (sing) so we (decide) to go for a walk. 11. Miss Brown's telephone (ring) when she (dress). 12. I (light) my pipe and (nod) to him to show that I (listen). 13. When he (come) into the office the secretary (do) a crosswords puzzle. 14. Why you (not listen) to me while I (speak)? 15. He (wait) for her, but she never (come).

Exercise 20. Find the mistakes if any. Use the proper tense:

1. When I came, he was having breakfast. 2. When she worked there, she often made mistakes. 3. When he was phoning, she had a bath. 4. While I was ironing, he read a newspaper. 5. I cooked supper when I heard this news. 6. He was working in this company in 1997. 7. I could not answer your call. I worked in the garden then. 8. They wished to stay because they enjoyed themselves. 9. Were you quarreling all evening? 10. The train was approaching the city when it was raining heavily. 11. The secretary still typed when the boss came in and was putting some documents on the table. 12. When he came up to the square, he saw a lot of people: they sang, danced and shouted. They were celebrating New Year. 13. Just as I was coming into the room, the students discussed the first report. 14. All the time I was writing, he was annoying me with silly questions. 15. The children played while the mother put the room in order.

Exercise 21. Choose the right variant using the Present Perfect, the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous Tense:

1. While I (was waiting/waited/have waited) for him to call up, he (had/was having/have had) a good time in the bar. 2. She (has written/wrote/was writing) this exercise yesterday at 8 o'clock. 3. He (has invited/was inviting/ invited) me to the party yesterday. 4. I (passed/have passed/ was passing) my exam in history today. 5. He (read/has read/was reading) a book two days ago. 6. They (have seen/saw/were seeing) this film last week. 7. She (painted/has painted/was painting) the picture when I came. 8. I (made/ have made/was making) my report when you entered the hall. 9. They (learnt/were learning/have learnt) the new words yesterday from three till seven. 10. It (rained/has rained/was raining) this week. 11. She (was having/had/ has had) a bath at seven o'clock last night. 12. She (was washing/washed/has washed) dishes already. 13. They (had/have

had/were having) supper when the telephone rang. 14. I (didn't meet/haven't met/was not meeting) you for ages. 15. Last summer he (has gone/was going/went) to the Caucasus. 16. She was thoughtfully looking at him while he (read/was reading/has read) a newspaper. 17. While I (swept/was sweeping/has swept) the floor, Mrs. Parker began cooking. 18. I just (had/have had/was having) a telegram to say that my poor friend is badly ill again. 19. We (sat/were sitting/have sat) in silence for a few minutes. He (spoke/was speaking/has spoken) at last. 20. While she (washed/was washing/has washed up), she (was hearing/heard/has heard) the doorbell, then voices. 21. "She (was making/made/has made) tea, let's go to the dining room". 22. Only two stars (shone/were shining/ has shone) in the dark blue sky. 23. On glancing at the address, he observed that it (contained/was containing/ has contained) no name. 24. He just (left/was leaving/has left) the hall when a stranger (entered/was entering/has entered). 25. I (met/was meeting/have met) Ann at her father's house twenty years ago and (knew/have known/ was knowing) her ever since.

Exercise 22. Choose the right variant:

1. Higher education in the US ___ in 1636 when the first colonists ___ Harvard College.

- a) has begun, founded
- b) began, have founded
- c) began, founded
- d) was beginning, have founded

2. *Noah Webster* ___ an American Dictionary of the *English Language* in two volumes in 1828, and since then it ___ the recognized authority for usage in the United States.

- a) published, became
- b) has published, has become
- c) published, was becoming
- d) published, has become

3. He ___ at Oxford then. He was not the best student, though he ___ well known among the second year students.

- a) was studying, became
- b) was studying, has become
- c) studied, became

d) has studied, has become

4. One day when he ___ home he ___ a boy who ___ him from the opposite side of the street.

a) was walking, saw, watched

b) walked, has seen, was watching

c) was walking, saw, was watching

d) has walked, has seen, has watched

5. It was midnight. She ___ in her lonely room. The shutter driven by the rain ___ against the window.

a) sat, beat

b) was sitting, was beating

c) has sat, beat

d) has been sitting, has been beating

Exercise 23. Translate into English:

1. Я так і не побачив Великі озера. Коли потяг проїздив цей район, була ніч. 2. Поки директор вів бесіду з представниками (representative) іноземних фірм (firm), секретар сортувала ранкову пошту. 3. Том Соєр не міг грати зі своїми товаришами. Він фарбував паркан (fence). 4. Вже сідало сонце, коли я під'їхав до Единбургу. 5. Він вів машину на великій швидкості. 6. Вони вийшли, коли ще було видно, але чорні хмари збиралися на горизонті (horizon) і дув холодний північний вітер. 7. Їй було дуже важко жити з місіс Грін в одній кімнаті (share a room), тому що та постійно скаржилася (complain of) на холод і на погане обслуговування. 8. Вона йшла темною вулицею і оглядалася. Хтось стежив (follow) за нею. 9. Він виглянув з вікна. Багато людей стояло біля будинку. 10. Коли я увійшла до кімнати, вона плакала. 11. Ми каталися на лижах, хоча йшов сніг. 12. Того дня у нас було багато роботи, тому що ввечері ми відіжджали. 13. Ми познайомилися (get acquainted), коли складали вступні (entrance) іспити. 14. Вчора він був зайнятий, він лагодив (fix) телевізор. 15. Він увійшов до кімнати, привітався (greet) з усіма і сів біля вікна. 16. Вона готувалась до іспитів. 17. Коли годинник пробив одинадцять, він все ще працював. 18. Дощ почався в той момент, коли вона вийшла в сад. 19. Вечорами він мав звичку читати вголос своєму сину. 20. Вони припинили сваритися (quarrel), тому що гості входили до залу.

Exercise 24. Open the brackets paying attention to the use of the Past Perfect Tense:

1. He already (go) by the time I (come) to the party. 2. Mother (cook) dinner before he (come). 3. When I (reach) the front door, I realized that I (lose) the key. 4. The shop (close) by the time I (get) there. 5. The scientists (carry) out many experiments before they (achieve) satisfactory results. 6. When I (arrive), he (stay) in the same hotel where we first (meet). 7. By the end of the year he (finish) research. 8. He told me that he (not see) much of her since she (move) to another town. 9. When I (enter), he already (come) and (sit) near the fireplace looking through a magazine. 10. She said that they (meet) in 1990 for the first time.

Exercise 25. Choose the right variant:

1. I ____ to the USA so far.
 - a) have not been
 - b) had not been
2. I never ____ them when I lived in London.
 - a) had met
 - b) have met
3. I came at 2 o'clock. He ____ the work by that time.
 - a) had done
 - b) has done
4. I met her on Monday and ____ her since.
 - a) had not seen
 - b) have not seen
5. She said in a voice she never ____ about it before.
 - a) has heard
 - b) had heard
6. Yes, I know Jim. I ____ him for more than ten years.
 - a) have known
 - b) had known
7. She tried to concentrate. She ____ John since 1978. No, he could not have done it.
 - a) has known

- b) had known
8. He ___ in a bank before he came to our office.
- a) had worked
- b) has worked
9. We ___ there since we were young.
- a) have not been
- b) had not been
10. Why ___ the window? It is very noisy in the street.
- a) had you opened
- b) have you opened

Exercise 26. Open the brackets and use the required past tense:

1. It was the poorest room he ever (see). 2. No sooner she (come) to the station than a fast London train (arrive). 3. I (finish) my work by afternoon and (sit) quietly in my armchair, thinking of the days that (pass) by. 4. The storm already (die) away, but very far off the thunder still (mutter). 5. I already (go) into the bed and (fall asleep) when my mother (knock) at the door and (ask) me to get up. 6. By the time the guests (come), she still (not be ready). 7. I (not listen), so I missed what she (say). 8. By 9 o'clock he (finish) work. He (go) outside. The rain (stop) but it (be) rather cool. 9. By the time I (come) the shop already (close). 10. Hardly we (leave) when our bicycle (break) down.

Exercise 27. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box using the Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

consider	burn
drive	hope
quarrel	rain
practice	write
work	try

1. He ___ the car for many hours before he came to the crossroads. 2. The pianist ___ the passage hour after hour till he mastered it. 3. When I met her, her eyes were red. She and Mike again ____ . 4. When I came, they ___ this question for more than an hour. 5. It was evening and he was tired because he ___ since

dawn. 6. He ___ to get her on the phone for 15 minutes before he heard her voice. 7. By 12 o'clock they ___ a composition for two hours. 8. The fire ___ for some time before a fire brigade came. 9. I ___ to meet her for ages when I bumped into her by chance. 10. When I left home, it was raining, and as it ___ since morning, the streets were muddy.

Exercise 28. Open the brackets and use the proper tense:

1. When he (arrive), I (live) in London for a week. 2. We (read) while he (eat). 3. When Jack (phone) me, I (write) a letter. 4. When my friend (come), I (do) an exercise for an hour. 5. The library (close) by the time I (get) there. 6. I (drive) home when I (hear) the news on the radio. 7. They always (have) loud parties which (go on) till the early hours. 8. We (walk) for some hours before we (realize) that we (lose) our way. 9. No sooner I (complain) that I (not hear) from them for a long time than the letter (come). 10. The concert was a great success. When the pianist (finish) his part, the audience (applaud) the orchestra for some minutes.

Exercise 29. Translate into English:

1. Ми подивилися п'єсу до того, як обговорили її. 2. Ми подивилися п'єсу, а потім обговорили її. 3. Я був в Лондоні в минулому році. Раніше я там не бував. 4. Йому не подобався лист, який він намагався написати вже дві години. Слова здавалися йому непереконливими (unconvincing). 5. Коли ми прийшли, він уже вернувся і щось писав у своєму кабінеті (study). 6. Він закінчив свою роботу в саду і сидів на терасі (terrace). Вечір був теплий, і сонце тільки-но зайшло. 7. Вона пропрацювала з нами тільки два місяці, але довела, що вона досвідчений юрист (lawyer). 8. Йшов дуже сильний сніг, і я не зміг розібрати (make out) номера трамвая. Коли я вже проїхав (cover) кілька зупинок (tram stops), я зрозумів, що їхав в неправильному напрямку. 9. Я дзвонила вам з 4-ї години, але не змогла додзвонитися (get): ваша лінія була весь час зайнята. 10. Два тижні йшли дощі: нарешті три дні тому встановилася (set in) хороша погода.

Зверніть увагу на відмінності у вживанні майбутнього неозначеного, майбутнього тривалого, майбутнього dokonаного та майбутнього dokonано-тривалого часів.

Майбутній неозначений час вживається у таких випадках.

1) Коли ми повідомляємо про факти або дії в майбутньому, на здійснення яких ми не можемо вплинути: *It will be Monday tomorrow.*

2) Коли ми повідомляємо про дії або події в майбутньому, але не впевнені, що вони відбудуться (чи ще не прийняли остаточного рішення): *I think Ill buy a new camera.*

3) Якщо ми прийняли рішення в момент мовлення: *Im tired. Ill do to bed earlier today.*

4) Коли ми виражаємо надії, побоювання, страхи, загрози, прогнози відносно майбутнього, даємо обіцянки і т. ін. Як правило, в таких випадках вживаються слова *hope, believe, think, expect, know, promise, (be) afraid, (be) sure, perhaps, probably, etc.:* *Im sure he will help you. He will probably come home late.*

Майбутній тривалий час вживається у таких випадках.

1) Якщо дія відбуватиметься у певний момент у майбутньому: *At this time next week we will be skiing in the mountains.*

2) Якщо дія обов'язково відбудеться у майбутньому, тому що ця дія повсякденна або є результатом попередньої домовленості: *Ill be speaking to John tomorrow. (We will definitely meet.)*

3) Якщо ми дуже ввічливо цікавимося планами співрозмовників для того, щоб їх про щось попросити або запропонувати щось для них зробити: *Will you be going shopping? Can you buy a loaf of bread for me?*

Майбутній dokonаний час вживається для вираження дій, котрі завершаться до певного момента у майбутньому: *He will have finished his work by 6 o'clock.*

Майбутній dokonано-тривалий час вживається для вираження дій, котрі відбуватимуться протягом якогось часу до певного момента у майбутньому: *He will have been working as a surgeon for twenty-five years by the end of this year.*

Exercise 30. Here is the forecast of the life in the 21st century. Complete the sentences with the words from the box:

forbid	start
be	use
live	have
elect	work
take over	replace

1. People ___ on the moon. 2. Children ___ school at the age of three.
 3. Computers ___ teachers. 4. People ___ 4 hours a day. 5. Houses and factories ___ solar energy. 6. Americans ___ a woman president. 7. Robots ___ most jobs.
 8. There will be a law, which ___ having more than two children. 9. Six weeks ___ a normal annual holiday. 10. Great Britain ___ a black Prime Minister.

Exercise 31. Fill in the blanks with *shall* or *will*:

1. Tomorrow it ___ be cold and wet. 2. He ___ be fifty in June. 3. It's too dark to go. I ___ call a taxi. 4. ___ I give you a lift? 5. ___ you help me with this bag? 6. I ___ beat you if you do it again. 7. ___ I close the window? 8. ___ you close the window? 9. There is a car pulling down. – Oh, that ___ be John. 10. I doubt if he ___ come soon. 11. ___ we go on with our work? 12. Don't worry, I ___ not be late. 13. I suppose you ___ be pretty busy tomorrow.

Exercise 32. Open the brackets and use either the Future Indefinite or the Present Continuous Tense:

1. I've bought a typewriter, I (learn) to type. 2. No, I (not eat) meat any more. I am a vegetarian. 3. What's wrong? – I've got a flat tyre. – No problem. I (help) you. 4. I (punish) you if you continue doing it. 5. The forecast says it (rain). 6. You (air) the room? – Certainly. 7. Nick, my TV set is again out of order. – O.K. I (fix) it. 8. I suppose he (come). 9. He (help) you if you ask him. 10. What you (do) this evening? 11. He (be) busy tomorrow. He (service) his car. 12. Lucy (not go) anywhere this summer. Her son (go) to college. 13. Ann is very angry with him. I am afraid she (not stay) here another minute. 14. I (give) you another piece of cake? – No, thanks, that (do). 15. You (help) me with this bag? 16. I

(send) the letter? 17. I am afraid, it (be) difficult for you to stay there so long. 18. Where we (meet)? Victoria Station (be) all right? 19. In the 21st century people (fly) to Mars and other planets. 20. I (go) to the country for the weekend. – I (go) with you. 21. You (turn down) the radio, please?

Exercise 33. Open the brackets and put the Future or the Present Indefinite Tense:

1. I (accompany) you with pleasure as soon as I (finish) my report. 2. The performance (be) a great success if he (play) the leading role. 3. If this time (be) convenient for you, we (meet) tomorrow. 4. We (not complete) the work this week in case he (get) ill. 5. We (not start) till he (arrive). 6. Provided he (leave) now, he (miss) the rush hour. 7. We (not be able) to carry out the experiment unless he (help) us. 8. You may take my dictionary as long as you (give) it back on Friday. 9. As soon as he (return) from the beach, we (have) dinner. 10. I (phone) you when she (come). 11. Providing that he (work) hard, he will finish his work on Thursday. 12. She has two keys in her bag in case she (lose) one. 13. Unless he (come), we (not go) to the country. 14. He (remind) you of your promise in case you (forget) it. 15. As soon as the lake (get frozen), she (go skating). 16. When you (turn) on the right, you (see) an old oak. 17. If she (keep) her promise, they (be) rich. 18. Unless you (look) at the picture at some distance, you (not see) the details. 19. Providing that nothing (happen), I (return) in two weeks. 20. If the wind (blow) from the west, it (rain). 21. If you (get) there before me, wait till I (come). 22. Provided all (go) well, I (graduate) in June. 23. He (not go) for a walk until he (do) his lessons. 24. He (not catch) the train unless he (leave) immediately. 25. We (not wait) till he (make up his mind).

Exercise 34. Open the brackets and use the proper tense, either the Future or the Present Indefinite paying attention to *when* and *if*:

1. We'll go swimming if it (be) a nice day tomorrow. 2. I wonder if it (rain) tomorrow. 3. You'll get wet if you (not take) an umbrella. 4. I don't know when he (come back). 5. I doubt if he (join) us. He is very busy. 6. She will serve the table when he (come). 7. I'll be grateful to you if you (lend) me this sum of money. 8. I am not sure if he (follow) my advice. 9. I wonder if I (solve) this problem without anybody's help. 10. He supposes that they will buy the house if it (be) in good condition. 11. I am sure that when he (come) he will apologize for his

rudeness. 12. I wonder if you (invite) the Browns if they (be) here on Sunday?
13. It's hard to say if she (find out) everything. 14. I don't know when she (go)
to see them. 15. We will discuss the terms of the contract when he (come). 16. I
will not deal with him if he (be) so stubborn!

Exercise 35. Choose the right variant:

1. He ___ here till he ___ everything.
 - a) will stay, doesn't do
 - b) will stay, does
 - c) stays, will do
 - d) stays, will not do
2. In case the weather ___ good, they ___ fishing.
 - a) will be, will go
 - b) is, go
 - c) will be, go
 - d) is, will go
3. Unless he ___ , we ___ to the theatre.
 - a) doesn't come, won't go
 - b) comes, won't go
 - c) won't come, don't go
 - d) doesn't come, don't go
4. I can't decide if I ___ you till I ___ when they ____.
 - a) will join, will know, will leave
 - b) will join, know, will leave
 - c) join, will know, leave
 - d) join, will know, will leave
5. I ___ you the keys to the car as long as you ___ the speed.
 - a) will give, won't exceed
 - b) give, won't exceed
 - c) will give, don't exceed
 - d) give, don't exceed
6. I don't know if they ___ new people. If they ___ , I ___ you of it.
 - a) will hire, will, will inform
 - b) hire, do, inform

- c) hire, will, will inform
 d) will hire, do, will inform
7. I ___ anywhere till my son ___ all his exams.
 a) won't go, doesn't take
 b) don't go doesn't take
 c) won't go, takes
 d) won't go, will take
8. If she ___ and we ___ at home, ask her when she ___ the magazine.
 a) phones, are not, will bring
 b) will phone, will not be, will bring
 c) phones, will not be, brings
 d) will phone, will not be, brings
9. I ___ the article when I ___ home and ___ you up when it ___ ready.
 a) will translate, will come, will ring, will be
 b) will translate, come, will ring, is
 c) will translate, will come, ring, will be
 d) translate, will come, ring, is
10. He ___ me the book providing I ___ it not later than Saturday.
 a) will give, will return
 b) give, return
 c) will give, return
 d) give, will return

Exercise 36. Translate into English:

1. Вони будуть дивитися фільм, як тільки діти ляжуть спати. 2. Як тільки він прийде, я йому все розкажу. 3. Я з ним поговорю до твого приїзду, але я не впевнений, чи дослухається він моїх порад. 4. Я буду вам дуже вдячний (grateful), якщо ви продиктуєте (dictate) мені цю статтю. 5. З вашого боку буде дуже нерозумно, якщо ви не скористаєтеся цією можливістю. 6. Потяг прибуває через годину. Якщо ви поїдете на машині, ви зустрінете її. 7. Як тільки ви його побачите, запитайте його, коли він їде і чи заїде він до нас перед від'їздом. 8. Запитайте їх, чи не дадуть вони мені пилосос (vacuum cleaner), якщо мені потрібно буде почистити килим. 9. Ось вам моя адреса на той випадок, якщо ви вирішите приїхати до Києва. 10. Мені відправити лист? - Так. Коли ви підете додому, киньте його в поштову скриньку

(mailbox). 11. Я впевнений, ви полюбите її, як тільки вона почне працювати з вами. 12. Ми детально (in detail) обговоримо це питання до того, як він прийде. 13. Якщо він не отримає книгу в неділю, він не зможе підготуватися до доповіді. 14. Я з ним поговорю, коли він прийде, але я не знаю, чи прийде він сьогодні. 15. Я не знаю, коли я отримаю від неї відповідь, але як тільки я її отримаю, я відразу ж вам зателефоную.

Exercise 37. Put the verbs into the Future Continuous Tense making all necessary changes:

Example: At 6 o'clock in the morning he always sleeps. — He will be sleeping at 6 o'clock in the morning tomorrow.

1. It is 5 o'clock. She is having a music lesson. 2. He is working in the garden now. 3. It is eleven o'clock. Ben is lying on the beach. 4. It's 10 o'clock. Nick and Tom are playing tennis. 5. It's dinnertime. We're standing in the queue to enter the canteen. 6. She is out. She always goes shopping during the break. 7. It's eight o'clock. He is speaking with his partner on the telephone. 8. Granny is cooking supper. 9. His little sister is eating porridge this morning. 10. It's no use inviting Tom for a walk. He is watching a football match.

Exercise 38. Open the brackets and use either the Future Indefinite or the Future Continuous Tense:

1. He has come home from school late today. So he can't go for a walk: he (do) his homework after dinner. 2. Today is Sunday and it is not raining. We (have) tea out in the garden. 3. The big stores (have) their summer sales soon. 4. The weather is warm today. We (have) a walk out in the garden. 5. I'm leaving now, but I suppose I (see) you in the evening. 6. There is a party at Betsy's house tonight. So I (meet) you in the evening. 7. It's awful to think I (work) this time next week. 8. Wait a little, I (phone) for a taxi. 9. I'm very tired. I think I (go) to bed earlier today. 10. We (play) chess in half an hour. 11. When you come, he still (work) at his report. 12. Tomorrow at this time we (go) to Scotland. 13. Can you imagine that in five days we (cross) the Atlantic on our way home. 14. What you (do) if I come at five? — I (watch) TV. 15. If they arrive at 7, I still (sleep). I usually get up at 8.

Exercise 39. Join the following sentences with *if, when, after, while, etc.*:

Example: *I'll go for a holiday. I'll not be busy. – I'll go for a holiday when I am not busy.*

1. He'll be back early in August. His holiday will finish. 2. He'll have a good time. The sea will be warm. 3. I'll be quite free. I'll graduate from college. 4. He will come to my birthday party. He will not forget. 5. The German students will be having their oral test. The English students will be writing their examination paper. 6. He will not go for a walk. He will not have breakfast. 7. You will be packing our things. I'll be making arrangements on the phone. 8. We'll come at 2 o'clock. They will be preparing for the test. 9. You'll phone at 3. I'll be having a long-distance call and the line will be engaged. 10. They'll see the sights. They'll go home.

Exercise 40. Translate into English:

1. Якщо погода буде гарною, завтра в цей час ви будете перетинати Ла-Манш. 2. Не дзвоніть мені з 3-ї до 5-ї. Я буду працювати. 3. Дівчатка зараз будуть грати в волейбол, а хлопчики - в футбол. 4. Коли ти прийдеш до нього, він буде фарбувати стелю (ceiling). Він ремонтує (refurbish) квартиру. 5. Боюсь, я буду зайнятий в цей час. Ми будемо зустрічати японську делегацію. 6. Коли ми прийдемо додому, мама все ще буде готувати обід. 7. Невже я завтра буду летіти на літаку в Америку? 8. Боюся, коли ви прийдете, вони будуть йти звідси. 9. Ми завтра будемо обідати о третій, а не о другій. 10. Ваш малюк ще буде спати, якщо я прийду о третій?

Exercise 41. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box in the Future Perfect Tense:

go	tidy up
pack	learn
type	buy
paint	receive
cook	see

1. She ___ an urgent paper for the conference. 2. Bob ___ his room by his mother coming. 3. He already ___ a portrait for the exhibition. 4. Peter ___ dinner by the time his wife comes. 5. She ___ a wedding dress by the time her wedding takes place. 6. They ___ by the time we come here. 7. I ___ a letter by the end of the week. 8. The train is to leave at nine o'clock. They ___ their suitcase by that time. 9. I ___ the film by 9 o'clock. 10. She ___ the new words for the spelling test, which her teacher is going to give tomorrow.

Exercise 42. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the Future Indefinite, the Future Perfect, the Present Indefinite or the Present Perfect Tense:

1. By 8 o'clock they (have) dinner. 2. By the end of the week he (finish) the translation. 3. Before you (come) I (do) all the work. 4. She (look) through the article by 12 o'clock. 5. They (receive) our letter by Monday. 6. By the time we (get) to the forest the rain (stop). 7. I think he (answer) the letter by this time. 8. We (begin) to work after we (read) all the instructions. 9. We (not do) anything until he (take) necessary steps. 10. The committee (prepare) the plan by tomorrow. 11. I suppose when my letter (reach) you I already (return) from my voyage. 12. He (pass) an exam after he (learn) all the material. 13. I am afraid they (not discuss) all the questions by the time they (come). 14. We (not be able) to start the experiment before we (obtain) the necessary data. 15. The secretary already (look) through all the papers before the boss (come). 16. My train (leave) by the time you (come) to the station.

Exercise 43. Translate into English:

1. Боюся, на той час, коли ви прийдете з грошима, вони вже все розпродадуть. 2. Зателефонуйте мені після того, як ви прочитаєте книгу. 3. Ми зробимо всі справи до його приходу, а потім всі разом поїдемо на каток (skating rink). 4. Я напишу йому після того, як побачуся з його батьками. 5. Наш завод випустить (produce) новий автомобіль до кінця року. 6. Не знаю, чи напише він статтю до першого вересня. Якщо вона буде готова до цього часу, ми її надрукуємо. 7. Я вже піду в театр, якщо ви прийдете так пізно. 8. Боюсь, ви запізнитесь. Вони вже закінчать переговори (talks) до 5-ої години. 9. На жаль, ви його не застанете. До того часу він вже

поїде на вокзал. 10. До неділі вони закінчать ремонт (repair) і переїдуть на нову квартиру.

Exercise 44. Open the brackets and use the Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

1. They already (rehearse) for an hour when we come. 2. I (work) in this company for 10 years next April. 3. By next year he (write) the novel for three years. 4. The thieves are sure that they (drive) for 6 hours when the police discover the robbery in the morning. 5. They (study) for 3 hours when you come.

Exercise 45. Find and correct the mistakes if any (pay attention to the use of tenses):

1. After graduating from the institute I came to St. Petersburg. I am working here since then. 2. I have just left the house when you phoned me. 3. By the time I came to the country cottage my friends have already left. 4. When I came, my friend was sitting on the sofa and was reading a newspaper. 5. It has rained since morning and I am afraid, it won't stop by Saturday. 6. He will work at his new book during his holiday. 7. The woman who speaks with my sister is my neighbour who is living opposite us. 8. They were looking for the money since morning but they couldn't find it anywhere. 9. Yesterday when I came to see my friend he was having supper. He has just come home. 10. After he has finished the picture he will invite his friends to look at it.

Exercise 46. Choose the right variant:

1. When ___ Ann last? – I ___ her since she ___ to another city.
a) have you seen, haven't seen, has moved
b) did you see, didn't see, moved
c) did you see, haven't seen, moved
d) have you seen, didn't see, has moved
2. Our train ___ at 8 o'clock. If you ___ at 5, we ___ our things.
a) leaves, come, will pack
b) will leave, will come, will be packing
c) is leaving, will come, are packing
d) leaves, come, will be packing

3. They ___ to build a new McDonalds in several days and ___ it by the end of the year.

- a) will start, will finish
- b) are starting, will have finished
- c) start, will be finishing
- d) start, are finishing

4. I ___ the performance for twenty minutes when my friend ___ at last. His car ___ on his way to the theatre.

- a) was watching, had come, had broken down
- b) had been watching, came, had broken down
- c) watched, came, broke down
- d) have been watching, had come, has broken

5. Look, what he ___ on the blackboard. He ___ three mistakes.

- a) is writing, has made
- b) has written, had made
- c) has been writing, is making
- d) writes, made

6. What ___ if the rain ___ by evening? It ___ since yesterday. I wonder when it ___.

- a) will we do, doesn't stop, is pouring, will stop
- b) are we doing, hasn't stopped, had been pouring, stops
- c) shall we have done, won't have stopped, was pouring, will be stopping
- d) shall we do, hasn't stopped, has been pouring, will stop

7. What ___ when I ___ ? – We ___ the article which Mary ___ just ____.
I ___ to read it for a long time.

- a) did you do, was coming in, were reading, has brought, have wanted
- b) were you doing, came in, were reading, had brought, had wanted
- c) had you been doing, came in, read, brought, had been wanting
- d) have you done, have come in, have read, has brought, wanted

8. It ___ dark, it's time for the children to go home. They ___ in the yard for the whole evening.

- a) got, play
- b) has got, are playing
- c) is getting, have been playing
- d) gets, played

9. I haven't heard you come into the room. When ___? – I ___ long ago.
You ___ and I ___ to disturb you.

- a) did you come, came, were reading, was not wanting
- b) did you come, came, were reading, did not want
- c) have you come, have come, have been reading, don't want
- d) were you coming, was coming, read, haven't wanted

10. I ___ till Father ____ . He ___ his key and I will have to wait for him.

- a) won't be leaving, will come, had lost
- b) won't leave, will come, has lost
- c) won't leave, comes, has lost
- d) aren't leaving, comes, loses

Exercise 47. Translate into English (revision):

1. Він стояв біля вікна і думав про своє майбутнє. 2. Я бачив його давно. Я бачив його недавно. Я не бачив його давно. 3. Це сталося до того, як ми туди приїхали. 4. Вони зробили все можливе (do one's best) до того, як прийшов лікар. 5. Я сподіваюся, тобі буде все зрозуміло, коли ти одержиш листа. 6. До 9-ої години він закінчив роботу і вийшов на вулицю. Вітер ущух (fall), але було досить прохолодно. Він повільно йшов, намагаючись ні про що не думати. 7. Я не бачив тебе цілу вічність. Як справи, які новини? 8. Ви помилилися. Ви передаєте мені сіль, а не гірчицю (mustard). 9. Ми зупинилися, тому що якийсь чоловік підходив до нас. 10. Я прийшов, щоб попрощатися з вами. Завтра в цей час я буду плисти (sail) до острова Пасхи (Easter). 11. Куди ти поклав ключ? Я ніде не можу його знайти. 12. Він не бачив мене, бо щось писав. 13. Нарешті я зробив свою домашню роботу і тепер вільний. 14. Хтось стоїть біля наших дверей. Мені здається, він підслуховує (overhear). 15. Якщо вона не отримає ніяких звісток від брата на цьому тижні, вона пошле телеграму. 16. До того часу, коли ми дісталися до будинку, сніг припинився, а місяць яскраво сяяв на темному небі. Ми втомилися, тому що йшли три години. 17. Ти коли-небудь чув, як добре вона говорить англійською? Кажуть (they say), вона вчить його вже три роки. 18. Що ти будеш робити завтра о третій годині? Якщо ти будеш вільний, ми прийдемо до тебе.

ПАСИВНИЙ СТАН ДІЄСЛІВ (THE PASSIVE VOICE)

Пасивний стан дієслів в англійській мові вживається, коли дія важливіша, ніж її виконавець; коли виконавець дії невідомий; коли ми звертаємо увагу на виконавця дії. Також пасивний стан вживається для підкреслення ввічливості та офіційності ситуації.

Наприклад:

The animals on the farm are fed three times a day. (виконавець дії невідомий та неважливий)

This poem was written by Robert Burns. (звертаємо увагу на виконавця дії)

All the participants will be sent invitation cards. (підкреслюємо офіційність ситуації)

Дієслова у пасивному стані в англійській мові вживаються у неозначених часах (теперішній, минулий, майбутній), тривалих часах (теперішній та минулий), завершених часах (теперішній, минулий, майбутній), у сполученні з модальними дієсловами.

Пасивний стан дієслів неозначених часів (Simple Tenses) утворюється приєднанням допоміжного дієслова *to be* у відповідному часі до основного дієслова у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або із закінченням *-ed* (для правильних).

to be + V₃ (Ved)

Заперечна та питальна форми речень з дієсловами пасивного стану утворюються з використанням відповідних форм допоміжного дієслова *to be*.

Для утворення **пасивного стану дієслів теперішнього неозначеного часу** (The Present Simple Passive) вживаються форми допоміжного дієслова *to be* теперішнього часу (*am/is/are*).

I + am + V₃ (Ved) Am + I + (Ved)?

He/she/it + is + V₃ (Ved) Is + he/she/it + V₃ (Ved)?

We/you/they + are + (Ved) Are + you/we/they + V₃ (Ved)?

I + am not + V₃ (Ved)
He/she/it + is not (isn't) + V₃ (Ved)
We/you/they + are not (aren't) + V₃ (Ved)

Пасивний стан дієслів у теперішньому неозначеному часі вживається, якщо дії є регулярними, повторюються або мова йде про загальновідомі факти. Характерні обставини часу : *always, usually, often, every day (month, etc.), sometimes, seldom, rarely, never.*

Наприклад:

*Bread is **baked** in an oven. Bread **isn't baked** in a frying pan.*

*Is the dog **fed** regularly? — Yes, it is./No, it isn't.*

Пасивний стан дієслів у минулому неозначеному часі утворюється за допомогою форм минулого часу допоміжного дієслова *to be (was/were)*.

I/he/she/it + was + V₃ (Ved)
You/we/they + were + V₃ (Ved)
I/he/she/it + was not (wasn't) + V₃ (Ved)
You/we/they + were not (weren't) + V₃ (Ved)
Was + I/he/she/it + V₃ (Ved)?
Were + you/we/they + V₃ (Ved)?

Пасивний стан дієслів у минулому неозначеному часі вживається, якщо дії сталися і завершилися в певний момент у минулому або йдеться про події чи загальновідомі факти, які мали місце у минулому. Характерні обставини часу: *yesterday, last day (month, etc.), ago.*

Наприклад:

*This house **was built** 5 years ago. This house **wasn't built** 3 years ago. **Was** this garage **built** 5 years ago? — Yes, it was./No, it wasn't.*

Пасивний стан дієслів майбутнього неозначеного часу (The Future Simple Passive) утворюється за допомогою форми майбутнього часу допоміжного дієслова *to be (will be)*.

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + will be + V₃ (Ved)

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + will not (won't) be + V₃ (Ved)

Will + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + be + V₃ (Ved)?

Пасивний стан дієслів майбутнього неозначеного часу вживається, якщо дії стануться в певний час і в майбутньому. Характерні обставини часу : *tomorrow, next day (month, etc.), in an hour (week, etc.)*.

Наприклад:

Your room will be cleaned in an hour. Your room won't be cleaned in an hour. Will your room be cleaned in an hour? — Yes, it will./No, it won't.

Для утворення **пасивного стану дієслів теперішнього тривалого (The Present Continuous Passive) і минулого тривалого часів (The Past Continuous Passive)** вживаються форми допоміжного дієслова *to be* у теперішньому (*am/is/are*) або минулому часі (*was/were*), дієслово *to be* із закінченням *-ing* та основне дієслово у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або із закінченням *-ed* (для правильних). Питальні та заперечні речення утворюються за допомогою форм дієслова *to be*.

I + am + being + V₃ (Ved)

He/she/it + is + being + V₃ (Ved)

You/we/they + are + being + V₃ (Ved)

Наприклад:

The test is being written now.

The test isn't being written now.

Is the test being written now?

What is being written now?

I/he/she/it + was + being + V₃ (Ved)

You/we/they + were + being + V₃ (Ved)

Наприклад:

Dinner was being cooked at 3 o'clock yesterday.

Dinner wasn't being cooked at 3 o'clock yesterday.

Was dinner being cooked at 3 o'clock yesterday?

What was being cooked at 3 o'clock yesterday?

Пасивний стан дієслів теперішнього тривалого часу вживається, якщо дія над об'єктом відбувається у момент мовлення. Пасивний стан дієслів минулого тривалого часу вживається для вираження дії, яка відбувалася над об'єктом в певний момент у минулому або упродовж певного часу у минулому.

Для утворення пасивного стану дієслів теперішнього (**The Present Perfect Passive**), минулого (**The Past Perfect Passive**) та майбутнього доконаного (**The Future Perfect Passive**) часів вживаються форми допоміжного дієслова *to have*: у теперішньому (*have/has*), минулому (*had*) або майбутньому часі (*will have*), дієслово *to be* у третій формі (*been*) та основне дієслово у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або із закінченням *-ed* (для правильних). Питальні і заперечні речення утворюються за допомогою відповідних форм дієслова *to have*.

Пасивний стан дієслів теперішнього завершеного часу вживається, якщо дія над об'єктом нещодавно завершилася (точний час закінчення дії невідомий) і результат є в наявності

I/you/we/they + have been + V₃ (Ved)

He/she/it + has been + V₃ (Ved)

Наприклад:

*The article **has been read** by Monday.*

*The article **hasn't been read** by Monday.*

Пасивний стан дієслів минулого завершеного часу вживається, якщо дія над об'єктом завершилася до певного моменту або початку іншої дії в минулому.

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + had been + V₃ (Ved)

Наприклад:

*We **had been told** about it by 5 o'clock yesterday.*

*We **hadn't been told** about it by 5 o'clock yesterday.*

***Had** we **been told** about it by 5 o'clock yesterday?*

*By what time **had** we **been told** about it yesterday?*

Пасивний стан дієслів майбутнього завершеного часу вживається, якщо дія над об'єктом завершиться до певного моменту в майбутньому.

I/you/he/she/it/we/they + will + have been + V₃ (Ved)

Наприклад:

*The article **will have been typed** by 2 o'clock tomorrow.*

*The article **won't have been typed** by 2 o'clock tomorrow.*

***Will** the article **have been typed** by 2 o'clock tomorrow?*

Exercise 48. Match the beginning of the sentence on the left with its ending on the right:

1) The experiment	a) been held recently?
2) The mail	b) was erected three hundred years ago.
3) These machines	c) was being looked for everywhere.
4) When can the new equipment	d) will be described in several journals.
5) It's a pity the concert	e) are made and contracts are signed in this office.
6) Are the orders	f) is being designed by several well-known architects.
7) If we use the old methods, a lot of time	g) were built with very simple tools many years ago.
8) Something important	h) was not recorded.
9) No decisions	i) are going to be tested again.
10) This monument	j) have been taken yet.
11) Offers	k) was being discussed, so I sat down to listen.
12) Have any interesting exhibitions or fairs	l) may be wasted and very little be achieved.
13) All these little wooden houses	m) always fulfilled in time?
14) The future church	n) is usually brought at 9 a.m.
15) The lost dog	o) be installed?

Exercise 49. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

A) using the Indefinite Tenses (give two forms where possible):

Example: Tom gave her a book. – She was given a book. The book was given to her.

1. He broke my watch. 2. The teacher explained the rule to the students.
3. He often asks me to help them. 4. They usually do written exercises in class.
5. She will make a new discovery soon. 6. Steve will make a report at the conference.
7. They play tennis all year round. 8. His friends never forgave his betrayal.
9. The manager offers me several jobs. 10. They will promise you much, but don't imagine they will give you everything.
11. His parents regularly sent him parcels with fruit from their garden. 12. They will give me a leave in July if there is no urgent work.
13. The Spanish government offered Columbus three ships. 14. They usually send their children to camp for summer.
15. The officer charged him with a very important mission. 16. I'm sure we'll settle the matter easily.
17. The policeman fined the driver for exceeding the speed limit. 18. Somebody calls her every day.
19. We request the passengers leaving for London to register. 20. The manager will sign contracts tomorrow.

B) using the Indefinite Tenses (pay attention to prepositions):

Example: She looks after him well. – He is well looked after (by her).

1. We sent for the police. 2. They speak much about this book. 3. They often laugh at him.
4. They listened to our conversation very attentively. 5. I think they will wait for us only in a week.
6. Nobody took notice of his late arrival. 7. We looked through all the advertisements very attentively.
8. He was a brilliant speaker, and whenever he spoke, the audience listened to him with great attention.
9. They will look after him in hospital much better. 10. Everybody looked at her new dress with interest.
11. She sent them for a taxi. 12. People will talk much about the successful performance of the young actress.
13. They always make fun of him. 14. The teacher pointed out gross mistakes in the translation.
15. He referred to very interesting plans. 16. They agreed upon Monday as the most suitable day.
17. He did not touch upon this question unfortunately. 18. They spoke to him about his promotion yesterday.

C) using the Continuous Tenses:

Example: *They are solving a difficult problem now. – The problem is being solved now.*

1. Don't come in! The professor is examining students. 2. Can I read the article? – No, the secretary is typing it. 3. We had to hurry. They were waiting for us. 4. It was noisy. Nobody was listening to him. 5. Does he realize that they are laughing at him? 6. Look at this man. I think he is following us. 7. Listen carefully! He is giving a very interesting talk. 8. The waiter is serving us rather fast. 9. The secretary was looking through morning mail. 10. The interpreter is translating their conversation rather well. 11. The briefing is in full swing. The correspondents are interviewing the participants of the conference. 12. The company was developing a new project. 13. You can't watch the film now. The mechanic is fixing the TV set.

D) using the Perfect Tenses:

Example: *They have already brought the medicine. – The medicine has already been brought.*

1. We have repaired our house lately. 2. When the fire brigade came, the fire had destroyed the building. 3. The athlete has shown much better results since this coach trains him. 4. I will have answered all the business letters by noon. 5. The president of the board has signed the document. 6. Is she washing the floor? – No, she has already washed it. 7. By his arrival they had repaired his car. 8. He has booked the tickets and the clerk will have brought them by 2 o'clock. 9. They had painted the house by his arrival. 10. The police haven't found the reason for the accident yet. 11. Have you touched anything here? 12. The sociologist has interviewed a lot of students. 13. Have they tested all the machines? 14. The flood has caused considerable damage. 15. John will have received the papers by tomorrow.

E) using modal verbs:

Example: *He can do this work. – The work can be done (by him).*

1. She can find a job easily. 2. The matter is urgent. They should phone her immediately. 3. The boss wants Mr. Black. You must find him. 4. I can make an interesting offer to you. 5. He's got a pay rise and now they can buy a new house. 6. You must send the document as quickly as possible. 7. The weather is warm. She may plant the flowers. 8. The document is of great importance. He must show it to us. 9. He must give back the book on Sunday. 10. Their kitchen is large and they can use it as a dining room. 11. Ecologists say that we should take care of our planet. 12. You must send for the doctor immediately. 13. The lecture is over. You may ask questions. 14. You should avoid the center of town during rush hours. 15. They agreed that the club should raise membership fee.

Exercise 50. Choose the correct grammar form to translate a predicate:

1. Цей будинок був побудований в минулому році.
 - a) was being built
 - b) has been built
 - c) was built
2. Зараз тут будується новий супермаркет
 - a) is being built
 - b) is building
 - c) is built
3. На цьому тижні викладач пояснив (викладачем був пояснений) новий матеріал.
 - a) had been explained
 - b) was explained
 - c) has been explained
4. Нову будівлю інституту вже побудували, коли я поступила на екологічний факультет.
 - a) was built
 - b) has been built
 - c) had been built
5. Студентів екзамнують двічі на рік.
 - a) are being examined
 - b) is examined
 - c) are examined

6. «Ви були неуважні, коли пояснювалося це правило», - сказав викладач.

- a) was explained
- b) had been explained
- c) was being explained

7. Квіти вже політі.

- a) are watered
- b) have been watered
- c) were watered

8. Такі столи роблять з дорогого дерева.

- a) are being made
- b) have been made
- c) are made

9. Цей фільм ніколи не показували по телевізору.

- a) has never been shown
- b) was never shown
- c) had never been shown

10. Мою квартиру відремонтують до суботи.

- a) will be repaired
- b) will have been repaired
- c) is being repaired

11. Списки все ще друкуються.

- a) are typed
- b) are being typed
- c) have been typed

12. Їх ще не запросили.

- a) were not invited
- b) had not been invited
- c) have not been invited

13. Вам повідомлять про це завтра.

- a) will be informed
- b) will have been informed
- c) are informed

14. Коли я увійшов, обговорення було перервано.

- a) had been interrupted
- b) was interrupted
- c) has been interrupted

15. Земля була покрита снігом.

- a) was being covered
- b) was covered
- c) had been covered

Exercise 51. Open the brackets and use the verb in the appropriate form of the Passive Voice:

1. The first draft resolution (not discuss) yesterday; it (withdraw) long before the beginning of the meeting. 2. He is not in town; he (send) on a special mission. 3. Don't come into the compartment; the berth (fix) now. 4. A new underground line (construct) now. They say one of its stations (build) in my street. 5. He wants to know when the final decision (take). The activities of the committee and their delays already much (speak) about. 6. It was three o'clock. We (tell) to hurry up because we (wait). 7. Do you believe that such a problem can (solve)? 8. It must (do) without delays. 9. On September 9, 1850, California (admit) to the Union as the thirty-first state. 10. Don't speak in a loud voice: we (listen) to. 11. The plan (approve)? – No, it (discuss) now. – How long it (discuss)? 12. By the time he arrives everything (settle). 13. Not all the necessary things (buy) for our trip that's why the departure (postpone). 14. The money (lend) to him two months ago, but it (not give) back yet. 15. The business day was in high gear: the mail (look) through, documents (type), letters (answer), talks (hold). 16. Wait a minute. The table (lay). 17. Dynamite (invent) by Alfred Bernhard Nobel. 18. This exercise may (write) with a pencil. 19. This work (do) before you went to Moscow? 20. If you (ask) about it, will you be able to answer?

Exercise 52. Find and correct the mistakes if any:

1. Don't bring the article today. It will be being typed only tomorrow. 2. The South Pole was discovered by Amundsen in 1912. 3. The book which was written last month is discussing a lot. It has been written a lot of articles about. 4. When I came, an experiment was been holding in the lab. 5. Do you know that this house was belonged to Mr. Brown? 6. What new buildings have been built in your town since I was there? 7. The building was collapsed during the earthquake. 8. Have you seen him? Has he been changed much? 9. Do you know that you are following? 10. I hope this journal can find at the library.

Exercise 53. Translate into English using the Passive Voice:

1. На жаль, на конференції такі питання не порушувалися (touch upon).
2. Хто вам сказав, що угода (agreement) підписана?
3. Тут розмовляють тільки англійською.
4. Їй дозволили займатися спортом.
5. Відвідувачів приймають щодня.
6. Бетті не дозволяють приходити сюди.
7. У лікарні за ним доглядали погано.
8. За ним уже послано? - Так, йому подзвонили і веліли прийти о восьмій.
9. На нашій вулиці будують новий кінотеатр.
10. Не говори це, а то (otherwise) над тобою сміятимуться.
11. Мені ще нічого про це не говорили.
12. Ми поїдемо завтра за місто, якщо буде дощ? - Так, ми повинні туди поїхати, нас там будуть чекати.
13. Ця будівля була тільки-но побудована, коли ми приїхали сюди.
14. До вечора робота була закінчена.
15. Коли ми повернулися, нам розповіли багато цікавих новин.

НЕПРЯМА МОВА (REPORTED SPEECH)

Непряма мова (Reported Speech) — це слова людини, передані іншою людиною. У реченнях з непрямою мовою лапки не вживаються, на відміну від речень із прямою мовою (Direct Speech). При трансформації речень з прямою мовою у речення з непрямою мовою особові та присвійні займенники змінюються відповідно до змісту:

He says, «I need a computer».— He says that he needs a computer. She says, «This is my dictionary».— She says this is her dictionary. У реченнях з непрямою мовою вживаються дієслова *say* та *tell*. *Say* вживається, якщо ми вказуємо або не вказуємо людину, до якої звертаємось. *Tell* вживається тільки тоді, коли ми вказуємо людину, до якої звертаємось:

She said to me, «I have no time».— She said that she had no time. She said to me/told me that she had no time.

У деяких випадках вживається тільки *say* або *tell*. Зверніть увагу на правила вживання дієслів *say* та *tell* з деякими словосполученнями.

Say вживається у таких словосполученнях: *say good morning/afternoon etc., say something, say one's prayers, say a few words, say so, etc.*

Tell вживається у таких словосполученнях: *tell the truth, tell a lie, tell somebody the time, tell somebody one's name, tell a story, tell a secret, tell somebody the way, tell one from another, etc.*

У реченнях з непрямою мовою часто вживається сполучник *that*, але його можна випустити:

He said, «I watch TV every evening».— He said that he watched TV every evening. He said he watched TV every evening.

Exercise 54. Choose the correct item:

1. Diana *says/tells* that she has already washed the dishes. 2. Can you *say/tell* me what time the train departs? 3. The child came up to his mother and *said/told*, something in a quiet voice. 4. He *said/told* «good night» and left the room. 5. Can you *say/tell* this girl from her sister? 6. Who *said/told* you I won a lottery? 7. I know Nick very well. He always *says/tells* the truth. 8. Sue *said/told* me about the meeting yesterday.

Exercise 55. Complete the sentences with *say* or *tell* in the correct form:

1. Julia's children always ... «good morning» to the neighbours.
2. Everybody knows that it's very difficult to ... the twins one from another.
3. Little Sarah ... her prayers and went to bed. 4. What's wrong with Jim? He didn't ... a word yesterday. 5. I didn't understand what she ... to me. 6. Could you ... me the way to the hospital, please? 7. I promise I will never ... your secret to anybody. 8. Dave didn't hear what I ... him. 9. «Wash these apples», the woman ... to her daughter. 10. I don't know that boy. Can you ... me his name?

Якщо у словах автора в реченнях з прямою мовою дієслово-присудок стоїть у теперішньому часі, то після перетворення прямої мови на непряму час дієслів не змінюється:

*They say, «We are playing chess».— They say (that) they are playing chess.
She says, «I bought some ice cream».— She says (that) she bought some ice cream.*

Якщо у словах автора в реченнях із прямою мовою дієслово-присудок стоїть у минулому часі, то після перетворення прямої мови на непряму час дієслів змінюється таким чином:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<u>Present Simple:</u>	<u>Past Simple:</u>
<i>She said, «I get up at seven o'clock».</i>	<i>She said that she got up at seven o'clock.</i>
<u>Present Continuous:</u>	<u>Past Continuous:</u>
<i>He said, «I am watching a film».</i>	<i>He said he was watching a film.</i>
<u>Past Simple:</u>	<u>Past Perfect:</u>
<i>He said, «I got a letter».</i>	<i>He said he had got a letter.</i>
<u>Present Perfect:</u>	<u>Past Perfect:</u>
<i>She said, «I have cooked dinner».</i>	<i>She said she had cooked dinner.</i>
<u>Future Simple:</u>	<u>Future-in-the-Past:</u>
<i>She said, «I will meet you».</i>	<i>She said she would meet me.</i>
<u>Present Perfect Continuous:</u>	<u>Past Perfect Continuous:</u>
<i>She said, «I have been working for 3 hours».</i>	<i>She said she had been working for 3 hours.</i>

Модальні дієслова та дієслово *to be* змінюються на відповідні форми минулого часу (окрім дієслів *should, could, might*). *He said, «I can ride a bike».*— *He said he could ride a bike.* *She said, «I am hungry».*— *She said she was hungry.* *The teacher said, «You should learn the poem by heart».*— *The teacher said we should learn the poem by heart.*

Минулий тривалий та минулий доконаний часи, як правило, не змінюються у непрякій мові:

They said, «We were dancing».— *They said that they were dancing.*

Exercise 56. Circle the correct item:

1. Sue says she *wants/wanted* to go to bed earlier today.
2. Mark said he *will/would* pack his rucksack in the morning.
3. The secretary said that the boss *is/was* waiting for us.
4. The policeman says that there *is/was* no parking here.
5. The nurse said that the injured man *have/had* just come to.
6. The shop assistant says that he *has/had* already packed our purchase.
7. A little boy said that he *can/could* play football very well.
8. Jessica says that she *will/would* be in her

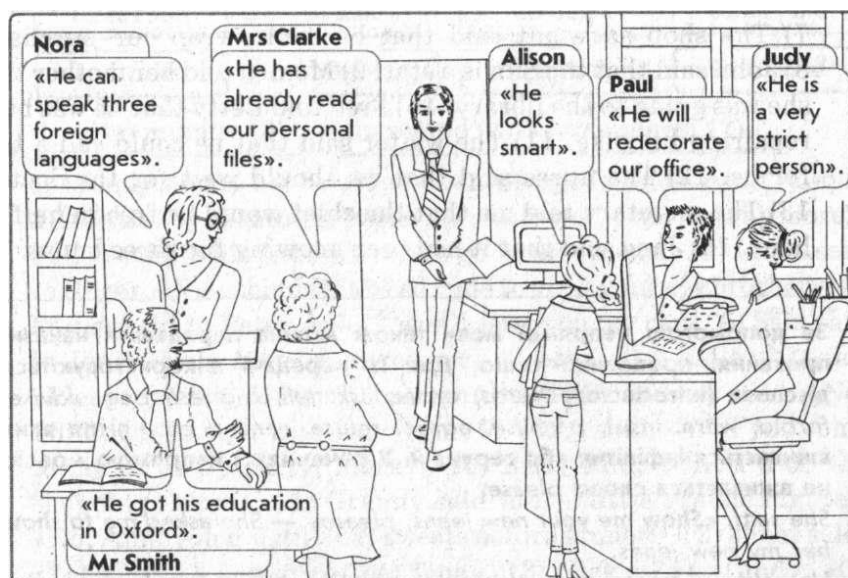
room. 9. Tony said that he *has/had* been washing his car for twenty minutes.
10. Andy said that his parents *will/would* return in a week.

Exercise 57. Report the statements:

1. Vicky says, «I always have a shower in the morning». 2. Tom said, «My brother trains in the gym three times a week». 3. Jane said, «I'm preparing for my test» 4. Mike says, «I have watched this film twice already». 5. Nick said, «Tim and Peter are waiting for me at the metro». 6. Victor said, «My brother can't drive very well». 7. The doctor said, «You should take these tablets three times a day after meals». 8. The woman said, «My daughter is two years old and she can speak». 9. My father said, «I have just bought three tickets for the concert». 10. Alice said, «I have been cleaning your room for two hours, Bob». 11. Granny said to Ben, «Your hands are very dirty». 12. Max said to Fred, «You can use my calculator». 13. Ella said, «I will iron your shirt in some minutes, Den». 14. Brian said, «We didn't meet Phil in the supermarket». 15. Cathy said to us, «I'll explain everything a bit later». 16. We said, «We weren't discussing a new project at that time». 17. Roger said, «My boss wants me to go to Brussels». 18. Mr Jackson said, «I have bought a new car for my son».

Exercise 58. Report what the staff said about their new boss Mr Roberts:

Example: *Judy said Mr Roberts was a very strict person.*



Якщо в реченнях з прямою мовою йдеться про загальновідомі факти, то після перетворення прямої мови на непряму граматичний час дієслів не змінюється: *The teacher said, «There are seven days in a week».— The teacher said that there are seven days in a week.*

Exercise 59. Report the statements:

1. Sam said, «The Earth moves round the Sun». 2. Molly said, «The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world». 3. Nick said, «The Pyramids are in Egypt». 4. Greg said, «Cows eat grass». 5. Den said, «Birds can fly». 6. Ella said, «Ancient Romans spoke Latin». 7. Ann said, «A man can't live without air». 8. Susan said, «Archimedes lived in Syracuse». 9. Jack said, «Leonardo Da Vinci painted The Mona Lisa». 10. Olga said, «Ostriches can't fly».

Exercise 60. Rewrite the following sentences in direct speech:

1. Eddy said that he had already made his bed. 2. Helen said that her friend was speaking on the phone. 3. The teacher said that dolphins are mammals. 4. The woman said that Nick had just left the house. 5. Nelly told me that she would do the ironing later. 6. The policeman said that we had to answer some questions. 7. The shop assistant said that he could wrap our purchase. 8. John said that the Sun is a star. 9. Monica told her mother that she was going to the library. 10. Fred told Betty that he was busy repairing his bike. 11. The waiter said that he could call a taxi for us. 12. The nurse said that we should wait for the doctor. 13. The secretary told me that the chief would be free in half an hour. 14. Jane said that it had been snowing for three hours.

За допомогою непрямої мови також можна передавати накази, прохання, пропозиції тощо. Для їх передачі використовуються дієслова (Introductory Verbs) *order, ask, tell, suggest, beg, advise, forbid, warn, insist, promise, agree, refuse, remind etc.*, після яких вживається інфінітив або герундій. У реченнях з прямою мовою не вживається слово *please*:

She said, «Show me your new jeans, please».— She asked me to show her my new jeans.

He said, «Give me your driving licence!»— He ordered me to give him my driving licence.

She said, «Don't touch that vase».— She asked not to touch that vase.

He said, «Let's have a glass of juice».— He suggested having a glass of juice.

Exercise 61. Report the statements:

1. Tony said, «Don't switch the light off, John». 2. Suzie said to Linda, «Show me the photos, please». 3. Mother said to Cathy, «Wash the dishes and sweep the floor». 4. Pam said to her husband, «Don't be late for supper». 5. The teacher said to us, «Keep silent, please». 6. The doctor said to Alan, «Open your mouth and show me your tongue». 7. The customs officer said to Dave, «Give me your passport, please». 8. The farmer said to us, «Don't be afraid of the dog». 9. A woman said to her daughter, «Don't drink cold lemonade». 10. Isabel said to Jerry, «Help me with my suitcase, please».

Exercise 62. Report the statements, using the verbs:

to promise (2)

to remind (2)

to suggest (2)

1. Wendy said to her brother, «Don't forget to meet Aunt Polly!» 2. A little boy said to his father, «I really won't tell lies any more!» 3. Ben said to his friends, «Let's go to the cinema». 4. Linda said to Roger, «You shouldn't be so rude to your younger brother». 5. Father said to Peter, «No, I won't lend you my car». 6. Sam said to Jane, «Help me with my project, please». 7. A little girl said, «Please, please, Mummy, buy me that doll!» 8. Lucy said, «No, I didn't take your camera, Nick». 9. Vicky said, «Will you come to my birthday party, Mark?» 10. Betty said, «OK, I'll do the shopping, Mum». 11. Granny said to her little granddaughter, «No, Ann, you mustn't eat sweets before dinner!» 12. Janet said, «Let's have a cup of coffee, Tina». 13. Nick said to Cindy, «Of course, I'll phone you». 14. The teacher said to the pupils, «Don't forget to bring your essays!» 15. A man said to the policeman, «No, I didn't see people in black masks».

Exercise 63. Report what Mrs Lane told her daughter to do. Use appropriate introductory verbs:

Example: *Mrs Lane told her daughter to make the beds.*

1. Make the beds.
2. Wash the dishes.
3. Walk the dog.
4. Don't forget to buy bread and sausages.
5. Send this letter, please.
6. Remember to buy fresh newspapers.
7. Don't watch TV all day.
8. Dust the furniture.
9. Don't forget to vacuum the carpet in the living room.
10. Don't open the door to anyone.



Для того, щоб передати непрямою мовою запитання, використовуються слова *ask, wonder, want to know*. У питальних реченнях із непрямою мовою (загальних запитаннях) підрядна та головна частини поєднуються за допомогою слів *if* чи *whether* і граматичні часи змінюються відповідно до правил. У підрядних реченнях такого типу порядок слів прямий (як у розповідному реченні). Знак питання в кінці речень з непрямою мовою не ставиться. Наприклад: *Bob said, «Do you have lunch at school, Mike?» — Bob asked if/ whether Mike had lunch at school.*

Kate said, «Did you finish your report, Jane?» — Kate wondered if/ whether Jane had finished her report.

Exercise 64. Report the questions:

1. Julia said, «Do you know that boy, Nelly?»
2. Colin said to Eddy, «Will you go on the excursion?»
3. The doctor said to Molly, «Have you taken the temperature?»
4. The teacher said to Peter, «Did you translate the text?»
5. The shop assistant said to us, «Can I help you?»
6. The child said to his mother, «May I watch the cartoons?»
7. Martin said, «Does your father work in the bank, Bill?»
8. Carol said, «Is Ann taking a shower, Mummy?»
9. The manager said, «Have you typed the text of that document, Linda?»
10. Sheila said, «Have you been waiting for a long time, Den?»
11. Tim said, «Were you surfing the Net all day,

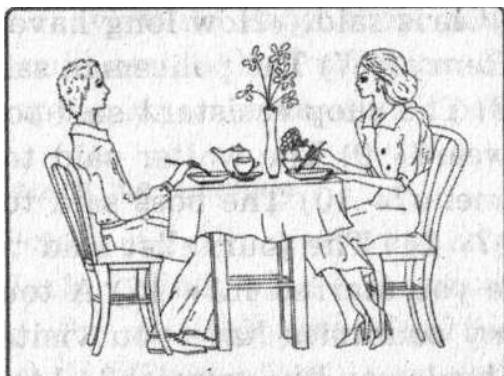
Henry?» 12. Victor said to me, «Did you answer all the questions?» 13. Alice said, «Will you help me to move the sofa, Jack?» 14. Richard said, «Can you play basketball, Ted?» 15. The teacher said, «Are you disappointed with the results of your test, Bill?» 16. The policeman said to the driver, «Were you speeding?» 17. Isabel said to her husband, «Have you booked a room in the hotel?» 18. Gordon said to his sister, «Did you mend my jeans?» 19. Jessica said, «Are the girls still playing in the park?» 20. The boss said to the secretary, «Have you read my note? »

Exercise 65. What did the customs officer ask Brian about! Report the question:

1. Can I see your passport, please?
2. Have you got anything to declare?
3. Did you buy anything in the Duty Free shop?
4. Have you been to our country before?
5. Will you stay in the hotel?
6. Do you often travel?
7. Is this your hand luggage?
8. Could you open your suitcase, please?
9. Is this your camera?
10. May I see your ticket, please?



Exercise 66. Report the joke:



Last week at a dinner party the hostess asked Mr Baker to sit next to Mrs Jones. Mrs Jones was busy eating. Mr Baker tried to make a conversation.

-A nice day, isn't it? – he said.

-No, I don't think so, – the woman answered.

-A new play is coming to «The Globe»

soon. Are you going to see it? – Mr Baker said.

-No, – the woman answered.

-Will you spend your holidays abroad? – Mr Baker asked.

-No, – the woman answered.

-Do you like travelling? – Mr Baker asked again.

-No, – the woman answered.

-Are you enjoying your dinner? – asked Mr Baker in despair.

-Young man, – said the woman, – if you eat more and talk less, we'll both enjoy our dinner.

Для того, щоб передати непрямою мовою спеціальні запитання, головна та підрядна частини речення поєднуються за допомогою відповідного питального слова (*when, what, where, which, how*), граматичний час у підрядній частині змінюється за правилами. У підрядних реченнях такого типу порядок слів прямий (як у розповідному реченні). Знак питання в кінці речень з непрямою мовою не ставиться:

Den said, «Where are you going, Nick?» — Den asked where Nick was going.

Ann said, «Why did you buy those flowers, Alex?» — Ann wondered why Alex had bought those flowers.

Exercise 67. Report the questions:

1. Jack said to me, «Why did you do that?» 2. Janet said, «Where are you going on Sunday, Kate?» 3. A woman said, «How much does that magazine cost?» 4. Tom said to his wife, «What will you cook for supper?» 5. Mother said to her daughter, «What time did the film finish?» 6. Chris said, «How long have you been working as a manager, Henry?» 7. The policeman said to me, «What is your name?» 8. The shop assistant said to the woman, «What size do you wear?» 9. The waiter said to us, «Have you already read the menu?» 10. The boss said to his secretary, «Why are you late?» 11. The journalist said to an actor, «How many films have you starred in?» 12. A tourist said to the guide, «How many countries have you visited?» 13. A girl said to a doctor, «Why do you like your job?» 14. Ron said, «How many foreign languages can you speak, Angela?» 15. Janet said, «Where will Olga wait for us, Victor?» 16. Roy said, «Whose umbrella did you take, Max?» 17. Tina said to the workers, «When will you finish decorating the living room?» 18. A doctor said to Nick, «How did you hurt your leg?»

19. Eddy said, «Why are you fixing the old bike, Phil?» 20. Ted said, «What do you want for dessert, Kate?»

Exercise 68. Report the dialogue:

Mrs Mills: Can I help you?

Andrew: Well, I'm interested in taking a computer course.

Mrs Mills: We have a course starting on the 1st of February.

Andrew: That sounds fine. How long is the course?

Mrs Mills: It lasts for three months with classes every Monday and Thursday.

Andrew: And how much does it cost?

Mrs Mills: It's £250. That includes books and classes.

Andrew: OK. Can I enrol?

Mrs Mills: Yes, of course. I'll just take your details.

Exercise 69. Students of Professor Higgins were going to have their first English exam and they asked the Professor a lot of questions about it. Write the exact words of the students:

Brian asked the Professor what time the exam would start. Alice wanted to know how many questions every exam card included. Nick asked if the students could use dictionaries during the exam. Sally wondered what rules they should revise before the exam. Mark wanted to know how much time the students would have to get ready with the answers. Diana asked if they would know their marks at once. Nigel wondered who would assist the Professor. Sam wanted to know what would happen if somebody didn't pass the exam.

Exercise 70. Report the dialogue:

Paul: I really need some advice, Jack. Can you help me?

Jack: Well, what's the problem?

P: I'm thinking of getting a new job. What should I do?

J: First of all, you can look in the job section of the newspapers.

P: That's a good idea. I'll do that.

J: You can also write to companies you want to work for and ask if they need any staff.

P: That's excellent advise. Thank you, Jack.

Обставини місця та часу у реченнях з непрямою мовою змінюються таким чином:

here — there;

this — that;

these — those;

now — then, at that time;

today — that day;

tonight — that night;

yesterday — the day before, the previous day;

tomorrow — the next day, the following day;

last week/month, etc. — the week/month before, the previous week/month;

next week/month, etc. — the next week/month, the following week/month;

an hour ago — an hour before/earlier.

Наприклад:

*Ben said, «I'll phone you **tomorrow**».— Sen said that he would phone me **the following day/the next day**.*

Exercise 71. Report the sentences:

1. George said to his business partner, «I'll go to the bank tomorrow». 2. Patrick said to Molly, «We may visit aunt Mary tonight». 3. Sam said to Peter, «I didn't see Ella at the university yesterday». 4. Gordon said to Tim, «I've been very busy these days». 5. The secretary said, «A bank manager sent us a letter this morning». 6. Nelly said, «Where did you spend last weekend, Jane?» 7. Alex said to us, «We won't go out this evening». 8. Laura said to her sister, «I'll get my diploma next week». 9. Monica said to her husband, «Denny is playing football with his friends now». 10. Jean said to me, «The performance began half an hour ago».

Exercise 72. Write the exact words of the film star and the journalist:

Last Tuesday a journalist from a popular magazine interviewed the famous film star Amy. The journalist asked Amy how long she had been a star in the soap opera «Dangerous Love». Amy said that she had been starring for two years. The journalist wondered when she had started acting. Amy answered she had started

performing when she had been very young. She added that by the time she had been nine, she could sing and dance and had had her first job singing in a TV commercial. The journalist asked if it had been difficult to get the role in «Dangerous Love». Amy said it had been a real exam for her. The journalist wondered if Amy had any advice for other young actors and actresses. Amy said that they had to be very determined and needed a lot of patience. They couldn't expect to get the work immediately. The journalist wanted to know about Amy's plans for the next year. Amy said she was still acting in «Dangerous Love» and she was going to have a part in the following Steven Spielberg movie.

Exercise 73. Find mistakes and correct them:

1. Nick said he is going to the station. 2. Jill asked if had Mark sent a letter to his uncle. 3. The secretary asked if I could say my name. 4. Pam said that she had got a parcel this morning. 5. Jane wondered where Henry would go tomorrow. 6. Den asked where was my friend from. 7. Mary said that she has already fed the cat. 8. The doctor said I can go out. 9. Sam wanted to know where Nick is going. 10. Dolly asked who Monica had met yesterday.

Exercise 74. Complete the sentences with *say* or *tell* in the correct form:

1. Stuart looked at me but ... nothing. 2. «I'd like to ... you a story about two brothers», a man ... to children. 3. These children must be twins. I can't ... one boy from the other. 4. Emily always ... her prayers before the meals. 5. Mike ... me he was hungry. 6. Betty ... «good morning» to her pupils and started the lesson. 7. Could you ... us the way to the nearest metro station, please? 8. A woman ... to her nephew, «I'm glad to see you». 9. Can you ... me the time? 10. Would you like to ... a few words to your aunt?

Exercise 75. Choose the correct item:

1. Peter says that they *have/had* decided to spend their holidays in the village. 2. Olga asked where we *will/would* go the following month. 3. Jane said she *didn't finish/hadn't finished* her project yet. 4. Pamela *said/asked* if her parents could give her a piece of advice. 5. Tom said he had bought the milk *yesterday/the day before*. 6. The doctor asks if Ella *is/was* taking the temperature at the moment.

7. Ron said that his wife *is/was* still cooking. 8. Henry asks if you *can/could* meet him at the airport. 9. Michael said he had got his driving licence *two years ago/two years before*. 10. The guide asked if anybody had already visited *this/that* city before.

Exercise 76. Report the sentences:

1. Dolly said to her teacher, «I have written an essay». 2. Mother said, «Do you like your new jacket, Den?» 3. Alison said to Den, «Have you ever been to the British Museum? » 4. The artist said to children, «Don't touch the wet paint». 5. Susan said, «Did you return the books to the library yesterday, Nick?» 6. The waiter said, «Your pizza will be ready in ten minutes». 7. The policeman said, «Show me your driving licence!» 8. Sarah said, «Will you take the children to the swimming pool tomorrow, Jack?» 9. The teacher said to me, «What are you looking at?» 10. The receptionist said, «Can I help you, Mr Franks?»

Exercise 77. Mrs Roberts was seeing her son off at the station. Write her exact words:

Mrs Roberts asked Mike to be careful. She said that she had put two warm sweaters into Mike's suitcase. She reminded her son to ask the conductor to wake him up at 7 o'clock the next morning. She asked her son to phone her the next day. She wondered if Mike had taken his camera. She said that Mike's uncle would meet him at the station. She asked Mike to give her regards to Mike's aunt and uncle.

Exercise 78. Find mistakes and correct them:

1. Susan told me that she needs my help. 2. He said that he wanted to buy this picture. 3. Alice promised don't to be late for the party. 4. I asked the guide if the hotel is near the city centre. 5. Peter said that he has washed the car. 6. Amanda asked if Ron- will give her a lift the next day. 7. Tom said that he had sent the invitations yesterday. 8. Martin said he lost the key from his flat the day before. 9. Vicky said she was starting her new job next week. 10. Sheila asked when had the train arrived.

Exercise 79. Translate into English paying attention to the sequence of tenses:

1. Я знав, що вона ще не прочитала листа. 2. Вона вважала, що ананаси ростуть на деревах. 3. Він сказав нам, що розплатився з боргами (pay one's debts) більше місяця тому. 4. Вона сказала, що пише цей твір (composition) вже три години. 5. Вона не знала, чи успішно закінчилася (be a success) операція. 6. Том подзвонив в поліцію і сказав, що всі його речі вкрадені. 7. Капітан наказав всім піднятися на борт (get aboard). 8. Вони не знали, чи будуть опубліковані результати їх досліджень. 9. Я думав, що він працює, і не увійшов до кімнати. 10. Він попросив, щоб вона не турбувалася. 11. Я не знаю, коли він приїде в Одесу. 12. Вони поцікавилися, чи бував я коли-небудь за кордоном (abroad). 13. Він сказав їм, що вони не повинні говорити про це зараз. 14. Наш гід (guide) розповів нам, що замок (castle) був зведений в XIV столітті. 15. Я сподіваюся, що новий міст буде побудовано в наступному році.

Exercise 80. Translate into English paying attention to the sequence of tenses in the clauses of time and condition:

1. Я знав, що коли вони повернуться, вони обов'язково подзвонять нам. 2. Він сказав мені, що вони не поїдуть туди, поки не дізнаються адреси. 3. Вона сказала, що зустріла приятеля, з яким вчилася в школі. 4. Вона сказала мені, що навряд чи впізнає район, бо він сильно змінився. 5. Він запитав, що я буду робити, коли вийду на пенсію (retire). 6. Він сказав, що як тільки документи будуть отримані, їх надішлють нам. 7. Медсестра (nurse) сказала, що ми зможемо поговорити з лікарем тільки після того, як він огляне хворого (examine a patient). 8. Він запитав мене, чи є якась надія, що я змінюся. 9. Кореспондентам повідомили, що проблема цін ще обговорюється і що, як тільки вона буде вирішена, контракт буде підписано. 10. Він сказав, що пройшло п'ять років з тих пір, як вони одружені. 11. Він нагадав (remind) мені, що коли ми були студентами, ми завжди допомагали один одному. 12. Професор сказав, щоб я не приходив, поки не вивчу весь матеріал.

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Навчальне електронне видання

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НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ
для студентів IV року VII семестру денної форми навчання за
спеціальністю “Екологія”
ОПП "Організація еколого-туристичної діяльності"

Навчальний посібник

(Англійською та українською мовами)

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